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2002-03



**DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**

ANNUAL REPORT 2002-2003



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INTRODUCTION

The Department of Culture was carved out of the Ministry of Education on 4 January 1985. Presently, the Department functions under the auspices of the Ministry of Tourism and Culture. Cultural education could be described as an endeavour to acquaint ourselves with the production and reception of the best that has been thought, said and done in the past, as also what is being done currently. Accordingly, the 'mission' of the Department is to preserve and promote all forms of art and culture.

1.01 To this end, the Department of Culture undertakes activities that follow from the subjects allocated to the Department under the Government of India's Allocation of Business Rules 1961. They include:

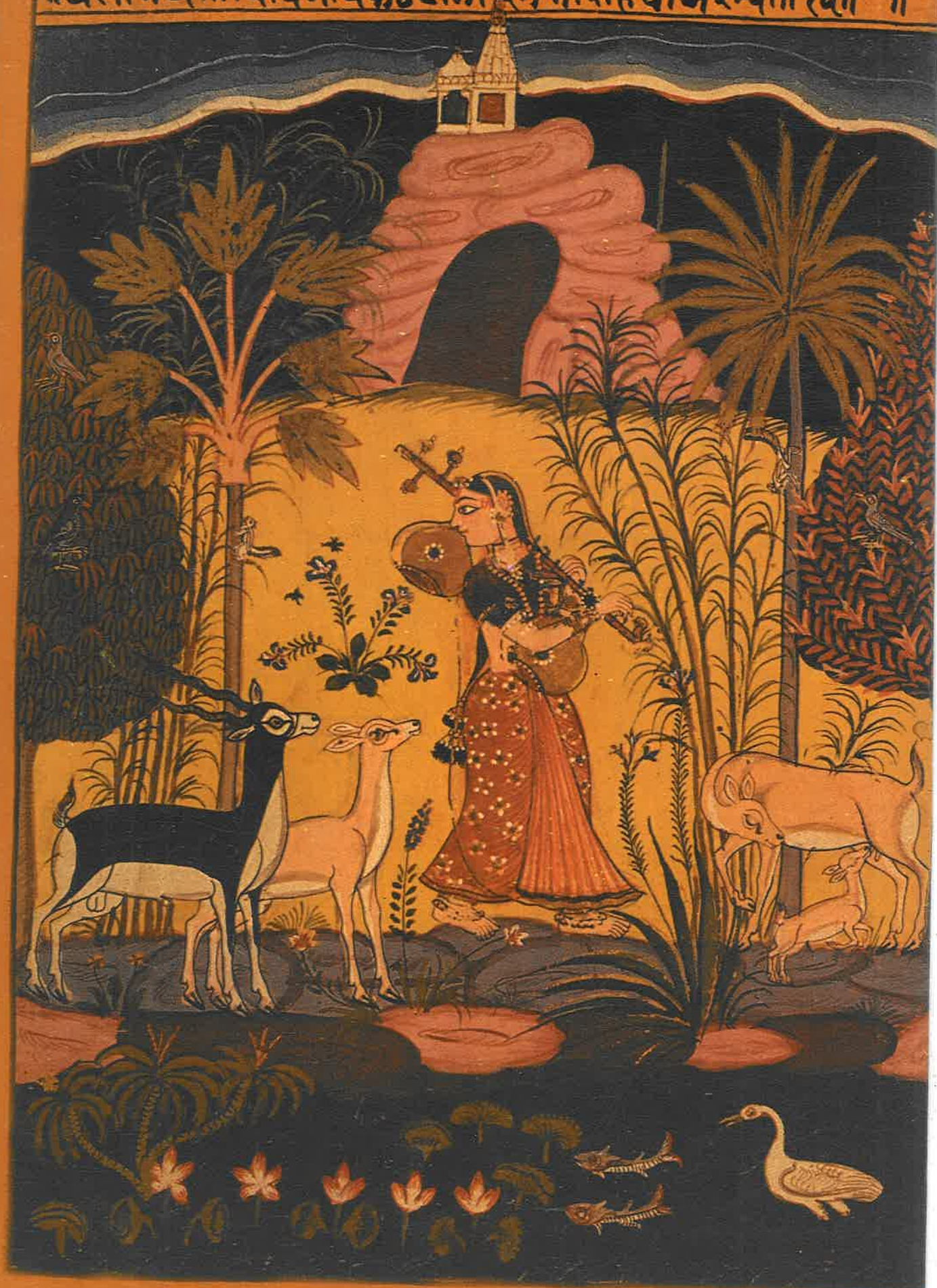
1. Maintenance and conservation of the country's heritage, ancient monuments and historic sites;
2. Promotion of literary, visual and performing arts;
3. Administration of libraries, museums and institutions of anthropology;
4. Maintenance, preservation and conservation of archival records and archival libraries;
5. Research and development in the conservation of cultural property;

6. Observation of centenaries and anniversaries of important national personalities and events;
7. Promotion of institutions and organisations of Buddhist and Tibetan studies;
8. Promotion of institutional and individual initiatives in the field of art and culture; and
9. Entering into and implementation of cultural agreements with foreign countries.

Thus, the functional spectrum of the Department is rather wide, ranging from generating cultural awareness at the grass-roots level to promoting cultural exchanges at an international level. Along with programmes for the preservation of India's ancient heritage, the activities of the Department encourage and disseminate a variety of contemporary creative arts as well. The Department's aim is to develop ways and means through which the basic cultural and aesthetic sensibilities of the people remain active and dynamic.

1.02 During the year 2002-03, the Department accomplished considerable work in a variety of spheres. The chapters that follow in the Annual Report 2002-03 present a compendium of these activities.

॥ दोही रागिणी ॥ विचित्र पंके रुहर स्पवक्का कुरंग वपा वंकल मा कुरे
॥ प्रलो नयंती विपिनो पकंठे दोही समं नो रुहवा मरम्या ॥ १५ ॥





OVERVIEW

2.01 The third year of the new millennium offers the Department an opportunity to reflect on its accomplishments in propagating, preserving and conserving the cultural heritage of India. It is also a time for preparing for new and emerging challenges. In the cultural continuum, different facets of Indian culture have blended over various periods of time. This diversity is a distinctive characteristic of Indian culture.

2.02 In its attempt to build bridges between the past and the present, the Department of Culture has often encountered varied responses from people. Those seeking security in 'traditional culture' feel that exposure to other cultures is a threat to the existing patterns and ways of life. They fear the loss or transformation of traditional values. There are others who believe that traditional cultural patterns cannot be preserved when the social and economic framework is itself undergoing change. These people are stimulated by new challenges and march forward, changing and adapting to new ways of life. The management of these challenges defines the manner and context in which support to art and culture flows from the Government.

2.03 Broadly speaking, there are three dimensions of culture: national identity, mass media and tangible and intangible heritage. National identity raises a host of questions: Who are we? What is our national identity as Indians? What is our shared perception of history, lifestyles, values and beliefs? These are not merely rhetorical questions but serious stimulating issues that have a bearing on the life and well-being of the nation and its people. Mass media comprises cinema, radio and

television. Tangible and intangible heritage encompass several strands including monuments, sights and archaeology; anthropology and ethnology; folk and tribal art; literature; handicrafts; archives; libraries; performing arts including music, dance and drama; and visual arts in the form of paintings, sculpture and graphics.

2.04 The Department of Culture deals with both the tangible and intangible heritage of India. However, on a larger scale, it also addresses issues relating to national identity in conjunction with several other Ministries and Departments such as Tourism, Education, Textiles and External Affairs.

2.05 The objectives and policies for the promotion, preservation and conservation of art and culture are implemented through various schemes operated departmentally, through funding of autonomous organisations and well-developed infrastructure of attached and subordinate offices. A brief overview of the organisations' activity under the Department of Culture is provided here.

ARCHAEOLOGY

2.06 Archaeological Survey of India

The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) was established in 1861. It functions as an attached office of the Department of Culture.

Under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act of 1958, the ASI has declared 3,612 monuments to be of national importance in the country. Since its establishment 140 ago, the ASI has grown into a large organisation with an all-India



network of offices, branches and circles. The organisation is headed by the Director General.

The major activities of the Archaeological Survey of India are:

- (i) Maintenance, conservation and preservation of centrally protected monuments/sites and remains;
- (ii) Conducting archaeological explorations and excavations;
- (iii) Chemical preservation of monuments and antiquarian remains;
- (iv) Architectural survey of monuments;
- (v) Development of epigraphical research and publications;
- (vi) Setting up and re-organisation of site museums and
- (vii) Training in Archaeology.

2.08 Conservation, preservation and maintenance of the centrally protected monuments and sites are the prime tasks of ASI. The ASI has brought five monuments under central protection within this year, while the process of declaring other eleven monuments of national importance as centrally protected monuments has been initiated by issuing preliminary notification for those monuments. During the year, more than 650 monuments were taken up for conservation and structural repairs, chemical preservation and environmental development besides the day-to-day maintenance of 3,612 monuments.

2.09 The Institute organises a two-year Post-Graduate Diploma in Archaeology (PGDA) in its Institute of Archaeology where young archaeologists are imparted practical and theoretical training in all branches of the subject. This is the only institution in India where extensive postgraduate training is imparted in Archaeology.

MUSEUMS

2.10 Indian museums and art galleries are the repositories of the nation's valuable treasures. The Department of Culture believes that they play a positive and significant role in moulding people's tastes and making them aware of the history and creative talent available in India. The Department, therefore, strives both to correct the perception that museums are mere 'storehouses' of old curiosities and to change them into multicultural complexes engaged in promoting art education, research and appreciation.

2.11 At present, the Department of Culture administers 4 general museums of national importance. These are National Museum, Delhi; Indian Museum, Kolkata; Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad and Allahabad Museum, Allahabad. In addition, the Department also administers the National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi, which has branches in Bangalore and Mumbai. The National Council of Science Museums, a group of 27 science centres and science museums, also comes under the Department's jurisdiction.

2.12 National Museum

Set up in 1949, the National Museum was made a subordinate office under the Department of Culture in 1960. At present, there are about two lakh objects of art housed in the National Museum. The main activities of the National Museum are in the areas of Exhibitions, Education, Public Relations, Publications and Conservation.

Some of the major exhibitions organised by the Museum in the year under report were:

- A special photographic exhibition and slide presentation by Shri Benoy K. Behl entitled 'Ajanta: The Unseen Jewels' was organised at the National Museum, New Delhi between 2 June - 20 July 2002, and was inaugurated by the Union Minister for Tourism and Culture, Government of India. This



extraordinary collection comprised 68 photographs of Ajanta paintings -- depicting the Jataka tales or fables that narrate the stories of Buddha in his previous birth -- which had been shot in the natural light of the caves by Shri Behl.

- An exhibition entitled 'Nicholas Roerich: A Himalayan Saga' was mounted at the International Roerich Memorial Trust (IRMT), Naggar, District Kullu, Himachal Pradesh from 17 - 31 October, 2002. Thereafter, it was organised at the National Museum from 4 - 20 December 2002. It also travelled to Allahabad Museum, Allahabad where it remained on view from 8 - 22 January 2003; and then to the Government Museum and Art Gallery, Chandigarh from 1 - 15 February 2003 and finally to the Chitra Kala Parishad, Bangalore from 25 February - 15 March 2003. The exhibition comprises 76 original paintings temporarily loaned from the eight eminent institutions, viz. Bharat Kala Bhavan (Varanasi), Allahabad Museum (Allahabad), National Gallery of Modern Art (New Delhi), Chitra Kala Parishad (Bangalore), H.K. Kejriwal Collection (Bangalore), Jagmohan Palace (Mysore), Government Museum and Art Gallery (Chandigarh) and IRMT, Naggar.
- An exhibition entitled 'Timeless Musical Treasures' from the personal collection of Smt. Sharan Rani Backliwal was mounted from 18 September - 18 October 2002, and was inaugurated by the Union Minister for Tourism and Culture, Government of India. The collection comprised 132 pieces of rare Hindustani and Carnatic classical musical instruments that had been donated to the National Museum for its permanent gallery.
- The National Museum extended its institutional support in terms of venue and security arrangements to house an

exhibition entitled 'Dutch Masters from Indian Collections' at its premises from 8 - 25 November 2002. This exhibition was jointly organised by the Baroda Museum and the Embassy of the Netherlands in India, and was inaugurated by the Lieutenant Governor of New Delhi.

- In commemoration of 'Pravasi Bharatiya Divas', the National Museum organised a special exhibition from its collection entitled 'Prakriti-Purusha: Eternal Images of Indian Art' at its premises from 9 - 11 January 2003 for the delegates and their spouses and up to 25 January 2003 for the public. This exhibition was inaugurated by the Union Minister for Tourism and Culture on 8 January 2003.

2.13 *National Museum Institute of History of Art, Conservation and Museology*

- The National Museum Institute of History of Art, Conservation and Museology, New Delhi, is a Society registered under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860. It started its operations from January 1989. On the recommendation of the University Grants Commission, the Institute was declared 'Deemed to be University' on 28 April 1989 by the Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, New Delhi.
- The Institute conducts M.A. and Ph.D courses in three disciplines, viz.
 - i. History of Art
 - ii. Conservation and Restoration of Works of Art
 - iii. Museology
- Three certificate courses on (a) Indian Art and Culture (b) Art Appreciation



and (c) Bhartiya Kala Nidhi are also conducted by the Institute.

- Teaching in the Institute follows the semester system. There are two semesters per year of four months' duration each, i.e. January-April and July-October. May-June and November-December are utilised for conducting written examinations, practicals, and making visits to other museums.

2.14 *Allahabad Museum*

- The Allahabad Museum, which was founded in 1931, is one of the best repositories of contemporary paintings of the Bengal school of the earlier half of the nineteenth century. Commencing with a nucleus of zoological specimens and sculptures in a small building of the Allahabad Municipal Board, it attained the status of an institution of national importance under the Department of Culture in October 1985.
- The Museum has in its collection, priceless sculptures from Bharhut, Bhumra and Jamsot, in addition to an impressive array of stone sculptures from Gandhara, Mathura, Sarnath, Kausambi, Khoh and Shringverpur, memorabilia of noted Hindi poets and writers, and gifts presented by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.
- The Museum possesses a sizeable collection of copper coins and also houses a Library with collections of rare manuscripts, with a focus on Indian heritage and archaeology

2.15 *Salar Jung Museum*

- The Salar Jung Museum is an Institution of National Importance declared by an Act of Parliament named 'Salar Jung Museum Act, 1961'. It is a rich repository of global art collections, and has been named after the erstwhile noble

family of the Salar Jungs, the collectors of this treasure trove. The major portion of this Museum's collection was acquired by Mir Yousuf Ali Khan, popularly known as Salar Jung III.

- The art collection of this Museum is basically divided into Indian, Middle Eastern, Far Eastern and European Art. Apart from these, there is a gallery devoted exclusively to the Salar Jung lineage, a Children's Section, a Reference Library, a Reading Room and a Rare Manuscripts section with Arabic, Urdu and Persian manuscripts. There are 39 galleries in all, spread over two floors. The chief attractions of this Museum include Veiled Rebecca, Mephistopheles Margaretta and the Nineteenth Century Musical Clock.
- The Museum has prepared an action plan for the reorganisation of 21 galleries under the Tenth Five Year Plan. The Chinese and Japanese galleries have been reorganised along scientific lines and were reopened to the public on 10 November 2002. The other galleries proposed for reorganisation are i) European Block Entrance Foyer ii) French Gallery iii) Far Eastern Entrance Foyer and Statuary Gallery iv) Art in Enamel Ware v) European Porcelain and Furniture Gallery and vi) Clock Gallery.

2.16 *Indian Museum, Kolkata*

The Indian Museum, Kolkata, which is the largest and oldest institution of its kind in India, was founded in 1814. At present, it includes six cultural and scientific sections, viz. Art, Archaeology, Anthropology, Geology, Zoology and Economic Botany, with a number of galleries under each section. Many rare and unique specimens, both Indian and trans-Indian, relating to humanities and natural sciences, are preserved and displayed in the galleries of these sections. The administrative control of the Cultural Sections, viz. Art, Archaeology and



Anthropology rests with the Board of Trustees under its Directorate, and that of the three other Science Sections is with the Geological Survey of India, the Zoological Survey of India and the Botanical Survey of India. The museum directorate has eight co-ordinating service units: Education, Preservation, Publication, Presentation, Photography, Medical, Modelling and Library.

2.17 *National Gallery of Modern Art*

- The National Gallery of Modern Art (NGMA) was founded in 1954, and is the only institution of its kind that represents the evolution and pictorial transformation in the visual arts in India over the last one hundred and fifty years. The main objectives of the NGMA are to create an understanding and sensitivity among the Indian public towards the visual and plastic arts in general, and to promote the development of contemporary Indian art in particular.
- The collection of NGMA, built primarily through purchase and gifts, comprises nearly 16,049 works of art, representing over 1742 contemporary Indian artists; these include paintings, sculptures, graphics and photography. NGMA periodically organises special exhibitions from its own collections and conducts international exhibitions under the Cultural Exchange programme with different countries.
- In the year under report, the NGMA had organised 2 seminars on art and artistic traditions and 5 lectures/demonstrations on paper making, and miniature paintings during the year. In addition, an Open House Painting Competition and Art Sketch Club for students, film shows on Modern Art and painting competitions for school children were organised.
- During the year 2002-2003, NGMA has

organised seven major exhibitions of paintings/art objects of contemporary Indian and foreign artists.

- A new branch of the NGMA is now being established in South India, at Bangalore, which is expected to be operational during the next financial year.

2.18 *Victoria Memorial*

- The Victoria Memorial, a period museum of medieval and modern Indian History was conceived by Lord Curzon, the Viceroy of British India. The Memorial has a rich collection of more than 26,000 artefacts including paintings of Daniells, Zoffany, Tilly Kettle and Samuel Davis, and more recently, Nandalal Bose, Atul Bose, Jamini Roy and others. The Memorial also houses a large collection of watercolours, coins, maps, arms and armours, manuscripts etc.
- Among its important activities are: conservation of the Memorial Building and all artefacts; restoration of damaged oil paintings; modernisation of galleries; digitisation of artefacts; holding exhibitions, seminars and lectures; maintenance and beautification of its gardens; aid and assistance in the modernisation of museums of North-East India.

2.19 *National Council of Science Museums*

- The National Council of Science Museums (NCSM), an autonomous organisation under the Department of Culture, Ministry of Tourism and Culture, Government of India, is primarily engaged in popularising Science and Technology amongst students in particular and the masses in general through a wide range of activities and interactive programmes.



- The main objectives of NCSM are :
 - i. To popularise Science and Technology in cities, urban and rural areas for the benefit of the students and the common man by organising exhibitions, seminars, popular lectures, science camps and various other programmes.
 - ii. To inculcate a scientific temper and to create a scientific awareness among the students and common people.
 - iii. To supplement science education imparted in schools and colleges by organising various out of school educational activities to foster a spirit of scientific enquiry and activity among the students.
 - iv. To organise training programmes for science teachers, young entrepreneurs and technicians on specific subjects of science, technology and industry.
 - v. To render assistance to universities, technical institutions, museums, schools and colleges and other bodies in planning and organising science museums and also in training of museum professionals.
 - vi. To design, develop and fabricate science museum exhibits demonstration equipment and scientific teaching aids for science education and popularisation of science.
 - vii. To collect, restore and preserve important historical objects, which represent landmarks in the development of science, technology and industry.
 - viii. To conduct research in the history of science and technology with special reference to India.
 - ix. To enter into agreements with foreign scientific agencies, science and technology museums / centres and like institutions for exchange of museum professionals, study tours, training in specialised areas in the field of museology and museography, providing technical assistance in the establishment of science and technology museums/centres and for other matters consistent with the aims and objectives of the society.
- NCSM administers and manages the following science museums/centres countrywide:
 - i. Birla Industrial and Technological Museum (BITM), Kolkata
 - ii. Visvesvaraya Industrial and Technological Museum (VITM), Bangalore
 - iii. Nehru Science Centre (NSCM), Mumbai
 - iv. National Science Centre (NSCD), Delhi
 - v. Central Research and Training Laboratory, (CRTL), Kolkata
 - vi. Science City, Kolkata
 - vii. Shrikrishna Science Centre, Patna
 - viii. Regional Science Centre, Lucknow
 - ix. Regional Science Centre, Bhubaneswar
 - x. Raman Science Centre, Nagpur
 - xi. Raman Planetarium, Nagpur
 - xii. Regional Science Centre, Guwahati
 - xiii. Regional Science Centre, Bhopal
 - xiv. Regional Science Centre, Tirupati
 - xv. Regional Science Centre, Calicut
 - xvi. Calicut Planetarium, Calicut
 - xvii. District Science Centre, Purulia
 - xviii. District Science Centre, Gulbarga



- xix. District Science Centre, Dharampur
- xx. District Science Centre, Tirunelveli
- xxi. Bardhaman Science Centre, Bardhaman
- xxii. Dhenkanal Science Centre, Dhenkanal
- xxiii. Digha Science Centre and National Science Camp, Digha
- xxiv. North Bengal Science Centre, Siliguri
- xxv. Kapilas Science Park, Kapilas
- xxvi. Science Activity Centre, Gwalior
- xxvii. Kurukshetra Panorama and Science Centre, Kurukshetra
- xxviii. Goa Science Centre, Panaji

While BITM, VITM, NSCM, NSCD, CRTL and Science City, Kolkata are national-level museums/centres, the others function as their satellite units.

2.20 *National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property*

- The National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property, Lucknow (NRLC), a scientific organisation, was established in 1976 as a Subordinate Office of the Department of Culture. The objectives of the NRLC are to develop the conservation capabilities of different cultural institutions of the country, and provide services to museums, archives, archaeology departments and other similar institutions, in the conservation of cultural property. To meet these objectives, the NRLC carries out research in materials and methods of conservation, imparts training in conservation, disseminates knowledge in conservation and provides library services to conservators of the country. To provide conservation services in

Southern region of the country in an effective manner, a regional centre of the NRLC, known as Regional Conservation Laboratory is functioning at Mysore.

- NRLC conserved a score of museum objects and conducted several training programmes in the preventive and curative conservation of cultural property. To exchange ideas with regard to Asian and European experiences in the conservation of metal objects, a two-week workshop on metal conservation was organised at Lucknow in collaboration with the Government of Netherlands.

INSTITUTIONS OF ANTHROPOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY

2.21 *Anthropological Survey of India*

- The Anthropological Survey of India is a premier research organisation under the Department of Culture, Ministry of Tourism and Culture. For 57 years since its inception, it has committed itself to carrying out anthropological researches in the area of bio-cultural aspects of Indian populations in general, and on those who are referred to as the 'weakest of the weak' in particular. The other activities of the Survey include collection, preservation, maintenance, documentation and study of ethnographic materials as well as ancient human skeletal remains. Over the years, the Survey has generated information from the grass-roots level through sustained research conducted jointly from its Head Office at Kolkata and seven Regional Centres, one Sub-Regional Centre, one permanent field station and eight other field stations located in various parts of the country, besides a Camp Office at New Delhi.
- During the year under report, field investigations under the Ninth Plan



National Projects were completed among pre-identified communities, and the reports finalised. A number of these reports have already been edited, and initiatives have been undertaken for their publication. The Survey also initiated the approved Tenth Plan Research Projects on 'Cultural Dimension of Tourism', 'Study of Syncretism in India', 'Dormitory System in India' 'Physical Growth of Adolescents' and 'DNA study on ancient skeletal remains and on contemporary populations'.

2.22 *Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya*

- The Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya (National Museum of Mankind), an autonomous organisation under the Department of Culture, was developed at Bhopal in 200 acres of land as a unique open-air museum. It is a functional post-colonial museum that does not merely house a collection and display of antiquated objects, but endeavours to record and revitalise both traditional and contemporary community knowledge. In order to fulfil its objective of documenting the history of humankind with special reference to India, the Sangrahalaya combines collection and preservation with research, popularisation and education. It is segmented into three broad categories i) Human evolution and variation ; ii) Culture and society in pre- and proto-historic times; and iii) Contemporary culture.
- The Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya is a social institution that works on an interactive plane with a mission to reach out to communities living in remote rural areas, hills, islands, deserts, coasts and forests. The Sangrahalaya also acts as a catalytic institution for promoting holistic, multidimensional community subsistence and resource management technologies

specific to different ecosystems. It endeavours to foster national integration by ensuring the active participation of various communities and thereby recover our valuable but vanishing indigenous lifestyles and knowledge systems.

- The Sangrahalaya has been developed in successive plans, with Infrastructure development (Museum Complex), Education and Outreach Programme, and Operation Salvage as constituent sub-schemes. In other words, the Sangrahalaya has to develop its physical infrastructure and its interinstitutional collaboration, to salvage, preserve and protect the unity and diversity of Indian cultural life, through education and outreach activities.

ARCHIVES AND ARCHIVAL LIBRARIES

2.23 *National Archives of India*

- The National Archives of India, an attached office under the Ministry of Culture, houses Central Government records of enduring value for permanent preservation and use by administrators and scholars. It has in its custody, private papers of eminent personalities of India and microfilm copies of records acquired from abroad. Under its regular programme, the National Archives assists various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India in their record management programmes, extends research facilities to scholars visiting from India and abroad, and provides financial assistance to various voluntary organisations for preservation of manuscripts in their custody as also to State/Union Territory Administration Archives for their development programmes, etc. It also continues to guide various government departments, voluntary institutions and individuals in imparting technical expertise for



preservation of valuable records and papers.

- The School of Archival Studies imparts training under its one-year Diploma in Archival Studies and various short-term courses to Indian and foreign trainees. Under its programme of creating archival awareness amongst the people, various exhibitions are organised. The National Archives of India has one Regional Office at Bhopal and three Record Centres at Bhubaneswar, Jaipur and Pondicherry. However, National Archives of India has been endeavouring to establish its Record Centre in the North-Eastern Region.

2.24 *Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library*

- Khuda Bakhsh Library emerged out of the personal collection of Maulvi Mohammad Bakhsh, who hailed from Chapra district of Bihar. He was a bibliophile who collected 1,400 manuscripts and some rare printed books in his lifetime. When he was on his deathbed in 1876, he entrusted the whole lot to his son Khuda Bakhsh, who further added a number of manuscripts through his own resources, and, by a deed of trust, donated his entire collection to the public library in the same year.
- In December 1969, an Act of Parliament declared the Library as an Institution of National Importance and from July 1970, it has been governed as an autonomous institution by a Board constituted by the Government of India with Governor of Bihar as its ex-officio Chairman, and the Director of the Library its ex-officio Secretary.
- The Library, now known the world over as Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library, has emerged as one of the richest collections of manuscripts in the

sub-continent with over 20,000 manuscripts, 2,00,000 printed books and a collection of about 230 original paintings - in addition to sizeable collection of richly illuminated manuscripts containing highly finished miniature paintings - of Mughal, Rajput, Oudh Iranian and Turkish schools. The Library also possesses a sizeable number of original letters of eminent persons and coins of Kings and Emperors of India.

2.25 *Rampur Raza Library*

- The Rampur Raza Library is an autonomous institution under the Department of Culture, Ministry of Tourism and Culture, Government of India under the Act 1975, 22 (04). It is an institution of National importance of Indo-Islamic learning and arts. The Library was founded by Nawab Faizullah Khan in 1774 A.D. His descendants continued to enrich the collection. The affairs of the library are managed by the Rampur Raza Library Board. There is provision for twelve other members including one member from Nawabs family of erstwhile state Rampur, Academic members are distinguished, historians, scholars in Arabic, Persian and Urdu literature besides officials of the Central and state Governments concerned with the affairs of the Library. The Library has a priceless collection of about 16,000 manuscripts, 75,000 printed books in Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu, Tamil, Telugu, Pushto and Turkish, besides nearly 5,000 miniature paintings representing the Mongol, Persian, Rajput, Rajasthani, Awadh and Deccani styles and more than three thousand specimens of Islamic calligraphy of master calligraphers of India, Iran and Central Asia.
- The objectives of the Rampur Raza Library are:



- i. To extend facilities to research scholars
- ii. To ensure protection and preservation of manuscripts, books and art objects of the collection.
- iii. To publish texts of the manuscripts with commentary in Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Hindi and Urdu manuscripts.
- iv. To organise Seminars, Workshops, Special lectures and exhibitons.
- v. To mount special exhibitions of rare manuscripts, paintings and specimens of Islamic calligraphy and art objects.

2.26 *The Asiatic Society*

- The Asiatic Society, Calcutta was founded in 1784 by Sir William Jones (1746-1794), eminent Indologist, with the objective of inquiring into the history, science, arts and literature of Asia. Directly or indirectly, it has contributed to the growth and development of most of the major antiquarian, scientific and literary institutions in India. The Society was also the model for all other Asiatic Societies of the world. Its historic importance was recognised and the Government of India declared it as an 'Institution of National Importance' by an Act of Parliament in 1984, its bicentenary year. The Society maintains a museum, which includes an Ashokan rock edict and copper plates ranging from the third century BC and important documents, and coin collections for the study of Indian history and culture. It contains approximately 47,000 manuscripts in various languages. With its library of printed books, archives and the collection of manuscripts, it is one of the leading centers of study of Indology in the world.
- The three main activities of the Society concerning the scientific pursuit of the knowledge are (i) Library services (ii) Academic activities and (iii) Publications.

The supporting sections are (iv) Administrative Divisions and (v) Accounts Division.

- The Library of the Asiatic Society is one of oldest learned institutions in Asia. Its holdings comprise over 2,50,000 rare books, journals and other printed material on Asiatic Arts and Sciences. Vast collections of old volumes of journals are preserved at the Metcalfe Hall at 12 Strand Road, Kolkata.
- The pivotal Library services are discharged through the following four divisions:
 - i. The reading room, equipped with books, periodicals, microfilms and micro-fiches, is open to readers on all working days between 9.45 a.m. to 8.00 p.m.
 - ii. The Museum preserves and exhibits a large stock of manuscripts (ranging in date between 7th century A.D. and 19th century), archival materials of historical importance, coins, inscriptions and sundry other objects of academic value.
 - iii. Reprography section has facilities for photocopying, microfilming, microfiche and microfilm production from hard copies. Photocopying facilities are available to bona fide library users.
 - iv. The Conservation section takes active efforts for preservation of fragile library and museum materials.

LIBRARIES

2.27 *National Library*

- The National Library, Calcutta was established in 1948 with the passing of the Imperial Library (Change of Name) Act, 1948. However, the Library's lineage can be traced to the Calcutta Public Library of 1836, which



was later converted into the Imperial Library towards the end of the last century. The National Library enjoys the status of an institution of national importance and has been mentioned as such in Item No. 62 of the Union List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India.

- The basic functions of the National Library are as under:
 - i. Acquisition and conservation of all significant production of printed material, to the exclusion only of ephemera;
 - ii. Collection of printed material concerning the country, no matter where this is published, and as a corollary, the acquisition of a photographic record of such material as is not available within the country;
 - iii. Acquisition and conservation of manuscripts of national importance;
 - iv. Planned acquisition of foreign material required by the country;
 - v. Rendering of bibliographical and documentary service of current and retrospective material, both general and specialised. (This implies the responsibility to produce current national bibliographies and retrospective bibliographies on various aspects of the country);
 - vi. Acting as referral centre purveying full and accurate knowledge of all sources of bibliographical information and participation in international bibliographical activities;
 - vii. Provision of photocopying and reprographic services;
 - viii. Acting as a centre for international book exchange and international loan. The

National Library has been functioning on the above-mentioned lines.

2.28 *Central Reference Library*

The Central Reference Library was established as a subordinate office under the Department of Culture in 1955 in the National Library Campus (Calcutta). It functions as the National Bibliographic and Documentation Centre. It is entrusted with the responsibility of implementation of the following schemes.

- Compilation, Publication and sale of the Indian National Bibliography (INB) in Roman Script both as monthly and annual cumulations.
- The INB is a record of Current Indian Publications in 14 languages of India including English, which is based on the receipts in the National Library, Calcutta under the provision of the Delivery of Books Act, 1954.
- Compilation and publication of language fascicles of the INB.
- Compilation, Publication and sale of Index Indiana, which is an index to select articles appearing in current Indian Periodicals in six major languages.

2.29 *Central Secretariat Library*

- Central Secretariat Library (CSL) under the Department of Culture is one of the largest libraries for Indian and foreign official document resources. CSL's resources are an amalgamation of number of Secretariat Libraries of pre-independence India and many other old institutions including the resources of Imperial Secretariat Library, Calcutta that came into existence in 1891 as envisaged by Lord Curzon. Its existence was confirmed and validated by the Imperial Library Act of 1902. With shifting of the Capital, the library was also moved to Delhi and since 1969, it is housed in a



separate wing of the Shastri Bhavan Complex. Currently, it has a collection of about 9.50 lakh printed and non-printed documents organised into different viable branches and divisions.

■ CSL comprises-

1. Central Secretariat Library, G. Wing, Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi.
2. Hindi and Regional Languages Wing (Tulsi Sadan Library), Bahawalpur House, Bhagwan Das Road, New Delhi.
3. R.K. Puram, Branch Library, West Block - 7, Sector - 1, Rama Krishna Puram, New Delhi.

2.30 *Delhi Public Library*

The Delhi Public Library was established in 1951 as public library project by the then Ministry of Education, Government of India in collaboration with UNESCO. Accordingly, the Delhi Library Board was constituted by Government of India under a special resolution on February 7, 1951 vide resolution No.F.43-43/50-131 of the even date as an autonomous organisation. The first Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru formally opened the library to public on 27 October 1951. Presently, Delhi Public Library is functioning under the administrative control of Ministry of Tourism and Culture, Department of Culture, Government of India.

2.31 *Connemara Public Library*

The Connemara Public Library, Chennai was recognised as one of the four main depositories for Indian publications under the provision of Delivery of Books and Newspapers Act of 1954 (amended in 1955). It also serves as the depository for selected publications of the United Nations and its allied agencies, as also for all Asian Development Bank publications. During the year under report, the stock of books (including bound periodicals) stood at 7.41 lakhs.

INSTITUTES OF BUDDHIST AND TIBETAN STUDIES

2.32 *Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh Ladakh*

The Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh-Ladakh, formerly known as the 'School of Buddhist Philosophy', was established at the behest of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the year 1959 with the active co-operation of Rev.Kushok Bakula Rinpoche. It was registered under the J&K Societies Registration Act-VI, 1998 (1941). In 1962, the Department of Culture, Government of India, undertook the task of financing the Institute. It was later on raised to the level of a degree and postgraduate Institute with its affiliation to Sampurnanand Sanskrit University, Varanasi, U.P. The Institute is managed by a Board of Management of which the Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Culture is the Chairperson. The expenditure is monitored by the Finance Committee with Director (Finance)/Deputy Financial Adviser, IFD, Ministry of Culture as its Chairman.

The main objective of the Institute is to develop the multifaceted personality of the students through inculcation of the wisdom of Buddhist thought and literature as well as to familiarise them with modern subjects, translations, publications of rare manuscripts and research work relevant to Buddhist studies etc.

2.33 *Nava Nalanda Mahavihara*

Nava Nalanda Mahavihara, Nalanda was established to develop a Centre for Higher Studies in Pali and Buddhism along the lines of the ancient Mahavihara by the Government of Bihar in 1951. At present, it is the only institution in India devoted exclusively to teaching, research and publication in Pali and Buddhist Studies.

Teaching and research activities were geared up with the commencement of the long-awaited Diploma Courses in Tibetology, Sanskrit, English and Hindi, as well as the



revision of the Pali Certificate and Diploma Courses were revised. Another achievement has been the upgradation of the language courses like English, Hindi, Sanskrit, and Tibetan to postgraduate courses. The teaching of applied Buddhism in the form of Vipassana Meditation continued on a weekly basis.

2.34 *Namgyal Institute of Tibetology*

The Namgyal Institute of Tibetology is an autonomous organisation under the Government of Sikkim, established for spreading the knowledge of Chhos (Doctrine of the Buddha). The Institute has an ongoing programme of translating and publishing the seminal texts preserved in its archives.

2.35 *Library of Tibetan Works and Archives, Dharamshala*

The Library of Tibetan Works and Archives, an autonomous registered institution, was established by His Holiness the Dalai Lama in 1971, with a view to preserving and promoting the rich heritage of Tibetan civilisation and Indo-Tibetan learning. Today, this Institution has acquired worldwide renown as a premier centre for Tibetology and Indo-Tibetan Studies. The Institution has i) Tibetan Books and Manuscripts Library; ii) Foreign Language Reference Library; iii) Museum and Archives Departments; iv) Centre for Tibetan Studies comprising of a School of Indo-Tibetan Buddhist studies, a School of Tibetan languages and literature, a School of Thangka painting and School of Traditional Art that imparts training in wood-carving -- all recognised by the Government of India.

AKADEMIES AND NATIONAL SCHOOL OF DRAMA

2.36 *Sangeet Natak Akademi*

- Sangeet Natak Akademi, the national academy of music, dance and drama, is an autonomous organisation funded by the Department of Culture, devoted to

the furtherance of performing arts in India. The Akademi seeks to achieve this by arranging performances by renowned veterans as well as promising artistes of the younger generation, through training programmes, award of scholarships, documentation and so on. The Akademi also annually bestows honours on outstanding artistes in the field of performing arts.

- The management of the Sangeet Natak Akademi vests in its General Council, supported by the Executive Board, which exercises direction and control over the affairs of the Akademi.
- The Sangeet Natak Akademi runs two teaching institutions - the Jawaharlal Nehru Manipur Dance Academy in Imphal and the Kathak Kendra in New Delhi - for imparting training in Kathak dance and music, and Manipuri dance and allied arts respectively. The Akademi also looks after the management of the Rabindra Rangashala in New Delhi.

2.37 *Sahitya Akademi*

- Sahitya Akademi publishes books in twenty-two Indian languages recognised by it and has so far brought out over 3,400 titles including nearly 2460 translations. The books include old and contemporary classics, Sahitya Akademi award-winning books in translation, monographs on eminent writers, histories of different literatures, anthologies, and collections of seminar papers, bibliographies and memorial volumes. Some of the prestigious publications of the Akademi are Encyclopaedia of Indian Literature (Six volumes), Who's Who of Indian Writers (Two volumes), Ancient Indian Literature (Three volumes), Medieval Indian Literature (Four volumes), Modern Indian Literature (three volumes), The English Writings of



Rabindranath Tagore (Three volumes), Rabindranath Tagore (Centenary volume), Bankim Chandra Chatterjee - Essays in Perspective, A History of Indian Literature (Two volumes), and selections from Jnandev and Vemana. Sahitya Akademi has been publishing inter-language translations of significant works for the last over forty years besides publishing two bi-monthly journals - Indian Literature in English and Samakaleen Bharatiya Sahitya in Hindi exclusively devoted to translations of contemporary writing in Indian languages. It also brings out a half-yearly journal, Samskrita Pratibha in Sanskrit. Sahitya Akademi thus publishes one book every thirty hours, has a network of agencies in the country and abroad, and has launched a new project, Modern Classics in Translation in collaboration with the National Book Trust, India.

- The highest honour conferred by the Akademi on a writer is by electing him its Fellow. This honour is reserved for the 'Immortals of literature' and limited to twenty-one at any given time. The Akademi has so far elected 60 writers for this honour.
- The Sahitya Akademi gives annual Awards and annual Translation Prizes in twenty-two languages recognised by it. It has instituted Bhasha Samman, which is given to scholars and writers annually in recognition of their contribution to Classical and Medieval Literature as also for contribution to the languages not formally recognised by the Akademi. The Akademi has so far recognised 806 authors with its awards, 246 translators with its Translation Prize and 22 writers and scholars with its Bhasha Samman.
- It organises Seminars on literary topics at various levels, and workshops and provides a platform to the writers of India in different languages to come together.
- Travel grants are offered to young writers to enable them to visit other regions and to interact with the fellow writers.
- The Akademi has launched a project for an Archives of Indian Literature to collect and preserve material connected with writers. Under this scheme, the Akademi has so far produced Video films on 40 writers.
- The Sahitya Akademi maintains a unique multilingual Library at Delhi with a collection of over a lakh books in as many as twenty-five languages and two Regional Libraries at its Regional offices at Bangalore and Kolkata, which have sizeable collections.
- The Akademi organised a number of Seminars including a National Seminar on The State of Literary Criticism: Trends, Texts, Issues as part of Annual Festival of Letters 2002 on 21-23 February 2002 at New Delhi: a National Seminar on Orientalism on 15-16 March 2002 at New Delhi: a Seminar on Folk Theatre: Its various forms in Eastern India at Guwahati on 21-22 March 2002: a National Seminar on National Integration and Sanskrit at New Delhi on 22-23 March 2002: a National Seminar on Folklore-A Comparative Perspective at Kochi on 25 March 2002: a three-day Seminar on World, Nation and Region in Malayalam Fiction at Kalady in collaboration with Sree Sankaracharya University of Sanskrit, Kalady from 25-27 April 2002: a one-day National Seminar on Tribal Literature on 1 June 2002 at New Delhi: a three-day National Seminar on Movements and Trends in Kashmiri Poetry and its Impact on Modern Times from 2-4 September 2002 at Srinagar (Kashmir) and various other Seminars.
- Among the activities in the North-Eastern Languages, a two-day North-



Eastern and Southern Fiction Writers' meet was held on 16-17 March 2002 at Bangalore.

- In the Meet the Author programme held at different places, Sri Chandrakant Seth (Gujarati); Sri Ashok Vajpeyi (Hindi); Pt. Govind Jha (Maithili); Sri M. Mukundan (Malayalam); Sri Ranganath Pathare (Marathi); Sri Sirpi Balasubramaniam (Tamil); Sri Prapanjan (Tamil) and Sri Joginder Paul (Urdu) participated.
- In the Men & Books programme, Dr. Nandakumar Kamat, noted Konkani writer participated.
- Dr. Vandana Shiva, eminent environmental activist, delivered a lecture at New Delhi on 17 January 2002 and Sri Prabodh Parikh, eminent Gujarati writer and thinker, spoke on Imaging Traditions at New Delhi on 18 September 2002 in the Antara Series.
- Five programmes were organised under the Asmita series in which women poets and writers participated at Purulia, New Delhi, Jaipur, Mumbai and Karimganj.
- In the Katha Sandhi programme Sri Kashinath Singh (Hindi); Dr. Manoj Sharma (Dogri) and Smt. Vaasanthi (Tamil) read their stories.
- In the Aviskar programme, Lakshmisree Banerjee, scholar-artiste and poet-musician, participated in Melodies of Soul and Sense (Poetry-cum-music recital) programme on 28 June 2002 at New Delhi.
- In the Kavi-Anuvadak programme Professor K. Satchidanandan (Malayalam) and Sri Sirpi Balasubramaniam (Tamil) participated on 21 January 2002; Sri Krishin Rahi (Sindhi) and Smt. Maya Rahi (Sindhi) on 9 March 2002; and Professor

K. Ayyappa Paniker (Malayalam) and Sri Neela Padmanabhan (Tamil) on 19 July 2002.

- Among the foreign writers and scholars who visited the Akademi and interacted with their Indian counterparts were Sri Cees Nooteboom, an eminent Dutch writer; Professor Viktor Ivbulis, scholar from Latvia; Professor Robert Hamburger, eminent American scholar; Michael Fisher and an official delegation from Colombia.
- A ten-member Indian writers' delegation visited China and interacted with Chinese writers from 26 June to 8 July 2002 under the Cultural Exchange Programme.
- About 119 books in 22 languages were published between January and October 2002.
- Nearly 3500 books added to the collection in the library till October 2002 and 200 more books expected to be added by December 2002.

2.38 *Lalit Kala Akademi*

- Lalit Kala Akademi, the national academy of art, was set up as an apex cultural body in 1954 to develop and promote visual arts in India. In the last 48 years since its inception, the Akademi has contributed invaluable to the promotion of visual arts in India.
- The objectives of the Lalit Kala Akademi are :
 - i. To encourage and promote study and research in the fields of creative arts such as paintings, sculpture, graphic, photography, architecture etc.
 - ii. The Akademi covers a broad spectrum of visual and plastic arts in the area of Tribal, Folk and Contemporary arts.



- iii. The Akademi projects the vast Indian art heritage and encourages new researches, experiments in the field. The overall vision is to take care of our own tradition of art as well as imbibe new happenings in the International art scene.
- iv. The Akademi takes various creative programmes for art awareness among the children, youth and general public.
 - The Headquarters of the Akademi is housed in the Rabindra Bhavan complex at New Delhi. There are five Regional Centres at Chennai, Lucknow, Kolkata, Bhubaneswar and Garhi in New Delhi. The Akademi has also forged links with various Zonal Cultural Centres, Art Organisations, and State Lalit Kala Akademis in the implementation of various programmes throughout the country.
 - The Akademi chalks out various programmes at National or International level, which inter alia include exhibitions, Camps, Seminars, Workshops, Lectures etc. etc.

2.39 *National School of Drama*

- National School of Drama is one of the foremost theatre training institutions in the world and the only of its kind in India. It was set up by Sangeet Natak Akademi in 1959 as one of its constituent units. In 1975, it became an independent entity and was registered as an autonomous organisation under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860. Since its inception, the School has not only made great strides in the area of theatre training but has also diversified its activities. Besides the training programme, which is of 3 years duration, the School has explored new vistas in the areas of Children Theatre and decentralisation of theatre training through workshops under the Extension Programme. In 1999, the School organised its first National Theatre Festival (which was christened Bharat Rang

Mahotsav). Leading theatre groups from various States with diverse and rich cultural heritage participated in the Mahotsav. Enthused by the success of the Bharat Rang Mahotsav 1999, it was decided to make it an annual feature. Since then the Mahotsavs have been held in 2000, 2001 and 2002.

- The training in the School is based on a thorough, comprehensive, carefully planned syllabus that covers every aspect of theatre in which theory is related to practice. As part of their training, the students are required to produce plays that are put to test before the widest public. The systematic study and practical performing experience of Sanskrit drama, modern Indian drama, traditional Indian theatre forms, Asian drama and Western drama give the students a solid grounding and a wide perspective in the art of theatre.

2.40 *Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti*

Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti has two campuses: Gandhi Smriti, housed in the Old Birla House on 5, Tees January Marg, New Delhi, is the sacred place where Mahatma Gandhi's epic life ended on 30 January 1948. Mahatma Gandhi had lived in this house from 9 September 1947 to 30 January 1948. The Old Birla House was acquired by the Government of India in 1971. It was converted into a National Memorial of the Father of the Nation and was opened to the public on 15 August 1973

2.41 *Nehru Memorial Museum and Library*

The Nehru Memorial Museum and Library maintains: (i) a personalia museum on the life and times of Jawaharlal Nehru against the backdrop of different phases of the Indian struggle for freedom; (ii) a Library of books, periodicals, newspapers and photographs with a special emphasis on the history of modern India and allied subject; (iii) a Manuscripts Division which is a repository of unpublished records of institutions and private papers of



eminent Indians providing primary source for historical research; (iv) a Reprography Division for microfilming old documents, records and newspapers; (v) an Oral History Division for supplementing written records with the recollections of eminent personalities who had participated in the freedom struggle or contributed to the development of the nation; (vi) a Research and Publications Division for publishing basic research documents, seminar proceedings and other outputs of institutional research projects. Besides, the Division is also engaged in monitoring the work of the Centre for Contemporary Studies, and that of the Research Fellows of the Museum.

2.42 *Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies*

- The Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies is a centre for research and learning, with a focus on i) social, cultural, economic and political developments in Asia from the 19th century onwards with special emphasis on India, and ii) the life and works of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.
- During the period under report, the Institute completed 12 research projects and another 22 research projects are in progress. The Institute also participated in a series of Seminars and Symposium at China organised by Chinese academic Institutions.
- Five books, Two journals (Annual as well as tri-annual), and three papers under the Azad Institute Paper series were published by the Institute.

PROMOTION AND DISSEMINATION OF ART AND CULTURE

2.43 The Department of Culture has been implementing many schemes for the promotion, preservation and dissemination of art and culture. It provides grants under various schemes to cultural organisations for this purpose.

2.44 The Department operates several schemes under which financial assistance is provided to institutions, individuals and organisations. The schemes range from salary and production grants to scholarships and pensions. Grants are given for performing arts, research on various aspects of Indian culture such as tribal and folk art, Buddhist and Tibetan studies and the cultural heritage of the Himalayas. Funds are also provided for centenary celebrations of important personalities as well for setting up of national memorials. For improving the infrastructure in the states, funds are provided for setting up multicultural complexes, building grants and strengthening of local and regional museums.

2.45 *Zonal Cultural Centres*

Seven Zonal Cultural Centres were set up for the creative development of Indian culture in various regions. The essential thrust of these centres has been to create a cultural awareness among people and to identify, nurture and promote vanishing folk traditions in the rural and semi-urban areas of the states.

The ZCCs have also taken up the following programmes:

- National Cultural Exchange Programme, i.e. exchange of artistes, musicologists, performers and scholars within the country.
- Setting up of Shilpa Grams to promote and ensure direct marketing facilities to artisans
- Setting up of documentation centres to document vanishing and dying art forms
- Conducting of Republic Day folk dance festival and crafts fairs

2.46 *Centre for Cultural Resources and Training*

The Centre for Cultural Resources and Training is an autonomous organisation under the



Department of Culture. The broad objective of the Centre is to revitalise the education system by creating an understanding and awareness among students about the plurality of regional cultures of India and integrating this knowledge with the school education. The main thrust is on linking education with culture and making students aware of the importance of culture in all developmental programmes. The training stresses the role of culture in science and technology, housing, agriculture, sports, etc. An important component of training is creating awareness amongst students and teachers of their role in solving environmental pollution problems and conservation and preservation of the natural and cultural heritage.

2.47 *National Mission for Manuscripts*

- India has witnessed a stupendous output of literature in its hoary 5000-year-old history. This literature has been handed down the generations both orally as well as in writing. In written form, this vast mass of literature has been preserved in different languages and scripts, and on different kinds of material like birch bark, palm leaf, cloth, wood, stone and paper.
- Excavations in Central Asia have unearthed manuscripts of Indian origin on subjects like literature, mathematics, medicine, Buddhism and Indian philosophy. There are indeed a large number of organisations engaged in conservation, preservation and documentation of these manuscripts, such as the National Archives of India (NAI), the Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts (IGNCA), Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH) and the Institutions of the Department of Culture such as Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library, Rampur Raza Library, Salar Jung Museum, National Museum, Indian Museum, Asiatic Society, Kolkata, Central Institute of Buddhist Studies and National Library, Kolkata.

However, no holistic policy framework or strategy has been evolved till date to survey, list, catalogue, preserve and disseminate the information locked in these manuscripts in a systematised manner.

- The Department of Culture proposes to launch a National Manuscripts Mission in order to enhance access, improve awareness about cultural heritage and preservation and encourage use of manuscripts for educational and research purposes and lifelong learning. Accordingly, the objectives of the Mission are:

- i. To document and catalogue Indian manuscripts, wherever they may be, maintain accurate and up-to-date information about them and the conditions under which they may be consulted;
- ii. To promote ready access to these manuscripts through publication, both in book form as well as machine-readable form;
- iii. To facilitate conservation and preservation of manuscripts through training, awareness and financial support;
- iv. To boost scholarship and research in the study of Indian languages and manuscriptology.
- v. To build up a National Manuscripts Library at IGNCA.

2.48 *Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts*

- The Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA) was formally established as an autonomous Trust in March 1987 under a Government resolution. It was visualised as a centre that would encompass the study and experience of all the arts - comprising



the fields of creative and critical literature (both oral and written); the visual and plastic arts, from painting and sculpture to graphic design to photography and film; the performing arts of music, dance and theatre in their broadest connotations; and all else in fairs, festivals and lifestyle that has an artistic dimension. Through integrated studies and diverse programmes of research, publication, training and creative activity, the IGNCA seeks to place the arts within the context of natural and human environment. The fundamental approach of the centre in all its work is multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary.

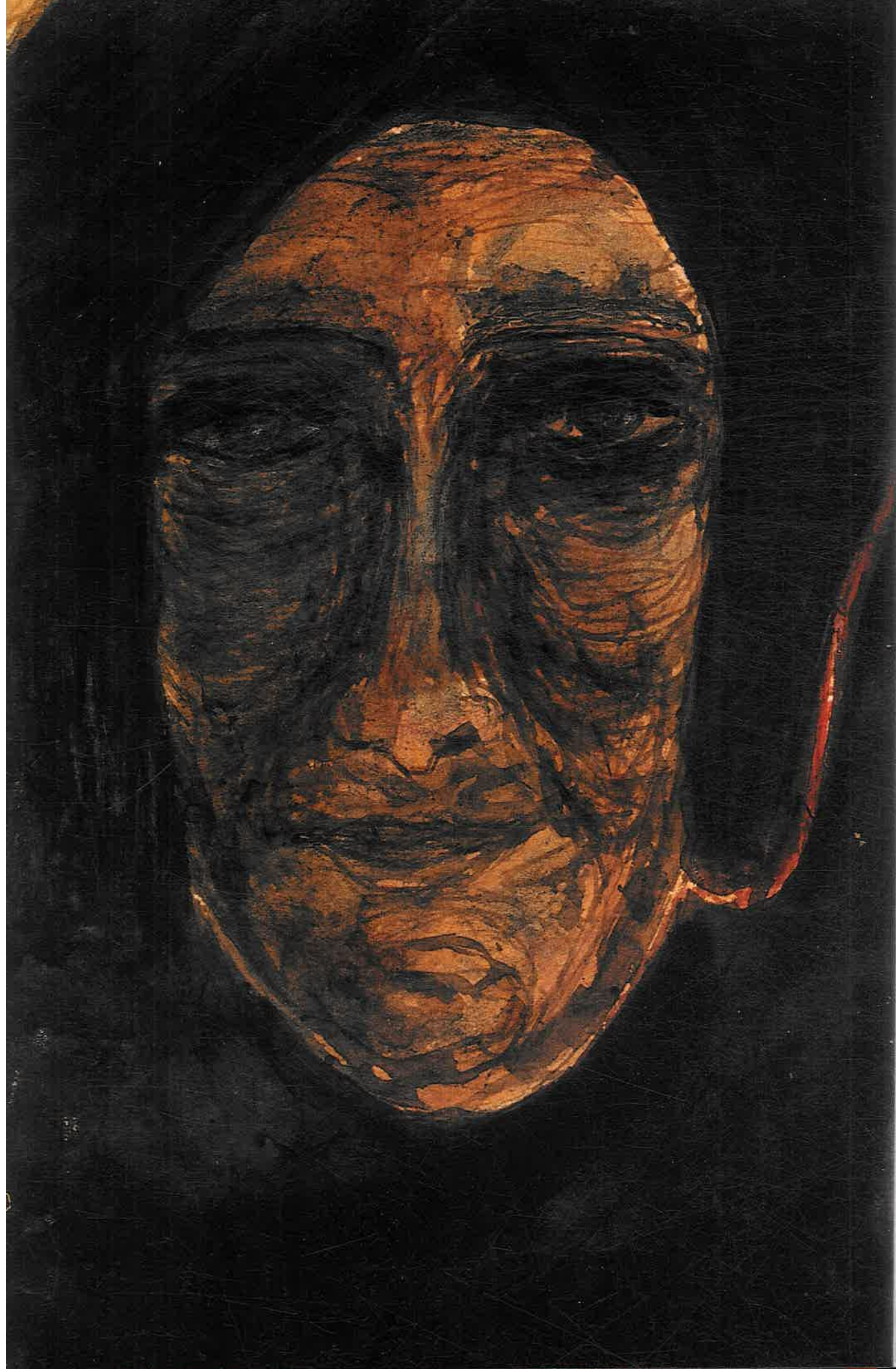
- For facilitation for specific programmes, IGNCA's institutional structure is a complex combination of five distinct divisions. These are Kalanidhi, Kalakosa, Janapada Sampada, Kaladarsana and Sutradhara.

