



**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT  
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION**

**XI<sup>th</sup> PLAN (2007-2012)**

**RECOMMENDATIONS  
OF THE  
WORKING GROUP ON LANGUAGES  
& BOOK PROMOTION**

**LANGUAGE DIVISION**

# 11th Plan (2007-2012)

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## **OVERVIEW**

The linguistic diversity of India contributes as much to the cultural richness of the country as its genetic diversity does to its natural abundance. The preservation and promotion of linguistic diversity is crucial to the cultural health of our nation. It is necessary to sustain, propagate and develop the languages of India irrespective of the number of their speakers since every language is unique in its archive of cultural memory and indigenous knowledge, its mode of perceiving reality and articulating experience and imagination and its specific creative genius. Their study, instruction and development are essential democratic tasks since languages are the most vibrant manifestations of the variety and vitality of our people across classes, castes, races, religions, and regions. Our linguistic multiplicity is the very essence of democratic social fabric of India and enriches the people's collective cultural existence.

A Working Group on Language Development and Book Promotion was set up by the Planning Commission under the Chairmanship of Secretary (HE), vide order no M-12015/2/2005-Edn. The Working Group was further divided into the following sub-groups in order to cover the entire gamut of issues concerning languages in India in a more comprehensive manner-

1. Classical languages
2. Languages of the 8<sup>th</sup> Schedule
3. Non 8<sup>th</sup> Schedule Languages
4. English and Foreign languages
5. Book Promotion
6. Translations
7. Language Technology Applications

The reports of all the seven subgroups are annexed to this main report.

The larger Working Group considered the recommendations made by the sub groups and have identified the following **three major thrust areas**:

### **1. LINGUISTIC SURVEY OF INDIA**

More than a century has passed since Grierson's *Linguistic Survey of India* (henceforth, LSI) was begun and 80 years have passed since it was last revised, and the need for a fresh linguistic survey of India is being urgently felt, particularly at the official level, as planning documents as well as Census reports (including 2001 Census reports on language data which is under preparation) still make reference to the LSI Reports, which are nearly a century old. It has been suggested by many in the field that such a new survey should also examine the structure of the various speech varieties of the country, their functions, scripts, history, demography, as well as their spread, including diasporas, literacy and education, digitaracy, literatures and all the linguistic artifacts and media products that these speech varieties produce.

This suggestion for a *New Linguistic Survey of India* (henceforth, NLSI) also springs from the conception of India as a linguistic landscape distinguished by pluralism and inclusiveness, and a definition of linguistic and cultural identity that is both complementary and contested, but nevertheless negotiable. Independent India has, through its literary and cultural agencies and the departments of languages has sought to preserve not only languages but also these enduring principles of diversity and dignity.

At the same time, the LSI also represents a new beginning in the process of a systematic mapping of languages to a geographic space. A full century later has seen a transformation of scholars' and official notions of linguistic space entirely. Space can no longer be considered, as Grierson's LSI did, as a static physical set of locations onto which people's and their languages are mapped -- rather space is seen as constantly evolving, along both physical social, and conceptual dimensions. For example, since the delineation of the boundaries of the Indian state (the subsequent drawings and redrawing of the political map of India), the mobility of its populations, the spread of mass media and communication, and social and political movements complicate the plotting of peoples/languages on the map of India. It is therefore necessary to incorporate this refined notion of space in representing the cultural and linguistic diversity of the country, and to carry out a new linguistic survey.

The national and international significance that the proposed NLSI will have cannot be underplayed. In a country that prides itself for the fact that the world's largest number of languages have been consistently returned by its Census enumerations, the NLSI will conclusively demonstrate the standards India sets for responsible and responsive governance, dignity and respect for diversity. In terms of its multidisciplinary objectives, the proposed NLSI will be unique, and the variety and depths of its outcomes will prove invaluable for scholars from different disciplines, such as Linguistics, Indian languages, Demography, Anthropology, Sociology, Economics, Statistics, Information Sciences & Technology, Creative Writing, Comparative Literature and Translation Studies. In terms of its participatory methodology, the NLSI will set a new example for a means of knowledge creation that draws on shared individual and community resources and yields outcomes that can be accessed for the betterment of the individual as well as the community.

*The NLSI Project* being a nationally important activity, leading to new policy initiative in education of all segments of our population, will be guided by the UGC Act 20(1)<sup>1</sup>, (Chapter IV 'Miscellaneous') under which the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India and the UGC will sign a *Memorandum of Understanding* in respect of conducting of the activities under this project, setting up a suitable mechanism such as establishment of an 'Empowerment Committee for Linguistics & Indian Languages' to provide general guidance to the project, and by creating a Consortium of institutions which will carry out the NLSI under the general direction of the Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL), a wing of the Department of Higher Education, Ministry of HRD.

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<sup>1</sup> It is stated there that "In the discharge of its functions under this act, the Commission shall be guided by such directions on questions of policy relating to national purposes as may be given to it by the Central Government".

To carry out the activities under the NLSI, it is proposed that a sum of Rs. 200 crores will be released to the UGC during the 11<sup>th</sup> Five-year Plan. The UGC, in turn, will disburse the appropriate amounts to the universities and institutions under its fold, as the Consortium will decide from time to time, under the direction of the Empowerment Committee. The Ministry will release a sum of Rs. 80 crores during the plan period to the CIIL for coordinating activities under the LSI. The amount to the CIIL will be released under the under the Commissioned Project Funds of the CIIL or under its GIA funds. The institutions and organizations other than the universities that will be engaged in the NLSI activities will be released funds by the CIIL. The amount released to the CIIL will be meant for field work, printing and publishing of reports and all academic publications under the NLSI, e-publication of the data, analysis, information and reports, for creation and maintenance of data archive, for audio-visual documentation (over and above what the partner university departments will do) and for creation of the infrastructure needed by the CIIL and its RLCs. It will also be meant for engaging the contractual manpower as the institute may deem fit. This will be over and above the amount released to the UGC.

Before the university departments are released funds, the terms and conditions of the release and monitoring and evaluation of the work will be decided by the Empowerment Committee, and in all cases, the relevant university will sign a tri-partite MoU with both UGC and the MHRD (represented by the CIIL in this case) for utilization of the funds under the project.

XIth Plan Proposed Allocations (Rs in Lakhs):

	1 <sup>st</sup> year 2007-2008	2 <sup>nd</sup> year 2008-2009	3 <sup>rd</sup> year 2009- 2010	4 <sup>th</sup> year 2010- 2011	5 <sup>th</sup> year 2011- 2012	<b>Total</b>
Linguistic Survey of India	3233	3267	6500	7165	7881	28046-(Rs 200 Cr to UGC & Rs 80 cr to CIIL)

**2. NON-SCHEDULED LANGUAGES**

One concern shared by contemporary culture- scholars across the world is the recent increase in the pace of the disempowerment and even total disappearance from use of certain languages partly due to anthropological, sociological and economic reasons and partly due to neglect. While India, as per the 1991 Census has 22 languages in the Eighth Schedule, she also has 100 languages spoken by at least 10,000 people each and 263 languages spoken by a lesser number. Many of these languages are endangered and need urgent attention and support for their survival and growth. Studies by scholars in different disciplines have revealed the cultural and linguistic significance of these languages. Though there have been remarkable literary achievements, they are facing extinction owing to the absence of educational institutions that employ these languages, lack of text books, publishing houses, journals,

and even of basic lexical tools like dictionaries and books of properly codified grammar. The speakers of these languages continue to be socially and economically underprivileged. Hence it is urgently necessary that these languages receive the immediate attention of the Government. The Working Group therefore recommends that **a special Central Board for Non-Scheduled Languages** be created which will guide and supervise the promotional activities in these languages like documentation and archiving of oral traditions, standardisation and designation of scripts, preparation of lexical tools, grammars, text books, encyclopedias etc, support to periodicals, teacher training programmes and surveys. It is also proposed to introduce a new Scheme for the Development and Promotion of smaller languages in the country, which will be administered by CIIL. The Proposed allocation would be Rs 50.40 Cr. for the XIth FYP. This is being reflected in the XIth FYP projections of CIIL.

XIth Plan Proposed Allocations (Rs in Lakhs):

	1 <sup>st</sup> year	2 <sup>nd</sup> year	3 <sup>rd</sup> year	4 <sup>th</sup> year	5 <sup>th</sup> year	Total
New Scheme for Smaller Languages	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	
	1008.00	1008.00	1008.00	1008.00	1008.00	5040.00

### **3. TRANSLATION**

Translation is another area that begs for the immediate intervention of the Government. It is true that translation has been an on-going activity, which India as a multilingual country cannot do without. Institutions like Sahitya Akademi and National Book Trust have also stressed translation as a major regular activity, it is yet to make a real headway especially when it comes to knowledge books and new discourses. The **National Knowledge Commission** has also focused on translation as one of the key thrust areas of knowledge economy in India. It has been recommended by the NKC that **a National Translation Mission** be launched which would take up the related activities in a systematic way. It was suggested by the Working Group on Language Development and Book Promotion that this NTM be located at the National Book Trust, Delhi. The budget proposed by the NKC for the Translation Mission is Rs 250 cr for the XIth FYP.

Apart from setting up of the NTM, it is proposed that CIIL will set up and host a Linguistic Data Consortium for Indian Languages (LDC IL) along with like minded institutions that will help language researchers in the field of corpus linguistics and language technology related to Indian Languages. The details are available in the proposals of CIIL, (pages 33-34) along with budget projections.

It was also proposed by the Working Group that 4 Regional Book Trusts be opened under the aegis of the NBT in the four corners of the country to link the major languages and promote inter-regional translations without going through Hindi (as NBT does) or English (as is often the case with Sahitya Akademi).

#### 4. OTHER AREAS

##### a) For CLASSICAL LANGUAGES:

The Working Group recommended the continuation of the existing schemes of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan,MSRVVP, Development of Sanskrit Education (Here, under component 5 of the scheme, only 'deemed universities' are eligible to receive funds; it has been recommended that all universities be covered). It recommended a special/new scheme for the promotion of classical languages such as Snskrit,Pali, Prakrit, Arabic, Persian and Classical Tibetan in schools where by the salary of a teacher of classical language is supported in schools where these languages are taught from class 1 to 12<sup>th</sup> standard compulsorily. Proposed outlay: **Rs.80 crores.**

The Working Group also recommended the formation of a National Board for Sanskrit School Education in order to bring uniformity and standardization of curriculum, examination system etc of over 5000 Sanskrit pathshalas in the country. The proposed Board will also give affiliation to Sanskrit pathshalas. Proposed outlay: **Rs.5 crores.**

The group also recommended that the efforts of CIIL in the area of Tamil as classical language should be supported and augmented.

##### b) For LANGUAGES OF THE EIGHTH SCHEDULE:

The Working Group recommended the continuation of the existing schemes of the Language institutions working for the eighth schedule languages as well as the scheme for 'Appointment of Language Teachers' (In part II of this scheme, the limit of Rs.50,000/- per teacher per annum for Urdu Teachers should be removed)

It was suggested that a Central Body for the languages of the Eighth Schedule be set up with the view to have an integrated approach to the vast and enriching multilingualism of India and to undertake a periodic review of the state of knowledge – production, education, information technology, law, official usage etc in these languages. This would be an advisory body to begin with, for monitoring and evaluating all the programs of Language Development and Book Promotion.

##### c) For ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LANGUAGES:

The working Group recommended that the District Center Scheme for training of primary and secondary level English teachers be extended to all the Districts (Rs 68 Cr for the XIth Plan) and English Language Teaching Institutes support Scheme (ELTS) be continued and expanded to all the States (Rs 15 Cr for the XIth Plan).

It is proposed that National English Testing Service (NELTS) of CIEFL should undertake a project to standardize the assessment of English language proficiency for specific academic and occupational purposes in India and to set up a database on the Englishes in India. **Proposed outlay Rs 1 Cr**



Regarding the recommendations made by the sub group on issues concerning foreign languages, the Working group was of the view that these belonged to the area of Higher Education/University system and it should be correctly dealt in that sector.

d) LANGUAGE TECHNOLOGY APPLICATIONS;

Besides strengthening the ongoing research in newer tools for Language Technology Applications for machine translations etc formation of annotated lexical corpora, The Working group recommended the the introduction of Degree and Post-Graduate Courses in Language Technology Application in selected institutions. The syllabi, which have been prepared by the members of the sub group, will be sent to UGC for necessary action. Proposed outlay: **Rs. 69.95 Crores.**

d) BOOK PROMOTION:

A comprehensive Survey Indian Book Industry, launching of FM and TV channels for the promotion of reading culture, campaign for books in public places, special schemes for books for women, children, rural readership and the differently abled, books for neo-literates in the second stage of learning, electronic and audio books, theme-specific and target-specific book exhibitions, and the establishment of Book Cities in different towns moving from place to place every quarter are being proposed. Proposed outlay: **Rs.10 crores.**

**The total financial implications of all the above initiatives excluding LSI and the new Scheme for Non Schedule languages, and National Sanskrit Board for the XI<sup>th</sup> Plan will be Rs. 410.95 Cr.**

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the Subgroup / Initiative</u>	<u>Amount (Rs. in Crores)</u>
(i)	National Translation Mission	250.00
(ii)	Classical Languages (for Oriental Schools)	80.00
(iii)	English & Foreign Languages (NELTS)	1.00
(iv)	Language Technology Application	69.95
(v)	Book Promotion	10.00
		<hr/> 410.95

## SUMMARY OF PROJECTIONS

### LANGUAGE INSTITUTIONS

The proposals made by the various language Institutions in the Dept of Higher Education (language division) and Book Promotion schemes were also reviewed by the Working Group. Their recommendations with regard to the existing schemes and new initiatives proposed may be seen compiled in the second chapter of this report. A summary of the financial implications may be seen:

### XI<sup>TH</sup> PLAN PROPOSED ALLOCATIONS

#### Schemes for Language Institutions & Book Promotion including continuation of existing schemes and new schemes recommended by Working Group

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S. No	Division	X <sup>th</sup> Plan BE	X <sup>th</sup> Plan Expenditure	Allocation Proposed		XI <sup>th</sup> Plan Proposed Total
				Continuing Schemes	New Schemes	
1.	Schemes for Development of Languages	25450.00	25036.86	45432.00	52116.04	97548.04
2.	Schemes for Development of Sanskrit	18206.00	15725.10	27285.00	5700.00	32985.00
3.	Schemes for Book Promotion	4387.00	4195.00	2785.00	-	2785.00
	<b>Total (A)</b>	<b>48043.00</b>	<b>44956.96</b>	<b>75502.00</b>	<b>57816.04</b>	<b>133,318.04</b>

#### **B. Additional New Schemes recommended by the Working Group**

1.	National Translation Mission	-	-	-	25000.00	25000.00
2.	Classical Languages (for Oriental Schools)	-	-	-	8000.00	8000.00
3.	English & foreign Languages (NELTS)	-	-	-	100.00	100.00
4.	Language Technology Applications	-	-	-	6995.00	6995.00
5.	Book Promotion	-	-	-	1000.00	1000.00
	<b>Total (B)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>41095.00</b>	<b>41095.00</b>
	<b>Grand Total (A+B)</b>	<b>48043.00</b>	<b>44956.96</b>	<b>75502.00</b>	<b>98911.04</b>	<b>174,413.04</b>

The total financial implications of all the above schemes/initiatives for the XI<sup>th</sup> Plan will be :-

Continuing Schemes	:	Rs.755.02 Crores
New Schemes	:	Rs.578.16 Crores*
Additional new schemes	:	Rs.410.95 Crores*
Total	:	Rs.1744.13 Crores

\*All new schemes will need EFC/CCEA approval as necessary after plan outlay has been finalized.

## LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT & BOOK PROMOTION

### Comparative Statement of X<sup>th</sup> and Projections for XI<sup>th</sup> Five-Year Plan

(Rs.in lakhs)

S.No	Scheme	X <sup>th</sup> Plan B.E.	X <sup>th</sup> Plan Expendi- ture	XI <sup>th</sup> Plan Proposed outlay		
				Existing Schemes	New Schemes	Total
<b>A.</b>	<b>LANGUAGE</b>					
1	Central Hindi Directorate	3368.00	3806.94	5234.50	0.00	5234.50
2	Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology	1190.00	1417.16	2040.00	375.00	2415.00
3	Kendriya Hindi Sansthan, Agra	2200.00	1345.49	4665.00	1736.00	6401.00
4	Appointment of Language Teachers	7200.00	7161.65	7500.00	0.00	7500.00
5	Central Institute of Indian Languages, Regional Language Centres, ILPC & Development of Tamil Language.	4112.00	3229.92	6698.00	45525.04*	52223.04
6	National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language	5550.00	6241.00	12522.00	475.00	12997.00
7	National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language	350.00	158.46	269.00	0.00	269.00
8	Central Institute of English and Foreign Language	1480.00	1676.24	6503.50	4005.00	10508.50
	<b>TOTAL (A)</b>	<b>25450.00</b>	<b>25036.86</b>	<b>45432.00</b>	<b>52116.04</b>	<b>97548.04</b>
<b>B.</b>	<b>SANSKRIT</b>					
9	Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan	9251.00	8967.00	12385.00	1700.00	14085.00
10	Maharishi Sandipani Rashtriya Ved Vidya Prasthithan	1245.00	799.82	2350.00	4000.00	6350.00
11	Development of Sanskrit Education	7710.00	5958.28	12550.00	00.00	12550.00
	<b>TOTAL (B)</b>	<b>18206.00</b>	<b>15725.10</b>	<b>27285.00</b>	<b>5700.00</b>	<b>32985.00</b>
<b>C.</b>	<b>BOOK PROMOTION</b>					
12.	Book Promotional Activities & NBT	4387.00	4195.00	2785.00	-	2785.00
	<b>TOTAL (C)</b>	<b>4387.00</b>	<b>4195.00</b>	<b>2785.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2785.00</b>
	<b>GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C)</b>	<b>48043.00</b>	<b>44956.96</b>	<b>75502.00</b>	<b>57816.04</b>	<b>133318.04</b>

\* Rs.20000.00 lakhs for Linguistic Survey of India will be routed through University Grants Commission.

