PROHIBITION IN INDIA

BEGINNING OF PROHIBITION IN INDIA—From the days of the first Satyagraha movement by Mahatma Gandhi in 1921, prohibition has been one of the main items of the Congress movement in the country. The Article 47 of the Indian Constitution has laid down as a Directive Principle of State Policy that “State shall endeavour to bring about prohibition of the consumption except for medicinal purposes, of intoxicating drinks and drugs which are injurious to health.” In 1937, when popular ministries came into power in majority of provinces, the experiments in prohibition were then first carried out. Comprehensive legislation was passed in five provinces, i.e., Madras, C. P. and Berar, Bihar, Orissa and N. W. F. P. between 1937 and 1939. With the withdrawal of popular ministries in 1939, the movement received a setback. The New Constitution of India again gave a fresh life to this movement in 1950.

At the beginning of 1957 the area in which the prohibition was in force was 32.2 per cent of the total area and its population 39.9 per cent of the country’s population. Though outwardly it may look impressive, there is a general conscious opinion in India that Prohibition has now become almost failure.

PRESENT STATE OF PROHIBITION IN INDIA—In Bombay, Madras, Andhra, Coorg, Kutch and Saurashtra there is total prohibition today and partial prohibition (ranging from one dry district each in Punjab and Madhya Bharat to nearly 70 per cent of the total area in Mysore) in the States of Assam, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, Mysore, Travancore-Cochin and Himachal Pradesh. In 1956 Coorg and Kutch had adopted the policy of total prohibition before their merger. A phased programme had also come into force in Rajasthan and former States of Delhi, Bhopal, Hyderabad and Madhya Bharat. Orissa enacted a prohibition Act in 1956. The area under prohibition In India is 32.1 p.c. of the total area and its population 40.5 per cent of the country’s population.

POSITION IN THE STATES—The Government of Jammu and Kashmir have expressed inability to introduce Prohibition, as the State economy depends on tourist traffic.

In West Bengal, no prohibition programme has been taken up.

The entire State of Madras went dry in October 1948. The State Government is in entire agreement with the resolution on Prohibition passed by the Indian National Congress in April, 1954.

With a view to gradually achieving the goal of prohibition, the State of Bihar has been following the policy of maximum revenue with the minimum of consumption and has adopted a number of temperance measures.

In Andhra Pradesh Prohibition is in force throughout the State.

Delhi—A law has been imposed upon Delhi on sale of liquor to any one below 25. Similarly, the sale of foreign liquor in public rooms in
hotels and Dak Bungalows has been totally stopped. Restrictions have been imposed upon the printing or publishing of advertisements, etc. Licenses for the retail sale of foreign liquor in a restaurant or a bar attached to an hotel or a restaurant or a theatre or cinema or at a Railway Refreshment Room as also licenses for the bottling of the foreign liquor have been abolished. Clubs have been licensed with restricted sale hours. They are allowed to serve to members only and not to their guests. Retail sale limit of foreign liquors has been reduced from 12 reputed quart bottles to three reputed quart bottles. Assessment fees have been considerably increased. Number of dry days have also been increased from one to two a week. Number of country liquor shops have been reduced by two. Dhabas (small restaurants) attached to the country liquor shops have been abolished. The strength of the country liquor has been reduced from 80 nP. to 50 nP.

Bombay—Prohibition is in operation in the entire old State of Bombay. In pursuance of their decision to extend total prohibition to the remaining areas of the new State of Bombay all new Divisions have gone dry.

In Saurashtra and Kutch, the Bombay Prohibition Act, 1949 is already in force except in respect of opium. There is total prohibition in respect of country liquor, toddy and foreign liquor.

The entire district of Kamrup in Assam has been declared a dry area. In Orissa prohibition has been extended to the Ganjam and Koraput district.

Partial Prohibition has been in force in Madhya Pradesh since 1938. Total Prohibition of all intoxicants is the policy of the State Government towards which all efforts are being directed.

Hyderabad has no programme of Prohibition. The sales of opium and ganja are, however, reduced by 10 per cent every year for the last four years with the ultimate object of making them available only to those persons who produce a medical certificate.

Uttar Pradesh—Total Prohibition has been in force in eleven districts of U.P., namely, Etah, Manipuri, Badaun, Furrukhabad, Jaunpur, Pratapgarh, Una, Kanpur, Fatehpur and Rae Bareli out of a total 51 districts and partial prohibition in the three pilgrim centres of Vrindaban, Hardwar and Rishikesh, representing about one-sixth of the area and one-fifth of the population of the State. In order to implement the policy of the Government of India to stop oral consumption of opium by March 31, 1959, the quota of opium in each district is being reduced by 12½ per cent every year. The results of a survey conducted by the Government regarding the conditions prevailing in the dry areas of the State are under consideration and it is hoped they will help in determining the future course of action to be taken with regard to Prohibition.

Ajmer—Ajmer State Prohibition Scheme was brought into force in 1949 under which quota of each kind of intoxicant has been fixed and in the case of opium permit system has been introduced.

Mysore—Prohibition is now in force in six districts and four taluks of the State of Mysore. Tapping has been prohibited in dry areas from 1st July, 1954.
Orissa—has enacted a comprehensive legislation on prohibition in 1956.

In Madhya Bharat the Government has adopted a cautious policy of implementing it in stages. To begin with, the State introduced prohibition on the experimental basis in Bhilai. The Government also took steps to create a 5-mile broad dry-belt along the Bombay border. The Government has been curtailing its quota of opium by 60 maunds every year.

Himachal Pradesh—There is total prohibition in certain areas. At other places, the quota of country liquor has been reduced and the number of excise shops has been cut down. As regards stoppage of drinks in hotels, bars, etc., the policy of gradual prohibition is being followed.

Andaman and Nicobar Islands—The number of dry days in a week has been increased to five.

Tripura—All excise shops are kept close one day in a week and selling hours have also been reduced. The strength of the liquor is now from 40 nP to 30 nP.

Manipur—Only general educative measures have been undertaken for the spread of prohibition in the territory.

Control of Opium—Control on the consumption of opium has been in force since 1949 with the main object of introducing total prohibition throughout the country by 1959. The Government of India holds the monopoly for the production and sale of opium in the country and it is making progressive cut of 10 p.c. every year in the quota of opium allowed to the States Excise Departments. The State Governments in turn have been cutting down the supply of quota to licensed vendors. There has been complete stoppage of charas in India since 1946. The sale of Ganja was prohibited throughout U. P. from April 1, 1956. The Government Ganja store in Madras was closed in 1949-50. A permit system has been introduced by the Bombay Government whereby registered addicts are supplied Ganja and Bhang from Government Depots in restricted quantities.

PROHIBITION ENQUIRY COMMITTEE'S REPORT—Prohibition Enquiry Committee was appointed by the Planning Commission in 1954 under the chairmanship of Mr. Sriman Narayan.

The Report of the Committee was out on October 25, 1955. Its main recommendations are as follows—

1. The prohibition should become law throughout India by April 1, 1958.
2. A Central Committee should be constituted to review the progress of prohibition.

The Report of the committee was considered by the Central and State Governments and was broadly approved by the National Development Council in 1956. By a resolution, Lok Sabha on March 31, 1956 affirmed that prohibition be regarded an integral part of the Second Plan and recommended the formation of a programme to bring about nationwide prohibition speedily and effectively.

Programme & Policy—The programme formulated by the Planning Commission in this respect is as follows—(1) Each State is left to fix a target date and to formulate its policy in accordance with
local conditions and circumstances. (2) In determining the country's prohibition policy, enforcement measures, public opinion and provision for alternative recreations should be the decisive factor.

Pending the detailed scrutiny of the proposals made by the Prohibition Committee, the Planning Commission has recommended the following steps to be taken by the States—(1) Discontinuance of alcoholic advertisements, (2) stoppage of drinking in public places, (3) setting up of technical committees to draw up planned programmes with the object of (a) progressive reduction of liquor shops, (b) gradually increasing the number of closed days, (c) reducing the supplies of liquor shops, (d) progressively reducing the strength of liquor, (e) closing shops in and near specified industrial and development project areas, (f) removal of shops away from the main streets and living quarters, (g) to encourage and promote the production of cheap and health-giving drinks, (h) organising of recreation centres, (i) prohibition is to be made main item in community projects and rural welfare extension projects.

EDUCATION,—SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH & CULTURAL AFFAIRS

INDIAN EDUCATION

THE PRESENT SET-UP—Education is a State subject, but Union Government is responsible for the administration of institutions of national importance for scientific or technical education, financed wholly or in part by it and a number of institutions of higher learning. The Archaeological Survey of India, Anthropological Survey of India, National Archives and National Library, Calcutta, are under the Education Ministry.

In 1957 with formation of the new Union Government, the Ministries of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (under the same Minister) were reorganised. The Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research was abolished; the Ministry of Education became the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research, taking the subject "Scientific Research" from the former Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research; the subject 'National Resources' was transferred to the new Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel. The Ministry of Education and Scientific Research on reorganisation comprised the following Departments—

A. Department of Education.
B. Department of Cultural Activities and Physical Education,
and
C. Department of Scientific and Technical Education.

Again with effect from February 10, 1948, the Department of Educa-
tion has been renamed as the Ministry of Education and the Departments of Cultural Activities and Physical Education and Technical Education have been amalgamated and called as the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs. Both these Ministries are under the charge of two Ministers of State.

Educational System in India—At the lowest level of our educational system are Nursery Schools for children of age-group 3—6. Then come the Primary or Elementary Schools for children of age-group 6—11. These schools are called Junior Basic Schools. The Secondary Schools which follow next are of two categories—the middle or the Senior Basic Schools and the High Schools. These cater to the needs of children of roughly the age-groups 11—14 and 11—16 respectively. In some States, the Secondary Schools are called Higher Secondary Schools and cater to the needs of children of roughly the age-group 11—17. In general education next to High Schools are the Intermediate Colleges or the Intermediate Classes of Degree Colleges. These generally cover the age-group 16—18. After passing the Intermediate, the students enter Degree Colleges or the Universities and the age-group covered here is roughly 18—24.

So the present educational structure in India may be summarised as follows—(1) Primary schools which impart instruction through regional language or the mother tongue of the child; (2) middle schools which impart instruction through regional language and English or only through the regional language; (3) secondary schools which provide instruction up to the matriculation standard; (4) intermediate colleges affiliated to boards or universities; (5) degree colleges affiliated to the universities and (6) post-graduate and research institutions.

In professional education, the Polytechnics or Vocational and Technical Schools are of a mixed type in the sense that the diplomas and certificates awarded together are of both an undergraduate and higher standard. The professional and technical colleges are at par in standard with other colleges and award University degrees.

Three Years Degree Course—In most of the Universities, three years degree course have been introduced. As soon as a student passes higher secondary examination, he directly goes for the degree course omitting the intermediate stage, but this takes three years course instead of four years as was the previous rule. The following universities have already introduced this three-year degree course—Delhi, Jadavpur, Saugor, Madras, Baroda, Karnataka, Kerala, Osmania, Visva Bharati, Mysore, Sardar Ballabh Bhuti Vidyapith, Nagpur, Andhra, Annamalai, Aligarh, Sri Venkateswara, Vikram, Poona, Marathwada and Rajasthan.