2.49 *National Culture Fund*

- The National Culture Fund (NCF) was set up as a Trust under the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890 through issue of the Gazette Notification dated 28 November 1996 with the aim of inviting the participation of the corporate sector, NGOs, state governments, public/private sector and individuals in

the task of promoting, protecting and preserving India's cultural heritage as well as the creation of new galleries, museums and imparting of training, in cultural activities. The donations to the National Culture Fund are eligible for 100% tax exemption under Section 10 23C (iv) and 80G (ii) of the Income Tax Act. The NCF is managed and administered by a Council and an Executive Committee. The Council is chaired by the Minister of Tourism and Culture.

- The National Culture Fund carries a built-in accountability towards the Indian Parliament and the donors for the activities commissioned under its aegis. A separate joint Bank Account is opened for each project, which is operated by NCF and the donor. The project works are executed under the directions of the Project Implementation Committee set up in this regard, which has the representation of the donors, the National Culture Fund, the civic authorities as well as the Archaeological Survey of India, wherever required. The accounts of the projects are incorporated in the National Culture Fund Accounts annually, which are audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. The Annual Report and the Audited Accounts are tabled in both the Houses of the Parliament.





DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE

3.01 The Department of Culture was set up in 1985 through the 174th Amendment of the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961, with the objective of integrating efforts for the development of human potential in the area of art and culture. The Department is under the overall charge of the Minister for Tourism and Culture. The Secretariat of this Department is headed by a Secretary assisted by an Additional Secretary and two Joint Secretaries.

3.02 The Department plays a vital role in the promotion and dissemination of art and culture. It directly operates several schemes for the promotion of specific performing, literary and visual arts. It provides assistance for the development of voluntary action in these fields through grants, training programmes, etc. It also endeavours to promote and develop traditional crafts and skills, especially folk art and crafts.

3.03 The Department is also concerned with the formulation of the Archival Policy of the Government of India, development and protection of archives both at the centre and at the states, a responsibility that it implements through the National Archives. It is also concerned with the development of public libraries and administers the National Library in Kolkata and a number of other libraries of national importance.

3.04 The Department also looks after the preservation, conservation and protection of our material heritage, viz. archaeology, anthropology, museology etc. through specialised agencies like the Archaeological Survey of India, Anthropological Survey of India and the Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya. It administers a number of museums and galleries of national importance.



Hon'ble Minister, Tourism & Culture Shri Jagmohan addressing the meeting of Hindi Salahkar Samiti held on 10.7.2002. MOS Shri Vinod Khanna and Secretary Shri N. Gopalaswami are in the picture



The Department also promotes organisations working in specialised fields such as Buddhist and Himalayan studies.

3.05 The Department co-ordinates all matters relating to international cultural relations. It acts as the nodal agency for executing cultural agreements and cultural exchange programmes with different countries, organising incoming and outgoing exhibitions and undertaking programmes envisaged in the UNESCO programmes in the field of art and culture.

3.06 A number of scholarships, fellowships and grants are given by the Department of Culture. Anniversaries and centenaries of important personalities are organised, memorials commemorating eminent persons or a particular period of history are maintained.

3.07 The Department has two attached offices, six subordinate offices and 26 autonomous organisations as under :

Attached Offices

- i. Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi
- ii. National Archives of India, New Delhi

Subordinate Offices

- i. Anthropological Survey of India, Kolkata
- ii. National Museum, New Delhi
- iii. National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi
- iv. National Library, Kolkata
- v. Central Reference Library, Kolkata
- vi. National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property, Lucknow

Autonomous Organisations

- i. Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya, Bhopal

- ii. National Council of Science Museums, Kolkata
- iii. Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi
- iv. Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi
- v. Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi
- vi. Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi
- vii. National School of Drama, New Delhi
- viii. Centre for Cultural Resources and Training, New Delhi
- ix. Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti, New Delhi
- x. Allahabad Museum, Allahabad
- xi. Delhi Public Library, New Delhi
- xii. Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation, Kolkata
- xiii. Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh
- xiv. Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Sarnath, Varanasi
- xv. Victoria Memorial Hall, Kolkata
- xvi. Indian Museum, Kolkata
- xvii. Asiatic Society, Kolkata
- xviii. Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad
- xix. Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library, Patna
- xx. Rampur Raza Library, Rampur
- xxi. Kalakshetra Foundation, Chennai
- xxii. National Museum Institute of History of Art, Conservation and Museology, New Delhi
- xxiii. Nava Nalanda Mahavihara, Nalanda



- xxiv. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies, Kolkata
- xxv. Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts, New Delhi

Progressive Use of Hindi

3.08 The work relating to the implementation of Official Language Policy in the Department of Culture and its Attached/Subordinate Offices and autonomous organisations is looked after by Director (Official Language) who is assisted by a Deputy Director, Assistant Director and other supporting staff. The first Sub-committee of Parliament on Official Language inspected the offices of Anthropological Survey of India, Udaipur & Archaeological Survey of India, Tirupati during the year under report.

3.09 In accordance with the Annual Official Language Programme 2002-2003, the orders received from the Department of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs and the assurances given to the Committee of Parliament, continuous efforts were made towards progressive use of Hindi in the official work of the Department, viz. inspection of offices, organisation of Hindi workshops, etc. During the year, Director (OL) inspected ASI, Mysore; Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library, Patna; Anthropological Survey of India, Mysore; National School of Drama, Bangalore; Kalakshetra Foundation, Chennai; South Zone Cultural Centre, Thanjavur; Thanjavur Maharaja Serfoji's Sarasvati Mahal Library, Thanjavur; Lalit Kala Akademi, Chennai; Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh Ladakh; Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti, New Delhi; National Gallery of Modern Art, Bangalore; and the Office of Director (Epigraphy), Mysore. All Sections of the Department were also inspected by the Director (OL) and the Deputy Director (OL) during the period under review.

3.10 During the year under review, two stenographers were nominated for training in Hindi Stenography, 9 employees for Hindi

typing and 2 employees for training in Hindi on computer.

3.11 The Department of Culture organised a Hindi fortnight from 2 - 16 September 2002. During the fortnight, competitions on Hindi essay writing, Hindi noting and drafting, Hindi typing, Hindi translation, Hindi handwriting and Hindi speech, were organised both for Hindi-speaking and non Hindi-speaking officers and employees, and cash prizes and citations were awarded to the winners by the Additional Secretary (Culture). Besides, two Hindi workshops were organised during the period under review. Seven employees were awarded cash prizes for writing original notes and drafts in Hindi.

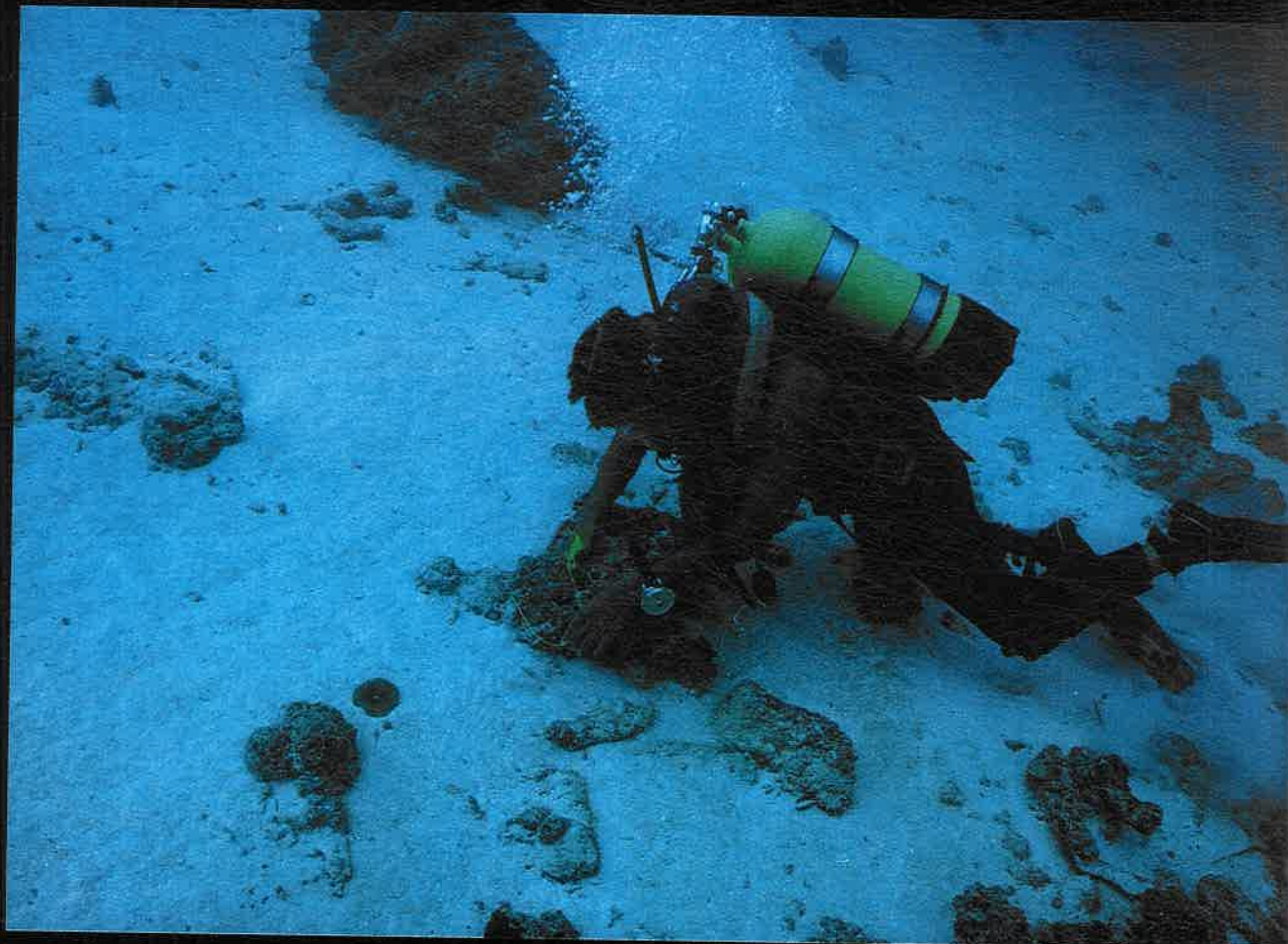


Smt. Komal Anand Additional Secretary addressing concluding function of Hindi Fortnight held on 16.9.2002

3.12 Apart from the main Secretariat of the Department, the Official Language Division monitored the progressive use of Hindi in the Attached/Subordinate offices under the control of the Department and provided them necessary guidance. They were provided Hindi versions of standard drafts and templates of letters, acknowledgement letters etc. as well as specimen bilingual rubber stamps for use in the service books.

3.13 As usual, the Hindi Translation Unit of the Department undertook translation of various documents, agreements, letters, Parliament Questions and other important papers relating to Parliament.

3.14 During the year under report, two issues of the in-house Hindi magazine *Sanskriti* were republished and distributed free of cost.

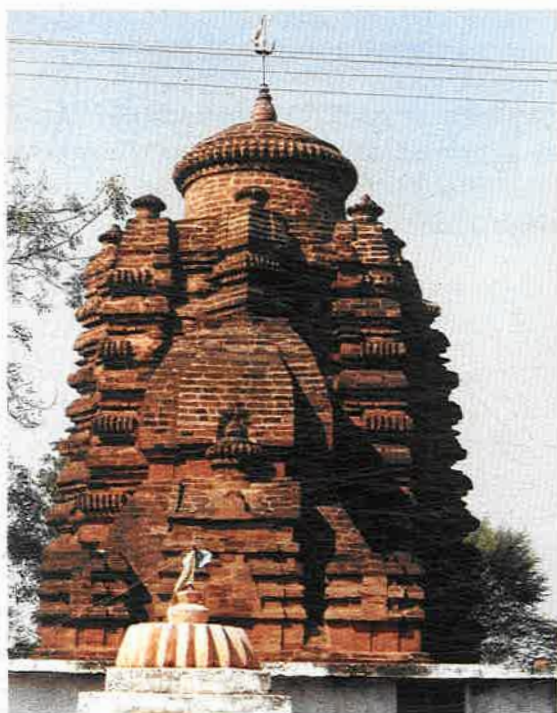




ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

4.01 The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) was established in 1861. It functions as an attached office of the Department of Culture.

4.02 Under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act of 1958, the ASI has declared three thousand six hundred and twelve monuments to be of national importance in the country. Since its establishment one hundred and forty two years ago, the ASI has grown into a large organisation with an all India network of offices, branches and circles. The organisation is headed by the Director General.



Sikhar of Pataleswar Temple, east side Budhikoma, Nawapada (Orissa)

Facing Page : Excavation of "Princes Royal" - An Eighteenth Century Shipwreck off Bangaram Island U.T. of Lakshadweep -Depth 30 m., - Arabian Sea.

4.03 The major activities of the Archaeological Survey of India are:

- (i) Maintenance, conservation and preservation of centrally protected monuments/sites and remains;
- (ii) Conducting archaeological explorations and excavations;
- (iii) Chemical preservation of monuments and antiquarian remains;
- (iv) Architectural survey of monuments;
- (v) Development of epigraphical research and publications;
- (vi) Setting up and re-organisation of site museums and
- (vii) Training in Archaeology.

4.04 *Conservation and Preservation of Monuments*

Conservation, preservation and maintenance of the centrally protected monuments and sites are the prime tasks of ASI. The ASI has brought five monuments under central protection within this year viz.,



Iron objects recovered in course of excavation at Maheth, Sravasti (U.P.)



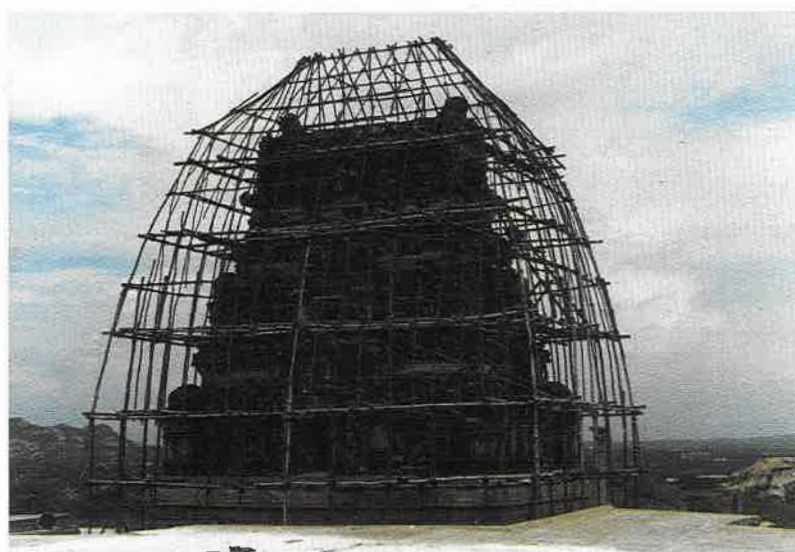
Vimana, Kailasanatha Temple Kanchipuram, Kanchipuram (After Conservation)

- Fortification along with monuments, Red fort,
 - Salim Garh Fort, Delhi
 - City wall of Shajahanabad, Delhi
 - Currency Building and
 - Asiatic Society Building, Kolkata,
- Nabha House in Kurukshetra, Haryana and
 - Patalbhubaneswar in Uttaranchal.

The process of declaring other eleven monuments of national importance as centrally protected monument is initiated by

issuing preliminary notification for those monuments. To name a few of these monuments for which preliminary notification have been issued are :

At present there are three thousand six hundred and twelve centrally protected monuments declared to be of national importance including sixteen monuments inscribed on the World



Vimana, Varadharaja Perumal Temple-Fort & Temple, Chinnakavandanur, Salem (During Conservation)



*Kumbhalgarh Fort: Close view of Sikhara Before Conservation.
(Parashvanath Temple)*

Heritage List of UNESCO. The total number of individual structures being maintained by the ASI is over five thousand. It is also significant to mention here that Bodhgaya was also

accepted as the 23rd Indian site to be listed on World Heritage List. Some of the important activities taken up by the Survey during 2002-2003 are as under:

4.05 During the year, more than six hundred and fifty monuments were taken up for conservation and structural repairs, chemical preservation and environmental development besides day-to-day maintenance of three thousand six hundred and twelve monuments. A detailed list of some of the important works taken up at monuments/sites is appended at the end.

4.06 Among the important conservation and developmental work carried out this year special mention may be made of

- Ajanta-Ellora conservation and tourism development project phase-I executed under the loan agreement with OECF/JBIC. Under this project, the ASI has undertaken new circulation plan for diverting tourist inflow besides providing improved facilities and services for tourist. Arrangements were also made to illuminate all the important painted caves (Nos. 1, 2, 16, 17, 19) by fibre optic system.



Stone jalis, Humayun's Tomb-After Conservation



Arched cells, Purana Qila-Before Conservation

- In addition to this, geotechnical investigation of Pitalkhora Caves was also carried out.
 - In Delhi structural repairs to Humayun's Tomb and
 - various other buildings at Red Fort were taken up besides attending to the Pietra-dura work in Diwan-i-Khas and overall improvement of the area surrounding Red Fort.
- The ASI also has taken up repairs to
- Nabha House, Kurukshetra,
 - delicate decorative ceilings of Ranvas, Patiala and
 - deposit work at the important heritage buildings, Kapurthala.
- The salvage and transplantation of
- Sangamesvara Temple complex, Hunagund in District Bagalkot to a safer



Mallikarjuna Temple, Pattadakal - After Chemical Treatment



Conservation of enclosure wall, Gomatesvara Statue, Karkala, Udupi.

place at a higher altitude as a deposit work is another important work done in this year.

The structural renovation and protective measures including pathways, cultural signages, amenities for visitors were other major activities taken up in the monuments of Assam, Meghalaya and Tripura; Kumbhalgarh Fort, Rajsamand, Rajasthan and Rabdentse site, ancient capital of Sikkim.



Hatab: Handles of Roman Amphorae



Dhalewan : Semiprecious stone beads, Harappan period.



Dhalewan : Terracotta Wheel, cart frame and bull, Harappan period.

4.07 Memorandum of Understanding

During the visit of Prime Minister of India to Cambodia on April 9, 2002, an agreement was signed between the ASI, Government of India and the Royal Government of Cambodia for the conservation and restoration of Ta Prohm.

4.08 SCIENCE BRANCH

In order to evaluate new materials as preservative coatings for stone, terracotta and bricks/adobe structure, Solar Photovoltaic Power Pack system was installed for uninterrupted power supply to monitor ambient air quality around Taj Mahal, Agra.

The Science Branch of the ASI also carried out chemical analysis, treatment and preservation of the following monuments:-



Udayagiri -2: Brikuti-Tara, Ornate Stupa.

Andhra Pradesh: M.R. work to outer cloister and prakara wall, Sri Kodandarama Swamy Temple, Vontimitta, Cuddapah; interiors of Viswa Brahma Temple, Alampur, Mehboobnagar; ceiling paintings of *garbhagriha*, Sri Virbhadr Swami Temple, Lepakshi, Anantapur; interior cloisters of Sri Kumara Rama Bhimeshwara Swami Temple, Samalkota; interior arches and ceiling above fountains, Charminar, Hyderabad; monitoring of Ambient Air Quality around Charminar, Hyderabad.

Bihar: M.R. work to exterior area of Sher Shah Suri Tomb, Sasaram, Rohtas.

Daman & Diu: M.R. work to Churches at Moti Daman.

Goa: M.R. work to paintings of St. Francis Assisi Church, Velha Goa and paintings of St. Cajetan Church, Velha Goa.

Gujarat: M.R. work to paintings inside Tambekarwada, Vadodara.

Himachal Pradesh: M.R. work to paintings and stucco figures in ante-room, Tabo, Lahaul & Spiti.

Karnataka: M.R. work to install Weather and Air Pollution Data Instruments and their maintenance around Gomatesvara statue at Vindyagiri Hills and Chavundaraya Basadi, Sri Kantesvara Temple, Nanjangud, Mysore; Paintings at Daria Daulat Bagh, Srirangapatna, Mandya; Sravanabelagola, Hassan; Bhoganandisvara Temple, Nandi, Kolar; Keshava Temple, Somnathpur, Mysore; Elephant Temple, Hampi, Bellari; Mallikarjuna Temple, Pattadakal, Bagalkot.

Madhya Pradesh: M.R. work to interior of Hoshang Shah's Tomb, Mandu; relief statues of Jaina Tirthankaras at the right side of the Fort, Gwalior; Neelakanthesvara Mahadeva Temple, Udaipur, Vidisha; Roopmati's Pavilions, Mandu, Dhar; wall paintings at Raja Bir Singh Deo palace, Datia; rock paintings and rock-shelters, Bhimbetka, Raisen; Stupa No.3, Sanchi, Raisen, Mamalesvara Mahadeva Temple, Mandhata, Khandwa.

Maharashtra: M.R. work for fumigation of Cave No.3 at Pitalkhora.



Rampart wall, Western Side, Red Fort, Delhi.
During Chemical Treatment



*Mughal Dagger with Jade Hilt in the form of a Horse Head
C. 17th Century A.D.*



Hatab: Arch shaped Vav (Step-well).

Orissa: M.R. work to Northern wall, Meghanada Prachir of Lord Jagannatha Temple, Puri; Jagamohana of Sun Temple, Konarak.; Chitrakarini and group of Temples, Bhubaneswar.

Rajasthan: M.R. work to Undesvara Mahadeva Temple, Bijoliya, Bhilwara; Marble Pavilion and Balustrade on the Annasagar Baradari Bund, Ajmer; wall paintings of Chitrashala, Bundi; Marble Nav Chowki and Chhatris, Rajsamand.

Uttar Pradesh: M.R. work to Octagonal wall, Arches and Burji in the main mausoleum at Taj Mahal, Agra; general maintenance, Taj Mahal,

main gate entrance of Taj Mahal, general maintenance, Fatehpur Sikri, Agra; Sister of Prince Khushro's Tomb, Allahabad.

West Bengal: M.R. work to Lalji Temple at Kalna, Bardhaman.

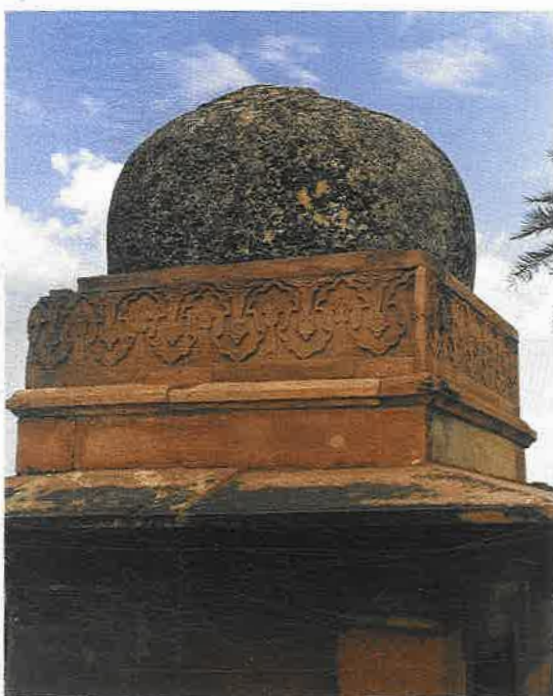
4.09 Deposit Work: Interior and exterior surface of Victoria Memorial Hall, Kolkata; Mahakalesvara Temple, Ujjain; wall paintings at Mata Mansa Devi Mandir, Panchkula.

4.10 Treatment and preservation of Antiquities and Art Objects:

1. Two hundred and eighty-nine coins received from the office of the Excavation Branch-V, Vadodara, were chemically treated and preserved at the laboratories at Dehradun. These coins are from Hatab, District Bhavnagar, Gujarat.
2. A copper reliquary and three coins which come from excavations at Ambaran (Akhnoor) received from the Srinagar Circle, Jammu, were brought to the laboratories at Dehradun. The chemical treatment and preservation of above antiquities are in progress.

4.11 Other important activities:

1. The ASI, the Rock Art Society of India (RASI) and the Australian Rock Art Research Association (AURA) are jointly working on a multi-disciplinary project



Corner Burz, before conservation, Itimad-ud-Daula, Agra



Machchhi Bhawan, Agra Fort without the jali railing.

‘Early Indian Petroglyphs: Scientific investigations and dating by International Commission’ to collect sample in Madhya Pradesh region, from 26th September to 5th October 2002.

2. A short term training course on chemical conservation was organised for the students of Post-Graduate Diploma in Archaeology, Institute of Archaeology, New Delhi from June 10-28, 2002 at Dehradun.

4.12 *Horticulture Branch:* The Horticulture Branch of the ASI have five Divisions each

headed by a Deputy Superintending Horticulturist. During the period, the Garden Branch maintained and developed gardens in about two hundred and thirty-nine centrally protected ancient monuments/sites, temples, forts, palaces and tombs etc. located in different parts of the country which are under various stages of development. The branch is now in a position to provide periodic plants to be used in gardens by developing base nurseries at Delhi, Agra, Mysore and Bhubaneswar.

Augmentation of irrigation facilities has been carried out which is in progress at Rani-ki-Vav, Patan; Sun Temple, Modhera; Hazira Tomb,



View of Lotus Mahal Garden, Hampi (Karnataka)



Machchhi Bhawan, Agra Fort after fixing red sand stone jali railing.



Ancient Palace Ramnagar, Udhampur Before Conservation

Vadodara (Gujarat); Akbar's Tomb, Sikandara, Marriam's Tomb, Sikandara, Agra; Shahi Fort, Jaunpur; Ramabhar Stupa, Kushinagar; Lal Khan's Tomb, Rajghar, Varanasi (U.P.); Ranghar, Karenghar and Ahom Palace in Assam.

Besides the maintenance of the existing archaeological gardens around protected monuments, development of gardens has been taken up at Lal Khan's Tomb, Varanasi; Nakkar Khana, Lucknow; Badshahi Gate, Fatehpur Sikri (U.P.); Lotus Mahal, Queen's Bath, Chandrashekhara Temple and Elephant Stable at Hampi (Karnataka); Dakhani Idgah, Jamia Masjid and Ibrahim Rouza at Bijapur; Veernarayana Temple, Belwadi (Karnataka); Brihadisvara Temple, Gangaikonda Cholapuram (Tamil Nadu); Asokan Rock Edict, East of Kailash (New Delhi); Southern outer area of Kotla Ferozshah, area between Delhi Gate and Arab-ki-Sarai and Jungli Bagh, Humayun's Tomb, Ghiyasuddin Tomb and development of urban wood land in citadel area, Tughlaqabad, New



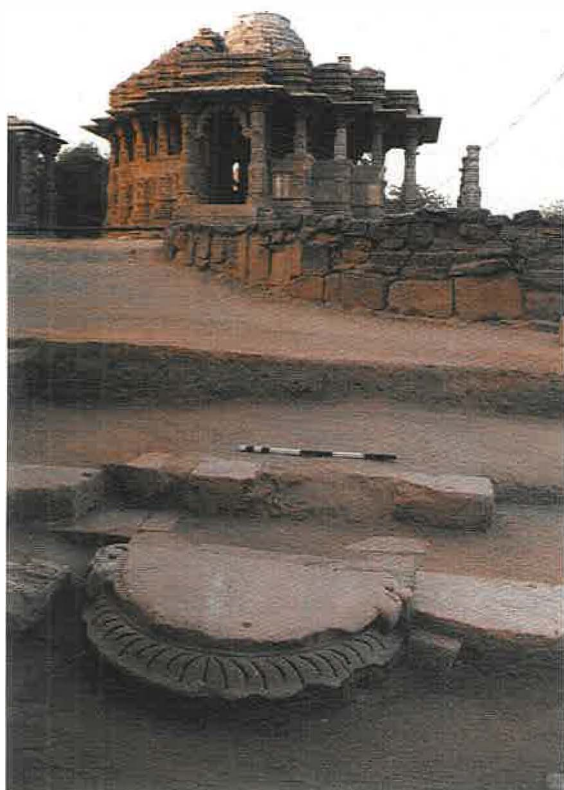
Ancient Palace Ramnagar, Udhampur After Conservation

Delhi; Temple Complex, Badoli, Rawat Bhata, Ganesa Temple and front of Vedi Temple at Kumbhalgarh Fort (Rajasthan); area around Hammam at Kangra Fort (Himachal Pradesh); re-orientation of Shore Temple at Mahabalipuram (Tamil Nadu); renovation of garden at Cooch Behar (West Bengal); Rani-ki-Vav, Patan (Gujarat); Kabuli Bagh Mosque, Panipat (Haryana); Kankali Tilla, Mathura, Madan Mohan Temple, Vrindavan (Uttar Pradesh); Asokan Edict, Kalsi (Uttaranchal); Ranghar, Karenghar, Ahom Palace, Vishnudol, Shividol and Devidol in Assam.

Under funding scheme, the garden development work at Kapilvastu, Piprahwa (U.P.) funded by the U.P. Tourism Department, has been completed, but development of environs around Five Rathas at Mahabalipuram (Tamil Nadu) funded by the Tamilnadu Tourism Department is under progress.



Photo Exhibition on Cultural Heritage and Recent Discoveries in Gujarat.



Excavation at Sun Temple Modhera, Mehsana (Gujarat)

The latest techniques of irrigation system (Sprinkler System etc.) have been introduced at Sun Temple, Konarak; Brahmesvara Temple, Bhubaneswar; Ratnagiri Museum (Orissa); Nalanda (Bihar); Kalachand Temple, Bishnupur (West Bengal); Qutb Minar (New Delhi); Rani-ki-Vav, Patan; Sun Temple, Modhera (Gujarat); Bibi-ka-Maqbara, Aurangabad (Maharashtra).

4.13 Prehistory Branch: The Prehistory Branch carried out field explorations in Districts Dhubri and Goalpara, Assam; District East Khasi, Meghalaya; District Udipi, Karnataka; District Mandsaur, Madhya Pradesh.

4.14 Publication Section: The Archaeological Survey of India brings out technical reports primarily prepared by the officers of the Survey, who have done field work or research in any field of archaeology such as exploration, excavation, architectural survey, conservation, epigraphy, numismatics, art and related aspects in an area of research which comes under the

ambit of its activities. The Survey also assigns work of preparing manuscripts for publications to eminent scholars/specialists. The Guide Books in new format under the World Heritage Series have been brought out during the year besides a catalogue series on the important work done outside India viz., Bamiyan and Angkor Vat.

During the period the following publications have been brought out.

- i) *Indian Archaeology – A Review 1995-96, 1996-97, 1997-98*, have been brought out & 1998-99 is in the final stage of printing.
- ii) *Memoirs of the Archaeological Survey of India: Excavation at Kalibangan – The Early Harappans* has been brought out.
- iii) *Guide Books*: Two Guide Books under the World Heritage Series: *Fatehpur Sikri*, *Khajuraho* have been published and four more guide books viz., *Konarak*, *Sanchi*, *Mahabalipuram* and *Ajanta* are being



Northern Minar Bibiji Masjid Ahmedabad, Ahmedabad
During Conservation



published during the year. The picture postcards were also brought out on Qutb, Humayun's Tomb, Fatehpur Sikri, Sanchi, Konarak and Khajuraho as a complementary series to the guide books.

- iv) Archaeological Survey of India has published a special report on conservation at Angkor Vat on the eve of the Prime Minister's visit to Cambodia.
- v) *Catalogues:* Under this series two publications 'Bamiyan – A Challenge to World Heritage' and 'Angkor Vat, India's Contribution to Its Conservation 1986-1993' were brought out. One more on The Residency – Lucknow is under progress.
- vi) ASI has published Portfolio and Picture Post Cards on Ladakh monuments.
- vii) ASI has taken up the painting NCF brochure in Hindi.
- viii) The ASI also participated in Delhi Book Fair in September – October 2002, Bombay Book Fair in October 2002 & Rajasthan Book Fair at Jaipur in November-December 2002 and Kolkata Book Fair in January 2003.



Terracotta mould of Sunga period with its impression recovered in course of excavation at Maheth, Sravasti (U.P.)

4.15 Archaeological Museums: The ASI has at present thirty-five site museums located all over the length and breadth of India. Latest addition to these museums is the Museum at Jageshwar (Uttaranchal) which has been inaugurated recently by the Hon'ble Minister for Tourism & Culture for public.

Two other museums namely – Kangra Fort (Himachal Pradesh) and Residency Museum,



The remains of house complex of Kushan Period exposed in course of excavation at Maheth, Sravasti (U.P.)



Udayagiri-2 : Chaityagriha, Lion pedestal.

Lucknow have been completely organized. A new museum is being organized at Cooch Behar, West Bengal for which necessary approval has been obtained and a grant has been provided to organize the museum galleries.

Documentation of all the antiquities of Sarnath Museum has been completed.

4.16 Archaeological Excavation

Excavation of ancient sites and remains besides explorations of archaeological sites are among the principal functions of the ASI. During the year 2002-2003 thirty-seven excavations have been carried out. Details of some of the important excavations are given below:-

Dholavira (District Kachchh, Gujarat): Dholavira, which has been under excavation since 1990, is famous for its exquisitely planned Harappan city, which *inter alia* witnessed the rise and fall of the civilization spanning a time-period of about fifteen hundred years from circa 3000 to 1500 BC. The city has shown an amazing water-harvesting system highlighted by a series of reservoirs and dams. A reservoir that was built to the east of the castle was partly exposed showing its full width of over 26 m and a depth of about 8 m. An exploratory dig has

confirmed that it was 73 m in length. The reservoir was furnished with a flight of thirty steps. The other reservoir that was found lying along the south of the castle is the earliest example of rock-cut architecture found in India so far.

The weak zones of the geological rock formation through which the reservoir was cut were found sealed off with superb stone masonry. Like the former, it was also provided with a flight of steps. The western end of it was found at a distance of 88.40 m further west. Besides, many more new features of planning and architecture as well as antiquities were found during the excavations. The work is still in progress.

Sravasti-Mahet (District Sravasti, U.P.): The excavation at Sravasti resulted in the discovery of copper coins of the Kushan period (first-third century AD), inscribed seal and sealings, terracotta animal and human figurines, beads, gamesman, terracotta wheel and other objects of the early historical period.

Udayagiri-2 (District Jajpur, Orissa): In continuation of the previous year's work, excavation was resumed at Udayagiri-2. The northern wall of the shrine-complex was found running further

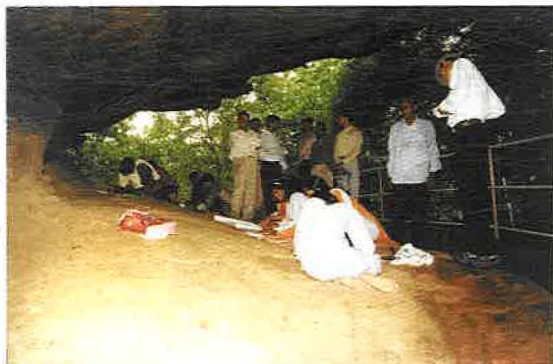


east. A drain was also found running parallel to it and a circular brick structure and a stone-paved floor in front of the monastery were found during the course of excavation. Important antiquities found were terracotta animal figurines, fragments of stone inscriptions, architectural members and two broken sealings, one of which bears a stupa at its centre. Pottery in red and grey wares, in the shape of bowls, high-necked pots, spouted vessels, lamps, miniature pots, etc. were recovered.

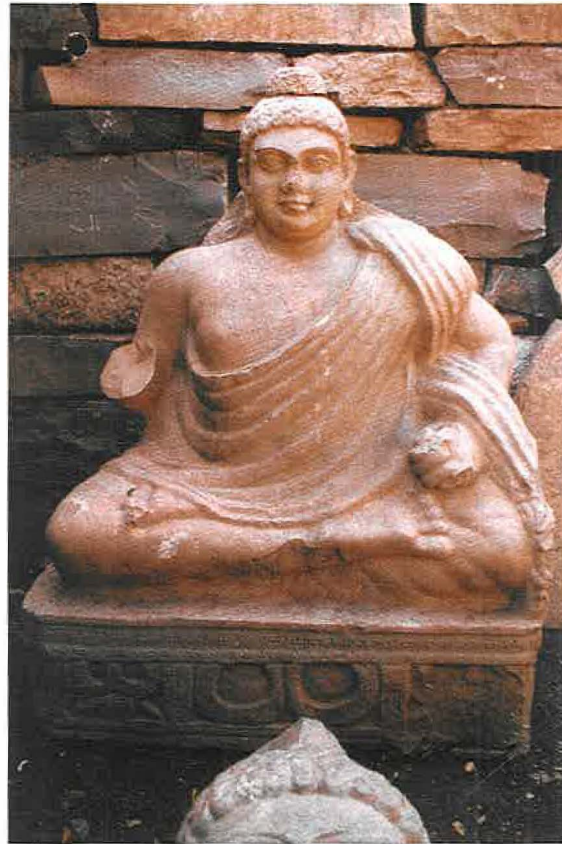
Thakurani Tilla, Paschim Pillak (District South Tripura, Tripura): The excavation revealed the remains of three small brick shrines, Siva-linga, Yonipitha, a miniature Siva-linga in a square temple of bricks.

Maidam No.2, Charaideo (District Sibsagar, Assam): Maidams are impressive burial structures of the Ahom kings and nobles. Maidam No.2 was one such sculptural monument which has been chosen for exposure. The digging unearthed a low octagonal boundary wall, furnished with a projection at each angle. On the top of the Maidam the roof of the buried grave chamber has been traced. Among the antiquities, mention may be made of terracotta plaques bearing the figure of mythical dragon which was the insignia of Ahom kings who ruled in the Brahmaputra valley for six hundred years from the thirteenth century AD onwards.

Karenghar (Talatal), Joysagar in Sibsagar (District Sibsagar, Assam): The excavation on the low mounds of the ruined brick structures, which lie close to the palace called Karenghar, built



Painting Competition at Bhimbetka on Independence day.



Sitting Buddha on one of the Ayaka Platform

by Rajeshwar Singha, the Ahom King (AD 1751-69), brought to light brick walls and floors of rooms. The structures have shown three phases of construction, which may have been the parts of this complex. The area of operation lies to the west of the existing palace and near a water tank. It is not unlikely that the ruins are either of a royal kitchen or a bath or both. Except for simple red ware pottery, nothing notable/datable, was found in the excavation. To the east of the palace, ruins of a wooden palace were found in the form of charred wood, lime-concrete floors and stumps of some wooden columns set in a pair or single. The findings have validated the account found in the *Buranjis* of the Ahom kings that the *pucca* palace was built after a wooden palace was gutted in fire.

Boxanagar, West Tripura: The excavation revealed a massive brick stupa of *triratha* plan at the base. Chamber of the stupa yielded one hundred and fifty clay seals and sealings and a few votive stupas made of clay. The remains are datable to *circa* eight-ninth century.



Bhanpura and Darki-Chattan (District Mandsaur, Madhya Pradesh): The excavation was undertaken in collaboration with RASI-IFRAO & ASI to gather information regarding the formative stages of human art and contemporary culture.

Hatab (District Bhavnagar, Gujarat): The site was identified as 'Hastavapra', mentioned by the ancient Greek writer Ptolemy in the 'Periplus of Erythrean Sea'. The site revealed mud fortified city enclosed by a moat. Among other finds, are a *Vav* (well), Roman Amphorae and Indo-Greek coins, datable from first century to fifth-sixth century AD.

Bakraur (Sujata Kutir, District Gaya): The excavation revealed a circular terraced brick stupa constructed in three phases, earliest datable to the late Gupta period. The stupa is provided with a *pradakshinapatha* and enclosure wall, pierced with two additional door spaces. Besides, several plaques of Buddha in *Bhumisparsha-mudra* inscribed with a legend '*sujatagriha*' datable to eight-ninth century AD, have also been found.

Kapavaram, Konukonda Mandal (District East Godavari, Andhra Pradesh): The hill is famous for the rock-cut caves datable to the first century to second century AD. Towards the north of these caves are a few low-lying mounds full of

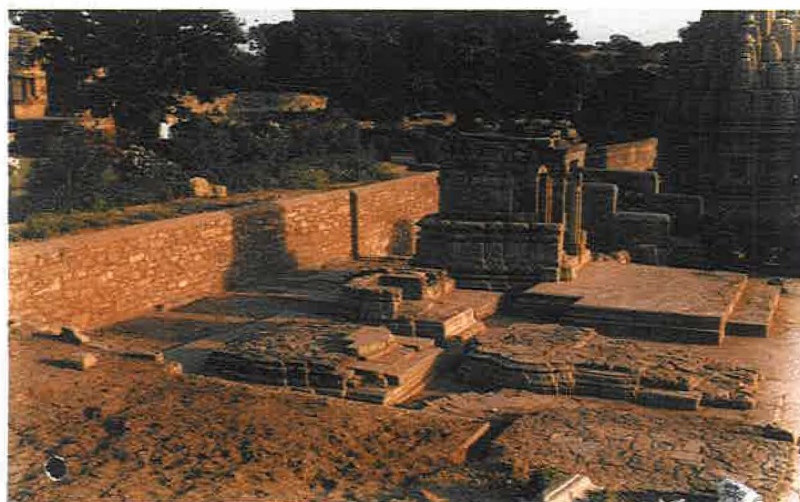
brick-bats belonging to some Buddhist establishments. The excavation revealed a brick-built stupa along with some other brick structures.

Tughlaqabad (Delhi): The excavation was undertaken in the citadel area of Tughlaqabad Fort which was built by Ghiyas-ud-Din Tughluq (AD 1321-1325). A large palace-complex with rooms along the enclosure wall, a courtyard in the centre and a gateway with guard rooms on either side belonging to the Tughlaq period and a number of houses of the late Mughal period were exposed. The excavation yielded pottery of fine glazed ware with paintings and plain red ware with utilitarian types, some bearing incised decoration. Besides, beads of semiprecious stones, copper coins, glass bangles, copper and iron implements and human and animal terracotta figurines all belonging to the Tughluq period have been recovered from the excavation. Examples of typical Chinese porcelain and the plain red ware of the late Mughal period, in addition to terracotta human and animal figurines, glass bangles, copper and silver coins, semiprecious stone beads, amulets and copper and iron implements were recovered.

In addition to the aforementioned excavated sites, some important discoveries in the from



Inlay work, Diwan-i-Khas, Red Fort-Before conservation



Chittoragarh Fort: Adjoining Structure near Samadheswar Temple After conservation

of sculptures in bronze and stone, antiquities and structures of archaeological significance have been reported from various parts of the country. Of these special mention may be made of a few secular structures at Hampi, Ten Jaina Tirthankara images from Karkala in District Udupi; land-grants engraved on four copper plates (AD 1323) in Hidambesvara Temple, Chitragupta Fort; a fine-grained sandstone quarry site in the vicinity of Pattadakal and a unique stone Kettledrum from a burial complex at Hirebenakal, Koppal (Karnataka); fifteen stone sculptures (c. 10th 12th century) embedded on the bank of River Pravara near the ancient site at Nevasa, Ahmednagar (Maharashtra); post-Gupta and medieval sculptures from Gurgi and Rehunta, District Rewa, Vidisha; a coin hoard comprising 162 gold and gold-plated silver coins of Kalachuri period from Bargaon, District Katni, Madhya Pradesh. Explorations were also carried out in the Saraswati Valley from Adibadri to Pehowa. Excavation at Dumdum near Clive House Kolkata, also revealed archaeological remains assignable from 3rd/2nd century B.C.

4.17 Underwater Exploration And Excavation

The onshore and offshore explorations off Mahabalipuram in Bay of Bengal in March 2002 by the Underwater Archaeology Wing of the ASI revealed several submerged rocks off

Mahabalipuram, the entire surface of which are covered under flora and fauna. Shapes and sizes of many rocks and stones were very interesting. Towards the north of Shore Temple, submerged remains, three walls and a number of carved architectural members were noticed. The entire area was found strewn with a number of architectural members. The submerged structural remains found in this area suggest a change in coastline or fluctuation in the sea level during the historical period.

The Underwater Archaeology Wing of the ASI in collaboration with the Indian Navy carried out excavation in an eighteenth century shipwreck in the Arabian Sea, off Bangaram Island in Union Territory of Lakshadweep. Debris from the shipwreck is strewn over a large area ranging from 9 to 54 m depth and possibly even further deep. Excavation revealed material evidence of archaeological significance



Kumbhalgarh Fort: Parashvanath Temple During Conservation



Ancient Palace, Leh (Ladakh) After Conservation

namely pots and sherds of brown glazed ware, pieces of copper sheet, copper nails, rods, pieces of glass bottle, sherds of porcelain and decorated pottery, iron object and wooden pieces, etc. Four cannons, about 2.2 m long and an iron anchor, nearly 5 m in length, are among the most prominent finds.

4.18 *Building Survey Project, New Delhi*

The Building Survey Project took up the study of buildings at Agra region. In this connection a number of gateways, *havelis*, houses, temples and *masjids* etc. were surveyed and documented.

4.19 *Temple Survey Project, Southern Region, Chennai*

The Temple Survey Project, Southern Region, Chennai, has undertaken a study and documentation of the Chola Temples in Mandya and Coorg districts of Karnataka. In both the districts nineteen (Mandya-15, Coorg-5) temples were taken up for a detailed study to ascertain their association with the Chola authorship. The temples which betrayed the architectural influence of Chola style are Narasimha Temple, Merehnalli, Melavalli, Amrutesvara Temple, Marenalli,

Malavalli, ruined Jaina Basati, Cholasandra, Nagamangala, Agastesvara Temple, Balmuri, Srirangapatna, Ramadev Temple, Kirangur, Srirangapatna, Aravindanayaki Temple inside Lakshminarayana Temple Complex, Tonnuru, Padavapura, Krishna Temple, Tonnuru, Pandavapura, all in Mandya District; Parasuramesvara Temple, Doddakodligrama, Somvarpet, three Jaina Basatis, Mullur, Somvarpet, all in District Coorg.

The important discoveries of this field work are the bronze idols of Venugopala, Rukmini, Satyabhama, Ramanujacharya, Desikacharya and Lakshmi – under worship in the Krishna Temple at Tonnuru in District Mandya.

4.20 *Implementation of Antiquities and Art Treasures Act*

1. Two thousand two hundred and thirty-five antiquities have been allowed under Temporary Export Permit to be exhibited in countries like Malaysia; Singapore; Riyad; South-Korea; Saudi Arabia and Japan.
2. Three Thousand one hundred and eighty-one antiquities have been



registered under the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972.

4.21 *Epigraphy Branch*

Two hundred and five inscriptions were copied from Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.

Sixty-four Perso-Arabic inscriptions were copied from various States of India viz., Delhi, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa and Rajasthan.

Publications on *South Indian Inscriptions Vol. XXVII, Kielhorn's Lists of North and South Indian Inscriptions, Annual Report on Indian Epigraphy 1981-82, 1982-83, 1988-89 & 1989-90, 1996-97* were brought out.

Epigraphia Indica Arabic & Persian Supplement 1976 is in press.

About hundred coins discovered during the excavations at Tughlaqabad received from Delhi Circle, New Delhi were photographed.

4.22 *Institute of Archaeology*

The Institute organizes a two-years Post-Graduate Diploma in Archaeology (PGDA).

During the year 2002-2003, two batches i.e., 2001-2003 and 2002-2004 are undergoing training in various fields of archaeology. In the course of their training, the students are undergoing training in archaeological excavation at Dholavira, District Kachchh, Gujarat and Sravasti, Uttar Pradesh.

In this connection, a short term training programme/course to impart practical training on chemical preservation was also organized at Dehradun besides the structural conservation training camp organized from 2nd July – 18th July 2002 under the supervision of the Bhopal Circle.

PGDA students were also deputed to Srinagar to enrich their knowledge on computer application from 17th to 20th October, 2002, organized by the Department of Ancient History and Archaeology, Garhwal University, Srinagar.

4.23 *Parliamentary Committees*

The various Committees of the Parliament have visited and inspected several monuments.

Estimates Committee visited Hyderabad, Khajuraho, Delhi and Aurangabad.

Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport and Tourism visited Aurangabad;



Chavundaraya Basadi, Sravanbelagola (After Chemical Treatment)



Mumbai, Goa, Vishakhapatnam, Madurai, Kodaikanal, Chennai, Agra, Khajuraho, Lucknow, Varanasi, Bhubaneswar and Hyderabad.

Parliamentary Committee on Official Language visited Bhubaneswar.

4.24 *National Culture Fund (NCF)*

Under the private-public participation scheme for conservation of ancient monuments and environmental development, the ASI along with the Ministry of Culture has entered into MOUs with private-public sector companies through the NCF in respect of different monuments of national importance.

- (a) Under this project, environmental development of Humayun's Tomb, Delhi has been undertaken by the Aga Khan Trust.
- (b) A Master Plan has been drawn by the Tata Consultancy Services (TCS), Mumbai, as part of Indian Oil Foundation (IOF) Project under NCF.
- (c) The preliminary conceptual plan for developing tourist facilities at Kanheri

Caves, Mumbai, prepared by TCS has been broadly accepted by the IOF Trust.

4.25 *Unesco*

Evaluation process of the pre-historic site at Bhimbetka is presently on for inclusion of the same in the World Heritage List in 2003. In addition to the pre-historic site of Bhimbetka, the ASI has initiated the process of nomination to put the cultural landscape of Majuli Island, Assam under the World Heritage List.

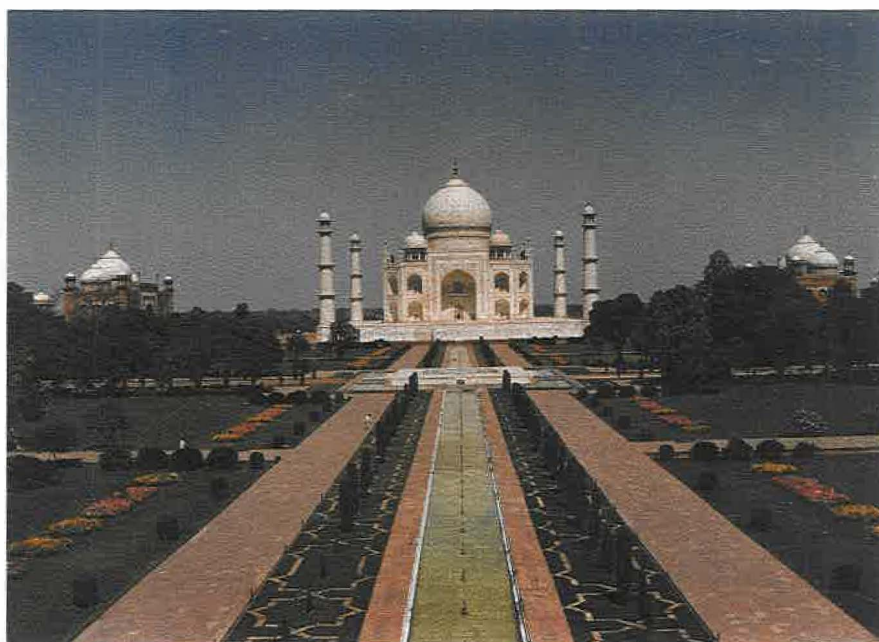
Nomination proposal for Champaner, Pavagadh, Gujarat for its inclusion in the World Heritage List during the year 2003-04 has been submitted to the World Heritage Committee (UNESCO).

The revision of tentative list for nomination of cultural sites in the World Heritage List is under process.

A Workshop was organized by the ASI in collaboration with the 'International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property' (ICCROM) in New Delhi from 7th to 11th October, 2002 on "Nomination and Periodic Reporting of the World Heritage Properties". In association with UNESCO the



A View of Purana Quila Garden (New Delhi) After Renovation work



A View of Tajmahal Garden at Agra (U.P.)

ASI has also organized another Workshop on 'National Periodic Reporting: Indian World Heritage Sites' in Delhi from 25th to 30th November, 2002. The experts from ICCROM and UNESCO along with the officials/representatives of the ASI, different State Departments, NGO's and other personnel who are attached with the Heritage conservation, have participated.

LIST OF MONUMENTS CONSERVATION

Agra Circle

- Providing dwarf wall and fencing towards Madhogarh and red sandstone *jali* railing at Machchhi Bhawan at Agra Fort, Agra;
- replacement of decayed and missing white marble pieces in red sandstone surface, and restoration of *burj* at Itmad-ud-Daula's Tomb, Agra;
- restoration of Treasury Building; providing stone Chaukhats and red sandstone *jali* in the opening of the western wing, in addition to the roof of eastern wing, Mughal pattern doors

to the openings and stone *jalis* at Fatehpur Sikri, Agra;

- restoration of missing white marble inlay pieces of geometrical designs on the eastern, western and northern façade of the main entrance gate at Akbar's Tomb, Sikandara, Agra;
- conservation of outer wall of Idgah, Agra, and bringing in to original shape; repairs to the Canopy of the temple roof and providing M.S. grill railing at Dandeshwar group of Temples, Dandeshwar, Almora.

Aurangabad Circle

- Conservation, preservation and restoration work at Farabaug Palace, District. Ahmednagar; Bibi-ka-Maqbara (east & west sides), Aurangabad;
- Ancient Site, Nevasa, District Ahmednagar; Changdev Temple, District Jalgaon;
- Ancient Site at Bahal, District Jalgaon;
- Murlimanohar Temple, Chandrapur;



Vimana, Varadaraja Perumal Temple - Fort & Temple, Chinnakavandanur, Salem (After Conservation)

Chandikadevi Temple, Bhadravati, District Chandrapur;

- Jaigad Fort, Jaigad, District Ratnagiri;
- Gaimukh Temple, Satgaon-Bhusari, District Buldhana;
- Kondivite Caves, Mumbai;
- Ancient Site, Nalasopara, District Thane.

Bangalore Circle

- Conservation, preservation and restoration work at Old Siva Temple, Venkatapura (Hampi), Gejjala Mantapa, Vitthala Bazar Venkatapura (Hampi), Vitthala Bazar, Venkatapura (Hampi), Talavarighatta gate, Venkatapura, Kadlekalu Ganesa, Hampi, Lokapavani (Stepped-tank), north of Vitthala Temple, Hampi and Ganigitti Jain Temple, Hampi, District Bellary;
- Fort and Dungeon, Bangalore, District Bangalore;
- Keertinarayana Temple, Talkad, District Mysore;

- Gommatesvara Statue, Karkala, Chaturmukha basadi, Karkala and Great Manastambha, Hiriyangadi, District Udupi;

- Fort and Large Masonry Elephants, Mercara, District Coorg.

Bhopal Circle

- Conservation, preservation and restoration work at Rangmahal Palace, Hatta, District Damoh;
- Lohani Caves, Mandu, District Dhar; Buddhist Cave No.7, Bagh, District Dhar; Jalmahal at Sadalpur, District Dhar;
- Group of Temples at Kadwaha, District Guna;
- Tapsi Math at Bilhari, District Katni; Shahi Hammam at Burhanpur, District Khandwa;
- Raisen Fort, District Raisen;
- prehistoric rock-shelters and paintings at Bhimbetka, District Raisen;



- Siva Temple at Bhojpur, District Raisen;
- Yashodharman's Pillar at Sondhani, District Mandsaur.

Bhubaneswar Circle

- Conservation, preservation and restoration of roofs of the two sub-shrines namely Barabhai Hanuman Temple and Shadabhuja Gouranga Temple within the Lord Jagannatha Temple complex, Puri;
- repairs to the Jagamohana of the Vimala Temple; Garbhagriha of the Lord Jagannatha Temple, Puri.