## **CENTRAL HINDI DIRECTORATE**

The Central Hindi Directorate was established way back in 1960 under the directions contained in Article 351 of the Constitution of Union of India with the objective of propagation and development of Hindi. To achieve the objectives, the Central Hindi Directorate has been implementing the following schemes. All these schemes, which are being implemented in the Tenth Plan, are proposed to be continued in the XI<sup>th</sup> Plan.

### **CONTINUING SCHEMES**

#### **Scheme of teaching Hindi through correspondence**

Launched in 1968 with the aim of teaching Hindi as a second and foreign language to non-Hindi speaking Indians and foreigners through correspondence. At present, this scheme is being implemented through the media of English, Tamil, Malayalam and Bangla. The following courses are available in the scheme:-

(a) Certificate course in Hindi (b) Diploma Course in Hindi (c) Advance Diploma Course in Hindi (d) Prabodh (e) Praveen (f) Pragya; and (g) Civil Services Hindi course. The first three courses are open to general public and the courses figuring at Sl. Nos. d, e and f are for the Central Government employees, Public Undertakings, Central Schools and other statutory bodies. The course appearing at Sl.No. (g) is specially designed for the candidates appearing for Civil services examinations and hailing from north-eastern states whose mother tongue is not included in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution.

This scheme has proved very useful for propagating Hindi in non-Hindi-speaking states. Since, its initiation, about 4.27 lakhs (approx.) persons have benefited under the scheme. During the 10<sup>th</sup> Five-year Plan, about 40000 people have benefited under the scheme.

#### **Scheme of Teaching Hindi through Cassettes**

Under this scheme, CDs/cassettes are being prepared by the Correspondence Courses Department to teach Hindi and to provide supplementary aid to non-Hindi-speaking persons and foreigners. CDs and Videocassettes are prepared on different teaching points of Hindi grammar, situational conversation and other allied topics. So far, 24 CDs/ Video cassettes have been brought out under this scheme on various subjects.

### **Scheme of Publication**

Under this scheme, 4 sub-schemes are operated which are known as (a) Preparation and publication of Bilingual, Trilingual, Multilingual dictionaries and Conversation guides (b) Publication of Bash, Dashiki and Sahityamala (c) Exhibition of Hindi books; and (d) Free distribution of Hindi books to the institutions located in non-Hindi-speaking states.

Under the sub-scheme mentioned at (b) above, the Directorate publishes a Bi-monthly prestigious literary magazine 'BHASHA' which is known for its literary standard throughout India. Publication of contemporary and comparative Indian literature is the main attraction of this magazine. During the 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan, 26 issues have been published so far including the following special issues:-

1. Suchana Prodyogiki Aur Bhartiya Bhashain
2. Videshon Mein Hindi Sahitya
3. Patra Sahitya
4. Uttar Poorvi Sahitya
5. Bhartiya Lok Sahitya

Under the sub-scheme mentioned at (c) above, 10-15 exhibitions of Hindi Books published by Central Hindi Directorate from time to time, are organized at various places where NBT, State Governments, Publication Division and Central Government etc organize book fairs.

Under the scheme of Free Distribution of Hindi books, books are distributed free of cost to the colleges, libraries, school libraries, public libraries located in non-Hindi speaking states which are on the mailing list of Central Hindi Directorate. This facility is also extended to libraries of the Central Schools located in all the states of the country. Under the scheme, 1000 institutions (approx.) are benefited every year.

### **Scheme of Services and Programmes**

The name of the sub-schemes under this major scheme are known as (a) Neo-Hindi Writers' Workshops of non-Hindi-speaking states (b) Study tours for the students of graduate and Post-graduate level of non-Hindi-speaking states (c) Professors Vyakhyan Mala (d) National symposia (e) Scheme of Travel grant to research scholars of non-Hindi speaking states, etc.

During the 10th five-year plan 34 Neo Hindi Writers' workshops have been organized at various places under the scheme of (a) above. The Sub-scheme of National Symposium, 11 such symposia has been organized at various Universities/institutions located in different parts of India. Under the sub-scheme 'SHODH CHATTRA YATRA ANUDAN' 75 students have been provided such grant so far during the 10th Five Year Plan period. Under sub-scheme 'STUDENTS STUDY TOUR', 8 such tours have already been organized wherein 268 students of non-Hindi speaking states participated in the study tours. The schemes have proved very beneficial among the Hindi lovers of non-Hindi speaking states.

### **Scheme of financial assistance to voluntary Hindi organizations and the Scheme of Financial Assistance for Publications in Hindi**

Under the first scheme, financial assistance is provided on year-to-year basis to the voluntary Hindi organizations, especially located in non-Hindi speaking areas. These organizations are engaged in the work of teaching, promoting and developing Hindi as a link language among the people living in the non-Hindi-speaking areas. Grants equal to 75% of total approved expenditure are provided as per rules on the recommendations of Grants-in-Aid Committee.

Grants to 200 (approx.) Voluntary Hindi Organisations are provided every year for the promotion and development of Hindi. It includes 10 branches of Dashing Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, an institute of national importance. About 30 lakhs people have been benefited by this scheme during the 10th Five Year Plan.

Under the scheme of financial assistance for publication in Hindi, financial assistance equal to 80% of the total approved expenditure is provided to organizations/individuals for publishing their Hindi manuscripts such as books of references like encyclopaedia, books of knowledge, dictionaries, original writings of linguistics, literary (excluding fiction, drama and poetry), indological, social, anthropological themes etc. for promotion and development of Hindi.

During the 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan period about 50 manuscripts were approved for financial assistance. During this period some of the very important manuscripts such as Tamilnadu Mein Jain/ Boudh Dharam, Bhasha Vigyan Paribhashakosh, Beesveen Sadi Ka Telugu Sahitya, Pingla Ek Addhyayan, Samajik Vigyan Hindi Vishwa Kosh, Vedic Sahitya; Pridrashya Evam Prampra, Sant Sahitya Sandharb Kosh, Hindi ki Bhili Shabdawali, Multani Lok Sahitya Aur Sanskriti and Dogra Sanskriti were also provided financial assistance for their publication. Both the schemes have proved very useful in non-Hindi-speaking areas as well as Hindi-speaking areas.

### **Scheme of Awards to Hindi authors**

Under this scheme, two schemes viz. I) Scheme of Awards to Hindi authors of non-Hindi-speaking states; and II) Scheme of Shiksha Puraskar-are being operated. Under the first scheme, at present , there is a provision of 19 awards of the value of Rs.1,00,000/- each for the books such as fiction, drama, poetry, travelogues, arts, science, technology, etc. written by the Hindi Writers of non-Hindi speaking areas. Under the scheme of Shiksha Puraskar, five awards of Rs.1,00,000/- each are available for the writers for writing books on educational subjects originally written in Hindi.

These two schemes have been proved very useful for popularizing Hindi in non-Hindi speaking states and for attracting the writers for writing educational books originally in Hindi.

## **PROPOSAL FOR THE 11<sup>TH</sup> FIVE YEAR PLAN**

All the schemes of 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan's period will be continued in 11<sup>th</sup> Plan also. All of these schemes have proved very useful for the propagation, promotion and development of Hindi, especially in non-Hindi-speaking States because of their meritorious contribution for popularization and enrichment of Hindi as a link language.

During the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan the Central Hindi Directorate proposes to **introduce two new Mediums, Telugu and Kannada** for the students of Certificate Course in Hindi and Diploma Course in Hindi under its existing scheme of teaching Hindi through correspondence. In the modern era of technology there is a demand from various sections of society especially from abroad to start Certificate, Diploma and Advance Diploma Course in Hindi in digitized form. This facility is also proposed to be extended to Prabodh, Praveen and Pragya Courses. To start with these new mediums there will be an additional requirements of Rs.120.00 lakhs only during the entire 11th Plan period. The year wise break-up of this amount of Rs.120.00 lakh has been shown in the proforma below under the scheme of Teaching Hindi through Correspondence.

The proposed 11<sup>th</sup> Plan outlay in respect of the scheme of (1) Correspondence Courses, (2) Hindi through Cassettes (3) Publication (4) Services and programmes (5) Grant to voluntary Organisations and Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prchar Sabha (6) Awards to Hindi authors and (7) Library may be seen below in the given proforma.

**PROPOSED ALLOCATION FOR XI<sup>TH</sup> PLAN (2007-2012)**

**EXISTING SCHEMES**

(Rs. in lacs)

S. No.	Name of the Schemes	X <sup>th</sup> Plan Actual Expenditure		XI <sup>th</sup> Plan Proposed Allocations					Total
		BE	Actual Exp.	1 <sup>st</sup> Year 2007-08	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year 2008-09	3 <sup>rd</sup> Year 2009-10	4 <sup>th</sup> Year 2010-11	5 <sup>th</sup> Year 2011-12	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Teaching Hindi through correspondence	3368.00	345.00	85.00	100.00	110.00	120.00	130.00	545.00
2.	Hindi through Cassettes		17.99	05.00	05.00	06.00	06.00	06.00	28.00
3.	Scheme of Publications		657.99	150.00	165.00	170.00	180.00	185.00	850.00
4.	Scheme of Services and Programmes		43.99	11.00	12.00	12.50	13.00	14.00	62.50
5.	Scheme of Financial Assistance to Dashing Bart Hindi Prichard Samba and others		2614.00	650.00	680.00	710.00	740.00	770.00	3550.00
6.	Scheme of Awards to Hindi Writers of Non-Hindi Speaking States and Shiksha Puraskar		127.97	35.00	37.00	40.00	42.00	45.00	199.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3368.00</b>	<b>3806.94</b>	<b>936.00</b>	<b>999.00</b>	<b>1048.50</b>	<b>1101.00</b>	<b>1150.00</b>	<b>5234.50</b>



## **COMMISSION FOR SCIENTIFIC & TECHNICAL TERMINOLOGY**

The Commission for Scientific & Technical Terminology was set up on 21<sup>st</sup> December, 1960 by a resolution of Govt. of India under the provision of Clause (4) of Article 344 of the Constitution with the following objectives:-

- (a) To evolve and define scientific and technical terms in Hindi and all Indian languages and publish glossaries, definitional dictionaries, encyclopaedia.
- (b) To see that the evolved terms and their definitions reach the students, teachers, scholars, scientists, officers etc.
- (c) To ensure proper usage/ necessary updating/ correction/ improvement on the work done (through workshops/ seminars/ orientation programmes) by obtaining useful feedback.
- (d) To coordinate with all states to ensure uniformity of terminology in Hindi and other Indian languages. (Through State Governments/ Granth Academies/ University Cells/ Glossary Clubs or other agencies).
- (e) To publish/ encourage publication of books in Hindi and Indian languages for popularization and usage of standard terminology.

### **Scheme of Evolving and Updating Technical Terms in Hindi**

Hindi and the regional languages have started replacing English as a medium of instruction and of official work in the States. For making a change over from English to Hindi, there was a need for finding equivalents for scientific and technical terms. The initial attempt in this direction was made by the Ministry of Education in its Hindi Unit in 1950 by publishing a number of preliminary and provisional glossaries and distributing them free of cost to University teachers.

Since its establishment, the Commission has been evolving technical terms in Hindi, updating them at intervals. The Commission has already published more than 7 Comprehensive glossaries and 22 subject wise glossaries on 42 titles.

### **Scheme of Developing Definitional Dictionaries and Encyclopedias in Hindi**

The Commission makes definitional dictionaries in all subjects/ fields. In fact, a glossary contains the technical terms in English along with Hindi/Regional language equivalents but in a definitional dictionary, the technical terms in English with Hindi/Regional language equivalents are conceptually explained in few lines in Hindi/Regional language. Since scientific concepts are better understood in a definition with gravity, the role of definitional dictionary is significant and important to students, teachers, researchers and other users. Thus, in a way, definitional dictionary is an extension of the process of evolution of terminology for ensuring better understanding and usage.

There are no encyclopedias in Hindi on subjects relating to Science and Technology. For students and teachers using Hindi as a medium of instructions, encyclopedias will be of immense help. The Commission has already published 52 definitional dictionaries on different subjects. Work on 3 encyclopedias is almost complete.

### **Scheme of Terminology Development in Regional Languages (Other than Hindi)**

As per the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution there are 21 languages besides Hindi. The responsibility of the Commission is to evolve terminology in all Languages of the Indian Union. Work done in this field is very meager since the Commission has reached only three languages out of the 21 languages.

Twenty-five Glossaries of regional languages have been published only in three Modern Indian Languages-Oriya (14), Bodo (10) and Tamil (01)

### **Scheme of Identifying Pan Indian Terms**

All educationists, linguists and scholars believe a technical term in all Indian languages must bear maximum uniformity so as to facilitate inter-lingual communication and exchange of scientific information in all areas of education, research and sciences. For this purpose Indian languages must have a common uniform similar corpus of terms for this purpose. Since the roots of technical terms in different states of the country are usually same, there are many terms, which are similar. By identifying these terms the Commission publishes glossaries of PAN Indian terms. Such glossaries are distributed free of cost to the users.

The Commission has till date published 21 PAN Indian glossaries.

### **Scheme of Development and Approval of Departmental Glossaries**

A number of Government Departments, Public Sector Undertakings, Scientific Organizations, Banks and other agencies need terminology for their offices/institutes/organizations. CSTT approves the terminology prepared by such institutions as per the standards fixed by the Commission so that the agencies can publish glossaries for the use of their respective organizations. Alternatively, the Commission prepares glossaries for agencies at their request reserving the copyright and publishing it on its own with a price tag. The Commission has till date published 29 departmental glossaries

## **Scheme of Terminology Training / Orientation / Propagation / Critical Review**

Technical terminology is of no value unless it is made popular and is put in proper usage. Only after its wide usage improvements can be made in it to make the usage easier and simpler. To maintain uniformity and to avoid confusion, standardization of terminology is very essential. Standardization is only possible when active deliberations are made on the words coined and useful feedback is available from the target community-users or trainers. Since teachers are still not adequately equipped with command over Hindi or Modern Indian Language so that they can teach in Hindi or in other Indian Languages, they need to be acquainted with the equivalents coined. Finally officers and ministerial staff of different Institutions and Scientists face problems in using technical terms. They need to be properly oriented for administrative and secretarial work in Hindi or the regional language(s).

During the X<sup>th</sup> Five-Year Plan, Twenty-five Glossaries of regional languages have been published only in three Modern Indian Languages – Oriya (14), Bodo (10) and Tamil (01).

Irrespective of the target groups, the following three procedures are involved in propagation, expansion and critical review.

**Orientation/ Training Programmes:** These are organized to direct the aims of the Commission towards the target i.e. introduction of equivalents in Hindi/Regional language. This is a kind of training or information that is given before the words are brought in to use by the user.

**Workshops:** These are periods of discussion and practical work on the terms coined and or defined by the Commission in which a group of people shares their knowledge and experience.

**Seminars:** These are special meetings in which a group of participants discuss and study on a specific topic related to terminology.

In view of the above, orientation programmes/ workshops/ seminars are organized for various target-groups such as for school teachers, for College teachers, for University teachers and for Officers and ministerial staff of offices.

## **The Scheme of Publications**

This is an existing scheme which meets the publication cost of all the publications of the Commission whether they are glossaries, definitional dictionaries, encyclopedias, journals, monographs, digests, university level book production etc. This is in some way the backbone of the Commission. This scheme does not meet the processing charges (up to the stage of preparing hand written manuscript) for the preparation of glossaries, definitional dictionaries, encyclopedias, journals, etc. However this head has been meeting all the expenses towards the honorarium to the authors. The cost towards the publications of all kinds by the Commission has been met from this scheme/head.

All the glossaries, definitional dictionaries, books, journals published during the 10<sup>th</sup> five-year plan have been funded by this scheme.

### **Scheme of Original Writing and Translation**

One of the responsibilities given to the Commission is to encourage scientific and technical writing. For this reason it invites writings for reference materials like Monographs. Articles are also invited for the quarterly journals, Gyan Garima Sindhu and Vigyan Garima Sindhu. For all such authors it is mandatory to use the terminologies coined by the Commission. The main purpose of this scheme is manifold. In the first place it encourages technical writing in Hindi. It also ensures the usage of the terms coined by the Commission. Latest information in the field of science and technology is made available to the reader. This scheme is a very important part for the overall growth of the Commission

After the meeting in the Ministry headed by the Secretary, Education the matter regarding the production of good text books for university level students, the Commission has decided to take up the task of both original writing and translations of good text books for university level students. For this purpose attempts may be made to prepare at least two text books (either original writings or translations) in a year. The Commission has till date encouraged original writings in science and technology and has published thousands of books for university level students.

### **Scheme of Grant-in-Aid for University Level Book Production**

This is an existing scheme. CSTT also provides funds, monitors and coordinates the work done by Hindi Granth Academies in publishing university level books. In this case the scheme operates as per the guidelines of the Grant-in-aid Scheme (05-01-31) of CSTT and the revised scheme of book production in Hindi and regional languages vide Ministry of Education's Resolution No. F.7-2/79-D.III (L) dated 12.4.1979 under the major head 3601 and sub-head 05.01.31. Grants are released to Granth Academies and University Cells situated in different states of the country as per the guidelines of the University Book Production Schemes. In this case the overall guidelines specified in the Resolution of Ministry of Education are followed.

CSTT does not publish books in regional languages on its own. However to facilitate change over of medium to regional languages, CSTT provides grants to University Cells of various states through the respective State Governments to publish books in the respective regional languages and monitors such activities. The books, besides being of high academic standards must contain standard terminology of the regional language. In this case also the scheme operates as per the guidelines of the Grant-in-aid Scheme (05-01-31) of CSTT and the revised scheme of book production in Hindi and regional languages. Grants are released to University Cells or such agencies situated in different states of the country as per the guidelines of the University

Book Production Schemes. In this case the overall guidelines specified in the Resolution of Ministry of Education are followed.

This is a very important and popular scheme that meets the needs of the Hindi and non-Hindi readers of the country through university level book production.

During the X<sup>th</sup> five-year plan, 900 books have been published in the field of science and technology by Granth Academies, Text Book Boards and University Cells by the grants made available through this scheme.