The Ministry of Education—deals with the following subjects—General Educational Development; University, Secondary, Primary, Preprimary and Basic Education; Central Universities, Central Bureau of Text-book Research; Central Bureau of Educational and Vocational Guidance; Public Schools; Central Educational Library; Delhi Public Library; National Book Trust; Central Social Welfare Board; UNESCO; various schemes of scholarship; Development of
Hindustan Year-Book

Hindi; Publications, Information and Statistics; National Institute of Basic Education; National Fundamental Education Centre; All India Council of Secondary Education; Central Institute of Education; Training Centre for the Adult Blind; Central Braille Press and University Grants Commission. A brief description of the activities of the Ministry of Education is described as follows—

University Education—At present there are four centrally administered Universities created by the Acts of the Parliament, i.e., Aligarh Muslim University, Banaras Hindu University, University of Delhi and Visva-Bharati of Santiniketan. The Ministry of Education is responsible for the progress and upkeep of these Universities in accordance with the provisions of the relative Acts.

Basic Education—This is one of the important responsibilities of the Ministry of Education. The responsibility includes the grant of subsidies to the States in order to enable them to improve the standard of Basic and Primary Education and to expand educational facilities for children of the age group 6–14 as required by Article 45 of the Constitution. The Government of India and State Governments have accepted Basic Education as the national pattern of elementary education for children. The scheme of Basic Education was thoroughly considered by the Sargent Committee before the attainment of independence which envisaged into also the provision of universal, free and compulsory elementary education throughout the country within a period of 40 years. The Indian Constitution also incorporated a Directive that State should endeavour to provide free and compulsory elementary education for all children up to the age of 14 years within 10 years of the commencement of the Constitution. The concept and system of Basic Education was clearly defined in the Report of the Basic National Education Committee known as Zakir Husain Committee and further elucidated by the Central Advisory Board of Education. The Basic Education is imparted through productive or creative activity in the form of crafts and centres around the physical and social environments of the child. Emphasis on productive activity however, does not imply the elimination of the humanising influence of the ordinary school subjects. In order to accelerate the pace of progress and to fulfill the Directive Principles of the Constitution, the Government of India have set up an All India Council for Elementary Education on 1st July, 1957 to advise the Central and State Governments on all matters relating to elementary education and to prepare programmes for the early implementation of compulsory and free elementary education. It will review, from time to time, the progress made in the field of elementary education, specially in the light of the implementation of the directive contained in Article 45 of the Constitution, and make such recommendations as may be necessary to achieve the early implementation of the directive.

There is a National Institute of Basic Education at Delhi, set up in February 1956, the main functions of which are—(1) to conduct research in basic education and crafts (2) to impart advanced training in basic education to inspectors, administrators and other higher personnel in educational field. There is also a Standing
Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education on Basic Education (1) to advise in the planning of the policy for the development of basic education (2) examine the work done in this field by the Centre and the State Governments and to suggest ways and means for promoting further development (3) to examine the problem of basic education with special reference to (a) the Development of co-related techniques of teaching (b) the productive aspect (c) preparation of suitable materials and aids, etc.

Secondary Education—The proper organisation of Secondary Education is very important in this country because it seeks to bring about a far-reaching social, cultural and economic revolution amongst the people. So Secondary Education Commission was appointed in 1952 which in its report in 1953 recommended a re-orientation and reorganisation of Secondary Education which would involve vital changes in the curriculum and the examination system with the aim of making it a self-contained and complete stage upto the age of 17. On the basis of the recommendation of the Secondary Education Commission the following pattern of education has been accepted by the Government of India—(a) 8 years of integrated Elementary (Basic) Education, (b) three years of Higher Secondary Education with diversification of courses which will give a vocational bias to the education and will serve to make the secondary stage both a terminal point to enter life and a preparation for further studies.

To carry out this scheme, higher schools are being converted into multipurpose higher secondary schools with the help of Government financial assistance. A student passing from a Higher Secondary Multipurpose School could take up the three-year degree course straightaway, whereas a student matriculating from an ordinary secondary school would have to take the four-year course or attend one years' pre-university course before taking the three-year degree course (c) three years of University Education after the higher Secondary School stage leading to the first degree. This scheme of reconstruction of Secondary Education was launched by the Ministry of Education in 1954.

All India Council of Secondary Education was set up by the Government of India in August 1955, in pursuance of the recommendation of the Secondary Education Commission. Its main functions are to review from time to time the progress of Secondary Education throughout the country and to serve as an expert body to advise the State and the Central Government on the improvement and expansion of Secondary Education in all its phases.

Social Education—The concept of Social Education was embodied in a five-point programme to promote—(1) literacy, (2) a knowledge of the rules of health and hygiene, (3) training for the improvement of the adults' economic status, (4) a sense of citizenship with an adequate consciousness of rights and duties and (5) healthy forms of recreation suited to the needs of the community and the individual. The States execute the various schemes, while the Centre provides guidance, financial assistance and co-ordination. In this sphere of Social Education, the Ministry of Education is responsible for advising and helping the State programmes of Adult and
Social Education  It has also taken up a number of schemes to encourage the production of suitable literature for adults.

Some of the outstanding agencies of Social Education are as follows—(a) Prize Scheme for best Books for Neo-Literates—Since 1956 the Government of India have been awarding prizes on best books for neo-literates in all regional languages by holding annual prize competition, (b) with a view to developing children's literature in the various Indian languages the Ministry of Education has awarded prizes to authors of outstanding books for children, (c) Ministry has offered a prize of Rs. 5,000 for the best manuscript on the 'History of India, (d) Literary Workshops are held for training authors to write for neo-literates, (e) the Ministry gives assistance to various State Governments for conducting research in the spoken vocabulary of the people in a limited area, (f) National Book Trust has been established with a view to encouraging the production of good literature and to make such books available at moderate prices. (g) Children's Book Trust has been established for the production of children's books (h) model books are being produced by the Ministry in order to raise the level of book, production in children's literature. (i) Audio-Visual Aids—Central Film Library with films and film strips on various educational and cultural subjects has been started. There is a National Board for Audio-Visual Education to formulate the policy for the development of Audio-visual education on an all-India basis. A Central Audio-Visual Education Institute has been started in 1958.

Public Schools  The Education Ministry deals with Public Schools in India which are members of the Indian Public Schools Conference. The Ministry grants financial assistance to these schools to become self-supporting as far as possible. It has been recommended by the Elementary Education Commission not to give financial assistance after 1957-58. But these institutions can seek assistance as other educational institutions do, if they fulfil the conditions laid down for the same. The Indian Public Schools, while in almost all other respects aiming at complete Indianization, have striven hard to follow the British tradition. They are mainly but not necessarily residential and better housed, better equipped and generally better staffed than the ordinary State and grant-in-aid schools. At present Indian public schools are of four types, distinguished mainly by their origin. First are the schools which were formerly institutions founded exclusively for the sons of the Indian princes, such as Scindia School in Gwalior, Rajkumar Colleges of Raipur and Rajkot, Daly College, Indore and Mayo College, Ajmer, Second type of public schools are Doon School, Dehra Dun, Birla Vidyanandir, Naintal, Hyderabad Public School, Lawrence School, Lowduds, Nilgiri, etc., etc. The third type of schools are St. Paul's School, Darjeeling, Bishop Cotton School, Simla, etc. These Schools are associated members of the Indian Public Schools Conference. The Conference now also recognizes and affiliates certain schools which are not wholly residential but which offer educational facilities of a high standard to whole day pupils also. In this category is the Modern School, New Delhi. These is a fourth type of schools represented by the well-known institutions like Bishop
Cotton Schools, St. Paul's School, Darjeeling and some Anglo-Indian Schools, such as La Martiniere Schools which have not joined the Conference. They are really the oldest schools of the public school type in India. There is difficulty at present in their inclusion as full members of the Conference as they were originally Christian Missionary foundations, and as such had to insist on attendance at Christian religious services and in some cases on sectarian religious instruction for all pupils. The present membership of the Conference is now about twenty.

Scholarships—The main functions of the Ministry of Education regarding scholarships are—(a) to administer the various scholarships schemes (b) to look after the welfare of Indian students abroad (c) to secure admissions in Indian universities/institutions for foreign (private) and African students, awarded freesthips by Indian universities and State Governments (d) to look after the welfare of foreign students in India (e) to attend to enquiries relating to the scholarships schemes and facilities for practical training abroad and (f) to provide partial financial assistance in the form of loans to those schemes who are eligible for such aid. At present the following Scholarships Schemes are being administered by the Education Ministry—(A) For Studies Abroad—(a) Government of India Scholarships Schemes (b) Colombo Plan and Point Four Programme Scholarships and Fellowships (c) United Nations and UNESCO Scholarships and Fellowship (d) Foreign Governments Scholarships/Fellowships (e) Foreign Institutions/Organisations Scholarships/Fellowships (f) For Study/Practical Training (B) For Studies in India—(a) For Foreign Nationals (b) For Indian Nationals.

Development of Hindi—The Constitution of India has laid down that Hindi shall be the official language of the Union within a period of 15 years. So a fifteen-year programme for the development and propagation of Hindi has been adopted divided into the following stages—(1) In the first stage, the major portion of the work of preparing Hindi technical terms are to be completed (2) In the Second Stage, instruction in Hindi by opening classes and through other media in non-Hindi speaking areas to be provided (3) In the third stage, Hindi to be introduced as the official language of the Central Government and as a medium of communication between the Centre and the States in addition to English.

Twenty-three Expert Committees have been constituted under the Board of Scientific Terminology for evolving technical terminology in Hindi. Standard Key-boards have been evolved for the Hindi type-writer and Hindi teleprinter. A Hindi Commission has been set up to examine the feasibility of adopting Hindi as the official language within the stipulated period. A Hindi Shiksha Samiti has been constituted to aid and advise the Ministry on matters relating to propagation and development of Hindi. Grants have been given for the compilation of standard Hindi dictionary, an English-Hindi dictionary and cheap editions of Hindi classics.

HIGHER AND UNIVERSITY EDUCATION—The University education in India is imparted through (a) arts and science colleges (b) professional colleges (c) special educational colleges (d) re-
search institutions and (e) universities. In States, where there is a Board of Higher Secondary and Intermediate Education, the post-intermediate stage is conducted under the direction and control of universities in respect of courses of study, examination and award of degrees and diplomas. There are three types of universities in India—(1) Affiliating universities which merely prescribe courses of study, conduct examinations and awards degrees and diplomas but do not undertake the task of teaching. (2) The affiliating and teaching universities in addition carrying out functions of the affiliating type, offer teaching and research facilities (3) Residential and Teaching Type of Universities control all colleges under their jurisdiction in all respects and undertake teaching at all levels.

In order to discuss university problems and for co-operation among all-universities in India and also for the mutual recognition of degrees and diplomas awarded by the universities in India the Inter-Universities Board was formed in 1925. This serves as a forum for discussion for all University problems. This is an advisory body.

University Grants Commission was appointed in 1953. It was given an autonomous status by the University Grants Commission Act 3 of 1956. The main functions of the Commission are (1) to enquire into the financial needs of the Universities (2) to allocate and disburse grants to universities out of its funds (3) to advise the Central Government or any State Government on the allocations of any grants to universities for any general or specified purpose out of the Consolidated Fund of India or the Consolidated Fund of the State as the case may be (d) advise any authority on the establishment of a new university or on proposals connected with the expansion of the activities of any university.

EDUCATION OF THE HANDICAPPED—The Training Centre for the Adult Blind that was taken over from St. Dunstan's at Dehra Dun in January 1960, imparts training in the cottage industry type handicrafts to about 150 adult blind men from all parts of India. It also offers training in music and Braille shorthand typewriting. The Central Braille Press was set up at Dehra Dun in 1950 to produce literature for the blind in the principal Indian languages. A National Advisory Council for the Education of the Handicapped was appointed in September 1955. Its main functions are to advise the Government of India on all problems concerning the physically and mentally handicapped and to formulate new schemes. Scholarships are awarded to blind, deaf and orthopaedically handicapped students for higher education. Grants are provided to institutions or organisations for the handicapped for development work.

