

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE FOURTH MEETING**  
**OF THE**  
**NATIONAL COUNCIL**  
**FOR RURAL HIGHER EDUCATION**

**AND**  
**ITS STANDING COMMITTEE**  
**Held at Sriniketan (West Bengal)**

*on the*  
29th to 31st March, 1958



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**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION**  
**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**  
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# PART I

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MINUTES OF THE FOURTH MEETING  
OF THE  
STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE  
NATIONAL COUNCIL  
FOR  
RURAL HIGHER EDUCATION

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**ANNEXURE 'A'**

**Fourth Meeting of the Standing Committee of  
The National Council for Rural Higher Education**

**AGENDA**

<b>Item No.</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Appendix</b>	<b>Page No.</b>
(1)	To report that the minutes of the third meeting of the Standing Committee held at New Delhi on 1st July, 1957 were approved by the members through circulation .. ..	A	16
(2)	To consider a note on the action taken on the recommendations of the third meeting of the Standing Committee .. ..	B	16
(3)	To approve of the following syllabuses which have not been approved by National Council earlier .. ..	C	23
	<b>(a) Rural Services Diploma</b>		
	(1) Village and Small Scale Industries		
	(2) Hindi		
	(3) Geography (amendment suggested by Rural Institute, Bihar)		
	(4) Telugu		
	(5) Marathi		
	(6) Music		
	(7) Economics		
	(8) Cooperation		
	(9) English (note submitted by Shri K. L. Bordia)		
	<b>(b) Preparatory Course</b>		
	(1) Telugu		
	(2) Malayalam		
	(3) Marathi		
	(4) Music		
	(5) Elements of Psychology and Sociology		
	(6) English		
(4)	To consider the setting up of the Examination Board of the Rural Services Diploma ..	D	28

Item No.	Subject	Appendix	Page No.
(5)	To consider the question of Provident Fund Contribution, Insurance, D.A. of the staff of Rural Institute (Lok Bharati Rural Institute and Gandhigram Rural Institute) .. ..	E	29
(6)	To approve the formation of an Examination Board for conducting examination in Certificate Course in Civil and Rural Engineering, and note submitted by Rural Institute, Ramakrishna Mission, Coimbatore .. ..	F	31
(7)	To consider the job potentials for the students of Rural Institutes .. .. . (Rural Institute, Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalaya, Coimbatore)	G	33
(8)	To consider the question of advance grants to Rural Institutes (Lok Bharati Rural Institute)	H	35
(9)	To consider the suggestion of holding seminars of subject teachers (Vidya Bhavan Rural Institute and Rural Institute, Birouli) ..	I	36
(10)	To consider the formation of Board of Studies (Vidya Bhavan Rural Institute and Rural Institute, Birouli) .. .. .	J	36
(11)	To consider the report of the Inspection Committee appointed to assess the resources etc. of D.A.V. College, Siwan, (Bihar) for affiliation to the National Council for Rural Higher Education without financial obligations ..	K	37
(12)	To consider the distribution of income from fees, Agricultural farm, Village Industries Departments etc. between the Rural Institute and the Ministry .. .. .	L	38
(13)	To consider the standard of languages in Agriculture Science Course .. .. .	M	39
(14)	To consider the admission to Diploma in Rural Services of S.S.L.C. pass students not eligible for admission to Post-Matriculate University Course .. .. .	N	41

Item No.	Subject	Appendix	Page No.
(15)	To consider the admission to Diploma in Rural Services and Preparatory Courses of S.S.C. with Hindi and Post-Basic pass students having little background in English language (Shri Nanabhai Bhatt) .. .. .	O	41
(16)	To approve the handbook of instructions for Superintendents of Examinations .. .. .	P	43
(17)	To consider the question of translation of question papers for Agricultural Science Course in various regional languages .. .. .	Q	43
(18)	Any other items with the permission of the Chairman.		



**PROCEEDINGS OF THE 4TH MEETING OF THE STANDING  
COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR RURAL HIGHER  
EDUCATION HELD AT CHEENA BHAVAN, VISVA-BHARATI  
UNIVERSITY.**

Fourth meeting of the Standing Committee of the National Council for Rural Higher Education was held at 10-30 A.M. in Cheena Bhavan of Visva-Bharati University, Santiniketan. The following were present:

1. Shri T.S. Avinashilingam
2. Prof. M. Mujeeb
3. Shri K. L. Bordia
4. Shri S. C. Bhatnagar
5. Dr. R. K. Bhan—*Secretary*

Besides the above the following were also present as observers:

1. Dr. J. D. Dawson .. Vice-President and Dean of Students  
Antioch College, Ohio, U.S.A.
2. Shri L. S. S. Kumar .. Ministry of Food and Agriculture (I.C.A.R.)
3. Shri S. N. Bose .. Vice-Chancellor, Visva-Bharati University
4. Prof. P. R. Sen .. Director, Institute of Rural Higher Educa-  
tion, Sriniketan

Shri H. D. Gulati, Education Officer, Ministry of Education, also attended the meeting.

The meeting began with observation of two minutes silence in the memory of late Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Minister of Education and Scientific Research.

Before the meeting began, the Secretary of the Standing Committee read out a telegram from Dr. K. L. Shrimali, Minister of State for Education, that he could not come to attend the meeting due to unavoidable circumstances. Similar letter was received from Shri J. P. Naik, a member of the Standing Committee and was read out to the members. Secretary of the Council also informed the Committee that the Vice-Chairman of the Committee was also unable to attend the meeting.

Since the Chairman of the Standing Committee could not come, the Committee requested Shri T. S. Avinashilingam to be the Chairman and he accordingly took the Chair.

Before the proceedings began, the Chairman, Shri T. S. Avinashilingam paid high tributes to the late Maulana Sahib and described him as a great personality and fighter of India's freedom. He also surveyed briefly the main problems, that were coming up before the Committee for decision.

The Standing Committee then took up discussion of the agenda (Annexure A).

**ITEM NO. 1 :** *Reported that the minutes of the third meeting of the Standing Committee held at New Delhi on 1st July, 1957 were approved by the members through circulation.*

(Appendix A)

It was noted.

**ITEM NO. 2 :** *Note on the action taken on the recommendations of the third meeting of the Standing Committee (Appendix B).*

The Committee considered the report seriatum, and remarked on some points as follows:

**(a) Grants for research projects (Sl. No. 5)**

The Chairman enquired whether any definite policy decision had been taken with regard to the grants to be paid to the Rural Institutes for research projects which they may submit. Secretary of the Committee explained that since the amounts involved in such projects were not very heavy, funds could be provided within the budget provision.

**(b) Foreign study tour for the staff of the Rural Institutes (Sl. No. 9)**

It was explained that the T.C.M. had agreed to sponsor three candidates from the Rural Institutes. In view of this the following fields had been selected for the time being: (i) extension, (ii) research, and (iii) evaluation. Action with regard to the nomination of suitable candidates as recommended by the Rural Institutes was being taken.

**(c) Publication of annual journal on Rural Higher Education (Sl. No. 11)**

It was reported that the 'annual' could not be brought out in time as some of the Rural Institutes had not supplied any material in time and in the proper form. It was, however, stated that the publication was under preparation. This was noted.

**(d) Job eligibilities for the students of Agricultural Course (Sl. No. 16)**

Reference was made to the discussions in the inter-ministerial meetings on possibilities of job opportunities of the students of Agricultural course where it was made clear that the certificate holders in agriculture science from the Rural Institutes could be employed only as Village Level Workers. Shri Bordia, however, expressed the opinion that the students of the Agriculture Course were much better qualified than the Village Level Workers, and could perhaps claim better jobs. He also stressed that the course should be equated with Intermediate Science in Agriculture. It was, however, explained that the present syllabus laid more emphasis on the practical work in the field rather than on the scientific theory which a student is required to master for Intermediate in Agriculture Science. It was also pointed out that the course should be more comprehensive so as to enable the students to cover a wider field of employment.

It was decided to request Shri L. S. S. Kumar of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture to examine the syllabus so as to find out how the present syllabus could be revised to prepare candidates for jobs better than those of the village level workers. His views may be placed before the meeting of the Council on 30-3-1958. (Note submitted by Shri Kumar is placed at Annexure I, Page 14).

**(e) Coordination of extension activities of Rural Institutes with N.E.S. Blocks (Sl. No. 18)**

The letter issued by the Ministry of Community Development to the Development Commissioners of the concerned States was read out to the Committee by the Secretary. Shri Bordia was of the view that the directive issued by the Ministry of Community Development may not be very helpful, as the Directors of the Rural Institutes would not be effectively associated with the coordination and planning activities of the rural areas in the blocks concerned. He stated that mere membership of the staff of the Rural Institutes on the Block Advisory Committees could not prove of much use. He, therefore, stressed that further action should be taken by the Ministry in this direction so that a well coordinated and well planned programme could be worked out to the satisfaction of both the Block officers and the Rural Institutes who were working in the same direction. It was suggested that a Coordination Committee consisting of staff of Rural Institute and the Block Extension officer may be formed for assessment and planning of the development work in the block areas at a consultative level as has already been arranged by Vidya Bhavan Rural Institute.

**ITEM NO. 3 : (a) Approval of the syllabuses (Appendix C)**

Village and Small Scale Industries (optional group in Rural Services Diploma).

The syllabuses in respect of the small scale industries were approved but the Committee did not consider it necessary to lay down any strict and rigid definition of the major and minor industries.

The Committee further examined the list of the major and minor industries suggested by Shri Dhirubhai Desai, Director of Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Bombay, and approved them with some minor adjustments. The following industries were approved as major and minor :

**MAJOR INDUSTRIES**

- (1) Khadi spinning, Weaving, Dyeing and Hand Printing
- (2) Storage and preservation of foodgrains and other food products, food processing like drying, pickling, fruit preservation, bakery etc.
- (3) Flaying, Tanning, Manufacture of leather goods
- (4) Ceramics, Pottery and clay-modelling
- (5) Carpentry, wood work and blacksmithy

## MINOR INDUSTRIES

- (1) Tailoring, knitting and embroidery
- (2) Toy-making and basket-making
- (3) Bee-keeping
- (4) Palm Gur
- (5) Dyeing and hand printing of cloth
- (6) Lacquer work and Batik
- (7) Rope-making, Niwar-making and Mat-weaving
- (8) Village match industry
- (9) Brick-making
- (10) Crushing of oil-seeds in edible and non-edible oils
- (11) Soap-making
- (12) Handmade paper
- (13) Book binding and cardboard modelling
- (14) Carpentry and wood work
- (15) Blacksmithy
- (16) Poultry farming

It was desired that this list should be substituted for the earlier list of 8 major industries and 28 minor industries as prescribed by the Examination-cum-Syllabus Committee.

The Committee also recommended that if any of the Rural Institutes had started a major or minor industry outside the above list, they should be approved as a special case in the interest of the students.

**Qualifications for staff**

While accepting the objectives of the Village Industries course as laid down by the Expert Committee for syllabus in Village Industries, the Committee observed that before any qualifications for the staff could be laid down, it was necessary to collect from different institutions imparting training in village industries as to what type of diploma/certificates were being awarded by them.

**Job opportunities and financial assistance to the graduates of Small Scale Industries**

With regard to job opportunities for these students, and financial assistance to the graduates, the Committee felt that these two items did not require any action at this stage.

Syllabuses in the following subjects were approved subject to the modification as noted under:

- (2) Hindi—approved.
- (3) Geography (as per para below).
- (4) Telugu—approved.

- (5) Marathi—approved.
- (6) Music—approved.
- (7) Economics—approved.
- (8) Cooperation—approved.

Modifications suggested by Shri Bordia in the syllabus for Geography were accepted. Accordingly under the elements of 'Economic Geography including Biogeography, the Committee recommended that 'Small Scale Industries with special reference to Village Industries' should be added as item No. 7, and the present item No. 7, i.e., 'Trade routes of the world—land, air and sea' should read as item No. 8.

The Committee also decided that Part 2 of Paper III may be redrafted as follows:

"Scales, reduction and enlargement of maps, interpretation of topographical and geological maps; weather charts and diagrams, record of meteorological data and diagrammatical representation of economic data; identification of some common rocks and minerals"

(9) *Syllabus in English*—Shri Bordia elaborated his note submitted to the Standing Committee as a part of the Agenda. The Committee felt that before the syllabus could be approved as recommended by the Syllabus Committee, or as modified by Shri Bordia, it was necessary to circulate Shri Bordia's views along with the syllabus, and ask for their comments within a month so that further action should be taken with regard to the finalisation of the syllabus.

Secretary of the Committee, however, observed that since the finalisation of the syllabus was taking some time, it would perhaps be necessary to issue special instructions to the examiner in the subject at the time of the final examination.

(b) *Preparatory Course*

Syllabuses in the following subjects were approved :

- (1) Telugu
- (2) Malayalam
- (3) Marathi
- (4) Music
- (5) Elements of Psychology and Sociology
- (6) English

It was explained by Shri Bordia that the syllabus in English, as also in other subjects, was quite heavy in content as compared with the Preparatory course syllabus of the Delhi University. It was agreed that the matter be placed before the Council on 30-3-1958.

**ITEM NO. 4 : *Setting up of the Examination Board of the Rural Services Diploma*** (Appendix D)

Constitution of the Board was approved.

**ITEM NO. 5 : *Provident Fund Contribution, Insurance, D.A. of the staff of Rural Institutes* (Appendix E)**

*Provident Fund* : The Committee desired that Provident Fund Rules observed by the different Institutes, and the State Governments concerned may be collected. It further recommended that the information thus collected should be consolidated, and final rules prepared by the Ministry of Education in consultation with the Ministry of Finance. However, it was agreed that provident fund facilities be afforded to the employees of the Rural Institutes and that till such time as the final rules were approved the rules as obtaining in the States should be generally applied to the Rural Institutes.

*Dearness Allowance* : It was agreed that the rates adopted by the parent bodies be adhered for the benefit of the employees of Rural Institutes provided the rates do not exceed the Central Government rates.

**ITEM NO. 6 : *Formation of an Examination Board for conducting the examination in Certificate Course in Civil and Rural Engineering and note submitted by Ramakrishna Mission Rural Institute, Coimbatore* (Appendix F)**

The note submitted by Shri T. S. Avinashilingam was considered and it was decided that as recommended by the Third meeting of the National Council for Rural Higher Education, the examination should be conducted by the Council itself in the interest of uniformity of standard.

The Standing Committee recommended that with a view to have a closer coordination with the All India Council for Technical Education, the Secretary of that Council should be requested to work on the Board. Since Shri S. P. Datta, Supdt., Thapar Polytechnic, Patiala, had taken over as Deputy Director of Technical Education, Rajasthan, which was already represented on the Board, it was recommended that Shri V. Srinivasan, Principal, School of Engineering, Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalaya, Coimbatore, should be substituted in his place.

The following is the final constitution of the Board as recommended by the Standing Committee :

1. Shri V. G. Garde,  
Principal, M. B. Engineering College, Jodhpur
2. Dr. R. K. Bhan,  
Secretary, NCRHE *Ex-officio*
3. Shri J. N. Moudgil,  
Vice-Principal, Delhi Polytechnic, Delhi
4. Head of the Engineering Department,  
Balwant Vidyapeeth Rural Institute, Bichpuri
5. Head of the Engineering Deptt., Vidya Bhawan Rural Institute, Udaipur
6. Principal, School of Engineering, Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalaya,  
Coimbatore

7. Secretary, All India Council for Technical Education
8. Shri S. R. Singh, Professor of Civil Engineering, Roorkee University, Roorkee
9. Controller of Examinations, National Council for Rural Higher Education

The Standing Committee also approved the functions of the Board.

ITEM NO. 7 : *To consider the job potentials for the students of the Rural Institutes* (Appendix G)

The note submitted by Shri T. S. Avinashilingam was considered by the Standing Committee. It was recommended that a small committee of experts be appointed to go into the syllabuses of the various subjects, and to suggest the probable jobs for which they could be fitted, and that the concerned departments of the States and Central Government be approached for their cooperation in the employment of the graduates in various courses.

The composition of the Committee was recommended as follows :

Shri T. S. Avinashilingam	}	.. Representatives of the National Council
Dr. R. K. Singh		
Shri L. S. S. Kumar	..	Ministry of Food & Agriculture, New Delhi
Dr. (Mrs.) Rajammal P. Devadass	..	Chief Home Economist, Ministry of Food & Agriculture, New Delhi
Shri Abid Husain	..	.. Ministry of Community Development
Shri A. D. Bohra	..	.. Small Scale Industries Corporation
Shri H. D. Gulati	..	.. Ministry of Education— <i>Convenor</i>

ITEM NO. 8 : *Advance grants to Rural Institutes* (Appendix H)

The Standing Committee considered the note of the Lok Bharati Rural Institute and made the following recommendations :

*Recurring grants*—Recurring grants for the first half year should be calculated on the basis of the approved expenditure for the previous year, and be released to the Institutes after getting statement of unaudited accounts. The balance of the grant may be released after the audited accounts are submitted.

*Non-recurring grants*—It was recommended that the non-recurring grants should be sanctioned, when the bulk of the previously approved expenditure has been incurred.

ITEM NO. 9 : *Holding of Seminars of subject teachers* (Appendix I)

The Standing Committee approved the recommendations made by the Rural Institutes, Birouli and Udaipur, and recommended that such seminars should be held both at All India and regional levels.

The following subjects were suggested for the purpose of holding of such seminars:

1. Introduction to Rural problems
2. History of Civilisation

3. Social Education
4. Social Work
5. Home Science
6. Sociology
7. Economics
8. Extension Methods
9. Action Research

It was further recommended that the next seminar in Extension Methods should be at all-India level, and should be conducted under the Directorship of Shri K. L. Bordia.