## **NEW SCHEMES/INITIATIVES FOR THE XI<sup>TH</sup> PLAN**

### **Scheme of National Terminology**

Terminology related literature in all Indian languages other than Hindi The Commission develops and approves terminology in all Indian languages. It is also an aim of the Commission to see that there is uniformity of terminology in all the Indian languages. The Commission is proposing the scheme of National Terminology in which a technical term in English will have the equivalents of all Indian languages. By this method the reader can get the equivalents of all Indian languages at one place. The proposal is to have subject wise glossaries. To begin with the Commission is planning to have an National Administrative Glossary. This would be followed by other Glossaries

It is felt that there must be a National Level Library in which all the terminology related work of the Indian and foreign languages are available. Such library will be set up in the premises of the Commission. This library will have the following materials

- All Hindi terminology dictionaries/glossaries relating to science, technology and social sciences
- All Hindi encyclopaedia/definitional dictionaries relating to science, technology and social sciences
- Terminology related literature in foreign languages
- Collection of scientific and technical writing in Hindi and other Indian languages
- Collection of scientific and technical writing in English and other important foreign languages

This library will be a source for all those who are interested in terminology work. In other words this library will be a National Centre for terminology work.

The Commission in the past has identified some PAN Indian terms. But such terms did not get the recognition they deserved. The reason may be that the terms chosen were totally Sanskrit based and did not take into consideration the terms that already in use. Thus the only way to identify the genuine PAN Indian terms is to first make National Terminology and by looking into the words in use from different languages one can easily identify the terms that can be called 'PAN Indian'

### **Preparation and Publication of School-level Terminology**

If a person gets exposed to technical terms in Hindi or the regional language at school level, he will better appreciate, accept and remember the term. The Commission has already prepared a number of glossaries and definitional dictionaries in various subjects that are taught at school level. These terms are available in the comprehensive glossaries and the subject wise glossaries published by the Commission. NCERT, SCERT and any other such organization that undertakes the work of preparing books for the schools may well utilize these sources.

There is some kind of confusion regarding the usage of terms coined by the Commission and their use in NCERT textbooks. In response to a PIL filed by some agency, the Hon. Supreme Court of India has given direction to the effect that all agencies preparing books for the schools must use the terms coined by the Commission so as to maintain uniformity in terminology. It has also been observed that different equivalents are used for different technical terms in the States where Hindi is used as the medium of instruction. This disparity has to be addressed.

In order to eliminate the confusion and to see that the terms coined by the Commission are used to their maximum extent, the Commission has now decided to publish special glossaries for the use in schools. In this direction, the Commission has organized meetings with the representatives of NCERT, SCERT and Education Directors of the States and presently the Commission is going ahead with the huge task of publishing glossaries for the schools in the following phases. This scheme also intends at removing the disparities in equivalents used in different states for the same term. This is aimed at ensuring standard terminology throughout the country.

### **Scheme of Production of Terminology CDs and Maintenance of Website**

In this age of globalization every useful material should be made available in the form of CDs/DVDs. This gives the reader easy access to the material at a cheaper rate. Further it is not voluminous and can be carried and displayed at all places. It is a known fact that the Commission is preparing large number of dictionaries, glossaries, definitional dictionaries, encyclopaedias etc. All this material should be made available to the reader in the form of soft copies. The Commission has received many requests to this effect.

The Commission is presently re-launching its website and making it dynamic so that the information regarding the equivalents of all Indian languages will be available on the net. Funds are needed to create and maintain this website, develop LAN, purchase of software. Further, funds are also needed to appoint programmer, assistant programmer, data entry operator to maintain the website.

**PROPOSED ALLOCATION FOR XI<sup>TH</sup> PLAN (2007-2012)**

**A. EXISTING SCHEMES**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the Schemes	X <sup>th</sup> Plan Actual Expenditure		XI <sup>th</sup> Plan Proposed Allocations					Total								
		BE	Actual Exp.	1 <sup>st</sup> Year 2007-08	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year 2008-09	3 <sup>rd</sup> Year 2009-10	4 <sup>th</sup> Year 2010-11	5 <sup>th</sup> Year 2011-12									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10								
1	Scheme of Evolving and updating Technical terms in Hindi	1190.00	471.31	150.00	160.00	160.00	170.00	170.00	810.00								
2	Scheme of Developing Definitional Dictionaries and Encyclopedias in Hindi																
3	Scheme of Terminology Development in Regional Languages(Other than Hindi)																
4	Scheme of Identifying Pan India Terms																
5	Scheme of Development and Approval of Departmental Glossaries																
6	Scheme of Terminology Training/Orientation /Propagation/ Critical Review																
7	Scheme of Publication									387.85	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	500.00	
8	Scheme of Original writing and Translation									558.00	130.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	730.00
9	Scheme of Grant-in-aid for University Level Book Production																
<b>TOTAL (A)</b>		<b>1190.00</b>	<b>1417.16</b>	<b>380.00</b>	<b>410.00</b>	<b>410.00</b>	<b>420.00</b>	<b>420.00</b>	<b>2040.00</b>								

**B. NEW INITIATIVES / SCHEMES**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the Schemes	X <sup>th</sup> Plan Actual Expenditure		XI <sup>th</sup> Plan Proposed Allocations					Total
		BE	Actual Exp.	1 <sup>st</sup> Year 2007-08	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year 2008-09	3 <sup>rd</sup> Year 2009-10	4 <sup>th</sup> Year 2010-11	5 <sup>th</sup> Year 2011-12	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Scheme of National Terminology	-	-	15.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	95.00
2.	Preparation and Publication of School-level Terminology	-	-	40.00	40.00	40.00	30.00	30.00	180.00
3.	Scheme of Production of Terminology CDs and Maintenance of Website	-	-	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	100.00
	<b>TOTAL (B)</b>	-	-	<b>75.00</b>	<b>80.00</b>	<b>80.00</b>	<b>70.00</b>	<b>70.00</b>	<b>375.00</b>
	<b>TOTAL (A + B)</b>	<b>1190.00</b>	<b>1417.16</b>	<b>455.00</b>	<b>490.00</b>	<b>490.00</b>	<b>490.00</b>	<b>490.00</b>	<b>2415.00</b>



## **KENDRIYA HINDI SANSTHAN**

Kendriya Hindi Sansthan, Agra is a fully funded autonomous organisation with six regional centers at Delhi, Mysore, Hyderabad, Guwahati, Shillong, Dimapur and an extension Centre at Bhubneshwar is responsible for the propagation and expansion of the use of Hindi. The main functions of the Sansthan are: -

- (i) To develop the latest methodologies of Hindi Language teaching;
- (ii) To train Hindi teachers for the non-Hindi speaking areas;
- (iii) To provide facilities for higher studies in Hindi Language and literature;
- (iv) To undertake comparative linguistic studies of Hindi and other Indian languages etc.;
- (v) Courses in Journalism, Linguistics, Translation etc.;
- (vi) Award to Hindi Scholars (Hindi Sevi Samman).

### **CONTINUING SCHEMES**

#### **Construction of Mandal's Buildings**

For propagation of activities conducted by Sansthan model training centres are required throughout the country. Sansthan has got a piece of land in Mysore free of cost on which a model training centre is gradually emerging. In Delhi also Sansthan has acquired a piece of land on which construction work is about to start within a few days. The demand of the programmes run by Sansthan are so high that several state governments have given rent free accommodation for running the centres of the Sansthan. Sansthan is supposed to acquire lands for other centres also and get it's own model training centres constructed there to enhance its activities.

The International Programme run at Agra Headquarter needs an International men's hostel immediately. International women's hostel constructed recently has already started functioning but there is no separate Hostel for foreign male students. Construction of International men's hostel will enable Sansthan to meet the target of 100 foreign students as sanctioned by Government of India.

#### **Preparation of Instructional Material (with special reference to N.E. states)**

Sansthan has three regional centre in North-Eastern region to fulfill the needs of 8 states. For the development of Hindi Sansthan conducts varieties of Teacher Training Programmes in these states. Sansthan has also prepared Text-books for Mizoram and Meghalaya. The schemes are related to the states of North-Eastern region of the Country are continuing .The proposal for the preparation of Text-books, Learner's Dictionaries and Grammars for the Learners of Tripura, Mizoram and Nagaland has been accepted by the Sansthan. Till now Sansthan has prepared some Text-books for Secondary Schools of these states. Due to academic movement by Sansthan, Mizoram and Nagaland are going to introduce Hindi from Class I. This will increase the number of text-books and their related instructional material to be prepared. As per the request of the State Government of Mizoram and Nagaland, books for Class 1,2,3,4 and 5 are also to be prepared as early as possible so that these states could start teaching.

### **Expansion & Development of Orientation and Refresher Courses**

Every year the demand for Orientation and Refresher courses for in-service teachers are increasing. The State Govts. are avoiding the deputation of their teaching staff for long term courses. Due to it the emphasis has shifted to short-term courses. Besides short-term Training Programme for in-service teachers, the programme for newly appointed teachers is also to be conducted as per the request of Mizoram and Nagaland Government. The Meghalaya Government has asked for a fast track Hindi Teaching Programme for the employees of Meghalaya Government, so that the employees could become competent in using Hindi in their day to day oral and written performances. Furthermore, Unit and Skill-based short-term courses are under great demand. The demand is to be met and instructional strategies, material are to be fixed and prepared accordingly.

### **Innovation in Language Technology**

For the teaching of Hindi, new technologies are to be adopted. Sansthan has a developed Digital Language Lab, Computer lab, Audio-Visual lab and gradually it is in a process of developing new instructional material in Audio-Visual CD form. The demand of Audio-Visual CDs is very high. Sansthan will prepare CDs to develop Oral skills, demonstration lessons in actual classroom and models of recitation of poetry and Prose. Along with this the students of Sansthan are also trained in new technologies, so that they could use it in their own Schools or Colleges and be ready for new horizons of Language teaching & Learning.

### **Propagation of Hindi Abroad**

KHS Agra has a provision of 100 seats for the foreign learners. Out of which nearly 60-70 learners come to Agra under Cultural Exchange Programme and around the same number of learners join courses at Delhi centre under the self-financing scheme for which Sansthan is supposed to provide all infrastructural facilities which are used in modern class-rooms. Due to increase in number of students, the allocation for the Programme must be increased.

The Instructional material used for these Programmes are to be upgraded and made available to all students in print and CD form. Due to cultural, social and environmental change many other facilities related to their day-to-day living are to be made available.

### **Ahmedabad Centre**

Gujarat and the surrounding areas remain un-attended by Sansthan for a long time. Hindi is a compulsory subject in Secondary schools and it is learnt and studied up to Ph.D level. All the Institutes of Gujarat are having Hindi department with rich traditions. A very big portion of Gujarat is inhabitant by the tribal people. They also need Hindi for their professional and social growth. The Centre established in Ahmedabad has started working since 31st March 2006 and it is planning to start some useful courses for Hindi Teachers and learners as soon as the Govt. of Gujarat agrees.

### **Bhubaneshwar Centre**

The performance of Bhubaneshwar centre since its establishment is quite appreciable. The Government of Orissa has asked for affiliation of its only training college at Cuttack to Sansthan, which has been accepted. The Programme for training in-service teacher is going on in full swing. There is very big demand for vocational course also. Sansthan is planning to start such courses as soon as the academic staff is made available.

### **Dimapur Centre**

The main beneficiaries of Dimapur Centre are the tribal people of Nagaland. The Nagaland Government is going to introduce Hindi from Class one as a compulsory subject. Hence, there is a lot of possibilities for Sansthan to create the Hindi-learning atmosphere in whole of the area.

### **Development of Lexical Resources in Hindi**

Hindi acquired its vocabulary from 48 of its dialects. Due to advancement in Science & Technology, the vocabulary of Hindi is to enrich to represent all situations. Keeping in view, the above-mentioned project is proposed. This project will strengthen the lexical Resources from where accepted terms can be borrowed and used. Such terms will replace the encroaching words of foreign origin. Another reason behind this project is to save the dialects of Hindi, which have very rich tradition behind them. Under the same head a mini-encyclopedia is to be prepared to fulfill the needs of Hindi learners.

## **NEW INITIATIVES / SCHEMES**

### **Strengthening of Human Resources**

Internationally, Kendriya Hindi Sansthan, Agra is recognized as the only institution, which conducts learner specific Hindi Teachers Training Programme relevant to regional and individual needs. For effective teaching of Hindi, preparation of relevant teaching material, the academic staff of KHS, Agra conducts field research, collects Corpus, prepares teaching material innovates methodologies, adopts strategies and demonstrates lesson teaching through it's variety of courses. For this, KHS need 124 very skilled lecturers having proper knowledge of Applied Hindi Linguistics, Literature and Educational Theories. There is no such institution in the country, which produces such scholars having multi-dimensional training and inter-disciplinary knowledge comprising Linguistics, Literature and Education. Sansthan is supposed to generate it's own academic manpower by appointing qualified persons from the stream of Linguistics, Literature and Education and by giving them training to co-relate these faculties to produce more competent Hindi teachers for the whole country. Along with lecturers supporting staff will be also required.

### **Expansion of Regular Training Courses to Regional Centre**

The demand for regular Programmes of Hindi Teacher's Training is very high. Sansthan cannot fulfill it by conducting these programmes only at Agra. These regular programmes are to be started in Regional Centres so that the methodologies innovated by Sansthan and the syllabi prepared by Sansthan for training Hindi teachers should reach to each and every part of the country. This will enable Sansthan to give training to more teachers than it is given at present. Sansthan has started Hindi Shikshan Parangat regular Programme at Hyderabad. On the request of Assam Government Sansthan is going to start Praveen Programme at Guwahati Centre. The Government of Nagaland has already started three year Hindi Teacher's Training Diploma course at its own Hindi Teacher's Training Institute. The Dimapur Centre of Sansthan is running Vishesh Gahan Hindi Shikshak Diploma Programme. Preparations are on way to start Hindi Shikshak Praveen Programme - as demanded by the Government of Nagaland.

### **Extension of Functional Hindi Courses at Regional Centre**

Functional Hindi courses are vocational courses. These courses open the gate of employment in various organizations of Govt. of India. Persons having Graduate and Postgraduate degrees from Universities lack knowledge, which is essential for appointment to the post of Official language officer, Official language assistant, Official language translators, Official language stenographers, and Official language typists. No other Institution is running such courses. Being Apex Hindi Institute established by Govt. of India and to co-relate Hindi learning with employment. Sansthan has to arrange for conducting such courses in its regional centres to provide opportunities to Hindi learners for employment. The following courses will be run by all regional centres:

(a) Diploma in Translation (b) Diploma in Computer Application & DTP in Hindi (c) Diploma in Functional Hindi (d) Diploma in Computer Application & DTP in Hindi (d) Diploma in Mass communication and Journalism (e) Diploma in Hindi Publication in Technique and Proof Reading Skills (f) Diploma in Media & Communication Skill (g) Diploma in Media & Creative Writing (h) Diploma in Sales & Marketing Skills (i) Diploma in Applied Hindi Linguistic.

### **Preparation of Instructional material for teaching Hindi as foreign language**

Sansthan has prepared a standardized International syllabi for teaching Hindi as a foreign language. Now Instructional material has to be prepared according to these syllabi so that the programme could be run smoothly. For giving the syllabi a final shape and involving the foreign-based Hindi teaching Centres in this vast project an International seminar has to be organized in Dec.2007. It is essential to find out the difficulties faced by different groups of learner. This needs conducting of Research as per the theories of contrastive and error analysis. After pinpointing the area of difficulties, the Instructional material will be prepared for teaching of Hindi to different groups of foreign learner.

### **Preparation of Instructional Materials for Distance Hindi Education**

Sansthan is having a department of correspondence courses since 1978, which imparts training of B.Ed level to in-service Hindi teachers of different states through correspondence mode. Now a day's Audio-visual mode has become so much prominent that Sansthan is supposed to develop relevant materials for all its courses, which could be used through these modes. Three types of courses will be launched through these mode : (i) Fast track Hindi teaching courses for new learners - Children as well as Grown-ups. (ii) Hindi Shikshan Praveen course equivalent to Basic Training Certificate. (iii) Vocational courses to bring professional efficiency among employees of the Government. Being an Apex Institute in Hindi Teaching-Training, it is duty of Sansthan to run such courses to increase the competence of Hindi learners, which will make Hindi more acceptable for state governments.

### **Establishment of Kolkata Centre**

There are three states in the Union where Hindi is not taught as a compulsory subject - West Bengal, Tamilnadu and Tripura. It is a well-known fact that modern Hindi Literature owes a lot to the city of Kolkata, where Textbooks were developed in early 19th century and Hindi Journalism took shape through Udant-Martand and Bharat Mitra. Opening a centre in Kolkata - a city of Multi- lingual, Multi-cultural community, will promote Hindi teaching and learning in a vast area where no structure has been developed since Independence to impart proper training facilities for Official language learners. The centre will cover West Bengal, Jharkhand and Tripura states where tribal population is very high. Hindi will open job opportunities for them and being a language of composite culture and emotional unity check the insurgency by bringing the people of the region in the mainstream.

