instruction viz. the independent industrial occupations which the pupils will establish for themselves as a means not only of their livelihood but also of their contribution to the public revenues. If the results of their knowledge and training are used by the Wardha pupils for purpose of employment in the larger industries, the problem of unemployment must still remain unsolved. It is, however, too premature to judge the merits of the scheme which purports to be an experimental measure and the critics and advocates of this "Basic Education" must wait until it has justified the expectations of its authors.

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Some of the difficulties which militate against the success of the technological and vocational schools are common with those found among the systems of public education viz. young men having taken postgraduate courses in Science are appointed to posts in the Railway and Police service. It is true that employment is obtained, but without any the remotest connection between the knowledge and training of the young men and the duties of the office they are embarking to discharge. There is bound to be a deep sense of frustration on the part of the employees, with the consequence of inefficiency. The misfits in public service are as much a concern of the public as their unemployment. In the case of candidates who have been trained in a particular department of industry or vocation, his failure to be employed in the special field must lead to graver consequences. If the pupils leaving the vocational schools do not expect to be absorbed in the industries, but are able to establish their own, on a small or large scale, then these schools will succeed in fulfilling the objects with which they are established. If, however, these pupils hunger and thirst for service, then the two problems, unemployment and misfits, will continue to engage the anxious consideration of the public and governments, presenting almost inseparable obstacles in the way of their solution.

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ANNOUNCEMENT

INSA MEDAL FOR YOUNG SCIENTISTS — 1989

Instituted by the Indian National Science Academy in 1974 the Medal is awarded annually in recognition of outstanding work of scientists below the age of 32 (as reckoned on 31 December preceding the year of award). Only those born on or after 1 January 1957 are eligible for consideration in 1989. The work done in India by the nominee will be taken into consideration for the award.

The awardee is presented a medal and a cash award of Rs. 5,000/- In addition, the recipient is considered for a research grant by the Academy not exceeding Rs. 20,000/- per year, including stipend for a JRF for a period of three years for continuing research work, provided the research proposal is considered worthy of such support. Preferential consideration may be given under partial travel grant scheme for attending international conferences.

Nominations for the awards for 1989 may be made by Fellows of the Academy, established scientific societies of all India character, University faculties and departments, or the research institutions.

The last date for the receipt of nominations in the Academy is 15 November 1988.

Nomination Proforma can be obtained from the Indian National Science Academy, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi 110 002 by sending a self-addressed envelope of 28 x 12 cm size.