**ITEM NO. 10 :** *Formation of the Board of Studies* (Appendix J)

The Standing Committee requested Prof. M. Mujeeb and Shri K. L. Bordia to suggest the grouping of different subjects for which the Boards of Studies could be set up in respect of Diploma in Rural Services, and place it before the Council on the 30th March, 1958. (Note placed at Annexure II, Page 15)

**ITEM NO. 11 :** *Report of the Inspection Committee appointed to assess the resources etc. of the DAV College, Siwan, Bihar, for affiliation to the National Council for Rural Higher Education without financial obligation.* (Appendix K)

The Standing Committee approved the report of the Inspection Committee consisting of Dr. R. K. Bhan, Deputy Educational Adviser to the Government of India, Prof. P. R. Sen, Director, Rural Institute, Sriniketan and Shri B. A. P. Sinha, Deputy Director of Basic Education, Bihar, and resolved that the Institution did not warrant recognition by the Council.

**ITEM NO. 12 :** *Income from fees and the assessment of grant on the deficit* (Appendix L)

It was recommended that this matter may be taken up, when the Institutes become more stabilised and have built up certain reserves.

**ITEM NO. 13 :** *Standard of Languages in Agricultural Science Course* (Appendix M)

The Standing Committee recommended that the standard of Languages in this course should be comparable with that of preparatory or higher secondary examination standard. The Syllabus to be adopted for this purpose would be the same as approved for the preparatory course.

**ITEM NO. 14 :** *Admission of S.S.L.C. pass with eligibility to Preparatory Course* (Appendix N)

The Standing Committee agreed with the view that only those students who are eligible for admission to a University should alone be considered eligible for admission to the rural institutes.



ITEM NO. 15 : *Admission of Post-Basic and S.S.C. without English as optional subject to 3-Year Diploma Course.*

(Appendix O)

The Standing Committee was of the view that the matter may be discussed in the Council's meeting where a representative from the Lok Bharat Rural Institute would be present.

ITEM NO. 16 : *The handbook of Instructions for Superintendents of examinations*

(Appendix P)

The Handbook of Instructions for Superintendents was approved.

ITEM NO. 17 : *Translation for question papers for Agricultural Science in various regional languages*

(Appendix Q)

The Standing Committee recommended that the question papers be set in English, but these should be translated into regional languages, if necessary, by the Superintendent of Examinations, and the time involved in it should be added to the total examination time.

ITEM NO. 18 : *Any other item with the permission of the Chairman*

The Committee felt that it was necessary to have a Home Science Expert on the National Council for Rural Higher Education and it was recommended that the Chairman might be requested to nominate Dr. (Mrs.) Rajammal P. Devadass, Chief Home Economist, Ministry of Food & Agriculture, on the National Council even if it involved the modification of the Resolution.

The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to Chair.

## ANNEXURE I

### REPORT SUBMITTED BY SHRI L. S. S. KUMAR ON THE REVISION OF THE SYLLABUS FOR AGRICULTURAL COURSE

#### ITEM NO. 2 (d) of the Standing Committee Proceedings

As desired by the Standing Committee, I am placing below a note regarding the equivalence between two years Certificate course in Agriculture Science and the Intermediate Science course in Agriculture.

*Note:* In some of the Universities which admit students after the S.S.L.C. or Matriculation Examination for the B.Sc. (Agr.) courses, the students are required to study the following basic sciences with a view to fit them to understand the higher and applied aspects of the subject:

- |                    |                       |  |
|--------------------|-----------------------|--|
| (i) Physics        | (ii) Mathematics      | for understanding Agricultural Engineering.  |
| (iii) Chemistry    | (iv) Soils (v) Botany | for understanding Physiology, ecology, agriculture chemistry, plant breeding and genetics. |
| (vi) Zoology       |                       | for understanding entomology.  |
| (vii) Bacteriology |                       | for understanding plant pathology.   |

Since the above subjects are not included in the Two-Year Certificate Course in Agriculture, the Universities will not consider the Two-Year Certificate course as equivalent to the Inter Science (Agriculture).

Further, in the Two-Year Certificate course it is clearly stated that it "will mainly consist of practical exercises...lectures, if necessary, will be given along with the practicals." In view of this the theoretical background of the trainees would be less than that required for the I.Sc. (Agr.) students.

Even in respect of agriculture and animal husbandry, the course as outlined for the Two-Year Certificate course is general and does not go into greater detail as it is done in respect of I.Sc. (Agr.) course.

Since very important basic sciences as listed above, are not included in Two-Year Certificate course and those included cover the subject in a general manner. It is doubtful if Universities will give equivalence to their I.Sc. (Agr.) course.

Sd/- L. S. S. KUMAR,  
Chief of Agriculture Education,  
I.C.A.R., Ministry of Food & Agriculture.

## ANNEXURE II

### REPORT BY PROF. M. MUJEEB AND SHRI K. L. BORDIA ON THE FORMATION OF BOARD OF STUDIES

#### ITEM NO. 10 of the Standing Committee Proceedings

As desired by the Standing Committee, we suggest that the following Boards of Studies may be set up for different subjects:

#### 1. Board of Studies in Languages

- |              |                  |
|--------------|------------------|
| (i) English  | (vi) Gujrati     |
| (ii) Hindi   | (vii) Tamil      |
| (iii) Urdu   | (viii) Malayalam |
| (iv) Bengali | (ix) Telugu      |
| (v) Marathi  |                  |

Total number of members : 9

#### 2. Board of Studies in Social Sciences

- (i) Political Science
- (ii) Economics
- (iii) Sociology
- (iv) Social Education
- (v) Social work
- (vi) Geography
- (vii) History

Total number of members : 7

#### 3. Board of Studies in Extension & Practical work

- (i) Agriculture
- (ii) Engineering
- (iii) Social Education
- (iv) Social work
- (v) Extension

Total number of members : 6 (2 for Extension)

#### 4. Board of Studies in Home Science

Number of members : 5

#### 5. Board of Studies in Village Industries

Number of members : 5

M. MUJEEB,  
Director, Jamia Rural Institute,

K. L. BORDIA,  
Director, Vidya Bhavan Rural Institute

# MEMORANDA OF THE FOURTH MEETING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL

## APPENDIX A

### MEMORANDUM ON ITEM NO. 1 OF THE AGENDA

**SUBJECT** :—*To report that the minutes of the 3rd meeting of the Standing Committee held at New Delhi on 1st July, 1957, were approved by the members through circulation.*

Reported that the minutes of the 3rd meeting of the Standing Committee held at New Delhi on 1st July, 1957, were confirmed by the members through circulation.

## APPENDIX B

### MEMORANDUM ON ITEM NO. 2 OF THE AGENDA

**SUBJECT** :—*To consider a note on the action taken on the recommendations of the third meeting of the Standing Committee.*

S. No.	Item No. of Minutes	Recommendation	Action taken
1.	Item No. 2 (Rules for the award of stipend)	It was decided that general rules for the award of scholarships should be framed so that stipends should be given under uniform rules to deserving students. For this purpose a small Committee was set up.	The Committee submitted its report which was considered and approved by the National Council. These rules have been circulated to the institutes.
2.	Item No. 3 (i) (Job analysis for the students of Rural Institutes)	The Committee was of the view that although this was a very important question, yet it was premature to have a job analysis at this stage. But if a suggestive note was submitted on this point that would be examined. Shri T. S. Avinashilingam agreed to submit a note on this point.	No note was received.
3.	Item No. 3 (iii) (Membership on the National Council for Rural Higher Education)	It was agreed that the Rural Institute, Sriniketan and Rural Institute of Higher Studies, Birouli which were not represented on the Council should also be represented on the same under para (3) (d) of the Rules and Regulations of the National Council.	This has been done, and Prof. S. N. Bose, Vice-Chancellor, Viswa Bharati University, and the Education Secretary, Bihar have been nominated on the Council.

S. No.	Item No. of Minutes	Recommendation	Action taken
4.	Item No. 3 (iv) (More Staff time in Ministry of Education for work with Rural Institutes)	It was agreed that when the work of examinations begins an examination section may have to be added.	A nucleus staff has been appointed for the examination work. More staff will be required in March next for which proposals have been submitted.
5.	Item No. 3 (v) (Additional funds for extension of research)	It was recommended that the Ministry of Education should make serious efforts to secure additional funds for the programme of extension and research and that possibilities of giving full grants for extension work may be explored.	No concrete research proposals have so far been received. Grants for both Extension & Research are being considered along with regular grants to the Rural Institutes from the existing funds.
6.	Item No. 3 (vii) (i) (Consultant in extension and research) (ii) (improvement of teaching)	It was decided that while the need for a consultant for improvement of teaching should be dropped, that for extension and research might be examined further.	Ministry had agreed to have Mrs. Adeline Carley as an expert under T.C.M. programme. But she refused the offer due to ill health. T.C.M. is finding a substitute.
7.	Item No. 3 (viii) (Seminars on Rural Education problems)	It was recommended that National Council should organize seminars or study groups with the representatives from each of the institutes, for the purpose of studying various common problems connected with the development of programme of teaching extension and research.	An Inter-State Seminar was recently held at Agra. It is proposed to hold regional seminars for the purposes of which Rural Institutes have been divided into 4 regions according to their location. Provision has been made for holding local seminars for the benefit of the staff of each of the Rural Institutes. To continue this activity, a regular scheme has been included in the 2nd Plan.
8.	Item 3 (ix) (Staff Committee on improvement of teaching)	It was recommended that at each of the institutes there should be a staff committee on the improvement of teaching.	Rural Institutes were asked to form such committees and action is being taken by them accordingly.
9.	Item 3 (xv) (Short term foreign tour by Institutes staff)	It was recommended that foreign study-tour for the Directors and Principals of the Institutes, and short time tour of the staff members for study and observation of significant programmes in rural teaching and development as recommended by Dean Louis Smith be dropped for the time being in view of the exchange difficulties.	A proposal is afoot to send five participants to the U. S. A. for training and observation in Administration, Extension, and Research etc. under the T. C. M. programme for 1958-59. This does not involve any foreign exchange.

S. No.	Item No. of Minutes	Recommendation	Action taken
10.	Item No. 3 (xvii) (Students' work programme and mutual evolution of institute programme)	It was recommended that the Assessment Committee already appointed will consider the students' rural work programme and Mutual evolution of the institutes.	The Assessment Committee has been entrusted with this work.
11.	Item 3 (xviii) (A journal for the Rural Institutes)	It was recommended that the National Council should sponsor an annual journal devoted to the work of the rural institutes.	Most of the material has been collected for an Annual Journal by the Ministry of Education (N.C.) but it requires the active co-operation of Rural Institutes. It is felt that its issue may be entrusted to one of the Rural Institutes.
12.	Item 4 (a) (Amendment to the curriculum)	It was desired that information may be obtained from the rural institutes as to the second language under Rural Services Diploma they had introduced.	This information has been collected and is appended at the end of this Memorandum.
13.	Item 4 (b) (Approval of the Syllabuses)	The syllabuses of the following subjects were approved : (1) Rural problems; educational, administrative and economic. (2) History, (3) Political Science, (4) Economics, (5) Cooperation, (6) History of Arts, (7) Chemistry, (8) Sanskrit, (9) Hindi, (10) Mathematics, (11) Physics, (12) Botany, (13) Zoology, (14) Village and Small Scale Industries, (15) Home Science.	The syllabuses in different subjects ( <i>i.e.</i> , History, Political Science and Public Administration, some Fine Arts like Dramatics, Painting & Sculpture etc., Chemistry, Sanskrit, Physics, Mathematics, Home Science, Botany, Zoology, Introduction to Rural Problems, Social Education, English, Psychology) as approved by the Council have been circulated to the Rural Institutes for their guidance. The syllabus in Economics, as recommended by the Council, has been re-arranged and circulated to the rural institutes for their comments.
			The syllabuses in Economics and Cooperation have been reframed in the light of the observations made by the Central Committee for co-operative Training of the Reserve Bank of India, and has been circulated to the

S. No.	Item No. of Minutes	Recommendation	Action taken
			<p>institutes. The revised syllabus will be introduced in the Rural Institutes from the next academic session <i>i.e.</i> 1958.</p>
			<p>The Syllabuses in certain major and minor village industries have also been framed by an expert committee and have since been circulated to the Rural Institutes. Syllabuses in Social Education, English, and Psychology have also been finalised. The syllabus in Music has been revised by an expert committee with a view to giving it an all-India character. Likewise the syllabus in Hindi has undergone revision.</p>
			<p>It is now possible to make the contents of papers I &amp; II available in a smaller number of books. The revised syllabuses are being placed for the approval by the Committee.</p>
<p>14. Item No. 4 (b) (Approval of Syllabuses)</p>	<p>It was decided that the following syllabuses which had not yet been scrutinized by the Syllabus Committee should be referred to them and their report should be put up before the next meeting of the Standing Committee:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Social Education (3-year Diploma Course)</li> <li>(ii) English (3-year Diploma Course)</li> <li>(iii) Psychology ( do )</li> <li>(iv) Music (Northern India) (3-year Diploma Course)</li> </ul>	<p>These syllabuses have been scrutinised, and are being put up separately for approval.</p>	
<p>15. Item 9 (Formation of Examination Board of Agriculture Science Course)</p>	<p>The Chairman was authorised to approve the final composition of this Board.</p>	<p>The following members have since been finally nominated by the Chairman of National Council for Rural Higher Education on the Examination Board for Agricultural Science Course:</p>	

S. No.	Item No. of Minutes	Recommendation	Action taken
			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Dr. J. S. Patel, Ministry of Community Development.</li> <li>2. Dr. R. J. Kalamkar, Ministry of Food and Agriculture (I.C.A.R.).</li> <li>3. Shri T. S. Avinashilingam, Rural Institute, Coimbatore.</li> <li>4. Dr. E. S. Narayanan, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.</li> <li>5. Shri H. B. Ulmale, Rural Institute, Amravati.</li> <li>6. Shri V. Lakshminarayanan, Rural Institute, Sriniketan.</li> <li>7. Dr. B. A. Changuli, College of Agriculture, Poona.</li> <li>8. Dr. R. K. Bhan, Ministry of Education and Scientific Research.</li> </ol>
16.	Item No. 10 (Upgrading of Agricultural Science Course)	It was recommended that before the Agriculture Science Course could be upgraded to three years it would be desirable to consult the Ministries of Agriculture and Community Development.	The Ministers for Community Development and Agriculture were consulted. It was felt that it was premature to upgrade this course, and that it should be given a fair trial.
17.	Item No. 11 (Recognition of Rural Services Diploma)	It was recommended that Public Service Commissions and other Agencies concerned should be approached as quickly as possible for the recognition of this Diploma Course in Rural Services.	<p>A request for equating the Rural Services Diploma with the first degree of a University was made to the Inter-University Board of India. The matter was discussed at the Annual meeting of the Board held at Ceylon on 18-12-57. The Board has referred the syllabuses to its Standing Committee for detailed examination.</p> <p>The question of the eligibility of the diploma holders from the Rural Institutes to compete for all jobs for which a University</p>



S. No.	Item No. of Minutes	Recommendation	Action taken
			degree is the requisite qualification, has been taken up with the Ministry of Home Affairs.
18.	Item No. 12 (Coordination of Extension activities of Rural Institutes with N.E.S. Blocks)	It was recommended that action should be taken to issue a joint letter to the State Governments and Rural Institutes for the construction of Committees on which representatives of the Development Block, as well as the rural institutes should work together, to achieve closest coordination in extension work.	The matter has been referred to the Ministry of Community Development for action. That Ministry has issued a Circular letter to the State Governments on this subject.
19.	Item No. 13 (Report of the Assessment Committee)	It was noted that the Assessment Committee had not been able to meet so far on account of various reasons.	The Assessment Committee visited the Rural Institute of Higher Studies at Birouli on the 26th & 27th January, 1958. The report is being discussed in this meeting of the National Council.
20.	Item No. 14 (Approval of Syllabuses of Preparatory Course)	It was decided that the following syllabuses which had not been scrutinized by the Syllabus Committee may be referred to and its report be submitted to the next meeting of the Standing Committee :	It also visited the Rural Institute Lok Bharati, Sanosara and its report is coming up for discussions separately.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) General Science</li> <li>(ii) Social Studies</li> <li>(iii) Mathematics</li> <li>(iv) Physics</li> <li>(v) Chemistry</li> <li>(vi) Economics</li> <li>(vii) Biology</li> <li>(viii) English</li> </ul>	The Syllabuses have since been scrutinised and are coming up separately for the Standing Committee's approval.
21.	Item No. 15 (Report of Examination Committee for Certificate in Civil & Rural Engineering)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) The Chairman was authorised to constitute the Board of Examination.</li> <li>(ii) It was also decided that the All India Council of Technical Education should be moved to recognise the diplomas awarded by the National Council.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) The Board has been set up, and this item is coming up for discussion separately.</li> <li>(ii) The All India Council for Technical Education has been moved in this respect.</li> </ul>
22.	Item No. 16(e) (Note by Shri Bordia on Coordination	It was recommended that the note on the Coordination of Rural Institutes activities with N.E.S.	Shri K. L. Bordia's note was considered by the Committee of Ministers.

S. No.	Item No. of Minutes	Recommendation	Action taken
	of Rural Institutes with N.E.S. Blocks)	Blocks, prepared by Shri Bordia should be placed before the Committee of Ministers who will meet for this purpose.	The recommendations of the Committee are being discussed under a separate item.
23.	Item 16 (f) (ii) (Teaching of languages in Agricultural Science Courses)	The suggestions with regard to the languages desired to be taught in the two years Agricultural Science Course were considered, and it was decided that the Syllabus Committee should examine it.	It has been decided that the following two languages should be taught : (i) English/Hindi. (ii) Regional language.  A separate note is being submitted on this suggestion.
24.	Item 16(F) (v) (Admission of Gram Sevaks & Basic Trained teachers into Rural Services Diploma)	After careful consideration the Committee did not recommend the admission of Gram Sevaks & Basic Teachers in Rural Services Diploma, in view of the fact that such admissions will raise difficulties in the recognition of these diplomas by the Universities and the Public Service Commissions.	On being approached again by the Director of the Institute, the Chairman, National Council for Rural Higher Education, as a special case, relaxed the admission qualifications for the students which were admitted to Gandhigram Rural Institute.
25.	Item No. 16(F) (vi) (Structure & method of internal & external assessment of the achievement of the students)	It was decided that a Committee consisting of Prof. M. Mujeeb, Dr. R. K. Singh, and Dr. R. K. Bhan may go through the subject and submit a report as early as possible.	The Committee met in New Delhi on 20-11-57 and decided that the matter be referred to Inter-State Seminar to be held at Agra in December, 1957. The matter was discussed at the Seminar, a complete report of which comes up for discussion as separate item.