### **Book Promotion on Management, Education, Environment & Social Sciences in Hindi for Higher Education**

The major obstacle in usage of Hindi in Trade, Commerce, Industry, Science & Technology comes due to its absence in Higher Education. To overcome this obstacle books of different subjects are to be prepared in Hindi and compulsorily used. The Sansthan has already submitted a project on this scheme

**PROPOSED ALLOCATION FOR XI<sup>TH</sup> PLAN (2007-2012)**

**A. EXISTING SCHEMES**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the Schemes	X <sup>th</sup> Plan Actual Expenditure		XI <sup>th</sup> Plan Proposed Allocations					Total
		BE	Actual Exp.	1 <sup>st</sup> Year 2007-08	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year 2008-09	3 <sup>rd</sup> Year 2009-10	4 <sup>th</sup> Year 2010-11	5 <sup>th</sup> Year 2011-12	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Construction of Mandal Buildings	2200.00	405.86	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	1500.00
2.	Preparation of Instructional Material (with special reference to N.E.&U.T.)		82.10	45.00	50.00	50.00	55.00	55.00	255.00
3.	Expansion of Development of Orientation and Refresher Courses		80.75	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	250.00
4.	Innovation in Language Technology and on- line Programme		58.30	40.00	45.00	50.00	55.00	60.00	250.00
5.	Propagation of Hindi Abroad		608.15	225.00	240.00	260.00	280.00	300.00	1305.00
6.	Ahmedabad Centre		03.06	50.00	40.00	40.00	55.00	60.00	245.00
7.	Bhubaneswar Centre		27.19	40.00	45.00	50.00	55.00	60.00	250.00
8.	Dimapur Centre (Nagaland)		51.38	30.00	35.00	40.00	50.00	55.00	210.00
9.	Development of Lexical Resources in Hindi		28.70	60.00	70.00	80.00	90.00	100.00	400.00
	<b>Total (A)</b>	<b>2200.00</b>	<b>1345.49</b>	<b>840.00</b>	<b>875.00</b>	<b>920.00</b>	<b>990.00</b>	<b>1040.00</b>	<b>4665.00</b>

**B. NEW INITIATIVES / SCHEMES**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the Schemes	X <sup>th</sup> Plan Actual Expenditure		XI <sup>th</sup> Plan Proposed Allocations					Total
		BE	Actual Exp.	1 <sup>st</sup> Year 2007-08	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year 2008-09	3 <sup>rd</sup> Year 2009-10	4 <sup>th</sup> Year 2010-11	5 <sup>th</sup> Year 2011-12	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Strengthening of Human Resources, Expansion of Regular Training Courses and Functional Hindi Courses, Preparation of instructional material and Course Materials for teaching of Hindi as foreign language	-	-	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	500.00
2	Establishment of Kolkata Centre	-	-	55.00	60.00	65.00	70.00	75.00	325.00
3	Development of Text books on Management, Education, Environment & Social Sciences for Higher Education	-	-	152.00	175.00	184.00	200.00	200.00	911.00
	<b>TOTAL (B)</b>			<b>307.00</b>	<b>335.00</b>	<b>349.00</b>	<b>370.00</b>	<b>375.00</b>	<b>1736.00</b>
	<b>TOTAL (A) +(B)</b>	<b>2200.00</b>	<b>1345.49</b>	<b>1147.00</b>	<b>1210.00</b>	<b>1269.00</b>	<b>1360.00</b>	<b>1415.00</b>	<b>6401.00</b>

## **CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF INDIAN LANGUAGES (CIIL), MYSORE**

The Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL) at Mysore, a subordinate office of the Ministry of Human Resource Development, was set up to help in evolving and implementing language policy of the Government of India and to coordinate the development of Indian languages by conducting research in the areas of language analysis, language pedagogy, language technology and language use in society. The Institute promotes Indian languages through comprehensive schemes.

### **EXISTING SCHEMES**

#### **Development of Indian Languages**

Seeks to develop Indian languages through research, development of human resources and the production of materials in modern Indian languages, including tribal/minor/minority languages.

#### **Regional Language Centres**

Aims at implementation of the three language formula of the Government and prepare instructional materials. The secondary school teachers deputed by States and Union Territories are trained in languages other than their mother tongue. The 7 Regional Language Centres conduct teacher-training programmes.

#### **Grant in Aid**

Financial Assistance is provided to individuals and voluntary organizations for publications in Indian languages, including tribal languages (other than Hindi, Urdu, Sindhi, Sanskrit and English).

#### **Indian Language Promotion Council**

India is a country with a multiplicity of languages each with its distinctive culture. The central as well as the State Governments have been taking necessary steps for the preservation and promotion of Indian languages. On the part of the Central Government, a sound institutional framework has already been put in place. Further, to give valuable advice and guidance to these organizations, it was felt necessary to constitute an apex level advisory committee. Consequently this Ministry has constituted Indian Languages Promotion Council for the promotion of Indian languages vide Resolution dated 21.3.2001 with the Prime Minister as Chairperson, the Minister of Human Resource Development as Deputy Chairperson and the Education Secretary as the Member Secretary with a member each from all the scheduled languages for the period of two years. The objective of the council is to advise the Government on measures to be taken, for the development, propagation and promotion of the Indian languages listed in the eighth schedule of the constitution of India. The Prime Minister has recently approved the re-constitution of the Council.



The Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore will be the secretariat servicing the council. Meetings of the Council are expected to be convened from time to time. The institute will have to incur some expenditure on TA/DA etc of the members of the council for their participation in the meetings. Therefore, sufficient funds will have to be made available to the CIIL Mysore to meet this expenditure. Therefore, the TA/DA sub-head of the Institute will be suitably augmented. **The annual expenditure on this account is expected to be Rs. 10,00,000/-**. Thus the total expenditure for the entire plan period of five years will be Rs. 50.00 lakhs. This amount will be provided to the institute in its sub-head for TA/DA along with its allocations.

## **NEW INITIATIVES / SCHEMES**

### **Central Plan Scheme for Tamil (as a Classical Language)**

The Government of India created a special category called 'Classical Languages' and declared Tamil as a classical language on 17<sup>th</sup> September 2004. The responsibility of implementing the scheme was entrusted with the Central Institute of Indian Languages, an apex institution under Languages Division of MHRD, Government of India. The Institute has taken necessary steps to implement the scheme in all its four dimensions namely, i) The Centre of Excellence for Classical Tamil, ii) Fellowships, iii) Awards and iv) Tamil Language Promotion Board.

The Centre of Excellence for Classical Tamil has been established in the premises of the Institute at Mysore and ten major projects related to ancient literature, grammar, archaeology and arts, comparative linguistic studies and translation have been initiated. More than fifty eminent scholars have been involved in different projects. Doctoral and Post Doctoral fellowships have been awarded to 15 scholars who have undertaken research in different fields related to Classical Tamil. The nominations received for different awards (one for Indian Scholar, one for Foreign Scholar, one for Non Resident Indian scholar and five for Young Scholars) are being processed. Tamil Language Promotion Board has met twice, offered its suggestions in the first meeting and reviewed the progress in the second meeting. About the activities of the scheme, a Website <http://www.ciil-classicaltamil.org> was launched and a newsletter was released on 14 July 2006.

Under this broad scheme for the development of Tamil, the following sub-schemes have already been initiated by the Ministry with the following components during the X<sup>th</sup> Plan, and the same is proposed to be continued during the XI<sup>th</sup> Plan period:

- a) Certificate of honour to the distinguished scholars of Tamil (to be awarded by the President of India).
- b) A Central Tamil Promotion Board has been constituted. Its role is to advise the Govt. of India on matters pertaining to the development of Tamil language and

coordinating the work relating to the studies in Tamil language by different institutions in the country and outside. The Board has already had two meetings so far and made many useful recommendations that are to be taken up during the XI<sup>th</sup> Plan.

c) Under the Central scheme of development of Tamil language, the Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore, has already established the following components :

- Centre of Excellence for Tamil as a Classical Language
- Initiated action on the Award of scholarships to students in non-Tamil speaking areas whose mother tongue is not Tamil language.
- Is expected to provide facilities for teaching and training of trainers of Tamil in secondary schools in non – Tamil speaking areas.
- Initiated action in creating visual documentation on Classical Tamil.
- Initiated action on creation of a Classical Tamil Online teaching portal.

These schemes are to be continued by the CIIL, Mysore, a subordinate office of Ministry of HRD, Deptt. of Sec. & Hr. Education. The need to create a Central scheme for Tamil language has originated from the decision of the Cabinet to create a new category of languages called classical languages and to declare Tamil as a classical language. The schemes for promotion of Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Urdu, Sindhi, Hindi, and English are operated through various autonomous organization and subordinate offices under the Ministry, and this is in the same lines.

The Scheme and the Centre that have already been initiated by CIIL envisages staff which would include the following professions - each to be selected for his/her experience in and concern with Classical Dravidian Studies:

- Linguists
- Literary Scholars
- Historians
- Art History specialists
- Lexicographers
- Archaeologists
- Manuscriptologists
- Documentation experts
- Publication and Public information specialists

In addition, the required number of administrative officials, librarians, computer programmers, and sufficient supporting personnel would also be employed. From time to time, professionals in other disciplines would be employed on a part-time basis – against fellowships to be offered at the Reader's level. Some of them could be:

- Programmers with certain specialties
- Landscape specialists
- Architects
- Communication specialists

- Comparative Literature scholars
- Anthropologists
- Political scientists
- Sociologists
- Translation Studies Experts
- Information Scientists
- Engineers & AI (Artificial Intelligence) personnel
- NLP (Natural Language Processing) specialists.

During the XI<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan, it is proposed to have a new building for the Scheme and in this regard an amount of Rs.15,00,00,000 will be required. Besides continuing and expanding the ten major projects already started with additional staff and resource persons, several other projects recommended by the Tamil Language Promotion Board need to be started. Keeping in view the expenditure towards these projects as well as the recurring expenditure towards fellowships, awards and financial assistance to NGOs, an amount of Rs.3052.55 lakhs has been requested.

### **National Testing Service**

This Ministry has conveyed the administrative approval to start National Testing Service (NTS) within the center of Testing and Evaluation of CIIL during the current financial year (1.7.2006). The activities under the NTS will benefit identification of the talents in language teaching at various levels. The idea of setting up of a facility such as the NTS occurred as the country has about 5 million teachers and 50 million learners, and all go through courses in the HSS and especially through Indian language & Literature, and yet do not have a proper evaluation facility. Consequent to Ministry's approval, CIIL has now finalized step to set up various Task Groups (TGs) under NTS.

### **Linguistic Data Consortium for Indian Languages (LDC-IL)**

Language data is the key ingredient in terms of research and development in the area of language technology. The issues surrounding collection, processing and annotation of the quantities of linguistic data encompasses make it necessary to involve a number of disciplines like linguistics, statistics, engineering etc. The data thus collected will be of high quality with defined standards. It is important that India creates a data consortium for sharing resources and avoids duplication of efforts, so that the entire research community is benefited. The proposed consortium, in the lines of the LDC at the University of Pennsylvania, USA (set up by the US government's NSF grant and with support from Sun Micro system) will not only create and manage large Indian languages databases, it will also provide a forum for researchers in India and other countries working on Indian languages to publish and build products for use based on such databases that would not otherwise be possible.

In this context the Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore and other like-minded institutions working on Indian Languages technology like Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, and the International Institute of Information Technology,

Hyderabad, etc., propose to set up a Linguistic Data Consortium for Indian Languages (LDC-IL) that will help the researchers and developers worldwide in the field of corpus linguistics and language technology related to Indian Languages. It will be known as 'LDC for Indian Languages' (LDC-IL), and these institutions will be known as the Lead Institutions in this initiative. There is also scope for inclusion of large private players into the lead group eventually. Some other participating institutions will include, besides different Indian Universities with major departments of Linguistics and computer science/AI, the following: ISI Calcutta; TIFR Mumbai; HP Labs India; IBM; C-DOT; C-DAC; Tata InfoTech, Other IITs; KHS; NCPUL; Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan; and TDIL (M&CIT).

SFC Proposal in this regard is being finalized. Views of various departments viz. Ministry of Finance, Planning Commission, Ministry of Information Technology, Department of Official Language etc. on the proposal have already been obtained.

The following **areas of Natural Language Processing** will be immediately benefited: (a) Speech Recognition and Synthesis, (b) Character Recognition (c) Corpora Creation in Indian Languages, and (d) Several by-products like lexicon, thesauri etc. The **proposed LDC-IL is expected to**

- Become a repository of linguistic resources in all-Indian languages in the form of text, speech and lexical corpora.
- Facilitating creation of such databases by different organizations.
- Set standards for data collection and storage of corpora for different research and development activities.
- Support development and sharing of tools for data collection and management.
- Facilitate training through workshops, seminars etc. in technical as well as process related issues.
- Create and maintain the LDC-IL web-based services that would be the primary gateway for accessing its resources.
- Design or provide help in creation of appropriate language technology for mass use.
- Provide the necessary linkages between academic institutions, individual researchers and the masses.

The services under the proposed LDC-IL will be hosted and managed by the Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore. For the Core funding, the Department of Secondary and Higher Education will create an appropriate scheme through a substantial one-time grant of about Rs. 18 crores. A differential rate of annual fee (Rs.2,000 from Individual researchers to Rs.2.00 lakhs from the software and related industry in India, and \$2,000 to \$50,000 per annum from the individuals and organizations outside India) will be charged as from the users of the services, which will flow into a corpus fund, generating revenues which would make the scheme progress towards self-sustenance in a ten year's time frame.

### **Linguistic Survey of India**

It is covered in Overview (Pages 1-3).

### **Scheme for Development of Smaller Indian Languages**

One concern shared by contemporary culture- scholars across the world is the recent increase in the pace of the disempowerment and even total disappearance from use of certain languages partly due to anthropological, sociological and economic reasons and partly due to neglect. While India, as per the 1991 Census has 22 languages in the Eighth Schedule, she also has 100 languages spoken by at least 10,000 people each and 263 languages spoken by a lesser number. Many of these languages are endangered and need urgent attention and support for their survival and growth. Studies by scholars in different disciplines have revealed the cultural and linguistic significance of these languages. Though there have been remarkable literary achievements, they are facing extinction owing to the absence of educational institutions that employ these languages, lack of text books, publishing houses, journals, and even of basic lexical tools like dictionaries and books of properly codified grammar. The speakers of these languages continue to be socially and economically underprivileged. Hence it is urgently necessary that these languages receive the immediate attention of the Government. It is proposed to introduce a new Scheme for the Development and Promotion of smaller languages, which will guide and supervise the promotional activities in these languages like documentation and archiving of oral traditions, standardization and designation of scripts, preparation of lexical tools, grammars, text books, encyclopedias etc, support to periodicals, teacher training programmes and surveys.will be administered by CIIL.

This has been covered in Overview (pages 3-4).

### **Construction activities at CIIL Mysore and its Centres at Bhubneshwar, Patiala and Lucknow**

For extension of Library wing and modernization of CIIL Lift and repair of CIIL main building and renovation and repair of SRLC Hostel Building, Construction of Office/hostel building and boundary wall/lift etc at ERLC Bhubneswar, Construction of Office, quarters and for modernization of Patiala Centre hostel and for construction of boundary wall, office and hostel building at Lucknow Centre. A sum of Rs.16.35 lakhs have been proposed under the Capital Budget during the XI<sup>th</sup> Five year Plan.

### **Setting up of a Central Institute of Classical Tamil at Chennai**

A proposal from Chief Minister, Tamil Nadu for setting up of a Central Institute of Classical Tamil at Chennai has been agreed by HRM and it was desired that this be included in the Eleventh Five Year Plan proposals. A Committee has been constituted to come up with a detailed proposal for establishing a Central Institute of Classical Tamil.

**PROPOSED ALLOCATION FOR XI<sup>TH</sup> PLAN (2007-2012)**

**A. EXISTING SCHEMES**

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the Schemes	X <sup>th</sup> Plan Actual Expenditure		XI <sup>th</sup> Plan Proposed Allocations					Total
		BE	Actual Exp.	1 <sup>st</sup> Year 2007-08	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year 2008-09	3 <sup>rd</sup> Year 2009-10	4 <sup>th</sup> Year 2010-11	5 <sup>th</sup> Year 2011-12	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	CIIL & RLCs	4112.00	2793.31	739.00	828.00	928.00	1054.00	1194.00	4743.00
2.	GIA		330.47	150.00	160.00	175.00	175.00	175.00	835.00
3.	GIA (Tamil)		103.14	200.00	210.00	215.00	220.00	225.00	1070.00
4.	Indian Language Promotion Council		3.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00
	<b>TOTAL (A)</b>	<b>4112.00</b>	<b>3229.92</b>	<b>1099.00</b>	<b>1208.00</b>	<b>1328.00</b>	<b>1459.00</b>	<b>1604.00</b>	<b>6698.00</b>

**B. NEW INITIATIVES/SCHEMES**

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the Schemes		X <sup>th</sup> Plan Actual Expenditure		XI <sup>th</sup> Plan Proposed Allocations					Total
			BE	Actual Exp.	1 <sup>st</sup> Year 2007-08	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year 2008-09	3 <sup>rd</sup> Year 2009-10	4 <sup>th</sup> Year 2010-11	5 <sup>th</sup> Year 2011-12	
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Central Plan Scheme for Development of Tamil	Recurring	-	-	500	550	605	665.5	732.05	3052.55
		Non-Recurring	-	-	500	500	500	0	0	1500
2.	National Testing Service (NTS)		-	-	800	850	950	1050	1150	4800
3.	Linguistic Data Consortium in Indian Languages (LDC-IL)		-	-	249.24	268.26	288.70	310.75	334.54	1451.49
4.	Linguistic Survey of India		-	-	3233	3267	6500	7165	7881	28046
5.	Scheme of Development of smaller languages		-	-	1008.00	1008.00	1008.00	1008.00	1008.00	5040.00
6.	Construction work at CIIL Mysore & its centers at Bhubneshwar, Patiala & Lucknow.				803.93	207.77	207.77	207.76	207.76	1635.00
	<b>TOTAL (B)</b>		-	-	<b>7094.17</b>	<b>6651.03</b>	<b>10059.47</b>	<b>10407.01</b>	<b>11313.36</b>	<b>45525.04</b>
	<b>GRAND TOTAL (A+B)</b>		<b>4112.00</b>	<b>3229.92</b>	<b>8193.17</b>	<b>7859.03</b>	<b>11387.47</b>	<b>11866.01</b>	<b>12917.36</b>	<b>52223.04</b>

## **NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR PROMOTION OF URDU LANGUAGE (NCPUL)**

NCPUL is an important autonomous organization of the Ministry of HRD devoted to mainstreaming of Urdu language and education. As an effective implementation mechanism, NCPUL, during its first five years successfully achieved the targets set for it and its programmes reached the larger segments of Urdu speaking community throughout the country and its activities became very visible.

The NCPUL started its operations in 1996-97 with a meager allocation of Rs. 84.00 lakhs, which has steeply increased to Rs.1400.00 lakhs in 2006-2007. This is indicative of the purposeful work done by NCPUL. During the X<sup>th</sup> Plan an amount of Rs.6018.00 lakhs is likely to be incurred on approved schemes.

### **CONTINUING SCHEMES**

#### **Establishment and Office Expenses**

During X<sup>th</sup> Plan, the expenditure on this account is approximately Rs.675.00 lakhs. This includes office expenses, other charges and capital expenditure. The expenditure on these accounts will have to be imperatively continued during the XI<sup>th</sup> Plan also. Now, it is proposed to create the following posts which are essential to run the academic and administrative operations of the organization in an effective manner in view of the fast expanding activities.