SOME ADVISORY BODIES AND SUBORDINATE OFFICES—There are some advisory bodies and subordinate offices under the Ministry of Education. The brief description of these bodies and offices are given here—

Central Institute of Education, Delhi—is an all-India institution established in 1947. Its two primary functions are—(1) to conduct research projects in education and psychology and (2) to conduct teacher-training and other courses leading to higher degrees at the post-graduate level in education and psychology. National
Council for Higher Education in Rural areas has been set up to advise the Government on all matters relating to the development of rural higher education. Its main functions are (1) to serve as an expert body to advise central and the State Governments about the improvement and expansion of rural education in all its aspects (2) to advise the rural education institutions and act as a co-ordinating agency amongst them (3) to initiate schemes for the development and maintenance of standards of high school education in rural areas and to encourage research in problems relating to rural education in all its aspects.

Central Social Welfare Board was set-up in August 1953 as an autonomous body. The main objectives of the Board are—(1) to survey the needs and evaluate the programmes of social welfare organisations (2) to promote the setting-up of social welfare institutions in places where they do not exist (3) to give grants-in-aid to voluntary institutions providing welfare services to women, children, delinquents, the handicapped, the aged and the infirm and other needy groups (4) to subsidise hostels for working women and the blind.

Central Advisory Board of Education has the following main functions—(1) To advise on any educational question which may be referred to it by the Government of India or by any State Government (2) to call for information and advice regarding educational developments of special interest or value to India.

Overseas Education Departments—Four Overseas Education Departments located in London, Washington, Bonn and Nairobi are attached to the Diplomatic Missions in those places. The Ministry of Education is responsible for overall co-ordination of their work. These Departments supply information to Indian students interested in higher education abroad.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

The New Set-up—From February 10, 1958, the Ministry of Education has been renamed Ministry of Education and the Departments of Cultural Activities and Physical Education and Scientific Research and Technical Education have been amalgamated and designated as the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs.

The Cultural Activities and Physical Education—consist of Cultural Activities, Sangeet Natak Akademi, Lalit Kala Akademi, National Theatre, Compilation of the Gazetteer, History of the Freedom Movement, Copyright, Indology, Museums, Youth Welfare and Physical Culture, Sports, Cultural Relations with other countries, Indian Council for Cultural Relations, Department of Archaeology, Department of Anthropology, National Archives of India, National Gallery of Modern Art, Indian War Memorial Museum, National Library (Calcutta), Central Secretariat Library.

Scientific Research—Consists of Scientific Research, Technical and Scientific Education, Vigyan Mandirs, All Polytechnics, All-

The Organisations and Offices for Cultural Affairs, Physical Education, Scientific Research and Technical Education—

Archeology—This is under the Department of Archeology and is responsible for the preservation of ancient monuments of national importance and for undertaking exploration and archaeological excavations.

Anthropology—In India where tribal people form a significant part of the population, anthropology has an important part to play in framing a proper policy of tribal rehabilitation. This Department of Anthropology is responsible for the anthropological surveys which includes social, psychological, economic, linguistic, physical, genetic investigations. One of the chief functions of the Department is the study of the physical types of men as found in large number of tribes in Indian population, their genetical constitution, rates of growth, psychological reactions and ethnographic character and thus assist also in the proper administration of tribal areas without interfering in their mode of life. Field work is undertaken amongst various tribes on social and physical anthropology, linguistics, folklore, nutrition and psychology. This Department works through these eight research sections—(1) social anthropology (2) social psychology (3) ethnography (4) linguistics (5) human biology (with an X-Ray sub-section) (6) comparative morphology (with an anatomy and vertebrate zoology sub-section) (7) somatology (with an anatomy and vertebrate zoology sub-section) (7) somatology and (8) biochemistry.

This Department has three regional research stations situated at Shillong, Nagpur and Port Blair. These research stations facilitate field surveys conducted in co-operation and co-ordination and often jointly, with the headquarters.

The Government of India have set-up the Central Board of Anthropology to establish closer contacts with the universities on the one hand and with the administration and Welfare Departments of the Central and State Governments on the other.

National Archives of India, New Delhi—is the only archival repository of the Government of India in which are housed all important records from the early days of the East India Company. It is responsible for the preservation of records by up-to-date scientific processes. The nature of records, files and books at present maintained in the National Archives of India in New Delhi are mostly of the following nature—(1) Records of the E. I. Company 1752-1858 (Gaps). (2) Records of the Government of India from 1859 onwards (5) Records of the defunct Residencies and Political Agencies in India. The books in the custody of the National Archives of India mostly belong to the category of printed documents or selections from records
and other references books relating to the modern period of Indian history and allied subjects.

Museums—There are some important museums in India which are under this Ministry, National Museum at New Delhi is responsible for the exhibition and preservation of art objects and antiquities of national importance. There is an Indian War Memorial Museum at Red Fort Delhi which is responsible for the presentation and maintenance of Indian war memorial exhibits kept therein. The Central Advisory Board of Museums renders advice to the Government of India concerning the organisation and development of museums in the country and helps in promoting closer contacts between different museums and closer association with Government and the public. The Indian Museum at Calcutta is the premier museum of the country is under this Ministry. The Victoria Memorial Hall in Calcutta is also an historical and art museum.

Art—The promotion of Art in India is within the sphere of this Ministry. It has established Lalit Kala Academy at New Delhi in 1954 to encourage and promote study and research in the field of painting, sculpture, architecture and applied arts. A National Gallery of Modern Art has been opened on March 1954 at Jaipur House, New Delhi, to house Indian paintings, sculpture, and other objects of art relating to period after 1857. There is a Art Purchase Committee of the Committee of the National Art Treasures which recommends the Government acquisitions of art objects worthy of being preserved in the National Museum and the National Gallery of Modern Art.

Libraries—The National Library at Calcutta, the biggest library of the country was established in 1902 and was then known as the Imperial Library. The library renders technical advice on library matters to the interested parties. The Central Sacraria Library at New Delhi is an important library under the control of this Ministry.

Literature—Sahitya Akademi was established in December 1954 with the object of preserving our heritage in letters and to stimulate by awards and distinctions, new writings. The details of its activities will be found elsewhere.

Music—Sangita Natya Akademi was established at New Delhi in 1953 with the object of fostering and developing Indian dance, drama (including films) and music and to promote through them the cultural unity of the country.

External Cultural Relations—With the growing importance of India in international affairs, the need for wider cultural contacts with the different parts of the world has been increasingly felt by the Government of India. So these governmental activities with foreign countries are radiated through the following agencies—

(1) Indian Council of Cultural Relations was formed in 1950 in order to establish, revive and strengthen cultural relations between India and other countries. The various activities of the Council are exchange of eminent scholars, savants and students, presentation of books and films about India, reception and entertainment of distinguished visitors. Welfare of foreign students is an important activity of the Council for which it maintains regional...
offices in important centres of India. Delhi International Students' House Society has been established for providing residential accommodation for students from abroad as well as Indian students and foreign visitors. The International Students Hostel was formally inaugurated at Delhi on September 20, 1958 which is being run by the Indian Council of Cultural Relations. National Commission for Co-operation with UNESCO has been established by the Government of India which serves as a liaison agency between UNESCO and the Indian institutions working in Education, Science and Culture. It advises the Government on all matters relating to UNESCO. The Ministry and the Commission cooperate in UNESCO'S programme of educational and cultural missions.

Cultural Agreements have been concluded with many countries. Grants for promotion of cultural activities are given to many associations such as Indo-Iranian, Indo-Egyptian, Indo-Turkish, Indo-German, Indo-Nepal, etc., Associations situated in India and outside. Cultural Delegations from abroad are invited to India and sent from India outside. Sports and Musical Teams are invited and sent outside India to strengthen cultural relations. Art objects and books are presented and purchased. Exchange of scholars and professors, subsidising foreign versions of Indian classics and other modern works, exchange of artists, scientists, journalists, setting up of chairs of Indian studies in foreign countries are some of the works done by the Ministry to establish external cultural relations.

Physical Education and Youth Welfare—There is a Central Advisory Board of Physical Education and Recreation, established in 1950 to advise on the co-ordination of all programmes and activities in the field of physical education and recreation. Another important advisory body organised by the Government is the All India Council of Sports which advises the Government on matters relating to the development of games and sports in the country. It also functions as a co-operating agency between the National Sports Federations and Organisations which are affiliated to it. The Lakshmibai College of Physical Education has been started by the Government of India at Gwalior from 17th August, 1957. It is the only institution of its kind in the country and will provide training facilities for a three-year degree course in physical education at the under-graduate level. It will ultimately develop into a national centre for post-graduate studies and research in physical education. Rajkumari Sports Coaching Scheme was inaugurated in September 1953. This Scheme has made the country coaching conscious, established permanent coaching centres, offered coaching assistance to various States centres in almost all sports—outdoor and indoor—and organised coaching of coaches with the help of foreign coaching personnel. In order to help the expansion of Boy Scout movement in India, the Government of India sanctions substantial grants to Bharat Scouts and Guides. For Youth Welfare Scheme, the Union Government renders financial assistance to Schools and Colleges for organising educational tours in small batches of students. Inter-university youth festivals are held every year at Delhi, where students of all universities participate in various festivals.
**Educational and Cultural Affairs**

*National Discipline Scheme* has the object of imparting physical and moral discipline to children in order to infuse in them ideals of good citizenship and comradeship. The children are given training by trained instructors in the traditional form of drill. This is supplemented by lectures in class rooms on the country's cultural heritage and the deeds of valour and chivalry of our ancestors. This scheme at first initiated by the Ministry of Rehabilitation has been taken over by the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs. In order to promote tourism which is an effective medium of education, the Government of India have made efforts to set up a network of *Youth Hostels* in the country. For this reason, the Government have sanctioned large amount to the Youth Hostels Association of India. The other endeavours for youth welfare are as follows—(a) holding of youth leadership training camps (b) travel concessions and financial assistance for organising youth tours (c) promotion of youth welfare boards and committees (d) setting up of non-student youth clubs and centres. (e) Labour and Social Service schemes to inculcate a sense of the dignity of manual labour in students etc.

**Scientific Research and Technical Education**—The Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs has Scientific Research and Technical Education within its spheres. It exercises administrative control over 17 National Laboratories set-up by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, the Geodetic Survey of India, Zoological Survey of India, Botanical Survey of India and the Central Board of Geophysics. Apart from these organisations directly under its control, a limited control is also exercised by it over a number of scientific institutions and organisations by giving them liberal grants-in-aid for the promotion of scientific and technical research.

The Scientific and Research institutions under this Ministry are as follows—

*Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad*—was started in 1926. It provides training in mining engineering, applied geology, petroleum techniques and applied geology.

*Survey of India, Dehra Dun*—The primary business of the Survey of India is to carry out topographical surveys throughout the country and to prepare up-to-date maps to cover the whole country depicting therein physical and other characteristic features and administrative sub-divisions. It is divided into seven circles, each under the charge of a Director—(a) Northern Circle, Dehra Dun (b) Southern Circle, Bangalore (c) Eastern Circle, Calcutta (d) Western Circle, Mt. Abu (e) Geodetic and Research Branch, Dehra Dun (f) Air Survey and Training Directorate, Dehra Dun (g) Map Publication Directorate, Dehra Dun.