Appendix to Serial No. 12 of the report on action taken by the Ministry. The following languages are being taught by the Rural institutes as core subjects in 3-year Diploma course in Rural Services.

- (1) Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalaya Rural Institute, Coimbatore (a) Tamil (Regional Language)  
(b) Hindi
- (2) Vidya Bhavan Rural Institute, Udaipur (a) Hindi (Regional Language)  
(b) Urdu
- (3) Rural Institute, Amravati (a) Marathi (Regional Language)  
(b) Hindi

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| (4) Gandhigram Rural Institute                      | (a) (i) Tamil (Regional Language)<br>(ii) Malayalam<br>(b) Hindi                                 |
| (5) Lok Bharati Rural Institute, Sanosara           | (a) Gujarati (Regional Language)<br>(b) Hindi  |
| (6) Jamia Millia Rural Institute, New Delhi         | (a) Hindi/Urdu (Regional Languages)<br>(b) Urdu/Hindi  |
| (7) Mouni Vidyapeeth Rural Institute, Gargoti       | (a) Marathi (Regional Language)<br>(b) Hindi   |
| (8) Institute of Rural Higher Education, Sriniketan | Bengali as Second Language to Bengali Students and "Alternative Bengali" to Non-Bengali students |
| (9) Rural Institute of Higher Studies, Birouli      | Second Language (Modern Indian Language other than Hindi not started)                            |

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APPENDIX C

MEMORANDUM ON ITEM NO. 3 OF THE AGENDA

SUBJECT :—*To approve of the following syllabuses which have not been approved by National Council earlier.*

(a) *Rural Services Diploma*

- (1) Village & Small Scale Industries
- (2) Hindi
- (3) Geography (amendment suggested by Rural Institute, Birouli, Bihar)
- (4) Telugu
- (5) Marathi
- (6) Music
- (7) Economics
- (8) Cooperation
- (9) English (note submitted by Shri K. L. Bordia)

(b) *Preparatory Course*

- (1) Telugu
- (2) Malayalam
- (3) Marathi
- (4) Music
- (5) Elements of Psychology & Sociology
- (6) English

NOTE : (Syllabuses as approved are being printed separately.)

## VILLAGE AND SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

The syllabuses earlier prepared by Gandhigram were forwarded to the Village Industries Department of the Visva Bharati University for their comments. The comments and the new syllabuses forwarded by the Visva Bharati University were placed before a Committee of Experts. The Committee recommended the revision of Paper I which dealt with the theory and general organisation of the village industries and its allied items.

The comments of the Expert Committee along with other syllabuses were referred to Shri Dhirubhai Desai, Director of Training, Khadi & Village Industries Commission, Bombay who was also a member of the Committee, but who could not attend the meeting. Shri Desai, while approving the various syllabuses in major and minor industries, suggested that 'major' and 'minor' industries may be defined as below:

*Major Industry:* "Major industry may be defined as an industry whose production is capable of giving larger employment to the growing population and whose products should be universally in demand."

*Minor Industry:* "Minor industries may be defined as industries which are capable of giving subsidiary occupation to those who are unemployed or under-employed in rural areas."

### CLASSIFICATION OF MAJOR INDUSTRIES

In keeping with the above definition, Shri Desai put the following in the category of major industries:

- (1) Khadi spinning, Weaving.
- (2) Food processing like drying, pickling, salting, fruit preservation, bakery, etc.
- (3) Flaying, Tanning, Manufacture of leather goods.
- (4) Crushing of oil-seeds for edible and non-edible oils and soap making from non-edible oils.
- (5) Hand-made paper, book binding and cardboard modelling.
- (6) Ceramics, Pottery and Clay-modelling.

Thus two Major Industries, *i.e.* Carpentry, Wood work and Smithy, and Tailoring, Knitting and Embroidery, and 'manufacture of metal utensils' and 'manufacture of stoneware pipes' as recommended by the Expert Committee were dropped.

### CLASSIFICATION OF MINOR INDUSTRIES

Among the minor industries, Shri Desai has recommended 12 industries against 28 recommended by the Syllabus-cum-Examination Committee which are as follows:

- (1) Tailoring, Knitting and Embroidery
- (2) Toy-making, Basket-making
- (3) Bee-keeping
- (4) Palm Gur
- (5) Carpentry, Wood-work
- (6) Blacksmithy
- (7) Dyeing and Handprinting
- (8) Lacquer work, Batik
- (9) Rope-making, Nawar-weaving, Mat-weaving
- (10) Village match industry
- (11) Brick-making
- (12) Poultry farming.

According to the Visva Bharati University, Department of Village Industries, 'An industry may be major or minor according to the time devoted and, therefore, to the contents of the syllabus that may be made for its study.' 'Anyone of the minor industries can be a major industry, if the time to be devoted to it and the contents of the syllabus are increased. Therefore, the time to be devoted should be main criterion for classification of major and minor industries.

Shri Desai further suggested the following additions in Part A only of Paper I:

- (1) Economics and villagisation of land
- (2) Decentralised production of consumer goods
- (3) Regional self-sufficiency in matter of primary needs
- (4) Economics of peace and justice.

This should come under "Growth and development of villages in India". "Cooperative Socialist Commonwealth" has been suggested for inclusion along with 'Sarvodaya' under "Swadeshi Movement and Village Industries."

### QUALIFICATIONS FOR THE STAFF

The qualifications for the staff to be employed for the Village Industries, as suggested by the Expert Committee were discussed with the Development Commissioner of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and on their advice the following qualifications have been prescribed for the appointment of staff:

- (i) Good academic qualification
- (ii) A diploma in the art in which the person is to be appointed
- (iii) Eight years of experience in the particular industry.

The objectives of the village industries course according to the Expert Committee are (a) to make students familiar with the economic, social and

technical problems, (b) to gain a clear grasp of the improved techniques of production, (c) to obtain proficiency in handling the equipment generally used in the villages, (d) to arrange demonstration of the improved techniques in different subjects, and (e) to be able to organise the industry on such basis under village conditions.

According to the Expert Committee the graduates from Rural Institutes would be considered fully qualified for the following types of jobs:

- (1) Cottage Industries/Extension Officers
- (2) Inspectors/General Field Officers (in the various Central, State and Voluntary institutions for the development of village and small scale industries)
- (3) General Field Officers in State Industrial Departments.

The Committee further recommended that these graduates should be extended all Government help, both material and financial, to set up separate units of production of their own in villages, etc.

In view of the above, the following points are placed before the Standing Committee for consideration:

- (1) To approve of syllabuses
- (2) To approve of the definition of Major and Minor Industries
- (3) To decide the names and number of major and minor industries to be included in the syllabus
- (4) To approve of the qualifications for staff
- (5) To approve of the types of jobs available to the Village Industries graduates
- (6) To recommend to the State Governments in due course of time, to encourage graduates in Village Industries for financial and material help in order to enable them to set up their own industries.

### HINDI (OPTIONAL)

The Birouli Institute reported that the contents of Papers 1 and 2 could not be possibly found in a limited number of books which could be easily purchased by the students. They, therefore, suggested that either the Ministry prepared these selections in a consolidated form, or revise the syllabus.

The matter was referred to the Syllabus Committee which decided to revise the syllabus. The revised syllabus in Papers 1 and 2 along with the original syllabus for Papers III and IV is enclosed herewith for approval.

As laid down in the curriculum, the students taking up Hindi Literature as optional subject, will not offer Hindi as a core subject under 'Languages'. As only 50 marks are allotted to Hindi as a core subject, the fourth paper i.e. 'Elements of Sanskrit' should carry 50 marks and should be a subject for internal examination.

## GEOGRAPHY

Presence of Directors of different Rural Institutes at the recent Inter-State Seminar was availed of by the Assistant Educational Adviser to the Government of India and the suggestion of the Birouli Institute regarding the syllabus in Geography were examined. A committee comprising Sarvashri S. R. Londhe (Amravati Institute) and Shri Pannikar (Gandhigram) and Director Rural Institute, Birouli prepared a new syllabus keeping in view the objections raised by the Birouli Institute. The amended syllabus may be approved which should be effective from the examination to be held in 1960.

## ECONOMICS AND COOPERATION

In order that the students qualifying with Cooperation as a subject of specialisation in the Diploma in Rural Services may qualify for service in Cooperative fields also, the printed syllabus in Cooperation was referred for comments to the Cooperative Adviser to the Government of India, Ministry of Food & Agriculture who in turn referred it to the Central Committee for Cooperative Training (Reserve Bank of India). The Central Committee suggested the following modifications:

(1) The syllabus in *Economics* should include farm economics and allied topics such as farm input and output, farm management problems, farm wages, rent, credit and interest charges, income elasticity as applied to farmer's income, terms of trade between agricultural and non-agricultural sections of the economy, price policy for agricultural products, price stabilization, export programmes for primary products, marketing, processing industries, etc.

(2) *Banking and Exchange* should give study of Banking practice, monetary policies, financing of industries (small scale, cottage and large scale) and specialised agencies for the purpose such as Industrial Finance Corporation, etc.

(3) *Indian Agricultural Economics* should not cover Cooperation for which there was a separate paper. Instead, the syllabus may include such subjects like trends of agricultural production, factors affecting productivity of land, reasons for low productivity of Indian Agriculture, local self-governing institutions etc.

On *Cooperation* itself there should be two papers to give due weightage and importance to Cooperation in the scheme of syllabus. The two papers may be (1) Theory and Principles of Cooperation including reference to growth of cooperation in selected foreign countries and (2) Cooperative Forms and Practice in India—a historical and descriptive study.

The subject of 'General Sociology' and 'Social Psychology' can well be combined into one.

Keeping in view the above suggestions, the syllabus was discussed at the Inter-State Seminar at Agra with the members of the Rural Institutes. The revised syllabus may be approved.

## ENGLISH

Objections have been raised by two institutes, Vidya Bhavan and Lok Bharati against the high standard of the syllabuses laid down. The Syllabus Committee holds the view that these syllabuses are of the required standard.

## ELEMENTS OF PSYCHOLOGY AND SOCIOLOGY

Dr. Rama Rao, Director, Central Bureau of Educational & Vocational Guidance, Delhi was requested by the Ministry to prepare a uniform syllabus in the subject keeping in view the draft syllabus forwarded by the Coimbatore Institute and the various suggestions offered by the Rural Institutes on the same. The syllabus prepared by Dr. Rao was further examined in the Ministry and after making certain changes with the consent of the author of the syllabus, a revised syllabus was circulated to the Rural Institutes.

## APPENDIX D

## MEMORANDUM ON ITEM NO. 4 OF THE AGENDA

SUBJECT :—*To consider the setting up of the Examination Board of the Rural Services Diploma.*

As decided by the National Council for Rural Higher Education, the first examination in Three-Year Diploma Course in Rural Services is to be conducted in April, 1959. The following composition of the proposed Board as approved by the Chairman, National Council for Rural Higher Education is submitted for approval :

1. Shri A. N. Basu,  
Principal, Teachers Training College,  
Visva Bharati, Shantiniketan.
2. Shri T. S. Avinashilingam,  
Director, Shri Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalaya,  
Perianaickenpalayam, Coimbatore Distt.
3. Dr. R. K. Singh,  
Director, Balwant Vidyapeeth Rural Institute,  
Agra.
4. Prof. M. Mujeeb,  
Director, Jamia Rural Institute,  
New Delhi.
5. Dr. R. K. Bhan,  
Deputy Educational Adviser,  
Ministry of Education & Scientific Research,  
New Delhi.
6. Shri M. S. Gorey,  
Principal, Delhi School of Social Work.



7. Dr. Mehta,  
Professor, Tata Institute of Social Sciences,  
Bombay.
8. Dr. P. Deva Dass,  
Chief Home Economist,  
Ministry of Agriculture,  
New Delhi.
9. Dr. Amir Ali,  
Retd. Principal of Agricultural College,  
Osmania University.
10. Dr. E. A. Pires,  
Principal, Central Institute of Education,  
New Delhi.
11. Shri S. Natarajan,  
Director, All India Council for Secondary Education.
12. Shri D. N. Saraf,  
Director, All India Handicrafts Board,  
New Delhi.
13. Controller of Examinations—Secretary.

Shri A. N. Basu has been nominated as the Chairman of the Board, subject to his acceptance.

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#### APPENDIX E

#### MEMORANDUM ON ITEM NO. 5 OF THE AGENDA

**SUBJECT :** *To consider the question of Provident Fund Contribution, Insurance, D.A. to the Staff of Rural Institute.*

(Lok Bharati and Gandhigram Rural Institutes)

##### *Provident Fund*

1. All permanent members of the staff, teaching and non-teaching, shall subscribe to the Contributory Provident Fund.

*Note:* (It should be considered whether the maximum age for admission to P. F. Scheme should not be 45.)

2. Members of the staff, teaching and non-teaching, who have satisfactorily completed their period of probation, if any, shall also be eligible to subscribe to the fund.

*Note:* (Period of probation may be decided. It may be one year.)

3. Each subscriber shall contribute one-twelfth of his/her monthly pay to the fund.

*Note:* (It may be 6-1/4 % or an anna a rupee of the salary.)

4. (i) The Government of India and the Management of the Rural Institute shall each contribute one twenty-fourth of the monthly pay of the employee to his/her credit in the fund, (Gandhigram Rural Institute).

(ii) Each member, in response to this, should contribute equivalent amount every year as an amount of employee's contribution towards provident fund.

*Note:* (The Managing Committee's contribution may be equivalent to the contribution of the teachers. Committee's contribution may be considered as an approved expenditure for grant at the rate of 50%.)

5. Temporary advances, if any, from the amount at the credit of any subscriber at the time, may be sanctioned subject to a maximum of one-sixth of the amount at the credit of the subscriber, or two months' pay whichever is less. Advances shall be recovered in 24 equal monthly instalments beginning with the first payment of salary after the disbursement of the advance.

6. Employee's contribution towards the provident fund can be claimed by the Staff only after the completion of three years of his service.

7. The subscription of each member shall be deducted from his monthly pay and paid into the sub-treasury under appropriate Heads.

8. Annual interest at rates prescribed by the Government of India from time to time will be added to the contributions.

*Note:* (The interest will be reckoned by the Bank or P.O. where the account is opened.)

9. Intimation will be given annually to the subscriber regarding the amount at his credit on the last date of the financial year preceding.

10. The officer competent to sanction an advance may be Director of the Institute.

11. Regarding payment of the Provident Fund amount at the end of the period of service or earlier the rules obtaining in Government departments where Provident Fund system exists may be followed.

### *Insurance*

1. The total amount of Provident Fund including that of the staffs own contribution, after a period of three years, can be utilized for the insurance of the life of a staff member provided he wishes to pay regular premiums from his share.

2. A procedure for regularly paying the premium in instalments should be adopted by the institute itself so as to make use of the contribution amount only, for the right purpose of insurance.

### Comments of the Ministry

#### 1. *Provident Fund*

It is considered that the rules and rates obtaining in the other institution of the parent body managing the institute should be applicable to the staff of the institutes. The Fund should be administered by a Board consisting of the representative of the Central Government and the Institute, who shall be equal partners in the managements share.

#### 2. *Dearness Allowance*

It is considered that the rates obtaining in the other Institutions of the parent body should apply to the staff of the Institutes.

National Council for Rural Higher Education should agree in principle to the Standard Provident Fund rules being adopted. If the Council finds it necessary, a Committee of the National Council for Rural Higher Education with a representative of the Ministry of Finance may vet these rules, and the Chairman authorised to give final sanction.

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#### APPENDIX F

#### MEMORANDUM ON ITEM NO. 6 OF THE AGENDA

**SUBJECT :—***To approve the formation of an Examination Board for conducting examination in Certificate Course in Civil and Rural Engineering*

In the meeting of the National Council for Rural Higher Education held in Delhi on the 3rd July, 1957 it was decided that the Council should undertake the work of conducting this examination. Accordingly, a Board has to be constituted immediately. The following constitution of the Board is recommended:

#### MEMBERS

1. Dr. R. K. Bhan, Secretary, National Council for Rural Higher Education. *Ex-Officio Member.*
2. Shri V. G. Garde .. .. Principal, M. B. Engineering College, Jodhpur.
3. Shri S. R. Singh .. .. Professor of Civil Engineering, Roorkee University, Roorkee.
4. Shri J. N. Moudgil .. .. Vice-Principal, Delhi Polytechnic, Delhi.
5. Shri S. B. Datta .. .. Superintendent, Thapar Polytechnic, Patiala.
6. Head of the Engineering Department, Vidya Bhavan Rural Institute, Udaipur.

7. Head of the Engineering Department, Balwant Vidyapeeth Rural Institute, Bichpuri (Agra).
8. Controller of Examinations, National Council for Rural Higher Education.

#### FUNCTIONS

1. To fix the dates and centres of examination.
2. To appoint examiners.
3. To appoint moderators.
4. To arrange for the moderation of the Question Papers.
5. To arrange for the conduct of examination through the Controller of Examinations.
6. To approve the names of the candidates for the examination.
7. To consider and declare the results.
8. To submit a report to the National Council on the conduct of examination.
9. To consider all proposals with regard to the amendment of syllabuses.
10. To prepare rules and regulations for the conduct of examination.
11. To publish the results in Part II of the Gazette of India.
12. To consider hard cases for promotion.
13. To entertain and decide all cases of disciplinary nature and all hardships arising out of stiff papers etc.

#### **Note by Shri T. S. Avinashilingam on the Setting of Examination Board in Civil and Rural Engineering Course**

“With regard to Engineering, I feel that it is not necessary for us to have a separate Examination Board. I have had the benefit of a conversation with Sri Chandrakant, the Deputy Educational Adviser, dealing with technical education in the Ministry of Education. He is definitely of the opinion that in this highly technical subject the examinations may be left to the State Education Boards and with regard to the extra subjects that we have included in our courses they may be examined internally.