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Name of the Post</b>	<b>No. of Posts</b>	<b>Scale of Pay</b>
1	Assistant Director	Two	8000-250-12000
2	Research Officer	One	6500-10500
3	Research Assistant	Two	5500-9000
4	Office Superintendent	One	5000-8000
5	UDC	One	4000-6000
6	LDC	Two	3050-4950
7	Group 'D' (Peon)	One	2250-3200
8	Chowkidar	One	2550-3200
9	Safaiwala/Farash	One	2550-3200

The total expenditure on the new posts will be Rs 68/- lakhs for the XI<sup>th</sup> Plan period. There will be normal increase in the expenditure of the existing post and other related needs including arrears on enhancement of pay by 6<sup>th</sup> Pay Commission recently announced by Govt. of India.

## **Technical Education**

In order to take action for making available in Urdu language, the knowledge of scientific and technological development as well as knowledge of ideas evolved in the modern context, Council has started the programme of technical education.

### **Computer Applications and Multilingual DTP Centres –**

Transfer of information technology to language and making Urdu speaking boys and girls part of employable technological work force of India. The Council establishes Computer Application and Multilingual DTP Centres (CAM DTP) across the country.

During the year, 10 new Computer Applications and Multilingual DTP Centres have been established raising the total number of Computer Centres to 184. In all 29913 students including 12970 girls have been awarded Diploma under this Scheme. 7404 students 3568 in July and 3836 in October sessions have been admitted to pursue this course. As per information received from all Centres, a sizeable number of students have got employment locally in private sector and educational institutions.

It is proposed to expand the scheme during the XI<sup>th</sup> Plan by setting upto 50 new such centres each year

### **Calligraphy and Graphic Design Training Centres –**

To preserve and promote traditional calligraphy, a rich heritage of India and dovetailing it with the modern graphic design so as employment and entrepreneurship is created, the Council sets up Calligraphy & Graphic Design Centres.

Council launched a two years course “**Diploma in Calligraphy and Graphic Design**” in 2001-02. This course was deliberated upon in a high level meeting comprising of expert from the field and rested with new inputs in 15 Centres across the country. The new orientation will enable the students of these centres to become qualified designers, visualisers and professionals who could compete with the product of other similar institutes and match the market demand, and also create entrepreneurship. With these steps a new dimension has been given to the preservation of the art of calligraphy and new avenues of professional employment and entrepreneurship created. 375 students have been enrolled in these Centres.

It is proposed to expand the scheme during the XI<sup>th</sup> Plan by setting up 25 new such centres each year



### **Grant-in-Aid**

NCPUL provides financial assistance to various NGOs towards select activities for promotion of Urdu.

### **Support to organizations for select Urdu promotion activities**

In order to promote Urdu language in various parts of the country NCPUL provided financial assistance to voluntary and other Organizations to hold seminars/academic conferences. About 21 academically active Organizations are provided grant to hold meaningful seminars and to carry out projects

It is proposed to expand the scheme during the XI<sup>th</sup> Plan setting 50 new such centres each years

### **Bulk purchase of Urdu Books**

To encourage writing of valuable books by bonafide Authors/Editors/Translators etc. of Urdu language, Council purchases books directly from them. Under this programme grant is released on account of bulk purchase of Urdu about 190 authors. 200 titles of Urdu and Arabic/Persian are distributed among 600 libraries in 19 States.

It is proposed to expand the scheme during the XI<sup>th</sup> Plan.

### **Publication of Manuscripts**

NCPUL provides financial assistance to individuals and NGOs upto the extent of 75% for printing of manuscripts in Urdu after due evaluation by experts. Financial assistance is provided to the authors for publication about 21 manuscripts.

It is proposed to expand the scheme during the XI<sup>th</sup> Plan

### **Urdu Press Promotion**

NCPUL provides financial assistance to small and medium Urdu newspapers for availing Urdu service of the United News of India.

Grant is released to UNI towards subsidy to small and medium level Urdu dailies, which are linked to UNI Urdu News Service. 51 newspapers have been connected to UNI Urdu News Service during the financial year.

It is proposed to continue the scheme during the XI<sup>th</sup> Plan.

## **Publications**

NCPUL is the principal Urdu publication house under the Government of India. The publications of NCPUL have been rated very high in the academic circles.

The focus of publication programme remains on production of quality children literature and textbooks for Urdu medium schools. The most important activity under publication is making available authentic texts produced during last 300 years of evolution of Urdu poetry and prose.

The Council in pursuance of the objective “to take action for making available in Urdu language, the Knowledge of scientific and technological development as well as knowledge of ideas evolved in the modern context” has embarked upon production of books on all walks of knowledge with emphasis on Science, Under the publication programme of the Council, 49 new titles have been added and 41 publications reprinted.

Production of children literature is being done in collaboration with CBT and Council has 261 books on Children Literature to its credit.

It is proposed to expand the scheme during the XI<sup>th</sup> Plan

## **Book Promotion**

NCPUL promotes Urdu books through Sales and Exhibitions across the country. After the grand success of six Kul Hind Kitab Melas at Delhi (two), Mumbai (two), Srinagar and Hyderabad, Council organized 7<sup>th</sup> Kul Hind Urdu Kitab Mela at Lucknow from 19<sup>th</sup> to 27<sup>th</sup> December, 2005. In this Kitab Mela about 42 Urdu publishers and Book Sellers from different states including Urdu Academies participated. Book fair generated awareness about competitive marketing of quality, production of books, requirement of the readers and publishers responsibilities. These Book Fairs have also strengthened all India networks of Urdu publishers and booksellers. NCPUL has also participated in 8 Book Fairs organized by NBT and other organizations. Council books worth of Rs.60.81 lakhs were sold in these exhibitions.

It is proposed to expand the scheme during the XI<sup>th</sup> Plan

## **Periodicals**

Four issues of quarterly research journal “Fikr-o-Tehqeeq” a prestigious research journal have been published.

Twelve issues of news and views magazine “Urdu Duniya” have been brought out during the period on time. This prestigious monthly has emerged as an important periodical of news and views. The magazine has been rated as highly informative in all the circles among Urdu reading public.

It is proposed to continue the scheme during the XI<sup>th</sup> Plan.

## **ACADEMIC PROJECTS/COLLABORATIONS**

### **Coordination with State Urdu Academies**

One of the important objectives set for this Council is to coordinate with the activities of State Urdu Academies. NCPUL has been collaborating in many areas on regular basis with the State Urdu Academies across the country towards promotion of Urdu. There are 15 Urdu academies run under the various States Government. NCPUL proposes to continue collaboration with Government Academies.

### **Seminar, Symposia and Workshop**

NCPUL has organized two major National seminars/Conferences over the period. One on "Contribution of Premchand and his contemporaries to Urdu literature" from 31<sup>st</sup> July 2005 to 2<sup>nd</sup> August 2005 in collaboration with Jadeed Markaz (Weekly) organized at Lucknow and other on "New Strategies for Promotion of Urdu" from 19<sup>th</sup> Feb, 2006 to 21<sup>st</sup> Feb, 2006, at Millat College Darbhanga, ( Bihar). In the first, the leading experts on Premchand, eminent scholars, critics and research scholars were invited. They attended the seminar and made their thought provoking presentations. On this occasion the complete works of Munshi Premchand published in 24 volumes by the Council were released.

Symposium brought into focus the contribution of Premchand in bringing Urdu language nearer to the Indian roots and his vision about the composite culture of India enriched by Urdu.

On the occasion of other Conference 18 vocational Books were released by the distinguished guests including Shri Laloo Prasad and Shri Mohammad Ali Ashraf Fatmi, Hon'ble Minister in the Union Cabinet. The scholars from the state as well as from other parts of country presented scholarly papers and enriched the deliberations of seminar.

In order to promote Urdu language in various parts of the country NCPUL provided financial assistance to voluntary and other Organizations to hold seminars /academic conferences. NCPUL released a Grant to 21 such academically active Organizations to hold meaningful seminars and to carry out projects including major seminars organized by NCPUL.

It is proposed to expand the scheme during the XI<sup>th</sup> Plan.

### **Diploma in Urdu through Distance Education on Existing Level**

To fulfill the requirement of a large number of learners across the country and popularize Urdu language and its script across the country the Council has launched a one-year Diploma in Urdu course through Hindi and English mediums. This course has received an overwhelming response throughout the country. NCPUL provides Diploma through study centres and individual learners. At present Council established 151 Urdu Study Centres to run this course all over the country. In all 32564 learners gained the benefit of this course, which includes 18872 male and 13692 female.

It is proposed to expand the schemes by setting 50 new centres each year.

### **Promotional Activities / Projects (Arabic/Persian)**

The role of classical language like Persian and Arabic in preserving the cultural heritage, maintaining social harmony and national unity need not be over emphasized. Maktabas and Madrasas play a useful role in imparting general and elementary education to their students. Arabic and Persian is legacy of our culture and these twin languages have contributed to the enrichment of Indian composite culture.

### **Diploma in Functional Arabic**

A two-year Diploma course in Functional Arabic was launched by the Council from April 2002 for those learners who have a little knowledge of spoken or written Arabic language. In the year 2005-2007 and 2006-2008 sessions respectively 7833 and 6135 students from the different reputed Madrasas across the country were registered for this course. This Council has established 189 Arabic Study Centres to run this course all over the country. At present 13968 students are pursuing the course.

It is proposed to expand the schemes by setting 25 new centres each year

### **Grant to NGOs**

Under this programme Grant is released on account of bulk purchase of Arabic/Persian books, select promotional activities, Seminars and Conference etc. About 11 NGOs benefited the scheme.

It is proposed to expand the schemes each year.

### **Construction of Office Building**

The Government has approved the project cost of office building of NCPUL to the tune of Rs.369.00 lakhs in favour of EdCIL with instructions to complete the project by 2008. The tender work has been completed and work may commence from August, 2007. Out of budget allocation for the year 2006-2007, Rs.100.00 lakhs is being released and remaining Rs.269.00 lakhs will be released out of budget allocation of 2007-2008, which is falling in the XI<sup>th</sup> Plan.

## **NEW INITIATIVES / SCHEMES**

### **Teaching of Urdu Language through online programme**

This programme is being prepared in collaboration with CIIL, Mysore, Attempt is being made to launch the “Urdu Online Programme” by the end of 2007 through which learner may learn Urdu by Computer. lakhs is envisaged in XI<sup>th</sup> year plan.

### **Advance Diploma Course in Urdu Language**

This one-year course will be focused on advance level knowledge of Urdu language and literature. This course will also include some professional aspects i.e. Law, Journalism, Media etc. Distance Education Committee in its meeting held on 30.06.2004 suggested that Advance Diploma Course in Urdu will be launched for those learners who have completed the one year Diploma Course in Urdu Language and wants to join the advance level course for their professional requirements. Attempt is being made to start this course from 2008-09 sessions.

The expenditure required to prepare the course material and conduct the course is as follows in next XI<sup>th</sup> plan.

### **Certificate in Modern Arabic**

A two-year ‘**Diploma in Functional Arabic**’ course was launched by the Council from April, 2002 on distance mode for those learners who have little knowledge of spoken or written Arabic language. The course has been appreciated in educational circles and particularly among students of Madrasas. Since then, there has been growing demand for launching a Certificate level Arabic Course also for beginners who are not exposed to the language particularly spoken or written Arabic.

The NCPUL has prepared the courseware for one-year certificate level course on distance mode and plans to launch from April, 2007 – 08. It is proposed to launch the course by setting up 150 Arabic Study Centres and 25 new centres in each coming year and expenditure of Rs.400.00 lakhs is envisaged in XI<sup>th</sup> year plan both for launching and continuing the scheme in subsequent years.

## PROPOSED ALLOCATION FOR XI<sup>TH</sup> PLAN (2007-2012)

### A. EXISTING SCHEMES

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the Schemes	X <sup>th</sup> Plan Actual Expenditure		XI <sup>th</sup> Plan Proposed Allocations					Total
		BE	Actual Exp.	1 <sup>st</sup> Year 2007-08	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year 2008-09	3 <sup>rd</sup> Year 2009-10	4 <sup>th</sup> Year 2010-11	5 <sup>th</sup> Year 2011-12	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Establishment of Office Expenses		686.00	183.00	185.00	187.00	208.00	197.00	960.00
2.	<u>Technical Education</u> a) Computer Applications and Multilingual DTP Centres b) Calligraphy and Graphic Design Training Centres		3699.00	1144.00	1469.00	1794.00	2119.00	2444.00	8970.00
			180.00	9.00	13.00	17.00	21.00	25.00	85.00
3.	<u>Grant-in-Aid</u> a) Support to Organisations for select Urdu promotion activities b) Bulk Purchase of Urdu Books c) Publication of Manuscripts d) Urdu Press Promotion		104.00	10.00	12.00	14.00	16.00	18.00	70.00
			49.00	11.00	12.00	14.00	16.00	17.00	70.00
			62.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	40.00
			117.00	24.00	25.00	26.00	27.00	28.00	130.00
4.	Publications		358.00	54.00	60.00	65.00	67.00	70.00	316.00
5.	Book Promotion	5550.00	159.00	30.00	33.00	36.00	39.00	40.00	178.00
6.	Periodicals		100.00	26.00	28.00	30.00	31.00	33.00	148.00
7.	<u>Academic Projects/Collaborations</u> a) Coordination with State Urdu Academies b) Seminar, Symposia and Workshop		57.00	6.00	8.00	9.00	11.00	12.00	46.00
			79.00	26.00	28.00	30.00	32.00	34.00	150.00
8.	Diploma in Urdu through Distance Education on Existing level		250.00	68.00	87.00	106.00	125.00	144.00	530.00
9.	Diploma in Functional Arabic		239.00	88.00	98.00	108.00	118.00	128.00	540.00
10.	Grant to NGOs		2.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	20.00
11.	Construction of Office Building		100.00	269.00	0	0	0	0	269.00
	<b>TOTAL (A)</b>	<b>5550.00</b>	<b>6241.00</b>	<b>1956.00</b>	<b>2068.00</b>	<b>2448.00</b>	<b>2844.00</b>	<b>3206.00</b>	<b>12522.00</b>

**B. NEW INITIATIVES / SCHEMES**

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the Schemes	X <sup>th</sup> Plan Actual Expenditure		XI <sup>th</sup> Plan Proposed Allocations					Total
		BE	Actual Exp.	1 <sup>st</sup> Year 2007-08	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year 2008-09	3 <sup>rd</sup> Year 2009-10	4 <sup>th</sup> Year 2010-11	5 <sup>th</sup> Year 2011-12	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Teaching of Urdu Language through on-line programmes	-	-	13.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	25.00
2.	Advance Diploma Course in Urdu Language	-	-	30.00	40.00	50.00	60.00	70.00	250.00
3.	Certificate in Modern Arabic	-	-	30.00	35.00	40.00	45.00	50.00	200.00
	<b>TOTAL (B)</b>	-	-	<b>73.00</b>	<b>78.00</b>	<b>93.00</b>	<b>108.00</b>	<b>123.00</b>	<b>475.00</b>
	<b>GRAND TOTAL (A+B)</b>	<b>5550.00</b>		<b>2029.00</b>	<b>2146.00</b>	<b>2541.00</b>	<b>2952.00</b>	<b>3329.00</b>	<b>12997.00</b>

## **NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR PROMOTION OF SINDHI LANGUAGE (NCPSL)**

The NCPSL, an autonomous body, was established in 1994, with its Headquarters at New Delhi. It has the following objectives:

1. To promote, develop and propagate Sindhi as a Language;
2. To make available in the Sindhi language, modern Scientific & Technical Terminology as well as other significant items of modern thought;
3. To advise the Government of India on issues connected with the Sindhi language and Sindhi related education.

NCPSL implements the following schemes:

**Awards to Sindhi Writers:-** Award of Prizes to Sindhi Writers for Literary Books, Five awards of Rs.20,000/- each are given to Sindhi writers, Sahityakar Samman Award Rs.50,000/- and Sahitya Rachna Samman Award Rs.50,000/- are given under this category.

**Bulk Purchase of Books:-** Bulk Purchase of Sindhi Books/Magazines/Audio-Video Cassettes related to Sindhi, published/produced during the concerned financial year for free distribution to Educational Institutions/Schools/Colleges/Public Libraries etc.;

**Financial Assistance to VOs:-** Giving financial assistance to Voluntary Organisations for selected promotional activities relating to the Sindhi Language;

**Financial Assistance for Publication :-** Financial Assistance is also given for publication and purchase of books in Sindhi Language; and

**Conducting Sindhi Language Learning Classes:** For development of Sindhi, the Council is conducting Sindhi language learning classes in different parts of the country in association of 27 Sindhi NGO's, Educational Institutions, Social Organisations, Panchayats, and State Academies etc.



**PROPOSED ALLOCATION FOR XI<sup>TH</sup> PLAN (2007-2012)**

**EXISTING SCHEMES**

(Rs in Lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the Schemes	X <sup>th</sup> Plan Actual Expenditure		XI <sup>th</sup> Plan Proposed Allocations					Total
		BE	Actual Exp.	1 <sup>st</sup> Year 2007-08	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year 2008-09	3 <sup>rd</sup> Year 2009-10	4 <sup>th</sup> Year 2010-11	5 <sup>th</sup> Year 2011-12	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Bulk purchase of Sindhi Book/Magazine/audio-video cassettes/CDs/ VCDs for free distribution to Educatuional Institutions/Schools/Coll eges & Public Libraries.		14.80	40.00	15.87	15.87	15.88	15.88	103.50
2	Awards to Sindhi Writers for Literary Books.Two new Schemes for award of prizes are to be materialized (1) Sahitya Samman to a writer for his/her outstanding lifetime contribution to Sindhi Literature(ii) Sahitya rachna Samman to a writer for his/her literary work in the Sindhi lantuage on subjects like Art, Culture,Education,Socia l Sciences etc.	350.00	30.75	10.00	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	35.00
3	Financial Assistance to Vos for Selected Promotional Activities relating to Sindhi Language.		37.00	15.00	5.12	5.12	5.13	5.13	35.50
4	Financial Assistance for Publication of Sindhi Books/Manuscripts etc.		35.91	15.00	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	45.00
5	Sindhi Language Learning Classes on all over India basis		40.00	20.00	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	50.00
	<b>TOTAL (A)</b>	<b>350.00</b>	<b>158.46</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>42.25</b>	<b>42.25</b>	<b>42.25</b>	<b>42.25</b>	<b>269.00</b>

## **CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF ENGLISH & FOREIGN LANGUAGES (CIEFL), HYDERABAD**

As a result of the globalization process, there has been an unprecedented interaction between the people of different nations, languages and cultures. English is being used as the best available communicative skill in this process. Its relevance therefore is daily on the increase. More and more State Governments now resort to the introduction of English at the primary level itself. This places a burden on the States to provide properly trained English teachers so that their level of competence is suitably improved.

The Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments in this direction by implementing certain schemes through the Central Institute of English & Foreign Languages (CIEFL), Hyderabad which is a deemed university fully funded by the University Grants Commission.

### **CONTINUING SCHEME**

#### **Scheme of Financial Assistance to English Teaching Institutes and District Centres for English**

The main objective of the scheme is to bring about specific improvements in the standards of teaching of English in the country at the school level by training teachers, employing both face-to-face teaching and distance education. 36 District Centres are functioning now in various states. There is greater demand from the State Governments to set up new District Centres in their States, particularly, from the North East.

#### **Scheme of Financial Assistance to the English Language Teaching Institutions ELTIs/RIEs for Raising the Standard of English Language Teaching in India**

The Government of India launched the English Language Teaching Institutions support scheme in the 7<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan. Its aim was to strengthen the English Language Teaching Institutions and Regional Institutes of English, which impart in-service training to English teachers. Under this Scheme, assistance is provided to ELTIs and RIEs for the augmentation of staff, the payment of stipends in in-service training programmes, need-based research, the development of teaching materials, support for special programmes for tribal and rural areas, the production of instructional materials, seminars, workshops, etc. There are 14 ELTIs and 2 RIEs in the country.

The ELTIs are permanent establishments under the administrative control of the State Governments. The Government of India provides matching grants for faculty and infrastructural support. In the coming years, the ELTIs will be called upon to train more

teachers in view of the introduction of English-language teaching at the primary level in most of the States. Besides, many state governments are expected to either establish more ELTIs or upgrade the existing ones to the level of RIEs.

### **Financial Assistance to Voluntary Organizations and Individuals for Selected Promotional Activities for the Promotion of English Language Including Publication and Purchase**

This scheme is implemented by the Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages on behalf of the Government. The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to individual authors and voluntary organizations for the publication of manuscripts in English. The scheme also provides for the bulk purchase of writings in English. The activities covered by the scheme include organizing English classes, conferences, short-term studies, publication of books, etc. etc. The scheme provides succor to Indian English writers in publishing their manuscripts and also makes available good books in English to libraries and universities in various parts of the country

## **NEW INITIATIVES / SCHEMES**

### **Survey of Primary Level English Classrooms across the Country**

Most Indian states have introduced English from the Primary level in schools and the Primary teachers in schools have little professional competence and their proficiency in English also is quite weak. The existing professional training programmes like D.Ed. and training programmes conducted under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and attempts done by the SCERTs / ELTIs / SIEs to impart training to teachers and to develop the English teaching skills of the teachers is not enough as the number of primary teachers is too large to be handled by these agencies.

The Ministry runs two major schemes through CIEFL i.e., ELTI Support Scheme and District Centre Scheme for training Secondary School Teachers of English. It is proposed to introduce this programme through the DC Scheme. Training Programmes for Primary teachers cannot be carried out in the mode of traditional training courses. The cascade model followed in the DC Scheme has been found useful to reach out to thousands of teachers.

### **Development of Resource Centres for Primary Teachers and Production of Materials for their Training**

The purpose of the scheme is to develop a Resource Centre at the District level for the training of primary teachers and to develop materials for teacher training through face to face mode and distance mode and to create resources for the improvement of the Primary teacher's proficiency in English. The Scheme will be implemented in a phased manner.

### **National English Testing Service**

It is proposed that National English Testing Service (NELTS) of CIEFL should undertake a project to standardize the assessment of English language proficiency for specific academic and occupational purposes in India and to set up a database on the Englishes in India.

**PROPOSED ALLOCATION FOR XI<sup>TH</sup> PLAN (2007-2012)**

**A. EXISTING SCHEMES**

(Rs.in Lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the Schemes	X <sup>th</sup> Plan Actual Expenditure		XI <sup>th</sup> Plan Proposed Allocations					Total
		BE	Actual Exp.	1 <sup>st</sup> Year 2007-08	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year 2008-09	3 <sup>rd</sup> Year 2009-10	4 <sup>th</sup> Year 2010-11	5 <sup>th</sup> Year 2011-12	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	<b>CIEFL SCHEMES</b>								
i)	District Centre Scheme	1480.00	1269.21	950.00	1100.00	1200.00	1050.00	1000.00	5300.00
ii)	ELTI Support Scheme		406.30	200.00	200.00	250.00	250.00	300.00	1200.00
iii)	Publication and purchase of Books in English		0.73	0.50	0.60	0.70	0.80	0.90	3.50
	<b>TOTAL (A)</b>	<b>1480.00</b>	<b>1676.24</b>	1150.50	1300.60	1450.70	1300.80	1300.90	6503.50

**B. NEW SCHEMES**

S. No.	Name of the Schemes	X <sup>th</sup> Plan Actual Expenditure		XI <sup>th</sup> Plan Proposed Allocations					Total
		BE	Actual Exp.	1 <sup>st</sup> Year 2007-08	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year 2008-09	3 <sup>rd</sup> Year 2009-10	4 <sup>th</sup> Year 2010-11	5 <sup>th</sup> Year 2011-12	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Primary Teachers Training in DCs	-	-	100.00	200.00	300.00	400.00	500.00	1500.00
2.	Training of Primary Teachers in ELTIs and setting up of New ELTIs	-	-	100.00	40.00	50.00	50.00	60.00	300.00
3.	Setting up of English Language Teaching Centres at Different universities.	-	-	421.00	421.00	421.00	421.00	421.00	2105.00
4.	National English Testing Service	-	-	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	100.00
	<b>TOTAL (B)</b>	-	-	641.00	681.00	791.00	891.00	1001.00	4005.00
	<b>GRAND TOTAL (A+B)</b>	<b>1480.00</b>	<b>1676.24</b>	1791.50	1981.60	2241.70	2191.80	2301.90	10508.50

## **APPOINTMENT OF LANGUAGE TEACHERS**

This Department implements the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of financial assistance for appointment of Language Teachers, which has following three components:

### **Appointment of Hindi Teachers in non-Hindi speaking States/Union Territories**

In pursuance of the provisions contained in Article 351 of the Constitution of India the Central Government had introduced in the Second Five year Plan the Scheme of (a) appointment of Hindi Teachers & (b) opening/strengthening of Hindi teachers training college in non-Hindi speaking State/UTs with a view to assist these States for implementing effectively the three language formula. Under this scheme 100 percent financial assistance is provided to various State Government on approved funding pattern for appointment to new posts of Hindi teachers for a Plan period, in upper primary, middle, High school and Higher secondary schools and opening/strengthening of Hindi teachers training colleges for training of the untrained Hindi teachers available in the States/Union Territories.

### **Appointment of language teachers (Urdu)**

The objective of the Scheme is to provide financial support to the State /Union Territories, for appointing Urdu teachers and payment of honorarium to the existing teachers teaching Urdu language, with a view to promote Urdu. Under the scheme 100% financial assistance is provided for a period of five years irrespective of the Plan period towards payment of salary to teachers recruited and also a sum of Rs.500 p.m. is paid as honorarium to existing teachers teaching Urdu language. The scheme is being implemented in the blocks/districts having concentration of educationally backward minorities as identified by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

### **Appointment of Teachers of Modern Indian Languages**

The objective of the scheme are to effectively help in the implementation of the three language formula whereby assistance is provided to Hindi speaking States and Union Territories to develop manpower for teaching the Modern Indian Language (MIL) preferably a South Indian Language (SIL) as a third language in schools. Under the scheme 100 percent financial assistance is provided to the States for paying the salaries and allowances to teachers appointed for teaching MIL. During the year no financial assistance could be given as no proposals have been received from the States.



## **CENTRAL PLAN SCHEME OF DEVELOPMENT OF SANSKRIT EDUCATION**

The Central Plan Scheme for the Development of Sanskrit Education is a continuing Plan Scheme. Under this Scheme, 100% assistance is given to State Governments/UTs every year for implementing the following five programmes under this umbrella scheme -

- i) Financial assistance to eminent Sanskrit Pandits in indigent circumstances;
- ii) Award of scholarship to the students of High/Higher Secondary Schools studying Sanskrit;
- iii) Providing facilities for teaching of Sanskrit in Secondary Schools;
- iv) Modernisation of Sanskrit Pathshalas;
- v) Promotion of Sanskrit – proposals received from State Government;
- vi) Central grant to Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan/Deemed Universities/CBSE/NCERT/SCERT etc.

In order to give more thrust to the development of Sanskrit and to create more interest in the public, **the Schemes has since been implemented in the following manner:-**

### **Financial assistance to eminent Sanskrit Pandits in indigent circumstances**

The amount of grant sanctioned to the beneficiary was Rs. 10,000/- per annum minus whatever income he got from other sources. The scheme provided that after the death of the recipient, his dependents will continue to draw his allowance. The widow of the recipient will continue to get grant until her death. The actual amount being received by the beneficiary under the scheme was a meager amount because out of the total grant of Rs.10,000/- per annum, whatever income he earns from other sources is deducted.

Therefore, the beneficiary almost lives below the poverty line. In the circumstance, it is proposed that this **amount has been enhanced from the present amount of Rs. 10,000/- p.a. to Rs. 24,000/- per annum. No deduction on account of any other income is now made from this grant. The disbursement is also proposed to be made through the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan.** Similarly, proposals can now also be received through the Sansthan as well as from the State Government.



### **Award of scholarship to the students of High/Higher Secondary Schools studying Sanskrit**

Under the scheme, scholarships was being given for the students of Class IX & X and Class XI & XII at the rate of **Rs. 100/- and Rs. 125/- per month** respectively through the State Governments. In the present circumstances, even after operation of the scheme for over several years, the amount of scholarship was found inadequate to attract students to continue to study Sanskrit. In order to make it more attractive, the amount of **scholarship has been enhanced to Rs. 250/- and Rs. 300/- per month** for the students of **Class IX & X and Class XI & XII** respectively. The schools falling under CBSE can also apply for the scholarship through CBSE. Similarly the Central Schools (KVS and NVS) are now also be eligible under the scheme. The grants will be released directly to Board/ State Government for disbursement.

In order to be eligible for the Sanskrit Scholarship, Students must have a minimum of 60% marks in aggregate in Class VIII and Class X respectively and must opt Sanskrit for as a subject in the next Class. The other criteria specified in the scheme, including selection on the basis of the **highest marks** obtained in **Sanskrit will, continue to operate.**

### **Providing facilities for teaching of Sanskrit in Secondary Schools / Higher Secondary Schools**

Under this scheme, State Governments are provided 100% assistance towards the salary of one Sanskrit teacher per school to be appointed in such High/Higher Secondary Schools where the State Governments are not in a position to provide facilities to teach Sanskrit. Such an appointment may be for a period of five years or the remaining period of the plan at a time. The proposal should be submitted to the Government of India through the State Governments. At present the scheme is open only to the State Government Schools. It is proposed to apply the scheme to all C.B.S.E. schools where 100% financial assistance will be provided for one Sanskrit teacher for Classes IX to XII such proposals must be routed through C.B.S.E.

### **Modernization of Sanskrit Pathshalas**

Under the scheme, 100% grant is provided through State Governments/UTs for providing facilities for teaching modern subjects like Mathematics, English, Social Studies etc. in Pathshalas to make the traditional study of Sanskrit more purposeful and to bring about fusion between traditional and modern Sanskrit. Grants are given to each Pathshala to appoint **three teachers for this purpose.**

In order to modernize the teaching of Sanskrit in Pathshalas, it is proposed that computer and computer expertise may also be provided to the traditional Pathshalas as an additional impetus towards modernization, one extra teacher for computer education is provided on honorarium @ Rs. 3,000/- pm basis by the Central Government. Two computers in each Pathshala, with a lump sum of Rs. 10,000/- as a one time grant for installation, will also be provided. The scheme will cover 100% financial assistance for the purchase of two computers and books for teaching Sanskrit. Also Rs.5,000/- per annum as maintenance, a grant needs also to be provided to each pathshala. Most of the Sanskrit Pathshalas are being run in old buildings. In the past, a number of proposals have been received in this Department from Pathshalas for financial assistance for the renovation/construction of building. It is proposed that financial assistance is granted to those Pathshalas over 10 years old for infrastructural development to the extent of 90% of their total cost of construction/repair work subject to a maximum of Rs. 15/- lakhs. In exceptional cases, grants can go up to Rs. 30/- lakhs for institutions of repute if recommended by GIAC. Financial assistance may also be granted to the extent of Rs. 5/- lakhs for additional classrooms/up-gradation/improvement of the Pathshala only once in a plan period. The disbursement of grants and the receipts of proposals may be through the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan or through the State Governments. The concerned Pathshala will have to opt for the mode of disbursement.

### **Promotion of Sanskrit – proposal received from State Government**

Under the scheme, 100% assistance is given to State Governments/UTs for conducting Vidwat Sabhas, holding of evening classes, etc. In the scheme, there is a provision that proposals for Research Projects in Sanskrit received from NGOs (Registered Bodies) that have at least 10 years of continuous work in the field of Sanskrit development will also be covered under the scheme provided that they are duly recommended by the State Government. The autonomous bodies under various Departments/Ministries of the Government of India may also apply directly under this scheme.

It has been decided to reduce the requirement of an expertise of **10 years to 3 years**. This will help the newer organizations, particularly those who are trying to promote IT in Sanskrit, to avail of the grant. Since the entire subject itself is new, it is also proposed that the GIAC itself be given the power to relax even this three-year requirement in exceptional cases.

Proposals of NGO's working in the field of promoting Sanskrit education can be recommended by the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan in addition to the State Governments. In all such cases, proposals will be referred to State Govt. for comments. In case comments are received, it will be taken into consideration, but in case no comments come within 3 months, GIAC will apply its mind to finalize the case. In case of NGOs / Organizations which have been doing notable work in the field of propagating Sanskrit education, GIAC may be empowered to relax the upper limit of Financial assistance under the scheme, Rs.20.00 lakhs at present, to a maximum of Rs. 30.00 lakhs.

**Central Grant to Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan / Deemed Universities / CBSE NCERT/SCERT etc.**

The only change proposed is that an NGO can also apply for financial assistance under the scheme to improve the methodology of teaching Sanskrit in Schools, Sanskrit Colleges/Vidyapeethas and for the orientation of teachers.

**Evaluation of the Schemes**

The existing schemes under the Central Plan Scheme of Development of Sanskrit Education have been continuing for several years without any systematic and periodic evaluation by any agency. Efforts are on to get the scheme reviewed to decide continuance / modification of the scheme by an independent agency. Also numbers of schemes are operated through Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan. It is proposed to get all the schemes evaluated by an appropriate independent agency to assess the impact made by these schemes, its strength or weakness. The provision under this item may also be utilized for meeting the expenditure towards TA/DA, eatables etc. in connection with GIAC meetings and other Expert Committee meetings related to the scheme.



**MAHARISHI SANDIPANI RASHTRIYA VED VIDYA  
PRATISHTHAN (MSRVVP), UJJAIN**

The Pratishthan was established in 1987 as an autonomous Body for the preservation, conservation and development of Vedic studies through establishing and supporting Ved Pathshalas, the creation and promotion of research facilities, the creation of infrastructure for the collection of information and storage of relevant material and its publication. The Pratishthan proposes to continue the following 12 existing schemes:-

- (i) Financial assistance to Vedic Institutions
- (ii) Preservation of oral tradition of Vedic Recitation
- (iii) Vedic Sammelans
- (iv) Seminars/Workshops/Working Groups
- (v) Fellowships
- (vi) Publications
- (vii) Financial assistance to aged Veda Pathis
- (viii) Vedic Classes for all
- (ix) International Conferences
- (x) Adarsh Veda Vidyalaya
- (xi) Miscellaneous (e.g. Library, Veda Gyan Saptah, Tape recording, National Lectures, Vedic Samman)
- (xii) Construction of building and Development of Campus at Ujjain

## **NEW SCHEMES/INITIATIVES FOR THE XI<sup>TH</sup> PLAN**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Name of Scheme</b>	<b>Annual</b>	<b>For the Plan period</b>
1.	Establishment of Adarsh Veda Vidyalayas	30.00	150.00
2.	Additional Expenditure on-going projects- Due to revision of honorarium and stipend	300.00	1500.00
3.	Financial Assistance to Special Gurukula (for sustenance of Shakhas of Vedas which are on the verge of extinction) Special Gurukulas are yet to be identified	10.00	50.00
4.	Preservation of Srautkarma Parampara	10.00	50.00
5.	Provision of new organizational setup (It is proposed to meet the additional expenditure on this account out of the income of the Pratishthan from investment of Corpus Fund)	75.00	375.00
6.	Publication Programme	10.00	50.00
7.	Tape Recording Programme	5.00	25.00
8.	Establishment of Vedic Research Centre	10.00	50.00
9.	Centre preservation of rare Vedic Manuscripts	10.00	50.00
10.	Special project to be conducted by Scientists in Collaboration with Vedic Scholars, aimed at promoting Scientific studies in the filed of Vedas.	10.00	50.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>470.00</b>	<b>2350.00</b>

### **Construction of Building and development of Campus of the Pratishthan at Ujjain**

The memorandum for Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) regarding the proposal for provision of funds for construction of various buildings and development of campus for Pratishthan at Ujjain is already under process in the Ministry of HRD. Accordingly to the proposals of that memo, the following grant is required for capital and other expenditure and provision of the same is required to be made during Eleventh Year Plan. An amount of Rs.4000.00 lakhs will be incurred during the Eleventh Plan period.