Chandigarh Circle

- Development of the Sheikh Chilli's Tomb by landscaping, gardening,

construction of boundary wall and repairs to Sarai cells;

- repairs to Nabha House;
- deposit work of repairs to Ranvas at Patiala;
- restoration of *chhajja* of District Court complex;
- repairs to Clock Tower and P.W.D. Rest House at Kapurthala;
- flat roofs, cracked vault of basement of kitchen wing, toilets and development of back side garden at Rashtrapati Niwas, Shimla;
- restoration of Jaina shrine and adjacent structures at Kangra Fort;



*Krishna Temple-Tonnur, Mandya, Karnataka
Bronze Idol of Rukmini*



*Krishna Temple-Tonnur, Mandya, Karnataka
Bronze Idol of Satyabhama*



- cracked beams and columns for the roof of main prayer hall near the Buddhist deity Vairochana at Tabo Monastery, District Lahaul and Spiti;
- Nurpur Fort, Mani Mahesh Temple, Bharmour; Dakhini Sarai, Bhatinda Fort;
- Ferozshah Palace, Hissar and
- Khwaja Khizir's Tomb, Sonapat.

Chennai Circle

- Conservation, preservation and restoration of Sri Apathsahayesvara Temple, Sendamangalam, District Villupuram;
- Kailasanatha Temple, Kanchipuram, District Kanchipuram;
- ruined Dutch Fort and Cemetery, Sadras, District Kanchipuram; Brihadisvara Temple, Thanjavur, District Thanjavur;



Udayagiri-2: Ornate Stupa.

- Fort and Temple, Chinnakavandanur, District Salem.

Delhi Circle

- Repairs to the cells adjoining Delhi Gate, Red Fort, Delhi;
- providing a coat of lime-plaster with fine *chunam* layer at Moti Masjid, Hammam, Rang Mahal and Naubat Khana, Red Fort, Delhi;
- *pitara-dura* work at Diwan-i-Khas, Red Fort, Delhi;
- structural repairs to Humayun's Tomb, New Delhi;
- replacement of old decayed veneering stones by new sandstone blocks at Qutb Minar, New Delhi;
- restoration of arched-cells lying on north and adjacent to the main entrance gate of Purana Qila completed by providing terrace concrete, random rubble masonry and pointing of joints;
- Sher Mandal and Qila-i-Quhna Mosque at Purana Qila;
- Kotla Feroz Shah; Makhdumi Mosque;
- Satpula;
- Khirki Masjid;
- Safdarjung Tomb;
- Bara Khamba;
- Wazirpur-ka-Gumbad;
- Chausath Khamba;
- Tughlaqabad;
- Najaf Khan's Tomb;



Megaliths (After Conservation) Nartiang, Jaintia Hills, Meghalaya.

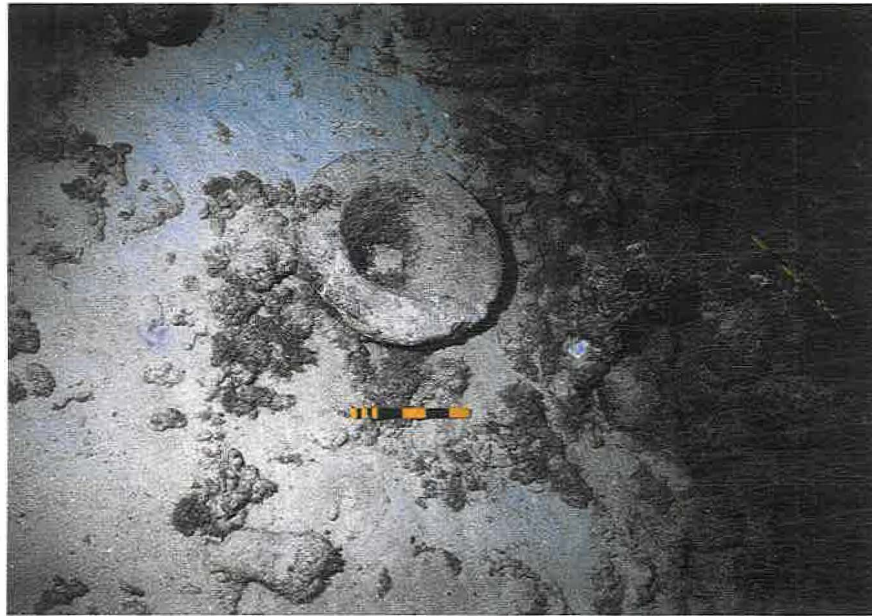
- Sheesh Mahal;
- Andaria Gate;
- Kotla Feroz Shah complex;
- Afsarwala Tomb;
- Arab-ki-Sarai;
- Sultan Ghari Tomb complex;
- Lal Bangla in New Delhi;
- Resetting of water channels and kerb stones at the edges of pathways at Humayun's Tomb under NCF project.

Dharwad Circle

- Structural repairs including dismantling and resetting of the Sangameswara Temple at Kudalasangama (Deposit



Monoliths, Kasonari Pathar (After Conservation), Golaghat, Assam.



Excavation of "Princes Royal" - An Eighteenth Century Shipwreck off Bangaram Island U.T. of Lakshadweep - Stone object, - Depth 35 m, - Arabian sea.

Work), stepped-tank in the Veniyargudi complex, Ambigergudi and Huchchimalligudi at Aihole;

- Chandrashekhara and Jaina Temples at Pattadakal, Saraswatimatha at Ittagi;
- veneering blocks of the stepped-tank with ornate makara-toranas;
- in the Veniyargudi Temple complex.

Mini-Circle, Goa

- Deplastering the interior of the bell tower and replastering the same at Se' Cathedral;
- providing pathway, approach road and strengthening of fort wall in Aguada Fort;
- reconstruction of the main altar, plastering the top stories of the ruined bell tower in St. Augustine;
- providing a drain and improvement of the frontage at Rock-cut caves, Arvalim; landscaping the surroundings of Chapel of Catherine.

Guwahati Circle

- Conservation, preservation and restoration of Monoliths, Kasomari Pathar, District Golaghat;
- Ahom Raja's Palace, Garhgaon, Karenghar (Talatalghar), Joysagar, Ranghar, Joysagar, Vishnudol, Gaurisagar, all in District Sibsagar;
- Cachari ruins Khaspur, District Cachar;
- Sri Suryapahar, District Goalpara;
- Megaliths, Nartiang, District Jaintia Hills, Meghalaya;
- group of Temples, Gunavati, Udaipur, District South Tripura, Tripura.

Hyderabad Circle

- Conservation, preservation and restoration of Taramati Mosque in Golkonda Fort;
- Mosque at Akkanna Madanna office in Golkonda Fort; revival of water fountain at Charminar;



- Indranadha Swamy Temple, Pushpagiri;
- Kodandaramaswamy Temple, Vontimitta, District Cuddapah;
- Soumyanathaswamy Temple, Nandaluru, Chandragiri, District Chittoor.
- Deeg Palace and Hardeo Bhawan, Deeg and repairs to the Fortwall at Bharatpur Fort and approach path to Bayana Fort, District Bharatpur;
- Fort and Parsvanatha Temple at Kumbhalgarh Fort, District Rajsamand.

Jaipur Circle

- Conservation, preservation and restoration of Chittaurgarh Fort and Samadheshwar Temple complex in Chittaurgarh Fort, Kirti Stambha, Parsvanatha Temple and Kumbha's Palace, Mahanalesvara Mahadeva Temple at Menal, District Chittaurgarh;
- Ranthambhor Fort, District Sawai Madhopur; Mandaleshwara Temple at Arthuna, District Banswara;
- Mata-ji-ka Temple at Mandor Fort, District Jodhpur;
- Jaisalmer Fort, District Jaisalmer;
- excavated structures at Ancient Site Sambhar, District Jaipur;

Kolkata Circle

- Conservation, preservation and restoration of group of Temples at Bishnupur, Siddheswar Temple at Bahulara, Gokulchand Temple at Gokulnagar, District Bankura;
- group of Temples at Kalna and Jaina Brick Temple (Sat Deul) at Deulia, District Bardhaman;
- Metcalfe Hall, Kolkata;
- Hazarduari Palace and Imambara at Murshidabad, District Murshidabad;
- Cooch Behar Palace, District Cooch Behar; deposit work at Victoria Memorial Hall, Kolkata;
- foundation and facades of the Temple



Excavation of "Princes Royal" - An Eighteenth Century Shipwreck off Bangaram Island U.T. of Lakshadweep - Copper rod, - Depth 30 m., - Arabian sea.



1 & 2 at Boram, District Purulia and Visva-Bharati complex, District Birbhum, Rabdentse ruins at West Sikkim;

- Dubdi Monastery complex at Kheochad Phalri;
- Coronation Throne at Yoksum in Sikkim.

Lucknow Circle

- Conservation, preservation and restoration of Kalinjar Fort, District Banda Asali Imambara complex, Residency Complex, Amjad Ali Shah's Tomb, Dinanat-ud-Daula's Tomb and Nasiruddin Haider's Karbala, District Lucknow;
- Jhansi Fort, Rani Mahal and Mosque at Erich, District Jhansi;
- Bahu Begum's Tomb, District Faizabad;
- excavated site at Sahet, Sravastinagar and Kacheri Cemetery, District Kanpur;

- Jaina Monuments at Panch Marhiya at Madanpur, District Lalitpur;
- Jaina Temple at Sukora, District Mahoba.

Patna Circle

- Conservation, preservation and restoration of excavated remains at Nalanda, District Nalanda;
- excavated remains at Antichak (Vikramshila), District Bhagalpur, Ramabhar Stupa at Kushinagar and Fazil Nagar ka Kot, Fazilnagar, District Kushinagar;
- Nirvan Temple and excavated remains at Kushinagar;
- Vijaigarh fort, District Sonebhadra;
- excavated remains at Kumrahar, District Patna;
- Ibrahim Bayu's Tomb at Bihar Sharif, District Nalanda;



Excavation of "Princes Royal" - An Eighteenth Century Shipwreck off Bangaram Island U.T. of Lakshadweep - Laying of Trenches, - Depth 20 m, Arabian sea.



- Jivakamravana Monastery at Rajgir, District Nalanda;
- Son Bhandar Caves at Rajgir, District Nalanda;
- New Rajgir Fort wall, Rajgir, District Nalanda;
- excavated stupa at Bakraur, Bodhgaya, District Gaya;
- excavated stupa at Kesariya, Asokan Pillar at Areraj Lauriya, Ancient mound at Sagardih, District East Champaran;
- Rock-cut caves at Barabar, District Jahanabad;
- Chourasi muni cave at Patharghatta, District Bhagalpur;
- remains of Jaina shrine and Siva Temple at Vaibhargiri Hill, Rajgir, District Nalanda;
- Colossal stupa at Lauriya Nandangarh, Chankigarh, District West Champaran;
- Raja Vishal-ka-Garh at Vaishali, District Vaishali, Tomb of Bakhtiyar Khan, Malik Sarai (Chainpur), Tomb of Hasan Shah Suri, Sasaram, Sher Shah Suri's Tomb at Sasaram and Rohtasgarh fort, District Rohtas;
- Tomb of Shamsheer Khan, Shamsheer Nagar, District Aurangabad;
- Siva Temple at Konch, Rock sculpture at Kurisarai, Jama Masjid, Hadaf, District Sahebganj;
- Ancient Tank at Benisagar, District West Singhbhum; Old Fort, Char Ungli Mosque at Jaunpur, District Jaunpur;
- Inscribed Pillar at Lathia, Lord Cornwallis Tomb at Ghazipur, District Ghazipur;
- Sangram Shahi ki Pahari, Bhagdevar, Hummam and Mosque, Iftikar Khan Tomb, Chunar, District Mirzapur;
- Tomb of Abhiman, Mehnagar, District Azamgarh and deposit work at



Mahabodhi Temple, Bodhgaya, District Gaya.

Srinagar Circle

- Conservation, preservation and restoration of Sheesh Mahal in Akhnoor Fort, Akhnoor, District Jammu;
- Siva Temple at Billawar, Kala Dera II Temple, Nand Babour at Manwal and Old Palace Ramnagar, District Udhampur;
- providing stone paved pathways in the premises of Kala Dera Temples I & II at Manwal and group of temples at Kiramchi, District Udhampur;
- chain link fencing and M.S. grill fencing at Trilochan-Nath Temple in Basohli, District Kathua, remaining portions of the Fort and Samadhi, ancient palace at Ramnagar, District Udhampur; group of temples, Naranag, Akhun Mulla Shah Mosque and Pathar Masjid at Srinagar and ancient Stupa, Chaitya and Monastery at Parihaspora, District Baramulla;
- laying of stone paved pathways in the premises of Shankar-Gaurisvara Temple at Patan, District Baramulla and Pathar Masjid, Srinagar;
- providing chain link and M.S. grill fencing partly to the Sun Temple, Martand;
- Mughal Arcade, Verinag, District Anantnag, Ancient Temple, Ladhuv and Avantisvamin Temple, Avantipur, District Pulwama, Pathar Masjid, Srinagar and Ancient Stupa at Ushkura, District Baramulla;
- Tiserru Stupa and Ancient Palace at Leh;
- Buddhist Monasteries at Lamayuru and Alchi; Buddhist Gonpa at Phyang;

- Hemis Gonpa at Hemis;
- Ancient Gonpa at Thiksey and Ancient Palace and Shrine at Shey.

Thrissur Circle

- Conservation, preservation and restoration of Palakkad Fort, District Palakkad;
- deposit work at Koodal Manickam Temple, Irinjalakuda, District Thrissur.

Vadodara Circle

- Conservation, preservation and restoration of ancient site, Lothal, Mansar Tank and Shrines, Viramgam, Navlakha Temple, Sejakpur, Delhi Gate, Bhomariya Well, Achyut Kuki (Bibi) Mosque, Pavilion before Shaikh Ahmed Khattu Ganj Baksh's Tomb, Sarkhej, Baba Laul Mosque, Bhadra Gate and Tower, Jama Masjid, Malik Alam Mosque, Saiyed Usman, Tomb, Shah Alam Rouza and other protected monuments in the complex, Tomb of Ahmed Ganj Baksh Khaklu, Great Mosque, Sarkhej and Dada Harirs' Mosque, Khan Masjid, Jami Masjid, Dholka, Small Stone Mosque, Isanpur, Muhafiz Khan Mosque, Jami Masjid, Mandal, District Ahmedabad;
- Sun Temple Modhera, District Mehsana;
- Mahudi Gate, Dabhoi, Ancient Site, Goraj and Qutbuddin Mahmud Khan's Tomb, District Vadodara;
- Jami Masjid, District Bharuch;
- Kankeshwar Mahadev Temple, Vasai, Venimadhava Temple and Dwarkadhis Temple, Dwarka, District Jamnagar;
- Old Parsvanatha Temple, Miyani, District Porbandar;
- providing G.I. barbed wire fencing on



angle iron posts/masonry dwarf wall mounted with chain link fencing/M.S. Grill at Citadel wall, Jami Masjid, Kewda Masjid, Bawaman Mosque and Makal Kothar, Pavagadh, Sikandar Shah's Tomb, Halol, District Panchmahal-Godhra;

- Rudabai Step-well, Adalaj, District Gandhinagar;
- Sun Temple, Than, District Surendranagar;
- Tomb of Khwaja Safar Sulemani, Surat, District Surat;
- Magdheru Temple, Dhrasanvel, District Jamnagar;
- Sanderi Mata Temple, Khan Sarovar Gate, Shaikh Farid Tomb and Rani-ki-Vav, Patan, District Patan;
- Rao Lakha Chhatra, Bhuj, District Kachchh;
- Saiyed Mubarak Tomb, Sojali and Galtesvara Temple, Sarnal, District Kheda;
- Buddhist Caves, Junagadh, District Junagadh;
- Tower of Silence and Bangali at Diu and Moat of fort wall, Moti Daman, Daman.

DEVELOPMENT AND CONSERVATION OF ROCK-CUT CAVES AT AJANTA-ELLORA

Under the Ajanta-Ellora conservation and Tourism development project financed by the Japan Bank of International Co-operation, important development works and conservation works have been carried out by the Archaeological Survey of India at Ajanta and Ellora, World Heritage Sites.

1. *Development of Environs.*

More than fifty shops encroaching the entrance at the foot hills leading to rock-cut caves at Ajanta have been removed and relocated at a distance of 3 km in the newly built shopping plaza by the Tourism Department, as part of developing the environs around the Ajanta caves.

2. *Illumination*

The dark interiors of the painted caves at Ajanta have been aesthetically lit up by providing the State of the art fibre optic lighting enabling the visitor to see and appreciate minute details of the painting drain on the walls, pillars and ceilings of the caves, besides sculptural panels and other architectural details.

3. *Pedestal foot bridge*

Two pedestal foot-bridges across the river Vaghora have been built with a view to revive the ancient pathway on the opposite side of the Ajanta caves and to use it as alternative circulation path. The foot-bridges are located at the entrance and at cave no. 8 respectively.

4. *Widening of pathway*

With a view to provide unhindered access and to regulate the movement of visitors pathways with retaining wall in front of rock-cut caves at Ajanta and Ellora have been widened and the steep edge of the pathways are secured by providing suitable railings.

5. *Providing of Bat Proof Mesh*

To stop the menace of bats, suitable type of chicken mesh fixed on wooden frames have been provided to the windows and doors of the rock-cut caves at Ajanta and Ellora.

6. *Conservation Works*

Damaged lintels, pillars at the facade of the rock-cut caves have been suitably conserved following the original features available at the site.



7. Conducting of Geological studies at Ajanta-Ellora and Pithalkhora caves.

Detailed Geo-technical studies have been carried out through the Geological Survey of India as the conservation of caves are related to geological aspects of rock. The recommendations emerged after investigation include,

- (i) Surface water Management
- (ii) Rock-bolting and short creting.
- (iii) Slope protection.
- (iv) Environmental protection measure.

Above items of work will be carried out during the second phase of the project scheduled for 2003-2004.

Rebirth of Red Fort, Delhi.

Archaeological Survey of India under the stewardship of the Minister for Tourism and Culture has taken up major projects in terms of conservation, chemical preservation and environmental development resulting in the Re-birth of the Red Fort (Shahjahanabad) in Delhi, during 2002-2003.

1. Moat

About 23,000 cubic meter debris and silt from 1.7 Km. long moat has been removed and in the process sub-soil water has filled the moat on the exterior of Red Fort rendering much needed face lift.

2. Jalis

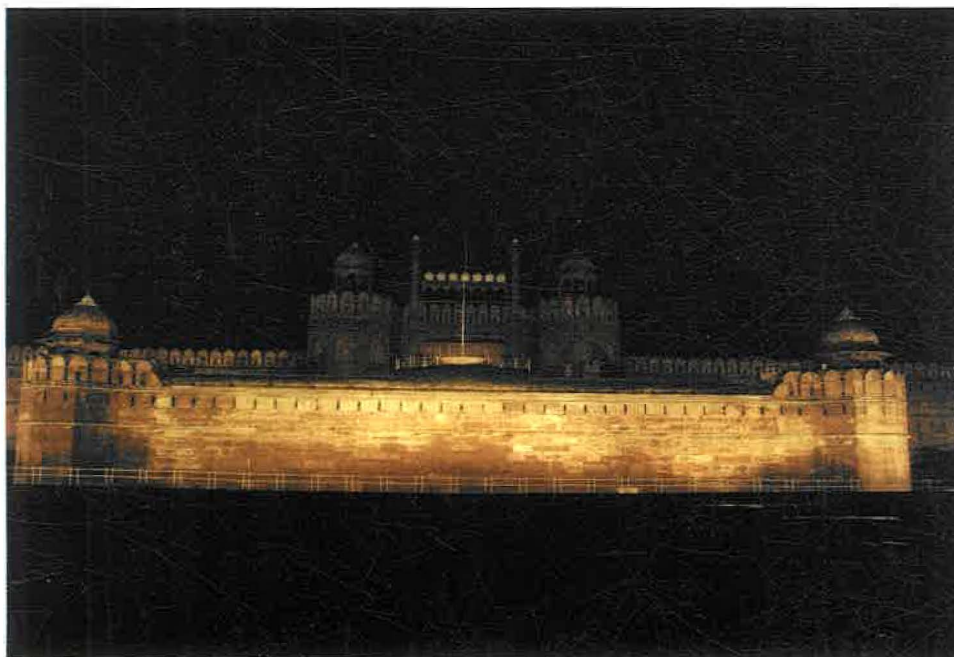
Between Shah burz and the Salimgarh bridge over looking the ring road, for twenty three windows of red sand stone with ornamental Jalis depicting geometrical pattern, have been provided.

3. Baoli

Recently an ancient baoli, used as a torture chamber during the British period was relieved of 971 cubic meter silt and debris revealing buried portions of the structure. Protruded wall has been reset. Flight of steps leading to the well has been repaired and the ancient water system has been activated. Surroundings are beautified by developing a lawn alround.

4. Inlay work

Semi precious stones on 102 square marbke





panels of the pillars of Diwan-i-Khas are being refixed as per original.

5. *Pathway*

Following the ancient features sandstone flooring is provided on the pathway covering an area of 2200 Sq. metre within the palace complex.

6. *Naubat Khana*

The damaged kiosks of the Naubat Khana have been repaired by providing new chajja stones, ornamental lime plastering of the dome is done besides the replastering of the interior of cells as per original features.

7. *Palace area*

The damaged exterior face of the eastern walls of the Mumtaj Mahal, Rang Mahal, Hamman and top of the dome of musamman burj has been rendered with fresh shell lime plaster.

8. *Water Gate*

This gateway provided underneath Khas Mahal leading to the water front in ancient days had been closed for a long time. As per the directions of the Minister for Tourism and Culture, this gate way has been opened, after removing the debris from the passage and is

now connected to the recently developed Delhi Chalo park on the eastern side.

9. *Moti Masjid*

Badly damaged marble minaretsof the masjid have been restored as per original feature.

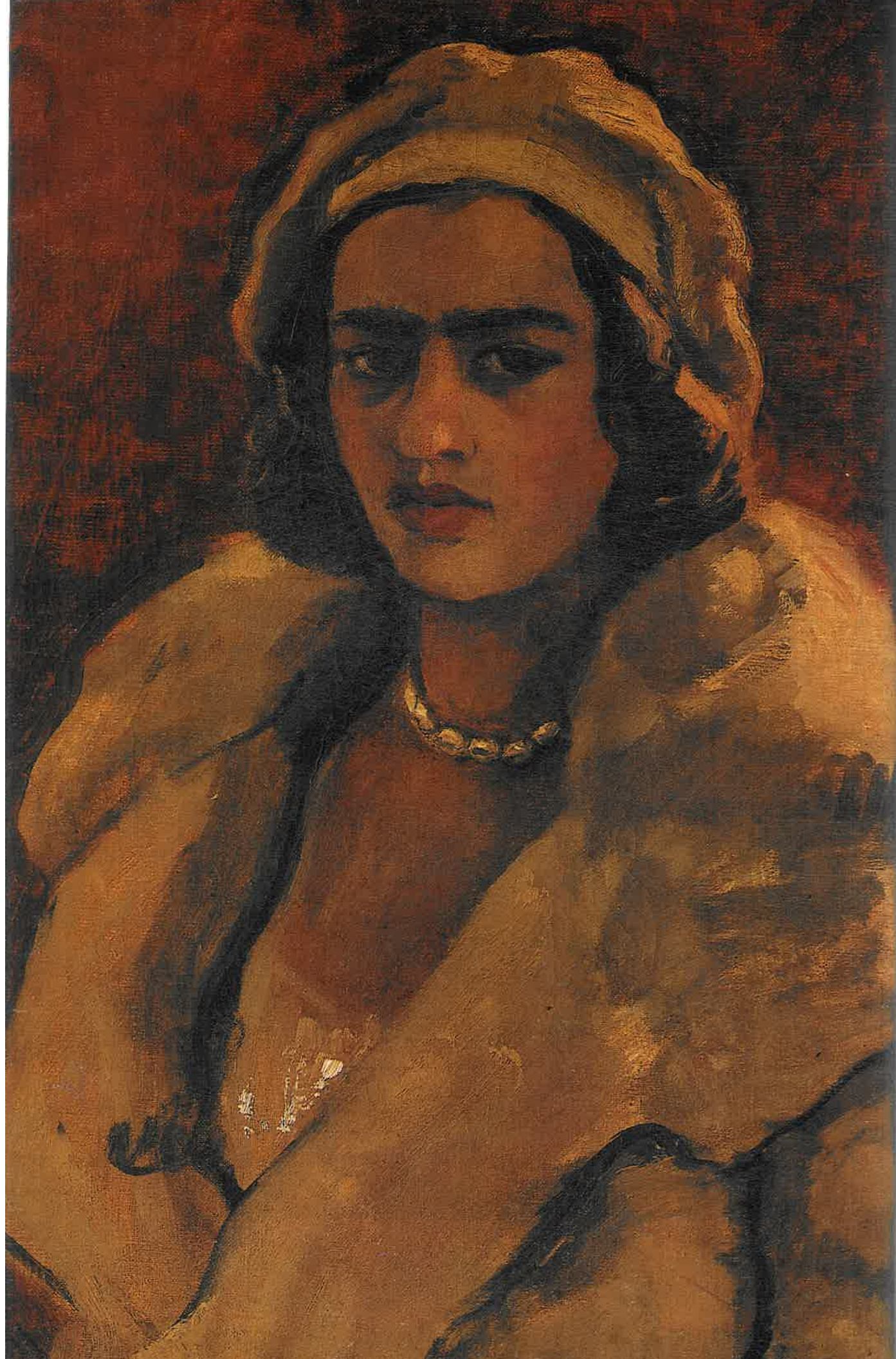
10. *Chemical Preservation*

The entire exterior face of the Red Fort measuring 21,000 Sq. metre has been cleaned by chemical wash.

11. *Environment Development*

- (i) The open land between the eastern wall and the ring road earlier used as 'chor bazar' and to organise rellies has been developed as a park covering in an area of 20 acres and is named as **delhi chalo park**.
- (ii) Similarly on the western side of the Red Fort open land measuring around 18 acres is being developed as a park and is named after '*Dara Shikoh*' a Mughal Prince.

12. To make the entire Red Fort visible even during the night it is illuminated from the exterior, on both the eastern and western sides.





MUSEUMS

NATIONAL MUSEUM

5.01 Set up in 1949, the National Museum was made a subordinate office under the Department of Culture in 1960. At present, there are about two lakh objects of art housed in the National Museum. The main activities of the National Museum in the areas of Exhibitions, Education, Public Relations, Publications and Conservation are as follows:

Exhibitions

5.02 A special photographic exhibition and slide presentation by Shri Benoy K. Behl entitled 'Ajanta: The Unseen Jewels' was organised at the National Museum, New Delhi between 2 June - 20 July 2002, and was inaugurated by the Union Minister for Tourism and Culture, Government of India. This extraordinary collection comprised 68 photographs of Ajanta paintings — depicting the Jataka tales or fables

that narrate the stories of Buddha in his previous birth — which had been shot in the natural light of the caves by Shri Behl.

5.03 An exhibition entitled 'Nicholas Roerich: A Himalayan Saga' was mounted at the International Roerich Memorial Trust (IRMT), Naggar, District Kullu, Himachal Pradesh from 17 - 31 October, 2002. Thereafter, it was organised at the National Museum from 4 - 20 December 2002. It also travelled to Allahabad Museum, Allahabad where it remained on view from 8 - 22 January 2003; and then to the Government Museum and Art Gallery, Chandigarh from 1 - 15 February 2003 and finally to the Chitra Kala Parishad, Bangalore from 25 February - 15 March 2003. The exhibition comprises 76 original paintings temporarily loaned from the eight eminent institutions, viz. Bharat Kala Bhavan (Varanasi), Allahabad Museum (Allahabad), National Gallery of Modern Art (New Delhi), Chitra Kala Parishad (Bangalore), H.K. Kejriwal



The Union Minister for Tourism and Culture, Shri Jagmohan inaugurates the exhibition "Ajanta" The Unseen Jewels"

Facing Page : Self Portrait, Amrita Sher-Gil,
NGMA Collection



Collection (Bangalore), Jagmohan Palace (Mysore), Government Museum and Art Gallery (Chandigarh) and IRMT, Naggar.

5.04 An exhibition entitled 'Timeless Musical Treasures' from the personal collection of Smt. Sharan Rani Backliwal was mounted from 18 September - 18 October 2002, and was inaugurated by the Union Minister for Tourism and Culture, Government of India. The collection comprised 132 pieces of rare Hindustani and Carnatic classical musical instruments that had been donated to the National Museum for its permanent gallery.

5.05 The National Museum extended its institutional support in terms of venue and security arrangements to house an exhibition entitled 'Dutch Masters from Indian Collections' at its premises from 8 - 25 November 2002. This exhibition was jointly organised by the Baroda Museum and the Embassy of the Netherlands in India, and was inaugurated by the Lieutenant Governor of New Delhi.

5.06 In commemoration of 'Pravasi Bharatiya Divas', the National Museum organised a special exhibition from its collection entitled 'Prakriti-Purusha: Eternal Images of Indian Art' at its premises from 9 - 11 January 2003 for the delegates and their spouses and up to 25 January 2003 for the public. This exhibition was inaugurated by the Union Minister for Tourism and Culture on 8 January 2003.

5.07 Reorganisation/Modernisation of Galleries

Apart from the Harappan Civilisation Gallery, the process of modernising other permanent galleries in the National Museum such as Jewellery, Miniature Paintings, Numismatics and Epigraphy, is in steady progress.

Educational Activities

5.08 Training Programmes

- The National Museum conducted its

The following exhibitions were sent abroad :

- *An exhibition entitled 'Islamic Art of India' travelled to the Islamic Art Museum, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia and was on view from 3 March - 30 June 2002.*
- *The exhibition entitled 'Libas: Indian Costumes Through the Centuries' was sent to the National Museum, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia and remained on view from 5 - 25 October 2002 .*
- *To commemorate 50 years of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Japan and India, an exhibition entitled 'Sarasa: Indian Printed and Painted Textiles' has been sent to Japan for mounting at the following venues from 25 November 2002 - 29 April 2003.*

(a) Shirogane Dau, Happa En, Mihato on 23 November 2002

(b) Hotel Italia Ken, Nigata from 19 - 20 January 2003

(c) Yokotani Shoten, Toyana on 26 February 2003

(d) Kyoto Burka Hakubutsuken, Kyoto from 15-29 March 2003.

- *The exhibition entitled 'Art of Mathura: India' toured the Tokyo National Museum, Tokyo, Japan, where it was on view from 29 October - 15 December*



2002. This exhibition will travel to other cities in Japan and will remain on view as detailed below:

(a) Hiroshima Prefectural Art Museum from 20 February - 13 April 2003.

(b) The Nagoya City Museum from 29 April - 15 June 2003

(c) The Nara National Museum, Japan from 1 July - 17 August 2003.

- An exhibition entitled 'Raga: North India, Glory of Princes, Tribute to Gods' comprising 35 musical instruments has been sent to Cite de la Musique, Paris, and will be on display from 18 March 2003 to 29 June 2003.

30th short-term In-service Training Course in Museology (of six weeks' duration). Curators from different museums all over India attended the course.

- The National Museum also conducted a 10-day practical training course in Museology for the students of Khairar College, Orissa and Jiawaji University, Gwalior.



"Nicholas Roerich: The Himalayan Saga" exhibition inaugurated by First Lady, Russian Federation, Mrs. Lyudmila A. Putina with the Minister of State of Tourism and Culture, Shri Vinod Khanna and the Secretary (Culture), Shri Dhanendra Kumar.

5.09 Workshops

- A workshop on clay modelling and mask making was conducted for schoolchildren and teachers in June 2002.
- A special workshop on Art and Crafts was conducted for physically challenged and visually impaired students.

5.10 Memorial Lectures

- The Dr. Moti Chandra Memorial Lecture was delivered by Prof. B.B. Lal on 'The Flora and Fauna in the Rigveda and their bearing on the Aryan House' at the National Museum, New Delhi.
- The Dr. V.P. Dwivedi Memorial Lecture was delivered by Shri M.C. Joshi on 'Growth of Buddha's Early Iconography' at the Krishna Museum, Kurukshetra.

- The Dr. Shashi Asthana Memorial Lecture was delivered by Dr. R.C. Sharma on 'Archaeological Approach to Sri Krishna in relation to his birth place' at the State Museum, Lucknow.

- The Dr. G.N. Pant Memorial Lecture was delivered by Dr. Chandramani Singh on 'The Inter-Relation of Rajasthani and Pahari styles of painting' at Jawahar Kala Kendra, Jaipur.

5.11 Auxiliary Activities

- The National Museum organised a photographic exhibition entitled 'Ram Katha' at the State Museum, Bhopal from 30 November 2002 - 16 January 2003.



- A fusion ensemble by the Indian Magic Eye troupe, Pune (under the auspices of the ICCR, New Delhi), a recital entitled 'Barsane Ki Holi' from Mathura, Uttar Pradesh and a performance of Ghoomar by dancers from Haryana (organized by the NZCC, Allahabad) were organised in the National Museum auditorium on 4 December 2002 at the inauguration of 'Nicholas Roerich: A Himalayan Saga' exhibition.
- Select replicas of the Museum's objects and publications were on display at the Museum's extension Sales Counter at Pragati Maidan from 9-11 January 2003 on the occasion of 'Pravasi Bharatiya Divas'.

5.12 Public Relations

The following facilities were also extended for the benefit of visitors:

- A conducted tour of the galleries for sponsored groups, Indian and foreign delegations and VIPs;
- Supply of photographs and transparencies;
- Sale of plaster casts/fibreglass replicas of select museum pieces and publications through the Sales Counter;



Saptamatrika Patihara, 10th century AD, Stone, Central India

Other Activities

- Free guided tours to the galleries and special educational tours were arranged on request in the National Museum for school and college students.
- Efforts have been made to bring more MCD/NDMC/Kendriya Vidyalaya school students to the Museum and familiarise them with the galleries of the National Museum.
- A special visit of 20 physically challenged children was organised in the National Museum through the Spastics Society of Northern India.
- The National Museum is also assisting Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas in setting up Museum Corners in their schools.



"Timeless Musical Treasures" exhibition Witnessed by Shri K.R. Narayan, Former President of India



- Photography and filming of art objects, access to the reserve collection and library, reproduction of art objects of the National Museum for publications, calendars and diaries;
- Organising of press conferences/ previews of various exhibitions/events held in the Museum, including inaugural and valedictory functions.



Venugopal, 18th century AD, Bronze, South India

- Until 10 January 2003, a total of 1,13,770 visitors had visited the National Museum, of which 48,317 were Indian, 17,642 were non-Indian, and the remaining 47,811 were students.

5.13 Photo Unit

During the period under report, 5,251 black-and-white prints and 1,900 colour (35mm) negatives were prepared. 3,416 colour prints and 2,081 colour slides were supplied to the various departments of the National Museum.



A gallery profile of the exhibition "Dutch Master's from Indian Collections"

1,800 black-and-white photographs were taken and processed along with the negatives and 350 index cards were prepared.

5.14 Hindi Unit

The National Museum celebrated the Hindi week from 13-19 September 2002. Competitions such as Hindi Typing, Essay Writing and Shrutlekhan were organised for the staff of both the National Museum and National Museum Institute. The winners were rewarded with cash prizes.

Further, all labels, invitation cards, handbooks and publicity material pertaining to the exhibitions organised during the period under report were prepared in both Hindi and English.

5.15 Modelling Unit

During the period under report, raw casts of



The visually impaired Children in the Exhibition of "Indian Art Through the Ages"



Kartikaya, Gupta, 6th century AD, stone, Madhya Pradesh

1,558 replicas were prepared in plaster-of-Paris. 195 replicas had a raw finish; 1,686 replicas were painted. 13 rubber moulds were prepared. 14 raw cast replicas were prepared in fibreglass and 26 painted, and three moulds were prepared for fibreglass replicas.

5.16 Library

473 books were acquired for the Museum library collection. As many as 6,000 readers availed of research and reference facilities in the Library. A book exhibition was also organised during the Art-History Congress in November 2002.

5.17 Publications

The following publications were brought out by the National Museum:

Catalogues/Booklets

- 'Nicholas Roerich: A Himalayan Saga'

- 'Prakriti Purusha: Eternal Images of Indian Art'
- 'Ram Katha'
- 'Cultural Treasures : Textiles of the Malay world'

Folders

- 'Timeless Musical Treasures'
- 'Pravasi Bharatiya Divas'
- 'Portfolio on Art History of Tripura'

Picture Postcards

- 'Nicholas Roerich: A Himalayan Saga'

Posters

- 'Timeless Musical Treasures'
- 'Nicholas Roerich: A Himalayan Saga'

Invitation cards to all museum events, as well as folders, brochures and posters of all the exhibitions, including publicity material and digital labels for display in the galleries were also produced.

Forthcoming publications include:

- 'Wall Paintings of Rajasthan'



Parvati, Late Chola, 13th century, South India



Pashupati Seal, Mohenjadaro, C. 2500 BC.

- 81 bronzes of the Pondicherry Museum were treated at Pondicherry under the supervision of the National Museum's conservation laboratory.
- Conservation work on a large oil painting from Rashtrapati Bhavan, and another from Chitrakala Parishad, Bangalore, has been successfully completed.
- 28 photographs of the Parliament Secretariat have been returned after being processed.
- The laboratory examined and administered preventive conservation measures to 1,100 manuscripts from the Manuscripts Section.
- The laboratory also examined oil paintings at Ashoka Hall, Rashtrapati Bhavan and submitted a proposal for their treatment.
- The laboratory further examined 58 paintings and lithographs at Raj Bhavan, Chennai and submitted a proposal for their treatment.
- The laboratory conducted X-ray radiography of 20 items of jewellery and 32 coins of the Islamic Art exhibition to maintain its radiographic record.

5.18 *Conservation Laboratory*

- 651 artefacts of various kinds were given conservation treatment in the laboratory as well as in the galleries, storage and rotunda of the National Museum.
- 569 objects were examined either to prepare condition reports before being sent for exhibitions or to fix priority of conservation.
- About 2,500 coins were received from the Numismatics and Epigraphy section for treatment in the laboratory, of which 1,050 coins were given conservation treatment.
- Conservation work on the fresco at North Block (Ministry of Finance) was successfully completed.

5.19 *Teaching*

- The laboratory staff is actively involved in teaching students enrolled in M.A. (Conservation), M.A. (Art History) and M.A. (Museology) courses of the National Museum Institute.
- The laboratory has also planned a training course on conservation of paintings for 10 trainees.



NATIONAL MUSEUM INSTITUTE OF HISTORY OF ART, CONSERVATION AND MUSEOLOGY

5.20 The National Museum Institute of History of Art, Conservation and Museology, New Delhi, is a Society registered under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860. It started its operations from January 1989. On the recommendation of the University Grants Commission, the Institute was declared 'Deemed to be University' on 28 April 1989 by the Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, New Delhi.

5.21 The Institute conducts M.A. and Ph.D courses in three disciplines, viz.

- History of Art
- Conservation and Restoration of Works of Art
- Museology

Three certificate courses on (a) Indian Art and Culture (b) Art Appreciation and (c) Bhartiya Kala Nidhi are also conducted by the Institute.

5.22 Teaching in the Institute follows the semester system. There are two semesters per year of four months' duration each, i.e. January-April and July-October. May-June and

November-December are utilised for conducting written examinations, practicals, and making visits to other museums.

Activities of the Institute

5.23 Convocation

The Seventh Convocation of the National Museum Institute was held on 17 August 2002 and degrees were awarded/distributed to the Ph.D and M.A. students by the Secretary, Department of Culture on behalf of the Chancellor/Minister of Tourism and Culture.

5.24 Short-term Courses

The short-term courses 'Indian Art and Culture' and 'Art Appreciation' will revert to their original duration of five months as opposed to that of five weeks. The courses for 2002-03 were launched on 18 July 2002. Classes were conducted for two hours every Thursday in the morning and in the evening, covering a total of 20 lectures.

The Secretary, Department of Culture, distributed the certificates of completion to the outgoing batches of 2001-02.

5.24 International Conference

The Asian Assembly of the ICOM-ASPAC (International Council of Museum's Asia Pacific Organisation) and an Asian-Pacific Workshop on intangible heritage were held in Shanghai, China during 20-25 October 2002. Dr. B. Venugopal, Registrar of the NMI was invited by the ICOM to attend these two events.

5.25 National Conference of Museum Training

The NMI organised a national conference on museum training in collaboration with the SIAACM (State Institute of Archaeology, Art History, Conservation and Museology) at Tripunithura, Kerala in April 2002. About 100 museum experts attended the Conference.



Sh. Dhanendra Kumar, Secretary Deptt. of Culture Felicitating Prof. G.C. Pande during Indian Art History Congress (XI Session)



(From L to R) Prof. EMB. Lorita Nehru, Sh. Vivek Rae (J.S. DOC), Prof. Mrinal Miri VC, NEHU, Dr. R.D. Choudhary, VC NMI and B. Venugopal, Registrar sitting on dais during 7th Convocation at NMI

5.26 New Appointments

The following five appointments were made during the year under report:

1. Professor in Museology
2. Assistant Professor in History of Art
3. Assistant Professor in Conservation and Restoration of Works of Art
4. Assistant Professor in Museology
5. Slide Librarian

5.27 Campus project at NOIDA

The National Museum Institute has acquired land for NMI Campus measuring 12,000 sq.m. at the cost of Rs.2.27 crores at Sector 62, NOIDA in Uttar Pradesh. The land was officially taken possession of on 22 June 2002. Necessary steps have been initiated to begin

construction of the building, which includes classrooms, laboratories, seminar room, conference room, auditorium, library, office accommodation, hostel and staff quarters.

5.28 Project MV

A project on Museum Visitors has been initiated with the express objective of collecting baseline data on the attendance in the major museums of Delhi, such as National Museum, National Museum of Natural History, National Rail Museum and National Science Centre.

5.29 Project MAD

A project entitled Project MAD (Museums, Accessibility and Disabled) has been initiated to assess the status of accessibility of the National Museum and recommend ways of overcoming barriers to access. Discussions with many NGOs working for the welfare of the disabled were arranged. The Preliminary Access Audit of the National Museum was undertaken with the help of a team consisting of physically disabled persons. The guidebook of the National Museum is being converted to Braille as part of this Project.

5.30 During the year, the activities of National Museum Institute were as follows:

Allahabad Museum Society

5.31 The Allahabad Museum, which was founded in 1931, is one of the best repositories of contemporary paintings of the Bengal school of the earlier half of the nineteenth century. Commencing with a nucleus of

Date	Activity
23-25 November	Annual Conference of the Indian Art History Congress
24 November	ICOM-CECA Asian Workshop on Museum Visitors
24 November	Inauguration of the Students Gallery during the CECA workshop
24 November	Release of publication on Museum Visitors during CECA Workshop



25-29 November	ICOM-ICTOP International Conference on Museum training Workshop on Conservation in North-East	Gangtok
December North-East	Study trips of Students to various Museums of	North-East
20-22 December	Conservation of manuscripts in North-East	Gangtok
January	In-service training programmes for Museum staff in North-East	Guwahati
	National Conference on Museums and Disabled	In collaboration with National Museum
February	Seminar on Art and Culture of North-East to be conducted in Delhi Conference on survival of museums: financial implications International conference on recent advances in Preventive conservation	In collaboration with NRLC, Lucknow
March	International Conference: Cultural interface of India with South, South-East, and East Asia (Religion, Art and Architecture) Release of book on <i>Biodeterioration</i>	In collaboration with ICCR

zoological specimens and sculptures in a small building of the Allahabad Municipal Board, it attained the status of an institution of national importance under the Department of Culture in October 1985.

5.32 The Museum has in its collection, priceless sculptures from Bharhut, Bhumra and Jamsot, in addition to an impressive array of stone sculptures from Gandhara, Mathura,

Sarnath, Kausambi, Khoh and Shringverpur, memorabilia of noted Hindi poets and writers, and gifts presented by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. The Museum possesses a sizeable collection of copper coins and also houses a Library with collections of rare manuscripts, with a focus on Indian heritage and archaeology.

5.33 *Acquisition of art objects*

During the year under report, the Art Purchase Committee of the Allahabad Museum Society recommended the purchase of 3 Oudh silver coins, 1 ancient silver coin, 1 silver Shah Alam coin, a bunch of old group photographs of eminent personalities, 6 gold coins belonging to Samudragupta (2), Chandragupta (3) and Kumargupta (1) period, a lot of 9 silver coins belonging to Shakya dynasty of Jaunpur (U.P.), 9 terracotta objects, a lot of 6 copper punch mark coins, 1 gold coin of Narvarman of Malwa and 10 animal-shaped beads made of semi precious stones.



Sh. Jagmohan Hon'ble Chancellor NMI, and Union Minister of Tourism and Culture and Sh. K. N. Srivastava the then Joint Secretary, Deptt. of Culture in a society meeting held on March 22, 2002



5.34 *Seminars and Colloquiums*

- A National Seminar on Vedic Culture was organised on 16th-17th March 2002. in the Museum.
- A one-day colloquium on the book 'Vaidik Sanskriti', by Prof. G. C. Pande, was organised on 6 December 2001.

5.35 *Lectures*

- (i) A lecture on 'Kritakas and their importance in determining Ancient Indian Chronology', organised on 21 October 2001, was delivered by Dr. Mohan Gupta.
- (ii) A lecture was delivered by Dr. R.P. Tripathi, Department of Ancient History, Culture and Archaeology, University of Allahabad on the topic of 'Reception of Vigilance in (Ancient) Indian Administrative System' on 3 November 2001.
- (iii) A lecture on 'Indian Culture in Thailand' was organised on 4 November 2001 by Dr. Hari Dutt Sharma, Visiting Professor of Sanskrit, Bangkok.
- (iv) A special lecture was delivered by Dr. S.P. Gupta, Chairman, Indian Archaeological Society, New Delhi on 'The Saraswati : Its Origin and Flow and the Problem of Indus-Saraswati Settlements' on 17 November 2001.
- (v) A symposium on 'Adhunik Sanskrit Lekhan Aur Sanskrit Alochana' was organised on 5 December 2001.

5.36 *Photography and Documentation*

Slides of 220 animal-shaped beads and sixty paintings were prepared during the year under report. 290 colour and 200 black and white documentation prints of animal-shaped beads and terracotta objects were also prepared.

The exploration by the Archaeological Exploration Team of the Museum at Bhaimore, Khudi Pathari, Marhana, Kaknaihya, Baga (rock painting sites) in Mirzapur in Uttar Pradesh and Deur Gothar in Rewa, Sonvarsha, Bahari, Patpara in Sidhi Districts of Madhya Pradesh were documented on video.

5.37 *P.G. Diploma in Indian Art, Culture and Tourism (One Year)*

The classes for the third one-year P.G. Diploma Course in Indian Art Culture and Tourism, the first of its kind in India, concluded in November 2001. The students were taken to District Kaushambi, excavated area of Kaushambi, Ashokan Pillar, Ghoshila Ram Vihar, Defence Wall, Palace area of Kaushambi. They were also taken to Varanasi, Bharat Kala Bhavan, Archaeological Survey of India Museum, Sarnath, Maha Bodhi Temple, and the adjacent excavated area at Dhamek Stupa, Sarnath. Students were also taken to Siddhanath Dari Fall area, Chunar Fort area and Durga Khoh Rock Inscription area, which is located on the Chunar-Siddhanath Dari Road.

5.38 *Modelling Section*

During the period under report, 418 plaster of Paris and fiberglass replicas were fabricated. 375 replicas were polished, 15 plaster of Paris and rubber moulds were prepared and fifteen more moulds were under preparation. Pedestals for 150 replicas were fabricated and made ready for sale in the Museum's Sale Counter.

5.39 *Library*

During the period under report, 1564 books were ordered, purchased and accessioned. 536 were classified and the same number of books was catalogued. The Museum has a rich collection of reference books numbering over 17800 and over 5000 manuscripts.

**5.40 Publications**

During the year under report, the Museum, bought out the following publications:

1. *Sri Radha* by Dr. Ramakant Rath
2. Under the Naimittik Nibandh Series
Khalsa Ideology and Guru Govind Singh's Philosophy by Prof. Nirbhai Singh
3. *Adhunik Sanskrit Sahitya, Ek Drishtipat* by Devarshi Kalanath Shastri.

5.41 Chemical Conservation Laboratory

During the period under review, 882 art objects, as detailed below, were conserved:-

SALAR JUNG MUSEUM

5.42 The Salar Jung Museum is an Institution of National Importance declared by an Act of Parliament named 'Salar Jung Museum Act,

1961'. It is a rich repository of global art collections, and has been named after the erstwhile noble family of the Salar Jungs, the collectors of this treasure trove. The major portion of this Museum's collection was acquired by Mir Yousuf Ali Khan, popularly known as Salar Jung III.

5.43 The art collection of this Museum is basically divided into Indian, Middle Eastern, Far Eastern and European Art. Apart from these, there is a gallery devoted exclusively to the Salar Jung lineage, a Children's Section, a Reference Library, a Reading Room and a Rare Manuscripts section with Arabic, Urdu and Persian manuscripts. There are 39 galleries in all, spread over two floors. The chief attractions of this Museum include Veiled Rebecca, Mephistopheles Margareta and the Nineteenth Century Musical Clock.

5.44 Reorganisation of Galleries

The Museum has prepared an action plan for

Coins	300
Stone sculptures	100
Bronze objects	10
Potteries	115
Paintings	75
Terracotta objects	165
Silver objects	18
Textiles	35
Manuscripts	11
Wooden objects	2
Woolen objects	1
Paper material	45
Photographs	5



the reorganisation of 21 galleries under the Tenth Five Year Plan. The Chinese and Japanese galleries have been reorganised along scientific lines and were reopened to the public on 10 November 2002. The other galleries proposed for reorganisation are i) European Block Entrance Foyer ii) French Gallery iii) Far Eastern Entrance Foyer and Statuary Gallery iv) Art in Enamel Ware v) European Porcelain and Furniture Gallery and vi) Clock Gallery.

5.45 *Special Lectures*

- A lecture on 'Globalisation, Museums and Heritage' was delivered by Prof. A. Galla on 3 January 2002.
- A lecture on 'Archaeological Discovery at the Harappan site Rakhigarhi (Hissar dist. Haryana): Cultural significance' was delivered by Dr. Amarendranath, Director (Excavations), ASI on 29 January 2002.
- A lecture on 'Heritage conservation in India' delivered by Prof. Narayani Gupta, Department of History, Jamia Millia University on 13 April 2002.
- A special lecture was arranged to commemorate 200 days of the Nizam's Jewellery exhibition. Entitled 'The Splendors of Nizam's Jewellery - A gemological Point of view', it was delivered by Dr. (Ms.) Jayashree Panjekar, Director, Gemological Institute of India on 11 June 2002.
- A lecture cum slideshow on 'Plaka Heritage Site Lessons for Charminar

Area' was organised in collaboration with Historical Society of Hyderabad and delivered by Dr. Ratna Naidu, Vice Chancellor, Padmavathi University on 13 July 2002.

A lecture on 'Evolution of Architecture in Hyderabad' was delivered by Dr. Pramod S. Shinde, Department of History, Kakatiya University on 10 August, 2002.

5.46 *Conservation*

A special study of 'Air quality monitoring' was taken up by National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI) Nagpur and its report on pollution occurring during different seasons has been submitted. It is currently under study by National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property, Lucknow. Action will be taken on receipt of the recommendation.

5.47 *Manuscripts Section*

During the period of the following activities were completed by the Manuscripts section:

5.48 *Library*

During the period under report, 290 books were accessioned; 290 books were classified; 685 card catalogues were prepared; 755 books were fumigated and as many as 680 visitors consulted books in the Library section.

5.49 *Chemical Conservation Laboratory*

The chemical conservation laboratory regularly undertakes the preservation and conservation

April 2002 to November 2002

▪ Number of Scholars visited	212
▪ Number of MSS fumigated	325
▪ Number of MSS verified	2329
▪ Number of MSS Digitalised	730



▪ Number of folios of MSS checked page wise	326
▪ Photographs exposed	234
▪ Translation of Entries	2977
▪ MSS paginated	42
▪ MSS sent to Laboratory for repair	42
▪ Number of MSS provided to Scholars	239
▪ Number of MSS Micro filmed	13
▪ Index cards prepared	860
▪ Index cards transcribed for Catalogue 12 of Persian Manuscripts	957
▪ MSS got repaired	02

of the museum paraphernalia. During the period under report, as many as 1,325 objects of different categories including miniature paintings were chemically treated in the laboratory, and 631 manuscripts and books were administered treatment that included deacidification, lamination, repairing and binding.

THE INDIAN MUSEUM, KOLKATA

5.50 The Indian Museum, Kolkata, which is the largest and oldest institution of its kind in India, was founded in 1814. At present, it includes six cultural and scientific sections, viz. Art, Archaeology, Anthropology, Geology, Zoology and Economic Botany, with a number of galleries under each section. Many rare and unique specimens, both Indian and trans-Indian, relating to humanities and natural sciences, are preserved and displayed in the galleries of these sections. The administrative control of the Cultural Sections, viz. Art, Archaeology and Anthropology rests with the Board of Trustees under its Directorate, and that of the three other Science Sections is

with the Geological Survey of India, the Zoological Survey of India and the Botanical Survey of India. The museum directorate has eight co-ordinating service units: Education, Preservation, Publication, Presentation, Photography, Medical, Modelling and Library.

5.51 Exhibitions

The following exhibitions were held in the Museum in the period under report:

- Exhibition of 'Painted Icons: Buddhist Scrolls from Nepal, Tibet and Darjeeling' from 12 - 20 February 2002.
- Exhibition of 'Italian folk Textiles' from 1 - 10 March 2002.
- Exhibition of 'Music through the ages' in collaboration with Baba Alauddin Memorial Committee on 5 September 2002.
- An exhibition of Sattriya masks from Assam from 14 - 27 September 2002.



- An exhibition of wood effigies and metal effigies from Nagaland on 1 December 2002
- An exhibition of photographs by Dr. Cornelia Mallebrein of Germany entitled 'The living gods on earth - Indian folk and tribal traditions' in collaboration with Max Mueller Bhavan on 15 January 2003.

The Museum also participated in the following international exhibitions:

- The Indian Museum sent 18 textile objects from its collection to the National Museum, New Delhi as part of the travelling exhibition 'LIBAAS - Indian Textiles through the Centuries' which was organised at Riyadh, Saudi Arabia from 5 - 22 October 2002.
- The Museum also participated in an exhibition entitled 'Soul of India: Bronze sculptures' in the Shaanxi Museum, China on 27 December 2002.
- The Museum will be participating in an exhibition entitled 'In the images of Man: glimpses of Indian civilisation' to be held in the National Museum of History, Taipei, Taiwan in the mid-April, 2003.

5.52 *Training courses*

- A course on 'Practical aspects of museum method' was launched on 4 June 2002 for postgraduate students of the Museology Department, University of Calcutta.
- The 17th short-term course in museum studies commenced on 5 September 2002. Certificates for the 16th Short-term Course in Museum Studies were awarded and a bulletin entitled 'The Art of baked clay' was released by Dr. Mira Seth.

5.53 *Dr. Nathaniel Wallich Memorial Lecture 2002*

Dr. Huang Kuwan-Nan, Director, National Museum of History, Taiwan, delivered the prestigious annual Dr. Nathaniel Wallich Memorial lecture this year on 'Chinese ink paintings in Taiwan'.

5.54 *Work-in-Progress in the Galleries*

- The renovation of the Bird Gallery in the Zoology section is nearing completion and will be opened to the public soon.
- A walk-through gallery on the Indus valley civilisation is also in steady progress.
- The room housing the invertebrate gallery of the Geological Section has been thoroughly repaired and renovated and concealed electric wiring has been provided.
- The renovated galleries on Textiles, Paintings and assorted ethnological objects were inaugurated recently.

5.55 *Cultural activities*

A weeklong celebration of music, lectures and exhibition was organised by the Indian Museum, EZCC, Rabindra Bharati University, Bangiya Jatiya Bhasa Siksha Parishad and Music World on the occasion of the 30th death anniversary of Baba Alaaddin Khan from 5 - 7 September 2002 at the exhibition hall of Indian Museum.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF MODERN ART

5.56 The National Gallery of Modern Art (NGMA) was founded in 1954, and is the only institution of its kind that represents the evolution and pictorial transformation in the visual arts in India over the last one hundred and fifty years. The main objectives of the NGMA are to create an understanding and



sensitivity among the Indian public towards the visual and plastic arts in general, and to promote the development of contemporary Indian art in particular.