“It may be conceded that in a technical matter like Engineering, there cannot be very much difference between what is taught in our Rural Institutes and in the ordinary Technical Institutions in this country. The main difference is that we have a few courses which give them the background of rural life and problems and some additional knowledge in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.

“We have also included languages, which is absent in the normal Technological Schools, but these differences are not such that we should have a separate Examination Board for Engineering. Having an Examination Board in Engineering is a very much more difficult matter than having examinations in Arts Courses, and so I would suggest the acceptance of the views of Mr. Chandrakant that these examinations may be conducted by the State Education Boards as mentioned above.

“The first examination in Engineering under the Rural Institute Programme will be in the next year, and so I think it is good for us to come to a conclusion on this matter just now.”

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#### APPENDIX G

#### MEMORANDUM ON ITEM NO. 7 OF THE AGENDA

**SUBJECT:**—*To consider the Job Potentials for Students of Rural Institute (Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalaya Rural Institute, Coimbatore)*

One of the main objectives of the Rural Institutes is to train workers for the rural work undertaken both in the Community Projects and National Extension Service Blocks. In addition it is also expected to give a good general educational background for the students undergoing these courses.

Provision for job opportunities for the Rural Institute students is much more important than academic recognition.

It is understood that the Community Development Ministry have recognised the Rural Institutes as their important training centres for the workers necessary for assignment to the rural areas. We have introduced some subjects in the Rural Institutes which give the training necessary for the workers under the Community Development Ministry. These are Social Education, Co-operation, Public Administration, Village Industries, etc. In addition to these courses, the students of the Rural Institute will have a good background of rural problems in Agriculture, Health, Hygiene, etc. which make them peculiarly suitable for services in rural areas.

It is recommended that the Ministry of Community Development should recognise the Social Education group in the 3-Year Diploma Course, and the graduates be preferred for employment as Social Education Organisers, to under-graduates with five months training. We suggest that the graduates from the Rural Institutes with a 3-Year Diploma in Social Education would appear better material for the posts of Social Education Organizers.

The Rural Services Diploma Course provides for a course in Co-operation which is studied for three years. At present there is no course in Co-operation in many of the universities. Graduates are given one-year training in Co-operation and appointed as Senior Inspectors of Cooperative Societies, and under-graduates with a year of training in Co-operation are selected as Junior Inspectors of Cooperatives Societies. The Community Projects

Administration has created a new post called the 'Cooperation Extension Officers' in the blocks under them. The students taking the 'Cooperation course' in Rural Institutes, in addition to theoretical instruction and practical work in Cooperation for three years, have also knowledge of rural problems. And so, it is suggested that the Community Development Ministry may recognise them eligible for employment as Cooperation Extension Officers. The Education Ministry should also negotiate with the State Departments of Cooperation that they should be eligible and preferred for appointment as Senior Cooperative Inspectors.

Public Administration is also a three-year course. This is not normally available in universities. The trainees in 'Public Administration' can be preferred for appointment as Panchayat Officers, Commissioners of Municipalities and Block Development Officers.

Those undergoing training in Village Industries may be preferred for corresponding jobs in the blocks under the Community Development Ministry.

*Agricultural Course* :—In this course, there are School Final students undergoing 2-year training in agriculture science including Extension work. At present, the Village Level Workers or Gramsevaks undergo 18 months integrated training which is less than the training period in the Rural Institutes. It is suggested that preference may be given for appointment as Village Level Workers or Agricultural Extension Officers to those who hold certificates from Rural Institute in Agriculture Course.

*Engineering Course* :—Those who pass courses in Engineering in the Rural Institutes should be unequivocally made equal to the Licentiate in Engineering or the National Certificate Course in Engineering for evident reasons. This is only a matter of recognition which we must get as soon as possible from the All India Technical Education Board.

The Rural Institutes are working for 6 days in a week and 200 days in a year as against 5 days in a week and over 160 days in a year in the universities. It is therefore suggested that earnest attempts should be made immediately to open to them these job avenues. The Agricultural trainees will pass out in April, 1958 and the first group of students in Rural Services and Engineering will pass out in 1959. It is high time that we take up this question and do the needful.

### **Comments of the Ministry**

#### ***A. Agricultural Science Course***

The matter of employment of the Agricultural Graduates as Village Level Workers was fully discussed by the three Ministers of Education and Scientific Research, Community Development and Cooperation and it was recommended that the Ministry of Community Development would make

suitable suggestions to the State Government, so that the students passing in 1958 are able to get suitable jobs. The matter is being actively pursued by that Ministry with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Agricultural Extension Directorate), the latter being responsible for the training of Village Level Workers. The Ministry is moving the Ministry of Community Development to issue a letter to State Governments suggesting the desirability of considering the agricultural graduates for suitable jobs in their development programmes.

#### *B. Engineering Course*

The question of recognition has already been referred to the All India Council for Technical Education. Since the curriculum of the course is based on that of the National Certificate in Civil Engineering of the All India Council for Technical Education and has in addition some special subjects of importance to rural development e.g., Rural Health Engineering, Soil and Water Conservation, Rural Housing, Rural Extension Services and General Electric and Mechanical Engineering, Rural Road Development. No difficulty, whatsoever, is expected to arise in the matter of its recognition at par with National Certificate in Civil Engineering.

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### APPENDIX H

#### MEMORANDUM ON ITEM No. 8 OF THE AGENDA

**SUBJECT:**—*To consider the question of Advance Grants to Rural Institutes (Lok Bharati Rural Institute)*

“The Government of India should before the end of June advance a substantial portion of recurring expenditure to enable institutes to start work from the beginning of the term. The Government of India should also remit advance payment at every quarter on basis of expenditure of previous year. This method is being adopted by the State Government and is convenient to all concerned.

“The non-recurring expenditure also should be given partly in advance so that the institutes can purchase some items in the beginning of the year.”

#### **Comments of the Ministry**

The suggestion is worth considering since sometimes due to unforeseen circumstances, regular sanction for both recurring and non-recurring grants is delayed. Since new staff is to be appointed from June/July, i.e., from the start of the academic year, it should not be difficult to get the concurrence of the Ministry of Finance, for expenditure sanctioned for the quarter March-May since such expenditure will be on the basis of last year's sanctioned figures only. Side by side recurring contingencies should also be sanctioned. Adjustment of savings etc., can be made when regular sanction is given. This will allow the staff to get the salaries etc., regularly which in turn will be in the larger interest of the students.

This process should not be repeated unless absolutely necessary for the next quarter June-August since it should normally be possible to approve of regular grants by June if the Rural Institutes cooperate and send the budgets realistically framed with all clarifications and in the regular proforma.

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APPENDIX I

MEMORANDUM ON ITEM NO. 9 OF THE AGENDA

**SUBJECT:**—*To consider the suggestion of holding Seminars of Subject Teachers*  
(Vidya Bhavan Rural Institute,  
Udaipur and Rural Institute, Birouli)

It is necessary that teachers of different subjects should get opportunities of discussing together the syllabus and problems of teaching and assessment of their subjects. Therefore, it is suggested that provision for All India Seminar should include Seminars of subject teachers also.

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APPENDIX J

MEMORANDUM ON ITEM No. 10 OF THE AGENDA

**SUBJECT:**—*To consider the formation of Board of Studies*  
(Vidya Bhavan Rural Institute,  
Udaipur, and Rural Institute of Higher Studies,  
Bihar)

“So far syllabuses have been drawn up by Directors, helped by experts from some of the Ministries of the Government of India. Now it is necessary that the syllabuses or problems of teachers of teaching and examination should be discussed by themselves. It is suggested that Board of Courses and Studies for each subject consisting of representatives of Rural Institutes and eminent educationists may be formed.”

(Vidya Bhavan Rural Institute)

“The re-adjustment of syllabus might be affected by the various Boards of Studies in different subjects created under the National Council, consisting of eminent scholars and subject teachers of the various Institutes. Universities are practising this method due to various advantages. It provides a forum for young teachers to meet and form a galaxy of scholars to discuss and understand their scholastic approaches in the light of practical experiences while imparting education. At the same time, the subject teachers might be provided with a common platform to meet, so that they might discuss the difficulties experienced while implementing the scheme. It might be a yearly



gathering for the first few years so that every batch of students of Three Years Diploma in Rural Services would be benefited by the improvements suggested by the learned gathering. And at the same time, the nature of economic, sociological, agricultural and engineering problems might be said as such which might lay emphasis on the practical aspects for the benefit of the students and villages in general."

(Rural Institute of Higher Studies,  
Bihar)

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APPENDIX K

MEMORANDUM ON ITEM NO. 11 OF THE AGENDA

**SUBJECT:**—*To consider the Report of the Inspection Committee appointed to assess the resources etc. of D.A.V. College, Siwan, (Bihar) for affiliation to the National Council for Rural Higher Education without financial obligations*

The Chairman of the National Council appointed a Committee consisting of Dr. R. K. Bhan, Deputy Educational Adviser, Prof. P. R. Sen, Director, Rural Institute, Sriniketan, Dr. R. K. Singh, Director, Balwant Vidyapeeth Rural Institute, Agra and Shri B. A. P. Sinha, Deputy Director, Basic Education, Government of Bihar to inspect the Institute and report as to whether the institute could be affiliated to the National Council for Rural Higher Education without financial obligations. The report of the Committee is summarised as under:

- (a) There is no institute in existence at present; it is at best all a paper scheme to be implemented from the very start. The rural institute which is to be built up from a scratch cannot be recognised till it has developed to a measurable standard.
- (b) It is proposed to have a rural institute in a city by the side of a running sugar factory and a building is proposed to be put on the foundations of another sugar factory which has been discarded. The atmosphere for building up a rural institute is absolutely absent.
- (c) There are no ancillary institutes of basic and post-basic education in the neighbourhood where students would get some preparatory training to join this rural institute and which could serve as feeder institutes.

The Committee, therefore, feels that there is no case for granting recognition in favour of the proposed Rural Institute, Siwan. If, however, the organisers are able to get a suitable site and sufficient land in a rural surrounding as also enough funds to get going, the application may be considered on merits.

## APPENDIX L

## MEMORANDUM ON ITEM NO. 12 OF THE AGENDA

**SUBJECT:**—*To consider distribution of income from fees and other sources between the Rural Institutes and the Ministry*

So far the income from fees and other sources like Agriculture farm, village industries, etc. have not been taken into consideration while assessing the Central grant to Rural Institutes, as in the initial stages, the collections were not expected to be of a sizeable nature. The third year of the Rural Institutes will be beginning shortly in June, 1958, and the Engineering and Rural Services courses, which were started in 1956, will have all the three classes. Likewise the Agriculture course will also have two classes.

The question, therefore, arises whether the Rural Institutes, when they attain a full stature and when the income from the above referred to sources assumes a big remunerative character, should be assessed grant on deficit basis or on gross expenditure.

Statistically speaking the position of income is as under :

Institute's name	Non-recurring share per cent			Recurring share per cent		
	Central Govt.	State Govt.	Institute	Central Govt.	State Govt.	Institute
1. Jamia Millia	100	..	..	100	(less actual income from fees etc.)	
2. Sriniketan	100	..	..	100	(-do-)	
3. Amravati	75	25	..	50	25	25
4. Gargoti	75	25	..	50	25	25
5. Sanosara	75	25	..	50	25	25
6. Birouli	75	25	..	50	50	..
7. Udaipur	75	15	10	50	40	10
8. Gandhigram	75	..	25	50	Max. Rs. 30,000 for 3 years to begin with.	50% (less Rs. 30,000)
9. Coimbatore	75	..	25	50	do.	do.
10. Agra	75	..	25	50	do.	50

In view of the above analysis it is felt that the recurring burden on the Institutes at present is not very much. There should rather be some saving from the recurring income which could be diverted towards the non-recurring expenditure.

The following calculations will give an idea of the net income of an Institute. With the prescribed intake a Rural Institute when running all

classes in Rural Services, Engineering and Agriculture courses will have 180, 120 and 80 students respectively. The income from fees @ Rs. 10/-, Rs. 6/- and Rs. 6/- p.m. would come to Rs. 21,600/-, Rs. 8,640/- and Rs. 5,760/-, total Rs. 36,000/-. Added to this is the annual income of Rs. 2,880/- in respect of the Preparatory Course and an income of Rs. 25,000/- from the Agriculture (as calculated by the Syllabus Committee) and an equivalent expected sum from the village industries. All totalled, the income would be of the order of Rs. 88,880/-. Even if we allow a rebate of 20% on income from fees (if the Rural Institutes have offered freeships to that extent as suggested by the Ministry) the annual income of the Institute when running all the three courses in full is not expected to be less than Rs. 80,000/- p.a. moderately speaking. This will far exceed the actual share of the Institute in the matter of recurring expenditure.

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#### APPENDIX M

### MEMORANDUM ON ITEM No. 13 OF THE AGENDA

**SUBJECT:**—*To consider the standard of Languages in Agriculture Science Course*

The Board of Examination for Agricultural Science Course at its second meeting held in New Delhi in November, 1957 recommended that the proper standards should be laid down for the subjects of internal examination. In pursuance of that recommendation, the suggestions of the various Rural Institutes which are running this course with regard to the standards to be prescribed for the languages to be taught under the subject of Humanities was sought and the same is as follows:

#### 1. Rural Institute, Amaravati

- |                       |   |   |
|-----------------------|---|---|
| (a) Regional language | } | The same as for the Regional and Secondary languages under the core-subjects for the Diploma in Rural Services but with some modifications to cover it in two years time. |
| (b) Hindi ..          |   |   |

#### 2. Lok Bharati, Sanosara

- |                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| (a) Regional language .. | Same as the 1st year of Diploma Course spread over two years.   |
| (b) Hindi .. ..          | Same as for the Preparatory Course spread over two years. (This is because the main emphasis in the Agricultural Course is laid on practical field work). |

### 3. Rural Institute, Gandhigram

- (a) Regional language .. *Intermediate standard* as prescribed for the regional language in core-subjects under Diploma in Rural Services. (The Institute is already following Intermediate standard of Madras University).
- (b) Hindi . . . . . As prescribed for Hindi as modern Indian language (High School standard in the core-subjects under Diploma in Rural Services). The Rural Institute has referred to the standard as equivalent to middle school standard which probably seems to be a mistake.

### 4. Rural Institute, Sriniketan

Throws no light on the question but is of the opinion that both English and the regional languages should be taught.

### 5. Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalaya Rural Institute, Coimbatore

- |                       |   |                                     |
|-----------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| (a) Regional language | } | Same as for the Preparatory Course. |
| (b) Hindi             |   |                                     |

Further, the Ministry has decided that the Rural Institute should teach:

- (1) Regional languages and (2) Hindi or English. This implies that the students whose regional language is other than Hindi will be studying regional language plus Hindi or English, while the students whose regional language is Hindi will be studying Hindi and English. It will be seen that out of the four Rural Institutes which have given positive suggestions, two, namely, Lok Bharati and Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalaya agree, that the standard of regional language in Agriculture Course should be equivalent to that of Preparatory Course while the two others desire it to be of intermediate standard. If we agree to the former suggestion, the syllabus for regional language prescribed for the Preparatory Course would be applied in the Agriculture Course, and contents spread over a period of two years. This is good because it would leave more time to the students for practical work in other subjects.

Alternatively, if the Intermediate standard is desired to be achieved then the syllabus in regional language as core-subject for the Diploma Course in Rural Services will have to be covered in two years.

## APPENDIX N

## MEMORANDUM ON ITEM No. 14 OF THE AGENDA

**SUBJECT:**—*To consider that admission to Diploma in Rural Services of S.S.L.C. pass students not eligible for admission to Post-Matriculation University Course*

Some of the Indian Universities place their Matriculates in two categories, namely, (i) with eligibility to join University courses, and (ii) without such eligibility, but eligible for public services at par with other Matriculates. A question has arisen whether the students who do not hold the eligibility certificate as referred to at (i) above, should be allowed admission in the Preparatory Course which ultimately leads to the Diploma course in Rural Services.

A circular was sent to the members of the Council to ascertain their views on the subject. A brief summary of the views received so far is as follows:

1. Shri T. S. Avinashilingam .. Admission should be restricted to students with eligibility certificate only.
2. Shri J. P. Naik .. .. Rural Institutes should follow the procedure of the regional Universities.
3. Shri G. Ramachandran .. As in (1) above.
4. Shri Nanabhai Bhatt .. According to the rules governing the admission to the University Classes (but such rules should not be strictly applied to Post-Basic students).
5. Prof. M. Mujeeb .. .. As in (1) above.

Comments from other members have not so far been received.

In addition, the Rural Institutes were also addressed a similar letter. The replies from them are also on the same lines as from the members of the Council reported above.

It will be seen from the above that almost all are in favour of admitting only those students who possess eligibility certificate for admission to Post-Matriculate University Courses.

Similar consideration is requested in respect of the Agriculture and Engineering courses also.

## APPENDIX O

## MEMORANDUM ON ITEM No. 15 OF THE AGENDA

**SUBJECT:**—*To consider the admission to Diploma in Rural Services and Preparatory Course of S.S.C. with Hindi and Post-Basic pass students having little background in English language*

(Shri Nanabhai Bhatt)

“As laid down by the Council, we have admitted students into the Rural Services Diploma Course from three quarters: (i) S.S.C. passed with English, (ii) S.S.C. passed with Hindi, (iii) Post-Basic passed. It is understandable that these three cannot be placed on the same level. There was no definite direction that S.S.C. pass with Hindi should not be admitted. The curriculum and the syllabus in English in our opinion, is over-ambitious even for Matriculates with English. But it is not at all possible for our students to make up the courses in English. We allotted more periods to the subject of English than were suggested during the last year and also gave them extra classes in English. Even after an earnest effort of one year, we definitely could not reach up the required level. The number of students in both the years is given below:

Preparatory	S.S.C.	2	Post-Basic	23	Total	25
1 year to 3-year						
Diploma in Rural	S.S.C.	17	Post-Basic	22	Total	39
Services						

“We have before when occasion arose placed our opinion before the Council that under the present circumstances English should be made compulsory subject at rural higher education stage. But what should be expected from the students is only the comprehension of the language. To expect them to be able to *express in English is out of accord with the aim of our education*. But what I put before you today is to request you to solve our practical difficulty that confronts us even after having made honest efforts to solve it.