**PROPOSED ALLOCATION FOR XI<sup>TH</sup> PLAN (2007-2012)**

**A. EXISTING SCHEMES**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the Schemes	X <sup>th</sup> Plan Actual Expenditure		XI <sup>th</sup> Plan Proposed Allocations					Total
		BE	Actual Exp.	1 <sup>st</sup> Year 2007-08	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year 2008-09	3 <sup>rd</sup> Year 2009-10	4 <sup>th</sup> Year 2010-11	5 <sup>th</sup> Year 2011-12	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Adarsh Veda Vidyalayas, Honorarium and Stipend to Sanskrit Pandits, Financial Assistance to Special Gurukulas, Preservation of Srautkarma Parampara, Organisational Setup, Publication, Tap Recording, Establishment of Vedic Research Centre, Centres preservation of rare Vedic manuscripts, Projects to be conducted by Scientists in collaboration with Vedic Scholars aimed at promoting Scientific Studies in the field of Vedas.	1245.00	799.82	470.00	470.00	470.00	470.00	470.00	2350.00
	<b>TOTAL (A)</b>	<b>1245.00</b>	<b>799.82</b>	<b>470.00</b>	<b>470.00</b>	<b>470.00</b>	<b>470.00</b>	<b>470.00</b>	<b>2350.00</b>

**B. NEW SCHEMES**

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the Schemes	X <sup>th</sup> Plan Actual Expenditure		XI <sup>th</sup> Plan Proposed Allocations					Total
		BE	Actual Exp.	1 <sup>st</sup> Year 2007-08	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year 2008-09	3 <sup>rd</sup> Year 2009-10	4 <sup>th</sup> Year 2010-11	5 <sup>th</sup> Year 2011-12	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Construction of Buildings and Development of Campus of the Pratishthan	-	-	1200.00	1200.00	1200.00	200.00	200.00	4000.00
	<b>TOTAL (B)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1200.00</b>	<b>1200.00</b>	<b>1200.00</b>	<b>200.00</b>	<b>200.00</b>	<b>4000.00</b>
	<b>GRAND TOTAL (A + B)</b>	<b>1245.00</b>	<b>799.82</b>	<b>1670.00</b>	<b>1670.00</b>	<b>1670.00</b>	<b>670.00</b>	<b>670.00</b>	<b>6350.00</b>

## **RASHTRIYA SANSKRIT SANSTHAN (DEEMED UNIVERSITY)**

**Sanskrit** has played a vital role in the development of all Indian Languages and in the preservation of the cultural heritage of India. No Indian languages can flourish without the help of Sanskrit. Sanskrit also provides the theoretical foundation of ancient sciences. Hence, it becomes essential to preserve and propagate Sanskrit for around development of India. Fully conscious of this responsibility, the Govt. of India in pursuance of the recommendations of the Sanskrit Commission (1956-57) constituted a Central Sanskrit Sansthan. Accordingly, the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan was established in October, 1970 as an autonomous organization registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 for the development, preservation and promotion of Sanskrit learning all over the country and abroad. The Sanskrit is fully financed by the Govt. of India and works as a vital agency of the Central Government. The Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan has been accorded Deemed University status by Govt. of India, Ministry of H.R.D. vide their Notification No.9-28/2000-U.3 dated 7.5.2002 followed by U.G.C's Notification No.F.6-31/2001(CPP-I) dated 13<sup>th</sup> June, 2002.

As per the Memorandum of Association, the major objectives of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan (Deemed University) are to propagate, development and encourage Sanskrit learning and research. This also serves as central, administrative and co-ordinating machinery for all Campuses. The Government of India has formulated various schemes and programmes for the development of Sanskrit education and is implementing these through Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan (Deemed University) and other agencies.

For fulfillment of its objectives and execution of the schemes/programmes of the Government, the Sansthan undertakes the following activities:-

- Establishment of Campuses in different States.
- Conducting the teaching of Sanskrit on traditional lines at secondary, under-graduate, graduate, post-graduate and doctorate level.
- Imparting Sanskrit, teacher's training at graduate level i.e., B.Ed.
- Co-ordination of research works in various disciplines of Sanskrit learning.
- Implementation of the schemes of the Ministry of HRD for promotion of Sanskrit.
- Establishing Sanskrit libraries, manuscripts collection centers and editing as well as publishing the rare manuscripts and books of importance.
- Running correspondence Courses for learning Sanskrit.



In order to enlarge the scope of the existing schemes, the existing 12 schemes enhancement of budget provisions has been envisaged as under:-

### **Establishment of New Campuses**

The Board of Management of the Sansthan has already decided that at least 5 more Campuses may be established at West Bengal, Manipur, Gujarat, Uttaranchal Pradesh, Punjab and priority may be given to those States where no Campus could be established so far. During the X<sup>th</sup> Plan no new Campuses could be established due to financial constraints. However, during the XI<sup>th</sup> Plan period the Sansthan proposes to establish five Campuses with the total outlay amounting to Rs.1625.00 lakhs. It also proposed to develop the Headquarter into a full-fledged Campus during XI<sup>th</sup> plan by acquiring land from DDA. Delhi Campus will be developed a Campus to provide Sanskrit Education to International students also as such the Delhi Campus will also have facility of International Sanskrit Students House.

### **Construction of Campuses Building**

The Sansthan will construct buildings of five newly proposed Campuses and four buildings at Garli (H.P.), Bhopal (M.P.), Mumbai (M.S.) and Delhi Campuses. The outlay amounting to Rs.8000 lakhs has been proposed.

### **Non-Formal-Sanskrit-Education Programme**

The Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan (Deemed University) is conducting Non-Formal-Sanskrit-Education through 1200 centers located in different parts of the country. This includes 100 centers in N.E.R. also. The response of the project was well received by the public who wants to learn Sanskrit at Elementary Level. So far more than 2 Lakh people have attended the 3 Months Sanskrit course designed by the Sansthan. Although the Board of Management of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan (Deemed University) has recommended that the course may be conducted in 3000 centers but due to administrative difficulty the centers were restricted to 1200. The Sansthan proposes to continue the scheme and outlay for 1200 Non-Formal centers for conducting two cycles in a year has been proposed. However, efforts will be made to increase the number gradually to 2000 during the plan period

### **Financial Assistance to institutions recognized as Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalayas / Shodh Sansthan**

At present 23 Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya/Shodh Sansthan have been recognized by the Sansthan. During XI<sup>th</sup> plan atleast 5 more Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalayas are proposed to be established in order to propagate the traditional Sanskrit learning as per the objective of the Sansthan with more vigorous. The outlay amounting to Rs.750.00 lakhs has been proposed.

The working of existing Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalayas is to review to examine the utility or otherwise of the Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalayas before taking a decision to recognize any new Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya.

### **Financial Assistance to Voluntary Sanskrit Organization**

Under this scheme, selected Sanskrit Voluntary Organizations are sanctioned financial assistance in shape of salary to Sanskrit teachers @ Rs.3000/- P.M. to school level teachers and @ Rs.4000/- P.M. to college level Sanskrit teachers, scholarship to students @ Rs.300/- P.M. and library grants. The institution is provided 75% of the approved grant and 25% is met by the organizations. The GIA Committee in its Meeting held on 22.12.2005 has recommended that the amount of salary to the teachers is very low and it should be raised to the tune of Rs.5000/- to college Sanskrit teachers and Rs.4000/- to school Sanskrit teachers.

### **Shastra Chudamani**

Under this Scheme, the services of 125 retired eminent Sanskrit scholars are utilized in Adarsh Sanskrit Pathashalas and other State Government-run Sanskrit Colleges/Universities and Voluntary organizations.

The object of the Scheme is to preserve the indepth studies of different Shastras at the various centres where Sanskrit education is imparted to the Sanskrit students of traditional system. As per the scheme, the traditional scholars are appointed in different organizations. The scholars are being paid Rs.2500/- P.M. for a period of two years. The appointment so made can be extended for another one year as per the recommendation of the Grants-in-aid Committee. The remuneration being paid to the scholar is not commensurate to the level of the scholars as such the GIA Committee in its Meeting held on 12.12.2005 recommended that the remuneration may be enhanced to the tune of Rs.5000/- P.M. so that the eminent scholar can be appointed under scheme. Further, since the scheme has proved to be useful, the Sansthan proposes to increase the number of scholars from existing 125 to 250 during the XIth plan

### **Production of Sanskrit Literature including News Papers and Journals and re-Print of Out of Print rare Books**

Under the scheme Financial Assistance to the tune of 80% is provided to the scholar or publishers for production of Sanskrit books with the approval of the GIA Committee.

### **Purchase of Sanskrit Books**

Under the scheme Sanskrit books from individual and publishers are purchased and distributed among the Sanskrit Libraries all over the country with the recommendation of the GIA Committee.

### **Vocational Training Course**

The Sansthan proposes to introduce vocational training in additional subjects. The outlay amounting to Rs.50 lakhs has been proposed.

### **All India Elocution Contest**

The Sansthan organizes an All India Elocution Contest every year in a selected venue in any parts of the country to encourage traditional Sanskrit students in extempore speech in Shastric Sanskrit language. Competitions of SAMASYAPURTI are also organized. Each State Govt./Union Territory Govt. is requested to send the names of eight participants along with one teacher for the contest in eight Shastric subjects. The best contestant in every event is awarded a medal & certificate along with cash prize of Rs.2000/-, Rs.1500/- and Rs.1000/- in order of merit i.e. 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> respectively. In addition to these prizes medals are also awarded amongst the winners. The prize money for SHLOKANTYAKSHARI has been revised to Rs.7000/-, Rs.5000/- and Rs.3000/- as 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> prize. Grant of these revised award amounts were made applicable from the year 2005-06.

In additional to existing ten events the “Shastra Shalaka Pariksha” are also organized.

The nature of the contest is taken from ancient tradition of Shastra Shikshan Paddhati of India where student has to have the whole text with its commentary in his memory and is expected to narrate and explain from the point revealed by a “Rajat Shalaka”. The aim of this tough contest is to revive the tradition as well as to sharpen memory of student. The expenditure incurred during the last four years under the scheme are indicated as under. The Sansthan also proposes to conduct regional Elocution Contest every year.

### **Publication Activities**

This includes production of simplified self learning Sanskrit material, translation of best critical and expository works written in Hindi, English and other regional languages into Sanskrit, preparing of text books of all subjects in Sanskrit, to translate the best pieces of various types of literature of Hindi, English and other regional languages into Sanskrit, to prepare a dictionary of Sanskrit usage and functional vocabulary, preparing subject index of various published Shastric texts, publication of rare manuscripts. The enhancement in the budget allocation has been proposed. The outlay amounting to Rs.250 lakhs has been proposed.

### **Kashmir Shaiva Darshan Kosha Project**

The Project is being undertaken at Jammu Campus of the Sansthan the manuscript of Kashmir Shaisism written in Sharda and Devanangari scripts are preserved here. Their copying and translation work is in progress. Besides it, under its ambitions project of compilation of a Dictionary of Kashmir Shaiva Darshana, first two volumes of the Kosha were published. The project will continue during XIth Plan period.

## **NEW SCHEMES**

In addition to the ongoing schemes, Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan (Deemed University) proposes to take up 7 new schemes which are as under:-

### **On-Line Distance Education, Non-Formal Education and Extension Studies in Sanskrit**

#### **To launch Distance Education programmes and extension studies**

It is proposed to launch the courses of the Sansthan through distance mode. Care will be taken to highlight Sanskrit text based scientific, technological and social elements in the lessons. The lessons and elaborate workbooks will have to be prepared. A department for Distance Education will have to be setup during the XIth Plan. An outlay amounting to Rs.10.00 lakhs has been proposed during the Plan.

#### **Sanskrit Through Internet (E-Sanskrit)**

##### **To launch lessons of Sanskrit teaching through Internet**

In tune with the computer and internet age, Sansthan feels that Sanskrit lessons meant for study along with elaborate work books be prepared and put in on Internet for the benefit of global readers. This will enhance the prestige and popularity of Sansthan, in addition to giving a great thrust to the popularization of Sanskrit learning. This requires payment of remuneration to the authors, editing charges, translators etc. at approved rates of Government agencies, buying copy right for translation, if required, and printing and publishing.

#### **Networking of the Sanskrit Institute (To put important tools of study and research of Sanskrit on Internet)**

There are number of tools of study and research for Sanskrit learning e.g. Dictionaries, Encyclopedias, Descriptive catalogues of manuscripts in various libraries, Dhaturatnaka and so on. These are very important tools for self-study of Sanskrit. In the present age, it is beneficial if we publish these books on internet so that information retrieval will be easy and quicker. The proposal requires payment of remuneration to the authors, editing charges to translators at approved rates of Government agencies, buying copy right for translation, if required, printing and publishing expenses.

### **Sanskrit Informatics**

The Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan (Deemed University) being the nodal agency for the Government of India feels it is a mandatory obligation on its part to build database of Sanskrit Informatics on national level with the collaboration of several other Government Agencies. The project includes union list of printed books and manuscripts, bio-datas of eminent scholars, data bank of Research in India and abroad, data bank of Sanskrit institutions and their works and nature. An amount of Rs.200.00 lakhs has been proposed during the Plan.

### **National Sanskrit Board**

Setting up of National Board of Sanskrit Education is considered necessary in order to bring over 5,000 Sanskrit pathshalas providing Sanskrit education on traditional lines under one banner and standardizing their curriculum, monitoring quality of Sanskrit education and standardizing the examination system. The proposed Board shall have three major areas of activity:-

- i) Standardizing the curriculum of Sanskrit education through Sanskrit pathshalas.
- ii) Giving affiliation to Sanskrit pathshalas all over the country and conduction examination and giving certificates under its banner, and
- iii) Extending financial assistance to pathshalas.

The Board will be an independent entity. However, it may consult CBSR/KVS/NVS on academic matters. Those financial assistance shall have to be provided for the board initially, it is expected to become self sustaining to meet recurring expenditure except salary component. The Board shall have a Chairman, Secretary, Deputy Secretary, Assistant Secretary and other supporting staff.

**PROPOSED ALLOCATION FOR XI<sup>TH</sup> PLAN (2007-2012)**

A. **EXISTING SCHEMES**

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the Schemes	X <sup>th</sup> Plan Actual Expenditure		XI <sup>th</sup> Plan Proposed Allocations					Total
		BE	Actual Exp.	1 <sup>st</sup> Year 2007-08	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year 2008-09	3 <sup>rd</sup> Year 2009-10	4 <sup>th</sup> Year 2010-11	5 <sup>th</sup> Year 2011-12	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Establishment of New Campuses	9251.00		325.00	325.00	325.00	325.00	325.00	1625.00
2.	Construction of Campuses buildings			150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	750.00
3.	Non-formal Sanskrit Education Programmes			600.00	600.00	600.00	600.00	600.00	3000.00
4.	Financial Institution to institutions recognized as Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalayas/ Shodh Sansthan			150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	750.00
5.	Financial Assistance to Voluntary Sanskrit Organisation			800.00	900.00	1000.00	1100.00	1200.00	5000.00
6.	Shastra Chudamani			50.00	60.00	70.00	80.00	90.00	350.00
7.	Production of Sanskrit Literature including News Papers and Journals and re-print of out of Print rare Books			50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	250.00
8.	Purchase of Sanskrit Books			50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	250.00
9.	Vocational Training Course			10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00
10.	All India Elocution Contest			12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	60.00
11.	Publication Activities			50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	250.00
12.	Kashmir Shaiva Darshan Kosha Project			10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00
	<b>TOTAL (A)</b>	<b>9251.00</b>		<b>2257.00</b>	<b>2367.00</b>	<b>2477.00</b>	<b>2587.00</b>	<b>2697.00</b>	<b>12385.00</b>

**B. NEW INITIATIVES/ SCHEMES**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the Schemes	X <sup>th</sup> Plan Actual Expenditure		XI <sup>th</sup> Plan Proposed Allocations					Total
		BE	Actual Exp.	1 <sup>st</sup> Year 2007-08	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year 2008-09	3 <sup>rd</sup> Year 2009-10	4 <sup>th</sup> Year 2010-11	5 <sup>th</sup> Year 2011-12	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	On-line Distance Education, Non-Formal Education and Extension Studies in Sanskrit			200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	1000.00
2.	Sanskrit through Internet (E-Sanskrit)			40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	200.00
3.	National Sanskrit Board			100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	500.00
	<b>TOTAL (B)</b>			<b>340.00</b>	<b>340.00</b>	<b>340.00</b>	<b>340.00</b>	<b>340.00</b>	<b>1700.00</b>
	<b>GRAND TOTAL (A + B)</b>	<b>9251.00</b>		<b>2597.00</b>	<b>2707.00</b>	<b>2817.00</b>	<b>2927.00</b>	<b>3037.00</b>	<b>14085.00</b>

## **BOOK PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES**

### **Schemes under 10<sup>th</sup> Plan (Book Promotion)**

As the growth of human resources potential in the country is closely linked with reading habits prevalent in the society concerned attention has to be paid on promotion of reading habits. Reading habits are encouraged through book promotional activities. The Government has been conscious of this role and has been taking steps in this direction through its own scheme of assistance to voluntary agencies in the field of book promotional activities, and through NBT.

### **Scheme of Book Promotional Activities and Voluntary Agencies**

This scheme of assistance to voluntary agencies was framed in 1986 for providing financial assistance on ad hoc basis to organizations registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860 for the following purposes:

- To organize seminars of Indian Authors/Publishers/Booksellers on subjects which have direct bearing on book promotion in India.
- To organize training courses on a subject directly related to book promotion.
- To organize Annual conventions/conferences of Writers/Publishers/ Printers/ Booksellers.
- To conduct research/survey connected with book industry.
- Any other activity which may be found conducive to the development of book industry etc. organizing book fairs/exhibitions, training courses, seminars, workshops, conventions etc.

During 9<sup>th</sup> Plan only few organizations were released grants, but during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan due to wide publicity the scheme became popular and number of agencies increased with the increase in budget also. This scheme is one which has a direct impact on promoting books and book reading habits within the country. The had an outlay of Rs. 500 lakhs for the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan against which the actual expenditure incurred is about Rs. 520 lakhs as on date.

