

wooden structure of the Panchayat-ghar was damaged and its roof was also blown off.

(b) The State Government are taking adequate precautions to stop the recurrence of such incidents.]

MAHARASHTRA AND MYSORE BORDER DISPUTE

„ J" SHRI M. M. DHARIA: ~⁰⁹ \
SHRI D. B. DESAI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had been entrusted with the task of mediation in the border dispute between Maharashtra and Mysore State and of submitting a report by the 15th August, 1964 in the matter; and

(b) if so, what is the progress so far made in that direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) and (b) As the House is aware the question of readjustment of borders between Maharashtra and Mysore States has been before the Government of India for some time. A deputation of the Maharashtra Ekikaran Samiti met the Home Minister in May, 1964, and he told the deputationists that he would do his best to help the parties to come to an agreement and, in any case., he would finalise his report by 15th August, 1964. In the first week of August the Home Minister visited Bombay and Bangalore and na(^ discussions with the representatives of various organisations. He also had talks with the Chief Ministers of the two States. On the 15th August, 1964, he submitted his report to the Prime Minister.

GIRLS' EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS

270. SHRI SANKAR PRATAP SINGH DEV: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed by the National Council for]

Women's Education last year for investigating the causes of lack of public support for girls' education in rural areas has since submitted its report; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken by Government on the recommendations of the above Committee?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The recommendations have been forwarded for necessary action to State Governments, State Councils for Women's Education and voluntary educational organisations.

BOOKS ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

271. SHRI M. C. SHAH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of books published in the country during the years 1961, 1962 and 1963; and

(b) how many of them were on Science, Technology, Engineering, Industry, Transport and Agriculture?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI R. M. HAJARNAVIS): (a) and (b) The position regarding the number of books received in the National Library, Calcutta relating to the years 1961 to 1963 under the provisions of the Delivery of Books and Newspapers (Public Libraries) Act, 1954 is indicated in the attached statement.

STATEMENT

Year	Total No. of publica- tions received
1961	8,967
1962	11,086
1963	18,217

The number of books on Science and Technology etc. received in the Library relating to the three years is given below: —

	1961	1962	1963
Science	426	506	514
Engineering and Technology	Not available	248	399
Industry	Do.	129	620
Transport	Do.	19	99
Agriculture	Do.	162	322

These figures do not include elementary text books, key books and all types of ephemera such as race-guides, time-tables etc. The figures for 1961 against subject-heads—Engineering and Technology, Industry, Transport and Agriculture, are not available because these subject-heads were not analysed in that year.

SOVIET EXPERTS ON SCIENCE EDUCATION

272. SHRI M. C. SHAH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state;

(a) whether the team of Soviet experts which visited India recently under the auspices of the UNESCO to study the existing system of Science education in the country has submitted any report;

(b) if so, what are the main recommendations contained in the report; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to set up centres for scientific research and higher education in India with Soviet assistance; if so, what would be their number and location?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI M. C. CHAGLA): (a) yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) There are no proposals to set up centres for scientific research and higher education in India exclusively

with Soviet assistance. However, Soviet assistance of about \$6,00,000 under the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (1962-66) has been earmarked for nine University Departments, including seven Centres of Advanced Studies, for services of experts, training fellowships and for the purchase of specialised scientific equipment. The nine Departments that have been earmarked for assistance under the scheme belong to the Universities of Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Jadavpur, Madras and Osmania.

STATEMENT

The Unesco Mission defined the aims and objectives of Science Education including Mathematics at the School stage and the main recommendations are: —

- (i) Improvement of syllabi incorporating modern developments.
- (ii) Introduction of General Science teaching upto Class V and separate disciplines (Biology, Physics and Chemistry) from Class VI onwards instead of from Class IX as at present.
- (iii) Development of method guides for Teachers.
- (iv) Special arrangement for talented pupils.
- (v) Development and production of proto-types of Science equipment.
- (vi) Increased accent on Science content in Teacher Training Institutes.
- (vii) Teacher training through correspondence and Inservice training Centres.
- (viii) Increase in the Extension Services Centres.
- (ix) A concerted Research Programme in Science Education.