“You may be knowing that in the Saurashtra region, the teaching of English begins not in the fifth grade, but in the seventh or eighth grade. Hence even those who take their S.S.C. with English have had less time to devote to it in schools than the students in other States or regions.

“Basic Education has taken root and developed fairly well in Gujarat and Saurashtra, and there are about ten post-basic residential schools going on satisfactorily. Until last year, they were not teaching English at all. But at our suggestion they have given place to English in the eighth, ninth and tenth grades. But the students we admitted from these post-basic schools had had nothing of English taught to them, and we had to start teaching them from A.B.C.

“Even in future the recruits we get from S.S.C. passed people will have learnt English only for three years. We stand on a different footing from other States in this respect and if I may be excused, I may even say that our example should be followed from the point of view of national reconstruction.”

### Comments

In the 3-Year Diploma Course, English language as a core-subject is required to be taught up to B.A. standard, and in Preparatory Course up to higher Secondary examination standard. These standards were laid down

after careful consideration by the National Council. The Syllabus Committee discussed the question several times, and each time, it emphatically reiterated that the standards in English should be maintained at the above levels. The Ministry while moving the matter with Inter-University Board of India and Ministry of Home Affairs for equivalence emphasised this standard of English to argue the case. It is for consideration whether it is not possible to take a firm decision on this subject once for all.

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APPENDIX P

MEMORANDUM ON ITEM No. 16 OF THE AGENDA

SUBJECT:—*To approve the Handbook of instructions for Superintendents of Examinations*

The Ministry prepared a handbook of instructions for Superintendents of Examinations, a copy of which is placed below for the approval of the National Council.

NOTE—The handbook of instructions is being printed separately.

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APPENDIX Q

MEMORANDUM ON ITEM No. 17 OF THE AGENDA

SUBJECT:—*To consider the question of translation of Question Papers for Agricultural Science in various Regional Languages*

The question of language in which the papers for Agricultural Science should be printed was discussed twice in the Examination Board once on the 2nd September, 1957 and second time on 11th and 12th November, 1957. In the first meeting, it was decided that the papers should be set in English only. The Examination Board was of the view that since the admission to the Agriculture course is restricted to Matriculates, it should be possible for them to understand the questions set in English. This is the practice which is being followed by some universities also where the students otherwise are permitted to write answers in any language they like.

On receipt of the representations from a few Rural Institutes, Secretary was of the view that once having conceded that the medium of examination may be the regional language, there was no reason why the papers should not be set in regional languages. The matter was again considered by the Examination Board at its second meeting. The Board was not generally in favour of amending their previous decision especially on account of administrative difficulties that it would create. At the moment there are only 77 students who propose to take the examination in April, 1958. For these 77 students, National Council had to appoint eight paper-setters and 24 examiners

in theory and similar number in practical examination. It means that for one paper three examiners have to be appointed to mark the answer books in different languages.

It was decided in consultation with representatives of Rural Institutes that the question papers for the coming examination may be set in English. The Superintendents of the examination centres should be instructed to translate these papers in the respective regional languages, and the time involved in it should be added to the total examination hours. Regular translation of question papers into regional languages will begin from next academic year.

The matter is referred to the National Council for Rural Education for its approval.



## PART II

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE FOURTH MEETING  
OF THE  
NATIONAL COUNCIL  
FOR  
RURAL HIGHER EDUCATION

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ANNEXURE B

**FOURTH MEETING OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR  
RURAL HIGHER EDUCATION**

AGENDA

Item No.	SUBJECT	Appen- dix	Page No.
<b>Address by Chairman</b>			
(1)	To report on the progress made during 1957-58; appraisal of the existing position and future problems .. .. .	A	67
(2)	To report that the minutes of the third meeting of the National Council for Rural Higher Education were confirmed by circulation ..	B	71
(3)	To consider the note on the action taken on the recommendations of the 3rd meeting of the National Council held at New Delhi on 3-7-1957 .. .. .	C	71
(4) (a)	To consider the decision of the annual meeting of Inter-University Board of India held in Ceylon on 18-12-1957 with regard to the recognition of the Rural Services Diploma at par with the first degree of a University for purposes of post-graduate studies .. ..	D	78
(4) (b)	To consider the report of the Committee with U.P.S.C. member as Chairman to recognise the equivalence of the Rural Services Diploma at par with the first University Degree for purposes of employment .. ..	E	79
(5)	To consider the report of the decision arrived at the meeting of the Ministers of Community Development, Agriculture and Education regarding Coordination of Extension activities of the Rural Institute with those of N.E.S. Blocks .. .. .	F	80
(6)	To approve the scheme of Examination for Agricultural Science Course .. .. .	G	80

Item No.	Subject	Appendix	Page No.
(7)	To approve the nomination of two additional members <i>i.e.</i> Secretary, Education Department, Bihar and Prof. S. N. Bose, Vice-Chancellor, Visva Bharati University as the members of the National Council for Rural Higher Education .. .. .	H	81
(8)	To consider the addition of electrical and mechanical engineering in the Engineering Departments .. .. .	I	81
(9)	To consider the report of the Seminar held at Agra from 25th to 30th December, 1957 ..	J	82
(10)	To consider the report of the Assessment Committee .. .. .	K	82
(11)	To review the position of Land School, Sarojini Nagar, Lucknow with regard to its provisional affiliation .. .. .	L	83
(12)	To consider the proposals of the Punjab and Madhya Pradesh Governments for the development of Rural Institutes .. .. .	M	83
(13)	To consider the report of the fourth meeting of the Standing Committee held at Sriniketan on 29th March, 1958 .. .. .	N	84
(14)	Any other item with the permission of the Chairman.		
(15)	Venue and date of the next meeting.		

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE FOURTH MEETING OF THE NATIONAL  
COUNCIL FOR RURAL HIGHER EDUCATION HELD IN CHEENA  
BHAVAN, VISVA BHARATI UNIVERSITY**

The National Council for Rural Higher Education held its fourth meeting at Sriniketan at 10-30 A.M. on the 30th and 31st March, 1958. The following were present:

1. Dr. P. S. Deshmukh,  
Minister for Coöperation in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.
2. Dr. R. K. Bhan,  
Deputy Educational Adviser, } Secretary  
Ministry of Education.
3. Shri T. S. Avinashilingam,  
Director, Shri Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalaya Rural Institute,  
Coimbatore.
4. Shri K. L. Bordia,  
Director, Vidya Bhavan Rural Institute,  
Udaipur.
5. Dr. R. K. Singh,  
Director, Balwant Vidyapeeth Rural Institute,  
Bichpuri, Agra.
6. Prof. M. Mujeeb,  
Director, Jamia Rural Institute,  
New Delhi.
7. Prof. S. N. Bose,  
Vice-Chancellor, Visva Bharati University,  
Santiniketan.
8. Shri Manubhai Pancholi,  
Deputy Director,  
Lok Bharati Rural Institute,  
Sanosara.
9. Shri K. Abraham,  
Education Secretary,  
Government of Bihar,  
Patna.
10. Smt. P. Johari,  
Deputy Secretary,  
Ministry of Commerce and Industry,  
New Delhi.
11. Smt. Indumati Chimanlal.

12. Shri L. S. S. Kumar,  
Agricultural Education Chief,  
Ministry of Food and Agriculture (I.C.A.R.),  
New Delhi.
13. Shri S. C. Bhatnagar,  
Assistant Financial Adviser,  
Ministry of Finance,  
New Delhi.

The following members were unable to attend :

1. Dr. K. L. Shrimali,  
Minister of State for Education.....Chairman
2. Shri K. G. Saiyidain,  
Secretary,  
Ministry of Education.....Vice-Chairman
3. Shri G. Ramachandran,  
Director,  
Gandhigram Rural Institute,  
Gandhigram, Madurai.
4. Shri J. P. Naik,  
Director,  
Mouni Vidyapeeth Rural Institute,  
Gargoti.
5. Dr. Y. K. Subrahmanyam,  
Ministry of Health,  
New Delhi.
6. Dr. P. J. Philips,  
Development Officer,  
University Grants Commission.
7. Dr. V. S. Krishna,  
Vice-Chancellor,  
Andhra University,  
Waltair.
8. Representative of the Ministry of Community  
Development.

The following attended by special invitation as observers:

1. Dr. F. C. Ward,  
Ford Foundation.
2. Dr. Clyde B. Myers,  
T.C.M.
3. Dr. J. D. Dawson,  
Vice-President and Dean of Students  
Antioch College, Ohio, U.S.A.

4. Shri N. P. Bhuj,  
Lok Bharati Rural Institute,  
Sanosara.

Shri H. D. Gulati, Education Officer, Ministry of Education, also attended the meeting.

Since both the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the National Council were unable to attend the meeting, the Council requested Dr. P. S. Deshmukh, Minister for Cooperation in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, to accept Chairmanship, and he accordingly took the chair. On the afternoon of the 30th March and 31st March, 1958, Shri T. S. Avinashilingam presided.

Before the business started, the members observed two minutes' silence in the memory of the late Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Minister of Education and Scientific Research.

The meeting began with an address of welcome by Prof. S. N. Bose, Vice-Chancellor, Visva Bharati University. Extending a hearty welcome to the members of the Council and other delegates, Prof. S. N. Bose appreciated the gesture of the National Council for Rural Higher Education in holding its fourth meeting in the campus of the Santiniketan University which was founded by the great poet and Guruji, Rabindranath Tagore.

This was followed by an address by the Chairman.

#### **Presidential address**

The Chairman in his address extended a hearty welcome to the members who had found it possible to attend the meeting. He expressed his gratitude for the warm welcome extended by the Vice-Chancellor, Visva Bharati University and said:

"The decision to hold the National Council meetings in places where Rural Institutes have been established is highly welcome. It not only gives us a picture of what is going on in a particular institute but it gives the workers in that particular institute an opportunity to meet everybody and to come in greater contact with all. Of all the places where Rural Institutes have been established, this is the most sacred place and I am sure everyone of us wished to be here and to have an opportunity of seeing things. I hope we will be able to build up many more similar institutions which will keep intact the great traditions of thousands of years of this great country.

"I would now turn to make a few observations about Rural Institutes. Fortunately, I myself have been a link with the past and the present and happen to know the environments in a village. I feel inclined that the rural institute is an activity in the right direction and there is a specific place for this kind of education in India. Although in the beginning there may be difficulties,

and we may feel that we will find ourselves lost, but I am sure, as time goes on, there is going to be a distinct and definite use for these institutions. So I have devoted a good deal of attention to the subject not only because I am President of the society which is conducting various types of institutions including a Rural Institute. My interest is far deeper than that because I attach much importance to rural education. Everything I am doing or I have done has for its objective the well-being and advancement of the rural people.

“We are meeting today under the shadow of a great bereavement in the demise of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, under whose stewardship the National Council for Rural Higher Education came into existence. The various facets of education were very dear to his heart and he was particularly interested in the rural higher education. He was watching with great interest the progress that we were making in this new experiment and his death is indeed a very great loss to the rural institutes in general and to me in particular. Let us perpetuate his memory by applying ourselves in earnestness and with devotion to this sacred cause.

“The rural institutes are now completing the second year of their existence. The report of the Secretary has already been circulated to you and it will be noted with gratification that all of them are making steady progress. The need for greater effort and extension of activities in various spheres is no doubt called for but in this new field every step has to be taken with great caution and the results watched. We have not to be hustled into extensions and projects unless we have studied carefully the implications involved.

“Our objectives have been clearly spelt out and our programmes have for the present been outlined. Under the direction of the National Council for Rural Higher Education, the rural institutes have to work out their respective projects and to establish traditions in a new field of education. There are, however, still some people who are doubtful about the need of these institutes and the future of their products; may be that we have not publicised ourselves sufficiently and you will all agree that the result of good work does in itself form sufficient publicity. We have, however, to be very zealous about the standards to be achieved in these institutes by the students. If we establish comparable standards with universities and other recognised institutions and at the same time produce a class of people with an outlook different from one possessed by the students educated in the traditional institutions, we shall have realised our objectives. The establishment of standards can be ensured by maintaining strict regulations regarding the qualifications for admission, preparation of syllabuses, which are in no way inferior to the university standards and at the same time embody all that is necessary to be learnt to equip the students fully for leadership and service in the rural areas and by setting up a machinery for assessment and evaluation which will be in no way inferior but may be much better than the existing practices. It would also be very essential to equip fully the institutes so far as staff

teaching aids, hostel and other co-curricular activities are concerned. In the selection of staff care has to be taken so that recruitment is confined to those who are not only academically best fitted but temperamentally suited to take up work in these institutes. Rural institutes have no doubt to adopt austerity standards so far as other conditions of life are concerned. But at the same time in no case should it be done at the sacrifice of well organised social, cultural and educational activities. They are expected to be fully residential and should, therefore, develop the characteristic of residential institutions. Thus provision should be made for hostel life and other extra-curricular activities which are comparable to other recognised institutions. It is, however, necessary to pay greater attention to field work and extension work. These aspects of educational development in the rural institutes are of paramount importance.

“In their anxiety to maintain high educational standards in these rural institutes, the various Expert Committees which are charged with the task of preparing syllabuses have prescribed courses of studies which, it is generally agreed, are weighing on the heavier side. It is too early yet to prune it further. We may watch carefully the results and apply modifications if and when necessary. In the beginning, as I have said, it is very essential that we establish rich traditions. Any attempt on the part of rural institutes to deviate from the prescribed regulations for admission of students, recruitment of staff or in any such matter which has its impact on the efficiency of the institutes and its reputation should be discouraged. As you all know the National Council consists of representatives of all the institutes and the decision taken by us here should be respectfully implemented when we go back to our respective institutes.

“The Secretary’s report indicates that all State Governments except one have come forward with financial assistance in favour of the rural institutes. This is extremely encouraging not because it means monetary aid to them but because it indicates recognition of these institutions as a part of the educational system in each State. We do hope that this gesture on the part of the State Governments will ensure job opportunities for the products of these institutions in the various sectors of State administration. The Government of India are also following up the references made to the Union Public Service Commission for recognising the diplomas issued by the National Council of Rural Higher Education, for purposes of employment as equivalent to a university degree. Similarly the Inter-University Board has also been approached in this behalf. You will all realise that this recognition can be ensured only if we satisfy the respective bodies about comparable standards of our courses of studies and examination.

“You have a pretty heavy agenda before you and I hope that you will apply your minds during the short period in resolving the various problems that are put before you.”

The Council then took up discussion of the agenda.



## ANNEXURE B

ITEM NO. 1.—*Report on the progress made during 1957-58, appraisal of the existing position and future problems.* (Appendix A)

Secretary highlighted some of the important items of the report which was noted.

On the suggestion of a member it was agreed that the Ministry should try for the procurement under the T.C.M. Aid Programme of those items of engineering equipment which could not be easily available in India.

ITEM NO. 2.—*Reported that the minutes of the third meeting of the National Council for Rural Higher Education were confirmed by circulation.* (Appendix B)

It was noted.

ITEM NO. 3.—*Note on the action taken on the recommendations of the third meeting of the National Council held in New Delhi on 3-7-1957.* (Appendix C)

SUBJECT : *Foreign Consultants.*

The council accepted the suggestion that the Institutes may consult the consultants working in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture under the Inter-Institutional Agreement.

Item No. 5 A [(vi) and (vii) of the note]

ITEM NO. 4. (A)—*Recognition of the Rural Services Diploma at par with the first degree of a University by Inter-University Board of India for purposes of post-graduate studies.* (Appendix D)

The Council resolved that the Inter-University Board should be requested to associate the National Council in their proposed assessment of the Rural Institutes.

ITEM NO. 4. (B) *Report of the Committee under the Chairmanship of a U.P.S.C. member : equivalence of the Rural Services Diploma at par with the first University Degree for purposes of employment.* (Appendix E)

It was noted.

ITEM NO. 5.—*Report of the decision arrived at the meeting of the Ministers of Community Development, Agriculture and Education regarding Coordination of Extension activities of the Rural Institutes with those of N.E.S. Blocks.* (Appendix F)

The Council considered this item along with Item No. 13 of the agenda and accepted the recommendation of the Standing Committee on item No. 2 (Sl. No. 18) on its agenda. It resolved that in order to work out a purposeful and well-planned programme, both to the satisfaction of the Block officers and the Rural Institutes, a Coordination Committee consisting of

staff of the Rural Institute and the Block Extension officer may be formed for assessment and planning of the development work in the block area at consultative level. It was further resolved that the Government should be moved in the matter.

ITEM NO. 6.—*Scheme of Examination for Agricultural Science Course.*

(Appendix G)

This scheme was approved.

ITEM NO. 7.—*Nomination of two additional members i.e. Secretary, Education Department, Bihar and Prof. S. N. Bose, Vice-Chancellor, Visva Bharati University as the members of the National Council for Rural Higher Education.*

(Appendix H)

The Council approved the nomination of Prof. S. N. Bose, and Shri K. Abraham. The Council was informed that Shri Manubhai Pancholi had also been nominated as a member of Council in place of Shri Nanabhai Bhatt who had resigned on account of ill health. His nomination was also approved.

ITEM NO. 8.—*Addition of electrical and mechanical engineering course in the Engineering Departments.*

(Appendix I)

It was recommended that the addition of separate certificate course in electrical and mechanical engineering to the existing civil engineering course should be referred to the Examination Board.

The Council agreed with another suggestion that agricultural engineering should be provided as an other course and resolved that this matter, should be referred to the Board of Examination.

ITEM NO. 9.—*Report of the Seminar held at Agra from 25th to 30th December, 1957.*

(Appendix J)

The Council discussed the recommendations made by the Seminar and took the following decisions seriatim:

*Recommendation No. 1* :—(a) That a good student-teacher ratio (1 : 10) should be maintained, particularly in English.

*Resolution* :—It was resolved that a good teacher student ratio should be maintained and English coaching should be strengthened.

*Recommendation* :—(b) Facilities should be provided for hobbies and extra-curricular activities.

*Resolution* :—The National Council resolved that the recommendation be accepted.

*Recommendation* :—(c) The question of appointing post-graduate courses should be considered, as provision of such courses will facilitate research at the Institutes.