5.57 The collection of NGMA, built primarily through purchase and by gifts, comprises nearly 16,049 works of art, representing over 1742 contemporary Indian artists; these include paintings, sculptures, graphics and photography. NGMA periodically organises special exhibitions from its own collections and conducts international exhibitions under the Cultural Exchange programme with different countries.

5.58 Art Collection

The collection of NGMA is built up primarily through purchases and gifts. The existing collection comprises of 16,049 works of art representing approximately 1,742 contemporary artists from all over the country and abroad. These include paintings, sculptures, graphics and photographs dating back to 1857. The collection includes 898 works of art acquired during the year under report through donations/gifts from J. Appaswamy's collection of Rasaja Foundation and a set of 25 photographs of Prime Minister Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee from Delhi Study Group.

5.59 Art Reference Library

A large number of readers visit the Library regularly. The work of linking up the NGMA Library with other Libraries under WAN (Wide Area Networking) as initiated by Department of Culture is under implementation. This Library has 21446 books in its collection.

5.60 Digitisation and Photodocumentation of Art Collection

Digitisation and documentation of the complete art collection of the NGMA has been planned for implementation and the pioneers in this discipline are being associated in this venture. The

process of finalising this project taking into account of the financial and technical aspect is in hand.

5.61 Educational activities

- One of the main objectives of the NGMA is to enable people to look at works of contemporary art with understanding and sensitivity. In order to educate the public in the appreciation of art, films on art are screened in the NGMA auditorium every day. From January to December, 667 such films were screened and students/teachers from 132 schools in and around Delhi attended the show. An Art Sketch Club for students was organised every Sunday in the Gallery. The summer painting workshop for 200 students was organised in NGMA for a period of 10 days i.e. from 17 - 26 May 2002 in 3 different age groups with great success.

- *Seminars*

The seminar titled 'Asian Traditions and their Impact and relevance on the Contemporary Ethos in the field of Visual Arts' was organised on 9 October 2002. Another seminar on the appropriation of Indian artistic traditions in global contemporary art practice was held on 18 November 2002.

- *Lectures/Demonstrations*

- i. An evening devoted to the Mexican Noble Laureate Octavio Paz was organised in association with Mexican Embassy in India on 16 October 2002.
- ii. A Demonstration on miniature art by two Miniature artists from Rajasthan was conducted from 3 - 10 December 2002.
- iii. A Lecture on the preservation and restoration of Miniature paintings was conducted on 8 December 2002.
- iv. A talk on papermaking was organised on 8 December 2002.



K.G. Subramanyan, *Bowl of Fruits and Blind Mother*, 1980,
Collection : National Gallery of Modern Art

- v An Open House Painting Competition was organised for school students on 14 December 2002.

5.62 Exhibitions

During the year 2002-2003 NGMA has organised the following exhibitions both from its own collection and elsewhere and in collaboration with British Council.

- An exhibition of works of contemporary artists was organised in the memory of the Mexican Nobel Laureate Octavio Paz on 16 October 2002.
- An exhibition of the works of F.N. Souza was organised in the month of October 2002.
- An exhibition titled 'Past Modern' - Paintings by the Singh Twins Amrit and Rabindra K.D. Kaur Singh was inaugurated on 15 November 2002 in collaboration with the British Council.

- An exhibition of painting of Indian Women Artists was organised in the NGMA from 8 - 11 January 2003.
- An exhibition 'Pictorial Transformations'-Treasures from the collection of the National Gallery of Modern Art was organised to commemorate Pravasi Bhartiya Diwas from 8 - 19 January 2003.
- A major exhibition titled 'K.G. Subramanyan - A Retrospective' was organized from 30 January - 16 March 2003.
- An exhibition of Lithographs by Prof. Hirayama, President of the Tokyo National University of Arts during the 50th year of Indo-Japan Diplomatic Relations was organised in February 2003.

5.63 Publications

Three Catalogues and posters of the exhibitions at the NGMA and Greeting Cards and Desk Calendars depicting the works of K.G. Subramanyan were published during the current financial year.

5.64 Restoration of Art Objects

- 36 works of art from the collection of NGMA were restored.
- 50 art works were cleaned and photographed, and condition reports of 179 art works for different incoming and outgoing exhibitions were prepared.
- In addition, routine and regular check up of art objects in the reserve collection of the gallery was also carried out.

5.65 Capital Works

1. National Gallery of Modern Art has already established an operational branch at one of its regional states at Mumbai,



while a new one is being set up at Bangalore. A building named 'Manikyavelu Mansion' acquired for the purpose is currently being renovated. The branch at Bangalore is expected to be operational during the next financial year.

2. The construction of a new wing of NGMA, New Delhi is being undertaken by the CPWD and is expected to be completed within a period of two years.

National Council of Science Museums

5.66 The National Council of Science Museums (NCSM), an autonomous organisation under the Department of Culture, Ministry of Tourism and Culture, Government of India, is primarily engaged in popularising Science and Technology amongst students in particular and the masses in general, through a wide range of activities and interactive programmes.

5.67 Objectives

The main objectives of NCSM are -

- To popularise Science and Technology in cities, urban and rural areas for the benefit of the students and the common man by organising exhibitions, seminars, popular lectures, science camps and various other programmes.
- To inculcate a scientific temper and to create a scientific awareness among the students and common people.



Biotechnology Gallery Visvesvaraya Industrial and Technological Museum

- To supplement the science education imparted in schools and colleges by organising various extra-curricular activities to foster a spirit of scientific enquiry and activity among the students.
- To organise training programmes for science teachers, young entrepreneurs and technicians on specific subjects of science, technology and industry.
- To render assistance to universities, technical institutions, museums, schools and colleges and other bodies in planning and organising science museums and also in training of museum professionals.
- To design, develop and fabricate science museum exhibits, demonstration equipment and scientific teaching aids for science education and popularisation of science.
- To collect, restore and preserve important historical objects, which represent landmarks in the development of science, technology and industry.
- To conduct research in the history of science and technology with special reference to India.
- To enter into agreements with foreign scientific agencies, science and technology museums / centres and like institutions for exchange of museum professionals, study tours, training in specialised areas in the field of museology and museography, providing technical assistance in the establishment of science and technology museums/ centres and for other matters consistent with the aims and objectives of the society.

5.68 Constituents of NCSM

NCSM administers and manages the following science museums/centres countrywide:



1. Birla Industrial and Technological Museum (BITM), Kolkata
 2. Visvesvaraya Industrial and Technological Museum (VITM), Bangalore
 3. Nehru Science Centre (NSCM), Mumbai
 4. National Science Centre (NSCD), Delhi
 5. Central Research and Training Laboratory, (CRTL), Kolkata
 6. Science City, Kolkata
 7. Shrikrishna Science Centre, Patna
 8. Regional Science Centre, Lucknow
 9. Regional Science Centre, Bhubaneswar
 10. Raman Science Centre, Nagpur
 11. Raman Planetarium, Nagpur
 12. Regional Science Centre, Guwahati
 13. Regional Science Centre, Bhopal
 14. Regional Science Centre, Tirupati
 15. Regional Science Centre, Calicut
 16. Calicut Planetarium, Calicut
 17. District Science Centre, Purulia
 18. District Science Centre, Gulbarga
 19. District Science Centre, Dharampur
 20. District Science Centre, Tirunelveli
 21. Bardhaman Science Centre, Bardhaman
 22. Dhenkanal Science Centre, Dhenkanal
 23. Digha Science Centre and National Science Camp, Digha
 24. North Bengal Science Centre, Siliguri
 25. Kapilas Science Park, Kapilas
 26. Science Activity Centre, Gwalior
 27. Kurukshetra Panorama and Science Centre, Kurukshetra
 28. Goa Science Centre, Panaji
- BITM, VITM, NSCM, NSCD, CRTL and Science City, Kolkata are national-level museums/centres and others function as their satellite units.
- 5.69 Planning, Conceptual development of Exhibits and Activities and Major Achievements**
- NCSM laid particular stress on planning and development of new exhibits for the permanent galleries of the Museums/Centres, commissioning of new galleries, setting up of new centres, planetaria, science parks and organising travelling exhibitions at national and international levels.
- 5.70 New Centres**
- Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee, Prime Minister of India, laid the foundation stone of the Regional Science City, Lucknow on 20 October 2002.
 - Work for a museum titled Valiant Sikh - a panoramic presentation of the life and achievement of Maharaja Ranjit Singh at Amritsar is under planning. Architectural design has started and panorama painting is going on in full swing.
 - The developmental work for SRSC, Port Blair is nearly complete. The building is ready and exhibit development is in the final phase. The centre will be inaugurated during the year 2003-04.



5.71 *New Exhibits and Galleries*

- Exhibits for the Rajiv Gandhi Science Centre, Mauritius, developed by National Council of Science Museums as a catalytic support to Government of Mauritius, are being set up at RGSC. The centre will house five galleries, viz.
 - i) Origin of Mauritius
 - ii) Land and Environment of Mauritius
 - iii) Resources of Mauritius
 - iv) Frontiers of Modern Technology and
 - v) Fun Science Park.

A Mobile Science Exhibition unit developed for the centre by NCSM has already been dispatched to Mauritius. The unit contains an exhibition titled 'We Are One' depicting the oneness of human race.

- NCSM has entered into an agreement with Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) for the development of exhibits for the National Agricultural Science Museum at New Delhi by mid-2003. The museum will depict the growth of agriculture in India since the pre-historic era and the modern state-of-the-art technology in agriculture in our country. The cost of the project is Rs. 5 crores, to be provided by ICAR. The development work for the first floor gallery (historical section) is nearing completion. This includes fabrication of exhibit cabinets, preparation of visuals and labels, fabrication of interactive exhibits and dioramas, collection of artefacts, development of software and video films etc. Fabrication of exhibits for the ground floor gallery (modern section) that has been taken up at different NCSM units is also fast nearing completion.
- A Prehistoric Life Park was inaugurated

at Regional Science Centre, Bhubaneswar on 18 September 2002 by Shri Naveen Patnaik, Chief Minister of Orissa.

- A mobile Science Exhibition unit on Water was launched at Regional Science Centre and Planetarium, Calicut on 5 September 2002 by Shri Nalakatlu Soopy, Education Minister of Kerala. The exhibition contains 24 exhibits on different aspects of the science of water, its relation with environment and life, use of water etc.
- Exhibits for Sub-Regional Science Centres at Aizawl (on Forest) and Port Blair are being developed at CRTL, Kolkata. Nehru Science Centre, Mumbai is developing a gallery on Aerospace. A gallery on Biotechnological Revolution at VITM, Bangalore and another on Human Biology at NSC, Delhi are awaiting inauguration. Travelling exhibitions on Illusion, Human Genome, Networking and An Eye in the Sky (Remote sensing) are at different stages of planning and development.
- New Planetarium and Space Theatre programmes have been introduced at RSC, Calicut and Science City, Kolkata respectively during this period.

5.72 *Travelling Exhibitions*

- A travelling exhibition titled 'Indian Women in Science' has been held at Guwahati, Kolkata, Bhubaneswar, Mumbai and Bangalore. Other sites scheduled are Indore and Bhopal. The exhibition has 27 exhibits that highlight the tradition of science education among women in India and the achievement of Indian women in the spheres of science and technology. The exhibits include interactive software and video programmes based on interviews with noted women scientists.



5.73 School Science Centre

The Council has set up 305 School Science Centres in rural schools throughout the nation and has been providing them with teaching aids, kits, books and training facilities.

5.74 Workshops and training

A Workshop on Science Demonstration Lecture was held at CRTL from 23-28 September 2002 in which 13 Education Officers from different NCSM units participated. An in-service training programme for staff of SRSC, Aizawl and Science Centre, Port Blair is going on. Another extensive training on multimedia for officers and staff of NCSM commenced in June 2002.

5.75 Educational Activities

- The countrywide Students' Science Seminar on the topic Remote Sensing Applications for National Development: Potential, Impediments, and concerns culminated in National Science Seminar at VITM, Bangalore on 4 October 2002. Dr. R R Navalgund, Director, NRSA, Hyderabad inaugurated the seminar. The participants were selected on the basis of Block, District and State level seminars held throughout the country. Large numbers of students have participated in the programmes.
- 22 Mobile Science Exhibition (MSE) buses criss-crossed the country and visited rural schools with relevant exhibitions and activities. In different museums and centres under NCSM, a large number of Science Demonstration Lectures, Science Quizzes, Popular Lectures, Creative Ability Programmes, Computer Training Programmes and Computer Fairs, Science Film Shows, Taramandal Programmes, Teachers' Training Programmes, Community Training Programmes, Anti-superstition demonstrations etc. were held.



*National Science Drama Festival-2002 at
Nehru Science Centre, Mumbai*

- The National Science Drama Festival 2002 was held at Nehru Science Centre on 14 September 2002. Different schools from all over India participated in the programme.
- Special events for public awareness were conducted in all centres to observe World Environmental Day, World Health Day, Wildlife Week, Space Week, National Technology Day and Hiroshima Day, etc.

NATIONAL RESEARCH LABORATORY FOR CONSERVATION OF CULTURAL PROPERTY

5.76 The National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property (NRLC), a Subordinate Office of the Department of Culture, is a scientific institution. The NRLC was established in 1976, and its headquarters is situated in Aliganj, Lucknow. The aims and objectives of the NRLC are to develop the conservation capabilities of different cultural institutions of the country, and provide services to museums, archives, archaeology departments and other similar institutions, in the conservation of cultural property. To meet the objectives, NRLC carries out research in materials and methods of conservation, imparts training in conservation, disseminates knowledge in conservation and provides library services to conservators. The NRLC also renders technical advice and assistance to museums, archives, archaeological departments and other similar institutions, in the



conservation of the cultural property. To render technical advice and conservation services to cultural institutions in the Southern region of the country in an effective manner, a regional centre of NRLC, the Regional Conservation Laboratory, is functioning at Mysore. The NRLC is an Associate Member of the International Centre for the study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM), Rome, and is represented at the Council of ICCROM.

The achievements of the laboratory for 2002-03 are as follows:

5.77 Research

- i. *Evaluation of the method developed at NRLC for the conservation of lead objects and high lead bronzes.*

The surface structure of the samples was treated with the reagent for different time intervals and studied by scanning electron microscopy and compared with samples dipped in water alone. Lead corrodes heavily in the presence of low molecular weight organic acids. Lead samples treated with the reagent developed by NRLC have been exposed in a static environment containing such acids, and their long-term effect is being tested. Studies on the elucidation of the crystal structure of the complex formed are being done in collaboration with the Institute of Science, Bangalore.

- ii. *Evaluation of the method of lamination of archival material by using cellulose acetate film.*

Cellulose acetate film (CAP) is being widely used for the lamination of paper material. However, it has been observed that on long storage, CAP emits acetic acid, which can deteriorate paper further, and, therefore, the method is being evaluated on scientific parameters. Pure cellulose paper samples were laminated with CAP and subjected to accelerated ageing at elevated temperature for different time intervals. Folding endurance and brightness of the aged samples decreased as the ageing time increased. Further studies on

acidity generation and copper number are in progress.

iii. *Studies on lime plaster and mortars*

Water absorption by capillarity, water absorption by total immersion, rate of water evaporation and artificial weathering of the samples prepared from lime and morang mixed separately with cooked rice starch, arrowroot and sago were carried out. The studies showed that starch is not a good additive for lime plaster and mortar.

iv. *Polymers in stone conservation.*

Different polymers are being widely advocated for use in stone conservation as consolidants and/or water repellents. Studies on water related properties and artificial weathering of Mathura red sandstone samples treated with hybrid polyester resin marketed under the brand names Topcoat SF and Topcoat WS were carried out. These polymers impart strength and water repellence to the stone; however, the colour of the stone darkened, which was an undesirable outcome.

v. *Status of biodeterioration problems in India.*

A systematic work on the survey and identification of biodeterioration problems of museums and monuments of the country and their control was undertaken, and the following studies were done for North-West India:

- i. A survey of algae, fungi, bryophytes, higher plants, insects, bats, etc. in Patiala Fort was carried out for different seasons of the year. Recommended biocides for algal growth and weeds were applied and their effect over a period of time is being observed.
- ii. A survey of insects and fungi in Sheesh Mahal, Patiala, Central Sikh Museum, Amritsar and Art Gallery, Chandigarh was carried out for different seasons of the year. Treatment with plant products (Neem), homeopathic drugs and



chemical was given, and their effect over a period of time is being observed.

5.78 *Training*

▪ *Workshop on metal conservation*

A two-week workshop was jointly organised by NRLC and the Royal Tropical Institute, Amsterdam in association with Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad, Government Museum, Chennai and Art Gallery Thanjavur in December 2002 in order to enable a dialogue the experience of European and Asian conservators in the conservation of metal objects. Four participants from Netherlands, one from Indonesia, one from South Korea and representatives from NRLC, ASI, National Museum Institute, NCSM, Salar Jung Museum, Government Museum, Chennai, State Museum, Imphal, State Museum, Lucknow and State Archaeology Departments of U.P. and A.P. attended the workshop.

▪ *Six-months foundation course in the conservation of cultural property.*

NRLC organised a six-month training course from September 2002 to February 2003 to twelve conservators in the curative conservation of cultural property, in which different types of museum objects viz. paintings, metal, stone, ceramics, textile, wood, bone, ivory, etc. were covered. The emphasis was on practical training on different types of objects.

▪ *Orientation workshop on care and maintenance of museum objects*

A two-week workshop on the care and maintenance of museum objects was organised at NRLC in the first fortnight of September 2002 for curators and custodians of collections in museum, archives, archaeology departments and libraries etc.

▪ *Workshop on care and maintenance of archaeological objects.*

A two-week workshop on the care and maintenance of museum and archaeological

antiquities was conducted at NRLC in April 2002 for the students of PG Diploma in Archaeology and Museology of Sampurnanand Sanskrit University, Varanasi. Seventeen students participated in the workshop.

▪ *Workshop on conservation of paper objects.*

A two-day workshop on various aspects of the conservation of paper material was organised in collaboration with the Regional Lalit Kala Kendra, Lucknow.

▪ *Workshop on care and maintenance of museum objects.*

A two-week workshop on the care and maintenance of museum objects was conducted at NRLC from December 2002 - January 2003 for the students of Museology, BHU, Varanasi.

▪ In addition to the above, a workshop on the photo-documentation of museum objects was organised for the conservators of the laboratory in which they learnt and practised finer aspects of camera handling, illumination, background, etc. for the documentation of different types of museum objects.

▪ Manuscripts of the G.N. Jha Sanskrit Sansthan, Allahabad and the Archival Library of the U.P. State Secretariat, Lucknow were examined, and detailed reports on the preventive conservation aspects were submitted to the respective institutions for the safe upkeep of the collections.

▪ The following objects were examined, and detailed condition reports and work plans for their curative conservation were prepared and submitted to respective institutions.

i. Oil paintings of the Asiatic Society, Kolkata.

ii. Oil paintings of Raja Ravi Varma of the Jayachamarendra Art Gallery, Mysore.



- iii. Oil painting (19'x9') of Gandhi Darshan, New Delhi.
- iv. Large-size paper paintings done by Nandlal Bose and other master artists present in the Government Museums of Bhopal and Gwalior.

5.79 Conservation

NRLC has provided conservation services to different cultural institutions of India. A summary of the museum objects conserved is given below:

5.80 Library and Documentation Services

1. Books acquired and accessioned 31
2. Journals received and recorded 2 6 2 vols.
3. Books classified and catalogued 24
4. Index card prepared 80

5.81 Publications

- Tej Singh, *Conservation problems of metal objects*, Proc. Workshop on Metal Conservation, NRLC, Lucknow (2002).
- Tej Singh, V.C. Sharma and U.S. Lal,

Methods developed by NRLC for conservation of copper objects, Proc. Symposium on Metallurgy in Ancient India, Jnana Pravaha, Varanasi (2002).

- V.C. Sharma, *Control of bronze disease*, Proc. Workshop on Metal Conservation, NRLC, Lucknow (2002).
- Hari Narain, *Coming of Iron Age in Uttar Pradesh*, Proc. Symposium on Metallurgy in Ancient India, Jnana Pravaha, Varanasi (2002).
- V.C. Sharma, *Removal of chlorides from excavated iron objects*, Proc. Workshop on Metal Conservation, NRLC, Lucknow (2002).
- S. Dhawan and N. Nigam, "Fungal diversity in paper materials and its control, Current Trends in Mycological research" (Submitted).
- S. Dhawan and F. Shaheen, *Status of carpet beetles in museums and its control, Studies in Museology* (Submitted).
- S. Dhawan, "Microbial deterioration of mural paintings", In *Biodeterioration of Materials*, ICBCP (2002) pp. 95-105.
- S. Dhawan, "Lichens and Indian monuments", In *Biodeterioration of Materials*, ICBCP (2002) pp. 128-131.

Ram Katha Sangrahalaya,
Ayodhya (UP)

Miniature paintings - 18
Patachitra (Big size) - 1

Gobind Ballabh Pant Government
Museum, Almora (Uttaranchal)

Stone sculptures - 16

UP State Archaeological
Organisation, Lucknow (UP)

Copper plate - 1
Iron implements - 6

State Museum, Lucknow (UP)

Scroll paintings - 1

Vrindavan Research Institute

Manuscript - 124 folios

Art Gallery, Thanjavur

Bronze sculptures - 19



- Kamal K. Jain and Tej Singh, "Aspects of conservation of cultural property", T. N. Chaturvedi Felicitation Volume (Submitted).

VICTORIA MEMORIAL HALL

5.82 The Victoria Memorial, a period museum of medieval and modern Indian History was conceived by Lord Curzon, the Viceroy of British India. The foundation stone of the majestic monument building designed by Sir William Emerson, was laid in 1906 by King George V. The monument presenting an immensely imposing sight was formally opened to the public in 1921. The architecture of the building is predominantly Italian Renaissance in character and blended with the nuances of Orientalism. It has a rich collection of more than 26000 artefacts including paintings of Daniells, Zoffany, Tilly Kettle and Samuel Davis. The collection has been gradually enriched with the addition of works by Nandalal Bose, Atul Bose, Jamini Roy and others. The Memorial also houses a large collection of watercolours, coins, maps, arms and armours, manuscripts etc. If initial collections and arrangements are seen as composite representation of empire, the post independence collections may be termed as a quest for Indian identity albeit national identity.

5.83 Among its important activities are: Conservation of the Memorial Building and all artefacts, restoration of damaged oil paintings, appropriate display of the art objects in the galleries, digitisation of artefacts, holding exhibitions, seminars, lectures, sit-and-draw competitions for the children and the students, bringing out publications, maintenance and beautification of garden, work in the modernisation of museum of North-East Regions of India, modernisation of galleries and acquisition of more art objects on Kalighat paintings and paintings of Abanindranath, Nandalal Bose, Jamini Roy.

5.84 *Repair, renovation and conservation activities*

The ASI is engaged in the task of chemical cleaning, extensive repair and renovation work

both interior and exterior of the Memorial Building. The position as to works done/to be done by ASI is as follows:

5.85 *Digitisation of artefacts*

Digitisation and computerisation of the works of art of Samuel Davis, Emily Eden, water colours (28 Nos.), manuscripts and Gazettes of Calcutta Lottery Committee, Vol. 1-3 (858 pages approx.) has been taken up. The CD of 1041 maps and sketches already digitised has since been released.

5.86 *Acquisition of Art Objects*

The following 7 paintings by Abanindranath Tagore have been acquired and accessioned.

5.87 *Restoration of damaged oil paintings*

- 7 oil paintings have been restored in the year under report. The restoration of the World's third largest painting by V. Verestchagin i.e. Elephant Procession in collaboration with the Russian Experts is in progress. It was examined by noted Russian Conservator Mr. Kuznetsov.
- Restoration of the super large and extremely damaged painting in situ at Burdwan University Museum has since been completed.
- Restoration of the Quazar Painting (Prince and Princess of Iran), the paintings from Raj Bhavan and Rabindra Bharati Society has also been completed.

5.88 *Conservation of other artefacts*

- Conservation treatment to 100 watercolour drawings, miniatures and manuscripts has been completed.
- Conservation status report and treatment to paper objects of stores and galleries has also been completed.



- Repair of 30 old books of the library has been successfully finished.

5.89 *Special Lectures, Seminars and Workshop*

- 'The Muse Picasso: Past, Present and Future - An illustrated introduction' delivered by Marie-Laure Bernadac (06.04.2002).
- 'Envio - Architectural Melody and

Rabindranath' - delivered by Shri Arunendu Banerjee (24.08.2002).

- Three days workshop and interactive session on the art of portraiture in India - a historical perspective illustrated presentation by Dr. T. K. Biswas (Bharat Kala Bhavan, Varanasi). No. of participant - 178.
- Seven days' seminar cum workshop on conservation of art objects.

<i>Completed</i>	<i>In Progress</i>	<i>To be executed</i>
Entrance Hall	ERCR Room	North Porch section adjoining room
Store No. 3	Central Hall adjoining areas	National Leader gallery and
Store No. 74	Eastern Quadrangle	Accounts Section, Conservation Unit and adjoining areas
Keeper's Room	Chemical cleaning of exterior	Roofs and domes

- 'New directions in Indian Tourism: Local impacts and global trends' - A national conference (in collaboration with Burdwan University).
- 18th Century Indian perception of Ireland and England - A lecture by Prof. Michael Fisher.

- 'Music in Bishnupur Gharan'—A lecture cum demonstration at Purakriti Bhavan, Bishnupur.

5.90 *Sit and Draw and Quiz Competition*

- Exposition of Art and a competition of the Disabled (M.R. and P.H.) children

<i>Items</i>	<i>Acc. No.</i>
Seated Lady (Ink sketch) by A. N. Tagore	R 7996
Landscape by A. N. Tagore	R 7997
Pavilion (Pencil Sketch) by A. N. Tagore	R 7998
Landscape (Tempera) by A. N. Tagore	R 7999
Hillscapes (Tempera) by A. N. Tagore	R 8000
Three women at Dressing Table by A. N. Tagore	R 8001
A Mughal Emperor (Miniature / Water colour) by A. N. Tagore	R 8002



- held on 26.05.2002 at Rabindra Bhavan, Burdwan with Children's Cultural Centre, Burdwan.
- Sit and Draw competition at Assansol Rabindra Bhavan on 15.08.2002 for the M.R. and P.H. children with Children's Cultural Centre, Burdwan.
 - Sit and Draw competition at Katwa sub-divisional library on 29.09.2002 with Children's Cultural Centre, Burdwan.
 - Paintings competition and Quiz contest at Victoria Memorial on World Tourism Day, 27.09.2002.
 - Sit and Draw competition with Chayani Kala Sangam on 02.10.2002 at Entally Academy School.
 - Quiz contest at Rabindra Bhavan, Assansol on 02.10.2002 with Children's Cultural Centre, Burdwan.
 - Quiz contest at Birbhum Zilla Parishad Hall, Suri on 22.09.2002 in collaboration with Children's Cultural Centre, Burdwan.
 - Sit and Draw contest at Bolpur College, Bolpur on 08.09.2002 in collaboration with Children's Cultural Centre, Burdwan.
 - Sit and Draw competition on the lawns of VM in collaboration with UNICEF.

5.91 *Garden Development*

Situated in the heart of the city of Kolkata, the Memorial maintains a lush green picturesque garden covering an area of 64 acres. The garden draws lakhs of visitor every year and creates a lasting impression on their minds. The light and sound lawn, lawn adjacent to North gate of VM building and North entrance garden have been newly developed. Curzon lawn and south-west lawns are being developed.





INSTITUTIONS OF ANTHROPOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

6.01 The Anthropological Survey of India is a premier research organisation under the Department of Culture, Ministry of Tourism and Culture. For 57 years since its inception, it has committed itself to carrying out anthropological researches in the area of bio-cultural aspects of Indian populations in general, and on those who are referred to as the 'weakest of the weak' in particular. The other activities of the Survey include collection, preservation, maintenance, documentation and study of ethnographic materials as well as ancient human skeletal remains. Over the years, the Survey generated information from the grass-roots level through sustained research conducted jointly from its Head Office at Kolkata and seven Regional Centres, one Sub-Regional Centre, one permanent field station and eight other field stations located in various parts of the country, besides a Camp Office at New Delhi.



Hindi Workshop, Anthropological Survey of India, Kolkata

6.02 During the year under report, field investigations under the Ninth Plan National Projects were completed among pre-identified communities, and the reports finalised. A number of these reports have already been edited, and initiatives have been undertaken for their publication. The Survey also initiated the approved Tenth Plan Research Projects. These are:

- Cultural Dimension of Tourism
- Study of Syncretism in India
- Dormitory System in India
- Physical Growth of Adolescents
- DNA study on ancient skeletal remains and on contemporary populations.

Workshops were organised with regard to these projects, and the guidelines and formats etc. were finalised. Necessary instructions for initiating the fieldwork have already been given to all the deployed scholars.

6.03 The Survey collaborates with various university departments, tribal research institutes and academic bodies in research and dissemination activities. In pursuance of the memorandum of understanding (MOU) signed with the Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology (CCMB), Hyderabad for a collaborative project on the 'Genetic Diversity of Indian Primitive Tribes', a team of research personnel from the Survey had visited the CCMB laboratory at Hyderabad to acquaint themselves with various laboratory methods



used in DNA research. An updated DNA laboratory has already been set up at the Central Regional Centre, Nagpur, and upgradation of the laboratory work is going on. A multidisciplinary team of researchers continued their study on the Jarawas of the Andaman on the project titled 'The Jarawas: Contact and Conflict'. According to the instruction of the Kolkata High Court, the Survey has taken a lead role in compiling the report on the Jarawas along with organisations like the Botanical Survey of India, Zoological Survey of India, Forest Department of the Andaman and Nicobar Administration, Port Blair, and Directorate of Health Services, Andaman and Nicobar Administration, Port Blair etc. A report has been submitted to the authorities concerned. Several reports have been finalised on the 'Boat Typology and Fishing Communities: A Contextual Study' which had been conducted in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands in collaboration with the National Institute of Science, Technology and Development Studies, New Delhi. A report on the Board Games has been prepared in collaboration with the British Museum (London), which is now in the process of editing.

6.04 The Anthropological Survey of India has continued with its programme of documentation and dissemination of cultural heritage by holding exhibitions in different parts of the country, such as the 'Lokotsav 2002' at Jagdalpur, Bastar, Chhattisgarh and the Kolkata Book Fair. The Survey also took part in different science fairs and exhibitions and displayed a few items from its rich repository of ethnographic artefacts.

6.05 A Gallery of the Zonal Anthropological Museum of this Survey, Udaipur has been set up in collaboration with the West Zone Cultural Centre at Shilpagram in Udaipur. The Survey has proposed to open a new ethnographic gallery at the palace of the Maharaja of Cooch Behar, West Bengal in collaboration with the Archaeological Survey of India. An agreement between the ASI and the Survey has been reached upon for handing over the

galleries to the Archaeological Survey of India for its maintenance and display.

6.06 The School of Anthropology, a unit of the Survey, has organised in-service training-cum-orientation programmes on the basic training in computer applications at the North-West Regional Centre, Dehra Dun. Project-oriented workshops were also organised to re-orient the researchers in the art of report writing. A Palaeoanthropological Gallery has been opened at the Head Office, Kolkata, which was inaugurated by the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Culture, New Delhi.

Significant programmes of the Anthropological Survey of India until December 2002:

1. Completion of the editing work of the reports on the Ninth Plan research schemes.
2. Launching of the Tenth Plan Research Projects.
3. Undertaking of field investigations among the Jarawas, organising of seminars/conferences with the Archaeological Survey of India and other various university departments of anthropology and allied disciplines for implementation of collaborative programmes, which are continuously pursued by the Survey.
4. Organising of various workshops and in-service courses related to the projects under the Tenth Five Year Plan at different Regional Centres including the Head Office, Kolkata.
5. Organising of special exhibitions on the birth centenary of Dr. Verrier Elwin at the North-East Regional Centre, Shillong and at the Zonal Anthropological Museum of the Sub Regional Centre, Jagdalpur.
6. The Survey has already shifted its Southern Regional Centre, Mysore and Andaman and Nicobar Regional



Centre, Port Blair to its new office-cum-museum building. Land has been procured for the construction of the office-cum-museum building of the Western Regional Centre, Udaipur.

- 7 Organising of Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the North-East Regional Centre, Shillong and Andaman and Nicobar Regional Centre, Port Blair.
- 8 Publication of the in-house journal, research materials and the remaining volumes of the People of India project.

6.07 *Publications*

- 1 Astrologers and Palmists in Contemporary Society.
- 2 The Renovation of Folktales by Five Modern Bengali Writers
- 3 Jarawa Bhasha (Hindi)
- 4 Indian Artisans: Social Institutions and Cultural Values (2nd edition)
- 5 Combs: Tribes in India
- 6 Jarawa Contact: Ours with Them/ Theirs with us
- 7 A Profile of the Himalayan Lahula
- 8 Ethnographic Study of the Chakmas of Tripura
- 9 Anthropometric Study of the Bhil and Garasia of South Rajasthan
- 10 Nutritional Status of Indian Populations: Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- 11 Urban Anthropology of Baruipur Town
- 12 India: An Illustrated Atlas of Tribal World

13 Passage Through Indian Civilisation

- 14 Journal of the Anthropological Survey of India Volumes 48(2), 48(3), 48(4), 49(1), 49(2), 49(3), 49(4), 50(1-2), 50(3), 50(4)

INDIRA GANDHI RASHTRIYA MANAV SANGRAHALAYA

(National Museum of Mankind)

6.08 The Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya (National Museum of Mankind), an autonomous organisation under the Department of Culture, was developed at Bhopal in 200 acres of land as a unique open-air museum. It is a functional post-colonial museum that does not merely house a collection and display of antiquated objects, but endeavours to record and revitalise both traditional and contemporary community knowledge. In order to fulfil its objective of documenting the history of humankind with special reference to India, the Sangrahalaya combines collection and preservation with research, popularisation and education. It is segmented into three broad categories:

- Human evolution and variation
- Culture and society in pre- and proto-historic times
- Contemporary culture

6.09 The Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya is a social institution that works on an interactive plane with a mission to reach out to communities living in remote rural areas, hills, islands, deserts, coasts and forests. The Sangrahalaya also acts as a catalytic institution for promoting holistic, multidimensional community subsistence and resource management technologies specific to different ecosystems. It endeavours to foster national integration by ensuring the active participation of various communities and thereby recover our valuable but vanishing indigenous lifestyles and knowledge systems.



6.10 The Sangrahalaya has been developed in successive plans, with constituent sub-schemes as given below:

- Infrastructure development (Museum Complex),
- Education and Outreach Programme, and
- Operation Salvage

In other words, the Sangrahalaya has to develop its physical infrastructure and its inter-institutional collaboration, to salvage, preserve and protect the unity and diversity of Indian cultural life, through education and outreach activities.

6.11 Infrastructure Development (Museum complex)

Spread in about 200 acres of undulating land on the banks of a seven-mile long lake, in Bhopal, the IGRMS campus is an extraordinary site. In the 1980s, when the Sangrahalaya began to take shape, the landscape was arid, being part of an area in the Malwa Plateau that had been drained of its water to make it arable in the 15th and 16th centuries. The campus was landscaped within this constraint, to represent a prototype of the Indian sub-continent and its different ecological regions like the deserts, the coasts, the hills, the rivers and the culture of communities adapting themselves to these ecological regions.

6.12 Exhibitions

- The existing open-air exhibitions titled 'Tribal Habitat', 'Rock Art Heritage', 'Himalayan Village', 'Coastal Village', 'Desert Village', 'Cosmology and Narrative (Mythology) Trail', as well as recently installed exhibits such as 'Ethnomedicine Trail' and 'Sacred Groves', and the thematic periodical exhibitions such as 'Kapad', 'Koitur' and 'Hinvali Dandi', continued to attract large number of visitors.

- Besides maintenance of these exhibitions as effective tools for enhancement of awareness about eco-specific identities of different Indian communities, new additions were developed systematically. In the 'Tribal Habitat' (spread over 30 acres of hill track), a new exhibit 'Morung' (youth dormitory) of the Konyak Naga tribe from Mon district of Nagaland was installed. In the 'Cosmology and Narrative Trail', new exhibits engraved in stone slabs, showing marriage rituals of Garasia people and their festival 'Gangour' have been installed. The 'Umang Lai' shrine of Meitei community of Manipur, has been renovated by a team of artisans from Manipur.

6.13 Indoor Museum

- The Indoor Museum building of the Sangrahalaya (in about 10,000 sq. m area, at an estimated cost of approximately Rs. 16.81 crores), which has been under construction since the year 1994, is fast nearing completion. Electrification, air-conditioning and acoustic installations in the internal auditorium, at an estimated cost of approximately Rs 4.5 crores, are currently being fixed. The building is expected to be available for organising permanent exhibitions and other events, shortly.
- Artisans from all over India have started setting up their exhibitions in the indoor building. Life-size exhibits portraying unique lifestyles from different levels of communities have been mounted. These include:
 - a. Birhors (hunter-gatherers) of Jharkhand
 - b. Nomadic Rabaris of Gujarat
 - c. Kinnauris of Himachal Pradesh



- d. Saoras and Bondas of Orissa
- e. Murias of Chattisgarh
- f. Paradhans (Gond) of Chattisgarh
- g. Santals of Jharkhand
- h. Rajwars of Sarguja (Chhattisgarh)
- i. Kanis of Kerala
- j. Bhils of Madhya Pradesh
- k. Kabui Nagas of Manipur.

Centre on 25 October 2001, continue to attract large number of visitors.

- The Centre has organised six 'Do and Learn' Museum Education programmes in Mysore and in Chennai, providing demonstrative training to nearly 300 registered participants on various traditional art forms.
- The Centre has also hosted two Museum centenary Lectures (in March 2002) and one Regional Seminar on 'Cultural Mapping of Karnataka' to mark the first anniversary of the Centre in October 2002. It has also started a Reference Library for ethno-museological research. This collection of books includes literature on local languages to facilitate scholars and the public.

6.14 *Operationalisation of new Regional Centre*

- The commencement of operations of the Southern Regional Centre of the Sangrahalaya at Mysore has been a significant achievement of the Sangrahalaya during the period under report. The Regional Centre is housed in a 200-year-old heritage building, 'Wellington Lodge', leased out by the Government of Karnataka, and a series of Museum Education and Outreach activities have already begun.
- Two thematic Exhibitions entitled 'Traditional Arts and Crafts of India' and 'Community and Dasshera', which were mounted during the inauguration of the

6.15 *Strengthening of archival material*

The Sangrahalaya has, over the years, built up as many as 13,500 ethnographic specimens, 2,43,000 slides/photo prints, and collected about 3,800 hours of audio/video recordings. It has also produced five 16 mm ethnographic films on different cultural formations. The Reference Library has acquired nearly 22,000 books and 14,000 journals (Indian and foreign) in different languages. During the period under review, the Sangrahalaya has added the following collections to its stocks:

Collection during the year	Item
Ethnographic Specimens	276
Slides/Photo prints	5848
Audio/video recordings	150 hrs. (approx.)
Library Books (H.qtrs. and S.R.Centre)	1167+370
Journals(Indian and foreign)	727
Tribal/alternative literature	538



6.16 Education and Outreach activities

The 'Education and Outreach' activities are designed to develop programme packages on different facets of cultural evolution, national integration and museum development. The Sangrahalaya organises various kinds of education programmes, special exhibitions, books, catalogues, audio-video films and CDs under this programme. During the period under review, the Sangrahalaya had organised the following programmes:

- *'Do and Learn' Museum Education Programme*

The 'Do and Learn' education programme involves training camps for registered participants in different Centres, which are conducted by visiting craftsmen/ artisans and co-ordinated by the Sangrahalaya as part of its salvage programme. This programme was designed to create awareness among the public about the validity of different local traditions, while simultaneously boosting the morale of traditional artisan groups.

The Sangrahalaya has organised 16 such 'Do and Learn' Museum Education programmes in different parts of India in the year under report:

S.No	Place/Centre	Date	Form of Traditional Art/Technology/Knowledge	No.of persons trained
1.	Bhopal (IGRMS campus)	01.02.'02- 10.02.'02	'Traditional Embroidery of Rabari community of Kutch (Gujarat)' by Lacho Ben.	25
2.	Bhopal (IGRMS campus)	11.02.'02- 20.02.'02	'Traditional Clay Relief Work of Rabari community of Kutch (Gujarat)'	30
3	Indore (Devlalika Kala Vidhika)	22.02.'02- 26.02.'02	'Traditional Embroidery of Rabari community of Kutch' (in collaboration with Government Arts College and 'Kalarav', Indore)	33
4.	Bhopal (IGRMS campus)	12.03.02- 22.03.02	'Traditional Papier mache of Chhindwara' by Bipatiya Bai Baghmare	43
5.	Mysore (IGRMS campus)	March, '02	'Traditional Textile Weaving of Nagaland' by Savi	
6.	Bhopal (IGRMS campus)	07.04.'02- 13.04.'02	'Traditional Lacquer Craft of Maheshwar' by Narmada Bai Lakhare	25
7.	Indore (Devlalika Kala Vidhika)	24.06.'02- 01.07.'02	'Traditional Sanjha and Madna art of Malwa' by P. Maheshwari 'Traditional Miniature painting of Udaipur (Rajasthan)' by Satish Sharma	25 61
8.	Mysore (IGRMS campus)	10.06.'02- 19.06.02	'Traditional Inlay Craft of Mysore' by Florence Ruth and Padma	24



9.	Mysore (IGRMS campus)	05.07.'02- 19.07.'02.	'Traditional Pottery and Terracotta of Pudukottai (Tamilnadu)' by Rangaswamy and 'Traditional Pottery and Terracotta of Sambhalpur (Orissa)' by Loknath Rana	93
10.	Mysore (IGRMS campus)	25.08.'02- 08.09.'02	'Traditional Patachitra, Applique and Talapartra art of Orissa' by Sudheer Maharana and Manorama Patti	46
11.	Bhopal (IGRMS campus)	30.07.'02- 08.08.'02	'Traditional Ritual deities of Tamilnadu (Ayyanar cult)' by Rangaswamy	66
12.	Mysore (IGRMS campus)	25.09.02- 08.10.'02	'Traditional Rajasthani Painting' by Satish Sharma	76
13.	Bhopal (IGRMS campus)	17.09.02- 24.09.02	'Traditional Nimari Painting of Madhya Pradesh' by Sushma Sitoke and Kirti Shukla	48
14.	Chennai (Government Museum campus)	11.10.02- 20.10.02	'Traditional Rajasthani Painting' by Satish Sharma	23
15.	Bhopal (IGRMS campus)	16.10.'02- 21.10.'02	'Ethno-Medicinal practices of Kani Tribes of Kerala' by Appukuttan Kani	23
16.	Bhopal (IGRMS campus)	26.10.'02- 01.11.02	'Traditional Trang-Kai painting of Manipur' by Langtanpau Leamei and Pudikmei Daungmei	20

▪ *Periodical Exhibitions*

During the period under review, the following periodical exhibitions on themes relating to the Museum's objectives were organised in different parts of India:

S.No	Title	Brief description	Place/Centre and Time Period
1.	Darjeeling Himalayan Railways and Community (In collaboration with local Bodies and Ministry of Railway)	Photographic Exhibition on relationship of the 100 years old Himalayan Darjeeling Railways and Communities living around.	Darjeeling (11-18 January, 2002)



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|----|--|---|--|
| 2. | Tribal Areas and Human Settlement Planning
(In collaboration with Maulana Azad College of Technology) | Photographic Exhibition on different eco-friendly settlements and their traditional structures | Bhopal
(16-19 January, 2002) |
| 3. | Traditional Literature of Manipur
(In collaboration with Manipur State Museum) | Book Exhibition on the literary contributions by different ethnic groups of Manipur | Imphal
(04-06 January, 2002) |
| 4. | Paphals of Manipur
(In collaboration with Manipur State Museum) | Paintings associated with the religious pantheon of Meitei communities | Imphal
(Royal Palace campus)
(29-31 January, 2002) |
| 5. | Paa 2002
(In collaboration with Galo Welfare Society) | Material Culture of Galos of Arunachal Pradesh | Nirjuli
(Arunachal Pradesh)
(22-23 November, 2001) |
| 6. | 'Kar Mer Ka Sdad'
(The Confluence, the Conference)
(In collaboration with Dalamariang, PROFRA and NEHU) | Material cultural objects, water management practices, and ethnic cuisine of Khasi Tribes; Solo paintings on 'Role of Water in Khasi Culture' by Ms. Sujata Miri. | Shillong
(26-27 November, 2001) |
| 7. | Siri Luit
(In collaboration with Directorate of Archaeology, Government of Assam and Archaeological Survey of India, Guwahati Circle) | On River Brahmaputra and its relationship with the people of North-east and Assam | Guwahati
(16-17 March, 2002) |
| 8. | Cultural Mapping of Mizoram
(in collaboration with Mizoram University, Art and Department of Culture, Government of Mizoram) | Cultural Mapping of Mizoram, along with literature in Mizo language. | Aizawl
(23 March 2002) |



9.	Cultural Mapping of Himachal Pradesh (in collaboration with Lahul and Spiti District Administration)	Life and Culture of Himachal Pradesh.	Kelyong (6-8 July 2002)
10.	Cultural Mapping of Jammu and Kashmir: Ladakh (collaboration with Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Ladakh)	Life and Culture of Jammu and Kashmir.	Choglamsar (11-13 July 02)

The Sangrahalaya has also collaborated with other local institutions in Bhopal like Madhya Pradesh Adivasi Lok Kala Parishad, Commissionerate of M.P. State Archaeology and Museums, Swaraj Bhawan Sansthan and N.C.C. Directorate, by lending museum paraphernalia and providing professional assistance in organising following periodical exhibitions in Bhopal.

1. 'Dakshinapath: Glimpses of Kerala Traditions'

2. 'Tribes of Chhattisgarh'
3. 'Traditional Architecture of Bhopal'
4. 'Prehistoric Rock Paintings of Bhopal'

6.17 Artists' Camps/workshops

The Sangrahalaya organised the following artist camps/workshops in different parts of the country during the year under report:

S.No	Title	Place/Centre and Period	Purpose/Objectives
1.	Padao 2001 (in collaboration with NBCFDC, New Delhi)	Bhopal 11-16 Decmeber, 2001	To promote and popularise the traditional Arts and Crafts of North East India. A large number of craftspersons, weavers, painters, doll makers and basket makers from Manipur, Tripura and Sikkim participated and displayed their products.
2.	Community Writers' Workshop (in collaboration with Manipur State Museum)	Imphal 04-06 January, 2002	To highlight the merit of the traditional literature of Manipur, and thereby encourage contemporary writers. A large number of ancient texts and manuscripts in Manipuri and tribal dialects were on display.
3.	Hemkunt Utsav (In collaboration with Lahul and	Kelyong July 06-08, 2002	To highlight the richness of the traditional cultural resources of Himachal Pradesh like textiles,



Spiti District Admn.)		ornaments, unique household objects, folk deities and literary manuscripts. About 50 delegates from different walks of life assembled for the event.
4. Manas Utsav (in collaboration with Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Ladakh)	Choglamsar (July 11-12,2002)	To highlight the importance of different traditional knowledge systems and art forms of the people of Ladakh, and their contribution to the growth of Buddhism, monastic lifestyles etc.

Seminars/Symposia/ Lectures

The Sangrahalaya organises seminars, symposia, colloquia, museum lectures etc. on various aspects of humankind, with a view to generating a new museum movement in the country.

6.18 Seminars/ Symposia

- *Paphals of Manipur*: A three-day exhibition-cum-seminar in the Royal Palace of Manipur at Imphal in collaboration with the Manipur State Museum from 26 - 31 January 2002.
- *First Regional Seminar on Script Development for the Tribes of Arunachal Pradesh*: A two-day seminar at Nirjuli, Arunachal Pradesh in collaboration with Galo Welfare Society from 22 - 23 November 2001.
- *Role of Water in Khasi Culture and Vision*: A two-day seminar at Shillong, Meghalaya in collaboration with Dalamariang PROFRA, and NEHU on 26 - 27 November 2001.
- *Cultural Mapping of Assam*: A two-day seminar at Guwahati in collaboration with Directorate of Archaeology, Government of Assam and Archaeological Survey of India, Guwahati Circle from 16 - 17 March 2002.
- *Cultural Mapping of Mizoram*: A one-day seminar at Aizawl in collaboration with Mizoram University and Directorate of Art and Culture, Government. of Mizoram on 23 March 2002.
- *Cultural Mapping of Karnataka*: A one-day seminar on the significant contributions of different cultural traits in Karnataka and their relevance in present-day Kannadiga culture at Mysore on 25 October 2002.

6.19 Lectures

The Sangrahalaya has hosted the following Lectures during the year under report:

S.No.	Title of Lecture	Speaker	Venue and Date
1.	Traditional Architecture of Bengal	Prof. Inamul Haque President, Bangladesh ICOM, Dhaka.	Bhopal (08.01.02)



2.	Cultural Heritage of Sikkim	Ms. Chumden Nagpa Jt. Secretary, Department of Culture, Government of Sikkim	Bhopal (20.12.01)
3.	Cultural Mapping of Uttaranchal	Dr. R.S. Tolia Principal Secretary, Government of Uttaranchal, Dehradun.	Bhopal (06. 02. 02)
4.	Verrier Elwin and Tribal World	Prof. Ramachandra Guha Bangalore	Mysore (12.03.02)
5.	N.K. Bose: Concerned Thinker and Visionary (On Prof. NK Bose's contribution to anthropological Research)	Prof. P.K. Misra Mysore	Mysore (12.03.02)
6.	Contributions of Museums for development of Anthropology in India	Dr. S.R. Sarkar Kolkata	Bhopal (04.10.02)

A Memorial Lecture on late Shri R.S. Ranganathan, distinguished Librarian of India was also organised on 12 August 2002 in collaboration with Indian Library and Information Science Association, Bhopal Chapter.

6.20 *Cultural Programmes*

- Artists of 'Heritage Manipur Cultural Centre' presented 'Basant Raas' and other traditional dance forms of Manipur in Bhopal on 31 March 2002.
- The Naya Theatre troupe presented a Chattisgarhi - Hindi folk drama based on a 7th century Sanskrit classic adapted from the Mahabharata by Bhatt Narayan on 20 April 2002. Directed by the renowned theatre person Habib Tanvir, the play also featured noted Pandwani singer Punaram Nishad, who provided the background score.

(West Bengal) was deputed to Kannur (Kerala) to participate in the national folk festival hosted by the Kannur DTPC and Kerala Folklore Academy in May 2002.

- A cultural programme by art teachers of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathans across the country, which included traditional songs and dances of Brahma Sangeet, Dhimariyal, Machuvari, Bhojpuri, Thumri, Jhumar, Baul, Magdhi song, Ghazals and Bihu Ghoomar and Garba was organised in the IGRMS campus, Bhopal on 16 June 2002.

6.21 *Dissemination of Information Services*

The Library of the Sangrahalaya provides selective dissemination of information services to individual researchers, institutions, libraries and universities, in the following areas:

- A team of Chhau artists from Purulia
- 1. Current Awareness Bulletin (Fortnightly)



2. Selective Article Alert Service (Fortnightly)
3. List of new additions of Journals, Magazines etc. (Monthly)
4. Selective Review of Articles of Newspaper and Magazines (Monthly)
5. Selective Book Reviews (Monthly)
6. SDI Bulletin : Article Alert (Monthly/Bimonthly)
7. SDI Bulletin : Selective Newspaper clippings (Monthly/Bimonthly)
8. SDI Bulletin : Selective Websites (Half yearly/Yearly)
9. SDI Bulletin: Selective Indexes (Half Yearly/ Yearly)
10. SDI Bulletin: Selective Contents with Index.
11. SDI Bulletin: Museum Exhibitions and Display, Museum Marketing, Museum Professionalism and Ethics
12. SDI Bulletin: Computer Applications in Museums.

6.22 Publications

The Sangrahalaya published the proceedings of the 'Ka Mer Ka Sdad Conference' on the role of rivers in Khasi culture and vision in August 2002 under its own copyright.

6.23 Activities of the Operation Salvage programme

The sub-scheme 'Operation Salvage' is aimed, quite literally, at salvaging the endangered aspects





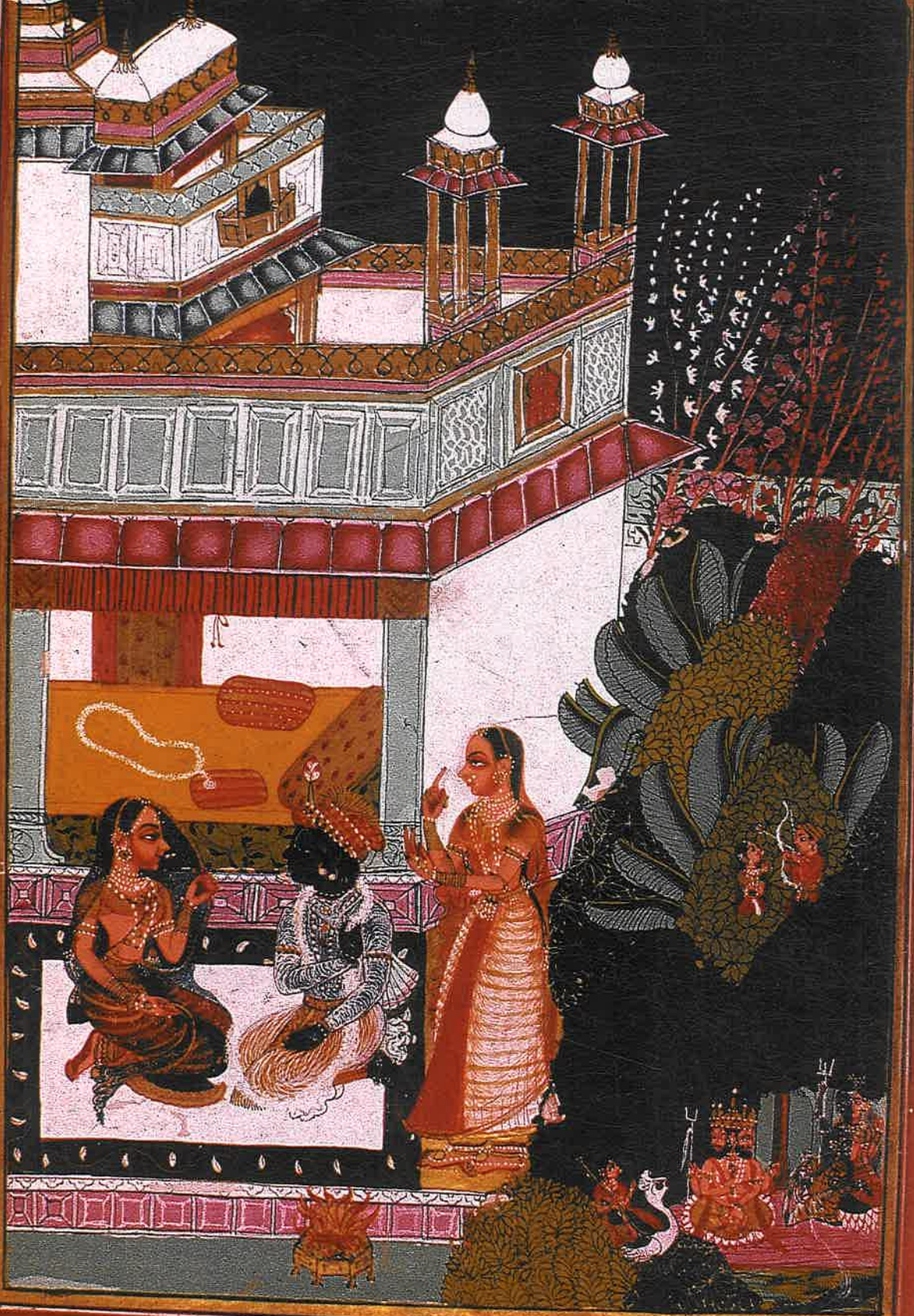
of tangible and intangible cultures. The Sangrahalaya has been carrying out a systematic ongoing programme of salvage by collection and documentation, and the following programmes were implemented during the period under review:

- The Sangrahalaya team toured Chhattisgarh (Bastar and Sarguja), Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Kerala, Manipur, Nagaland and West Bengal, and documented the lifestyles of different ethnic communities of these states. It also collected 276 ethnographic objects

associated with the life and culture of communities like Aimol, Bhil, Bhotia, Chiru, Chitrakar, Garo, Gond, Kabui, Khasi, Konyak Naga, Korku, Kondh, Lepcha, Meitei, Saora etc.