*Botanical Survey of India, Calcutta* functions to explore the plant resources of the country by systematic surveys. It has under it the following organisations—(a) Office of the Chief Botanist, Calcutta (b) Central National Herbarium, Indian Botanic Garden, Calcutta (c) Industrial Section of the Indian Museum, Calcutta (d) Central Botanical Laboratory, Allahabad (e) Four regional circles based on phyto-geographical affinities, namely Eastern, Western,
Northern and Southern Circles with headquarters at Shillong, Poona, Dehra Dun and Coimbatore.

Zoological Survey of India—was constituted in 1916. Its functions are as follows—(a) to undertake faunistic surveys for acquiring knowledge about the variety and geographical distribution of the Indian fauna (b) to maintain National Zoological collections and Zoological public galleries of the Indian Museum, (c) to act as a bureau of information on systematic zoology (d) to advise the Government of India on all matters connected with the science of zoology.

Central Board of Geophysics—is responsible for the co-ordination and development of the resources of scientific departments and universities for research, field work and training of personnel in geophysics. The Board functions as a co-ordinating body in geophysics and as the National Committee in India for the International Union of Geodesy and geophysics and also to arrange for the training of personnel in geophysics.

National Atlas Organisation, Calcutta—This Organisation was set-up to compile the National Atlas of India in Hindi and English and in other regional languages. The Hindi edition was brought out during the first week of October 1957. The Atlas depicts for the first time through maps the socio-economic picture of the country as influenced by environmental factors. It contains 96 maps in 26 sheets with explanatory notes both in Hindi and in English.

National Research Development Corporation of India—has been established in 1953 to stimulate development of patents and inventions arising out of the researches conducted in research institutions financed out of public funds and in the public interest of patented inventions made by individuals also. The Corporation is managed by a Board of Directors nominated by the President of India. It is a Government owned private Company under the Indian Companies Act.

Council of Scientific and Industrial Research—was established in 1942 as an autonomous body. Its functions are—(a) promotion and guidance of scientific and industrial research in India (b) assisting establishment or development of special institutions or departments of existing institutions for scientific study affecting particular industries and trades (c) establishment and award of research studentships and fellowships. (d) establishment, maintenance and management of laboratories, workshops institutes and organisations to further scientific and industrial research for the use of Indian industries (e) collection and discrimination of information in regard not only to research but to industrial matters generally. The administration of the Council is vested in Governing Body. There is a Board of Scientific and Industrial Research which is the principal advisory body of the Council and advises the Governing Body on general technical matters. The Director-General, Scientific and Industrial Research is the principal executive officer of the Council. The supervision and co-ordination of the work of the seventeen National Laboratories are carried on by the Director-General of the Council.
Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre—has been set-up as a result of an agreement between the Government of India and the UNEECO in 1951. This is located at the National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi. The Centre provides documentation services to national laboratories, scientific institutions, universities and industrial concerns. The INSDOC is a national repository for reports of the scientific work carried out in the country, whether published or unpublished.

Indian Scientific Liaison Office, London—was set-up in 1948 and is responsible for (1) facilitating the movement of Indian scientists within the Commonwealth and for providing adequate facilities for them and their work (2) keeping abreast of the latest scientific and technical developments and making this information available to India (3) facilitating exchange of scientific information and experimental material (4) attending scientific and technical conferences in the U.K. and Europe not attended by delegates from India.

Vijyan Mandirs—are intended to educate the villagers on the potentialities of the methods of science in their day-to-day life. At the end of the year 1956-57, there were in existence 14 Vijyan Mandirs.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The Government of India have adopted a constructive and purposeful policy to develop technical education facilities on the widest scale possible. An All-India Council for Technical Education has been set-up by the Government of India in 1954 to advise it on all matters relating to the co-ordination and development of technical education in the country above the high school stage. The Council functions through certain Standing Committees and various ad hoc Committees appointed by it from time to time. The Council, however, has no executive or administrative or controlling powers. For the purpose of laying down of standards in technical education, the Council has appointed seven Boards of studies in different fields, namely, engineering and metallurgy, chemical engineering and chemical technology, textile technology, architecture and regional planning, applied art, commerce and management.

The Indian Institute of Technology at Kharagpur established in 1951, is the first of the four higher technological institutions as recommended by the Sarkar Committee. The Kharagpur Institute has been incorporated by an Act of the Parliament in April, 1957 as “an Institution of National Importance.” The School of Town and Country Planning, Delhi, established in July 1955 conducts courses in all aspects of rural, urban and regional planning. Northern Higher Technological Institute at Kanpur is another of the four Institutes recommended by the Sarkar Committee. Of the other two higher technological institutes one has been established in Bombay, known as Western Higher Technological Institute. Substantial assistance in the form of laboratory and workshop equipment and expert professors for the institute has been secured from the USSR under the UNESCO Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. The fourth institute is expected to be started in Madras. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany have agreed to assist in the esta-
Enhancement and development of the Southern Institute with laboratory and workshop equipment and expert professors.

**MUSEUMS IN INDIA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Museum Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ashutosh Museum. (Cal. Univ.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>City Palace, Jaipur.</td>
<td>Fort St. George Museum, Madras</td>
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<tr>
<td>Historical Museum, Satara, (Bombay).</td>
<td>Historical Museum, Satara, (Bombay).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Central Asian Antiquities Museum, New Delhi.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Baripada Museum, Baripada.</td>
<td>(Orissa).</td>
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</tbody>
</table>


Gauhati Museum, Gauhati.  
Bhuri Singh Museum, Chamba.  
(Himachal Pradesh).  
Faizabad Museum, Faizabad.  
Bharat Kala Bhawan, Banaras.  
Sir Pratap Singh Museum, Srinagar.  
Rajkot Museum, Rajkot,  
Bhavnagar Museum, Bhavnagar, (Saurashtra).

Salarjung Museum, Hyderabad.  
Raisen Museum, Bhopal.  
Sibpur Botanical Garden Harbarium, Sibpur, (Calcutta).  
Srichitralayam, (Kerala).  
S. M. Museum, Tirupati, (Andhra Pradesh).  
Victoria & Albert Museum, Bombay.

VICE-CHANCELLORS OF UNIVERSITIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Vice-Chancellors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Calcutta (1857)</td>
<td>N. K. Sidhanta.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bombay (1857)</td>
<td>T. H. Advani.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Madras (1857)</td>
<td>Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allahabad (1887)</td>
<td>Dr. Sri Ranjan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lucknow (1921)</td>
<td>K. A. S. Ayer.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nagpur (1923)</td>
<td>G. B. Badkas.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Patna (1917)</td>
<td>Balabhadrara Prasad.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bihar (1952)</td>
<td>Dr. Dukhan Ram.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aligarh Muslim (1921)</td>
<td>B. H. Zaidi.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Delhi (1922)</td>
<td>Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Agra (1927)</td>
<td>K. P. Bhatnagar.</td>
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<td>Banaras Hindu (1916)</td>
<td>Dr. V. S. Jha.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Andhra (1926)</td>
<td>Dr. V. S. Krishna.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gorakpur (1957)</td>
<td>B. N. Jha.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Annamalai, Chidambaram (1929)</td>
<td>T. M. Narayanaswami.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mysore (1916)</td>
<td>Dr. K. V. Putappa.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Osmania, Hyderabad (1918)</td>
<td>D. S. Reddy.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kerala (1937)</td>
<td>Dr. John Mathai.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kurukshetra (1956)</td>
<td>A. C. Joshi.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uttar (1943)</td>
<td>Dr. Prankrushna Parija.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jamnagar &amp; Kashmir Univ. (1948)</td>
<td>A. A. A. Fyzeze.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rajasthan, Jaipur (1947)</td>
<td>Dr. D. P. Mishra.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SNDT Women's University (1951)</td>
<td>G. C. Chatterjee.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Poona (1948)</td>
<td>P. V. Thackersey.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gauhati (1948)</td>
<td>S. K. Bhuyan.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Visvabharati (1951)</td>
<td>K. C. Chaudhury.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jabalpur (1957)</td>
<td>Pandit Kunjilal Dubey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vikram (Ujjain)</td>
<td>Dr. Mata Prasad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punjab (1947)</td>
<td>A. C. Joshi.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Karnatak (1950)</td>
<td>D. C. Pavate.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Baroda (1949)</td>
<td>Mrs. Hansa Mehta.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gujran (1950)</td>
<td>M. P. Desai.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Poona (1948)</td>
<td>Dr. R. P. Paranjpe.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Roorkee, Roorkee (1949)</td>
<td>Dr. A. N. Khosla.</td>
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</tbody>
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Sardar Ballabh bhai Vidyapith
(Anand) (1965) ... B. D. Patel.
Sri Venkateswara
Tirupati, Andhra (1954) ... Dr. S. Govindarajulu.
Jadavpur (1955) ... T. Sen.

UNIVERSITIES OF INDIA

Agra University, Agra: founded 1927; Type Affiliating; Jurisdiction Uttar Pradesh (excluding areas of Aligarh, Allahabad, Banaras and Lucknow Universities), Ajmer, Bhopal, Madhya Bharat and Vindhy Pradesh; Affiliated Colleges 79; Medium of Instruction: English and Hindi in B.A. and B.Com., English in others.

Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh: founded 1921; Type Residential and Teaching; Jurisdiction within a radius of 15 miles from the University Mosque; Constituent College 1. Medium of Instruction: Urdu in Unani Medicine and Surgery, English in others.

Allahabad University, Allahabad: founded 1887; reconstitution 1921; Type Residential and Teaching; Jurisdiction within a radius of 10 miles from the University; Constituent Colleges 4. Medium of Instruction: English and Hindi in B.A., B.Sc., and B.Com., English in others.

Andhra University, Waltair: founded 1926; Type Teaching and Affiliating; Jurisdiction Andhra State (excluding area of Sri Venkateswara University); University Colleges 47; Medium of Instruction: English.

Annamalai University, Annamalainagar: founded 1929; Type Residential and Teaching; Jurisdiction within a radius of 10 miles from the University. Medium of Instruction: English.

Banaras Hindu University, Banaras: founded 1916; Type Residential and Teaching; Jurisdiction within a radius of 15 miles from the main Temple of the University; Constituent Colleges 19; 5. Medium of Instruction: English and Hindi in I.A., I.Sc., I.Com., B. Com, English in others.

Baroda University, Baroda: founded 1949; Type Residential and Teaching; Jurisdiction within a radius of 10 miles from the University office; Constituent Colleges 4; 1. Medium of Instruction: English.

Bihar University, Patna: founded 1952; Type Teaching and Affiliating; Jurisdiction Bihar (except Patna Corporation area); Attached & Affiliated Colleges 62. Medium of Instruction: Hindi in Undergraduate Classes, English in others.

Bombay University, Bombay: founded 1857; Year of reconstruction 1928, 1953; Type Teaching and Federal; Jurisdiction greater Bombay; Affiliated and attached Colleges 42. Medium of Instruction: English.

Calcutta University, Calcutta: founded 1857; Year of reconstruction 1951; Type Teaching & Affiliating; Jurisdiction West Bengal Attached and affiliated Colleges 136; Medium of Instruction: English.
Delhi University, Delhi: founded 1922; Year of reconstruction 1955; Type Teaching and Affiliating; Jurisdiction Delhi State; Teaching Attached and affiliated Colleges 22. Medium of Instruction: English.

Gauhati University, Gauhati: founded 1948; Type Teaching and Affiliating; Jurisdiction Assam and Manipur; Affiliated and Attached Colleges 23. Medium of Instruction: English.

Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur: founded 1957; Type Affiliating.

Gujarat University, Ahmedabad: founded 1950; Type Teaching and Affiliating; Jurisdiction Saurashtra and Districts of Ahmedabad, Amreli, Banas-Kantha, Baroda (excluding the area of Baroda University), Broach, Kaira, Mehsana, Panch Mahals, Sabar Kantha and Surat; Attached & Affiliated Colleges 41. Medium of Instruction: English.

Jammu & Kashmir University, Srinagar: founded 1948; Type Affiliating; Jurisdiction Jammu & Kashmir State; Attached & Affiliated and Teaching Colleges 25. Medium of Instruction: English.

Jabalpur University, Jabalpur, M. P.: founded 1957. Type Affiliating; Attached and Affiliated Colleges, 17.

Jadavpur University, Jadavpur, Calcutta: founded 1955; Type Residential and Teaching; Attached and Affiliated colleges, 2.

Karnatak University, Dharwar: founded 1950; Type Teaching and Affiliating; Jurisdiction Districts of Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and Karwar in Bombay State; Attached and Affiliated Colleges 17. Medium of Instruction: English.

Kerala University, Trivandrum: founded 1937; Type Affiliating and Teaching; Attached and Affiliated Colleges, 46.

Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra: founded 1956; Type Residential and Teaching.

Lucknow University, Lucknow: founded 1921; Type Residential and Teaching; Jurisdiction within a radius of 10 miles from the University. Attached and Affiliated Colleges 14. Medium of Instruction: Hindi in B.A., B.Sc., B. Com., English in others.

Madras University, Madras: founded 1857; years of reconstruction 1904, 1923, 1929; Type Teaching and Affiliating; Jurisdiction States of Madras (except area of Annamalai University) and Coorg; Attached and Affiliated Colleges 126. Medium of Instruction: English.

Marathwada University, Aurangabad: founded 1965.

Mysore University, Mysore: founded 1916; Type Teaching and Affiliating; Jurisdiction Mysore State; Attached and Affiliated Colleges 45. Medium of Instruction: English.

Nagpur University, Nagpur: founded 1923; Type Teaching and Affiliating; Attached and Affiliated Colleges 28.

Osmania University, Hyderabad: founded 1918; Type Residential and Teaching; Jurisdiction Hyderabad State; Attached and Affiliated Colleges 35. Medium of Instruction: English or Hindustani.

Punjab University, Chandigarh: founded 1947; Type Teaching and Affiliating; Jurisdiction Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Pepsu; Attached and Affiliated Colleges 112. Medium of Instruction: English.
Patna University, Patna: founded 1917; Year of reconstruction 1952; Type Residential and Teaching; Jurisdiction Patna Corporation area; Attached and Affiliated Colleges 10; Medium of Instruction: English.

Poona University, Poona: founded 1948; Type Teaching and Affiliating; Jurisdiction Districts of Ahmednagar, East Khandesh, Kolaba, Kolhapur, Nasik, North Satara, Poona, Ratnagiri, Sholapur, South Satara, Thana and West Khandesh in Bombay State; Attached and Affiliated Colleges 33; Medium of Instruction: English.

Rajasthan University, Jaipur: founded 1947; Type Teaching and Affiliating; Jurisdiction Rajasthan State; Attached and Affiliated Colleges 53. Medium of Instruction: English and Hindi for I.A., B.A., I. Com., and B. Com., English in others.

Roorkee University, Roorkee: founded 1948; Type Residential and Teaching; Jurisdiction not defined; 3. Medium of Instruction: English.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapith, Vallabhnagar (Anand)—founded 1955; Type Affiliating; Attached and Affiliated Colleges 4.

Saugar University, Saugar: founded 1946; Type Teaching and Affiliating; Jurisdiction Districts of Balaghat, Betul, Bilaspur, Chhindwara, Drug, Hoshangabad, Jabalpur, Mandla, Nimar, Raipur and Saugar in Madhya Pradesh; Attached and Affiliated Colleges 19. Medium of Instruction: English in B.V.Sc.; B.E. (Hons.); M.A., M.Sc., M. Com.; Hindi in others.

S. N. D. T. Women's University, Bombay: Started 1951; Type Affiliating and Teaching; Jurisdiction not defined; Attached and Affiliated Colleges 6. Medium of Instruction: A Modern Indian Language.

Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati: founded 1954; Type Affiliating and Teaching; Jurisdiction within a radius of ten miles from Tirumalai, Tirupati; Attached and Affiliated Colleges 12. Medium of Instruction: English.

Utkal University, Cuttack: founded 1943; Type Teaching and Affiliating; Jurisdiction Orissa; Attached and Affiliated Colleges 19. Medium of Instruction: English.

Viswavarati University, Santineketan: founded in 1921; founded as Statutory University 1951; Type Teaching; Jurisdiction Santineketan area in Birbhum District of West Bengal; Attached and Affiliated Colleges 19. Medium of Instruction: English.

Vikram University, Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh; founded 1957; Type Affiliating.

**SCIENTIFIC, RESEARCH INSTITUTES & LABORATORIES**


Agricultural Research Station, P.O. Sabour, Bhagalpur.

B.C.G. Laboratory, King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy, Madras.

Bengal Immunity Research Institute, 39, Lower Circular Rd., Calcutta.

Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeobotany, Lucknow.

Bose Research Institute, 93/1, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.
Botanical Survey of India, Royal Botanical Garden, Sibpur, Howrah.
Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee.
Central Coconut Research Station, Kasaragod, S. Kanara, Madras.
Central Coconut Research Station, Kayangulum.
Central Drugs Laboratory, 110, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta.
Central Drugs Research Institute, Lucknow.
Central Electro-Chemical Research Institute, Allagappa College, Karaikudi.
Central Sugarcane Research Station, Pusa.
Central Leather Research Institute, P.O. Saidapet, Madras.
Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore.
Central Glass & Ceramic Research Institute, Jadavpur, Calcutta.
Central Inland Fisheries Research Station, 47/1, Strand Rd., Calcutta.
Central Laboratories for Scientific & Industrial Research, P.O. Jumai Osmama, Hyderabad.
Central Marine Fisheries Research Station, Mandapam, Mad.
Central Potato Research Institute, Patna.
Central Research Institute, Kasauli.
Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute, Pilani.
Central Institute for Research in Indigenous Systems of Medicine, Jammagar.
Central Livestock Research & Breeding Station, Haringhata, Nadia.
Central Road Research Institute, P.O. Okhla, New Delhi.
Central Salt Research Station, Bhavnagar.
Central Sericultural Research Station, Berhampur, W. Bengal.
Central Vegetable Breeding Station, Kulu, Punjab.
Central Water & Power Research Station, Poona.
Drug Research Laboratory (Govt.), Jammu.
Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun.
Forest Research Laboratory, Mallaswaram, Bangalore.
Central Fuel Research Institute, P.O. Jealgora, Dhanbad.
Geological Survey of India, 27, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.
Government Cottage Industries Institute, Patna.
Government Silk Institute, Bhagalpur.
Govt. Textile Institute, Kanpur.
Haffkine Institute, Parel, Bombay
Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Jadavpur, Cal.
Indian Cancer Research Centre, Bombay.
Indian Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore.
Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.
Indian Central Cotton Committee Technological Laboratory, Bom.
Indian Institute for Medical Research, Calcutta.
Indian Lac Research Institute, Ranchi.
Indian Meteorological Department, New Delhi.
Institute of Nuclear Physics, 92, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.
Institute of Plant Industry, Indore.
Ionospheric Research Station, Haringhatta, Calcutta.
Jute Agricultural Research Institute (Central Jute Committee), Barrackpur.
Jiwani Industrial Research Laboratory (Govt.), Gwalior.
Jute Technological Research Laboratory, Tollyganj, Calcutta.
Maharashtra Association for Cultivation of Science, Poona.
Malaria Institute of India, Delhi.
National Chemical Laboratory, Poona.
National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur.
National Physical Laboratory, Hills Road, New Delhi.
Nutrition Research Laboratories, Coonor (Madras).
Pasteur Institute & Medical Research Institute, Shillong.
Pasteur Institute of Southern India, Coonor.
Pasteur Institute, Patna.
Pathological Laboratories, Sir Pheroze Shah Road, Bombay.
Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad.
Raman Research Institute, Hubbal, P.O. Bangalore.
River Research Institute, Anderson House, Alipur, Calcutta.
Research Observatory Gulmarg, Kashmir.
Sri Ram Institute of Industrial Research, Civil Lines, Delhi.
Sugarcane Breeding Institute, Coimbatore, Madras.
Sugarcane Research Station, Shahjahanpur.
Taraporawala Aquarium & Marine Biological Research Station (Govt.), Bombay.
Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Apollo Pier Road Bombay.
Tocklai Experimental Station (Tea), Cinnamara P.O. (Assam).
Zoological Survey of India, 34, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta.

HUMANISTIC INSTITUTIONS

Andhra
Vankateswara Research Institute, Tirupati.

Assam
Dept. of Historical & Antiquarian Studies, Gauhati.

Bihar
Hindi Vidya Pith, Deoghar.
Bihar Research Society, Patna.
K. P. Jayaswal Research Institute, Patna.
Mandar Vidya Pith, Bhagalpur.
Mithila Institute of Post-Graduate Studies & Research in Sanskrit Learning, Darbhanga.
Nalanda Pali Institute, Nalanda, Patna.
Vaishali Prakrit Institute, Muzaffarpur.

Bombay
Anjuman-i-Islam Urdu Research Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Anthropological Society of Bombay, 136, Appollo St., Bombay.
Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona.
Bharatiya Itihasa Samshedhaka Mandala, Sadasiv Peth, Poona.
Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan, Chowpetty, Bombay.
C. P. Research Society, Nagpur.
Oriental Institute, Baroda.
Numismatic Society, Bombay.
J. B. Institute of Learning & Research, Bhadra, Ahmedabad.
B. M. Institute of Child Development, Pharmacy College, Navarangpura, Ahmedabad.
D. A. Memorial Institute, Poona.
Dharmakosha Mandal, Wai, Dt. North Satara.
Deccan College of Post-Graduate and Research Institute, Poona.
Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics, Poona.
Gujarat Research Society, Bombay.
Indian Institute of Philosophy, Amalner, E. Khandesh.
K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, 136, Apollo St., Fort, Bombay.
Kannada Research Institute, Dharwar.
Marathi Sanshadhan Mandal, Thakurdwar, Bombay.
Rajwada Samshodhan Mandal, Dhulia.
Sheth Bholabhai Jeshingbhai Institute of Learning and Research,
    Bhadra, Ahmedabad.
Shri Forbes Gujarati Sabha, Bombay.
Sri G. K. Institute of Rural Education, Gargoti, Kolhapur.
 Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay.
Vaidika Samshodhan Mandal, Poona.
Vachana Mantapa (Kannada Research Institute), Belgaum.

Delhi
    Department of Archaeology, New Delhi.
    National Archives of India, New Delhi.
    Indian Council of World Affairs, New Delhi.
    Indian Historical Records Commission, New Delhi.
    Indian Philosophical Congress, Delhi.

Madhya Bharat
    Scindia Research Institute, Ujjain.

Madras
    Kuppuswami Sastri Research Institute, Mylapore, Madras.

Mysore
    Oriental Research Institute, Mysore.
    Indian Institute of Culture, Bangalore.
    Mythic Society, Bangalore.

Punjab
    Vishveshwaranand Vedic Research Institute, Hoshiarpur.