*Resolution* :—It was resolved to postpone consideration of the matter for the time being.

*Recommendation No. 2* :—The following steps should be taken to raise the intellectual standard of teachers:

- (i) Provision for study leave of short and long duration should be made in the Rural Institutes.
- (ii) There should be exchange of teachers between the Rural Institutes and other Institutes of Higher learning.
- (iii) Higher start may be given to persons with research qualifications, and special increments on the award of a doctorate degree to them.
- (iv) Provision for the visit to the Rural Institutes by the professors with special qualifications should be made.
- (v) Creation of posts higher than that of lecturers on the basis of one for every four teachers.

*Resolution* :—It was resolved that the above recommendations may be examined in the Ministry in consultation with the Ministry of Finance as these involved financial implications.

*Recommendation No. 3* :—Arrangements should be made for the in-service arrangement of the teachers particularly in educational psychology, and progressive methods of teaching and valuation.

*Resolution* :—Resolved that efforts should be made to arrange the in-service training of teachers.

*Recommendation No. 4* :—The Seminar emphasised the importance of field work from the point of view of teaching as well as from that of training in extension. Different types of field work, including block field work placement, project study and study tours and visits were considered. It was felt that a phased programme of closely supervised field work spread over a period of three years was essential to orient the student to rural field problems and to enable him to acquire the necessary skill and knowledge to take up different activities on his own in rural areas. It was also felt that every student in the Rural Institute, irrespective of whatever subject he chooses for his course of study, should have sufficient knowledge of working with individual groups and communities through a well supervised programme of field work.

Every student should be expected to submit a written report on the project related to the subject of his study.

*Resolution* :—Resolved that the resolution may be accepted.

*Recommendation No. 5* :—*Vigyan Mandirs* should be established at all Rural Institutes.

*Resolution* :—Resolved that the matter may be examined by the Government of India.

*Recommendation No. 6* :—Training for teachers in rural areas should be an essential function of Rural Institutes.

*Resolution* :—Resolved that the recommendation may be noted.

*Recommendation No. 7* :—A Board on Institutes' Standards may be set up under the auspices of the National Council for Rural Higher Education, periodically to examine the standard of work at the Institutes.

*Resolution* :—Resolved that the Inspection Committee appointed for this purpose should examine the standard of work at the Rural Institute.

*Recommendation No. 8* :—The previous decision of the National Council that the internal assessment should be given weightage of 20% as against 80% to be given to external be accepted, but all core-subjects except General English should be completely examined internally. One Group, however, insisted that the Rural Problems should also be examined externally along with General English and the relative weightage of external and internal assessment should be 50 : 50.

*Resolution* :—Resolved that the relative weightage of 20% and 80% between internal and external examination be accepted, and the question of holding internal examinations in all the core-subjects except General English should be referred to the Examination Board for the Diploma course in Rural Services.

*Recommendation No. 9* :—At the time of graduation a comprehensive certificate of the student's attainments in studies, field work and his personality traits, should be issued on the basis of the cumulative progress records maintained at the Institute. In order to enable the Institutes to prepare a comprehensive record mentioned above, objective criterion for the assessment of field work and personality traits should be evolved.

*Resolution* :—Resolved that the matter may be referred to the Examination Board.

*Recommendation No. 10* :—Guidance should be provided to the students through the establishment of counselling bureaux, alumni associations and parent-teacher associations.

*Resolution* :—Resolved that the recommendation may be brought to the notice of the Rural Institutes.

*Recommendation No. 11* :—In order to remove the hardship to poor students arising from the delay in the release of stipend money, an advance from the Ministry of Education may be sanctioned. It was also thought desirable to afford needy students opportunities for earning while learning through a programme of self-help. It was realised, however, that on account of low wages employment opportunities to students were very limited.

*Resolution* :—Resolved that matter may be examined with the Ministry of Education.

*Recommendation No. 12* :—Some of the groups examined the curriculum of the Diploma Course in Rural Services and the following observations were made :—

- (a) that the proposed syllabus in English should be lightened by reducing the number of books from eight to five or six;
- (b) that no detailed study of textbooks should be expected except in poetry;
- (c) that questions in literary criticism should not be set on any books;
- (d) that teaching and examination should be so arranged as to discourage cramming and use of cribs;
- (e) that the bulk of the course in Civilisation was such as to make it difficult for the teacher to stimulate thought. Therefore, it was suggested that an outline factual study of different civilisations be completed in the first year to provide background for the discussion of problems and important problems should be discussed in the second year; and
- (f) it was felt that the syllabus in Introduction to Rural Problems was so drafted as to appear highly theoretical. It should be re-arranged in the form of a series of projects on different problems, economical, agricultural, sociological and so on.

*Resolution*:—Resolved that the recommendations may be noted and a project Sub-Committee should be constituted to examine the syllabus in English. The recommendation of that Committee should be final and be submitted to the National Council for approval. It was further resolved that the recommendations with regard to the story and civilisation may be brought to the notice of the Rural Institutes, and the recommendations with regard to the syllabus and Introduction to Rural Problems may be further examined.

ITEM NO. 10.—*Report of the Assessment Committee.* (Appendix K)

(i) *Report on Rural Institute of Higher Studies, Birouli.*

Secretary proposed that as suggested by the Chairman, the report may not be taken up for consideration and that the Chairman be authorised to take appropriate action on the same. The Council, however, allowed Shri K. Abraham, the representative of the institute to explain his point of view. The Council did not take any decision on the report, and decided to refer it to the Chairman for appropriate action, which would, however, be put before the Council for ratification.

(ii) *Report on Lok Bharati Rural Institute, Sanosara.*

The Council examined this report along with item No. 15 of the Standing Committee agenda. It was resolved that the institute should recommend for the examination in Diploma Course in Rural Services only those students who have passed S.S.L.C. Examination with English. The other students who do not have this qualification should be transferred to the similar course run by the Lok Bharati.

It was further resolved that future admissions should be restricted only to those who have passed S.S.L.C. Examination with English.

The institute agreed to implement the other recommendations of the Committee, and to submit a report.

ITEM NO. 11.—*Provisional affiliation of Land School, Sarojini Nagar, Lucknow with National Council for Rural Higher Education.*

(Appendix L)

The Council resolved to withdraw the provisional recognition accorded to the Land School, Sarojini Nagar, Lucknow.

ITEM NO. 12.—*Proposals of the Punjab and Madhya Pradesh Governments for development of Rural Institutes.* (Appendix M)

The Council noted that the Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Punjab have not submitted complete schemes.

ITEM NO. 13.—*Report of the fourth meeting of the Standing Committee held at Santiniketan on 29th March, 1958.*

(Appendix N)

1. SUBJECT:—*Upgrading of Agricultural Course. [Item No. 2 (S. C.) Sl. No. 16]*

As desired by the Standing Committee a note was submitted by Shri L. S. S. Kumar of the Ministry of Food & Agriculture on this subject. It was observed that the present syllabus could not be equalised with Intermediate in Agricultural Science in view of the fact that the present syllabus was more of a practical nature and did not include certain basic sciences like physics, mathematics, chemistry, soils, botany, zoology and bacteriology which were essential for a student of agriculture to understand the higher and applied aspects of the subject.

2. SUBJECT :—*Coordination of Extension activities of Rural Institutes with N.E.S. Blocks. [Item No. 2 Sl. No. 18.]*

This is covered under item No. 5 of the agenda.

3. SUBJECT :—*Approval of syllabuses. [Item No. 3 of S.C.]*

(a) *Diploma in Rural Services.*

(i) *Village and Small Scale Industries.*—The lists of the industries, major and minor, as reframed by the Standing Committee were approved. It was, however, felt that small scale industries did not find place in the list. Accordingly, it was resolved that a small committee be set up with representatives from both village and small scale industries sides of the Ministry of Commerce & Industry and other concerned agencies to suggest the inclusion of small scale industries like manufacturing of cycle parts, electric motors, pumps etc. in the list.

It was further resolved that the above committee should also be entrusted with revision of Paper I of the Village Industries to make it richer in contents.

It may also consider additional theory subjects like "Business Administration" as applied to Village and Small Scale Industries. The Council approved the various syllabuses in Village Industries prepared by the Expert Committee.

(ii) The Council approved following syllabuses on the recommendations of Standing Committee :

Hindi  
Geography  
Telugu  
Marathi  
Music  
Economics  
Cooperation.

*Syllabus in English (Core)* :—It was felt that the syllabus in English being heavy needs to be reduced. Accordingly, it was resolved that the opinion of the Rural Institutes may be invited and placed before the following four-man-Committee :—

1. Prof. M. Mujeeb, Jamia Rural Institute, New Delhi.
2. Dr. M. Aram, Ramakrishna Vidyalaya Rural Institute, Coimbatore.
3. Shri K. L. Bordia, Vidya Bhavan Rural Institute, Udaipur.
4. Shri C. N. Shah, Lok Bharati Rural Institute, Sanosara.

It was further resolved that the majority decision of the Committee will be final and that the Council may be informed about it at its next meeting. It was further recommended that since the finalisation of the syllabuses will take time, it would be necessary to issue special instructions to the examiner in the subject at the time of the final examination in respect of the first batch of students.

(b) *Preparatory Course.*

The Council approved of the following syllabuses on the recommendations of the Standing Committee :

- |            |   |             |
|------------|---|-------------|
| (1) Telugu | (2) Malayalam                             | (3) Marathi |
| (4) Music  | (5) Elements of Psychology and Sociology. |             |

*Syllabus in English* :—It was resolved that before considering over all reduction in syllabus in English and other subjects which were considered to be heavy, comments of the Rural Institutes be invited in the form of a questionnaire to be prepared by the Government of India to know as to how far the syllabuses had been worked out by the Institutes.

4. SUBJECT :—*Setting up of the Examination Board of the Rural Services Diploma.* [Item No. 4 of S.C.]

The Council on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, approved constitution of the Examination Board in Rural Services Diploma as follows :

1. Shri A. N. Basu,  
Principal, Teachers Training College,  
Visva Bharati, Santiniketan.....Chairman

2. Shri T. S. Avinashilingam,  
Director, Shri Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalaya,  
Perianaickenpalayam, Coimbatore Distt.
  3. Dr. R. K. Singh,  
Director, Balwant Vidyapeeth Rural Institute,  
Agra
  4. Prof. M. Mujeeb,  
Director, Jamia Rural Institute,  
New Delhi
  5. Dr. R. K. Bhan,  
Deputy Educational Adviser,  
Ministry of Education & Scientific Research,  
New Delhi
  6. Shri M. S. Gorey,  
Principal, Delhi School of Social Work
  7. Dr. Mehta,  
Professor, Tata Institute of Social Sciences,  
Bombay
  8. Dr. (Mrs.) Rajammal P. Devadass,  
Chief Home Economist,  
Ministry of Food and Agriculture,  
New Delhi
  9. Dr. Amir Ali,  
Retd. Principal of Agricultural College,  
Osmania University
  10. Dr. E. A. Pires,  
Principal, Central Institute of Education,  
New Delhi
  11. Shri S. Natarajan,  
Director, All India Council for Secondary Education
  12. Shri D. N. Saraf,  
Director, All India Handicrafts Board,  
New Delhi
  13. Controller of Examinations..... Secretary
5. SUBJECT :—*Provident Fund Contribution, Insurance, D.A. of the staff of Rural Institutes.* [ Item No. 5 of S.C. ]

The Council approved the recommendations of the Standing Committee that the Rural Institutes staff should be given the benefit of Provident Fund and Dearness Allowance.

(i) *Provident Fund* :—It was resolved that information about the rules governing Provident Fund should be collected from different institutions and Governments concerned and consolidated in the Ministry. Final rules should be prepared by the Ministry of Education in consultation with the Ministry of Finance.

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(ii) *Dearness Allowance* :—It was resolved that the rates adopted by the parent bodies be adhered to for the benefit of the employees of Rural Institutes provided the rates do not exceed the Central Government rates.

6. **SUBJECT** :—*Formation of an Examination Board for conducting the examination in Certificate Course in Civil & Rural Engineering and note submitted by Ramakrishna Mission Rural Institute, Coimbatore. [ Item No. 6 of S.C. ]*

The Council approved, on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, the functions of the Examination Board and its constitution as follows :

1. Shri V. G. Garde,  
Principal, M.B. Engineering College, Jodhpur
2. Dr. R. K. Bhan,  
Secretary, National Council for Rural Higher Education,  
*Ex-officio*
3. Shri J. N. Moudgil,  
Vice-Principal, Delhi Polytechnic, Delhi
4. Head of the Engineering Department,  
Balwant Vidyapeeth Rural Institute, Bichpuri,  
Agra
5. Head of the Engineering Department,  
Vidya Bhavan Rural Institute, Udaipur
6. Principal, School of Engineering,  
Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalaya Rural Institute,  
Coimbatore
7. Secretary, All India Council for Technical Education,  
(Subject to acceptance)
8. Shri S. R. Singh, Professor of Civil Engineering,  
Roorkee University
9. Controller of Examinations, National Council for Rural Higher  
Education.

7. **SUBJECT** :—*Job potentials for students of Rural Institutes. [ Item No. 7 of S.C. ]*

The Council accepted the recommendation of the Standing Committee that a Small Committee of experts be appointed to go into the syllabuses of the various subjects and to suggest probable jobs, so that the State and Central Government be approached for their cooperation in employment of the products of Rural Institutes. The composition of the Committee was approved as follows :

- |  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Shri T. S. Avinashilingam</li> <li>2. Dr. R. K. Singh</li> </ol> | } | Representatives of the National<br>Council |
|--|---|--|

- |                                       |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 3. Shri L. S. S. Kumar                | Ministry of Food and Agriculture                                  |
| 4. Dr. (Mrs.) Rajammal<br>P. Devadass | Chief Home Economist, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, New Delhi |
| 5. Shri Abid Husain                   | Ministry of Community Development                                 |
| 6. Shri A. D. Bohra                   | Small Industries Corporation                                      |
| 7. Mrs. P. Johari                     | Ministry of Commerce & Industry                                   |
| 8. Shri H. D. Gulati                  | Ministry of Education—Convenor.                                   |

8. SUBJECT :—*Advance grants to Rural Institutes.* [ *Item No. 8 of S.C.* ]

The Council accepted the recommendations of the Standing Committee, as follows :—

(i) *Recurring grant.*

Recurring grants for the first half year should be calculated on the basis of the approved expenditure for the previous year and be released to the Institutes after getting statement of unaudited accounts. The balance of the grant will be released after the audited accounts are submitted.

(ii) *Non-recurring grants.*

It was recommended that the non-recurring grants should be sanctioned when the bulk of the previously approved expenditure has been incurred.

9. SUBJECT :—*Holding seminars on subject teachers.* [ *Item No. 9 of S.C.* ]

The National Council accepted the recommendation of the Standing Committee that seminars of subject teachers be held both at all-India and regional levels. Following subjects were suggested for the purpose of holding Seminars :

1. Introduction to Rural Problems
2. History of Civilisation
3. Social Education
4. Social Work
5. Home Science
6. Sociology
7. Economics
8. Extension Methods
9. Action Research.

The next seminar would be held on extension methods on National level and will be directed by Shri Bordia.

10. SUBJECT :—*Formation of Boards of Studies.* [ *Item No. 10 of S.C.* ]

The Council considered the Boards of Studies as suggested by Prof. M. Mujeeb and Shri K. L. Bordia. The Council approved the constitution of the Boards in the following manners :

1. *Board of Studies in Languages*

- |              |                  |
|--------------|------------------|
| (i) English  | (vi) Gujarati    |
| (ii) Hindi   | (vii) Tamil      |
| (iii) Urdu   | (viii) Malayalam |
| (iv) Bengali | (ix) Telugu      |
| (v) Marathi  |                  |

Total number of members : 9

2. *Board of Studies in Social Sciences*

- (i) Political Science
- (ii) Economics
- (iii) Sociology
- (iv) Social Education
- (v) Social Work
- (vi) Geography
- (vii) History
- (viii) Agriculture
- (ix) Engineering
- (x) Extension

Total number of members : 10

3. *Board of Studies in Home Science*

Number of members : 5

4. *Board of Studies in Village Industries*

Number of members : 5

5. *Board of Studies in General Sciences*

Number of members : 5

The members may be nominated by the Chairman.

11. SUBJECT :—*Report of the Inspection Committee appointed to assess the resources etc., of the D.A.V. College Siwan, Bihar for affiliation to the National Council for Rural Higher Education without financial obligation.* [ *Item No. 11 of S.C.* ]

The Council approved the recommendation of the Standing Committee and resolved that the Institute did not warrant recognition by the Council.

12. SUBJECT :—*Income from fees and the assessment of grant on the deficit.* [ *Item No. 12 of S.C.* ]

The Council accepted the recommendation of the Standing Committee that the matter may be taken up later on when the Institutes become more stabilised and have built up certain reserves.

13. SUBJECT :—*Standard of Languages in Agricultural Science Course.*  
[ Item No. 13 of S.C. ]

The Council approved the recommendations of the Standing Committee that the standards should be at par with the preparatory or higher secondary examination and that the syllabuses should be same as approved for the preparatory course.

14. SUBJECT :—*Admission of S.S.L.C. pass with eligibility to Preparatory Course.* [ Item No. 14 of S.C. ]

The recommendation of the Standing Committee that only those students who are eligible for admission to the college courses should be considered eligible for admission was approved.

15. SUBJECT :—*Admission of Post-Basic and S.S.C. without English as optional subject to Diploma in Rural Services.* [ Item No. 15 of S.C. ]

This is covered under item No. 10 of the agenda.

16. SUBJECT :—*Handbook of instructions for Superintendents of examination.* [ Item No. 16 of S.C. ]

The handbook of instructions for Superintendents was approved.

17. SUBJECT :—*Translation of question papers for Agricultural Science in various regional languages.* [ Item No. 17 of S.C. ]

Recommendation of the Standing Committee that the question papers be set in English but that they should be translated into regional languages, if necessary, by the Superintendent of Examination and the time involved in it should be added to the total examination hours, was accepted by the Council.