- The Sangrahalaya made special efforts to popularise its institutional activities through the local print and electronic media. This resulted in an increase in the number of visitors to the exhibitions, and greater participation in the educational programme, craft demonstration and other events.

॥अथ सात्वकी ललिता ॥ ॥सवशीया ॥ ॥केसोदासलाघलाघनातिनिकेअनिलाघ
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ARCHIVES AND ARCHIVAL LIBRARIES

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

7.01 The National Archives of India, an attached office under the Ministry of Culture, houses Central Government records of enduring value for permanent preservation and use by administrators and scholars. It has in its custody, private papers of eminent personalities of India and microfilm copies of records acquired from abroad. Under its regular programme, the National Archives assists various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India in their record management programmes, extends research facilities to scholars visiting from India and abroad, and provides financial assistance to various voluntary organisations for preservation of manuscripts in their custody as also to State/Union Territory Administration Archives for their development programmes, etc. It also continues to guide various government departments, voluntary institutions and individuals in imparting technical know-how for preservation of valuable records and papers.

7.02 The School of Archival Studies imparts training under its one-year Diploma in Archival Studies and various short-term courses to Indian and foreign trainees. Under its programme of creating archival awareness amongst the people, various exhibitions are organised. The National Archives of India has one Regional Office at Bhopal and three Record Centres at Bhubaneswar, Jaipur and Pondicherry. However, National Archives of India has been endeavouring to establish its Record Centre in the North-Eastern Region.

7.03 *Accession*

The Holdings of this Department were further enriched by acquisition of the following public/private papers:-

(a) *Public Records*: 5043 files of Ministries of Environment and Forest, Finance, Road Transport and Highways, Textiles and Railways were accessioned.

(b) *Private Papers*: 226 xerox copies (in Russian) of documents and two volumes of the same (English translation) relating to Indo-Russian Trade Relations in 17th century were received under the cultural exchange programme.

- i. A book entitled 'Indians in Russia in the 17th and 18th centuries' by Prof. Surendra Gopal relating to Indo-Russian Trade Relations was received from Prof. Surendra Gopal.
- ii. 20 books edited by late Prof. H.K. Barpujari relating to North-East Frontier (Assam) were acquired as a gift from the family of late Prof. Barpujari.
- iii. 3 photographs viz. – (1) Baba Such Singh, an accused in Lahore Conspiracy Case; (2) Gadar Party Headquarters in San Francisco wherein Mr. E. Devalera, the Irish President is shown as being presented a memento by two Ghadrities – Mr. Gopal Singh Sohi and Mr. Jagat Singh Kandola; (3) and of (late) Dr. Radhakrishnan, President of India, looking at a sword display during his visit to Ireland were donated by Prof. Malwinderjit Singh Waraich, Panchkula, Chandigarh.



(c) *Microfilms:*

- i. 7 microfilm rolls of L/P and J/12 series relating to Rash Behari Bose and his activities in Japan and China; Subhas Chandra Bose and his activities in U.K., Germany, Burma, Thailand and Japan; reports on activities of Commonwealth of India League; Indian National Congress in London; Indian Independence League in London; activities of Indians in Japan and Japanese propaganda in India; activities of Anand Mohan Sahay, Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya and activities of Indian Independence League etc. were purchased from the British Library, London.
- ii. One microfilm roll of Mountbatten Papers relating to the controversy over the death of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in an aircrash in 1945 was purchased from University of Southampton, U.K.
- iii. Three microfilm rolls of War Office and Foreign Office Series relating to Indian Political activities and death of Subhas Chandra Bose; Indian National Army; Provisional Government of Free India; Indian Soviet Relations etc. were purchased from Public Record Office, London.
- iv. 17 microfilm rolls of Dominion Office - 134 and Foreign Office -371 series relating to reports on Indian Army activities; appointment of United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan; abolition of hereditary rule in Kashmir; activities of Seditious Indians in the United States and South Africa; Indian activities in Japan; Indian Independence Movement in Bangkok; Sino-Tibetan relations; Sino Indian relations; Soviet relations with India; Indian immigration into United States etc. were purchased from Public Record Office, London.
- v. Eight microfilm rolls of French Records prepared by National Archives of India (Reprographic Section) in the Institute de Chandernagore, Chandernagar (West Bengal) were added to the existing collection. The material relates to Chandernagar College; decision of the President of the Council of free City of Chandernagore; decision of French Residency; merger of Chandernagore etc.

7.04 *Finding Aids*

1. 275 documents of Persian Correspondence Volume V (1805) and Volume VI (1806) were descriptively listed.
2. 115 documents under the Project 'Acquired documents, Volume V (1810-1830) and Volume VII (1851-1870) were listed.
3. 232 reference cards were prepared.
4. 620 slips (files) of Indo-Pak revenue series were catalogued.

7.05 *Research and Reference*

3532 visits were made by the scholars to the Research Room of the Department. 360 scholars were newly enrolled, out of which 23 were foreign scholars. 16,984 requisitions for records/ documents/ microfilms received from scholars were attended to.

7.06 *Record Management*

- i. Departmental Record Rooms of Ministries/Department of Information and Broadcasting; Environment and Forests; Personnel and Training; Revenue; Food and Public Distribution have been inspected.
- ii. In pursuance of the stipulations contained in the Public Records Act, 1993, 674 organisations have so far



nominated Departmental Records Officers.

- iii. On-the-spot study for vetting the Records Retention Schedules of Departments/Offices were completed and reports are under preparation.

7.07 *Implementation of Public Records Act, 1993*

- a. To facilitate the convening of the 7th meeting of Archival Advisory Board, the brief for Agenda item alongwith action taken report has been prepared and submitted to Director General of Archives (Incharge) for approval.
- b. Third Report of Director General of Archives on the implementation of Public Records Act, 1993 has been sent for printing to Government of India Press, Mayapuri, after approval of the Department of Culture.
- c. Five Orientation Course on Records Management for Departmental Records Officers have been conducted 62 Departmental Records Officers attended the course.

7.08 *School of Archival Studies*

The School of Archival Studies continued to conduct its one-year Diploma Course in Archival Studies as also various short-term courses of eight and four weeks' duration for the benefit of professionals and sub-professionals, the details of which are as follows:-

- a. 6 trainees successfully completed One Year Diploma Course in Archival Studies (2001-2002), while the Session 2002-2003 of the Diploma Course in Archival Studies commenced on 1 November 2002 with 10 trainees on the roll.
- b. 7 short-term courses were completed, viz. Reprography - 2 courses (1 April-

10 May 2002) and (2 September-11 October 2002); Records Management (1-28 May 2002) and (2-27 September 2002); Servicing and Repair of Records (6 May -14 June 2002) and (2 September - 11 October 2002); Care and Conservation of Books, Manuscripts and Archives (1 July - 9 August 2002).

7.09 *Publications*

The National Archives of India brought out the following publications during 2002:

- i. The Indian Archives, Volume XLIX, Nos. 1-2 (January-December 2000)
- ii. National Register of Private Records, Vol. 20
- iii. Amar Shaheed Ko Naman (in Hindi)
- iv. The Catalogue of Revenue Maps, Vol. IV, Pts. III and IV.

7.10 *Conservation/Reprography*

- i. The details of the conservation work performed by the National Archives of India during the period includes the repair of 86,608 sheets; stitching of 283 volumes, 202 books and 1,820 miscellaneous items; and binding of 281 volumes, 202 books and 2,218 miscellaneous items. Leather preservative mixture was also applied to 6,765 volumes.
- ii. Under the ongoing programme of security microfilming, the Conservation Department continued to microfilm important series of records housed in its repository with a view to providing security to the original records. In this connection, 409 microfilm rolls were prepared.
- iii. The Reprography Wing also prepared microfiches with 29,050 exposures;



26,135 xerox copies; 2337 photo copies, and 45 digital prints.

7.11 *Indian Historical Records Commission*

The first set of proofs of the Proceedings Volume of 57th Session of Indian Historical Records Commission was checked and returned to Government of India Press, Mayapuri. Circular letters were issued to all the Heads of State Archives, all Universities/Educational Institutions represented on Indian Historical Records Commission and sections of National Archives of India inviting reports on Development of Archives and Accession of Records, 2001-2002.

7.12 *Meetings/Visits*

The details of the meetings attended/visits by Director General of Archives and other officers are detailed below:-

- i. Shri H.D.Singh, Director General of Archives (Incharge) attended the following meetings:-
 - a. Meeting regarding setting up of a Science and Technology Advisory Committee in the Department of Culture held on 5 June 2002 in the chamber of Secretary (Culture), Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi.
 - b. Meeting of the Board of Management of National Museum Institute of History of Art, Conservation and Museology on 10 June 2002 and 24 September 2002 at National Museum.
 - c. Meeting of the States Names Authority held on 5 July 2002 at Delhi Sachivalaya in New Delhi under the Chairmanship of Chief Minister, Government of National Capital Territory, New Delhi.
 - d. Shri H.D.Singh, Director General of Archives (Incharge) and Shri S.M.R.Baqar, Deputy Director of Archives attended a meeting on 12 August 2002 in Ministry of External Affairs in connection with the proposed mobile exhibition 'India's contribution to the Arabic and Islamic Thought'.
- e. Meeting of Indian Council of Historical Research on 12 September 2002 at Bangalore.
- f. The closing ceremony of the workshop on 'Conservation of Manuscripts and Books' on 30 September 2002 in the Vrindavan Research Institute, Vrindavan.
- g. 1st meeting of the Expert Committee under the scheme of 'Promotion and Strengthening of Regional and Local Museums for 2002-2003 on 22 October 2002 at Conference Hall of Central Secretariat Library, Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi.
- h. Meeting of the Selection Committee for the post of Assistant Keeper in Nehru Memorial Museum and Library on 26 October 2002 at Teen Murti House.
- ii. Dr. Shitla Prasad, Deputy Director of Archives attended the following meetings:-
 - a. Presentation meeting of 'Parzor Project' relating to 'Preservation of Parsee Zoroastrian Culture and Heritage' on 10 May 2002 at Sahitya Academy, New Delhi.
 - b. Workshop on 'Review of Indian Studies by foreign scholars - Prospects and Problems' organised by American Institute of Indian Studies on 22 May 2002 at Gurgaon, Haryana.
- iii. Shri S.M.R.Baqar, Deputy Director of Archives attended the meeting of



Organising Committee of proposed mobile exhibition to different Islamic countries on the theme 'India's contribution to Islam' held at Jamia Milia Islamia, New Delhi on 15 July 2002.

- iv. Shri S.K.Khatri, Assistant Director of Archives attended the meeting of the Governing Council and Research Society of Vrindavan Research Institute on 2 June 2002 at Vrindavan, Uttar Pradesh.

7.13 *Deputation/Training*

1. Dr. Shitla Prasad, Deputy Director of Archives, was deputed to participate in the International Seminar on 'Evidence Based Governance in the Electronic Age' organised by International Record Management Trust and the World Bank at Johannesburg (South Africa) from 15-25 September 2002.
2. Shri S.K.Khatri, Assistant Director of Archives attended a course on 'Reservation in Service for SC, ST and OBC' (RIS-I) at Institute of Secretariat Training and Management from 8-10 May 2002.
3. Mr. Tassaduq Hussain attended Computer Course on Windows and Office Productivity Tools from 27-31 May 2002 at NIC, New Delhi.
4. Shri Ajay Srivastava, Assistant Microphotographer attended the computer training course on 'Networking - Basic concepts and Service' from 11-13 September 2002 at NIC, New Delhi.
5. Dr. Yashodhara Joshi, Scientific Officer attended the computer training course on 'Utilisation of I.T. Tools in Government - 2nd Module' from 26 August - 6 September 2002 at NIC, New Delhi.
6. Shri Shailender Kumar, L.D.C. attended the training course on 'Computer Awareness Proceedings in Hindi' from 16-20 September 2002 at NIC, New Delhi.
7. Shri Jagmohan Singh, Microphotographer attended the computer training course on 'Visual Basic' from 23-27 September 2002 at NIC, New Delhi.

7.14 *Exhibitions*

1. An exhibition entitled 'Hamari Dharohar: Hindi' based on the material available in National Archives of India was inaugurated by Union Minister for Tourism and Culture, Shri Jagmohan on 26 April 2002. The same was also displayed in the Vigyan Bhavan Annexe on 10 July 2002 on the occasion of the meeting of the Hindi Salahakar Samiti of Department of Culture. As desired by Minister of Tourism and Culture, the exhibition entitled 'Hamari Dharohar: Hindi' was also displayed at Record Centre, Pondicherry (16 September - 27 September 2002) and at Andhra Pradesh State Archives, Hyderabad (28 October - 31 October 2002).
2. The exhibition entitled 'C.Y.Chintamani - A Liberal Leader and Pioneer Journalist' was organised in the National Archives of India and was inaugurated by Shri N.Gopalaswami, the then Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Culture.
3. On the occasion of the Birth Centenary Celebrations of Loknayak Jayaprakash Narayan, an exhibition entitled 'Jayaprakash Narayan - Revolutionary and Loknayak' was inaugurated by Shri Bhairon Singh Shekhawat, Vice-President of India on 11 October 2002. Besides, the Vice President also released a brochure on the exhibition brought



out on the occasion. A set of commemorative coins was also released on the occasion.

7.15 Grants

- i. A meeting of the Grants Committee under the Scheme of Financial Assistance for Preservation of Manuscripts/Rare Books (NGO) (2002-2003) was held on 27 September 2002 under the Chairmanship of the Joint Secretary, Department of Culture. A sum of Rs. 46,63,000/- was recommended to 53 institutions/universities/individuals located in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Delhi, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.
- ii. A meeting of the Grants Committee under the Scheme of Financial Assistance to State/Union Territory Archival Repositories, Government libraries and Museums for preservation of Public Records/Manuscripts/Rare books (2002-2003) was held on 28 September 2002 under the Chairmanship of the Joint Secretary, Department of Culture, Government of India. A sum of Rs. 83,82,500/- was recommended to 22 organisations located in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

7.16 Computerisation of Records

Data entry of 1,93,723 files have been made. On line validation/checking of 52,166 files have been completed.

Record Centres

- I. *Pondicherry*: Three days' Orientation course on Record Management to the

Departmental Record Officers of the Central Government Department was organised. 5251 sheets were tissue repaired, 2001 sheets were hand laminated, 4351 sheets were guarded, 561 gathers, 113 books and 3 files were stitched, 123 books and 20 volumes were bound, 5092 books/volumes were fumigated, preservative mixture were applied to 692 books/volumes, subject list of 800 files were prepared.

- II. *Bhubaneswar*: 447 records were acquired from Mobile Civil Emergency Force, Kolkata (1963-1983); Directorate General of Mines Safety, Dhanbad (1901-1943); Archaeological Survey of India, Bhubaneswar Circle (1905-1976). 400 periodicals in Oriya and Bengali were acquired from Prof. J.M. Mohanty. 272 files/volumes were appraised. 205 periodicals of 'Prof. J.M. Mohanty collection' were listed. Three day orientation course for Departmental Record Officers was organised from 19-21 June 2002.

III. Regional Office, Bhopal

3000 files/volumes/gazettes were subject listed. 5794 sheets were repaired manually, 58 files were stitched, 1361 sheets were machine laminated, 575 volumes/files were fumigated, 17 volumes were bound.

KHUDA BAKHSH ORIENTAL PUBLIC LIBRARY, PATNA

7.17 Khuda Bakhsh Library emerged out of the personal collection of Maulvi Mohammad Bakhsh, who hailed from Chapra district of Bihar. He was a bibliophile who collected 1,400 manuscripts and some rare printed books in his lifetime. When he was on his deathbed in 1876, he entrusted the whole lot to his son Khuda Bakhsh, who further added a number of manuscripts through his own resources, and, by a deed of trust, donated his entire collection to the public library in the same year.



7.18 In December 1969, an Act of Parliament declared the Library as an Institution of National Importance and from July 1970, it has been governed as an autonomous institution by a Board constituted by the Government of India with Governor of Bihar as its ex-officio Chairman, and the Director of the Library its ex-officio Secretary.

7.19 The Library, now known the world over as Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library, has emerged as one of the richest collections of manuscripts in the sub-continent with over 20,000 manuscripts, 2,00,000 printed books and a collection of about 230 original paintings – in addition to sizeable collection of richly illuminated manuscripts containing highly finished miniature paintings – of Mughal, Rajput, Oudh, Iranian and Turkish schools. The Library also possesses a sizeable number of original letters of eminent persons and coins of Kings and Emperors of India.

7.20 *Acquisitions*

- Acquisition of manuscripts and books through purchase, gift and exchange is a continuing feature of the Library. Concerted efforts to acquire manuscripts have paid dividends. During the period April 2002 – October 2002 the Library has acquired 2,207 books, 30 manuscripts, and 21 CDs by purchase / gift / exchange.
- The Library subscribes / receives in exchange and gifts a number of newspapers and periodicals. Until 31 March 2002, the number of such newspapers and periodicals, as per titles, was 151 and 530 respectively. During the period April – October 2002, 13 more titles of newspapers and 27 periodicals were added. Volume-wise, 573 periodicals and 164 newspapers were acquired during the period April – October 2002.
- The Library has a scheme of acquiring copies of rare manuscripts available in

other collections. So far, microfilms of several manuscripts of Aligarh, Rampur, Bhagalpur, Maner, Phulwarisharif, Asafiya (Hyderabad) and Asiatic Society (Calcutta) as also microfilms of a few manuscripts from the collections of the India Office Library, London and the Cambridge Library have also been acquired.

7.21 *Audio-Video Collection*

A separate collection of audio and video cassettes is being built of literary/cultural celebrities/ intellectuals and the eminent persons who have advocated the composite culture of India. Further, literary and cultural functions of the library are also recorded on video and audio for record purpose. During April 2002 – October 2002. 36 audio and 16 video were prepared.

7.22 *Computerisation*

The Descriptive Catalogue of manuscripts of Library (36 vols.) have been transferred onto CD-ROMS. The Library launched its own website in the year 2000. Besides, Descriptive Catalogues of Manuscripts, detailed activities of the Library and list of publications, are also available on the Internet. Scholars all over the world have been visiting Library's website to learn about the Library and its rich collection of manuscripts.

The Library has also decided to carry out retro-conversion of printed book collection of the Library, about 2.25 lakhs in number. The codal formalities have since been completed. With the retro-conversion, the Library collection will be completely computerised. Scholars all over the world will have access to the online catalogue of the Library.

In the next stage, there is a proposal of digitisation of manuscripts of the Library with a view to ensure (i) their long term preservation and conservation, (ii) access to users and (iii) availability for publication on demand.



7.23 *Preservation of Manuscripts and Rare Material*

Modern techniques have been adopted for conservation of manuscripts and rare books. A moderate conservation laboratory was established a few years back for fumigation, deacidification, lamination and binding of these materials. Library staff has been given necessary training in the field of conservation and preservation. For the purpose of binding and preservation, the Library, besides its regular binders, engages binders on contract basis.

During the period under review, 3,828 printed books and manuscripts were repaired and bound. Other restoration activities were to the following order:

Manuscripts/Books Fumigated	1,100
Folios of manuscripts deacidified	7,302
Folios of Books and manuscripts laminated	6,688
Folios of books and manuscripts repaired	3,688

7.24 *Indexing and Documentation:*

The Library has a sizeable collection of Urdu, English and Hindi journals. The Library has taken up the indexing of Urdu periodicals, to provide micro-information to the academic world.

7.25 *Conferences / Lectures / Cultural Programmes:*

- An All India Persian Teachers Conference was held from 8-10 April 2002 in collaboration with All India Persian Teachers Association, New Delhi on the future of Persian studies in India and to promote cultural relations of India with Central Asian Countries, with special emphasis on Indo-Iranian relations. 30 scholars from Iran, Afghanistan and Tajikistan, and about 100 scholars from Indian Universities and institutions participated.
- An Exhibition of Rare Persian manuscripts and printed books preserved in the Library from 9-10 April 2002 was inaugurated by the noted Persian scholar, Prof. Amir Hasan Abidi.
- The Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Research Centre was inaugurated by Justice Aftab Alam, Patna High Court on 4 August 2002. A one-day National Seminar on Oriental Libraries was also organised on the occasion.
- A Workshop on 'Delivery of Books and Newspapers (Public Libraries) Act 1954' and interaction with publishers and authors of Bihar was conducted from 10-11 August 2002 in collaboration with the National Library, Kolkata.
- The Khuda Bakhsh Extension Lecture was delivered on 29 September 2002

Use of Library Material

1.	Number of scholars	10,580
2.	Number of Casual Readers (CRR)	49,172
3.	Number of Manuscripts consulted by the scholars	776
4.	Number of Printed books consulted by the scholars	7,545
5.	Number of Books issued for home study	2,585
6.	Number of books consulted by CRR Readers	24,960



by Dr. Zafar Ahmad Siddiqi of Aligarh Muslim University on 'Allama Shibli Nomani and his Seeratun Nabi'.

7.26 *Reference Services*

Besides its routine-services, the Library is providing Reference facilities to the scholars round the globe by supplying the required piece of information, in the form of Xerox copies and microfilms. During the period under review, the Library rendered the following services:

References provided on the spot	1,085
References provided by correspondence	485
Queries replied on phone	1,150
Xerox copies of printed books supplied to scholars	1,826 Exposures
Microfilms / Printouts supplied to scholars	24 mss

7.27 *Khuda Bakhsh Research Fellowship:*

One National, two Visiting, three Senior and seven Junior Fellowships have been created to work on the rare material preserved in the Library. These Fellowships are offered for pursuing either independent research or research leading to the award of Ph.D. /D.Litt. degrees. Kashmir University, Gulbarga University, Jamia Millia Islamia, Jamia Hamdard, Magadh University, Bihar University and the Shantiniketan have recognised the Library as their Research Centre.

7.28 *Research and Publications*

The publication of critical editions of rare volumes of the Library has been taken up along with the ongoing programme of reprinting rare and important periodicals. The Library also brings out research publications on various subjects. During the period April 2002 – October 2002 some 11 such publications were brought out.

7.29 *Library's Quarterly Journal:*

Issue no.129 of the Khuda Bakhsh Library Journal was brought out in October 2002.

7.30 *Award for Outstanding Contributions*

The Library has also instituted an Award to be given to scholars for the outstanding contribution in the Library's special fields of Arabic / Persian / Urdu / Islamic Studies / Tibetan / South Asian Studies / West Asian Studies/ Central Asian Studies / Comparative Religion / Sufism / Composite Culture of India. The Award is on the pattern of Sahitya Akademi and Jnanpith Award, and carries an amount of Rs.1, 00,000/-.

So far, three Awards have been conferred. The first Khuda Bakhsh Award was conferred on Mr. B. N. Pandey for his outstanding services in the field of National Integration, the second and third Awards were conferred on Mr. Anwar Jamal Kidwai (Posthumous) and Mrs. Subhadra Joshi for their contribution to Composite Culture of India and National Integration, respectively. These awards were presented by the President of India at a simple function at the Rashtrapati Bhavan.

It has been decided to devote Khuda Bakhsh Awards for the years 1995–96, 1996–97, 1997–98 and 1998–99 to Sufism, Indian History and Culture, Persian Literature and Arabic Literature respectively.

7.31 *Air-Conditioning of Stacks of Manuscripts:*

The Central Air Condition Plant for air-conditioning the Manuscript stacks has started functioning. The Fire Alarm system has also been commissioned.

RAMPUR RAZA LIBRARY

7.32 The Rampur Raza Library is an autonomous institution under the Department of Culture, Ministry of Tourism and Culture, Government of India. Under the Rampur



Raza Library Act 1975, 22 (04)' it is an institution of National importance. The Library was founded by Nawab Faizullah Khan in 1774 A.D. His descendants continued to enrich the collection. The affairs of the library are managed by the Rampur Raza Library Board. Governor of Uttar Pradesh is its Chairman . There is provision for twelve other members including one member from Nawab's family of erstwhile State of Rampur. Academic members are distinguished, historians, scholars in Arabic, Persian and Urdu literature besides officials of the Central and state Governments concerned with the affairs of the Library.

7.33 *The objectives of the Rampur Raza Library are:*

- To extend facilities to research scholars
- To ensure protection and preservation of manuscripts, books and art objects of the collection.
- To publish texts of the manuscripts with commentary in Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Hindi and Urdu manuscripts.
- To organise Seminars, Workshops, Special lectures and exhibitons.
- To mount special exhibitions of rare manuscripts, paintings and specimens of Islamic calligraphy and art objects.

7.34 The Library has a priceless collection of about 16,000 manuscripts, 75,000 printed books in Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu, Tamil, Telugu, Pushto and Turkish, besides nearly 5,000 miniature paintings representing the Mughal, Persian, Rajput, Rajasthani,

Awadh and Deccani styles and more than three thousand specimens of Islamic calligraphy of master calligraphers of India, Iran and Central Asia.

7.35 *Acquisition of Manuscripts*

During the period under review, the Rampur Raza Library acquired the following manuscripts:

- 22 valuable Persian, Arabic and Urdu manuscripts on various subjects, which are about 100 to 200 years old
- 20 old printed books of various subjects in Hindi, Urdu and Arabic languages
- An 115-year-old old specimen of Islamic calligraphy in different Arabic scripts.

7.36 *Publications*

The following books were published during the year under report:

- *Waqiat-i-Mushtaqi* Persian text edited by Dr. W.H. Siddiqi and Prof. Iqthidar Husain Siddiqi (Persian)
- *Tarikh-i-Madarasa-i-'Aliya* by Maulana Muhammad Abdus Salam Khan
- *Gul-e-Rehmat* (History of Rohilkhand), Translated and edited by Prof. Shah Abdus Salam (Urdu)

The following books are currently in printing:

- Prof. S. Nurul Hasan's Commemoration Volume edited by Dr. W. H. Siddiqi
- *Tarikh-i-Muhammadi-Quwatul-Kalam* edited by Prof. N.A. Faruqi
- *Kami Shirazi's Fatah-Nama-i-Nur Jahan Begum* Translated and edited by Dr. W.H. Siddiqi

7.37 *Conservation Laboratory*

During the period under report, the conservation laboratory of the Rampur Raza Library scientifically preserved damaged manuscripts, paintings, specimens of Islamic calligraphy, books and other library materials. Several manuscripts, rare paintings, old books and specimens of calligraphy affected by acidity, weakening of paper and adverse weather conditions have been carefully treated and conserved.



Details of art objects conserved during the period

S.No.	Name of objects	No. of objects	No. of pages treated
1.	Rare old manuscripts	13	2018
2.	Rare old printed books	05	1204
3.	Old historical documents	53	53
4.	Old B/W photographs	32	32
5.	Old Shajra (geneology) of Chishti Saints	04	04
6.	Old hand written catalogue	01	240
7.	Old architectural drawings	31	31
8.	Water colour painting	01	01
9.	Miniature paintings	05	05

7.38 During the period under report, 755 research scholars from India and abroad visited the library and consulted 523 manuscripts and 1896 printed books, while 29,416 photocopies of printed books and 700 photographs were supplied to scholars on payment.

7.39 During the period under report, 381 books were accessioned, classified, catalogued and shelved; 618 catalogue cards were prepared and arranged. Cataloguing data of 1200 documents were fed into the computer and colour photographs of illustrations of manuscripts and art objects were prepared for purpose of photodocumentation. Further, 811 books were repaired and bound in the library. 2895 books were fumigated while 12,000 books were cleaned, and 14000 books labeled.

7.40 *Rampur Raza Library Fellowship :*

The Library awards Junior Research fellowships of Rs. 3000/- per month to scholars who are engaged in research without any financial support from institutions like the University Grants Commission. The main purpose is to encourage scholars to actively utilise the library collection for academic research. Accordingly,

the texts of important manuscripts of the library are being edited and published regularly.

Senior Research Fellowships of Rs. 6000/- are awarded per month to senior scholars and experts in Oriental studies.

7.41 An 'All India Kavi Sammelan' was organised on 30 September 2002 at Rang Mahal, Raza Library Rampur in which several eminent poets from different parts of the state participated.

A three-day national seminar on 'Persio Arabic Historiography in India since 13th Century A.D.' was organised by the Rampur Raza Library from 25 - 27 October 2002. The seminar was inaugurated by Prof. Emeritus Amir Hasan Abidi of Delhi University. 24 distinguished historians and scholars from different parts of the country participated and presented research papers.

THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

7.45 Asiatic Society, Calcutta was founded in 1784 by Sir William Jones (1746-1794), eminent Indologist, with the objective of inquiring into



the history, science, arts and literature of Asia. Directly or indirectly, it has contributed to the growth and development of most of the major antiquarian, scientific and literary institutions in India. The Society was also the model for all other Asiatic Societies of the world. Its historic importance was recognised and the Government of India declared it as an 'Institution of National Importance' by an Act of Parliament in 1984, its bicentenary year. The Society maintains a museum, which includes an Ashokan rock edict and copper plates ranging from the third century BC and important documents, and coin collections for the study of Indian history and culture. It contains approximately 47,000 manuscripts in various languages. With its library of printed books, archives and the collection of manuscripts, it is one of the leading centers of study of Indology in the world. The three main activities of the Society concerning the scientific pursuit of the knowledge are (i) Library services (ii) Academic activities and (iii) Publications. The supporting sections are (iv) Administrative Divisions and (v) Accounts Division.

7.46 The Library of the Asiatic Society is one of oldest learned institutions in Asia. Its holdings comprise over 2,50,000 rare books, journals and other printed material on Asiatic Arts and Sciences. Vast collections of old volumes of journals are preserved at the Metcalfe Hall at 12 Strand Road, Kolkata.

7.47 The pivotal Library services are discharged through the following four divisions:

- The reading room, equipped with books, periodicals, microfilms and micro-fiches, is open to readers on all working days between 9.45 a.m. to 8.00 p.m.
- The Museum preserves and exhibits a large stock of manuscripts (ranging in date between 7th century A.D. and 19th century A.D.), archival materials of historical importance, coins, inscriptions and sundry other objects of academic value.

- Reprography section has facilities for photocopying, microfilming, microfiche and micro-film production from hard copies. Photocopying facilities are available to bonafide library users.
- The Conservation section takes active efforts for preservation of fragile library and museum materials.

7.48 *Activities of the Library*

- During the period under report, the Library was open to readers for 236 days and served 9304 readers.
- Two Microfiche Readers and one microfilm reader in the reading room and one Microfilm Reader-cum-printer kept in the Reprography section have been offered to the users for reading and obtaining photocopies of Micro documents.
- Databases on Science and Technology, Performing Arts, Bibliography of Scientific literature prepared by the library were also supplied to users on request. Databases prepared by the Library on rare books, the Society's contribution to the field of Anthropology, Manuscript study, Numismatics, Buddhism and Jainism, Earthquakes and Eclipses occurring in India were also offered to the readers for study.
- The Asiatic Society is a member of DELNET for sharing of resources available with other member libraries of the DELNET situated in different places of India. The facility is also available for the readers. Inter-library loan of books was arranged with a number of libraries viz. Calcutta University Library, Library of the Geological Survey of India, Bangiya Sahitya Parisad, Anthropological Survey of India, National Library and others.



7.49 *Books and Journals*

As many as 1,890 books were acquired as per recommendation of the Library Committee and approved by the Council while 299 books and 92 journals were received as gifts. During the period the Library subscribed to 208 journals and 300 journals were received in exchange.

7.50 *Resource Sharing with other institutions*

The Asiatic society has a programme of resource sharing with the following institutions:

- INSDOC
- Indian Association for Cultivation of Science.
- State Gazetteers office, Government of West Bengal
- Paschim Banga Bangla Academy
- National Council of Science Museums
- National Library
- Bangiya Sahitya Parishad
- Indian Museum

7.51 *Museum Section*

The Museum of the Asiatic Society houses a priceless and unique collection of manuscripts and archival documents both in English and Russian, rare printed books, lithographs, paintings, coins, an edict of Emperor Ashoka on grey-granite stone (Brahmi Script, circa 250 B.C.) Kharosthi copper plate inscription, 1st Century A.D, Tantric manuscripts of 7th Century A.D, and a printed book on Astronomy published from Venice in 1497.

7.52 *The main activities of the Museum are:*

- *Cataloguing of Manuscripts*

Under the supervision of eminent scholars, as many as 1680 Manuscripts in Sanskrit, Arabic,

Tibetan Tanjur, Tanjur + Kanjur Sutra of Lhasa edition were catalogued. Descriptive and tabular Catalogues of the Tibetan Kanjur Tantra of Lhasa edition in have been prepared. Critical studies of these editions (Tanjur Tantra) are an ongoing programme.

- *Documentation of Archival Records*

The work of translation of the Russian Archival Records is in progress under the supervision of the translator Dr. Pradip Ghosh.

345 Card Catalogues of Sanskrit manuscripts for reference purposes have been prepared.

- *Acquisition of Manuscripts*

3 Persian Manuscripts and 16 Sanskrit manuscripts were purchased at a total price of Rs.65, 000/-

6 Burmese, Ceylonese and Tibetan manuscripts were donated by Prof. Binoyendra Nath Chowdhury, Kolkata.

- *Publications*

Early Correspondence of the Asiatic Society 1766 - 1830.

Plates: Drawings and Engravings .

Catalogue of Sanskrit Manuscripts (Dharma Sastra / Smriti of Society Collection).

Catalogue of Sanskrit Manuscripts (Tantra) of Society Collections 350 Mss (approx).

Catalogue of Sanskrit Manuscripts (Purana) of Indian Museum Collection 1000 (approx).

- *Exhibitions*

An Exhibition of Rare Illustrated Manuscripts, Asokan Rock Inscription, Copper-Plate Inscription, and Rare Printed Books was held from 30 September - 10 October 2002.



An Exhibition of Russian Archival Records, Illuminated Manuscripts, Early English Archival Records, Manuscripts, Book, Proceedings, and Lithographs was organised on the occasion of the Visit of Consul General of Russian Federations Mr. Nikolai M Fegykovich on 30 October 2002.

7.53 Reprography Section

During the period under report, the Reprography Section had executed 8407 exposures covering nearly 17,000 folios of microfilm and 226 microfiche rolls. The Section also processed 5787 exposures of microfilms and 1500 positives, which were supplied to various scholars of India and abroad.

During the current financial year the Section will be equipped with a Digital Copier and a Microfilm Scanner-copier (A3 size) each for the benefit of the scholars.

7.54 Conservation Section

The Conservation Laboratory undertakes preservation and restoration services of the Library and Museum materials. During the year under report, 5661 volumes were fumigated; 27,000 volumes were treated with fungicide solution; 16,691 sheets were deacidified; 1043 sheets of worm-eaten and jammed sheets were carefully separated for treatment; 989 sheets were delaminated; 17,680 sheets were collated; 278 brittle and fragile maps were restored; 1040 plates were restored; 16,419 sheets were

trimmed after mending and lamination; 17,734 sheets were paginated; 267 volumes were departmentally bound; 2720 bond volumes have been checked.

7.55 Publication Section

During the year under report, the Publication Section brought out the following volumes:

1. **Books**
 - i. *Sanskrit and Modern Medical Vocabulary* by Asoke Bagchi
 - ii. *Vishnu Pala's Manasa Mangala* Ed. by Sukumar Sen
 - iii. *Yuga Purana* by John E. Mitchiner
 - iv. *Sekasubhodaya* ed. by Sukumar Sen
 - v. *Gauranga Vijaya* ed. by Sukumar Sen
2. **Periodicals**
 - a. *Journal of the Asiatic Society* Vol. XLIII, No.3, 2001
Vol. XLIII, No.4, 2001
 - b. *Monthly Bulletin of the Society* Vol. XXXI, No.5, 2002
Vol. XXXI, No.6, 2002
Vol. XXXI, No.7, 2002
Vol. XXXI, No.8, 2002
Vol. XXXI, No.9, 2002

7.56 Academic Section

Particulars of the Research Fellows

Research Scholars	Scholar Supervisor
1 Smt Bakul Banerjee Date of Joining Project	: Prof Asit K Bandyopadhyay : 27 January 1994 : Dictionary Project
2 Smt Arunima Chanda Date of Joining Project	: Prof Asit K Bandyopadhyay : 1 April 1994 : Dictionary Project



Volume I and II of the Modern Dictionary for Non-Bengali Readers have already been published. The proof reading of Vol III is going on.

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|---|-------------------|---|---|
| 3 | Dr Sarita Khettry | : | Prof Satya Ranjan Banerjee |
| | Date of joining | : | 4 March 1999 |
| | Project | : | Oriental Studies |
| | Topic | : | Dictionary of Inscriptional Prakrit
(Indian) from the earliest time to the
4th Century AD |

Six progress reports on her topic have been submitted through her Scholar Supervisor.

Dr Khettry visited Nehru Trust for the Indian Collection at the Victoria and Albert Museum, London on invitation.

- | | | | |
|---|-----------------|---|--|
| 4 | Sm Manisha Das | : | Shri P Mohan Kumar |
| | Date of joining | : | 16 March 1999 |
| | Project | : | Performing Art Traditions of South and SE Asia |
| | Topic | : | Kathakali and Peking Opera : A Comparative Study |

Five progress reports on her topic have been submitted through her Scholar Supervisor.

Presented academic lecture on 8 July 2002 at the Asiatic Society.

- | | | | |
|---|--------------------|---|------------------|
| 5 | Dr Pratibha Mondal | : | Prof Amalendu De |
| | Date of joining | : | 29 November 1999 |
| | Project | : | N K Bose's Diary |

Five progress reports on her topic have been submitted through her Scholar Supervisor.

Attended National Seminar at New Delhi in 2002.

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|---|--------------------|---|--|
| 6 | Dr Anasuya Bhowmik | : | Prof Manabendu Banerjee |
| | Date of joining | : | 4 March 1999 |
| | Project | : | Indology |
| | Topic | : | The critical edition of Vahnipurana :
An Unpublished manuscript |

Four progress reports on her topic have been submitted through her Scholar Supervisor.

Attended World Sanskrit Conference at Italy in 2000.

Presented academic lecture at the Asiatic Society.

- | | | | |
|---|------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| 7 | Dr Anita Bandyopadhyay | : | Prof Nirmal K Das |
| | Date of joining | : | 23 March 1999 |
| | Project | : | Indology |
| | Topic | : | Critical study of Charyapada |

Four progress reports on her topic have been submitted through her Scholar Supervisor.

Presented academic lecture at the Asiatic Society.



- 8 Sri Buddhadeb Bhattacharyya : Prof Suniti K Pathak
 Date of joining : 22 March 1999
 Project : Tibetan Studies
 Topic : Preparation of Bi-lingual (Tibetan-Sanskrit) critical edition of Tib 'Phags pa Rgya cher rol pa shes bya ba theg pa Chen po' imdo. Sans Arya Lalitavistara Nama Mahayana sutra.

Last progress report submitted on 17 November 2002.

- 9 Dr Subrata Dutta-Chowdhury : Dr Santimoy Chatterjee
 Date of joining : 12 April 1999
 Project : MN Saha Research Fellowship in Physical Science
 Topic : Recovery of metals from spent Industrial catalysts

Nine progress reports have been submitted through his Scholar Supervisor.

Presented academic lecture at the Asiatic Society.

Submitted an article for publication in the Journal of The Netherlands.

- 10 Sri Souvik Majumdar : Prof Asok Bhattacharyya
 Date of joining : 19 November 2001
 Project : History
 Topic : Figurative Art of rural Bengal : (Toys And Dolls) Historical Development and The present state

Half-yearly report submitted through his Scholar Supervisor.

- 11 Sri Biman Samaddar : Prof Mahua Sarkar
 Date of joining : 19 November 2001
 Project : History
 Topic : Banga bivajan o udvastu srot : ekti Samasyar janma o sarkari pratikriya - 1946-66

Half-yearly report submitted through his Scholar Supervisor

- 12 Smt Jahanara Roy Chaudhury : Prof Pranjal Bhattacharyya
 Date of joining : 19 November 2001
 Project : History of the Asiatic Society
 Topic : Knowledge of the 'Oriental World' : Society and Culture of Asia and the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Half-yearly report submitted through his Scholar Supervisor

- 13 Smt Sarmishtha Adhya : Prof Pranjal Bhattacharyya
 Date of joining : 4 March 2002
 Project : History of the Asiatic Society
 Topic : Contribution of the Asiatic Society towards the study of Ancient Indian History and Culture

Half-yearly report submitted through her Scholar Supervisor



- 14 Smt Arpita Basu : Prof Pallab Sengupta
 Date of joining : 19 November 2001
 Project : Folklore and Culture
 Topic : History of Folklore Studies in The Asiatic Society

Yearly report submitted through her Scholar Supervisor

- 15 Smt Sarmistha De Basu : Prof Pallab Sengupta
 Date of joining : 19 November 2001
 Project : Folklore and Culture
 Topic : History of Folklore Studies in the Asiatic Society

Yearly report submitted through her Scholar Supervisor

- 16 Smt Aditi Ghosh : Prof Ujjal K Majumder
 Date of joining : 19 November 2001
 Project : Language and Linguistics
 Topic : Translation difficulties and Devices : Bengali-English, English-Bengali

i) Attended and presented paper at 29th All India Dravidian Linguistics Association Conference held at Thiruvananthapuram in February 2002. Won the best paper award.

ii) Attended Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore to Summer School of Phonetics.

Yearly report submitted through her Scholar Supervisor.

- 17 Sri Santanu Sarkar : Prof Bimal Mukherjee
 Date of joining : 3 December 2001
 Project : Language and Linguistics
 Topic : 1979-80 kaal parbe bangla Upanasye samajbhasha

Half-yearly report submitted through his Scholar Supervisor.

- 18 Smt Soma Basu (Sikdar) : Dr Ratna Basu
 Date of joining : 12 December 2001
 Project : Spiritual Values
 Topic : Socio religious and Spiritual Values as reflected in Buddhist Sanskrit narrative literature

Half-yearly report submitted through her Scholar Supervisor

- 19 Smt Susmita Bhattacharyya : Prof Debabrata Sen Sharma
 Date of joining : 19 November 2001
 Project : Spiritual Values
 Topic : Spiritual values and present day Existence in the vision of Sri Aurobindo

Half-yearly report submitted through her Scholar Supervisor



- 20 Sri Samrat Dutta : Prof Asit K Bandyopadhyay
Date of joining : 19 November 2001
Project : Dictionary
Topic : The Modern Bengali Dictionary For non-bengali readers

Yearly report submitted through his Scholar Supervisor

- 21 Smt Rajasri Mukhopadhyay : Prof Asok Bhattacharyya
Date of joining : 19 November 2001
Project : Oriental Studies
Topic : The early medieval art of Khiching, Mayurbhanj (Orissa)

Half-yearly report submitted through her Scholar Supervisor

- 22 Smt Soma Basu : Prof Arun K Biswas
Date of joining : 19 November 2001
Project : History of Science
Topic : Nutritional problems of Indian Women

Attended and presented paper in 9th State Science and Technology Congress held In 2002

Half-yearly report submitted through her Scholar Supervisor.

- 23 Smt Sujata Guha : Prof Arun K Biswas
Date of joining : 3 December 2001
Project : History of Science
Topic : Genetics, Heredity and Human Development in traditional India

Half-yearly report submitted through her Scholar Supervisor.

- 24 Smt Lily Banerjee : Prof Anuradha Chanda
Date of joining : 19 November 2001
Project : Russian Studies
Topic : Indology in Russia and Soviet Union
Union : A Critical survey

Half-yearly report submitted through her Scholar Supervisor

- 25 Sri Tonmoy Mridha : Prof Pallab Sengupta and Dr Nandadulal Banik
Date of joining : 3 December 2001
Project : Tagore Studies
Topic : Rabindrachitre samalochanar
Dhara : prachheya o paschatyye

Half-yearly report submitted through his Scholar Supervisor



- 26 Sm Sravasti Roy : Prof Pallab Sengupta and Dr Nandadulal Banik
 Date of joining : 19 November 2001
 Project : Tagore Studies
 Topic : Mystic chetanay troyee - Rabindranath Tagore, Subrahmnaya Bharati and Suryakanta Tripathi 'Nirala'

Yearly report submitted through her Scholar Supervisor.

- 27 Sm Bhaswati Mukhopadhyay : Dr Mahua Mukherjee
 Date of joining : 19 November 2001
 Project : South and SE Asian Studies
 Topic : Temple motifs related to Dance in Eastern and SE Asia (6th to 13th Century)

Half-yearly report submitted through her Scholar Supervisor.

- 28 Shabnam Begum : Prof Osman Ghani
 Date of joining : 19 November 2001
 Project : Islamic History and Culture
 Topic : Bengal's contribution to Islamic studies during the 19th Century.

Half-yearly report submitted through her Scholar Supervisor.

- 29 Md Shahid Jalil : Prof Md Amin
 Date of joining : 19 November 2001
 Project : Islamic History and Culture
 Topic : Life and works of Obaidi Suhrawardy (1834-1835 AD)

Half-yearly report submitted through his Scholar Supervisor.

- 30 Dr Amar Nath Pal : Dr Tulika Sen
 Date of joining : 19 November 2001
 Project : S C Roy RF in Anthropology
 Topic : Evolution of Anthropological Studies in India through centuries

Yearly report submitted through his Scholar Supervisor.

- 31 Smt Mom Roy Chaudhury : Prof Karuna Sindhu Das
 Date of joining : 19 November 2001
 Project : Sir William Jones RF in Sanskrit Studies
 Topic : Bharata Mallika as a Grammarian

Yearly report submitted through her Scholar Supervisor.

- 32 Dr Nilanjana Mukhopadhyay : Prof Amitabha Bhattacharyya
 Date of joining : 19 November 2001
 Project : James Prinsep RF in Numismatics and Epigraphy



Topic : Epigraphic materials for the study of Social and Economic History of Ancient and early medieval Bengal.

Yearly report submitted through her Scholar Supervisor.

33 Dr Aquil Ahmed : Prof Md Quamaruddin and Prof Osman Ghani
Date of joining : 19 November 2001
Project : MAK Azad RF in Arabic and Persian Studies
Topic : A critical edition of Diwan-E-Marwai

Yearly report submitted through his Scholar Supervisor.

34 Dr Mridula Saha : Prof Brahmananda Gupta
Date of joining : 1 March 2002
Project : History of Medicine
Topic : Descriptive Catalogue of Ayurvedic Manuscripts

Half-yearly report submitted through her Scholar Supervisor.

35 Dr Dalia Bandury : Prof Brahmananda Gupta
Date of joining : 1 March 2002
Project : History of Medicine
Topic : Editing of an Ayurvedic mss entitled Sarakaumudi

Half-yearly report submitted through her Scholar Supervisor.

36 Sri Atreya Bhatta : Prof Haraprasad Roy
Date of joining : 8 March 2002
Project : Chinese Studies
Topic : Impact of workers and peasants Movements prior to 1949

Half-yearly report submitted through his Scholar Supervisor.

37 Smt Swasti Mishra : Prof Subhadra K Sen
Date of joining : 6 June 2002
Project : Mm H P Shastri RF in Religion and Folk Linguistics
Topic : Religion and Culture in Bhojpuri

Six months not completed.

38 Smt Piyali Chakraborty : Dr Ratna Basu
Date of joining : 1 July 2002
Project : R L Mitra RF in Buddhistic Studies
Topic : Conceptual terms and values in the Sthaviravada and Bodhisattva Buddhism.

Six months not completed



- 39 Sri Sunandan K Sen : Prof Asit K Bandyopadhyay
Date of joining : 5 November 2002
Project : Dictionary
Topic : The modern Bengali Dictionary for
Non-Bengali Readers

Six months not completed

- 40 Dr Santwana Banerjee : Proposed Guide Prof Jasodhara Bagchi
Date of joining : 1 November 2001
Project : Women Studies

Six months not completed

- 41 Dr Anup K Dhar : Proposed Guide Prof Bela Dutta Gupta
Date of joining : 5 November 2002
Project : Women Studies

Six months not completed.





LIBRARIES

NATIONAL LIBRARY

8.01 The National Library, Calcutta was established in 1948 with the passing of the Imperial Library (Change of Name) Act, 1948. However, the Library's lineage can be traced to the Calcutta Public Library of 1836, which was later converted into the Imperial Library towards the end of the last century. The National Library enjoys the status of an institution of national importance and has been mentioned as such in Item No. 62 of the Union List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India.

8.02 The basic functions of the National Library are as under:

Acquisition and conservation of all significant production of printed material, to the exclusion only of ephemera;

Collection of printed material concerning the country, no matter where this is published, and as a corollary, the acquisition of a photographic record of such material as is not available within the country;

Acquisition and conservation of manuscripts of national importance;

Planned acquisition of foreign material required by the country;

Rendering of bibliographical and documentary service of current and retrospective material, both general and specialised.

Acting as referral centre for providing full and accurate knowledge of all sources of bibliographical information and participation in international bibliographical activities;

Provision of photocopying and reprographic services;

Acting as a centre for international book exchange and international loan.

Among the Library's ongoing schemes are:

8.03 *Collection Building and Book Production Statistics*

This scheme is intended to expand and diversify the collection of reading materials through comprehensive implementation of the Delivery of Books Act, purchase, exchange and gifts.

A special drive has been launched to implement the Delivery of Books Act more effectively and thereby obtain a larger number of publications from publishers in India. During the current financial year, 11,706 books have been received by December, 2002, the number is expected to exceed the 20,000 mark.

Under its Cultural Exchange Programme, the National Library maintains exchange relations with 211 libraries and organisations/institutions in 86 countries. The programme has two aspects: a) exchange of publications and b) exchange of library personnel. The library has received 680 publications during the current year under the book exchange programme.

79 rolls were added during the year to the library's collection of microfilms of monographs, newspapers, Government publications; it is expected that a 100 more rolls will be added to the library's by the end of the financial year.



8.04 *Readers' Service and National Union Catalogue*

Aimed at strengthening the Reading Room services, this scheme includes reference and bibliographic services and offers lending/loan facilities at local, national and international levels. The Reading Rooms remain open from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. on all working days; on holidays (except national holidays), they remain open from 9.30 a.m. to 6 p.m.

The total number of members in the reading rooms, who enrolled themselves for a year at a time, was 5,629 at the end of October 2002. A far larger number uses the library on the basis of daily admit cards. The library's reading rooms were utilised by over 1 lakh readers/scholars till October 2002.

The library attended to around 29,000 reference and bibliographic queries made during the year. Select bibliographies, reading lists on specific topics etc., were supplied to individual readers and scholars as well as institutions.

By October 2002, the library prepared entries of 16 bibliographies published in India for the Indian National Commission for Co-operation with UNESCO, New Delhi, for their inclusion in the 'Bibliography Documentation Terminology', published by the UNESCO. More than 670 entries will be sent to UNESCO for inclusion in the INDEX TRANSLATIONUM vol. 55 (2002).

Printed catalogues - Typing work of the Author Catalogue of Printed Books in the English Language, Letter B and C. is in progress.

Proofreading of the Asutosh Collection Catalogue, Vol. V is in progress.

The library proposes to spend Rs. 10 lakhs to bring out printed catalogues and other library publications.

8.05 *Modernisation of Conservation Work*

At the time of its establishment as the Imperial Library in 1903, the library took over nearly

40,000 books belonging to the Calcutta Public Library, established in 1836. In addition, it received the collection of the Home Department Library and the Fort William College Library as well as gifts from other sources. Preservation and conservation of precious books and other documents stored in the library is one of the chief activities of the National Library.

Three units of the Library, namely the Reprography Division, the Preservation Division and Laboratory Division are involved in the work of conservation.

The Laboratory unit chemically treats very old documents and uses chemicals to control fungi, termites and other insects. The Preservation Division bound and mended 7,865 publications until October 2002. The number is expected to go up to 13,000 by the end of the financial year. The Reprography Unit microfilms old monographs, documents, newspapers, rare publications etc. It has also prepared 46 negative and 75 positive rolls. 68,531 xerox prints were supplied to readers and research scholars upto October 2002; the number is expected to double by the end of the financial year.

8.06 *Modernisation Programmes*

The Computer Centre has done the following work:

- a. Installed 38 nodes in various Divisions and Sections.
- b. Installed Virtua - library management software in various Divisions and Sections.
- c. Installed Window XP in all Indian and Foreign language divisions.
- d. The networking job at Bhasha Bhavan has been completed.

8.07 *Exhibitions*

The Library arranged a weeklong exhibition on



Great Libraries of the World on World Book Day from 23 April 2002.

An exhibition of Selected Sanskrit Manuscripts of the National Library was organised on Sanskrit Day from 27-28 August 2002.

The Library organised an exhibition of Hindi Koshagrantha to mark the Hindi fortnight celebration from 16 - 30 September 2002.

The Library exhibited some selected books from Vayapuri Pillai Collection on the visit of His Excellency Shri M.M. Rajendran, Governor of Orissa, on 31.10.2002.

An exhibition entitled 'Umaprasad: A scholar traveller' was arranged on the occasion of birth centenary of Umaprasad Mukherjee on 15th November 2002 and remained open for public from 15-22 November 2002.

8.08 *Seminar/Workshop/Training*

- The professionals of the National Library received training in the use of software, 'Virtua' for the management of all the technical works of the library during June 2002.
- Training on UNIMARC and Virtua was held in the Computer Centre from 7 - 10 October 2002. 17 professionals of the library received the training.
- The Library organised a seminar on D.B.Act in Manipur in collaboration with the Department of Art and Culture, Government of Manipur at Imphal from 8 - 9 June 2002.
- The Library organised a seminar on the D.B. Act in collaboration with Orissa Sahitya Academy, Bhubaneswar from 6 - 7 July 2002.
- The Library organised another seminar on D.B.Act in collaboration with the Khuda Bakhsh Library at Patna on 10 - 11 August 2002. Prof. Ram Chandra

Purve, Minister for Primary Education and Parliamentary Affairs, Government of Bihar inaugurated the seminar.

- The Library organised a training programme in the National Library, Kolkata on 'Conservation of library materials' for the librarians of the North-Eastern States of India during 11-15 November 2002.
- The Library organised a seminar on D.B.Act in collaboration with Tamil University at Thanjavur, Tamilnadu on 13-14 December 2002.
- Shri S.K. Mazharul Islam, Library and Information Officer and Ms Uma Majumdar, Assistant Library and Information Officer (Computer) were deputed to attend a two-day 'Workshop on digitisation of manuscripts' held on 17th and 18th December 2002 at Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library, Patna.

8.09 *National Library Website*

The National Library launched its website www.nlindia.org successfully.

8.10 *Newsletter*

The Newsletter of the National Library was updated during the period under report. The volume 17 number 4 (for Oct.- Dec. 2000) was released at Hyderabad on 24.2.2002, volume 18 number 1-2 (Jan.-June 2001) was released at Aizawl, Mizoram on 4.3.2002, volume 18 number 3-4 (July-Dec. 2001) was released at Imphal on 8.6.2002 and volume 19 number 1-2 (Jan.-June 2002) was released at Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library, Patna on 10.8.2002.