Rajasthan
    Rajasthan Vishya Vidya Pith, Udaipur.

Uttar Pradesh
    Bureau of Psychology, Allahabad.
    Ganganath Jha Research Institute, Allahabad.
    Hindustani Culture Society, Allahabad.
    Indian Political Science Association, Aligarh.

West Bengal
    Bangiya Sahitya Parisad, 243/1, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.
    Dept. of Anthropology, Indian Museum, 27, Chowringhee, Cal.
    Asiatic Society of Bengal 1, Park Street, Calcutta.
    Iran Society, Calcutta.
    Mahabodhi Society of India, Calcutta.
ART & LITERATURE IN INDIA

Since Independence, the Government of India and the State Governments have been devoting considerable attention to the development of art and culture. The Central Government have established three Academies: (1) Sahitya Akademi, (2) Sangit Natak Akademi and (3) Lalit Kala Akademi for the furtherance of this cause.

SAHITYA AKADEMI

Sahitya Akademi or the National Academy of Letters was formally inaugurated by the Government of India on 12th March, 1954. The Government of India Resolution which set forth the constitution of the Akademi described it as “a National organisation to work actively for the development of Indian letters and to set high literary standards, to foster and co-ordinate literary activities in all the Indian languages and to promote through them all the cultural unity of the country.” Though set up by the Government, the Akademi is to function as an autonomous organisation.

The President of the Akademi is Shri Jawaharlal Nehru and Vice-President Dr. S. Radhakrishnan. The supreme authority of the Akademi vests in the General Council which consists of 67 members, made up as follows: The President, the Treasurer, five persons nominated by the Government of India of whom one shall be a representative of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and one of the National Book Trust, one person from each of the following 13 States: Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and one from the State of Jammu & Kashmir; fourteen representatives of the fourteen languages enumerated in the Constitution of India, twenty representatives of the universities of India; eight persons nominated by the Government of India for their eminence in the field of letters and two representatives, each of the Acadamy of Dance, Drama and Music and the Acadamy of Art.

There is an Advisory Board for each language consisting of eminent writers and scholars, on the basis of whose advice the programme in the language concerned is formulated and implemented. Besides the 14 languages recognised by the Indian Constitution, the Academi has also recognised English and Sindhi as languages in which its programme is to be implemented.

Current Programme—Among the main items in the Akademi’s Current Programme are the following—
1. Bibliography of Indian Literature (20th Century)—The first volume covering Assamese, Bengali and Gujarati is in the press.
2. Critical editions of Kalidasa’s Works—Meghaduta edited by Dr. S. K. De has been published and Vikramovasiya edited by Prof. H. D. Velankar is in the Press.
3. Anthology of Sanskrit Literature—The volume covering the Epics and Puranas edited by Dr. S. K. De and Dr. R. C. Hazra is in
the Press and the volume covering Buddhist Literature in Sanskrit edited by Dr. Nalinaksha Dutta is ready for the Press.

4. *Historical of Literature*—A history of Malayalam Literature by P. K. Parameswaran Nair has been published. A History of Bengali Literature by Dr. Sukumar Sen is in the press. Histories of Assamese Literature and Oriya Literature by Dr. Birinchi Kumar Barua and Dr. Mayadhar Mansinha are ready for the press.

5. *Anthologies*—Anthologies of Punjabi poetry, of Vaishnav lyrics of Bengal, of one-act plays in Gujarati, selection of Bharati’s poems in Tamil and of Rajwade’s prose in Marathi have been published.

6. *Bharatiya Kabita*—1953 is published. The second and third volumes covering the years 1954-55 and 1956-57 are in the press.

7. *Whos’ Who of Indian Writers*—More than six thousand entries of writers in various languages have been edited and are in the press.

8. *Translations*—A large number of Indian classics and several foreign classics have been translated and published in several Indian languages.

9. *Contemporary Indian Literature*—a symposium covering all major Indian languages. The first edition of 5,000 copies is completely sold out. A second enlarge edition is in the press.


11. *Tagore Centenary*—An exhaustive bibliography of Tagore’s Works (including translations) is under preparation. The first volume of select writings of Tagore (original Bengali in Devnagri Script with a glossary) covering 101 poems entitled *Ekottarasati* has been published. The second volume covering short stories, novels, essays is under preparation. These volumes are also being translated in the major Indian languages.

12. *Awards*—The Akademi gives annual awards of Rs. 5,000 each to the most outstanding books published in Indian languages.

**SANGEET NATAK AKADEMI**

The *Sangeet Natak Akademi* (Academy of Dance, Drama, Music and Films), constituted by a resolution of the Ministry of Education, was inaugurated in January, 1953. The chief objective of the Akademi is to foster and develop Indian dance, drama, music and films and to promote through them the cultural unity of the country. Also, the Akademi co-ordinates the activities of regional organisations, promotes research, sets up training institutions and sponsors festivals and cultural exchanges in the field of dance, drama and music.

**Organisational Set-up****: The Akademi functions through a General Council, an Executive Board, a Finance Committee and other Standing or *ad hoc* Committees which the General Council or the Executive Board may appoint. The General Council consists of a Chairman, Financial Adviser, Government, one nominee each from the 14 State Governments, two representatives each of Sahitya Aka-
demi and Lalit Kala Akademi, 12 representative chosen in consultation with organisations in the field of Dance, Drama, Music and Films, four persons chosen in consultation with Indian universities, eight eminent persons in the field of Dance, Drama, Music and Films.

General Programme: The main task which the Sangeet Natak Akademi has set itself for the present, is to conduct survey and research in the existing art-forms found in various parts of the country, to record and film them in order to preserve them as part of our cultural heritage, and to publish, or to encourage publication of material about them. The Akademi also aims at developing and popularising these arts by organising and sponsoring Seminars and Festivals, by establishing new institutes or taking over the existing ones whenever possible or desirable, for imparting higher training. For all these purposes the Akademi has given recognition to about 197 organisations and institutions all over the country besides eight State Akademis all over the country and has given grants to carry out their projects.

The Akademi’s programme also includes Awards to eminent artistes, for music, folk and classical dance, drama and films.

Activities of the Sangeet Natak Akademi.

A. Music—A seminar on Indian music is organised. It holds National Music Festival. A Committee was appointed to go with the question of evolving a national standardized musical rotation. Efforts are being made to encourage, popularise and develop community singing in the country.

B. Drama—Akademi organises Drama seminar on the future of Indian drama. It sponsors a National Drama Festival. Akademi institutes the awards in the field of drama to be given from time to time for the best play-script and best play presentations. The Akademi has taken over the Asian Theatre Institute, sponsored by the Government of India in 1958.

C. Dance—A seminar of Dance Arts in India is organised by the Akademi. The Akademi took over the administration of Manipur College of Dance at Imphal.

D. Films—A film seminar is organised by the Akademi. A Film library has been started in the Akadami.

E. Awards—The Akademi has instituted various annual awards in different categories in the field of Dance, Drama, Music and Films.

F. Recognition and Financial Assistance—Akademi affiliates and grants recognition to qualified organisations all over the country. So far 197 organisations have been affiliated. It grants financial assistance to institutions and organisations.

G. Folk Art—Steps have been taken to record and film all extant folk-lore under expert hands.

H. Library & Museum—For research and study, the Akademi has started a central library and museum.

I. Publications—Publication grants and subsidies are given to various authors and institutions.

List of Office Bearers

Chairman—Dr. P. V. Rajamannar.

Vice-Chairman—Sm. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay.
Secretary—Miss Nirmal Joshi, Sangeet Natak Akademi, 70, Regal Building, New Delhi.

LALIT KALA AKADEMI

The akademi was inaugurated at Delhi on August 5, 1954. This is a corporate body and would work through a General Council, an Executive Board, a Finance Committee and any other Committee or Committees set up by the General Council or Executive Board.

The primary object of the Lalit Kala Akademi (National Academy of Art) is to encourage and promote study and research in the fields of painting, sculpture, architecture and applied arts. It will also co-ordinate the activities of the regional or State academies, promote co-operation among art associations, encourage exchange of ideas between various schools of art, publish literature on art, and foster national and international contacts through exhibitions, exchange of personnel and art objects.

The Akademi's activities are of a varied nature and fall into several heads, viz., (1) National Exhibition of Art, (2) Exhibitions from abroad, (3) Indian Art Exhibitions abroad, (4) Survey of Folk Arts and Crafts, (5) Copying of frescoes, (6) Publications Programme and (7) Recognition and aid to art organisations.

Seminar on Art Education—The Akademi organises seminar on Art education. The participants include well-known artists, art historians, critics and art teachers.

Copying of Frescoes—Copies of frescoes have been made of the paintings in Badami caves (1955) of the murals in the palace of the Raja of Rupi, Kulu (1956) and of the frescoes in Sittan vaal, South India (1957). Work of copying painting in Amber and Jaipur is under commission.

Exhibition from Abroad—The first ever Exhibition to be organised by the Akademi was an Exhibition of Canadian paintings. This was followed by—(1) Exhibition of Hungarian Folk Arts, (2) Exhibition of Chinese Handicrafts (3) Exhibition of Polish Arts (4) Exhibition of Contemporary German Art (5) Who was Rembrant.

Exhibition of Indian Art Abroad—Art exhibitions and delegations are sent abroad for the propagation of Indian art. Art exhibitions and delegations have already been sent to London, Afghanistan, Egypt, Turkey, Iraq, China, Japan, Australia, U.S.A., U.S.S.R., Poland, West Germany, Italy and Yugoslavia.

Survey of Folk Art and Crafts—The Akademi has prepared a comprehensive programme of surveying of folk arts and crafts in the various regions of the country. In 1956, survey work was started in West Bengal which is now complete.

Publications Programme—Among the important publications brought out by the Akademi are Mughal Miniatures, a Portfolio of Contemporary Paintings, a set of 12 picture post cards in colour mainly of Rajasthani paintings, Krishna Legend in Pahari Paintings.

Portfolio of Ajanta Painting and Mewar Painting have been published. The Akademi also publishes an art journal, Lalit Kala, devoted to original articles on Indian Art.
CINEMA IN INDIA

HISTORY OF THE FILM INDUSTRY—Since the day Dada Saheb Phalke produced the first Indian film Harishchandra in the year 1912, the cinema industry has been making steady progress in India. By 1928, production had reached 80 full-length films per year. The movie gave place to the talkie in the year 1931 when the first Indian talking picture Alam Ara was presented to the screen by the Imperial Film Co., Bombay. The conversion of the Indian film industry to sound was more or less complete by 1935. Today India produces 250 to 280 pictures a year and she is the third largest producer of films in the world, but it must be admitted that this huge production is not correlated to a high level of creative excellence. Indian film industry consumes about 200,000,000 feet of raw film every year and employs about 70,000 people in this industry. Besides, it has produced a good field for several auxiliary business like publicity, make-up, etc. Cinema industry occupies eighth place among the industries of India.

Bombay, Calcutta and Madras are the main centres of film production. Over 50 per cent of the pictures are produced in Bombay, the share of Calcutta and Madras varies from 20 to 25 per cent. There are about 65 studios, most of which are located in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. The producers in India number 600. About 19 million feet of raw film valued at over one crore are consumed here annually.

There are 3,250 cinema houses scattered all over India. It is estimated that about 2,000,000 people see cinema every day all over India.