18. SUBJECT :—*Nomination of Home Science Experts on the National Council.* [ Item No. 18 of S.C. ]

The Council accepted the suggestion of the Standing Committee that with a view to have a Home Science Expert on the National Council, Chairman may be requested to nominate Dr. (Mrs.) Rajammal P. Devadass, Chief Home Economist in the Ministry of Food & Agriculture, on the National Council for Rural Higher Education even if it involved modification of the Resolution.

ITEM No. 14.—*Any other item with the permission of the Chair.*

- SUBJECT :—*Report by Dr. J. D. Dawson, Vice-President and Dean of Students Antioch College, Ohio, U.S.A.*

Dr. Dawson further elaborated his note, already circulated to the members. Since it was felt that the note raised fundamental issues with regard to the limitation of the existing programmes, direction and assessment of practical work experience in terms of its educational and utilitarian values, working of extension projects, employment of the graduates etc., the Council recommended that the note should be circulated to the Rural Institutes for their comments and placed before the next meeting of the Council.

ITEM No. 15.—*Venue and date of the next meeting.*

The Council accepted the request of Shri K. L. Bordia, Director, Vidya Bhavan Rural Institute, Udaipur that the next meeting of the National Council be held at Vidya Bhavan Rural Institute, Udaipur.

*Concluding Remarks of the Chairman*

“I must thank the Visva Bharati authorities for arranging the meeting. We were greatly impressed with the various activities here and specially with the Dance, Drama and the music concert. They have also been very kind and considerate in the arrangements. Thanks are also due to volunteers and staff who have made our stay comfortable. I am thankful to the Council members for asking me to preside over the meeting. We have taken some important decisions in this meeting namely, the appointment of Boards of Studies for various subjects as well as the Examination Boards. It is necessary that we should maintain the highest standards, so that the National Council will award a higher degree with academic prestige. Let us also expect that the Committee appointed to evaluate the diplomas will also come to an early conclusion, so that great confidence will be inspired amongst the students and staff in the interest of this new experiment in education.”

The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

# MEMORANDA OF THE FOURTH MEETING OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR RURAL HIGHER EDUCATION

## APPENDIX A

### MEMORANDUM ON ITEM NO. 1 OF THE AGENDA

**SUBJECT :—***Report on the progress made during 1957-58; appraisal of the existing positions and future problems.*

The Rural Institutes established under the auspices of the National Council for Rural Higher Education entered the second year of their activity during 1957-58. This year has marked an all-round development in every field. Mouni Vidyapeeth Rural Institute, Gargoti, the tenth Rural Institute started functioning with the Rural Services Diploma in November, 1957. Some of the Rural Institutes have been able to put up a sizable portion of the buildings approved last year, administrative, residential as well as tuitional, with the result that grants sanctioned to them in 1956-57 have been utilized by now. There are, however, some of institutes, Jamia, Vidya Bhavan and Birouli in particular which have lagged behind in the construction work. Whereas, the first two could not complete the plans and estimates, the third one has not been able even to present any workable programme to the Government. It is rather distressing to note that a Government institute which had the patronage of the State Government and freedom from financial worries should have lagged behind. It is apprehended that the institute may not be able to make any admissions of fresh students even during the next academic session and may have to close down subsequently.

The institutes are running the following courses at present. The courses started in 1957-58 are marked (\*).

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Institute of Rural Higher Education, Sriniketan | (a) Diploma in Rural Services<br>(b) Certificate in Agricultural Science<br>(c) Preparatory Course         |
| 2. Gandhigram Rural Institute, Madurai             | (a) Diploma in Rural Services<br>(b) Certificate in Agricultural Science<br>(c) Preparatory Course         |
| 3. Jamia Rural Institute, Jamia Nagar, New Delhi   | (a) Diploma in Rural Services<br>(b) *Certificate in Civil and Rural Engineering<br>(c) Preparatory Course |
| 4. Vidya Bhavan Rural Institute, Udaipur           | (a) Diploma in Rural Services<br>(b) Certificate in Civil and Rural Engineering<br>(c) Preparatory Course  |
| 5. Rural Institute of Higher Studies, Bihar        | (a) Diploma in Rural Services  |

6. Balwant Vidyapeeth Rural Institute, Agra (a) Diploma in Rural Services  
(b) Certificate in Civil and Rural Engineering  
(c) Preparatory Course
7. Lok Bharati, Sanosara (a) \*Diploma in Rural Services  
(b) Certificate in Agricultural Science  
(c) \*Preparatory Course
8. Sri Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalaya, Coimbatore (a) \*Diploma in Rural Services  
(b) Certificate in Civil and Rural Engineering  
(c) Certificate in Agricultural Science  
(d) \*Preparatory Course
9. Rural Institute, Amravati (a) Diploma in Rural Services  
(b) \*Certificate in Civil and Rural Engineering  
(c) Certificate in Agricultural Science  
(d) Preparatory Course
10. Mouni Vidyapeeth, Gargoti \*Rural Services Diploma.

The total number of students on roll in the Rural Institutes at present is 1,243.

To enable the poor and meritorious students joining the Rural Institutes to prosecute their studies, stipends of different values ranging from Rs. 40/- to Rs. 60/- p.m. have been continued to 20% of students on roll in each course.

The following grants and stipends were paid to the institutes during the year :

<i>Name of the Institutes</i>	<i>Amount of grant Rs.</i>	<i>Amount of stipends Rs.</i>
(1) Gandhigram Rural Instt., Madurai, Madras ..	1,76,059	13,845
(2) Jamia Rural Institute, Jamia Nagar, New Delhi	1,11,396	9,215
(3) Vidya Bhavan Rural Instt., Udaipur ..	1,98,457	10,214
(4) Rural Institute of Higher Studies, Sundarnagar, Birouli .. .. .	—	5,758
(5) Institute of Rural Higher Education, Sriniketan	1,50,000	8,860
(6) Balwant Vidyapeeth Rural Institute, Bichpuri, Agra .. .. .	3,69,769	17,460
(7) Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalaya, Coimbatore	3,16,703	13,050
(8) Lok Bharati, Sanosara (Saurashtra), Bombay ..	2,18,987	5,820
(9) Rural Institute, Amravati, Bombay .. ..	1,97,614	9,882
(10) Mouni Vidyapeeth Rural Institute, Gargoti, Kolhapur .. .. .	1,29,655	480

It has also been decided that students in Rural Institutes belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes should be awarded scholarship under the Scheduled Castes Scholarships Scheme. At the same time the Rural Institutes have also introduced freeships for about 20% of the students on roll. On a suggestion from the Ministry, the Government of Rajasthan have also sanctioned four scholarships to the students and also a loan @ Rs. 300/- for one year to 25 students. The above three types of concessions will go a long way in enabling the students to take advantage of the educational facilities provided for them.

It was unfortunate that Central Grants to the Rural Institutes were delayed because all the Central Schemes were subjected to review in view of the financial stringency. However, it was possible in the end to approve the proposals of various institutes amounting to Rs. 58,53,769 and release of grants amounting to Rs. 16,93,640 as the first instalment. The release of subsequent instalments should be a smooth business. The overall pruning of schemes has left its mark on this scheme also by reducing the total plan provision by 10% i.e. from Rs. 2 crores to Rs. 1.8 crores. It is welcome to note that the State Governments concerned except Uttar Pradesh have agreed to share the matching expenditure. The Government of Bombay have decided to meet the 25% of the non-recurring expenditure (75% being met by the Centre) and 25% of the recurring expenditure (50% being met by the Centre). This covers Amravati, Gargoti and Sanosara Rural Institutes which have now to find only 25% of the total recurring expenditure. The Government of Madras have also decided to pay a recurring grant equal to two-thirds of the net cost, (the net being assessed on the basis of the existing rules under the grant-in-aid code, treating the Government of India grant that the institution will be getting as approved income) subject to the maximum of Rs. 30,000/- per annum for both the Gandhigram and Coimbatore Institutes for a period of three years to begin with. The Rajasthan Government have decided to make up a total of 90% of the recurring expenditure. About non-recurring expenditure a handsome State grant has been promised. During 1956-57, the State Government paid about 75% of the matching non-recurring contribution of 25%, thus making up of a total of over 90% of the total approved grant.

The first examination in Agricultural Science Certificate Course will be conducted by the National Council for Rural Higher Education in April, 1958. An examination board for the purpose has been constituted which has met twice so far.

Examination boards for the conduct of Diploma in Rural Services and Civil and Rural Engineering Examinations are being set up. Additional staff in this Ministry in connection with the examination work has already been recruited and by the end of March, 1958, a full fledged Examination Unit is likely to be set up.



The Technical Cooperation Mission of U.S.A. have given assistance to the Rural Institutes by supplying equipment and books worth \$ 25,000/-. The services of an expert in Rural Higher Education are being obtained.

During 1957-58 additional assistance by way of \$ 15,000 worth of commodities will be received by the Rural Institutes. A proposal to send five participants to U.S.A. for training and observation in Administration, Extension, Research etc. under T.C.M. programme in 1958-59 (1-7-58—30-6-59) is under examination.

Negotiations are under way to obtain recognition from the Universities and other Bodies of the Rural Services Diploma as equivalent to the first degree of a University. The conference of State Education Ministers held on 20th and 21st September, 1957 recommended that the Inter-University Board of India should be moved to consider the Diploma holders in the Rural Institutes as eligible for admission to Post-graduate classes of the Universities. The Inter-University Board which was accordingly approached considered the question in its last meeting held in Ceylon on the 18th December, 1957, and referred the matter to the Standing Committee for detailed consideration which met on the 9th March, 1958 and decided that a small Committee consisting of two or three members may visit some of the Institutes to assess their standard of achievement. Ministry of Home Affairs, have also been addressed to consider in consultation with U.P.S.C. to equate the 3-year Diploma in Rural Services with the 1st degree of a University. Their report is still awaited to entitle the Diploma holders to sit for competitive examinations for which a University degree is the minimum qualification.

In the meeting of Ministers of State for Education & Scientific Research, Cooperation and Community Development held on 19-11-1957, it was agreed that the National Extension Service Blocks will offer the most suitable field for the training of students in the Rural Institutes and that the State Governments should associate the staff of the Rural Institutes with the work of the Block Advisory Committees to obtain fullest coordination between the activities of both these agencies.

Further, the Ministry of Community Development is of the view that the holders of Agriculture Certificate of Rural Institutes will be suitable for the jobs of village level workers (after a small orientation course, if considered necessary), and that the Ministry would address State Governments to consider the eligibility of these students for these jobs.

This year the first Inter-State Seminar on Rural problems was held at Agra (Bichpuri) under the Directorship of Dr. R. K. Singh. Dr. Sampurnanand, Chief Minister of U.P. inaugurated the Seminar and Dr. K. L. Shrimali, Minister for State and Chairman of the National Council presided over the inaugural function. Significant topics like techniques of teaching, evaluation and assessment of students, administration of Rural Institutes, extension and research, coordination between the Institutes and N.E.S. Blocks, came up

for discussion at the Seminar. The concluding session was addressed by the Vice-Chairman of the Council who very ably clarified all the outstanding issues.

The Seminar made far-reaching recommendations, some of which are coming up separately for discussion. To grapple with regional as well as local problems, regional and local seminars have been proposed. Rural Institute, Amravati, organised a local seminar on Community Development and National Extension Service on 15th and 16th December, 1957. The Gandhigram Institute, has also been recently sanctioned a regional seminar.

It is gratifying to note that Rural Institutes have become very popular in the country and many students had to face disappointment in the matter of admissions because the intake for various courses has been limited to begin with. Several proposals, both from the State Governments and voluntary organisations, for the allocation of Rural Institutes to them, is a positive proof of their growing popularity.

A recent socio-economic survey of the students has shown that majority of the students who have joined the Rural Institutes belong to Rural areas.

#### APPENDIX B

##### MEMORANDUM ON ITEM NO. 2 OF THE AGENDA

**SUBJECT :—***To report that the minutes of the third meeting of the National Council for Rural Higher Education held at New Delhi on 2nd and 3rd July, 1957 were approved by the members through circulation.*

Reported that the minutes of the 3rd meeting of the National Council for Rural Higher Education held at New Delhi on 2nd and 3rd July, 1957 were confirmed by the members through circulation.

#### APPENDIX C

##### MEMORANDUM ON ITEM No. 3 OF THE AGENDA

**SUBJECT :—***To consider the note on the action taken on the recommendations of Third Meeting of the National Council for Rural Higher Education held on 3rd July, 1957 at New Delhi.*

Item No.	Recommendation of the National Council	Action taken
Item No. 1 (Speech by the Chairman).	..	No action required.
Item No. 2 (Report on the progress during 1956-57).	..	No action required.

Item No.	Recommendation of the National Council	Action taken
Item No. 3 (Approval of the minutes of the second meeting).	..	No action required.
Item No. 4 (Report on the action taken on the minutes of the second meeting).	..	No action required.
Item No. 5 (Mode of selection of students for stipends).	<p>The Council considered the report of the Committee appointed by the Standing Committee on 1-7-57 to lay down procedure and methods for selection of students for award of stipends and suggested the following amendments:</p> <p>(i) The Selection Committee will interview all the candidates for stipends.</p> <p>(ii) No stipend shall be given to the student if he is in receipt of similar financial assistance from any other source.</p> <p>(iii) That agencies connected with the award of special stipends to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes etc., may be moved to extend the benefit of scholarship to the students of Rural Institutes also.</p>	<p>The amendments were incorporated in the Rules and Regulations.</p> <p>The Scholarship Division of the Ministry of Education was moved to consider the students of Rural Institutes also for the award of stipends to Scheduled Castes etc. That Division has agreed to the suggestion and the students of the Rural Institutes are now eligible for award of stipends under that Scheme.</p>
Item No. 5 (A) (Report of Dean Louis Smith).		
(i) & (ii) (Meaning of Certificates & Diplomas).	Equivalence of diplomas and certificates issued by the National Council for Rural Higher Education.	A separate note is being put up.
(iii) (Membership of National Council for Rural Higher Education).	The Council accepted the recommendation of the Standing Committee that the two Rural Institutes, namely, Rural Institutes at Sriniketan	This has been done and Prof. S. N. Bose, Vice-Chancellor of Visva Bharati University, and Shri K. Abraham, Education Secretary, Government

Item No.	Recommendation of the National Council	Action taken
	and Rural Institutes of Higher Studies, Birouli should also be given representation under para 3 (d) of the Rules and Regulations of the National Council.	of Bihar, have been nominated as members on the National Council.
(iv) (More Staff time in the Ministry of Education for work with Rural Institutes).	The Council accepted the observations of the Standing Committee that the appointment of additional staff should be considered when the additional work of examination is taken up by the Ministry of Education.	The proposal is under consideration of the Ministry and nucleus of staff comprising of 2 Technical Assistants, 2 L.D.Cs. and one Accounts Clerk have already been provided for this work.
(v) (Additional funds for extension and research).	The Council accepted the recommendation of the Standing Committee that the possibility of giving full grant to Rural Institutes for research work may be explored.	The Ministry has not received any proposal so far excepting one from Lok Bharati, Sansara which was referred to the Ministry of Agriculture which thought that research on manuring would be the duplication of the work already being done at various research centres.
(vi) & (vii) (Consultant in extension research and improvement of teaching).	The National Council accepted the recommendation of inviting from America one consultant in Extension and Research.	Mrs. Careley selected by T.C.M. has refused the offer due to ill health. T.C.M. is finding a substitute.
(viii) (Seminars in Rural Higher Education Problems).	The Council endorsed the recommendation of the Standing Committee that the National Council should organise seminars or study groups with participants from Rural Institutes.	The Scheme of Inter-State, Regional and Local Seminars has already been approved by the Ministry of Education and one Inter-State Seminar was held in Agra, from 25th to 30th December, 1957. The Institutes are organising regional and local seminars also.
(ix) (Staff Committee on improvement of teaching).	The National Council accepted the recommendation of the Standing Committee that a Staff Committee on Improvement of teaching may be formed in each Institute.	This was circulated.
(xiv) & (xv) (Study tour for Directors of Institutes and short-term	It was decided by the National Council that the recommendations made in the report of Dean Louis Smith regarding	The point was examined, but it was found that on account of the exchange difficulties, the money deposited

Item No.	Recommendation of the National Council	Action taken
foreign study by institute's staff members).	short term foreign study by the Institute's staff members for which Ford Foundation had already deposited funds in dollars may be examined further.	by the Ford Foundation should be utilised in holding seminars for the in-service training of teachers in the Rural Institutes.
(xvi) (Committee on Student work programme).	The National Council appreciated the recommendations of Dean Louis Smith with regard to the students work programme and agreed that the Assessment Committee may also examine the possibility of students work programme in rural institutes if necessary in cooperation with other technical experts.	The Assessment Committee has been requested to take in hand this work also.
(xviii) (A journal for Rural Institutes).	The Council accepted recommendation that an Annual, dealing with progress of work and experiences of Rural Institutes may be brought out.	This is being done. It could not be published earlier as the Rural Institutes took a very long time in furnishing the material. One of the rural institutes did not furnish any material even by the end of January, 1958. The publication is in hand now, and is expected to be out in April, 1958.
Item No. 5 (B) (ii) (Approval of the Scheme of Examinations of Rural Services Diploma).	The Council decided that in addition to 100 marks allotted for each one of these papers, 25 marks should be allotted for internal examinations and these marks should be added to the marks secured in the external examinations. In other words 20% of the total marks for each subject will be reserved for internal work. It was decided that this will not apply to paper 3 <i>Viva Voce</i> or Introduction to Rural Problems.	This was noted.
	It was suggested that provision should be made for holding supplementary examination in September for the failed candidates.	This was examined and was not found practicable.