8.11 *Bhasha Bhavan Project*

The Department of Culture has constituted an Expert Committee consisting of four members to review the progress of Bhasha Bhavan and advise the Director, National Library as well as CPWD to finalise the layout, space utilisation,



interior design to enable Bhasha Bhavan to become a state-of-the-art library. The Expert Committee constituted for the purpose convened the meetings on 17-18 April 2002; 8 July 2002; 28 July 2002 and 27 August 2002. In order to carry out the recommendations of the Committee, the National Library convened a number of follow up meetings with the CPWD. The Bhasha Bhavan project is now scheduled for completion by June, 2003.

CENTRAL REFERENCE LIBRARY

8.12 The Central Reference Library was established as a subordinate office under the Department of Culture in 1955 in the National Library Campus (Calcutta). It functions as the National Bibliographic and Documentation Centre. It is entrusted with the responsibility of implementation of the following schemes.

- Compilation, Publication and sale of the Indian National Bibliography (INB) in Roman Script both as monthly and annual cumulations.
- The INB is a record of Current Indian Publications in 14 languages of India including English, which is based on the receipts in the National Library, Calcutta under the provision of the Delivery of Books Act, 1954.
- Compilation and publication of language fascicles of the INB.



Hindi Fortnight Celebration at the Central Reference Library, Kolkata 14.9.02

- Compilation, Publication and sale of Index Indiana, which is an index to select articles appearing in current Indian Periodicals in six major languages.

8.13 *Indian National Bibliography : Monthly Publications*

After the introduction of computers in the compilation of INB in April 2000, the monthly issues have been appearing regularly from June 2000. Now INB monthly has been made up to date. All the monthly volumes of INB 2001 have already been published right in time. INB 2002 monthly volumes have also been published up to December 2002.

8.14 *INB Annual Volumes*

The Annual Volumes of INB from 1994, 1995 and 2000 have been sent to press and are expected before March 2003. The six years data from 1994-2000 have been entered in machine-readable catalogue. The Annual Volume 2001 INB will be ready within a few months.

8.15 *Index Indiana*

The project Index Indiana was launched under the Five Year Plan in 1975, which is an index to select articles in six regional language periodicals namely Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Malayalam, Marathi and Tamil. The latest Index Indiana publication available is the cumulated volume for 1989-1991. The compilation of 7 years cumulated volume, 1992-1998 is already being printed at the Government of India Press, Santragachi. 1999-2000 volume is ready for press. 2001-2002 is under the final stages of compilation.

8.16 *Achievements and Targets of 2002-2003*

Printing of Indian National Bibliography (Annual Volumes) 1994-1999.

INB Annual Volume 1994 and 1995 has been printed. INB 2000 and 2001 volumes are also expected to be released within 31 March 2003.



Printing of INB Monthly Publications

Monthly issue of INB 2000 has been regularised since June 2000 after the installation of the computer network. All the monthly issues for the year 2001 has been published. January to December 2002 are being published within stipulated time limits.

Computer Network and Creation of Indian National Bibliography database.

After installation of the computer network in April 2000, all the 15 Divisions of the INB and Index Indiana are entering their data in their respective languages through GIST technology. For the compilation of the INB, LibSys Software Version-IV has been installed in this library. The monthly issues from June 2000 onwards are being produced in the Central Reference Library.

Retro-Conversion of INB Records since 1958

After computerisation of its activities records from 1994 INB is available on electronic format. It has been decided to convert the previous data from 1958-1993 also in digital

format. The work in this regard has been progressing very well in the Central Reference Library, Kolkata. Almost 2 lakh records have been converted and are available for on-line search in CRL. Efforts are being made to put the whole INB database on the Net, which will be completed within a few months.

Apprenticeship in Library and Information Science

An Apprenticeship-cum-training programme for Library Science students of different Indian Universities has been approved by the Department of Culture. Through this programme, three batches of students from the Universities of Calcutta, Jadavpur, Kalyani, Burdwan, Guwahati, North-Eastern Hill University and from Bihar and Orissa Universities were given apprenticeship in the compilation of bibliographies. They got familiarisation in using Library Software and GIST Software. On successful completion, they were awarded certificates as well as a stipend of Rs.5000/-. This was a highly successful programme.

Language Bibliographies

Assamese: 1991-2000 ten year cumulated volume is almost ready for press.

Bengali: Jatiya Grantha Panchi 1997-1998 language fascicule (Bengali) is being printed at the Government of India Press Santragachi. 1999-2000 volume is in the editing stage and 2001-2002 is under compilation.

Hindi: 1998-1999, 2000-2002 volumes of Rashtriya Grantha Suchi are getting ready for press.

Kannada: 5-year language bibliography from 1995 to 1999 is almost completed. It will be ready to print within 3 to 4 months. Kannada bibliography of 2000-2003 3-year cumulation is under process.

Malayalam: Five Year cumulative volume of Deshiya Grantha Suchi, Malayalam for the years 1996-2000 is sent to Government Press, Ernakulam for Printing. Compilation of 2001, 2002 Annual Volume is in final stages.

Marathi: Efforts are being made to print Marathi Bibliography for 1991-1995 in a cumulated volume with the help of State Central Library, Mumbai.



Oriya:	The manuscripts of Oriya Bibliography for 1981-1992 are ready for printing by the Orissa Sahitya Akademi, Bhubaneswar.
Tamil:	The Tamil Fascicle of the INB for the years 1992-2000 (9 year cumulated volume.) has been sent to the Government of India Press, Coimbatore. The Tamil Fascicle of the INB for the year 2001, 2002 (Annual Vol.) is under compiling.
Telugu:	Correspondence with the Director of Public Libraries, Andhra Pradesh is on for printing of language bibliographies in Telugu, since publication of language Bibliographies are the responsibility of the respective State Governments. We are waiting for a positive response.
Urdu:	1. Quami Kitabiyat 1999-2000 is already published through computer composing. The printing of the same has been done by the Government of Uttar Pradesh Press at Allahabad. 2. The compilation of the Annual Bibliography 2001, 2002 is in progress and expected to be sent to press by 31 March 2003.

8.17 *Seminar and Conferences*

As a part of in-service training, the staff members have been regularly attending the various professional conferences and meetings. Official delegates are being deputed to the Indian Association of a Special Libraries and Information Center (IASLIC) Seminar to be held at Patiala from 27th - 30th December 2002 and Indian Library Association (ILA) Conference to be held at Bangalore from 22nd - 25th January 2003.

8.18 *Training of Personnel*

With the installation of library software all the staff members have been imparted training in the compilation of Indian National Bibliography through computer applications. As such, the staff members have developed competency to input data and generate the relevant file by their own. Efforts are on to harness their computing skills. During this period, four persons were trained in computer applications conducted by Deputy Controller of Audit and Accounts, Kolkata.

CENTRAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

8.19 Central Secretariat Library (CSL) under the Department of Culture is one of the largest

libraries in terms of document resources especially for Indian and foreign official document resources. CSL's resources are an amalgamation of number of Governmental Libraries of pre-independence India and many other old institutions including the resources of Imperial Secretariat Library, Calcutta that came into existence in 1891 as envisaged by Lord Curzon. Its existence was confirmed and validated by the Imperial Library Act of 1902. As on date, it has a collection of about 9.50 lakhs printed and non-printed documents organised into different viable branches and divisions. The mandate as envisaged in the Act 'It was intended that it should be a library of reference, a working place for students and repository of material for the future historians of India, in which, so far as possible, every work written about India at any time can be seen and read'. With shifting of the Capital, the library was also moved to Delhi and since 1969, it is housed in a separate wing of the Shastri Bhavan Complex.

8.20 *CSL comprises of -*

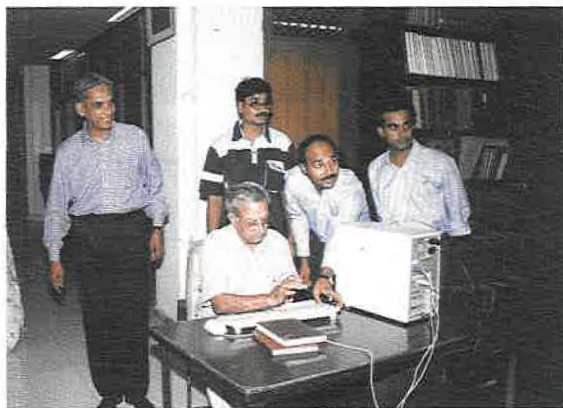
Central Secretariat Library, G. Wing, Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi-110001.

Hindi and Regional Language Library (Tulsi Sadan Library), Bahawalpur House, Bhagwan Das Road, New Delhi - 110001.



R.K. Puram, Branch Library, West Block - 7, Sector - 1, Rama Krishna Puram, New Delhi - 110066.

8.21 Central Secretariat Library, G. Wing Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi : The Central Secretariat Library is mainly responsible for providing information to the officials of Central Secretariat i.e. Central Government Ministries/ Departments. This facility with wider resources is available to the officials which is in addition to the own resources developed in different Libraries in various Ministries/ Departments on their specialised subject. This is the only institution, which is responsible for overall collection of documents pertaining to all subjects, processed with internationally acclaimed standard tools and make them available to the users. The resources developed by CSL are not confined to any individual library's requirement and is not geographically limited. Therefore, its role is not limited to any Ministry, Department, office, country but to a complete range of information resource at one point.



*Inauguration of 'OPERATION - RECON'
by Sh. N. Gopalaswami, Secretary, Culture*

CSL is well known for its rich and valuable collection of books on Indian History and Culture, Area/ Country studies, Biographical collection, Rare publications. and General Reference collection, such as Encyclopedias, Dictionaries, Yearbooks, Directories, etc. It has valuable Indian Official publications - which includes Annual Administrative Reports, Budget and Plan documents, Civil Lists, Census Reports,

Legal documents, Directories, and Hand Books, Gazettes, Gazetteers, Committee and Commission Reports, Parliamentary and Legal documents available in Printed and Non-printed form. It also has resources in the form of Foreign Official Documents - which includes Microfiche /micro-film collection of U.S. Government Publications, government publications of other countries.

8.23 Tulsi Sadan Library: Hindi and Regional Languages Wing of Central Secretariat Library popularly known as Tulsi Sadan Library, presently located in the Bahawalpur House, New Delhi, was opened in 1974. It was established with a view to commemorate the fourth centenary of the famous Ramacharit Manas written by Goswami Tulsi Das celebrated in year 1972. This library has a collection comprising fourteen constitutionally approved regional languages of India. The total collection comprises of 1, 71,077 books. The collection has a good number of rare books and classics in Indian languages.

8.24 R.K. Puram Branch Library: In order to provide the library services to the government officials working in the different offices located in R.K. Puram and adjoining areas, CSL has established a branch library at R.K. Puram, New Delhi. This branch library caters to the general information requirements of government officials and provide library services to government residential complexes located there. The main collection is in English and Hindi and a very small representative collection in other regional languages are available. The total collection is approximately 50,000 titles for circulation among the members.

8.26 Membership:

The library has a centralised membership for Central Secretariat Library, Tulsi Sadan Library and R.K. Puram Branch Library. As on date, 6515 registered members are enrolled or renewed their membership. The membership rules of CSL are in the process of revision to increase its visibility and incorporate various other categories of members from other



research institutions, universities to broaden its users' base.

8.27 *Collection Development:*

There are two foci for collection development:

- a. Information about any subject and topic on India and by Indian writers whether in the form of official publications or otherwise:
- b. Subjects mentioned in the Schedules of Central Government and Subject mentioned in the Schedules of the State Government.

CSL being the nodal agency of the Department of Culture, acquisition of books are done under co-operative acquisition policy with National Archives of India, Archaeological Survey of India, National Museum, and National Gallery of Modern Arts and reference and referral collection including multi volume titles are being purchased in CSL as a part of resource sharing with the participant libraries.

As on date the library resources has been enhanced by acquiring 1101 books in English, Hindi and Other Regional Languages, and it is expected that about 3700 more titles will be acquired within remaining period of the financial year 2002-03. CSL has acquired 67,200 Indian and Foreign Official Documents including microfilm and microfiche. The library is building unique collection of microfilms of 'Indian Official Documents published in India during the British period which are available in the British Library', from British Library, London. After acquiring the first lot of microfilms, CSL is in the process of placing an order for second lot worth 8.00 lakhs approximately and has received a third list of microfilms worth 9800.50 British Pounds containing 44084 folios which is being processed for acquisition. The unique collection is available only in CSL for research and reference to the scholars and users of the library. The CSL has also acquired Indian Bibliographical Archives on microfiche. CSL received 646 journals and 123 newspapers on subscription and gratis basis. Under

the collection development, CSL will be acquiring 50 to 55 CD-ROM titles during the current financial year.

8.28 *Readers Services:*

- CSL is mainly responsible for providing Reference and Referral service to Registered Members, Policy Planners, Academicians, Research scholars and to the general readers etc. About 2, 31,600 users utilised the resources of the CSL complex during the period and more than 70,750 titles were issued to the members. The library resources were supplemented by acquiring as many as 362 books on inter-library loan.
- The Reprography unit of the library provided approximately 1, 41,506 photocopies during the year and 89,712 pages were electronically duplicated. It is estimated that 70,000 photocopies and more than 1, 20,000 electronically duplicated copies may be brought out during the remaining period of financial year.
- Hard copies from microfilm/fiche available in CSL can be had on payment basis.
- In order to enhance the library services, books required for its members from other libraries are acquired on Inter - library loan basis.
- Library is planning to provide Internet Surfing/printout facilities to its users on payment basis.
- CD-ROM database services consultation/printout service on payment basis are also being envisaged.

8.29 *Microfilming of Indian Publication Project*

CSL being the nodal agency for Microfilming of Indian Publication Project, provision for



microfilm repository room in CSL has been made for preserving the master negatives for archival purposes. Action has been taken to microfilm rare Hindi books from Bara Bazaar Public Library, Calcutta with the co-operation of the microfilming unit of National Archives of India.

8.30 *Information Technology based activities:*

In addition to the collection development process, the CSL has been venturing in the field of information and communication technology by providing strong infrastructure support to use IT gadgets. The Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC) has been activated having about 75,000 bibliographical records. CSL has outsourced its resources to different private agencies in order to provide access to OPAC with the bibliographical information of its entire collection available in different divisions. The project has been named as 'OPERATION—RECON'. It has also planned to provide OPAC services for all its Hindi and other Indian regional language collection available in Tulsi Sadan. Such Online database has been planned with the help of international standards used in library and information science field. It is our endeavor to accomplish this task within a targeted period of two years. CSL has also planned to provide Web based services with the help of such databases. In addition to the OPAC services, CSL has been providing access to Internet service through dedicated line made available at NIC.

8.31 Portal Development: CSL proposes to Design and host a Web Site on CSL server for Web based network with the Libraries under Department of Culture in particular and with the GOI Libraries in general to open the doors of the library resources/services to general users through WAN connectivity. The Web Site will act as a portal for value-based information to most of the GOI Libraries. CSL being the nodal agency for development of portal is co-ordinating with fifty-six GOI libraries in Delhi in the first phase. CSL will be designing and hosting home page and number of pages

depending upon the contents supplied by the libraries. However, as its own contribution CSL will be uploading data about its retro-conversion of bibliographical records project and digitisation of annual reports, budget documents, demand for grants and performance budget of Department of Culture since its inception and Gazettes of GOI as per the CSL holdings. The contents to be placed on a portal are in the process of finalisation.

8.32 Creation of Web based Database for Indic Names and Indic Subjects available at CRL, Kolkata: CSL has undertaken a project for the development of web based Indic names and subject authority database in collaboration with Central Reference Library, Kolkata. An amount of Rs.8.00 lakh has been earmarked for the purpose. As the proposal involves multilingual data, the proposal in this regard is being finalised with C-DAC.

8.33 *Digitisation of Annual Reports and Government of India Gazette*

CSL has successfully completed the Digitisation pilot project for and creating the database for Annual Reports of the Department of Culture for the period 1990-91 to 1991-2000 and envisaged to begin a full fledged project to digitise further reports for the period 1971-72 to 1989-90. It has also envisaged providing IT based digitised version of Gazette of India (Central Government) document to be disseminated through CD-ROM and by hosting on the Internet on the CSL Server co-located at NIC. The codal formalities to this affect have been completed to hope to begin the work soon. CSL wish to accomplish this task in the current financial year.

CSL has allocated an amount Rs. 70.00 lakhs under Plan Grant during the current financial year of 2002-2003 to undertake this project. CSL also wish to complete the entire work within this financial year and propose for digitisation of other valuable Central Government Documents during the next financial year.

**8.34 Training Programmes and Seminars:**

As a nodal agency to provide in-service training to the professional staff of different libraries under the Department of Culture in particular and to the libraries attached with different Ministries and Departments of the Government, CSL has undertaken following programmes during the current financial year:

Training on Computer Awareness for GOI Library professionals (two): one training has already been completed and second training is scheduled in the month of December 2002.

General Awareness Training on Web Designing: The proposal has been approved by the competent authority.

Training on the development of Web site for Indian Language publications.

Training on the Development of Information Gateway or development of Portal for GOI Libraries. The proposal has been approved by the competent authority.

Application of GIST technology for Indian language publications for language librarians of GOI. The proposal has been approved by the competent authority.

Training on WINISIS. The training has been completed.

Workshop the Portal Development for GOI Libraries;

Training on Bibliographical Formats for GOI Library professionals; The proposal has been approved and training is scheduled in the month of December 2002 and January 2003.

Workshop on role of Signage system for Libraries; the proposal has been moved.

Workshop on the role of Libraries in the government Information system made available through Internet.

8.35 Publications:

Publications of Review Committee on Library Staff: D.P. Chattopadhyay Committee Report.

Report Publication of consolidated volume of Major Reports about Libraries in India.

Annotated Bibliography on the Rare Book Collection available in CSL.

8.36 Library Extension and Development Activities:

CSL was represented in the prestigious meeting of IFLA, 2002 by Director (CSL). Library staff is deputed for various workshops, training sources, guest lectures and annual conferences of the professional bodies in the field of library and information sciences.

DELHI PUBLIC LIBRARY

8.37 The Delhi Public Library was established in 1951 as public library project by the then Ministry of Education, Government of India in collaboration with UNESCO. Accordingly Delhi Library Board was constituted by Government of India under a special resolution on February 7, 1951 vide resolution No.F.43-43/50-131 of the even date as an autonomous organisation. The first Prime Minister of India, Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru formally opened the library to public on 27 October 1951. Presently, Delhi Public Library is functioning under the administrative control of Ministry of Tourism and Culture, Department of Culture, Government of India.

8.38 The salient features of the library are as under:

To introduce the concept of free public library and information services to the people of Delhi.

It is open to all classes of persons without distinction and provides services free of charge.

Books are placed on open shelves.

Besides books, gramophone records/audio/



video cassettes are lent free of charge for home listening.

Cultural activities e.g. drama, musical concert, lectures, group discussions, debates, film shows etc. and book exhibitions are being organised for adults and children as a supplement to conventional library services.

Library services are provided to special groups like, the visually handicapped, the prisoners, sports persons etc.

Technical advice and guidance on public library matters are also rendered to Institutions and persons on request.



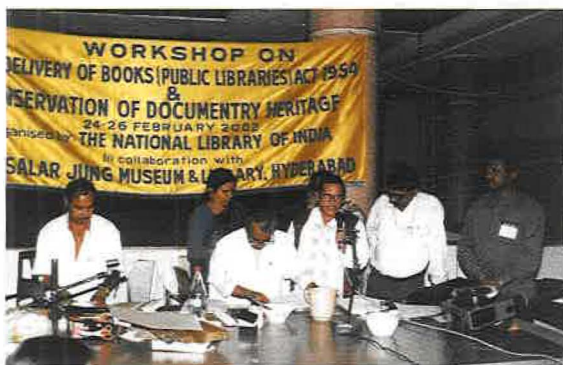
A View of Zonal Library of DPL Sarojini Nagar

Thus the DPL has not confined itself to its traditional library activities such as issue and return of books to readers, but it has also been continuously engaged in diversifying its activities for overall personality development of its clientele by organising social and cultural meets, with the emphasis on eradication of illiteracy and spreading of knowledge to make them enlightened members of society. In the course of time, the institution has grown into a premier public library system of modern India in the National Capital Territory of Delhi and has become one of the busiest public library system in the South Asia.

8.39 Network: The library has a network consisting of a central Library, 4 Zonal/Branch libraries, 23 sub-branch libraries, 23 libraries at Resettlement colonies of NCT of Delhi, 6 Community libraries, 7 reading rooms which inculcate reading habits among the weaker sections of the society. At present DPL is operating 127 Deposit Stations in different part of rural and Urban Delhi. Besides this DPL is also operating one Braille library one prisoner's library at Central Jail, Tihar, one Sports Library at Patel Nagar and exclusive children library at Jor Bagh.

HIGHLIGHTS

▪ Net Book Stock	14,99,651
▪ Net Membership	69,225
▪ No. of Books Issued to Readers by entire Library system of Delhi Public Library	17, 89,034
▪ Average No. of Books issued per day	6,367
▪ No. of Books purchased in various languages	24,904
▪ Total Stock of Books received under the DB Act 1954 in all the Indian Language	1,99,223
▪ Attendance of Readers in Reading Rooms	4,78,504
▪ No. of Books consulted in the Reference Section	1,84,146
▪ Gramophone Records/Cassettes	9,512
▪ No. of Gramophone Records/Cassettes Issued during the year	2, 41,555



Inaugural function workshop on delivery of Books Act. 1954.

8.40 Computerisation: Delhi Public Library has started automation of library activities in the year 1995 by installing Computers. From the year 1997, onwards Computer Division has started creating Database of English books received under D B Act using CDS/ISIS Software. Until now, about 21,100 records are created in English Language. Feeding of bibliographic data in the Hindi language has also been started. So far, about 11,600 records are created in Hindi language. Creation of database in other language has been taken into process. During this year 6 new Computers, MS-office-2000, I-LEAP, UPS and Printers were purchased for the automation of the branch and zonal libraries. Monthly list of new arrivals are generated through computers in English and Hindi languages. During this year, 9,361 records were created in the Computer database.

E-mail facilities are also available for resource sharing. Internet connectivity has been installed in the library during this year through VSNL. DPL is also a member of DELNET (Delhi Library Network). Efforts are made to acquire new library software as per the guidelines of Department of Culture. The Retrospective conversion of cataloguing data will be taken up shortly. Regular computer training is provided to the library staff.

8.41 Other Activities

Officials were deputed for training in Web Designing and Portal Development conducted by Central Secretariat Library, New Delhi. Besides this DPL staff are deputed to various

workshops, training courses and annual conferences of the professional institutions in the field of Library and information science.

192 Library Information Science students were given intensive practical training in different aspects of the library activities.

Hindi Saptah was observed from 16-19 September 2002, in which various competitions were held and cash prizes were distributed to all winner participants.

Display and Exhibition of books and new arrivals is permanent feature of DPL.

The mobile library services were suspended to readers. w.e.f. 01st April 2001 due to conversion of vehicles on CNG mode as per Supreme Court orders. However, efforts are being made to acquire new CNG fitted mobile vans in replacement of old vehicles, so that the much-appreciated mobile library services could be reinitiated at the earliest.

CONNEMARA PUBLIC LIBRARY

8.42 The foundation stone for the library was laid on 22 March 1890 and was formally opened on 5.12.1896. The library so founded was named after him to perpetuate his memory in Madras in recognition of his efforts. The library became the State-central library with effect from 1 April 1950 under the provision of Tamil Nadu Public Libraries Act, 1948. Moreover, from 10 September 1955, it became one of the Four Depositories for Indian publications under the provision of Delivery of Books and Newspapers (Public Libraries) Act of 1954, as amended. In 1955, this library became UNESCO Information Centre to serve as depository for selected publications of UN and its Allied Agencies. It also serves as Depository for Asian Development Bank publications since 1992.

8.43 Under the provision of Delivery of Books and Newspapers (Public Libraries) Act, every publisher in India is required to send a copy of each publication to this Library. Apart from this, a good number of publications and periodicals of UN and its Specialised Organs



and Asian Development Bank were also received. Furthermore, a good number of books are added every year by purchasing from the funds made available by the State Government Budget. By this, the collection of this library grew very fast creating the problem of space to accommodate the documents. The stock of volumes presently stands at around 7.41 lakhs including bound periodicals.

8.44 The Connemara library provides the following services to the user community through various sections.

This library issues a monthly fascicle of Tamil Nadu State Bibliography in Tamil since July 1964 to co-ordinate the Classification, Cataloguing, Book Selection, Reference Service, etc.

8.45 The expenditure for maintaining the library is met by the Government of Tamil Nadu. However, the Government of India meets 50% of Recurring Expenditure and 2/3 of Non-recurring Expenditure in respect of maintaining the Delivery of Books Act Section of this library.

Reference	Textbook	Civil Services Study Circle
Internet	Periodical	GISTNIC Extension Centre
Xerox	CD ROM	Computer Retrieval
Home Delivery	Microfilm	Braille and Talking Book
Bibliography	Lending	Binding and Mending
Educational Video		





INSTITUTES OF BUDDHIST AND TIBETAN STUDIES

Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh Ladakh

9.01 The Central Institute of Buddhist Studies (CIBS), Leh-Ladakh, formerly known as the 'School of Buddhist Philosophy', was established at the behest of late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the year, 1959 with the active co-operation of Rev. Kushok Bakula Rinpoche. It was registered under the J&K Societies Registration Act-VI, 1998 (1941). In 1962, the Department of Culture, Government of India, undertook the task of financing the Institute. It was later on raised to the level of a degree and postgraduate Institute with its affiliation to Sampurnanand Sanskrit University, Varanasi, U.P. The Institute is managed by a Board of Management of which the Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Culture is the Chairperson. The expenditure is monitored by the Finance Committee with Director (Finance)/Deputy Financial Adviser, IFD, Ministry of Culture as its Chairman.

9.02 The main objective of the Institute is to develop the multifaceted personality of the students through inculcation of the wisdom of Buddhist thought and literature as well as to familiarise them with modern subjects; translations, publications of rare manuscripts and research work relevant to Buddhist studies etc.

9.03 In order to achieve its aims and objectives, the Institute actively imparts education in all spheres of Buddhist studies to the young Lamas and other interested students. The basic focus is on the Buddhist Philosophy taught in Bhoti (Tibetan) language. However,

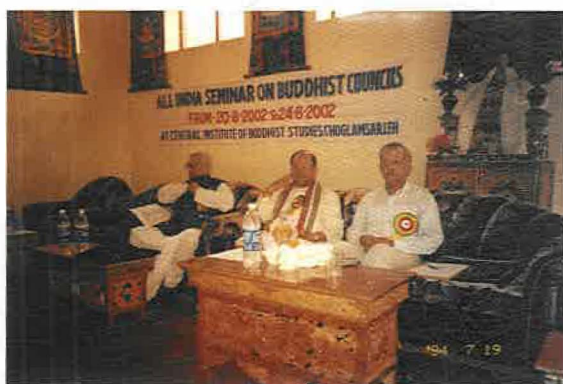
keeping in view the need for expanding the students' horizons of knowledge, subjects such as Hindi, English, General Science, Social Studies, Mathematics, Economics, Political Science and History are also taught. Besides, six-year courses are offered after matriculation to students interested in Amchi (Bhot Chikitsa), Tibetan Scroll Painting, Sculpture and Wood Carving to preserve the rich cultural heritage of the region. At present, 525 students are studying in the Institute from Class VI onwards. The Institute runs 29 feeder schools known as Gonpa/Nunnery schools in different monasteries of Ladakh to provide elementary education to the young monks in addition to monastic education, and the present strength of students of these schools is 794. The Institute is also having a branch school at Zaskar in Kargil district with a strength of 180 students from Class I to VIII.

9.04 The Library of the Institute is one of the best in the entire Himalayan region, with a collection of 20,880 manuscripts and books in different languages. Besides, the Institute has built up a modest Archaeological Museum with a fine collection of antiquities and other objects. During the year under report, the Institute published two books titled *Bodh Manisha Vol I & II*, the collected articles/papers of the renowned Buddhist Scholar late Prof Jagannatha Upadhyaya. The first research journal of the Institute entitled *Ladakh Journal* was published and released by the Secretary, Department of Culture on 24 August 2002 at CIBS, Leh. The Institute offers fellowships for research work leading to the award of Doctorate in the field of Buddhism. At present



three Research Scholars are enrolled for the Ph.D course.

9.05 The Institute organised a five-day all-India seminar on 'Buddhist Councils' from 20 - 24 August 2002, which was inaugurated by Padma Bhushan K.G.Bakula. As many as 47 scholars from different universities and institutions participated and presented their papers in the seminar. The Institute proposes to publish the papers in the form of the *Ladakh Prabah* series. Besides, local seminars were organised at Sakti, Skyurbuchan and Gia-Meru villages of the region in which local scholars



All India Seminar on Buddhist Council, Choglamsar, Leh

and villagers participated. Renowned Buddhist Scholar, Ven Chamba Thekchog, was invited as Visiting Professor for a period of three months during the current academic year.

9.06 A new complex with separate blocks for Academic section, Administration, Library, Auditorium, hostels and staff quarters is coming up in a phased manner over a piece of land measuring 208 Kanals and 7 Marlas provided by the State Government. The portion of first phase consisting of boundary wall, approach and internal roads, one hostel block for 100 students, 40 quarters of three types, water supply system has already been completed and commissioned.

The construction of the Academic Block, Administrative Block, Entrance Gate and Sport Stadium has been entrusted to the State Public Works Department and is in steady progress. The construction of the Library Building will

be undertaken shortly. The architectural plans for Auditorium, guesthouse and students' hostel are currently under preparation.

9.07 The case for grant of the status of Deemed University to CIBS awaits the approval of the University Grants Commission.

Nava Nalanda Mahavihara

9.08 Nava Nalanda Mahavihara, Nalanda was established to develop a Centre for Higher Studies in Pali and Buddhism along the lines of the ancient Mahavihara by the Government of Bihar in 1951. At present, it is the only institution in India devoted exclusively to teaching, research and publication in Pali and Buddhist Studies.

9.09 Teaching and research activities were geared up with the commencement of the long-awaited Diploma Courses in Tibetology, Sanskrit, English and Hindi. The revision of the Pali Certificate and Diploma Courses are underway. Another achievement has been the upgradation of the language courses like English, Hindi, Sanskrit, and Tibetan to postgraduate level courses. The teaching of applied Buddhism in the form of Vipassana Meditation continued on a weekly basis.

9.10 The following research volumes and monographs were published in the year under report:

- i. *Nalanda and Buddhism* Vol. VIII Edited by Dr. R. Panth.
- ii. *The History of the Paleography of Mauryan Brahmi Script* by Dr. C.S. Upasak.
- iii. *Saddhammapajjotika Mahaniddesa-atthakatha* Edited by Dr. V.K. Sharma.

9.11 Library

During the year under report, the 45,000 books-strong library was consolidated and computerisation of the same commenced. The rare manuscripts section has also been refurbished with the installation of air-



conditioning. Preservation and cataloguing work is expected to get underway shortly.

9.12 Seminars

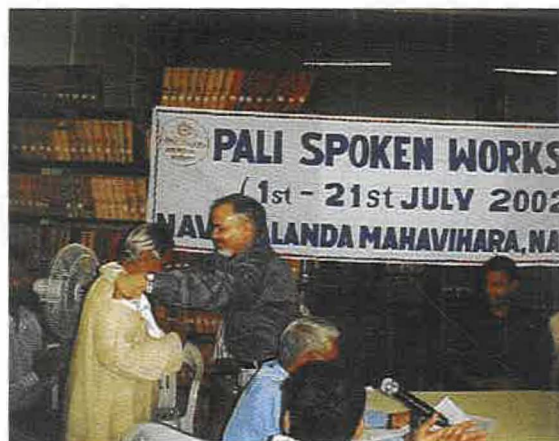
In addition to fortnightly in-house seminars the following several special lectures, conferences, seminars and workshops were organised:

- i. XIIIth Kashyap Memorial Lecture delivered by Prof. Sukomal Choudhary, former Principal, Sanskrit College, Kolkata on 14 May 2002.
- ii. A 21-day workshop on spoken Pali was organised for the first time in India from 1 - 21 July 2002. In order to revive the ancient and almost extinct tradition of Pali conversation in the land of its origin, the Mahavihara organised this workshop, which was well attended by delegates from India and abroad.
- iii. A special lecture on the Milindapanho by Prof. V.K. Thakur, Pro Vice-Chancellor, Veer Kunwar Singh University, Ara, Bihar, on 3 October 2002.
- iv. 'Abhidhamma Day' (Pavarana) was observed on 21 October 2002 in the Nava Nalanda Mahavihara campus, with the chanting of Tikapatthana followed by meditation and offering of food.
- v. A five-day special lecture series on the topic 'Tibetan-Sanskrit Buddhist Literature' was delivered by Prof. Suniti Kumar Pathak, former Head of Department, Indo-Tibetan Studies, Shantiniketan from 23 - 29 October 2002.
- vi. The 51st Foundation Day Ceremony of the Nava Nalanda Mahavihara was held on 20 November 2002. The function was presided over by Prof. S.P.N. Sinha, the former Vice-Chancellor of Patna University and Prof. A.K. Narayan. The function commenced with the chanting of Mangal Path by the Monk students.

On this occasion, two research volumes, viz. *Nalanda and Buddhism* and *History of Paleography of Mauryan Brahmi Script* were released by Dr. S.P.N. Sinha and Prof. A.K. Narayan respectively.

9.13 The following developmental works were taken up and are nearing completion:

- i. The construction of 25 residential quarters



*Pali Spoken Workshop,
Nava Nalanda Mahavihara*

- ii. The renovation and repair work of the old hostel building.

9.14 Xuan Zang Memorial Hall (A Symbol of Indo-Chinese Friendship)

In the year 2001, the Government of India handed over the famed Xuan Zang Memorial Hall to Nava Nalanda Mahavihara with about 52.16 acres of land, the renovation of which is fast nearing completion.

9.15 Documentary

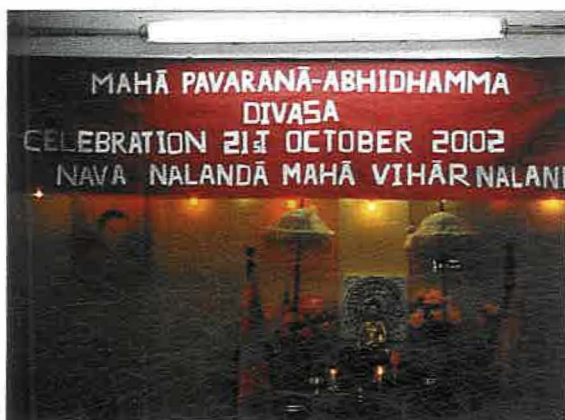
The Mahavihara also produced a critically acclaimed 35-minute documentary film entitled 'The Heritage of Nalanda and its Continuity' in the year under report.

Namgyal Institute of Tibetology

9.16 The Namgyal Institute of Tibetology, an autonomous organisation under administrative control of Government of



Sikkim was established for spreading the knowledge of Chhos (Doctrine of the Buddha). The Institute has an ongoing programme of translating and publishing the seminal texts preserved in its archives.



*Abhidhamma Day Ceremony,
Nava Nalanda Mahavihara*

9.17 During the financial year under report, the following publications were published by the academic section of the Institute:

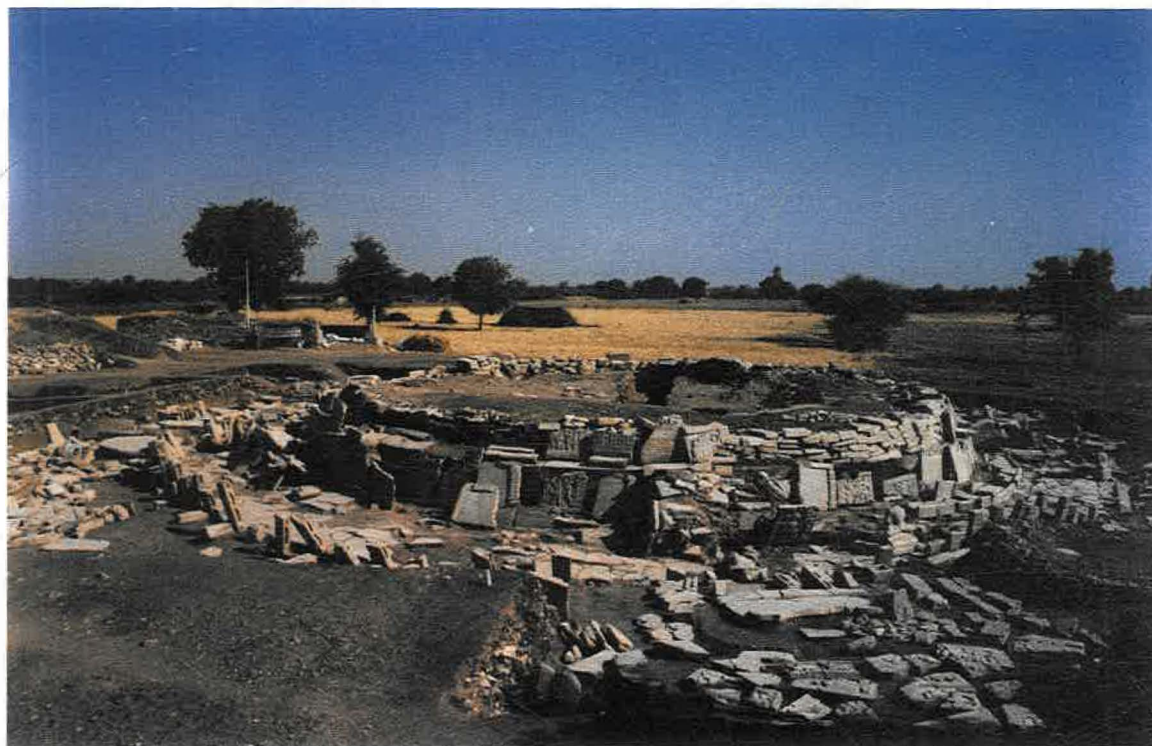
- i. A Catalogue on Buton Sungbum

- ii. A book entitled *Tibetan Thanks*
- iii. A translation and transliteration of a prayer book into English
- iv. A reproduction of a Denjong Neyig on handmade paper

9.18 The Research Officer and the Assistant Director of Namgyal Institute of Tibetology attended the meeting of Five Buddhist Institutions held at Sarnath. As discussed in the meeting the publications of the Namgyal Institute of Tibetology were sent to all the other Buddhist Institutions on exchange basis.

9.19 *Museum*

The Museum galleries were remodelled with traditional paintings, and a continuous effort is being made to provide proper light fittings in order to give the museum the right display atmosphere. Further, a regular guide has been employed by the Institute for the visiting tourists.



General view of the Stupa after excavation.



9.20 In the administrative section, a photocopying machine was purchased for the benefit of the scholars.

9.21 The Executive Board of Namgyal Institute of Tibetology was also held on 23 April 2001 under the chairmanship of the Governor of Sikkim, who is the ex officio President of the Institute.

Library of Tibetan Works & Archives, Dharamshala

9.22 The Library of Tibetan Works and Archives, an autonomous registered institution, was established by His Holiness the Dalai Lama in 1971, with a view to preserving and promoting the rich heritage of Tibetan civilisation and Indo-Tibetan learning. Today, this Institution has acquired worldwide renown as a premier centre for Tibetology and Indo-Tibetan Studies. The Institution has the following Departments:

- i. Tibetan Books and Manuscripts Library
- ii. Foreign Language Reference Library
- iii. Museum and Archives Departments
- iv. Centre for Tibetan Studies comprising of a School of Indo-Tibetan Buddhist studies, a School of Tibetan languages and literature, a School of Thangka painting and School of Traditional Art that imparts training in wood-carving - all recognised by the Government of India.

9.23 During the year under review, the Library undertook and completed the preparation, translation, research and publication of seminal texts of Indo-Tibetan studies. The Oral History Department of the Library has now holdings of 10,000 hours containing recordings on music, dance, folk history, customs and culture of Tibet. The Government of India has also provided a grant of Rs.35 lakhs to the Library.



श्री



AKADEMIES AND NATIONAL SCHOOL OF DRAMA

SANGEET NATAK AKADEMI

10.01 Sangeet Natak Akademi, the national academy of music, dance and drama, is an autonomous organisation funded by the Department of Culture, devoted to the furtherance of performing arts in India. The Akademi seeks to achieve this by arranging performances by renowned veterans as well as promising artistes of the younger generation, through training programmes, award of scholarships, documentation and so on. The Akademi also annually bestows honours on outstanding artistes in the field of performing arts.

10.02 The management of the Sangeet Natak Akademi vests in its General Council, supported by the Executive Board, which exercises

direction and control over the affairs of the Akademi.

10.03 The Sangeet Natak Akademi runs two teaching institutions – the Jawaharlal Nehru Manipur Dance Academy in Imphal and the Kathak Kendra in New Delhi – for imparting training in Kathak dance and music, and Manipuri dance and allied arts respectively. The Akademi also looks after the management of the Rabindra Rangashala in New Delhi.

Major Activities of the Akademi

10.04 *Documentation and Dissemination*

During the period under report, as many as 7177 photographs, 340 colour slides, 300 hours of video recordings and 101 hours of audio



Inauguration of Golden Jubilee Celebration of Sangeet Natak Akademi President of India, Shri A.P.J. Abdul Kalam on 28.01.2003

Facing Page : Santhal Dance, Painting by Jamini Roy,
NGMA Collection



Ustad Bismillah Khan & Pandit Ravishankar with the President of India, Minister of Tourism, Minister of Tourism & Culture during Golden Jubilee Celebration of Sangeet Natak Akademi

recordings were added to the Archives of the Akademi. The Akademi also acquired audio-video recordings of a total duration of 13:30 hours from various sources. The total holdings of the Archives (up to December 2002) stands at 1,54,435 photographs, 39,539 colour slides, 4,477 hours of video recordings, 16,658 hours of audio recordings and over 1.44 lakh feet of 16 mm film material.

10.05 The individual performances of Fellows and Awardees of the Akademi were also recorded for the Archives. Other documentation for archival purposes included the puppet show 'Khude Patuar Rupkatha' directed by Hiren Bhattacharya, the Hindi play 'Seedhiyan' directed by D.P. Sinha, Kannada play 'Gokul Nirgaman' directed by B.V. Karanth, Fellow of the Sangeet Natak Akademi, as well as recitals on the Shehnai and Sitar by Krishna Ram Choudhury and Sharmishta Sen respectively.

In order to modernise the archives and for easy retrieval and dissemination, the following work has been undertaken:

- Installation of a high-density mobile shelving system
- Digitalisation of the archival holdings

- Mass duplication of selected audio and video recordings

10.06 Museum

Since its inception in 1953, the Akademi has been acquiring objects d'art related to the performing arts. A Gallery of Musical Instruments, based primarily on this collection, was opened to the public in 1964. The museum, which caters to the needs of research scholars, musicologists and musicians, now houses about 1,500 artefacts.

10.07 Publications

The publication programme of the Akademi, initiated soon after its inception in 1953, includes books and monographs on the performing arts, and the quarterly journal *Sangeet Natak*. Besides, to promote publishing on music, dance and drama, the Akademi aids authors and publishers with grants for books and periodicals in English and Indian languages.

The Akademi extended financial assistance to eight magazines.

During this period, financial assistance has also been sanctioned for publication of 4 books:



10.08 *Promotion and Preservation of Puppetry*

Under the scheme of Promotion and Preservation of puppetry, the Akademi supports identified puppet groups for financial support to the extent of Rs. 1.5 lakhs. The Akademi also supports training programmes in 'Ravan Chhaya' under Guru Kolhacharan Sahoo in Orissa, and in 'Gombeyatta' under Kogga Kamath.

10.09 *Library and Audio Visual Library*

The Akademi Library, which caters chiefly to students and research scholars in performing arts, has over the years acquired a specialised collection of books on the performing arts, many of which are rare and out-of-print.

During the year under report, the Library subscribed to about 100 Indian and foreign periodicals.

10.10 *Promotion and Preservation of Traditional Performing Arts*

The scheme supports training in forms of music, dance and theatre that are currently threatened with extinction. Stipends and honoraria are paid to teachers and students by the Akademi by way of incentive, in an effort to sustain these arts through the traditional teaching and learning process. Apart from training, the scheme also supports young artistes from traditional practising families and gharanas who do not otherwise receive institutional support. Accordingly, the ongoing training programmes in Gotipua (Orissa), Kuchipudi (Andhra Pradesh), Sufiana Kalam (Jammu and Kashmir) and traditional musical instruments (Rajasthan) continued through the year 2002-03 as well.

10.11 *Playwrights Workshops*

The Akademi has been conducting workshops for playwrights for the last few years in Tamil, Gujarati, Oriya, Punjabi and Telugu to foster

the writing of plays and to promote fresh talent among the playwrights in regional languages.

The current scope of the scheme of playwrights' workshops is proposed to be widened from play scripts to all texts including translation, adaptation of novels, stories and other literary works. Further, a festival of plays under the scheme is also on the anvil.

10.12 *Workshop for Training Young Theatre Workers*

The Akademi has planned a series of workshops during the next few years, which are meant to focus particularly on training the younger generation of theatre practitioners in different parts of India, beginning with the states of the North.

During the current year, one workshop in the series was held in Bokaro (2 - 31 October 2002). Two more such workshops have been planned, one in Orissa and the other in Sikkim.

10.13 *Interaction Programme with Eminent Directors*

The Akademi had launched a unique cultural exchange programme that required eminent theatre directors from one region of the country to work in close interaction with younger theatre workers in another region. This was done to provide the latter an opportunity for apprenticeship under veteran theatre directors and thereby understand his/her concept, methods and production process.

- Under this series, Kavalam Narayana Panikkar and his Kerala-based troupe 'Sopanam' visited Nagpur from 8-11 April 2002 and presented the Malayalam play 'Kallurutti' on 8 April 2002.
- B.V.Karant presented his Kannada musical 'Gokul Nirgaman' on 12 May 2002 at Bhartiya Lok Kala Mandal, Udaipur.



10.14 *Akademi Fellowships and Awards*

The investiture ceremony of the Akademi Fellowships and Awards 2001 was held at Kalakshetra, Guwahati on 4 April 2002. The ceremony was presided over by Lt. General S K Sinha, PVSM (Retd) in the presence of Tarun Gogoi, Chief Minister of Assam. Ustad Bismillah Khan, Bharat Ratna and Fellow of the Akademi, performed on this occasion. The list is as under:

Akademi Fellows:

- B.V.Karant
- M. Balamuralikrishna
- Vempati Chinna Satyam

Akademi Awardees

Abhay Narayan Mallick (Hindustani Music – Vocal); Sangameshwar Gurav (Hindustani Music

– Vocal); Malini Rajurkar (Hindustani Music – Vocal); Manilal Nag (Hindustani Music – Instrumental – Sitar); R N Doraiswamy (Carnatic Music – Instrumental – Veena); Haridwaramangalam A. K Palanivel (Carnatic Music – Instrumental – Thavil); Late G Harishankar (Carnatic Music – Instrumental – Kanjira); S. Rajaram (Creative Music – Composer); Alarmel Valli (Bharatanatyam); Prathibha Prahlad (Bharatanatyam); Charu Sija Mathur (Manipur); Ghana Kanta Bora (Sattriya); Gul Bardhan (Creative Dance); Girish Chowdhury (Acting); Shanta Gandhi (Direction); Bhisham Sahni (Playwriting); Daya Prakash Sinha (Playwriting); Dolly Ahluwalia Tewari (Costume Design); Hari Uppal (Folk Dance – Bihar); Kalamandalam Govinda Warriar (Kathakali Make-up – Kerala); Komik Khongjirem (Folk Music – Meghalaya); L Lakapati Singh (Natasankirtan – Manipur); Hiren Bhattacharya (Puppetry – West Bengal); Suresh Awasthi (Overall Contribution to performing Arts); Prem Matiyana (Performing Arts in the Media)



*(Front View) A newly acquired brass astrolabe with zodiac signs with Sanskrit inscriptions
C. 17th Century A.D.*



*(Inner View details) A newly acquired brass astrolabe with zodiac signs with Sanskrit inscriptions
C. 17th Century A.D.*



10.15 *Vadya Darshan*

To celebrate the role and function of musical instruments with regard to our musical tradition and within a diverse yet remarkably unified cultural environment, the Akademi launched the project of Vadya Darshan. This project included in its first chapter an exhibition, along with lecture-demonstrations on the art and craft of instrument making, which was held in New Delhi in March 2002.

The second chapter of Vadya Darshan, with a focus on musical instruments, was presented from 22 – 26 July 2002 in Delhi. On this occasion a symposium on the lesser known and rare traditions of instruments was featured together with corresponding performances. A number of eminent scholars, academicians and musicologists deliberated over the role of musical instruments, their physical characteristics, playing techniques and their interaction with music styles and genres.

On this occasion, well-known practitioners of instruments such as Asad Ali Khan (Rudra Veena), Pramod Gaikwas (Sundari), N Ravikiran (Chitra Veena), Umayalpuram K Sivaraman (Mridangam), Anant Lal (Shehnai), Ram Ashish Pathak (Pakhawaj), Thiruvizha Jayashankar (Nagaswaram), Valayapatti A R Subramaniam (Thavil), E Gayathri (Veena) and Ram Narain (Sarangi) performed.

10.16 *Brhaddesi Sangeet Mahotsav*

The Sangeet Natak Akademi has been collaborating with the Ministry of Tourism and Culture to organise the Brhaddesi Mahotsav – a series of festivals in different parts of the country dedicated to the distinct musical traditions of the respective regions in which it is held. The Mahotsav was held in Chandigarh from 27-31 October 2002 in collaboration with the Punjab Art Council and Panjab University, Chandigarh, bringing together on one platform the diverse cultures of the states of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Haryana and Punjab. Morning sessions, which discussed and analysed the

structural specialities, literary content, external influences, evolution and development of new musical forms in every region were followed by evening concerts.

10.17 *Rag Darshan*

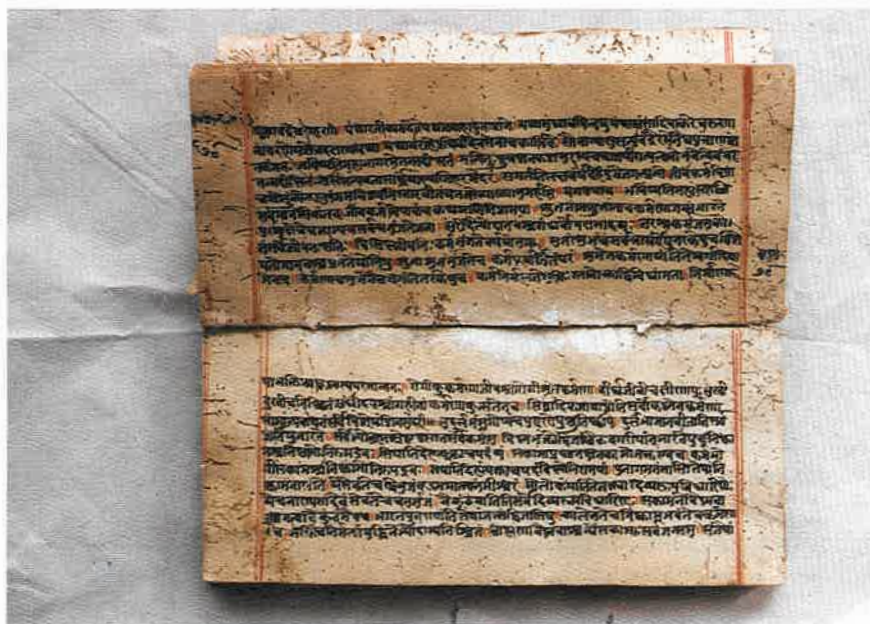
In order to explore the realm of uncommon ragas in Hindustani classical music, the Sangeet Natak Akademi organised 'Rag Darshan in Kolkata' from 28 November - 1 December 2002 with the support of the Department of Information and Cultural Affairs, Government of West Bengal and ITC Sangeet Research Academy, Kolkata. The event brought together a number of outstanding vocalists from different parts of the country in concert performances.

10.18 *Nritya Parva, Guwahati*

A festival of young Sattriya dancers, 'Nritya Parva', was presented by the Akademi in collaboration with the Directorate of Cultural Affairs, Government of Assam from 15 – 17 November 2002 at Rabindra Bhavan, Guwahati. Padma Bhushan Guru Kelucharan Mohapatra, Fellow of Sangeet Natak Akademi, inaugurated the festival. The festival featured young practitioners of Sattriya dance and music in the evening and lecture-demonstrations were held in the mornings from 16 – 17 November 2002. The festival afforded a performing platform to young Sattriya dancers and was well received by the public and the media.

10.19 *Bharatanatyam Mahotsava, Bangalore*

The Sangeet Natak Akademi organised a Bharatanatyam Mahotsava in Bangalore from 23 November – 1 December 2002 in collaboration with the Department of Kannada and Culture, Government of Karnataka. The 9-day festival was conceived as the first in the series towards a comprehensive survey of Bharatanatyam talent and its transmission through gurus and teachers of each region of the country.



*A Page From the newly acquired Sanskrit Manuscript Brahma Biwartak Purana
Dated S. 1926 (1869 A.D)*

10.20 *Natya Parva 2002*

Intermittently, over the fifty years of its existence, Sangeet Natak Akademi has held major 'expositions' of contemporary theatre, presenting before audiences select plays in multilingual languages from various parts of the country. In some measure, these events have helped to foster a general awareness of the current theatre and stimulate fresh thinking among practitioners of theatre.

The Sangeet Natak Akademi presented 'Natya Parva' in Mumbai from 1-15 December 2002 in association with National Centre for the Performing Arts, Prithvi Theatre, Y B Chavan Centre and Ekjute of Mumbai. This year's programme focused on the work of Akademi Award-winning directors and playwrights (post-1985).

10.21 *Golden Jubilee Celebrations*

The Sangeet Natak Akademi was established on 28 January 1953. The Akademi completed its 50 years on 27 January 2003. The General Council of the Akademi has decided that the Akademi should celebrate its Golden Jubilee in a befitting manner from the period January 2003 - December 2004.

10.22 *Inauguration*

The President of India Dr. A P J Abdul Kalam inaugurated the Golden Jubilee Celebration of the Sangeet Natak Akademi on 28 January 2003 at 6.30 pm at Siri Fort Auditorium, Khel Gaon Marg, New Delhi in the presence of the Minister for Tourism and Culture, Akademi Fellows, distinguished artists and guests. The inaugural function included a Shehnai recital by Ustad Bismillah Khan. Special performances by Akademi Fellows were also organised from 29-30 January 2003, viz. Badal Sircar, M Balamuralikrishna, Pandit Birju Maharaj, Vedantam Satyanarayana Sarma 'Satyam', Mrinalini Sarabhai and Guru Kelucharan Mohapatra.

10.23 An extensive yearlong programme of festivals, seminars and special exhibitions for all forms of Indian music, dance and theatre, have been approved by the Executive Board of the Akademi and will be conducted at both national and regional levels as part of the Golden Jubilee celebrations of the Akademi. The Akademi's Golden Jubilee Celebrations abroad include a series of exhibitions and lecture-demonstrations at selected centres, in collaboration with Indian Embassies, Indian



Council for Cultural Relations and national cultural academies in the concerned countries.

10.25 *Inter-state Cultural Exchange Programme (ISCEP)*

The Akademi has been actively implementing the Cultural Exchange Programme activities sponsored by the State Governments, wherein the Akademi subsidises and co-ordinates the exchange of select individuals or groups of artistes between various states and union territories of the country. An annual meeting to finalise the ISCEP was held on 22 November 2002 at New Delhi.

With a view to continuing its institutional support in the North-Eastern States, Akademi has decided to fully fund the exchange programme with the North-Eastern States and Sikkim from the current financial year.