Language difficulties have always been a major problem. But pictures are generally produced mainly in the following languages,
i.e., Hindi, Bengali, Tamil and Telugu, Marathi and Gujarati. Hindi pictures, which have an all-India market, are mostly produced in Bombay; Bengali films are made in Calcutta, some of which find their way to East Pakistan where majority of the people speak Bengali. Madras is turning out Tamil and Telugu pictures for the vast South Indian market.

**FILM ENQUIRY COMMITTEES**—In 1928 the first Film Enquiry Committee was appointed by the Government of India with Dewan Bahadur T. Rangachari as Chairman. This committee made the following recommendations—(1) Constitution of All India Board of Film Censors, (2) Formation of a Central Bureau of Advisory Committee, (3) Financial aid to producers, (4) Abolition of Import Duty on raw films, (5) Construction of more theatres, (6) Reduction of entertainment tax, etc.

The second Film Enquiry Committee was appointed by the Government of India in 1949 with S. K. Patil as Chairman and the report was issued in October, 1951.

This report stated that the industry is not in a position to undertake reform of its own, evils having crept far too deep into the system and defects being far too widespread.

The technical elements in the films have improved in standards, but where intellect and art are involved, the films today exhibit poverty, as the themes are stereotyped and plots monotonously uniform in pattern.

The following are the recommendations of the Committee—(1) the creation of an autonomous statutory **Film Council of India**.

The proposed Film Council of India will act as the industry's 'friend, philosopher and guide' and will provide the necessary inspiration to conduct its affairs on healthy and constructive lines. The Council would set up panels to deal with different activities of the industry as well as research, the manufacture and supply of raw materials. The statutory nature of the Council will enable it to intervene effectively in disputes between different branches of the industry; in regard to standards of production, however, the Council should function through the Production Code Administration.

Funds for the Council will be raised mainly through a cess on raw cinema film imported into or manufactured in this country, exposed cinematographic film from abroad and 10 per cent of the net income derived from the levy of entertainment tax on the exhibition of films. The proceeds of the cess will be utilised in research and training institutions for the industry.

The Council will run institutes for training of film artistes and technicians. To give a fillip to improved production standards, the Council will award annual prizes for the best story, best direction, best review and the best film.

An Educational Panel of the Council will be charged with the task of encouraging production of educational and children's films.

(2) **Production Code**—As an adjunct to the Film Council, the Committee recommends the setting up of a Production Code Administration. Its Panel of Experts will scrutinise every script and exercise some control over the production. In particular, the PCA
will have to approve the films for export and will have branches at Delhi, Madras, Calcutta and Bombay and will be run by the Government in the initial stage.

(3) Film Finance Corporation—The Film Finance Corporation proposed by the Committee will have an initial capital of Rs. 10 million subscribed by the State, industry and public. It may borrow an equal sum, with the approval of the Reserve Bank. "If the film industry is to be rehabilitated, the Committee sees no escape for regulated finance being made available to film producers through the Film Finance Organisation."

(4) Taxation Relief—The adoption of a uniform entertainment tax tariff at 20 per cent of the gross takings has been stressed as a dire need by the Committee, with a view to aiding the industry. It has also proposed a review of other miscellaneous fees, like licence fees for operation of cinemas and storage of films.

The Committee has recommended placing on O.G.I. raw film imports up to 240 million feet per annum. The distribution will be done through film associations. Provision has been made for import also of studio equipment up to Rs. 45,00,000 a year and projection apparatus for replacement and expansion.

(5) Foreign Markets—The Committee believes that in addition to expanding present overseas markets for Indian films, it might be possible for them to get into the English-speaking regions. An export corporation has been envisaged to look after this aspect.

No unprocessed film is to be allowed to be sent abroad without the approval of the Production Code Administration.

(6) Short Films—In the absence of any regular prospects of the industry producing and exhibiting ‘approved films’ voluntarily, the Committee feels that the present system of production and distribution of shorts and news-reels by Government should be continued in view of their proved usefulness.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA’S CONTROL—Department of Information and Broadcasting which for many years was a part of the Department of Home Affairs in the Government of India, has been separated in 1949 under the control of a separate Minister of State. This department is now known as Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and controls, everything concerning films in India including Films Division of the Central Government.

FILMS DIVISION—Initially started in 1942 under the name of Information Films of India, the organisation ceased to operate in 1946. It was revived in 1948 by our National Government. The Films Division which is a branch of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has its headquarters at Malabar Hill, Bombay. There are two distinct departments of the Films Division; one is the documentary section known as the Documentary Films of India and the other is News Review. The Films Division is responsible for the production and distribution of news reels and documentary films of the Government for general information and education of the public; coverage and presentation of important and tropical news items bearing on the
life and progress of the nation every week, is another important function of the Films Division. While the bulk of documentaries are produced by the Films Division, private producers are also entrusted with the production of films on selected subjects.

The Division consists of the following five distinct sections—Documentary Section, Newsreel Section, Distribution Section, Public Relations Section and Administrative Section. The films are produced in five languages—English, Hindustani, Tamil, Telegu and Bengali and are released simultaneously all over India, whereas those intended for exhibition through mobile vans are produced also in Gujarati, Punjabi, Assamese, Kannada, Kashmiri, Oriya, Marathi and Malayalam. The exhibition of these films is made compulsory under a condition in the exhibitors' license and rental is charged approximately on the basis of 1 p.c. of the average weekly net collections.

Selected documentaries and newsreels are sent to the Indian Missions abroad for non-commercial exhibition and are also used in television circuits in U.S. and U.K. Apart from Indian news stories, the weekly newsreel includes foreign news items as well. These stories are received in exchange from U.S.A., France, Holland and other countries.

CHILDREN'S FILMS—The Government of India is taking special interest in the production of films suitable for children. For this propose Children's Film Society was formally inaugurated in Delhi in 1952. The Government grants Rs. 5 lakhs ever year for the production of children's film. The society produces approximately two films a year. The principal aim of the Society is to undertake, sponsor, promote, and co-ordinate the production, distribution and exhibition of films specially suited or of special interest to children or adolescents.

FILM ADVISORY BOARD—Government of India have constituted in 1949 a Film Advisory Board to advise the Film Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. This body has been formed to recommend documentaries and newsreels produced by the Films Division and by the other private producers for certifying them as "approved films" which are required to be shown at every performance by each and every exhibitor in the country. The F.A.B. also acts as an advisory body to the Films Division as regards matters connected with the production of documentaries.

CENSORSHIP OF FILMS—The system of film censorship in India was first evolved under the Indian Cinematograph Act, 1918. By the amendment of this Act in 1949, censorship was made a central subject and Government of India took over the film censorship from 15th Jan., 1951 and constituted a Central Board of Films Censors which is charged with the responsibility of formulating and enforcing an all-India policy for censorship of motion pictures produced or imported in the country.

The Department consists of a Central Board with its Headquarters at Bombay and two regional offices in Calcutta and Madras. The Regional Officers are assisted by members of an Advisory Panel who are appointed by the Government of India. Each film is
viewed by an Examining Committee. An appeal lies to a Revising Committee, if the person who has applied for certificate is not satisfied with the decision of the Board. A film may also be reported to a Revising Committee by the Chairman on his own initiative. Finally, an appeal may be made to the Government of India. Each picture presented for censorship is examined by India.

The Board issues two kinds of certificates, one for films for unrestricted exhibition and the other for those to be restricted to adults only; they are respectively referred to as 'U' and 'A' certificates. If any portion of the film is excised, a triangular mark is put on the left-hand bottom corner of the certificate.

**Taxation**—The industry is now under the following taxation:—Central Government Taxes—(1) Import duty of raw films at the rate of 3 p.c. per foot plus 5 p.c. surcharge on the total, (2) Import duty on cinematographic equipment at the rate of 5 p.c. ad valorem on larger equipments and 10 p.c. on the smaller ones, plus a 5 p.c. surcharge, (3) Fees for storage of films for license from Chief Inspector of Explosives. This fee is leviable in respect of films with nitrocellulose base, (4) Rentals on Government approved films, the showing of which is compulsory. The exhibitors are required to pay rentals ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 150 per week on Films Division shorts, (5) Fees for censorship of films at Rs. 40 per 1000 ft., (6) Income tax. Taxes by States—(1) Entertainment tax. This is a tax on admission. The tax is levied on the slab system except in Bihar and Madhya Pradesh. The rates of tax varies from 25 p.c. to 75 p.c. on the cost of admissions. (2) Theatre Tax. It is a flat rate tax on each show or performance levied in some States. (3) Sales tax, (4) License fee for operating cinemas and storage of films, (5) Electricity tax. (6) Property tax. Municipal Taxes—Octroi Duty and Terminal Taxes, (2) Property taxes and license fees, etc., (3) Taxes on posters and other advertisements, (4) License fees & storage of films including safety base films.

**Film Federation of India**—This has been established to promote commerce in general and in particular, to promote, protect and watch over the interests of the Indian Film Industry and persons thereof, to regulate their method of doing business, to maintain uniformity in rules, regulations and usages of film industry, to settle disputes by arbitration or otherwise, to take all steps for promoting, supporting or opposing legislation or executive action affecting the economic interest of the film industry and of those engaged thereon.

**State Award for Films**—With a view to encouraging production of films of a high aesthetic and technical standard and of educative and cultural value, the Government of India have instituted a State Awards for films from 1954.

From 1968, the following annual cash awards have also been sanctioned for films—

(1) for the best feature film winning the President's Gold Medal—Rs. 25,000; (2) for the second best feature film—Rs. 12,500; (3) for the best children's film, winning the Prime Minister's Gold Medal—
Rs. 25,000; (4) for the second best children's film—Rs. 12,500; (5) for the best documentary, winning the President's Gold Medal—Rs. 5,000; (6) for the second best documentary—Rs. 2,500.

Films Division's Work—The total number of documentaries produced by the Films Division during 1956-57 was 67 films compared with 67 documentaries of 1955-56. A unit has been set up for the training of our artists and technicians in the art of cartoon films under the guidance of a foreign expert. Weekly newsreels in five versions—Hindi, English, Bengali, Tamil and Telugu are maintained. Films Division is also participating in the International Film Festivals. Its productions have received awards, such as, Symphony of Life was awarded highest prize for experimental film at Montevideo Festival in 1956, Khajuraho got a silver carabao Award at Manila Film Festival and Spring Comes to Kashmir was awarded the Silver Bear Madallion at Berlin Film Festival in 1956. The film entitled Bharat Darshan won the award for friendship among nations at Karlovy Vary Film Festival.

Indian Feature Films, 1937-57

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Indian Feature Films, 1946-57

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IMPORT OF CINEMA FILMS, EQUIPMENTS, ETC.
(In lakhs)

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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Raw Film</th>
<th>Exposed Film</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>footage</td>
<td>value (in Rs.)</td>
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<td>1950-51</td>
<td>2,085.38</td>
<td>125.59</td>
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<td>1951-52</td>
<td>1,981.94</td>
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<td>1952-53</td>
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<td>1953-54</td>
<td>2,074.64</td>
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<td>2,041.15</td>
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<td>1956-57</td>
<td>2,700.69</td>
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NUMBER OF PERMANENT CINEMAS & TOURING TALKIES IN INDIA 1957

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<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Cinemas</th>
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<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>81</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bombay</td>
<td>790</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>241</td>
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<tr>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>264</td>
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<tr>
<td>Madras</td>
<td>662</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andaman &amp; Nicobar</td>
<td>361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Islands</td>
<td>52</td>
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<tr>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mysore</td>
<td>76</td>
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<tr>
<td>U.P. and Amritsar</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>256</td>
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<tr>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>390</td>
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<td>Total</td>
<td>4034</td>
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CINEMA CIRCUITS

Central Circuit - M.P., Madhya Bharat, Rajasthan, Ajmer, Bhopal, Vindya Pradesh and East & West Khandesh, Districts of Bombay Presidency.