Item No.	Recommendation of the National Council	Action taken
Item No. 5 (C) to (G) (Approval of Syllabuses).	The Council approved the Syllabuses with certain observations with regard to syllabuses in History, Economics and Village Industries and decided that the four syllabuses which had not been scrutinised by the Syllabus Committee earlier should be examined by it.	The Syllabuses in History, Economics and Village Industries have been reframed.  The other syllabuses were referred to the Syllabus Committee and put up before the Chairman and his approval was sought.
Item No. 5 (H) (Formation of Examination Board of Agriculture Science Course).	The National Council authorised the Chairman to reconstitute the Board of Examinations for Two-Year Certificate Course in Agricultural Science.	The Chairman reconstituted the Board as follows :  (1) Dr. J. S. Patel, Agriculture Adviser to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Community Development, New Delhi.  (2) Dr. R. J. Kalamkar, Additional Agricultural Commissioner, Ministry of Agriculture, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi.  (3) Shri T. S. Avinashilingam, Director, Rural Institute, Coimbatore (Madras).  (4) Shri H. B. Ulmale, Rural Institute, Amravati.  (5) Shri V. Lakshminarayanan, Rural Institute of Higher Education, Sriniketan (W. Bengal).  (6) Dr. R. K. Bhan, Deputy Educational Adviser, Ministry of Education and Scientific Research, New Delhi.  (7) Shri Sham Narayan, Assistant Educational Adviser, Ministry of Education & Scientific Research, New Delhi.  (8) Dr. E. S. Narayanan, Head of Entomology Department, Agriculture Research Institute, New Delhi.

Item No.	Recommendation of the National Council	Action taken
		(9) Dr. B. Changule, Professor of Agronomy, College of Agriculture, Poona.
Item No. 5 (I) (Upgrading of Agricultural Science Course).	The National Council accepted the recommendation of the Standing Committee that before any change in the duration of the course or its syllabus was considered, it would be desirable to consult Ministries of Agriculture and Community Development and early action should be taken to finalise the matter.	The Ministries of Community Development and Agriculture were consulted. It was decided that it was premature to upgrade the course and that it should be given a fair trial.
Item No. 5 (J) (Recognition of Rural Services Diploma).	The Council accepted the recommendation of the Standing Committee.	The matter is coming up separately for discussion before the Council.
Item No. 5 (K) (Coordination of extension activities of Rural Institutes with N.E.S. Blocks).	The National Council recommended that a general letter to the State Governments be issued by the Ministry of Community Development and Education regarding the proposed set up of the Advisory Committees on which representatives of both the Development Blocks and Rural Institutes should work.	A separate memorandum is being submitted.
Item No. 5 (M) (Approval of Syllabuses of Preparatory Course).	The Council recommended that the syllabus in Home Science needed to be revised and entrusted the work to Dr. (Mrs.) Rajammal P. Devadass.	The Syllabus was modified by Dr. (Mrs.) Rajammal P. Devadass and circularised to the Rural Institute.
	The Council desired that syllabuses in General Science, Social Studies, Mathematics, Physics, Economics, Biology and English should be referred to the Syllabus Committee for scrutiny.	This was done and the approval of the Chairman was obtained to the modified syllabuses which were circularised to the Rural Institutes.
Item No. 5. (N) (Report of the Examination Committee for Certificate in Civil and Rural Engineering).	The Council agreed to hold the examination in Certificate course in Civil & Rural Engineering and the appointment of the Board.	A separate note is being submitted.

Item No.	Recommendation of the National Council	Action taken
Item No. 5. (O)	The Council did not agree to the suggestions.	No action required.
(a) (Conversion of stipends into rotating loans) (Dr. R. K. Singh).		
(b) (Integration of teacher training with Diploma Course in Rural Services) (Dr. R. K. Singh).	Do.	Do.
(c) (i) (Revision of scales of pay for Civil & Rural Engineering Department) (Shri K. L. Bordia).	Do.	Do.
(ii) (Creation of posts with Government's approval).	Do.	Do.
(d) (Note by Shri Bordia on Coordination of Rural Institutes activities with N.E.S. Blocks).	The Council accepted the recommendation that the note submitted by Shri K.L. Bordia regarding the coordination of extension activities of the Rural Institutes with those of the National Extension Service Blocks may be placed before the Committee of Ministers which was going to meet shortly.	The report was submitted for the consideration of the Ministers who noted the contents.
(e) (Teaching of languages in Agricultural Science Course).	The National Council accepted recommendation of the Standing Committee that the question of languages to be taught in the Two-Year Agriculture Course may be referred to the Syllabus Committee for advice.	The Committee advised that only two languages should be taught in the Two-Year Agriculture Course as well as in the Certificate Course in Civil and Rural Engineering. These are as follows :
		(i) Regional language compulsory for all.
		(ii) Hindi or English. Where Hindi is the regional language the Rural Institutes must have English as Second Language.
Item No. 5 (O) (e) (v) (Admission of Gram Sevaks and Basic Trained teachers in the Diploma Course).	The Council considered the note of Shri Ramachandran in detail but felt that in order to keep the standard of instruction and achievements, no relaxations should	Shri Ramachandran appealed to the Chairman indicating the hardship which will accrue to the students who had already been on rolls of the Institute for more than



Item No.	Recommendation of the National Council	Action taken
	be made in the case of admissions of the 5 students admitted by the Gandhigram Rural Institute as they did not possess the minimum prescribed academic qualifications.	a year. It was decided by the Chairman that their admission should be regularised as a special case.
Item No. 5 (O) (e) (vi) (Structure and method of internal and external achievements of students).	The National Council decided to appoint a Committee consisting of Prof. Mujeeb, Dr. R. K. Singh and Dr. R. K. Bhan to go into the question of structure and methods of internal and external achievement of students and report as early as possible.	It was decided that since the item of evaluation and assessment was coming up for discussion in the Inter-State Seminar at Agra, their recommendations should be awaited. The recommendations of the Seminar are being submitted.
Item No. 5 (O) (f) (Standard of English in Three-Year Diploma Course and Preparatory Course).	The Council did not agree to lower the standard of English.	No action was called for.
Item No. (5) (O) (g) (Extensiveness of syllabus for Diploma in Rural Services).	The Council recommended that the syllabus should be given a fair trial before any amendment could be considered.	No action was called for.

#### APPENDIX D

#### MEMORANDUM ON ITEM NO. 4 (a) OF THE AGENDA

**SUBJECT :—***To consider the decision of the annual meeting of the Inter-University Board of India held in Ceylon on 18th December, 1957 with regard to the recognition of the Rural Services Diploma at par with the first degree of a University for purposes of post-graduate studies.*

A meeting of the Committee appointed to consider the recognition of Rural Services Diploma at par with the first degree of the University was held on 30th June, 1957 with Dr. K. L. Shrimali, Minister of State for Education and Scientific Research in the Chair. The following attended the meeting :

1. Dr. G. S. Mahajan
2. Shri T. S. Avinashilingam
3. Prof. M. Mujeeb
4. Dr. R. K. Bhan

The Committee recommended that Inter-University Board of India may be moved to recognise the Rural Services Diploma at par with University degree for the purposes of allowing the diploma holders to pursue post-graduate studies in different subjects. This will be a first step towards a complete recognition of the Diploma Course.

The matter of recognition of the Diploma was also considered by the State Education Ministers' conference held on 20th and 21st September, 1957.

The Conference endorsed the recommendation of the Committee that Inter-University Board of India should be moved to consider the holders of the Diploma of Rural Institutes eligible for admission to the post-graduate courses of the Universities.

Accordingly, the Inter-University Board of India was requested to assess the Syllabus of Rural Services Diploma, and if satisfied, to communicate its views to the Universities with regard to the equivalence of the Diploma with that of degree course. In the meeting the Board decided to refer the matter to its Standing Committee for detailed examination. The Standing Committee of the I.U.B. met at Madras on the 9th February, and decided that before the question could be considered further, a Sub-Committee consisting of two or three members might visit some of the Rural Institute to assess the actual standard of their achievements.

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#### APPENDIX E

##### MEMORANDUM ON ITEM NO. 4 (b) OF THE AGENDA

**SUBJECT** :—*To consider the report of the Committee with U.P.S.C. member as chairman to recognise the equivalence of Rural Services Diploma at par with first University Degree for purposes of employment.*

The Committee set up to consider the recognition of Rural Services Diploma at par with first degree of a University at its meeting held on 30-6-57 recommended that the steps may be taken to recognise the Rural Services Diploma by the Government and Public Service Commissions. The State Education Ministers in their Conference held in Delhi on 21st September, 1957, suggested that for the purposes of recognition of the Diploma for purposes of employment under Government, an Assessment Board with a member of the U.P.S.C. as chairman may be constituted to examine the standards of the courses of instructions provided in the Rural Institutes, and to advise whether the diploma in question be accepted as equivalent to the first degree for purposes of employment.

In accordance with this recommendation the Ministry has proposed to set up the Committee with the following composition:

1. A member of the U.P.S.C. (Chairman).
2. A representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs.
3. A representative of the Ministry of Community Development.

4. Shri T. S. Avinashilingam (member, National Council for Rural Higher Education).
  5. Shri A. C. Joshi, Vice-Chancellor, Punjab University.
  6. Shri S. N. Bose, Vice-Chancellor, Visva Bharati.
  7. A representative of the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research
- Ministry of Home Affairs have been asked to agree to the composition of the Committee and nominate the Chairman.

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APPENDIX F

MEMORANDUM ON ITEM NO. 5 OF THE AGENDA

**SUBJECT** :—*To consider the report on the decision arrived at the meeting of the Ministers of Community Development, Agriculture and Education regarding coordination of extension activities of the Rural Institutes with those of the N.E.S. Blocks.*

A meeting of the Ministers of State for Education & Scientific Research Cooperation and Community Development was held in New Delhi on 19-11-1957 to consider some important problems relating to the Rural Institutes.

The Committee recommended the following :

- (i) The State Governments should be addressed by the Ministry of Community Development suggesting that the Director of Rural Institute and some of his staff should be closely associated with the Block Advisory Committees to obtain fullest coordination, between the activities of both these agencies.
- (ii) The holders of Agricultural Certificates of Rural Institutes are suitable for the jobs of Village Level Workers, and the Ministry of Community Development would make suitable suggestions to the State Governments.

With regard to (i) above, Ministry of Community Development, on our request, have already addressed the State Governments concerned to associate the Director of the Rural Institute and some of his staff connected with the Extension and Research Branches with the N.E.S. Blocks.

Regarding (ii), the matter is still under negotiation between the Ministry of Community Development and Ministry of Food & Agriculture (Directorate of Extension Training) since the latter are in charge of the training of Village Level Workers.

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APPENDIX G

MEMORANDUM ON ITEM NO. 6 OF THE AGENDA

**SUBJECT** :—*To approve the Scheme of Examinations for Agricultural Science Course.*

Examination Board of Agriculture Science Course at its first meeting held in New Delhi on 2nd September, 1957 framed rules and regulations for the

conduct of the examination in its course. A copy of the Scheme of Examination of Agriculture Science is placed below for approval. (Annexure I).

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#### APPENDIX H

##### MEMORANDUM ON ITEM NO. 7 OF THE AGENDA

**SUBJECT** :—*To approve the nomination of two additional members, i.e., Secretary, Education Department, Bihar and Prof. Bose, Vice-Chancellor, Visva Bharati University as the members of the National Council for Rural Higher Education.*

In the 3rd meeting of the National Council for Rural Higher Education, it was proposed that the membership of the National Council for Rural Higher Education be extended to the two Institutes i.e. Rural Institute of Higher Studies, Birouli (Bihar) and Institute of Rural Higher Education, Sriniketan. The National Council accepted the proposal.

Accordingly, the Chairman of the National Council for Rural Higher Education was pleased to nominate Prof. S. N. Bose, Vice-Chancellor, Visva Bharati, Santiniketan and Shri K. Abraham, Secretary, Department of Education, Bihar as additional members of the National Council representing respectively, the Institute of Rural Higher Education, Sriniketan and the Rural Institute of Higher Studies, Birouli.

The National Council for Rural Higher Education may please approve the nomination of these two members.

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#### APPENDIX I

##### MEMORANDUM ON ITEM NO. 8 OF THE AGENDA

**SUBJECT** :—*To consider the addition of Electrical and Mechanical Courses in the Engineering Sections of the Rural Institutes.*

(R. K. Mission Rural Institute)

At present, there is provision for Civil Engineering only but in the curriculum some elements in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering have also been introduced. The equipment that is proposed to be purchased will cover the requirements of Electrical and Mechanical Engineering also.

In rural areas, in addition to Civil Engineers, Electrical and Mechanical Engineers are also necessary, especially when electricity is extended to rural areas. In fact, Development Projects in rural areas create a need for a good number of Mechanical and Electrical Engineers also. Inclusion of these courses in the Rural Institute Courses will result in economy in personnel and equipment.

### Comments of the Ministry

The suggestion implies that in addition to Certificate Course, in Civil Engineering, Certificate Courses in Electrical and Mechanical Engineering should also be started at the Rural Institutes.

The present course was designed to train multipurpose overseers, though primarily Civil and Rural, will be competent to deal with all the aspects of engineering in relation to the life and needs of rural communities. The syllabus, therefore, includes subjects of special importance which fall in the domain of Civil, Agricultural, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering *i.e.*, (i) Soil and Water Conservation, (ii) Rural Health Engineering, particularly drainage and sewerage, (iii) Protected Water Supply, (iv) Rural Housing, (v) Rural Road Development, (vi) General Electrical and Mechanical Engineering with particular reference to rural needs; and (vii) Rural Extension Services. Further, to provide for the additional work-load, the duration of the course was also increased from 1,152 (of All India Council for Technical Engineering Course) to 1,292 periods per year.

It is felt that the certificate holders of Civil, Rural Engineering Course should, for quite some time to come, be able to deal with all subjects of rural problems. Further the funds also do not permit the addition of new course at present. In view of the above the suggestion cannot be given effect to immediately.

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#### APPENDIX J

##### MEMORANDUM ON ITEM NO. 9 OF THE AGENDA

**SUBJECT :—***To consider the report of the Seminar held at Agra from 25th to 30th December, 1957.*

An Inter-State Seminar to discuss the various problems of Rural Higher Education was held at Agra from 25th to 30th December, 1957 under the Directorship of Dr. R. K. Singh.

(The report is being printed separately)

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#### APPENDIX K

##### MEMORANDUM ON ITEM NO. 10 OF THE AGENDA

**SUBJECT :—***To consider the report of the Assessment Committee.*

The Assessment Committee visited Rural Institute of Higher Studies, Birouli on 26th and 27th January, 1958, and Lok Bharati Rural Institute, Sanosara on 23rd and 24th February, 1958. The report of the Committee is appended below. (Annexure II)

In the meantime an appeal signed by 860 persons praying that the Rural Institute may not be discontinued has been received in the Ministry.

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APPENDIX L

MEMORANDUM ON ITEM NO. 11 OF THE AGENDA

SUBJECT :—*To review the position of Land School, Sarojini Nagar, Lucknow, with regard to its provisional affiliation.*

The National Council for Rural Higher Education at its meeting held in January, 1957 recommended that provisional recognition be granted to the Land Institute, Sarojini Nagar, Lucknow for a period of two years, without any financial commitment, on the conditions that a suitable Director and staff is appointed and improvement in Hostel, Library, Laboratory and equipment is effected, and also that the State Government of Uttar Pradesh approves of this institution being brought into the Rural Higher Education Scheme.

The Rural Institute and the State Government were communicated the above decision.

The Director of the Land Institute has now intimated that the Rural Services Course was discontinued from August, 1957, as the First Year students left the Institute, and joined the Vidya Bhavan Rural Institute to continue their studies. The State Government have also replied finally that they are not in favour of raising Rural Institutes.

The provisional recognition may be considered to have lapsed.

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APPENDIX M

MEMORANDUM ON ITEM NO. 12 OF THE AGENDA

SUBJECT :—*To consider the proposals of the Punjab and Madhya Pradesh Governments for the development of Rural Institutes.*

The question of starting Rural Institute in Punjab was first sponsored by the Ministry of Community Development. Later on, a request from Punjab Government was received requesting for the allotment of a certain amount of money with certain details which were not realistic and therefore were returned to the State Government. The matter was also moved in the 2nd meeting of the National Council and it was decided that more detailed information should be obtained. Recently, the Chief Minister of Punjab addressed a letter to the Minister strongly pleading for the need of a Rural Institute in Punjab. The State Government assured complete cooperation in the efficient running of this institute.

2. The Madhya Pradesh Government has shown a keen desire to have a Rural Institute in Madhya Pradesh and have assured the Government of India

full cooperation and support in the running of this Institute. The State Government has been asked to submit detailed plans and estimates. The action so far taken is being reported to the National Council. The main difficulty is that of funds.

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APPENDIX N

MEMORANDUM ON ITEM NO. 13 OF THE AGENDA

**SUBJECT** :—*To consider the report of the fourth meeting of the Standing Committee held at Sriniketan on 29th March, 1958.*

The report of the meeting may please be seen at page 4—14.

(The memoranda of the Standing Committee is placed at pages 15—43).

## ANNEXURE I

### NATIONAL COUNCIL OF RURAL HIGHER EDUCATION

#### Rules and Regulations for the 2-year Certificate Course in Agricultural Science

1. A student seeking admission to the course of study and examination for the Certificate Course in Agricultural Science shall satisfy the following conditions :

(a) He must have passed :

(i) Matriculation or High School Certificate examination of a recognised University or Board with Physics and Chemistry as its subjects.

Or

(ii) Post-Basic examination with science subjects with English as an optional subject.

(b) He must have completed a continuous course of two years in a rural institute or in various institutes without break.

2. There shall be two examinations to qualify for the certificate, one internal in the subjects of Public Health, Village Industries and Humanities to be conducted by the Rural Institute, after the end of one year, and the other external in the remaining subjects to be conducted by the Board of Examinations of the National Council at the end of two years. For the examination to be held in April, 1958, the internal examination will be conducted by the Rural Institutes in December, 1957.

3. The final examination (external) will be held between 1st April to 30th April or on the dates fixed by the Board of Examination.

4. Each candidate shall have to submit application on a prescribed form together with fee to the Board of Examination through the Director/Deputy Director of the Rural Institute with the following certificates :

(a) that he bears a good moral character;

(b) that he has attended not less than  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the total lectures in theory and  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the total hours for practical and field work;

(c) that he has successfully passed the internal examination conducted by the Rural Institute; and

(d) that he had made satisfactory progress during his study in the Rural institute.

5. The medium of examination shall be English or regional language except in the case of the language in which the language of the subject will be the medium of examination.