10.26 *Establishment of National Centres of Specialised Training in Music and Dance*

Under the scheme of Establishment of National Centres of Specialised Training in Music and Dance, the Akademi has identified Kutiyattam (Kerala) and Chhau dances of Seraikella (Jharkhand), Mayurbhanj (Orissa) and Purulia (West Bengal) as 'endangered' artistic tradition. Support is extended both for strengthening the existing centres and to set up new centres.

▪ **Support to Kutiyattam**

Since 1991, the Akademi has been providing institutional support to Kutiyattam, which it has identified as an endangered artistic tradition — and which the UNESCO had formally recognised in July 2001 as a 'Masterpiece of the Oral Heritage of Humanity' — through training and regular performances. Launched in 1991, the programme supports the Ammannur Chachu Chakyar Smaraka Gurukulam, Irinjalakuda run by the maestro Ammannur Madhava Chakyar (with supporting teachers and trainees). It also assists a training programme in Mizhavu playing conducted by



*Ivory Sculpture of Chinese King C.16th - 17th Century A.D.
Size 31.0 Cm (Length)*

Guru P.K.Narayanan Nambiar, and subsidises institutions like Margi of Thiruvananthapuram and Kerala Kalamandalam in order to enable them to hold bi-weekly performances of Kutiyattam both within and outside Kerala. A new training programme in 'Pathakal' to trainees in Mizhavu playing was started under Guru P.K.G. Nambiar from April 2002.

A number of performed was also organised under this scheme.

▪ **Support to Chhau dance of Mayurbhanj**

The project, which was launched in February 1994, has contributed substantially to the revival and development of the Chhau Dance of the Mayurbhanj region. The training programme also includes scholarships to trainees in dance, mohuri and dhol playing and a refresher course in music for teachers and accompanists. The project has achieved notable success in its primary objectives of sustaining and strengthening the traditions of the art form by creating an ambience for regular



training and practice of Chhau. The Akademi regularly sponsors performances of Chhau in different parts of the country.

A Performance Unit has also been established with trained dancers and musicians under the project since April 2002 with a view to promoting Chhau in the country.

▪ **Support to Chhau dance of Seraikella**

Launched in 1998, the Seraikella Chapter of the Chhau Project is divided into two parts: (a) training in dance under Guru Lingaraj Acharya at Seraikella; and (b) training in dhol, shehnai and dance at the Government Chhau Dance Centre, Seraikella. With effect from January 2003, 10 boys have been given scholarships under the project to receive training in dance. Under the project, teachers, gurus, musicians are paid monthly remuneration and selected trainees in dance and music receive monthly scholarships.

▪ **Support to Sattriya dance**

As part of its developmental initiatives undertaken in the North-East, the Executive Board of the Akademi at its meeting held from 21-22 October 2002 approved the 'Project of Support to Sattriya Dance and Allied Traditions of Assam' which envisages support for training and development of Sattriya Dance as also

performance support to institutions and artistes, with an aim to create an annual occasion and platform for the appreciation and enjoyment of Sattriya both in and outside Assam. The Project, which will be provided institutional support for grants through documentation, publication and research support, is expected to be launched during the current financial year.

10.27 ***Activities of the Jawaharlal Nehru Manipur Dance Academy, Imphal***

- The Jawaharlal Nehru Manipur Dance Academy a constituent unit of the Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi is the premier institution for teaching of Manipuri Dance and Music and allied subjects like Thang-Ta, etc. Established in 1954, it offers comprehensive courses on the above subjects. The institution has on its staff teachers of eminence and a Production Unit with a large repertoire of dance-dramas. The management of the Academy is vested in the Executive Board of the Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi, which is assisted by an Advisory Committee chaired by His Excellency Governor of Manipur in matters of policy and maintenance of standards.

- The 48th Foundation day of the Academy was held on 1st April, 2002.



Gottuvadyam (South India)



Nagphani (Rajasthan)

- The Academy organised as usual its annual festival of Dance and Music from 17-20 April 2002.
- A 3-day festival of young artistes was held from April 18-20, 2002 at the Academy Auditorium.
- A 7 Lai-Haroba Festival of Lord Ibudhou Chakhaba was held at the compound of the Academy from May 13-19, 2002.
- A 20-member troupe led by L.Joychandra Singh, Director JNMDA participated in the Edinburgh Tatoo and Edinburgh Fringe Festival, Scotland from 24 July - 24 August 2002.
- The Students of the Academy performed a Programme of traditional Manipuri Dance and music on 5th October at Raj Bhavan in honour of the President of India on his maiden visit to Manipur.
- The students of the Academy observed 'Patriot Day' on August 13, 2002 at JNMDA Auditorium as a mark of

respect to war who had sacrificed for Manipur on 13 August 1891.

10.29 *Activities of the Kathak Kendra, New Delhi*

- The Kathak Kendra is a premier institution for training in the Kathak dance form. A Unit of the Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi since 1964, it has rendered signal service in the field of dance education.
- The main objective of the Kendra is to train proficient dancers committed to pursuing Kathak as a profession. The Kendra also has a repertory wing, which strives to enrich the repertoire and technique of Kathak through experimental and innovative productions, and has choreographed over 15 original ballets employing the traditional Kathak idiom.
- The Kendra awarded Diploma/Certificates to 14 final year (pass out) students of Post Diploma, Diploma (Hons.) Course in a formal ceremony held on 4th September 2002.

*King (Jammu & Kashmir)*

- A festival of Kathak 'Kathak Kendra Utsav' was held on 5th and 6th September 2002 presenting the choreographic works of the Gurus of Kendra and their disciples.
- The Kathak Ekal Utsav which is organised every year during the month of October-November.
- Indian Council for Cultural Relations sponsored a 10 member Kathak Group from Kathak Kendra to Cervantino International Festival at Mexico from 8-18 October 2002.
- This five day long annual festival of the Kendra 'Kathak Mahotsav' this year named as Lacchu Maharaj Kathak Mahotsav was held from 10-14 January 2003 at New Delhi.

SAHITYA AKADEMI

10.30 Sahitya Akademi was set up in 1954 by the Government of India as an autonomous organisation fully financed by the Government, and is the premier Institution in the country for literary dialogue, publication and promotion and the only institution in the country that undertakes literary activities in twenty-two Indian languages, including English. Over forty eight years of its dynamic existence, it has ceaselessly endeavoured to promote good taste and healthy reading habits, to keep alive the intimate dialogue among the

various linguistic and literary zones and groups, through seminars, lectures, symposia, discussions, readings and performances; to increase the pace of mutual translations through workshops and individual assignments and to develop a serious literary culture through its publications such as its three journals, monographs, anthologies, encyclopaedias, dictionaries, bibliographies, who's who of Indian writers and histories of literature and through its multifarious programmes, thus fulfilling the main aims and objectives set forth in its Constitution. National integration through literature is, of course, one of the aims of the Akademi and is achieved through its activities as explained above.

10.31 The supreme authority of the Akademi vests in the General Council which consists of 94 members including representatives from the Central and State Governments/Union Territories, representatives of languages and Universities, eminent men of letters etc. The President of the Sahitya Akademi is elected by the General Council for a period of five years and the Executive Board and the Finance Committee of the Akademi have Government representatives in them.

10.32 The Head Office of the Sahitya Akademi is located in New Delhi and its three regional offices at Bangalore, Calcutta and Mumbai. It has also a sub-office at Chennai. The Akademi has also established a Project Office for Tribal and Oral Literature at Baroda for promotion of literature in languages not



formally recognised by the Akademi and four Translation Centres at Bangalore, Ahmedabad, Delhi and Kolkata, which are meant to bring out special series of books translated into various languages thus strengthening the existing translation programme of the Akademi. There is also an Archives of Indian literature launched in March 1997 for collecting and preserving material connected with writers and literature and also to produce films on authors and writing in India.

10.33 The Sahitya Akademi Library is one of the prominent multi-lingual Libraries in India and has a wide range of books numbering over a lakh in more than 25 Indian and foreign languages. During the year, the Library has acquired about 3500 books till October 2002 and 200 more books are expected to be added to the collection. The Regional offices of the Akademi at Bangalore and Kolkata also maintain Regional Libraries with sizeable collections.

10.34 Publications

The Sahitya Akademi has brought out over 3400 books in 22 Indian languages since its inception and during the current year, it has already published 119 books until October 2002 and many more books are likely to be brought out by the end of this year.

10.35 Programmes

- The highest honour conferred on a writer by the Akademi is by electing him a Fellow. Late Shri Kaifi Azmi, eminent Urdu poet, Shri Nilamani Phookan, eminent Assamese poet, Dr. Bhisham Sahni, eminent Hindi fiction writer, and Dr. Govind Chandra Pande, distinguished Sanskrit writer and scholar were elected Fellows of the Sahitya Akademi in 2002. Special functions were held to confer Fellowship on Shri Kaifi Azmi, on 17 April 2002 at Mumbai, Shri Nilamani Phookan, on 24 April 2002 at Guwahati, Dr. Bhisham Sahni, on 22 July 2002 at New Delhi and a function to confer Fellowship on Dr. Govind Chandra Pande was held on 7 December 2002 at New Delhi.
- The Akademi's Annual Awards were presented to 22 writers in 22 languages at New Delhi on 19 February 2002. The function was followed by a Writers' Meet where the awardees spoke of their creative experiences on 20 February 2002, New Delhi. Translation Prizes to 22 Translators in 21 languages along with Bhasha Samman to four scholars/writers - two in recognition of contribution to classical and medieval literature and two



Smt. Rukmani, Ms. Mahasweta Devi, Professor Gopi Chand narang and Sri Laxman Gaikwad at the national Conference on Tribal Literature, 1 June, New Delhi



to scholars/writers in Gojri and Bhojpuri languages (languages not formally recognised by the Sahitya Akademi) - at New Delhi on 19 August 2002. The function was followed by an Awardees' Meet where the Bhasha Samman and Translation Prize awardees spoke of their creative experiences on 20 August 2002, at New Delhi.

Akademi organised 5 programmes in Delhi and one each at Amravati, Patan and Pondicherry.

The other important programmes organised by the Sahitya Akademi includes Men & Books where distinguished persons from another disciplinary areas talked about books which they enjoyed reading.

10.36 Seminars

The Akademi organised 27 Seminars at national and regional levels on various subjects closely related the literary scenario.

10.37 Workshops

Sahitya Akademi organised a workshop on Chhand-Path in collaboration with Lok Bharati Bhavan, Bobasar, on 3-7 March 2002, Churu. Three workshops on translation and one workshop on poetry was organised during the year.

10.38 Other Programmes

- *Meet the Author* (Where authors speak of their own life and works), the
- *Through My Window* (where writers present their impression on life and works of another contemporary writer.)
- *Asmita* (a programme for writers in search of a collective identity like Women, Dalits, Tribals etc.)
- *Antral* (a series of end-century lectures of interdisciplinary nature, evaluating the experience and knowledge of the passing century and prospects of the coming century.)
- *Avishkar* (a programme which provides an opportunity to the readers a new search in the works of the doyens of Indian Literature.)



National Seminar on the State of Literary Criticism : Trends, Texts, Issues 21-23 Feb'2002, New Delhi



Award Presentation Ceremony'2001 Award to Smt. Alka Saraogi (Hindi), 19 Feb'02, New Delhi

- **Mulaqat** (a special platform for younger writers in different languages who have few chances of exposure.)
- **Kathasandhi** (a programme for fiction writers where excerpts from a new novel being written or recent short stories are read and discussed.)
- **Kavi-Anuvadak**
- **Loka : The Many Voices** (a programme for folklore consisting of lectures as well as demonstrations.)

10.39 *Cultural Exchange Programme with other Countries*

The Akademi organised several Cultural Exchange Programmes. Professor Victor Ivbulis, scholar from Latvia, participated in a programme on 16 February 2002 at Bangalore and in another programme on 9 March 2002 at New Delhi;

Shri Cees Nooteboom, a Dutch writer, on 30 January 2002 at New Delhi;

Professor Robert Hamburger spoke on From

Double Consciousness to Village Literature: Milestones of African-American Literature from Frederick Douglass to Toni Morrison in a programme held in collaboration with embassy of the United States of America (Public Affairs Section);

Michael Fisher spoke on Early Indian English Writers on 8 March 2002 at New Delhi; an official delegation from Colombia visited on 8 May 2002;

A ten-member Indian Writers' delegation visited China and interacted with Chinese writers on 26 June-8 July 2002, China.

10.40 *Homage Meetings*

Condolence meetings were held to pay homage to Shri Kaifi Azmi and Professor Harbhajan Singh, Fellows of the Sahitya Akademi, on 13 May 2002, at Bangalore, Chennai, Delhi and Mumbai and on 22 October 2002, at New Delhi.

10.41 *Book Release Functions*

During the year under review, the Akademi organized 7 book release functions.



S.A. Fellowship Presentation to Sri G.C. Pandey 7 Dec'2002, New Delhi

10.42 Book Exhibitions and Sale of Publications

A number of Book exhibitions were organised all over the country. The Akademi recorded a sale of Rs.1.80 crores from January 2002 to October 2002. A further sale of over Rs. 15 lakhs is anticipated in the coming two months.

10.43 Festival of Letters

The Annual Festival of Letters of the Akademi was held from 18 to 23 February 2002. The programmes included Akademi '2001 Exhibition, presentation of Sahitya Akademi Awards 2001, followed by a Writers Meet where the Award winners spoke, Annual Samvatsar Lectures delivered by Shri Vijay Tendulkar and a three day National Seminar on The State of Literary Criticism: Trends, Texts, Issues in which a number of eminent writers and scholars from all over the country participated.

Lalit Kala Akademi

10.44 Lalit Kala Akademi, (National Academy of Art) was set up as an apex cultural body in 1954 to develop and promote Visual Arts in India. In the past 47 years of its existence, the

Akademi has provided invaluable contribution to the promotion of visual arts in India.

10.45 Objectives:

- 1) To encourage and promote study and research in the fields of creative arts such as paintings, sculpture, graphic, photography, architecture etc.
- 2) The Akademi covers a broad spectrum of visual and plastic arts in the area of Tribal, Folk and Contemporary arts.
- 3) The Akademi projects the vast Indian art heritage and encourages new researches, experiments in the field. The overall vision is to take care of our own tradition of art as well as imbibe new happenings in the International art scene.
- 4) The Akademi takes various creative programmes for art awareness among the children, youth and general public.

10.46 Organisational structure

The Headquarters of the Akademi is housed at Rabindra Bhavan complex at New Delhi. There are five Regional Centres at Chennai, Lucknow,



Kolkata, Bhubaneswar and Garhi in New Delhi. The Akademi has also forged links with various Zonal Cultural Centres, Art Organisations, and State Lalit Kala Akademis in the implementation of various programmes throughout the country.

10.47 Programmes of the Akademi:

The Akademi chalks out various programmes at National or International level, which inter alia include exhibitions, Camps, Seminars, Workshops, Lectures etc. etc. The following are the distinct programmes of the Akademi:

10.48 National Exhibition of Contemporary Art.

The National Exhibition of Contemporary Art (NEA) is the major Annual programme of the Akademi. The NEA is an open forum where established and aspiring artists from all parts of India can meet and share their experiences on a wider platform. So far, the Akademi organised 44 National Exhibitions in which 433 artists were awarded and 87 Honourable Mentions were given.

10.49 National and International Camps/ Workshops:

The Akademi organises National and International Camps in various disciplines of Visual arts. These workshops proved to be immensely popular among the artist community and have helped in shaping the artistic ability among the participants. During 2001-02, 4 National Camps and 16 Regional Camps/ Workshops were conducted.

10.50 Publications:

The Akademi is bringing out various journals on regular basis such as a journal of Contemporary Indian Art called 'Lalit Kala Contemporary' and Samakaleen Kala in Hindi.

A series of large size multicolour reproductions of original paintings, sculptures, graphics and portfolios on Indian Art as well as picture post cards on ancient and contemporary art are also published regularly.

10.51 Conservation and preservation of art works

Over a period of 47 years, the Akademi has acquired a huge collection of art works numbering around 5500. The Akademi is constantly taking measures to preserve the valuable art works.

10.52 Senior, Junior Fellowships Scholarships

The Department of Culture has transferred senior and junior Fellowship scheme pertaining to visual arts to the Akademi. The Akademi will provide 12 senior and 12 junior Fellowships to the practising artists. The Akademi is providing 40 scholarships every year to the budding and upcoming young artists to pursue their artistic skills.

10.53 Fellows

The Akademi has initiated a scheme to offer Fellowships to senior artists in 1954. The Fellowships are generally offered to Indian artist of National/International eminence. So far, the Akademi has offered 47 Fellowships and at present, the Akademi has 13 living Fellows.

10.54 Cultural Exchange Programme (CEP)

The Akademi is also participating regularly in International Exhibitions in different parts of the World under CEP. It also exchanges artists on a reciprocal basis.

10.55 Working Studio facilities to artists at Garhi and Regional Centres:

The Akademi admits artists in its Studios both at Headquarter and at Regional Centres on a nominal fee. This is intended to provide a work place for artist community.

10.56 Maintenance of Art Galleries

The Akademi is maintaining a State of the Art Galleries at New Delhi and Chennai. The



Galleries are allotted at a nominal fee to encourage artists to display their art works.

10.57 *Financial Assistance to State Akademis*

The Akademi provides financial assistance to various State Lalit Kala Akademis for promotion of Visual Arts in their respective states.

NATIONAL SCHOOL OF DRAMA, NEW DELHI

10.58 National School of Drama is one of the foremost theatre training Institution in the world and the only of its kind in India. It was set up by Sangeet Natak Akademi in 1959 as one of its constituent units. In 1975, it became an independent entity and was registered as an autonomous organisation under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860.

10.59 Since its inception, the School has not only made great strides in the area of theatre training but has also diversified its activities. Besides the training programme, which is of 3 years duration, the School has explored new vistas in the areas of Children Theatre and decentralisation of theatre training through workshops under the Extension Programme. In 1999, the School organised its first National Theatre Festival (which was christened Bharat Rang Mahotsav). Leading theatre groups from various States with diverse and rich cultural heritage participated in the Mahotsav. Enthused by the success of the Bharat Rang Mahotsav 1999, it was decided to make it an annual feature. Since then the Mahotsavs have been held in 2000, 2001 and 2002.

10.60 The training in the School is based on a thorough, comprehensive, carefully planned syllabus that covers every aspect of theatre in which theory is related to practice. As part of their training, the students are required to produce plays that are put to test before the widest public. The systematic study and practical performing experience of Sanskrit drama, modern Indian drama, traditional Indian

theatre forms, Asian drama and Western drama give the students a solid grounding and a wide perspective in the art of theatre. The School invites experts who constitute the Visiting Faculty to supplement the teaching input of the regular faculty. During 2001-2002, 35 eminent theatre personalities conducted classes in the School.

10.61 The admission to the School is restricted to 20 only in the first year of the course.

10.62 *Theatre-in-Education Company*

The Theatre-in-Education Company (which was renamed as Sanskar Rang Toli) was established in 1989 with the objective of promotion of theatre for children in the age group of 8-18 years. It consists of a group of actors/teachers working with and performing for children on regular basis. Performances of plays for children, teachers' workshops, summer theatre workshop for children and Saturday club are its major activities. In 1999, Sanskar Rang Toli organised National Children Theatre Festival, which was christened Jashnebachpan. It made a great impact and was widely acclaimed by viewers and media both. Thereafter it has been a regular feature. In December 2000, as part of 'Resurgence of India' the Toli organised Bal Sangam which comprised demonstration and workshops of Indian performing folk and traditional art by growing generation.

10.63 *Repertory Company*

The Repertory Company is a regular performing wing of the School. During 2001-2002, the Repertory Company produced five new plays, namely, Vachik, Diwar Mein Ek Khidki Rehti Thi, Dimage Hasti Dil Ki Basti Hai Kahan Hai Kahan and Ek Violin Samandar Ke Kinare. The Repertory Company participated in Bharat Rang Mahotsav 2002 with its five popular productions, namely, Anamdas Ka Potha, Ai Ladki, Dimage Hasti Dil Ki Basti Hai Kahan Hai Kahan, Diwar Mein Ek Khidki Rehti Thi and Ghasiram Kotwal. The Repertory Company visited Bhopal, Chandigarh, Nainital, Kolkata, Guwahati, Jorhat, Jaipur, Siliguri



and Jammu and gave performances of popular plays as sponsored by the respective organisations.

10.64 *Extension Programme*

As in the past, production-oriented theatre workshops, production oriented Children Theatre workshops, teaching and training programmes were organised in various parts of the country in collaboration with the local agencies, mostly in regional languages. Likewise, Regional Resource Centre, Bangalore also organised workshops in major towns of the four Southern States.

10.65 *Bharat Rang Mahotsav*

Bharat Rang Mahotsav 2002 was held from March 16 – April 8, 2002. It was inaugurated by Bharat Ratna Sitar Maestro Pt. Ravi Shankar. It featured 130 theatre groups from across the

country covering 24 States and 1 Union Territory. The Mahotsav represented 22 Indian languages and 6 foreign languages including English.

The new feature of Bharat Rang Mahotsav was the decision to focus on theatre from the North-East Region and West Bengal. There were 11 plays in Bangla, 5 in Assamese, 4 in Manipuri and one in Nagamese.

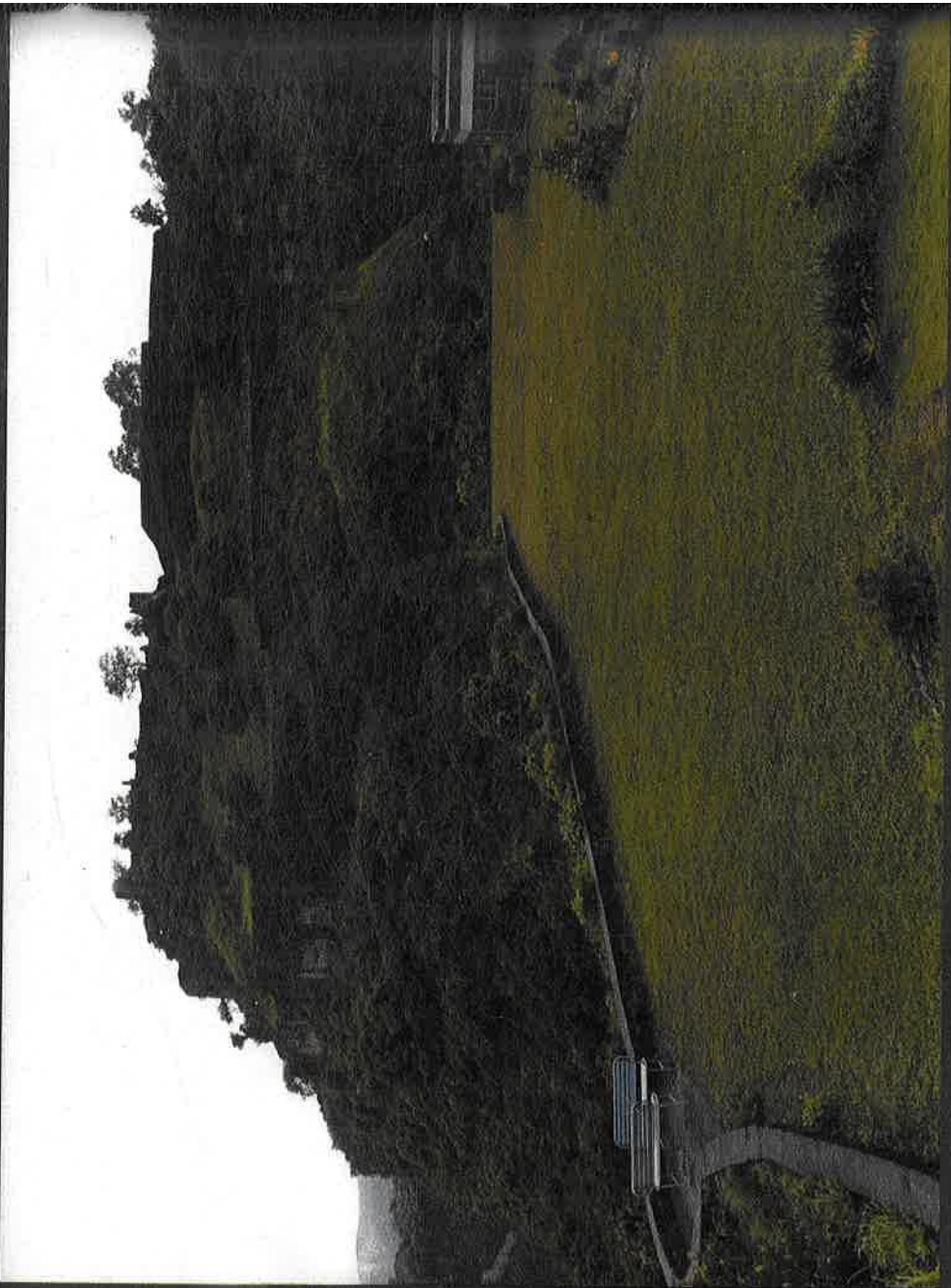
The Mahotsav was a judicious blend of plays by the experienced, acclaimed and awarded directors as also by experimental young theatre directors.

10.66 *Publication Unit*

During the year under Report, Publication Unit has published the scripts of the 10 books including 4 new plays:



National School of Drama Felicitates Padma Award Winners.





GRANTS FROM THE DEPARTMENT

11.01 The Department of Culture operates a number of schemes intended to provide monetary assistance to individuals, groups and voluntary organisations engaged in promoting a particular art from and / or to sustain cultural activities in the country. The contribution of the Department of Culture in giving financial assistance to young individuals who wish to pursue the arts as a profession has been substantial. Scholarships are awarded to young

artists, and later followed by Junior and Senior Fellowships. The evaluation of this schemes has shown that many prominent artistes in the field of dance, painting and music today had, by and large, been the recipients either of these scholarships or fellowships offered by the Department.

11.02 The details of the schemes are as shown in the boxes below:

No. SCHEME	OBJECTIVE	APPLICABLE TO	FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE	NO. OF FELLOWSHIPS/ SCHOLARSHIPS AND No. OF BENEFICIARIES DURING 2002-2003
1. Scholarships to young artistes in different cultural fields.	To give financial assistance to young artistes of outstanding promise for advanced training within India in the fields of music, dance, drama, painting, sculpture, etc.	Indian nationals in the age group of 18-25 years having an adequate general education to pursue the training effectively, with evidence of a desire to make the pursuit of these arts into a professional career, as also a degree of proficiency in the chosen fields of activity, and an adequate	Rs. 2000/- per month / tenable for a period of 2 years only and no extension is permissible.	During 2002-03, a total of 376 scholarships in different fields have been awarded.



No.	SCHEME	OBJECTIVE	APPLICABLE TO	FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE	NO. OF FELLOWSHIPS/ SCHOLARSHIPS AND No. OF BENEFICIARIES DURING 2002-2003
			knowledge in connected art/ discipline.		
2.	Senior/Junior Fellowships to outstanding artistes in the filed of performing, literary and plastic arts.	Financial support to outstanding artistes in the fields of music, dance theatre, visual arts, literature and traditional forms of folk and indigenous art.	Artistes in the age group of 41 years and above are eligible for the Senior Fellowships. Artistes in the age group of 25-40 years are eligible for Junior Fellowships.	Rs. 12000/- per month - Senior Fellowships Rs. 6000/- per month - junior Fellowships. Tenable for a period of two years only.	No. of Senior Fellowships is 85. Number of Junior Fellowship is 85.
(The Scheme was transferred to the National Akademies during 2002-03 for implementation)					
3.	Senior/Junior Fellowships to outstanding artistes in the filed of new areas.	Financial support to outstanding artistes in the field of new areas such as Indology, Museology, Cultural economics etc.	Artistes in the age group of 41 years and above are eligible for the Senior Fellowships. Artistes in the age of 25 to 40 years are eligible for Junior Fellowships.	Rs. 12000/- per month - Senior Fellowships. Rs. 6000/- per month - Junior Fellowships Tenable for a period of two years only.	Number of Senior Fellowships is 11. Number of Junior Fellowships is 8.

11.03 There is a specific scheme to give assist-ance to organisations and monasteries engaged in propagating Buddhist and Tibetan Culture. The details of the scheme are given below:

SCHEME	OBJECTIVE	APPLICABLE TO	FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE	REMARKS & NO. OF BENEFICIARIES DURING 2002-2003.
Development of Buddhist/	Propagation and Scientific	Voluntary Buddhist /	A maximum of Rs. 5 lakhs per	The grants are ad hoc in nature and cover



SCHEME	OBJECTIVE	APPLICABLE TO	FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE	REMARKS & NO. OF BENEFICIARIES DURING 2002-2003.
Tibetan Culture and Art	Development of Buddhist/ Tibetan Culture and Tradition and Research in related fields.	Tibetan, non-Govt. organisations including monasteries and individuals.	<p>year for single organisation.</p> <p>Maintenance / research project Rs. 1 lakh p.a. for Repair, restoration and renovation of ancient monasteries, etc, of historical and cultural importance Rs. 1.5 lakh.</p> <p>Award of fellowship/ scholarship by organisations holding of special courses-upto Rs. 1.25 lakh p.a. Purchase of books under the scheme, documentation, cataloguing -upto Rs. 1.25 lakh p.a.</p> <p>Financial assistance given for the construction of hostel building -upto Rs. 5 lakh.</p> <p>Salary of teachers where organisation is running a school imparting monastic education - Rs. 7 laks p.a.</p>	non-recurring expenditure and are given on the recommendation of Expert Committee constituted for this purpose.



11.04 The Department of Culture has formulated a scheme for providing grant in aid to voluntary organisations / societies for the development and maintenance of National Memorials. Details of the scheme are given below.

Scheme	Grant-in-aid to voluntary organisations / societies for development and maintenance of national memorials.
Objective	To commemorate the role of eminent national personalities who have contributed to and played a historic role in the history of our country, to highlight their lives and activities as well as the relevance of their ideas to the Indian heritage. To interpret and convey the cultural and spiritual values they stood for. To create an awareness of the contributions of such personalities to the nation, and particularly to keep the younger generation informed.
Applicable to	Memorials set up on the initiative of the Central Government/State Government/Civic Bodies / Voluntary Organisations.
Financial Assistance	Voluntary Organisations registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860 are eligible for Financial Assistance up to a maximum of Rs. 5 lakhs.

To commemorate the role of eminent national personalities and highlight the lives of those who have contributed and played a historic role in the history of India, and to preserve their memory and propagate their message to the younger generation, special one-time grants are offered to registered voluntary organisations, and state and national bodies. Details of the scheme are as follows:

Scheme	Celebration of Centenaries of Important personalities.
Objective	To highlight salient aspects of the life and times of important personalities in order to infuse in the public, particularly the young, the spirit of these great leaders.
Applicable to	Registered Voluntary Organisations and State and National Bodies for achieving the objectives of the scheme.
Financial Assistance	Grants not exceeding Rupees 1 lakh to Voluntary Organisations for appropriate programmes.

Not exceeding Rs. 40,000 in case of anniversary celebration of jubilee years i.e. 125th, 150th and so on. Grants will not exceed 75% of total expenditure of (I) or (II) above. The remaining 25% of the expenditure is to be borne by the organisation.

11.06 *Scheme of Financial Assistance for Preservation and Development of the Cultural Heritage of the Himalayas.*

The scheme for the preservation and development of the cultural heritage of the Himalayas



focuses on the study, research, and documentation of the cultural heritage of this region. Details of the scheme are given below.

Scheme	Preservation and development of the cultural heritage of the Himalayas.
Objective	To promote, protect and preserve the cultural heritage of the Himalayas.
Applicable to	Institutions, individuals and voluntary organisations for their short-duration projects including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Study and research of all aspects of cultural heritage of Himalayas. b. Collection of objects of art and crafts of the Himalayas. c. Dissemination of the Himalayan culture through audio visual programmes. d. Assisting and setting up of museums and libraries of Himalayan culture.
Financial Assistance	Grant up to Rs. 5 lakh.
Remarks	The grant is given on the recommendation of an expert committee constituted of for this purpose.

11.07 *Scheme of Financial Assistance for Promotion and Dissemination of Tribal / Folk Art and Culture.*

The scheme below is intended to give a thrust to the promotion and dissemination of fold and tribal art in culture.

Scheme	Promotion and Dissemination of Tribal / Folk Art and Culture.
Objective	The scheme will address itself mainly to the well-identified and urgent need for the preservation, promotion and dissemination of Tribal and rural art and culture. Its objective will be <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. To provide the tribal with opportunities to conduct their cultural activities in their environment and to collect and preserve their arts and crafts in their milieu so as to ensure the continuity to the tradition of the Tribal Arts and Crafts. b. To promote and support documentation research and survey. c. To assist the educational authorities of State Government concerned, in identifying project which will help to integrate the educational system in Tribal areas with the cultural tradition of the Tribal and rural communities.



	d. Disseminate the awareness of the riches of Tribal / Rural culture, particularly amongst urban educated people.
	e. To promote the preservation and the development of tribal arts and crafts and other facets of tribal culture by all other means.
Applicable to	Voluntary Organisation / Individuals engaged in preservation and the promotion of tribal / folk art culture.
Financial Assistance	The maximum grant envisaged under the scheme is Rs. 2 lakh per project.

11.08 *Scheme of Financial Assistance for Research Support to Voluntary Organisations Engaged in Cultural Activities.*

A scheme to give financial assistance for research support for voluntary organisations engaged in cultural activities. i.e. literary, visual and performing arts is presented below:

Scheme	Financial Assistance for Research support to Voluntary Organisations engaged in cultural activities.
Objective	To meet expenditure on activities of development nature and for holding of conference seminars and symposia on important cultural matters.
Applicable to	Voluntary Organisations of an all-India character and of national fame registered under Societies' Registration Act (XI of 1860) and engaged in cultural activities for at least 3 years are eligible for the grant; such organisations or institutions as are functioning as religious institutions, public libraries, universities or schools are not eligible for grant under the scheme.
Financial Assistance	The amount of financial assistance shall be restricted to 75% of the expenditure subject to a maximum of Rs. 1 lakh.
Remarks	The applications recommended by the State Government/State Akademis are considered by the Expert Committee.

11.09 *Scheme of Financial Assistance towards Building an Equipment Grant to Voluntary Cultural Organisations*

A special scheme has been formulated by the department to give building grants to private non-governmental organisations engaged in the service of cultural dissemination with a view to creating permanent centres of cultural interaction and learning the details of which are given below.

Scheme	Building and equipment grants to voluntary cultural organisations
Objective	To give grants to voluntary cultural organisations primarily working in the



	fields of dance, drama, music, fine arts, Indology and literature for construction of buildings and purchase of equipments.
Applicable to	<p>a) All organisations excluding those run by local bodies, municipalities/corporations. Such organisations must primarily function in cultural fields and must have been functioning for at least five years and registered at least for a period of two years under the registration of Societies Act (XXI) of 1860 or similar Acts and the organisations that are recommended by the state governments or Union Territory administrations.</p> <p>b) The organisation must be of regional or all-India character.</p> <p>c) Its work must be substantially devoted to programmes that deal with preservation, propagation and promotion of Indian culture.</p>
Financial Assistance	The maximum assistance admissible to an organisation will be 50 per cent of the expenditure subject to a maximum of Rs. 15 lakh for the construction of building. The quantum of assistance does not exceed 50 per cent of the estimated cost of the project. The quantum of assistance for equipments shall not exceed Rs. 2.5 lakh.
Remarks	Applications under the scheme are to be routed through the Departments of culture of the concerned State Governments/Union Territories are considered by an expert committee.

11.10 *Scheme of Financial Assistance to Persons Distinguished in Letters and Art whose Dependants may be in indigent circumstances.*

Aged or incapacitated artists are rendered financial support up to a maximum of Rs. 2000 per month through this scheme, details of which are given below. Under this scheme there is also a provision to look after the artists' dependents till a certain age limit and medical aid is provided to them.

Scheme	Financial Assistance to Persons distinguished in Letters and Art whose dependants may be in indigent circumstances
Objective	To support and sustain old and poor artists.
Applicable to	People (aged 58 or above) distinguished in letters and arts who may be in indigent circumstances and the monthly income of whose does not exceed Rs. 2000/- per month.
Financial Assistance	Assistance from the Government may be in the form of monthly allowance. Such allowance is given to artists recommended under the Centre-State/ UT quota will be shared by the Centre and States/UT Government concerned in the ratio 3:1. However, the monthly allowance contributed by the Central Government in such cases shall not exceed Rs. 1500/- per month, and in cases of those categories under Central quota shall not exceed Rs. 2000/- per month



Remarks	The artists are recommended for assistance by an expert committee constitute for the purpose.
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11.11 *Scheme of Financial Assistance for Setting up of Multipurpose Culture Complexes including those for children.*

Financial assistance is provided to an autonomous body created by the state governments to set up art complexes. Cultural complexes for children as are also considered on a case-to-case basis. Details of the scheme are given below:

Scheme	Setting up of Multipurpose Cultural Complexes, including those for children.
Objective	To promote, disseminate and support excellence in creative arts, literature etc. and to improve the sensibilities of the younger generation by exposing them to the finest forms in different fields of art and culture.
Applicable to	Autonomous bodies registered under the Societies Act and set up by a state government.
Financial Assistance	A sum of up to Rs. 1 crore will be given as a one-time grant by the central government to the concerned autonomous body.

11.12 *Scheme of Financial Assistance for Promotion and Strengthening of Regional and Local Museums*

The Department of Culture operates a scheme for rendering financial assistance for promotion and strengthening of regional and local museums. Details of the scheme are given below:

Scheme	Promotion and strengthening of regional and local museums
Objective	To promote in a professional manner, the setting up and modernisation of museums at the regional, state and local levels
Applicable to	Voluntary organisations, societies, trusts, local bodies, etc. registered under the Registration of Societies Act of 1860 (XXI) or any law currently in force, as well as those managed by the state governments.
Financial Assistance	Financial Assistance will be provided for: 1. Renovation/Repair/Extension/Modernisation of galleries 2. Publications 3. Setting up/Expanding/Upgrading of conservation laboratories 4. Purchase of equipment 5. Documentation



Remarks	For Renovation/Repair/Extension/Modernisation of galleries, and for purchase of equipment, 60% of the cost will be provided by the central government and the rest will have to be generated by the state government or the institution, as the case may be. For the remaining services, 50% of the estimated cost will be provided by the central government and the balance will have to be generated by the state government or the institution.
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11.13 Scheme of Financial Assistance to professional groups and individuals for specified performing art projects.

A very popular scheme, which over the years has encouraged experimental innovative original work in the literary and performing art fields gives financial assistance to individuals or groups. This has given a fillip to artists working in the field and has generated an environment in which creative people can think and work together for promotion of culture. Under the scheme, Financial Assistance is provided to theatre groups, music ensembles and to solo artistes of all genres of performing art activities on a non-recurring ad hoc basis. Details of the scheme are given below.

Scheme	Financial Assistance to Professional Groups and Individuals for specified performing art projects. The Scheme has three parts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Production Grants are to be given for approved projects and programmes in these areas. b. Salary grants provide assistance to performing art groups to help them establish themselves in their fields. c. Expenditure on establishment, maintenance of Library, photography and documentation etc.
Objective	To promote Guru - Shishya Parampara and creativity in the field of performing arts.
Applicable to	Organisations/individuals working in the field of performing arts i.e. dance, drama, music and theatre and who have made substantial contribution in their area to become eligible for the grants.
Remarks/No. of beneficiaries	The grants are sanctioned on the recommendation of an Expert Committee specific to this scheme. Besides the Committee recommended during 2002-2003, continuance of salary assistance to 181 organisations.



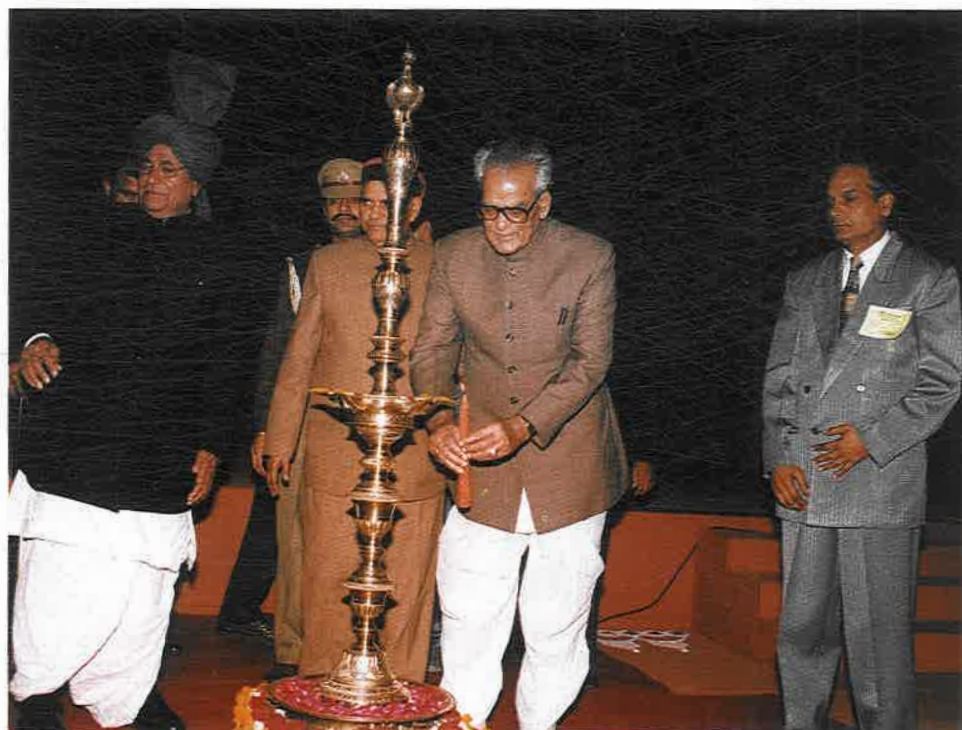


PROMOTION AND DISSEMINATION OF ART AND CULTURE

12.01 Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) were set up for the creative development of Indian culture in various regions. The essential thrust of these centres has been to create a cultural awareness among people and to identify, nurture and promote the vanishing folk traditions in the rural and semi-urban areas of the states.

12.02 Apart from organising a chain of cultural programmes in metropolises as well as in remote rural areas, the ZCCs have established linkages with the state departments and NGOs for preservation, promotion and propagation of tribal and folk art forms. The ZCCs have also taken up the following programmes:

- National Cultural Exchange Programme, i.e. exchange of artistes, musicologists, performers and scholars within the country.
- Setting up of Shilpa Grams to promote and ensure direct marketing facilities to artisans
- Setting up of documentation centres to document vanishing and dying art forms
- Conducting of Republic Day folk dance festival and crafts fairs



Vice President of India inaugurating the Mahabharata Utsav and Geeta Jayanti Samaroh-2002.



12.03 Important Programmes organised by ZCCs

Some of the major cultural events organised by the ZCC during the year under report are as follows :

1. NORTH ZONE CULTURAL CENTRE, PATIALA

- A mega carnival entitled 'PATA' at New Delhi from 4 - 17 April 2002.
- A workshop-cum-documentation on 'Ancient Folk Music Instruments of Himachal Pradesh' at Solan from 10 - 13 May 2002 and at Arkee from 5 - 8 September 2002
- The 'Teej Maha Utsav' at Kalagram from 10 - 11 July 2002
- The Mahabharata Utsav and Geeta Jayanti Samaroh at Kurukshetra from 11-15 December 2002



Terracotta Garden, NCZCC.

2. NORTH CENTRAL ZONE CULTURAL CENTRE, ALLAHABAD

- A Folk Artists' Camp entitled 'Indradhanush 2002' was jointly organised by NCZCC and Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie, Uttaranchal from 4 - 10 April 2002. As many as 13 tribal and traditional artists from Zonal Cultural Centres were invited to participate.
- 'A 10-day Folk Sculptors' Camp entitled 'Aakaar' was organised in collaboration with Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi from 10 - 19 June 2002 at Garhi, Regional Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi.
- The National Theatre Festival was organised from 18 - 24 September 2002 at Tagore Hall, Chandigarh in collaboration with the Department of Culture and Public Relations, Haryana, NSD, New Delhi, SNA, New Delhi, NZCC, Patiala, SCZCC, Nagpur and WZCC, Udaipur.
- A National Folk Art Exhibition of Paintings and Sculptures entitled 'Lok Rang 2002' was organised from 6 - 16 November 2002 at Art Galleries, Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi in collaboration with the Ministry of Tourism and Culture, Zonal Cultural Centres and Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi. Around 450 works by over 300 tribal, folk and traditional artists and sculptors were on display.

3. SOUTH CENTRAL ZONE CULTURAL CENTRE, NAGPUR

- A dance festival to commemorate Kathak Maestro Pandit Lachoo Maharaj's birth centenary was organised at Nagpur from 2 - 3 July 2002.



- The Vasant Rao Deshpande Smruti Sangeet Samaroh was organised at Nagpur from 30 July - 1 August 2002
- A folk art festival entitled 'Lok Kala Yatra' was organised at Latur from 21 - 23 February 2003
- A seminar on Kannada Literature is on the anvil at Chikmagalur in March 2003
- A workshop on the comparative study of Hindustani and Carnatic music is also proposed to be organised at Bangalore in March 2003
- A festival of fire dances of India was organised in Hyderabad from 1-2 February 2003

4. WEST ZONE CULTURAL CENTRE, UDAIPUR

- The annual traditional festival 'Nariyal Purnima' was organised in Daman and Dadra Nagar Haveli, Silvassa from 22-24 August 2002.
- The annual traditional festival 'Ganeshotsav' in Goa was organised from 15 - 19 September 2002.
- The tribal festival 'Vagad Mahotsav' was held in southern Rajasthan, i.e. Dungarpur and Banswara districts which comprise the Vagad region of Rajasthan.
- The grass-roots cultural programme 'Yatra-Paschimilap' in which artistes travel from tehsil to tehsil and stage their cultural performances was also organised.
- The 8th annual Festival of Disabled Children - UMANG 2002 - was conducted at Shilpagram, Udaipur in collaboration with Centre for Cultural Resources and Training, New Delhi from 2 - 5 October 2002.



Kalbelia dancers (Rajasthan) at Shilpgram.

- Under the auspices of the International Cultural Promotion Programme, WZCC was represented in the Edinburgh Festival 2002 (22 - 30 August 2002) along with a contingent of 9 Gotipua artists from Orissa and 1 craftsman from Udaipur. It is for the first time that such a large contingent has been invited to participate in a prestigious international event based on their performance in Shilpagram Utsav.
- WZCC has initiated a daily cultural programme, 'Dharohar', which includes performances of authentic dance forms like Gavari, Teratal, Chari and Bhavai at Bagore ki Haveli, Udaipur, with a view to attracting domestic as well as foreign tourists.

CENTRE FOR CULTURAL RESOURCES AND TRAINING

12.04 The Centre for Cultural Resources and Training is an autonomous organisation under the Department of Culture. The broad objective of the Centre is to revitalise the education system by creating an understanding and awareness among students about the plurality of regional cultures of India and integrating this knowledge with the school education. The main thrust is on linking education with culture and making students aware of the importance of culture in all developmental programmes. The training stresses the role of culture in science and technology, housing, agriculture, sports, etc. An



important component of training is creating awareness amongst students and teachers of their role in solving environmental pollution problems and conservation and preservation of the natural and cultural heritage.

12.05 In order to fulfill the objectives outlined above, the activities of the CCRT are broadly organised under the following heads:

(i) Training

- Orientation Courses
- Courses on Puppetry for Education
- Education
- Workshops
- Refresher courses for trained teachers
- Evaluation and Feedback

(ii) Community and Extension Services

(iii) Collection of Resources

(iv) Production

(v) Implementation of Cultural Talent Search Scholarship Scheme.

12.06 Training

▪ Orientation Course

This course has been designed to provide high school teachers throughout India with the knowledge and information about the fundamental principles underlying the development of Indian culture; an opportunity to formulate methodologies through which aspects of Indian culture and practical art activities can be made an integral part of the process of learning and teaching; and an opportunity to interact with teachers of different regions and discipline specialisations and with scholars and artists, in order to devise new ways of making education a fruitful experience. During the period from April to October, 2002 the Centre organised 3 Orientation Courses in which 413 teachers have been trained and one Orientation Course was organised at Mount Abu in which 27 teacher educators participated.

▪ Courses on Puppetry for Education

Puppetry has been used traditionally in India as a popular and an inexpensive medium to transmit knowledge about Indian myths and legends. Since puppetry is a dramatic art form that appeals to all age groups, this medium of communication has been selected as one of the aids for imparting education in schools. During the period from April to October 2002, 2 training programmes have been organised in which 225 teachers were trained.



A Scene from "Rukmini Kalyanam" Dance-Drama.



▪ *Seminars*

Coinciding with each Orientation and Puppetry Course, the CCRT organises Seminars for Principals/ Headmasters/District Education Officers and Senior Administrators for a duration of three to four days. The Seminar aims at providing participants with an understanding of CCRT's aims and objectives, developing methodologies for implementation of CCRT programmes, involving Administrators at the State level in the process of improving school education, creating an awareness of the importance of cultural education for the all-round development of the students' personality. During April to October 2002, the CCRT organised 2 seminars in which 37 DEOs/DSCs, etc. participated from all parts of the country.

▪ *Workshops*

Workshops are conducted for primary and high school teachers in various art activities like drama, music, narrative forms, etc. to provide practical training and knowledge in the arts and crafts. In these workshops, teachers are encouraged to develop programmes in which the art form can be profitably utilised to teach the school curriculum. During April to October 2002, 1163 teachers attended the workshops conducted by CCRT.

▪ *Refresher Courses*

Selected trained teachers are invited to participate in the Refresher courses in order to recapitulate what they had learnt earlier and share the teaching experience gained during the intervening period. This course is designed to enable the CCRT to get a feedback from teachers previously trained. During the period from April to October 2002, one Refresher Course was organised in which 53 teachers participated.

▪ *Evaluation and Feedback*

A feedback programme has been designed to maintain regular contact with trainees to study

their follow-up work in schools and to evaluate the effectiveness of the programmes conducted and educational material provided. The evaluation and suggestions from trainees working in the schools assist the CCRT in revitalising and enriching its activities.

▪ *Community and Extension Services*

The Centre organises various educational activities for school students, teachers and children belonging to governmental and non-government organisations under its Extension and Community Feedback Programme. During April to October 2002, 15,388 children from various formal and non-formal schools have been trained.

▪ *Collection of Resources*

The CCRT collects materials on the arts and crafts of the country in the form of audio recordings, slides, photographs, films and written texts in order to enrich the content of the Cultural Kit and provide teacher trainees and other research students with material on the arts of India.

During April to October 2002, the following forms have been documented on Video:

1. Kathak Dance
2. Kalaripayattu - Martial Art of Kerala
3. Mohiniattam - Classical Dance

▪ *Cultural Kit*

In order to fully realise the objectives of the training given to teachers attending the Orientation Course, a Cultural kit consisting of audio-visual materials and publications of the CCRT is provided to the institution from where the teacher has been trained. The institutions, which are provided with a Cultural Kit by the CCRT, are duly instructed to send regular half-yearly reports on the use of the material of the Kit in classroom teaching in their schools and in other institutions and in the community. The



Kit, at present, comprises of written texts and slide catalogues on the arts in India, two slide albums containing 520 slides on the plastic arts and 348 slides on the performing arts, one cassette album comprising eight recorded cassettes of nine hours duration on the performing arts, publications such as Cultural Educational packages, handbooks, posters, etc. and one cassette tape recorder and one 35mm slide projector to institutions that do not possess these equipments.

▪ Publications

The CCRT aims to disseminate information and create an understanding of Indian culture amongst teachers and students. Publications for schools and members of the community are prepared such as workbooks, handbooks, monographs on the arts and education, charts, posters, folios, packages, etc. on topics related to various aspects of Indian culture and ecology and the natural environment.

During April to October 2002, the Cultural Packages on 'Expression in lines', 'Architecture of Delhi', 'Purulia Chhau', 'Forts and Palaces of Rajasthan' and 'National Symbols' were reprinted.

12.07 Cultural Talent Search Scholarship Scheme

The CCRT has been implementing the Cultural Talent Search Scholarship Scheme since 1982. The Scheme aims at providing facilities to study the performing and other arts to outstanding young children in the 10-14 age group. Students

either studying in recognised schools or belonging to families practicing traditional, performing and other arts are chosen for the award of scholarships in various artistic fields. Special emphasis is laid on rare art forms. 300 students were selected and offered scholarships in various art forms during April to October, 2002.

12.08 CCRT Teachers' Award

The Centre has also instituted CCRT Teachers award, which is given every year to selected teachers in recognition of the outstanding work done by them in the field of education and culture. In August 2002, 20 teachers were presented CCRT Teachers' Award by Minister of Tourism and Culture Shri Jagmohan and State Minister of Tourism and Culture Shri Vinod Khanna at a ceremony organised at National Museum, New Delhi.

KALAKSHETRA FOUNDATION

12.09 Kalakshetra, a cultural institution of international repute, was started by Smt. Rukmini Devi Arundale in 1936 as a cultural academy for the preservation of traditional values in Indian art, especially in the fields of dance and music. The avowed objective of this institution is to bring about the integration of all art forms and regional variants thereof, and to consequently establish standards of true art.

12.10 The strength of students in Rukmini Devi College of Fine Arts for the academic year 2002-2003 is as under:

Category	Dance			Music			Painting		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Full Time	12	109	121	13	40	53	5	3	8
Part Time	1	83	84	29	31	60	12	11	23
Total	13	192	205	42	71	113	17	14	31

Grand Total = 349 students



Against a target of 24 students to be admitted in the first year of the Bharatanatyam Diploma Course, we have admitted 30 students in view of the demand.

12.11 The major programmes organised by the Kalakshetra Foundation during the year are as follows:

Citibank N.A's Festival of Dance 'Remembering Rukmini Devi' was conducted for four days from 31 August 2002 to 3 September 2002. Artists of Rabindra Bharati University of Kolkata presented 'Chhau Dance and Smt. Rama Vaidyanathan of New Delhi gave a Bharatanatyam recital. Kalakshetra presented two Dance-Dramas viz. Rukmini Kalyanam and Siva Geeti Mala during the festival.

12.12 Schools

▪ BESANT ARUNDALE SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL

The academic year in June 2002 commenced with hectic activities. There are about 517 students on its roll with 229 boys and 288 girls. About 60 students reside in the B.C.C. Hostel. More than 100 students attend Part Time classes at Rukmini Devi College of Fine Arts for training in Dance, Music and Painting. All the students who had applied for admission to various classes have been admitted. There are 27 teaching staff and 14 non-teaching staff.

▪ BESANT THEOSOPHICAL HIGH SCHOOL:

The School continues to make good progress. The total strength of the School is 878. Girls 415 and Boys 463.

12.13 Performances:

- Besides the Citibank Dance Festival, Kalakshetra presented 'Siri Purandara' Dance-Drama at Sri Ganapati Sachidananda Ashram, Mysore on 15 June 2002 and 'Kannappar Kuravanji'



A Scene from "Siva Geeti Mala" Dance-Drama.

Dance-Drama for Kumararaja Muthiah Muthamizh Mandram, Chennai at Chettinad Vidyashram Auditorium, Chennai on 22 September 2002.

- Monthly Cultural programmes and lecture-demonstrations were also conducted for the benefit of students from July 2002 onwards. .
- This year Navarathri Festival programmes were celebrated at Open Air Auditorium from 7.10.2002 to 14.10.2002 with Music and Dance recitals.
- A workshop on Manipuri Folk Dances was conducted on Campus from 5 August 2002 to 20 August 2002. Three Professors of Jawaharlal Nehru Manipur Dance Academy, Imphal were specially invited to teach Manipuri Folk Dances, in which 30 students and staff members benefitted. The workshop was very useful to our students.
- The Annual Art Festival was held December 2002/January 2003 as usual followed by the annual convocation of the Rukmini Devi College of Fine Arts. The Festival was inaugurated by His Excellency Sri P.S. Ramamohan Rao, Governor of Tamil Nadu.