### **Schemes under 11<sup>th</sup> Plan (Book Promotion)**

It is proposed to continue the scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organizations to promote book promotional activities. As per the scheme, only 75% of the expenditure for organizing programmes related to book promotional activities is met by the govt. while the balance is met by the organization. This pattern may continue in the XI Plan as far as NGOs are concerned.

It has been the experience that during the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan period, large number of applications are being received from all over the country. Hence in order to streamline the assistance, it was decided in 2005-06 that henceforth all the applications are required to be recommended by the concerned Deputy Commissioner/District Magistrate/District Education Officer. The National Book Trust which is engaged in book promotional



activities is also engaged in analyzing the applications received and based on their expert comments/advise the grants are sanctioned by the Grants-in-aid committee.

In view of increasingly large number of applications being received, it is proposed to enhance the outlay for 11<sup>th</sup> Plan period to Rs. 600 lakhs as against the outlay of Rs. 500 lakhs during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan.

### **Expenditure during X<sup>th</sup> Plan**

#### **Scheme of Book Promotional Activities & Voluntary Agencies**

		Rs. In lakhs		
<b>Year</b>		<b>BE</b>	<b>RE</b>	<b>Expenditure</b>
2002-2003	Plan	90	70	77
2003-2004	Plan	100	120	110
2004-2005	Plan	120	108	108
2005-2006	Plan	180	120	120
2006-07	Plan	200	-	25*

\*as on date i.e. 11.8.2006

Since in several instances the NBT also participates in the book fairs/exhibitions organized by the Voluntary organizations no evaluation of the scheme has been undertaken.

### **NATIONAL BOOK TRUST, INDIA**

National Book Trust, India an autonomous organization under this Ministry was set up in 1957, the main objectives of the National Book Trust, India (NBT) are:

- to publish and to encourage the publication of good literature, and to make such literature available at moderate prices to the public;
- in furtherance of the above objects to publish more particularly books of the following types in English, Hindi and other languages recognized in the Constitution of India:
  - the classical literature of India;
  - outstanding works of India authors in Indian languages to another;
  - translation of outstanding books from foreign languages;
  - outstanding books of modern languages for population diffusion; and In addition, the Trust also publishes Braille Books for Blind students, Books for neo-literates etc., The Trust also publishes Braille books for blind students.
- to bring out books lists, arrange exhibitions and seminars and take all necessary steps to make the people book-minded.

In furtherance of the above objectives, NBT organizes activities which can be classified under the following five broad heads:

1. Publishing books for general readers of different age-groups on a variety of subjects in various Indian languages including English;
2. providing assistance to authors and publishers to bring out text and reference books for the higher education section;
3. organizing seminars, workshops, book exhibitions, village level mobile book exhibitions and fairs and National Book Week to promote the habit of reading;
4. participating in international book fairs, organizing book exhibitions abroad and undertaking other activities to promote the export of Indian Books;
5. encouraging the preparation and production of quality books for children in all the languages of Indian through the National Centre for Children's Literature.

### **Guest of Honour Presentation – Frankfurt Book Fair, 2006**

Indian has been bestowed with the Guest of Honour for Frankfurt Book Fair, 2006-second time. First time, this honour was given in 1986. The Trust has been designated as a nodal agency for implementing various programmable activities under Guest of Honour presentation. The entire show is proposed to be mounted on a large scale highlighting the vibrant publishing industry in India, the Indian literature, art and culture as well as academic achievements. It would entitle India to hold exhibitions of books in museums, universities and other places in Germany together with cultural activities, film shows and visits of authors and showcase India to the general public in Germany throughout the year. The other stakeholders include the Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Information & Broadcasting (Films Division & Publications Division), Ministry of Communication and Information Technology, Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of External Affairs and Ministry of Commerce. Apart from this a number of specialized agencies like CAPEXIL, ICCR, Sahitya Academy, Federation of Indian Publishers, Max Mueller Bhawan etc. would also be participating in the Fair.

### **Expenditure during X<sup>th</sup> Plan**

#### **National Book Trust, India**

Rs. In lakhs

<b>Year</b>		<b>BE</b>	<b>RE</b>	<b>Expenditure</b>
2002-2003	Plan	603	380	350
2003-2004	Plan	670	670	300
2004-2005	Plan	300	200	180
2005-2006	Plan	324	974*	950
2006-2007	Plan	1800**	-	560@

\* Includes an amount of Rs. 650.00 lakhs for FBF-2006 to be incurred during 2005-06

\*\* Includes an amount of Rs. 1350.00 lakhs for FBF-2006 to be incurred during 2006-07

The total budget for FBF-2006 was Rs. 2000 lakhs.

@ The expenditure figures are as on date i.e. 01.09.2006

## **NATIONAL BOOK TRUST, INDIA**

The National Book Trust, India was established in the year 1957 by the Govt. of India with the prime objective to promote books and the habit of reading among the masses by providing good reading material at moderate prices.

In order to achieve these objectives, the activities of the Trust can be divided under five broad heads; a) Publishing; b) Promotion of Books and Reading; c) Promotion of Indian Books abroad; d) Assistance to Authors and Publishers; & e) Promotion of Children's Literature.

**a) Publishing:** The publishing profile of NBT has undergone radical qualitative change over the last few years. Constantly aware of the needs of its readers and the demands of fluctuating market, the NBT has been able to provide wide variety of books for all age groups on all subjects.

While strengthening its ongoing activities, the Trust also initiated special efforts to brought in the areas of publishing by bringing out books in North East tribal languages.

The Trust pays special attention to those genres of publishing which, despite their importance, have not been adequately covered in India.

In addition, the Trust under Rajiv Longowal Accord, publishes select books in Punjabi to promote the Punjabi language, literature and culture.

**b) Promotion of books and reading:** As the nodal agency of the Govt. of India for the promotion of book culture within the country, the NBT organizes Book Fairs/Festivals on National, Regional and International levels including the prestigious New Delhi World Book Fair. Since September 1992 when the scheme of village level mobile exhibition was introduced, the Trust has organized 2961 exhibitions in various States in India. Trust also holds training and refresher courses for those wanting to enter publishing field. Trust has also launched NBT Book Club Scheme. Members of it can avail special discount on all of our publications and special rebate on postal charges to facilitate the process of ordering books by VPP.

Book related activities like Book Release Functions, translation workshops to explore the possibility of bringing out the books in tribal and other languages are organized throughout the country. These primary activities, augmented by a strong publishing programme, have resulted in substantial increase in the volume of sales generated over the year.

Regional Offices of the NBT participate in various Book Fairs, Festivals and Exhibitions. The primary channel of sale of books are Regional Offices at Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai and Bangalore through their respective showrooms as well as Cottage Emporium counters at Delhi, NBT Book Club through chain of NBT Agents all over the country.

c) **Promotion of Indian Books in Abroad:** To promote Indian publications abroad, the Trust participates in select international Book Fairs and puts up exhibitions of select titles brought out by various Indian publishers since 1970.

d) **Assistance to authors and publishers:** To promote books and reading habits for higher education at reasonable prices, the Trust gives financial assistance to authors and publishers for textbooks and reference material for students and teachers of Indian universities and technical institutions.

e) **Promotion of children's literature:** The National Centre for children's literature has been set up by the Trust in the year 1993 as a nodal agency to monitor, coordinate, plan and aid the publications of children's literature in various Indian languages. Besides, developing of Library-cum-Documentation Centre of children's literature, the center is engaged in organizing seminars, workshops etc. and promoting reading habit at schools level by encouraging setting up of Readers' Clubs.

From the type of specialized activities, it would be seen that NBT is the only organization of its kind set up by the Government with no parallel.

It is significant to mention that with moderate financial outlays, the Trust over the years has made commendable contribution to the noble cause of Book Promotion both within and outside the country. The achievements are reported regularly to the government and the Parliament of India through the Annual Reports. Through a number of result-oriented schemes, the NBT aims to sustain and even better its performance.

In view of the past accomplishments and ambitious future plans ahead, it is strongly felt that the NBT may please be given opportunity to carry forward its promotional schemes to the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan for furthering Promotion of Books and Book Mindedness in the society.

Details of these Schemes with proposed Financial Outlays and Physical Targets are furnished as under:

## 1. **STRENGTHENING OF REGIONAL OFFICES**

The three Regional Offices of the Trust were set up in the year 1984 at Bangalore, Mumbai & Kolkata with a view to ensure wider reach of NBT books in various parts of the country. The Regional Offices also hold Book Exhibitions, arrange Book Fairs, arrange Book Releasing Functions and arrange sale of NBT titles. They also mail catalogues and other publicity material to the educational institutions, public libraries etc. The Regional Offices have boosted sale throughout the country as well as in their respective regions for the organization as a whole. They have helped NBT to reach out its publications throughout the country, particularly the Kolkata Office has helped reaching NBT titles to the North Eastern Region through organization of Book Fairs, Exhibitions, Village Level Mobile Exhibitions, organization of Seminars, Workshops and other Book Related Functions.

Presently, these Regional Office have bare minimum strength of 1 Regional Manager, 1 Accountant, 1 Assistant, 1 UDC, 2 LDCs, 1 Packer & 1 Peon-cum-Messenger. In addition, they have 1 SPR and 1 Driver. Regional Offices have been empowered to appoint SPRs in the region to promote sale of their books on commission-cum-retainership basis.

## **2. DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS FOR NORTH EAST REGIONS**

The Trust is finding possibilities for opening some sub-regional offices in Chennai and Guwahati etc. to further strengthen the books activities in the concerned regions.

The Regional Offices/Sub-Regional Offices should be able to collect/invite manuscripts from authors and after necessary approvals undertake production of these titles. In due course of time the Regional Offices may transform themselves into Regional Book Trusts, which is one of the avowed objectives of the Trust. In order to translate the above proposal into reality, it is proposed that Editorial staff of the respective languages will be placed at the disposal of the Regional Offices/Sub-Regional Offices. In addition, the necessary new staff will put special emphasis of all developmental projects in North East region. NBT is committed to spend 10% of its outlay on North East Region. Manpower is proposed to be augmented for such Regional/Sub-Regional Offices will be as under:

### **FOR EACH REGIONAL/SUB-REGIONAL OFFICES:**

Regional Manager	- 01	To supervise publishing Work & North East
Accountant	- 01	-do-
Assistant	- 01	Specially to look after
UDC/LDC	- 02	Specially to look after North East Region
SPR	- 01	
Driver	- 01	(For exhibition van)

Expenditure on the additional proposed activity would be approximately Rs.35.00 lakh p.a.

The outlay of XIth Five Year Plan period has been worked out to Rs.175.00 lakh.

## **3. SUBSIDY PROJECT**

The broad objective of the scheme is to provide assistance to authors and publishers for producing books of an acceptable standard at reasonable prices for students and teachers of Indian universities and technical institutes.

Under this scheme, assistance is also provided to Indian authors for preparing medical books, textbooks and reference material for the students of Medical Colleges in India.

During the XIth Five Year Plan period, the Trust proposes to bring 25 such titles at an approximate cost of Rs.70.00 lakh.

#### **4. REPRODUCTION OF BOOKS IN PUNJABI**

Various activities including publication of select books are undertaken by the Trust under this scheme to promote the Punjabi language, its literature and culture.

The Trust proposes to publish more titles, organize book exhibitions and workshop under this project envisaged in terms of Rajiv-Longowal Accord. This programme should be given specific importance as a mark of honour and sanctity to Rajiv-Longowal Accord. With a view to promote Punjabi literature the scheme may please be allowed to continue and to be funded separately.

During XIth Five Year Plan Period, the Trust proposes to organize 50 village level mobile exhibitions, 21 Seminars, Workshops and publish 19 titles with an outlay of Rs.25.00 lakh.

#### **5. NATIONAL CENTRE FOR CHILDREN'S LITERATURE**

The National Center for Children's Literature (NCCL) was set up by the Trust as the nodal agency to promote children's literature in all the languages of India. The NCCL is responsible for helping the creation and translation of children's books and for monitoring, coordinating, planning and aiding the publication of books for children in the country.

The primary objective of setting up the NCCL is to collect and make available Indian and foreign material and expertise which is relevant to the promotion of a rapid and balanced development of children's literature.

The NCCL also promotes reading among children through Readers' Clubs in schools, and disseminates information on children's literature among parents, teachers, educationists and planners.

During XIth Five Year Plan period, the various programmes and activities to be undertaken by the Center are as under:

1.	Establishing of Readers' Clubs in Schools	15,000
2.	Organisation of Orientation Programmes	50
3.	Organisation of various Children's activities	75
4.	Seminars, Workshops, Meetings etc.	75

The outlay of XIth Five Year Plan would be Rs.150.00 lakh.

## **6. BOOK EXPORT PROMOTION ACTIVITIES**

To promote Indian publications abroad since 1992-93, the Trust participates in select International Book Fairs and puts up special Exhibitions of select publications brought out by various Indian publishers.

The main focus areas of the NBT's Book Export Promotion Activities have been South Asia and Africa.

During XIth Five Year Plan period, the Trust proposes to participate in 40 International Book Fairs and to organize 5 Book Exhibitions abroad at an outlay of Rs.400.00 lakh. Due to our regular participation in the major International Book Fairs and organizing of Exhibitions of Indian Books in various countries, the export figures of Indian books has been increasing year after year.

## **7. PUBLISHING PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES:**

### **Organisation of Short Term Training Courses on Publishing**

This scheme was approved by the Government in the year 1999-2000.

Under this scheme, short-term training courses of 30 days are organized on subjects such as editing, marketing, production, designing, electronic publishing, copyright, etc., for young publishing professionals, and a full time certificate course on publishing for new entrants who wish to take up publishing as a profession.

Due to overwhelming popularity and success of the Scheme, its continuation could benefit the professionals in a big way.

During XIth Five Year Plan Period, the Trust proposes to organize 16 publishing course in various Indian languages including English with an outlay of Rs.80.00 lakh.

It is also proposed to expose the trainees to electronic publishing during the training and issues them a certificate. We would also endeavor to upgrade the course to diploma level with the help of specialized agency.

## **8. NORMAL PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES**

The following promotional activities are organized by the NBT under this head :

- i) **Participation in Book Fairs:** Under this project, the NBT participates in Book Fairs/ Festivals for the promotion of NBT publications. Since 1992-93, the NBT has widened the scope of these exhibitions by organizing them language-wise and subject-wise too.
- ii) **Organisation of Village Level Mobile Book Exhibitions.**

- iii) **Organisation of Seminars, Workshops, Advisory Panel Meetings, Book Release Function etc:** Organisation of seminars, workshop, etc. on book related themes is an important activity of the Trust.
- iv) **Regional Book Festivals/Fairs:** The NBT organizes one or two Regional Book Festivals every year in cities where people get enough exposure to the large number of books brought out in the country. A number of literary programmes are also organized during the festivals, thus providing a platform for interaction between writers, readers, publishers, etc.
- v) **Organisation of National Book Fair/Festival :** The National Book Fair is organized every year in a major city, preferably a State capital, outside Delhi. Twenty eight National Book Fairs have been held so far.
- vi) **Children's Book Fairs/Exhibitions:** On an average, two Book Fairs exclusively for the display and sale of children's books, are organized by the NBT. However, owing to inadequacy of funds under the Non-Plan Schemes, this activity has since been merged with Normal Promotional Activities under Plan Schemes.

During XIth Five Year Plan period, an outlay of Rs.400 lakh has been made to organize 05 National Book Fairs, 25 Regional Book Festivals/Fairs, 10000 Village Level Mobile Exhibitions and also participate in 500 book fairs/festivals. In addition, 200 seminars, workshops etc. will also be organized.

#### **9. NEW SALES PROMOTION MEASURES:**

Under this Scheme, the NBT takes innovative measures to promote the sale of its publications through publicity/advertisement and by organizing series of book exhibitions in the select cities and providing the promotional material to the agents/distributors of the Trust. These include the enlargement of NBT Book Club membership and enrolling of new agents and distributors.

During XIth Five Year Plan Period, an outlay of Rs.465.00 lakh has been made as under:

1.	Publicity & Advertisement	Rs.400 lakh
2.	Book Exhibitions	Rs. 50 lakh
3.	Promotional Expenses	Rs. 15 lakh

#### **10. PURCHASE OF SALES EXHIBITION VANS FOR STATES – MOBILE UNITS AND RURAL LIBRARIES:**

Since 1992 the NBT has been organizing book exhibition in various parts of the country in collaboration with outside agencies like schools, Zilla Parishads, State Libraries, Department of Adult Education, Lok Jumbish, DPEP etc. with the help of two mobile exhibition vans. These mobile exhibitions have helped the NBT in achieving its main



objective of making the people book minded by taking quality literature to their door steps. Seeing, the overwhelming results, the Trust proposes to replace the existing old 10 exhibition vans with an outlay of Rs.120 lakh in the XIth Five Year Plan

<u>X<sup>TH</sup> PLAN</u>		<u>XI<sup>TH</sup> PLAN</u>					
<u>BE</u>	<u>EXP</u>	<u>BUDGET ESTIMATES PROPOSED</u>					
		1 <sup>ST</sup>	2 <sup>ND</sup>	3 <sup>RD</sup>	4 <sup>TH</sup>	5 <sup>TH</sup>	TOTAL
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	
2200.00	---	467.00	467.00	412.00	417.00	422.00	2185.00

**PROPOSED ALLOCATION FOR XI<sup>TH</sup> PLAN (2007-2012)**

**A. EXISTING SCHEMES**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S. No	Name of the Schemes	X <sup>th</sup> Plan Actual Expenditure		XI <sup>th</sup> Plan Proposed Allocations					Total
		BE	Actual Exp.	1 <sup>st</sup> Year 2007-08	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year 2008-09	3 <sup>rd</sup> Year 2009-10	4 <sup>th</sup> Year 2010-11	5 <sup>th</sup> Year 2011-12	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Book Promotional Activities	690.00	615.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	600.00
2	National Book Trust	3697.00	3580.00	467.00	467.00	412.00	417.00	422.00	2185.00
	<b>TOTAL (A)</b>	<b>4387.00</b>	<b>4195.00</b>	<b>587.00</b>	<b>587.00</b>	<b>532.00</b>	<b>537.00</b>	<b>542.00</b>	<b>2785.00</b>