

at the beginning of each of the years 1948, 1953 and 1954?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR DEFENCE (SHRI SATISH CHANDHA): The Technical Training College was established in July 1949. The following was the number of British Instructors employed at the College on the various dates: —

July 1949—26

January 1953—40

January 1954—22

SHRI M. VALIULLA: When can we expect all of them to be replaced by Indians?

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA: It is expected that within a period of the next two or three years, some of these instructors will be replaced. But as aeronautics is a subject in which one has to be very careful, progress is bound to be slow.

SHRI M. VALIULLA: Sir, I did not quite catch what was said. Some subject was referred to.

MB. CHAIRMAN: Yes, he said, aeronautics is a subject in which one has to be careful and so progress is bound to be slow.

PROF. G. RANGA: What steps are being taken to get our own Indians trained whether here or abroad in order to replace these officers if and when their contract period is over?

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA: All these officers who have been recruited abroad are training Indian officers; but it will take some time for our officers to get sufficient experience and to become instructors themselves.

NATIONAL CENTRE FOR FUNDAMENTAL EDUCATION

*312. SHRI GOVINDA REDDY: Will the Minister for EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a National Centre for Fundamental Education;

(b) if so, what are the outlines of the proposal; and

(c) what is the estimated expenditure involved?

THE PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY TO THE MINISTER FOR EDUCATION (DR. K. L. SHRIMALI): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(b) The Centre will provide an institutional nucleus and a forum for the discussion of various problems that arise in the field of fundamental education, to train workers not only for the community projects areas or the national extension organisations but also organisers to take charge of social education work in the various States as part of their general education programme. The functions of the Centre may be summarised thus:

(i) the training of higher personnel;

(ii) the preparation of audio-visual aids;

(iii) the preparation or reading materials of superior quality;

(iv) the handling of research investigations into problems arising in the course of field work.

(c) The exact financial implications have not been worked out but the recurring and non-recurring expenditure is likely to be about Rs. 6,00,000.

SHRI GOVINDA REDDY: May I know whether this scheme is in accordance with the scheme of the UNESCO?

DR. K. L. SHRIMALI: Very much on the lines envisaged by UNESCO.

SHRI GOVINDA REDDY: Is it a fact that UNESCO has sent in a draft scheme to the Government of India?

DR. K. L. SHRIMALI: No, Sir, they did not send in any draft schemes. The whole plan of fundamental education was worked at the sixth general conference of UNESCO and the idea was to establish a network of fundamental education centres to make a world-wide drive against illiteracy and low living standards.

SHRI V. K. DHAGE: What is fundamental education, Sir?

DR. K. L. SHRIMALI: The idea of fundamental education arose in UNESCO; it is a special word used by UNESCO. It is a very comprehensive word which not only means removal of illiteracy but also the education of the people in citizenship. It is very much like what we call social education in our country.

SHRI GOVINDA REDDY: May I know whether it is true that UNESCO offered financial assistance for States which were ready to work this scheme?

DR. K. L. SHRIMALI: Yes, Sir, that was the original idea.

SHRI GOVINDA REDDY: May I know whether any financial assistance has been received?

DR. K. L. SHRIMALI: No, Sir. UNESCO later on withdrew the offer of assistance.

SHRI GOVINDA REDDY: Is the reply to say that UNESCO withdrew the offer?

DR. K. L. SHRIMALI: Yes, Sir.

SHRI GOVINDA REDDY: Is it not a fact that UNESCO has offered to other States?

DR. K. L. SHRIMALI: No, Sir; the whole scheme was withdrawn, as far as I am aware.

SHRI GOVINDA REDDY: May I know whether the Government of India have decided where to establish this centre?

DR. K. L. SHRIMALI: Yes, Sir; it will be located at Delhi.

SHRI H. P. SAKSENA: Why are the Government of India pursuing this scheme which has been dropped and withdrawn by UNESCO?

DR. K. L. SHRIMALI: Because we think that it is very important and will benefit our people.

DELEGATION TO THE EIGHTH GENERAL CONFERENCE OF UNESCO

*313. SHRI GOVINDA REDDYr

Will the Minister for EDUCATION be pleased to state the personnel and other particulars of the delegation proposed to be sent to the Eighth General Conference of UNESCO to be held at Montevideo this year?

THE PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY TO THE MINISTER FOR EDUCATION (DR. K. L. SHRIMALI): A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

The Indian Delegation to the Eighth General Conference of UNESCO will consist of nine members as follows:—

Delegates

(1) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-President of India (*Leader*).

(2) Dr. A. L. Mudaliar, Vice-Chancellor, Madras University.

(3) Shri Humayun Kabir, Secretary, Ministry of Education.

(4) Dr. B. N. Prasad, General Secretary, Indian Science Congress Association, Allahabad.

(5) Shrimati Rukmini Devi Arundale, M.P.

Alternates

(6) Shri A. R. Wadia, M.P., Director, Tata institute of Social Sciences, Bombay.

(7) Shri M. Mujeeb, Vice-Chancellor, Jamia Millia Islamia.