North Circuit - Delhi, U.P., Punjab, Pepsu, Himachal Pradesh, and Jammu & Kashmir.

Bengal Circuit - West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Odissa, Tripura, Berhampur (Ganjam), Andaman Islands and Nepal.

South Circuit - Madras, Andhra, Mysore, Travancore-Cochin, Hyderabad and Coorg.

Bombay Circuit - Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch.

FACTS OF CINEMA IN INDIA

1896 First exhibition of cinema in India by Lumiere Brothers, July 7, 1896.
1907 First cinema house opened in Calcutta by J. F. Madan.
1913 First Indian film, Harishchandra produced by D. Phalke of Bombay and released at Bombay on April, 1913.
1917 First Indian film produced in Bengal is Nala Damayanti by J. F. Madan.
1918 Indian Cinematograph Act passed.
1920 Censorship of films started at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.
1921 First picture produced in South India is Bhishma Pratigna, by Star of the East Film Co.
1922 Entertainment tax introduced in Bengal.
1927 Government of India appoints a Cinematograph Enquiry Committee.
1929 First talkie exhibited in India was Universal's Melody of Love at Elphinstone Picture Palace, Calcutta.
1931 Alam Ara, the first Indian talkie by Imperial Film Studio, Bombay released on 14th March, 1931. The second talkie Shrim Farhad by Madan Theatre, Ltd., Calcutta.
1931 Prabhat Studio's Sairendri is the first Indian colour film though coloured in Germany. First cine-colour picture done in India was Imperial's Krishan Kanya, Karma is the first Indian-English film (talkie) by Himansu Rai, the founder of Bombay Talkies but produced mainly in England under European supervision.
1932 Background music introduced for the first time in Chandidas, a Bengali film.
CINEMA IN INDIA

1934 Playback system introduced for the first time in Bhagyachakra, a Bengali film.
1939 Silver Jubilee of the Film Industry in India.
1940 Court Dancer is the first full length Indian-English sound film made in this country under purely Indian supervision.
1943 Information Films of India set up by the Government of India.
1949 Appointment of the Film Enquiry Committee by the Government of India.
1949 Censorship of films was included in the Union List in the new Constitution—
Pictures were classified 'A' (for adults only) and 'U' (universal exhibition).
1951 Central Board of Film Censors at Bombay was established on 15th January.
1952 First International Festival sponsored by the Government of India in Bombay on January 24, 1952.
1964 Film Awards inaugurated by the Government of India.
1955 Film Seminar inaugurated at Delhi.
1956 Silver Jubilee of Indian Talkie celebrated throughout India.

ACADEMY AWARDS

'Oscar' is the supreme annual award of the American Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences. These coveted Statuettes were first presented on 25th May, 1929, for the leading men and women in various branches of picture-making industry.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Actor of the Year</th>
<th>Actress of the Year</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1928 Wings (Paramount)</td>
<td>Emil Jennings</td>
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<tr>
<td>1929 Broadway Melody (M.G.M.)</td>
<td>Warner Baxter</td>
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<tr>
<td>1930 All Quiet on the Western Front (Universal)</td>
<td>George Arliss</td>
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<tr>
<td>1931 Cimarron (R.K.O.)</td>
<td>Lennel Barymore</td>
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<tr>
<td>1932 Grant Hotel (M.G.M.)</td>
<td>Fredric March</td>
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<tr>
<td>1933 Cavalcade (Fox)</td>
<td>Charles Laughton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934 It happened one night (Columbia)</td>
<td>Clark Cable</td>
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<tr>
<td>1935 Mutiny on the bounty (M.G.M.)</td>
<td>Victor McLaglen</td>
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<tr>
<td>1936 Great Ziegfeld (M.G.M.)</td>
<td>Paul Muni</td>
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<tr>
<td>1937 Life of Emile Zola (Warner)</td>
<td>Spencer Tracy</td>
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<tr>
<td>1938 You can't take it with you (Columbia)</td>
<td>Spencer Tracy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939 Gone with the Wind (Selznick)</td>
<td>Robert Donat</td>
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<tr>
<td>1940 Rebecca (Selznick)</td>
<td>James Stewart</td>
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<tr>
<td>1941 How Green was My Valley (20th Century)</td>
<td>Robert Donat</td>
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<tr>
<td>1942 Mrs. Miniver (M.G.M.)</td>
<td>James Cagney</td>
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<tr>
<td>1943 Casablanca (Warner)</td>
<td>Paul Lukas</td>
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<tr>
<td>1944 Going My Way (Paramount)</td>
<td>Bing Crosby</td>
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<td>1945 Lost Week End (Paramount)</td>
<td>Ray Milland</td>
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<tr>
<td>1946 Best Years of Our Lives (R.K.O.)</td>
<td>Frederic March</td>
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<tr>
<td>1947 Gentleman's Agreement (20th Century)</td>
<td>Ronnold Colman</td>
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<tr>
<td>1948 Hamlet (Arthur Rank)</td>
<td>Sir L. Olivier</td>
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<td>1949 All the King's Men (Columbia)</td>
<td>Broderick Crawford</td>
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<tr>
<td>1950 All About Eve (20th Century-Fox)</td>
<td>Jose Ferrer</td>
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<tr>
<td>1951 An American in Paris (M.G.M.)</td>
<td>Humphrey Bogart</td>
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<tr>
<td>1952 Greatest Show on Earth (Paramount)</td>
<td>Gary Cooper</td>
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<tr>
<td>1953 From Here to Eternity (Columbia)</td>
<td>William Holden</td>
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<tr>
<td>1954 On the Waterfront (United Artists)</td>
<td>Marlon Brando</td>
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<tr>
<td>1955 Marty (United Artists)</td>
<td>Ernest Borgnine</td>
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<tr>
<td>1956 Around the World in 80 days (20th Century-Fox)</td>
<td>Yul Brynner</td>
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<tr>
<td>1957 The Bridge on the river Kwai (Sam Spiegel)</td>
<td>Alec Guinness</td>
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</table>
OSCAR AWARDS, 1957
(Awards by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts & Sciences, U.S.A.)

Best Picture — **The Bridge on the River Kwai**
Best Actress — Joan Fontaine in *Rebecca*. (U. S. A.)
Best Actor — Keneshea (in *Bridge on the River Kwai*).
Best Supporting Actor — Red Buttons in *Sayonara*.
Best Supporting Actress — Mitzi Umski in *Sayonara*.
Best Director — David Lean (*Bridge on the River Kwai*).
Best Music Score — Malcolm Arnold (*The Bridge on the River Kwai*).
Best Cinematography — Jack Hildyard (*The Bridge on the River Kwai*).
Best Screenplay — On the middle from another medium — Pete Boulle (*The Bridge on the River Kwai*).
Best Film Editing — Peter Taylor (*The Bridge on the River Kwai*).
Best Documentary — *Steal the Lion*.
Best Foreign Film — *Nights of Cabiria* (Italian).
Best Cartoon — *Bugs Anonymous*.
Best Sound Recording — *Eisenhower*.
Best Live Action Short — *The Wink* (Hound.
Best Song from a Film — *All the Way* (Frank Sinatra) in "The Joker in Wild".
Best Short Subject, Animated — *The Adventures of Mr. Bump*.
Best Short Subject, Live Action — *The Manhattan Tapestry*.

Herscholt Humanitarian Award — Sim Goldwyn.

STATE FILM AWARDS (INDIA)
(The Films of 1957)

**Feature Film Awards**
**President's Gold Medal for best film with cash prize of Rs. 25,000** — *Dhakha*.

**All India Certificate of Merit and cash prize of Rs. 12,500** — *Amar Alo* (Bengali).

**All India Certificate of Merit** — *Mother India* (Hindi).

**Prime Minister's Gold Medal for children's film and cash prize of Rs. 25,000** — *Janmata* (Bengali).

**Certificate of Merit for children's film and cash prize of Rs. 12,500** — *Udha and Khat*.

**President's gold medal for best documentary with cash prize of Rs. 5,000** — *Himalayan Tapestry*.

**All India Certificate of Merit for documentary** — *Dhari Ke Ikahar*.

Regional Awards — Silver medals for respective languages

**Ghakravati** (Marathi).

**Padatha Patukki** (Malayalam).

**Prendi PUTRA** (Hindi).

**Do Ankhon Ke Ilad Hathi** (Hindi).

**Andhra Alo** (Bengali).

Regional Awards — Certificates of merit for respective languages

**Mother India** (Hindi).

**Masafar** (Hindi).

**Lalba Kapat** (Bengali).

**Varama Swar** (Bengali).

**Meda** (Telugu).

**Bhagya Raja** (Telugu).

**Tada Kodalu** (Telugu).

**Maab Aru Moram** (Assamese).

CANNES INTERNATIONAL FILM FESTIVAL, 1958

**Grand Prize** — When the Storks Pass (Soviet).

**Special Prize** — Mon Onde (French).

**Prize for directing** — Ingmar Bergman for the Swedish film *Nara Livet*.

**Prize for Original Sci. 2nd** — P. F. Pasolini, Ma Simo Frangiosa and Pasquale Festa Campinio for the film *Giovanni Malti* (Italian).
Prize for Collective Female Acting—Eva Dahlbeck, Ingrid Thulin and Bibi Anderson in At the Threshold of Life (Sweden)
Prize for Male Acting—Paul Newman in Long Hot Summer (U.S.)
International Prize—Coha (Tunisia) and Violis de Bronze (Switzerland).

SAN FRANCISCO INTERNATIONAL FILM FESTIVAL, 1958

Best Direction—Satyajit Ray in Aparajita (Bengali)
Best Picture House under Rocks (Hungary)
Golden Gate Award for Best Actor—Massimo Girotti in Road a year long (India)
Best Actress—Kath Leuwein in Liza (Germany)

WEST BERLIN FILM FESTIVAL 1958

Prize of International Catholic Film Puncau Do Animun Birah Haath (Indian)
The same picture also won a special jury prize
International Film Union lists a special prize—Ice Cold in Alex (British)
Golden Gate Award for Best Film Smultronstalget (At the end of the day) (Sweden)
Special Mention Jaguar (Ghana)

VENICE FILM AWARDS 1958

Golden Lion of St Mark—The Rickshaw Man (Japan)
Best Actor—Gullin Jon on in Horse Mouth (English)
Best Actress—Sophia Loren in I Claudian (Italian)
Venice Jury's Special Prize for Director—Louis Malle (French) and Francesco Rosi (Italian)

St Leon Pict. Ltd. Study (U.S.)
International Film Critics Prize—Wolves Lair (Czechoslovakia)
Grand Prix (First)—Quiet I Have the Don (Spa)
Step Brothers (Japanese)

VANCOUVER INTERNATIONAL FILM FESTIVAL 1958

Best Award—Father Panchali (Bengali)
Special Mention—Don Quixote (Iran)
Pict. Des Jolies (French)
Best Documentary—City of Gold (National Film Board)
Best Children's Film—Little Mic Sambo (Japan)

NATIONAL BOARD OF REVIEW OF MOTION PICTURES, UNITED STATES, 1958

Best American Film—Oldman of the Sea
Best Foreign Film—Father Panchali (Bengali)
Best Actress—Ingrid Bergman in The Inn of the Seventh Happiness
Best Actor—Spencer Tracey in The Old Man of the Sea and Last Hurrah
Best Director—John Ford for Last Hurrah