Peacock - Glass inlays work at Bagore ki Haveli.

12.14 *Craft Education and Research Centre:*

■ WEAVING DEPARTMENT

This department has shown a steady growth and improved production during the period under report. Following the publication of the book on the Kalakshetra Sari and exhibition organised

in collaboration with Tamilnadu Handloom, there has been a great demand for saris produced in the Centre. Two more silk looms were brought into production this year and improvements were carried out on one jacquard loom to make it possible for KORVAI type of special weaving. One of our weavers has been trained in the use of this attachment. In view of the approaching Birth Centenary Celebrations of

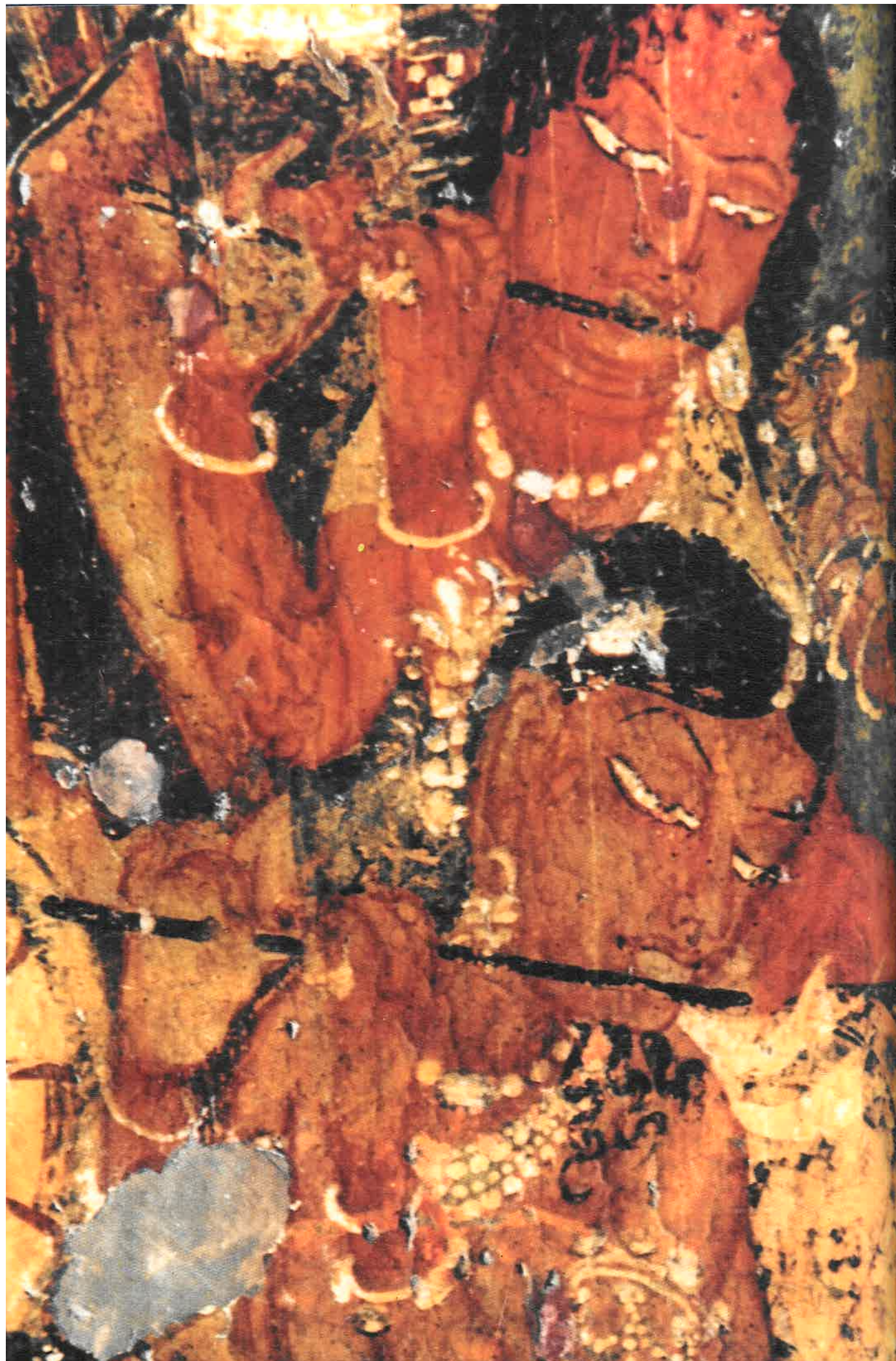


founder, Smt. Rukmini Devi Arundale, special saris, copies of own personal collection are now being woven for an exhibition in Delhi.

Materials worth Rs.4, 31,028/- have been sold during the period under report. 713 duppattas were woven exclusively for FAB INDIA for their Units in Delhi, Mumbai and other places. 53 silk saris, 144 Cotton saris and 9 silk and cotton mixed saris were produced. A royalty of Rs.2, 595/- was received from Tamilnadu Handlooms for saris produced by them based on our designs.

▪ KALAMKARI UNIT:

Production was maintained at optimum level during this period in spite of unprecedented rains. To infuse new life into our products a design student from National Institute of Design was employed for two months. She has provided us with 200 new design layouts for saris, bedspreads, table linen, churidar sets etc. Job orders of Rs.61, 079/- were executed during the period under report and sales were to the tune of Rs.1, 52,223/-.





MEMORIALS

GANDHI SMRITI AND DARSHAN SAMITI

13.01 Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti was formed in September 1984 by the merger of Gandhi Darshan at Rajghat and Gandhi Smriti, 5, Tees January Marg, as an autonomous body that is fully funded by the Department of Culture, Government of India. The Prime Minister of India is its Chairperson and it has a nominated body of senior Gandhians and representatives of various government departments to guide it in its activities. The basic aim and objective of the Samiti is to propagate the life, mission and thought of Mahatma Gandhi through various socio-educational and cultural programmes campuses:

13.02 *Gandhi Smriti*

Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti has two Gandhi Smriti, housed in the old Birla House on 5, Tees January Marg, New Delhi, is the sacred place where Mahatma Gandhi's epic life ended on 30 January 1948. Mahatma Gandhi had lived in this house from 9 September 1947 to 30 January 1948. Thus, the hallowed house treasures many memories of the last 144 days of his life. The old Birla House was acquired by the Government of India in 1971. It was converted into a National Memorial of the Father of the Nation and was opened to the public on 15 August 1973.

13.03 *International Centre of Gandhian Studies and Research*

The second campus is situated adjacent to the Gandhi Samadhi at Rajghat, on a 36-acre land, where previously Gandhi Darshan Exhibition, which had come up in 1969, the birth centenary year of Mahatma Gandhi, had been housed.



Shri Seshadri Chari, Shri Sachin Pilot, Shri Shanthum Seth and Maulana Wahiduddin Khan during a Youth Conclave at Gandhi Smriti

During the 125th Birth Anniversary of Gandhiji in 1994, this campus was converted into an International Centre of Gandhian Studies and Research. The Centre is an attempt to offer research and guidance facilities to scholars from India and abroad. The Centre offers research and guidance facilities to scholars from India and abroad, for the academic study of Gandhi and allied subjects at one place. The Centre also provides a comprehensive exhibition on Gandhi, conference halls, camping facilities for major national and international meets, a library, a children's corner, a photo unit and a publication division. The Gandhi Darshan complex has been hailed as a blend of the Tagorean vision of beauty and a Gandhian focus on Constructive Work. It has the privilege to preserve for posterity some of the finest artistic expressions in the form of murals and paintings on Gandhian themes.

Programmes

13.04 *Champaran revisited*

From 10 - 14 April 2002, a high-powered committee from GSDS undertook an extensive



Shri Jagmohan, Minister of Tourism & Culture, inaugurating "Sanmati-the Gandhi Darshan Literature Centre" on 1st October 2002. Prof. K.D. Gangrade, Vice Chairman GSDS and Dr. Bhishma Narain Singh are also seen.

visit to places connected with Mahatma Gandhi in the historic village of Champaran. The agenda before the Committee was to prepare an exhaustive list of places and projects associated with Mahatma Gandhi, to study the present state of some of the institutions built by the Mahatma and to have a dialogue with the local people with the view of involving them in their restoration and management.

The Champaran struggle occupies an important chapter in the annals of India's non-violent war of independence. In view of the recent announcement made by the Ministry of Tourism and Culture to develop 'Gandhi Trail' on the lines of Buddhist circuit, as proposed by the Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti, it becomes imperative to prepare a detailed Blue Print of important places connected with Mahatma Gandhi, in different parts of India, their present status, the nature and extent of restoration/conservation work required.

As a follow-up to this meeting, a Gram Sabha was organised in Champaran on 21 October 2002. Gandhi Smriti aims to reconstruct Gandhiji's Buniyadi Vidyalaya in Vrindaban, Bettiah and Champaran. The villagers were unanimous in underscoring the need to reconstruct the school at the earliest and starting it for the benefit of the children of the village. The Gram Sabha also felt the need for initiating programmes for development of the village.

There was a proposal to organise a workshop to strengthen Gram Sabha in Champaran. Besides the Gram Sabha felt the need of regular interfaces to devise a curriculum for the Buniyadi Vidyalaya. It was also felt that Vrindaban Ashram could be developed into a tourist spot as part of the Gandhi trail and a comprehensive rural tourism project of Champaran.

13.05 2nd Quit India Movement- National Mission to commemorate 60th anniversary of Quit India Movement

More than 500 youths were administered the pledge at the Gandhi Smriti on 9 August 2002 for 'Rebuilding a new and strong India' as part of the 60th anniversary of the Quit India Movement. Besides the youth took out a 'candle light rally' from the Martyr's Column at Gandhi Smriti. The 2nd Quit India Movement, which has been initiated as a national mission, aims to mobilise the youth to eradicate social evils through voluntary action. The 'National Mission for Social Regeneration through Voluntary Action — the Second Quit India Movement' calls for social evils to quit India. The Mission was simultaneously launched in several parts of the country. The aim of the 2nd Quit India movement is to mobilise a large number of youth to take to voluntary action to fight against social evils which are ruining the country like plague.

During the year, Gandhi Smriti would evolve into a 'Volunteer Action Hub' that would act as a catalyst for volunteer promotion for social regeneration in the country. Schools, colleges, institutions, peoples groups and voluntary organisations would be involved and local 'Community Mobilisation Hubs'—'Gandhi-Kasturba Volunteer Centre' would be initiated to facilitate continuous volunteer action on these social ills.

Meanwhile more than 500 National Service Scheme Co-ordinators assembled at the August Kranti Maidan, Maharashtra to take pledge for rebuilding India. They are fanning out to different parts of Maharashtra to carry forward



the National Mission. In Baidyanath Dam, Jharkhand about 20,000 children lined up to propagate the message of the 'Second Quit India Movement'. The Mission was also launched in several states of the North-East. Gandhi Smriti would be giving a major thrust to the Mission in the North-East.

On October 1, 2002, the Lt. Governor of Delhi, Mr. Vijay Kapoor inaugurated the website of 2nd Quit India Movement, www.gandhivolunteers.org.

13.06 *Goonj- the Youth Conclave*

As a follow-up of the 2nd Quit India Movement launched on 9 August 2002 to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the Quit India, Gandhi Smriti organised a 2-day youth conclave, Goonj. This was part of the Gandhi Jayanti celebrations. Panel discussions were organised on issues of social concerns. Following the panel discussions, possible youth action on each of the issues was worked out.

More than 120 students from Delhi University, Jamia Millia Islamia, Jawaharlal Nehru University, Indraprastha University, Shimla, etc participated in Goonj.

13.07 *Children's Programme*

An intensive interactive session to take a fresh look at the shortcomings in literature for children was organised on 28 April 2002 in partnership with the United Nations Volunteers. Writers, journalists and children, particularly from slums took part in the interactive session.

The interface provided a platform for the participants to share their experiences and aspirations for children's welfare through literature. The children too contributed significantly in the meeting by focusing on their interests. Publishing houses, including Children's Book Trust, were requested to bring out reading material on great personalities of India and the world in the form of 'comics' like Nandan and Amar Chitra Katha and that they should be easily made available to



Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, President of India, talking to school children who presented patriotic songs at Gandhi Smriti on 2nd October 2002.

the deprived children of the society. They felt the need for more quiz and puzzle books, which would increase their general knowledge and enhance their mental ability to react quickly and conveyed their keenness to participate in Creative Writing competitions. Towards the end of the meeting, the children presented a very thought-provoking play through puppetry.

13.08 *Gandhi Summer Schools*

Gandhi Summer Schools, which the Samiti launched six years ago, is an important milestone in its activities for children. These Summer Workshops offer everything from theatre, pottery, dance, glass painting to creative writing and even one on maths for those with number phobia.

These schools are held during the summers in Delhi as also in different parts of India with the co-operation of like-minded individuals and institutions. The GSDS in addition to developing the creative potential of the children also supplements and compliments the school education system by adopting indirect methodology through its programmes. This year the Gandhi Summer Schools commenced from 13 May 2002. The camps were of 5 days' duration each and had the participation of 40 children in each camp. In Delhi, more than 250 children from five schools participated in this year's summer camp.

This year the theme of the Schools was 'Creative



Lt. Gen. S.K. Sinha, Governor of Assam, speaking at the meeting organised by GSDS in Guwahati launching the special programmes for North-East.

World of Non-violence.' Distinguished resource persons were invited to train and interact with the students during the camps.

A special get together of the 250 children who had participated in the summer camps was held at Gandhi Darshan, Rajghat on 29 June 2002.

As part of the valedictory function, the children presented a cultural programme. The themes ranged from National Freedom Movement to present day environmental degradation, totally in tune with the aim of Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti to be at the forefront of ecological commitment.

13.09 Seminars

A seminar-cum-workshop titled 'Bringing Gandhi Alive' was organised under the joint auspices of Springdales School, Delhi Chapter of the Sarvodaya International Trust for senior students and representative teachers on April 29-30 at Friendship Hall, Springdales School. Dr. Savita Singh, Director of the Samiti, guided the discussion.

The seminar was divided into four workshops:

- Communal Harmony – learning to live together
- Gandhi's vision of sustainable development

- The pursuit of non-violence and truth
- Upholding the honour and dignity of women.

13.10 Programmes for Children

- A nation-wide campaign to popularise Mahatma Gandhi's autobiography *The Story of My Experiments with Truth* was launched successfully for the children and youth in the year 2000. As a follow up, Quiz competition based on the life and work of Mahatma Gandhi is being organised for children at four levels – school/zonal/district/state. The first round of the competition was held in 110 schools during the month of August.
- The District level competition was held at Gandhi Darshan on October 4. 76 teams from 11 educational districts of Delhi participated. The Delhi State-level final was held on 23 November 2002.
- On September 30, nearly 500 children from 20 schools of Delhi took part in a symbolic 'Shramdan' (clean-up) organised at Gandhi Smriti where Gandhi fell to the assassin's bullet, as part of the launch of the 2002 'Clean up the World' campaign. The function was jointly organised by Gandhi Smriti and Australian High Commission which has in the past few years been directly involved in co-ordinating this campaign with the schools of Delhi. The theme of this year's campaign was 'Your Community: Our Earth.'
- Child Watch India (CWI), an NGO working for the slum and street children in Yamuna Basti, one of the biggest slums in Delhi, in collaboration with Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti and Delhi State AIDS Control Society, organised a half day



advocacy workshop for the principles of thirty Secondary and Senior Secondary Schools of the North Zone on HIV/AIDS awareness on 20th September at Gandhi Darshan, Rajghat.

13.11 Programmes in Tihar Jail

One of the major initiatives taken up this year is a three-tier 'Gandhi Quiz' competition based on the book titled "A Gandhi Quiz: 1001" Questions published by the Samiti at Tihar Jail.

The first round of the Gandhi Quiz in Tihar Jail was conducted in June 2002 in each of the six jails in Tihar. Three teams each, comprising two participants, were qualified to meet in the second round held on 8 July. Six teams have qualified for the third and final round was organised on 20 August 2002.

Apart from the attractive prizes offered by the Samiti, the winners also received a special Rolling Trophy instituted by Shri R Venkataraman, former President of India.

Besides, the Samiti organised creative painting competition based on any event/thought from the books on Gandhi donated to the Library of Tihar Jail. About 80 paintings were made by the inmates of Tihar Ashram. These paintings are on display at 'Sumna-the Gandhi Smriti Art Gallery'. At a later stage, the inmates would be encouraged to compose poems, deriving inspiration from these books.

13.12 Academic Programmes

A joint meeting of the Samiti and IGNOU was held at Gandhi Darshan, Rajghat on 9 September 2002 to explore the possibilities of implementing joint academic programmes under the aegis of the International Centre of Gandhian Studies and Research (ICGSR).

The meeting focused on the following major points:



Shri Jagmohan, Minister of Tourism & Culture and Dr. Bishma Narain Singh at "Saksham-the Tihar Ashram Counter" at Gandhi Smriti on 1st October 2002

1. Identification and implementation of common interest programmes by both the institutions.
2. Organising joint programmes on literacy awareness, crash courses on Gandhi.
3. Opening an IGNOU Centre within the premises of Gandhi Darshan, Rajghat. It would be a co-operative venture jointly run by the two organisations.
4. Sharing and utilising infrastructural facilities available at both the institutions.
5. Under the educational programmes beginning to be made with: (i) short-term (2-3 months) Certificate course for common people, (ii) Certificate course (6 months) for educated/selected target groups, (iii) Diploma (graduate-1 year), (iv) M.A. (2 years degree course), and (v) Ph.D.
6. Tie-up with international universities and institutions for agreed programmes.
7. Organising workshops, seminars, lectures, international conferences.

It has been decided at a follow-up meeting with IGNOU to launch a month-long refresher course on 'Gandhi and contemporary world' from 1 January 2003. The course would be targeted at journalists and teachers.



Dr. Bhisma Narain Singh addressing the inmates of Tihar Central Jail on the occasion of Gandhi Quiz organised by GSDS.

13.13 Commemorative Programmes

- To commemorate the 133rd birth anniversary of Gandhiji, the President, the Prime Minister, a host of other dignitaries, foreign diplomats, a large number of schoolchildren and many others took part in the Sarva Dharma Prayer meeting held at Gandhi Smriti on October 2.
- On 8 August, Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti in association with Servants of People's Society organised a commemorative prayer at the residence of the Vice-President of India, in memory of Late Shri Krishan Kant. Closely associated with the Samiti, he had taken immense interest in its activities and programmes.

13.14 Gram Swaraj

To promote Gandhiji's dreams of Gram Swaraj, a team from Gandhi Smriti visited village Devipura, Jaipur district, Rajasthan for interaction with villagers and Panchayat leaders on 7 October 2002. Gandhi Smriti has planned to work in the village and try to evolve it as a model village of Gandhiji's dreams. The villagers were forthcoming to the idea of working closely with Gandhi Smriti and develop it as per the dreams of Mahatma Gandhi.

Gandhi Smriti took a team of experts in its second visit to Devipura on 30 October 2002,

as a follow-up to the first visit. Ways and means to start the development process in Devipura was discussed. Gandhi Smriti has decided to train the youth of Devipura on various skills.

13.15 Programmes for Women

A national conference on 'Empowerment of Women: Miles to go' was organised by Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti and India Foundation at Bangalore on 10 June 2002. At the conference, it was observed that women's participation in the decision-making process has immense potential to cleanse the political process of criminalisation and corruption and ensure peace. Dr Savita Singh, Director of the Samiti, guided the conference.

13.16 Conferences

Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti organised a round table conference, on 4 May 2002 in partnership with the Indian Institute of Public Administration to discuss as to how social harmony can be brought about in a Gandhian way in our society confronted with socio-ethnic violence.

13.17 Training

- Training courses in collaboration with Navjyoti for their staff members and community leaders are being organised at Gandhi Darshan from time to time during April-October.
- From 24-27 June 2002, about 100 teachers in the non-formal education scheme, teaching slum children at the Yamuna Pushta area were given an orientation on the life, work and message of Gandhiji. These teachers were divided in batches of 25 each and taken around Gandhi Smriti. They were also taken around the pavilions at Gandhi Darshan, Rajghat - Truth is God and My Life is My Message.
- The Samiti organised a training programme in collaboration with Delhi State AIDS Control Society for NGO



functionaries and peer-educators working in this field on 23 June 2002. Around 75 representatives of different NGOs participated in the programme.

13.18 Workshops

A three-day workshop on 'Creative Dramatics and Puppetry for Personality Development', a joint venture of Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti and Rangaprabhat Natak Gramam, Alumthara, Venjaramoodu, Thiruvananthapuram, was organised from 21-23 June 2002.

Fifty children selected from the various schools where Rangaprabhat has been working towards the personality development of the children, attended the programme. The workshop focused on creative dramatics, story telling, games, puppetry, drawing, oratory and confidence building.

13.19 Publications

- Rediscovering Gandhi (Twenty Volumes)

A series of 20 volumes titled 'Rediscovering Gandhi' has been planned to bring forth a critical evaluation of Gandhi's theories and practices in the light of the latest thinking and contemporary realities. The details of the series have been worked out as follows:

Series A

- Hind Swaraj: Gandhi's Challenge to Modern Civilisation - R.P.Misra
- Truth is God: Gandhi's Search for Religion of Religions - K. D. Gangrade.
- Law of Love: Gandhi's Nonviolence in Theory and Practice - Suman Khanna Aggarwal.
- Satyagraha: Gandhian Approach to Conflict Resolution - Jai Narain Sharma and M.L.Sharma.

- Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam: Gandhi's Concept of World without Borders - M.M.Shankhadhar.

Series B

- Sarvodaya: Gandhian Theory of Development without Destruction- T.K.N. Unnithan
- Economics where People Matter: Gandhian Model of Moral Economy- M.Venkatesh
- Swadeshi: Gandhian Concept of Self-reliance and Self-esteem- Mahendra Kumar
- Man and Machine: Gandhian Search for Spiritualised Science and Humanised Technology- Vinnie Jauhari
- Nature and Man: Gandhian Concept of Deep Ecology- R.P.Misra

Series C

- Basic Education: Gandhian Theory of Learning to Be- N.Radhakrishnan
- Beauty in Simplicity: Gandhi's Impact on India's Cultural Renaissance- Jitendra Prasad Singh
- On the Footsteps of Gandhi: Gandhian Experiments in India- Anil Dutt Mishra and Govind Prasad.
- Enigmatic Gandhi: The Unresolved Riddles of Gandhian Praxis-(to be finalised)
- Gandhi across the Seven Seas: Life and Works of those who Treaded the Gandhian Path Outside India- Mewa Ramgobin

The General Editors of this series are Prof. R.P.Misra, Prof. K.D.Gangrade and Prof. N.Radhakrishnan.



13.20 *Action India*

The Delhi NGOs Network held a consultation with the chief officials of the Education Department of the Government of Delhi on 24 July 2002 at Gandhi Darshan, Rajghat to discuss the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and the role of NGOs.

13.21 *Gandhi Shilpa Gram*

The Samiti proposes to set up Gandhi Shilpa Gram under the programme 'Taking Gandhi to Schools' in association with Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC). A meeting to discuss the modalities was held on 8 August 2002 at Gandhi Darshan, Rajghat.

The title of the project would be finalised by the Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti in consultation with other experts. The members agreed that the project should be expedited so that it is all geared up to organise exhibitions of products manufactured by village industries, latest by December 2002.

13.22 *Peace Expedition*

Shri D C Mishra, a resident of Delhi, has been striving to spread the message of peace in his own way by undertaking countrywide tour on his Motor Cycle.

To spread the message of World Peace, Shri Mishra undertook one of the most adventurous expeditions on his Motor Cycle, accompanied by his wife, to the highest pass of the world – Khardungla – situated at an altitude of 18,383 ft. in the north-west of the Himalayas. His ambition is to lodge a symbol of world peace at this altitude. The total journey would be approximately 3,500 kms, which Shri Mishra proposes to cover in 16 days. This expedition was flagged off by the Vice-Chairman of the Samiti, Prof. K.D. Gangrade, at Gandhi Darshan, Rajghat, on 13 August 2002.

13.23 *Book Fairs & Essay contests*

- GSDS took part in the nine-day long

Delhi Book Fair – 2002 organised by the India Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO) and Federation of Indian Publishers at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi that was organised from 24 August 2002. The purpose of the Fair is to display the capabilities of the Indian publishing industry and to inculcate in the Indian people, especially the youth, the habit of reading value-based books. The GSDS stall displayed literature on Gandhi, including Samiti's own publications.

- Under the initiative of taking Gandhi to village youth, the Samiti in association with Jain Inter College, Khekra, Baghpat, organised a Mobile Book Exhibition within the college premises on 13 August 2002. On display were books on Gandhian Philosophy, History, Political Science, Sociology, Philosophy, Nature Cure, Environmental Science and other subjects.
- As part of the World Food Day, Gandhi Smriti and FAO organised a school essay contest 'Water as a source of food security'. 22 schools participated in the contest. At the World Food Day celebration held on October 16, joint (Gandhi Smriti-FAO) certificates were distributed to the participating students.

13.24 *Library and Documentation*

In conformity with the objective of the Samiti to organise and preserve books, photographs, films, documents, leading to better understanding of Mahatma Gandhi's work and thought, a Library and Documentation Centre has been set up at the International Centre of Gandhian Studies and Research.

The library has a collection of nearly 10,000 books on Gandhiji's life and thought, art, culture, history, economics, politics, religion, archaeology, including reference books namely World Atlas, Encyclopaedias and



Dictionaries. There is a special section for children. It also subscribes to about 50 journals and magazines on a regular basis and caters to the needs of scholars, research fellows and students.

At the Documentation Centre, press-clipping files are being maintained on different topics such as Gandhi, Women, Children, Youth, Crime against Women, Environment, Indo-Pak relations, Communalism, International affairs. Special dossiers were prepared on violence in Jehanabad and Shahjahanpur. An oral history project has been undertaken by the Documentation Centre where the experiences of contemporaries of Gandhi, freedom fighters and eminent social workers are recorded and transcribed for the use of scholars.

13.25 *Construction of Hostel for the scholars-in-residence at Gandhi Darshan Complex:*

On 2 October 2000, the Prime Minister of India, Mr Atal Behari Vajpayee laid the foundation stone of the Ashram type Hostel-cum-study centre. The CPWD has been awarded the work, which has since been commenced and is progressing satisfactorily. The work is expected to be completed by mid-2003.

NEHRU MEMORIAL MUSEUM AND LIBRARY

13.26 The Nehru Memorial Museum and Library maintains: (i) a personalia museum on the life and times of Jawaharlal Nehru against the backdrop of different phases of the Indian struggle for freedom; (ii) a Library of books, periodicals, newspapers and photographs with a special emphasis on the history of modern India and allied subject; (iii) a Manuscripts Division which is a repository of unpublished records of institutions and private papers of eminent Indians providing primary source for historical research; (iv) a Reprography Division for microfilming old documents, records and newspapers; (v) an Oral History Division for

supplementing written records with the recollections of eminent personalities who had participated in the freedom struggle or contributed to the development of the nation; (vi) a Research and Publications Division for publishing basic research documents, seminar proceedings and other outputs of institutional research projects. Besides, the Division is also engaged in monitoring the work of the Centre for Contemporary Studies including our Research Fellows.

13.27 The Museum, which represents the life and times of Jawaharlal Nehru and history of our freedom struggle, continued to be one of the popular museums in the capital. During the period under review, the total number of visitors was 7,38,364. This comes to an average of 4,124 visitors per day. On Sundays and other holidays the average attendance was 5,052.

13.28 An exhibition titled 'India in the Atomic Age' was inaugurated on 13 August 2002 by the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, Shri Anil Kakodkar in the Exhibition Hall of the Museum. The exhibition was a joint effort of the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library and the Public Awareness Division, Department of Atomic Energy, Government of India. A separate room has been provided for another temporary exhibition on 'Nuclear Power—Source of Clean Power' on the ground floor of the Museum. Under the reorganisation work of the Museum around 75 photographs of different leaders who attended the historic midnight session of the Constituent Assembly on 14-15 August 1947 were made by Reprography Unit. The showcases displaying the dresses of Jawaharlal Nehru and study corridor were fumigated. The entire collection of books in Nehru and Indira bedrooms, green room, and study room were cleaned.

13.29 During the period under report, all the objects stored in the Annexe building store were shifted to a newly made store in the Museum. Besides, a public lounge, a permanent ramp for disabled visitors and new stone staircases for entering into the rooms of the



staff have been constructed. It was for the first time that a Museum personnel was deputed outside the organisation to mount an exhibition based on the writing and correspondence of eminent Hindi litterateurs, whose papers are available in our archives. The exhibition was arranged in connection with the 54th session of Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Prayag, held at Indore. Books, photographs, brochures, cassettes, mementoes and other literatures relating to Jawaharlal Nehru and other freedom fighters were sold at the sales counter of the Museum.

During the remaining period of the current financial year, the Museum under the reorganisation work will set up a new gift gallery for display of additional gifts and change rubberised floor tiles in the Museum building whenever required. Besides, the work of remounting of the 'Simon Commission' and 'Moderates and Extremists' exhibitions will continue.

13.30 *Library and Manuscripts section*

- The Library, which emphasises on modern Indian History and social sciences, continued to augment its holdings during the period under report. The Library added 3,414 books including 559 bound volumes of journals, and 8 maps and 10 CD-ROMS. It also continued to enrich its resources in microform by adding 358 microfilm rolls of newspapers and private papers during this period.
- Three journals: Contemporary Central Asia (New Delhi), Contemporary India (New Delhi), and NMML Newsletter have been added to our holdings. Hence, the total number of journals being received in the Library stands at 543. In addition, 17 back volumes of the journals have been acquired to fill up the gaps in the existing holdings.
- The Photo-Library/Section was further enriched with the addition of 787 photographs under the general series. As many as 2,488 photographs received from the Indira Gandhi Memorial Trust, New Delhi were accessioned. Besides, 13 albums on various subjects have been prepared. In addition, 27 postage stamps along with First-Day Covers and brochures were received from the Department of Posts, Ministry of Communication, Government of India, New Delhi.
- During the period under report, 3,564 books and 298 microfilm rolls were classified and catalogued. The Library has also started a new documentation service with the publication of the Book Review Index (Q) in print form. During this period, two issues Vol.2 No. 1 for the period January to March 2002 and Vol.2 No. 2 for the period April to June 2002 have been brought out.
- The Library continued to be popular among the academic community owing to its rich resources in the field of social sciences and efficient services. As many as 13,203 research scholars visited the Library with an average of 74 scholars per day. In all, 540 scholars were registered during this period.
- The Manuscripts Division acquires the private papers of distinguished individuals and records of political and other organisations. Some of the papers acquired during this period are: Coimbatore Mill Workers Union (1952-63), Madhya Bharat Hindi Sahitya Samiti, Indore (1915-55 and 1993-2002), Gobind Ballabh Pant (1926-60), Zail Singh (1985-87), Madhavrao Scindia (1992-2001), Romesh Chandra (1938-2000), Jag Parvesh Chandra (1949-53 and 1972-2001), Shankar Dayal Sharma (1984-96), T.N.Kaul (1951-90), Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit (1909-91) and P. K. Tandon (1951-2001), etc.



- Listing of the papers also made headway during this year. The collections whose lists were completed are: P.N. Haksar (I and II Insts.), Akshaya Kumar Jain, G. L. Mehta, K. A. Damodara Menon and Leela Damodara Menon. In addition, check lists of the papers of C.Rajagopalachari (V to XI Lists.), Dr. Henry Austin, Socialist Party of India, H. C. Henda and Badri Vishal Pitti and are at various stages of sorting and listing. We hope to finish these collections by the end of the financial year.

- Besides, 91 scholars recommended by various Universities/Institutions in India and abroad, working on various subjects of modern Indian History, consulted 2,559 files in the Reading-Room of the Manuscripts Section from 1 April to 31 October 2002.

- The Manuscripts Section for the first time took part in an exhibition outside the organisation. We displayed the copies of selected documents/letters of prominent Hindi literatures, whose papers we possess, at Indore in connection with the 54th session of Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Prayag, held from 15 to 22 August 2002.

- During the period from 1 November 2002 to 31 March 2003 the new collections likely to be acquired are those of Paral Library, G. K. Moopnar, A. K. Pillai, S. L. Shakhder, V. N. Gadgil and further instalments of Shankar Dayal Sharma, V.R. Krishna Iyer, Ashoka Gupta and Jag Parvesh Chandra, etc.

13.31 *Oral History Division*

- The Oral History Division generates documentation relating to the social and political development of modern India with special reference to our freedom struggle through interviews with distinguished individuals who have

played a prominent role in public affairs. During the period from 1 April - 11 November 2002, ten new persons were interviewed at New Delhi and Kolkata for the Oral History project. Some of the new interviewees are: Phulrenu Guha, Siddhartha Shankar Ray, Manohar Lal Kampani, K.R. Malkani, Rajeshwara Rao and M.S. Rajalingam. The number of sessions recorded during this period is fifty-eight. This brings the total number of persons and sessions recorded until 11 November 2002 to 1,269 and 4,854 respectively.

- The ongoing programme of recording interviews and finalisation of transcripts of interviews will continue up to 31 March 2003. Besides, the Division is also trying to get in touch with the people who belong to North-East region including Sikkim for Oral History project.

13.32 *Reprography & Preservation Units*

- The Reprography Division is engaged in augmenting old and current newspapers periodicals and private papers on microform and extending various reprographic services to the scholars. In all the Division prepared approximately 1,09,662 frames of 35 mm negative microfilm rolls of newspapers and journals.

- It also prepared 294 microfiche from the journal Public Opinion Trends Analysis and News Service for archival record. The production of positive microfilms was 15,190 metres for supply to our Library and other institutions in India and abroad. During this period, the Division prepared 1,428 photographs, 300 copy-negatives, 4,539 microform copies and approximately 1,41,086 xerox copies.

- In the remaining period, the Division will remain engaged in preparing



negatives of newspapers, journals and private papers. The preparation of positive microfilm copies for reference of the scholars will continue. The reprographic facilities will continue to be extended to the scholars and institutions.

- The Preservation Unit continued to render useful services in respect of repair and rehabilitation of old documents through various scientific techniques. During the period 1,057 sheets were given lamination treatment, 11,125 documents were given full pasting, 25,355 sheets were provided with guards and finally made into 525 volumes with full cloth binding for record in the Manuscripts Division. In addition to this 3,015 sheets were deacidified, 1,318 sheets were washed and patches removed before giving final treatment to ensure their longevity. The Unit also provided minor repair to 71 documents to strengthen their life.
- Fumigation of records were carried out systematically. The number of books and files fumigated were 4,293. The Unit repaired and bound 578 volumes of newspapers and books. In addition to this, the Unit checked and collected 41,502 sheets of transcripts, occasional papers and research papers and finally bound/stapled them into 238 volumes for supply to different sections of our institution. The Unit also laminated and mounted 175 photographs for the Museum and pasted 75 photographs into the albums for record and reference in the Photo-Section of the Library. Besides, 4,595 sheets were gathered and stitched. The Unit was also engaged in work such as parcel stitching, paper trimming, embossing on books, etc. All these activities will continue in remaining part of the year.

13.33 *Seminars*

- Prof. M.G.S. Narayanan, Chairman, Indian Council of Historical Research, delivered this year's Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Lecture on the theme 'The State of the Nation- The Study of Indian History' on 1 August 2002.
- A three-day seminar was organised on 'Bharatiya Bhashayen Aur Hindi: Antarsambandhon Ki Vyakhya' on 25-27 September 2002.
- Under the joint auspices of the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library and Oxford University Press, India a function to felicitate Shri B.R. Nanda, the Founder-Director of our institution, on his 85th birthday was held on 11 October 2002. A silver plaque and a shawl were presented to Shri B.R. Nanda by Shri. T.N. Chaturvedi on behalf of the staff of the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library. Shri. T.N. Chaturvedi, Shri Manzar Khan, Prof. T.N. Madan and Prof. D.N. Panigrahi spoke about their association with Shri Nanda and his commendable work as a historian. In the end Shri B.R. Nanda spoke about his experiences as the first Director of the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library and also recounted many anecdotes of his chequered career.

13.34 *Publications*

- The inaugural issue of Contemporary India - The Journal of Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, January-March 2002.
- The second issue of Contemporary India, April-June 2002.
- NMML NEWSLETTER, Volume, 2, No. 1, January-March 2002 and Volume 2, No.2, April-June 2002.
- The Afghanistan Crisis: Problems and Perspectives.



- Acharya Narendra Deva Vanmay-Volume 1, 1918-40.
- Vaishvikarna Ke Pariprekshya mein Hindi.
- NMML Manuscripts: An Introduction
- North-East India: A Bibliography.

The Nehru Memorial Museum and Library is also working on the following publications:-

- Three issues of Contemporary India, July-September 2002, October-December 2002 and January-March 2003.
- Three issues of NMML NEWSLETTER, July-September 2002; October-December 2002 and January-March 2003.
- Abhilekh Parirakshan Kala: Sar-Sangraha Tatha Sambandhit Shabdavali (Hindi)
- Acharya Narendra Deva Vanmay-Volume 2, 1939-47 (Hindi)
- Monographs (Occasional papers).

MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD INSTITUTE OF ASIAN STUDIES

13.35 The Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies is a centre for research and learning with focus on (a) social, cultural, economic



and political/ administrative developments in Asia from the middle of the 19th century onwards with special emphasis on their links with India, and on (b) the life and works of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. Till date, the emphasis had been on specialising on modern and contemporary affairs in South Asia, Central Asia and West Asia, and carrying on area studies on the five Central Asian Republics of the former Soviet Union (i.e. Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan), Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan and Bangladesh. As per directives of the Department of Culture this Institute embarked upon its research programmes in the North-East region of India from the year 2000. The Institute now looks forward to widening its area of study into Southeast Asia and China.

13.36 *Research Activities*

- The following research projects have been completed :

Research activities	
Ms Anita Sengupta	Reorganisation of Identities in the wake of Social Conflicts and Population Movements in Central Asia
Ms Suchandana Chatterjee	The Tajik Civil War of 1990-92 and the Foundations of the State in Contemporary Tajikistan
Ms Arpita Basu Roy	The Afghan State : Problems of Governance, Civil Society and Peace Making
Mr Nalin Mohapatra	Changing Geopolitical and Socio-Economic Order in Central Asia



Ms Soma Ghosal	The Politics of Narcotics and the Arms Trade in the Northeast
Prof. Prashanto Kr. Chatterjee	Life and Times of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad (1940-1947)
Prof. Surendra Gopal	Indo-Central Asian Relations in the Soviet and Post-Soviet Era
Dr. A. K. Bhattacharya	Turkey's Struggle for Internal Political Stability
Shri Ike Sinha	Meghalaya - Strategically Important and Sensitive Area of the North East State
Shri Mihir Sinha Roy	Cross-Border Migration - A Case Study of West Bengal and Bangladesh
Dr. John B. Lourdusamy	Religion and Modern Science in Colonial Bengal, c.1870-1940 : An Asian Experience
Dr. K. S. Mathew	Merger of the French possessions into the Indian Union and the Indian National Leaders with special reference to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru (1946-1962)

- The following research projects are in progress:

Research projects in progress	
1) Ms Sanjana Joshi	Changing Japan : Challenges and Opportunities for India
2) Ms Priya Singh	Domestic Influences on Foreign Policy-making in Israel (1948-2000): Reflections on the Middle East Peace Process
3) Ms Arpita Basu Roy	Problems of Transition in Contemporary Afghanistan
4) Dr. Suchandana Chatterjee	Social Responses to Political and Economic Reforms in Central Asia in the post-Soviet period
5) Dr. Anita Sengupta	Central Asia and her Neighbourhood: Emerging Patterns of Relationship and Implications for India
6) Ms Soma Ghosal	Concept of Good Governance in the Hill Districts: Operation of Schedule-VI in Mizo Hills
7) Dr. Sanjay Bhardwaj	Energy Co-operation in Eastern South Asia Sub-Region (Bangladesh, Bhutan, India and Nepal)
8) Shri Nalin Kumar Mohapatra	Political Culture and Democratic Development in Central Asia



9) Dr. Sheel Kanta Asopa	Turkey in Central Asia
10) Dr. Manmath Narayan Singh	September 11 and the Global Campaign against Terrorism: The International Response
11) Dr. Sharad K. Soni	Mongolia - China Relations : 1921-2000
12) Ms Malika Basu	A Comparative Study of SEWA - A Microcredit Initiative Empowering the Poor in India, and the Grameen Bank in Bangladesh
13) Dr. S. K. Ray	Role of the Bengali Press in the Bengal Renaissance of the 19th Century and in the National Movement of the 20th Century
14) Dr. Swaran Singh	China and South Asia
15) Prof. R. Chakrabarti	India's External Relations in a Globalised World Economy
16) Dr. N. Debendra Singh	Survey and documentation of Meitei Manuscripts in Manipur
17) Dr. S. P. De	Illegal Migrations from Bangladesh to the North-Eastern States of India
18) Dr. Priyam Goswami	The Indigenous Industries of Assam : Retrospect and Prospect
19) Dr. B. G. Gill	Sinkiang on the Chessboard of Great Power Rivalry during 2nd half of 19th Century and early 20th Century
20) Shri D. R. Goyal	Biographical Study of Maulana Husain Ahmad Madni
21) Dr. Anshu Man Gupta	WTO Agreements and South Asia
22) Dr. Buddhadeb Ghosh	An Investigation into Cross-Border Migration of Minorities from Bangladesh into India in 2001-2002

13.37 *Research Programmes on the North-east Region of India*

The following research programmes have been completed :

Study and Documentation of Ruga dialect of West Garo Hills, Meghalaya	Prof. Caroline R. Marak
The Garo Tribal Religion	Shri Paulinus R. Marak
Students' Politics in Assam : A Study Of All Tai Ahom Students' Union	Shri Monuj Phukan



Trade between Assam and Bhutan (1865-1949) and Their Socio- Economic Impact on Assam	Mrs. Smriti Das
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Ethnicity and Cross-Border Movements : The Nepalis in Assam	Mrs Lopita Nath
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- The following research programmes are in progress :

The Manipuri Muslims : A Perspective on their Cultural Identity	Dr. Mangsidam Jitendra Singh ,
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Antiquities of the people of Manipur	Dr. Chongtham Budhi Singh
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Changing Status of Manipuri Women in the 20th Century	Dr. Laishram Kunjeswori Devi
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Evolution of the status of women in Meghalaya with reference to Garo Hills	Ms Nancy N. Sangma
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Impact of Bengali immigrants on Regionalisation of Politics in Assam	Shri Troilukya Gogoi
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Human Movement from Bangladesh to Garo Hills of Meghalaya : Causes and Impact	Shri Sengjrang N. Sangma
Ethnic Movements in Assam: A Case Study of the Ahom Movement	Shri Dibya Jyoti Konwar

Economic Hazards in Arunachal Pradesh : A Study of Delumbering Activity in Tirap District	Shri Ranjan Changmai
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Conflict and Conversion : Christianity among Lothas, 1872-1972	Shri Y. Vungthungo Kikon
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Traditional Religion and Impact of Christianity among Rengma Nagas : From pre-British time to 1971	Shri Kenilo Kath
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The Immigrants from Eastern Bengal to Assam (1905-45) : A Study of their impact on Society and Economy	Ms I. S. Mumtaza Khatun
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Land, Forest and Colonial State in the Naga Hills, 1881-1947	Ms Pushpanjoli Deori
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13.38 SEMINARS/FIELD VISITS/ LECTURES/WORKSHOPS

1. A one-day Seminar on 'Cross-Border Movement of People into Mizoram' was held at Aizwal on 25th April 2002, under the joint auspices of this Institute and the Mizo History Association.
2. A 2-day International Seminar was held on 13 - 14 May 2002, at the Tajik Academy of Sciences at Dushanbe, in which 20 research papers were resented by Indian and Tajik scholars. The Indian team consisting of six scholars took part in it and presented papers.
3. Prof. Devendra Kaushik, Chairman of the Executive Council of the Institute and Prof. Mahavir Singh, attended a series of Seminars and Symposium at China during 16 to 27 June 2002, organised by a host of academic Institutions at Beijing, Lanzhou, Kunming, Shanghai and Hong Kong in the Peoples' Republic of China.
4. A two day saminar at the theme "Internation terrorism and religious expenism: challanges Central and South Arie" was held on 3rd-4th Feb. 2003 at NMM&C New Delhi.
5. The Director attended the Hindi Salahkar Samiti meeting at Vigyan Bhavan Annexe in New Delhi on 10th July, 2002, presided over by Shri Jagmohan, Minister for Tourism and Culture, Government of India, on progressive use of Hindi as Raj Bhasha in government departments. The Minister also released a concise Hindi-Uzbek dictionary published by the Institute in collaboration with Tashkent State Institute of Oriental Studies, Uzbekistan.
6. A One-day seminar was organised at Tripura University, Agartala, on 19th

August 2002, on the theme 'Problems and Prospects of Governance in North-East India, with special reference to Tripura' under the auspices of this Institute in collaboration with Tripura University. His Excellency the Governor of Tripura and Chancellor, Tripura University, Lt. Gen. (Retd.) K. M. Seth inaugurated the Seminar, and the Vice-Chancellor of Tripura University, Prof. D. K. Basu, presided over. Minister for Education, Government of Tripura, Shri Anil Sarkar, also graced the occasion as a Guest of Honour.

Smt. Bhawnaben D. Chikhaha, the inaugrual ressian was proced by Hon'ble Minister of state for turrism & Culture and Parliamentary Affairs; Sh. Digvaijay Singh, Sh. Vinod Khanna, Ministers of state in the Ministry of expended Affairs. A Large no. of Indian and foreign retalars participated in this seminar.

7. In accordance with the directives of the Department of Culture, Ministry of Tourism and Culture, Government of India, 'Communal Harmony Fortnight' from 20th August to 5th September 2002, was observed in the Institute and a Symposium on 'Communal Harmony' was organised on 5th September 2002, in its Conference Hall. Mr Justice K. M. Yusuf, Chairman - West Bengal Minorities' Commission, Government of W. Bengal, Sardar Swaran Singh, Editor, Sikh Review, and Father P. C. Mathew, Principal, St. Xavier's College, Kolkata were the key speakers. Prof. Devendra Kaushik, Chairman - Executive Council of this Institute, presided over the session.
8. On the 114th Birth Anniversary of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Institute organised a function on 11th November 2002 in its premises, which was presided over by Prof. Bharati Ray, former Member of the Rajya Sabha, and floral tributes were paid to the late Maulana



Saheb. The text of the special lecture of Dr. K. Venkatasubramanian, Member - Planning Commission, Government of India, was read out as he could not attend the same due to indisposition. The scholars expressed their views about various aspects of the life of Maulana Azad and the relevance of his ideas in the present context.

source material to the scholars of the Institute as well as for its Publication Programme.

13.41 PUBLICATIONS

The Institute has been actively continuing its publication programme. The following publications have come out during the period under report:

Books

1. Afghanistan : Towards a Viable State, Arpita Basu Roy, Hope India Publications, Gurgaon/New Delhi, 2002.
2. Islamic Fundamentalism and India, J. B. Dasgupta, Hope India Publications, Gurgaon/New Delhi, 2002.
3. Frontiers into Borders : the transformation

13.39 Lectures delivered in the Institute

13.40 LANGUAGE PROGRAMME

Under the Language Programme of the Institute, Translation of source material from Persian and Russian to English and Hindi continued both for the purposes of providing

LECTURES DELIVERED IN THE INSTITUTE		
Date	Name	Theme
19.4.2002	Dr. Suchandana Chatterjee, Fellow, MAKAIAS	From 'chaos' to 'order': Tajikistan after 1997
2.5.2002	Dr. Har Swarup Singh, Former Member - Planning Commission and Former Lt. Governor of Pondicherry	Changing Scenario in Central Asia in post-September 11 period: Indian & US Perceptions and Policies
30.5.2002	Ms Sanjana Joshi, Fellow, MAKAIAS	50 Years of India - Japan Relations : A Critical Appraisal
28.6.2002	Ms Soma Ghosal, Fellow, MAKAIAS	Trafficking and Addiction of Drugs in the North-East region of India
26.7.2002	Ms Priya Singh, Fellow, MAKAIAS	The Unresolved Issue of Jerusalem
28.8.2002	Prof. Prasanto Kumar Chatterji, Fellow,	The Cripps Plan and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
10.9.2002	Dr. Donal Berlin, Professor of International Relations, Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies, Hawaii, USA	Security Competition in the Indian Ocean Region
19.9.2002	Prof. A. P. Padhi, Former VC Berhampore University, Orissa	Indian Political System at Work



of identities in Central Asia, Anita Sengupta, Hope India Publications, Gurgaon/New Delhi, 2002.

4. Society and Politics in Tajikistan in the Aftermath of the Civil War, Suchandana Chatterjee, Hope India Publications, Gurgaon/New Delhi, 2002.
5. Cross-Border Trade of North-East India, S. Dutta (ed.), Hope India Publications, Gurgaon/New Delhi, 2002.
6. Sallies of Mind, English translation of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad's work Gubar-e-Khatir by D.R. Goyal
7. Indians Abroad, S.D. Singh and M.Singh, (eds.)

Journals

1. Asia Annual 2002, Mahavir Singh (ed.) Shipra, New Delhi : 2002.
2. Contemporary Central Asia (tri-annual), Vol.IV, Nos.1,2and3 and Vol.V, No.1

13.42 AZAD MEMORABILIA

- The collection of artefacts for Maulana Azad Memorabilia Museum is in progress. The Institute has contacted a number of Institutions in other parts of India and the feedback has been quite encouraging. As regards the repairs/renovation of Maulana Azad's ancestral house at No.5 Ashraf Mistri Lane, Kolkata - 700 019, the Government of India has sanctioned a sum of Rs.70

lakhs and the above work has been entrusted to the CPWD, Kolkata for its speedy completion.

- The Maulana Azad Memorabilia Museum will be established in the said building after the repairs/renovation of the premises is completed, which is likely to take about a year.
- A marble plaque was installed on the tomb (after necessary repair/renovation) of Zulekha Begum, wife of Maulana Azad, who died on 9 April 1943, when the Maulana was in jail during the period of India's freedom struggle and was buried at Manicktalla Burial Ground, Kolkata, in his absence.

13.43 LIBRARY

The Library of this Institute has now acquired a total number of 5154 books and 577 journals. Collection of documents and data in microform is also in progress.

13.44 Construction of Institute's Campus at Salt Lake

The Government of India has sanctioned a sum of Rs.100 lakhs during the current Financial Year for the construction of the Institute's building and the CPWD, Kolkata, has been entrusted with its construction work which is to commence shortly.

Occasional Papers

Azad Institute Paper 17	'Early Persian Newspapers of Calcutta', Abdus Subhan
Azad Institute Paper 18	'The Quit India Movement: Several Problems Reviewed', Prasanto Kumar Chatterji
Azad Institute Paper 19	'Freedom Movement in Pondicherry and the Role of French Indian National Congress', S. Shanthini

Forthcoming publications during the period under report include:

1. Europeans and Maritime Trade in Malabar Coast (joint publication with MESHAR) K.S. Mathew
2. Central Asia: Ten Years of Independence K.Warikoo and M.Singh,(eds.)





CENTENARIES AND ANNIVERSARIES

14.01 The Department of Culture organises the centenary celebrations of important personalities and events, and has constituted National Committees (headed by the Vice-President of India/Prime Minister/Minister for Tourism and Culture) for the express purpose of planning and developing such programmes, or allocating funds to different agencies for conducting the same.

14.02 The Government of India had earlier constituted National Committees for organising the 50th Anniversary of Indian Republic (26 January 2000 - 26 January 2001) and 2600 Years of Tirthankara Mahavira's Janma Kalyanak (6 April 2001 - 6 April 2002). Commemorative coins on Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee were issued on 5 April 2002 at Calcutta.

14.03 Grants were given to a number of non-governmental organisations to mark the birth centenary/anniversary celebrations of important personalities.

2600 Years of Tirthankara Mahavira's Janma Kalyanak

14.04 Funds were allocated to the CPWD for undertaking developmental work such as provision of public amenities, construction of approach-/ internal roads, parking facilities, fencing, environment upgradation, lighting etc. in the vicinity of around 73 unprotected Jain monuments located in different parts of the country.

14.05 Funds were provided to Archaeological Survey of India for undertaking conservation work and development activities at 63 centrally protected Jain Monuments.

14.06 Funds were provided to the following institutions for commemorative work with regard to Tirthankara Mahavira's Janma Kalyanak:

- CPWD - for establishing museums at Shivpuri, Chanderi and Khajuraho
- ITDC - to mount light and sound show at Udaigiri - Khandagiri caves in Orissa
- State Government of Orissa - for setting up Mini-Museum/Sculpture shed.
- National Archives of India - to prepare a National Register of Jain Manuscripts.
- Prakrit Bharti Institute, Ladnun - for promotion of Jain and Prakrit Studies.

Funds were also sanctioned for production of a documentary on Tirthankara Mahavira. Commemorative coins were released by the Prime Minister on 25 April 2002 on the conclusion of 2600 years of Tirthankara Mahavira's Janma Kalyanak.

IMPORTANT PROJECTS APPROVED IN VARIOUS STATES UNDER JAIN CELEBRATIONS

State	No. of projects	Amount (in lakhs)
Rajasthan	(i) Kesariaji	125
	(ii) Ranakpur	199.73
	(iii) Dilwada Mount Abu	300
	(iv) Chittaurgarh	100
	(v) Kumbhalgarh	117



Bihar	(i) Lachchuar	125
	(ii) Vaishali	452
	(iii) Pavapuri	241
Madhya Pradesh	(i) Museums at Chanderi	196.70
	(ii) Shivpuri	191.65
	(iii) Khajuraho	200
Gujarat	(i) Palitana	304.33
	(ii) Girnar	186.45
Delhi	Mahavir Vanasthali	319.70
Orissa	Udaigiri and	175.00
	Khandagiri (ITDC)- Light and Sound Show + Development of Caves (ASI)	
Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	123.48

Birth Centenary Celebration of Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan.

14.07 The inaugural function for celebration of the birth centenary of Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan was held on 11 October 2002 at New Delhi. Commemorative coins in memory of Jayaprakash Narayan were issued, and a photo exhibition entitled 'Jayaprakash Narayan - Revolutionary and Lok Nayak' was organised by National Archives of India.

14.08 Funds were provided to CPWD for the construction of Documentation-cum-History Centre at Shaheed Smarak Park, Balia; for

setting up a memorial of Jayaprakash Narayan at Shekhodeora; for upgradation of the existing Prabhavati Devi Memorial Government Girls Intermediate College at Sitabdiara; for development of wasteland at Shaheed Smarak Park at Ballia and for construction of Memorial College at Jaura in Madhya Pradesh.

14.09 The following projects are proposed to be taken up shortly in connection with the birth centenary of Jayaprakash Narayan:

- Construction of a 'JP Memorial Public Library' in Delhi
- Production of a tele-film on Jayaprakash Narayan.

Birth Centenary Celebration of Chaudhary Charan Singh

14.10 A National Committee under the Chairmanship of the Vice-president of India has been constituted to chalk out programmes for the celebration of the Birth Centenary of Chaudhary Charan Singh beginning 23 December 2002. The National Committee in its first meeting held on 7th January, 2003 has decided to set up three Sub-Committees for establishment of a Foundation, dissemination of the philosophy and message of Chaudhary Charan Singh and for creation of durable assets.



NATIONAL MISSION FOR MANUSCRIPTS

15.01 *Manuscript Wealth of India*

India has witnessed a stupendous output of literature in its hoary 5000-year-old history. This literature has been handed down the generations both orally as well as in writing. In written form, this vast mass of literature has been preserved in different languages and scripts, and on different kinds of material like birch bark, palm leaf, cloth, wood, stone and paper.

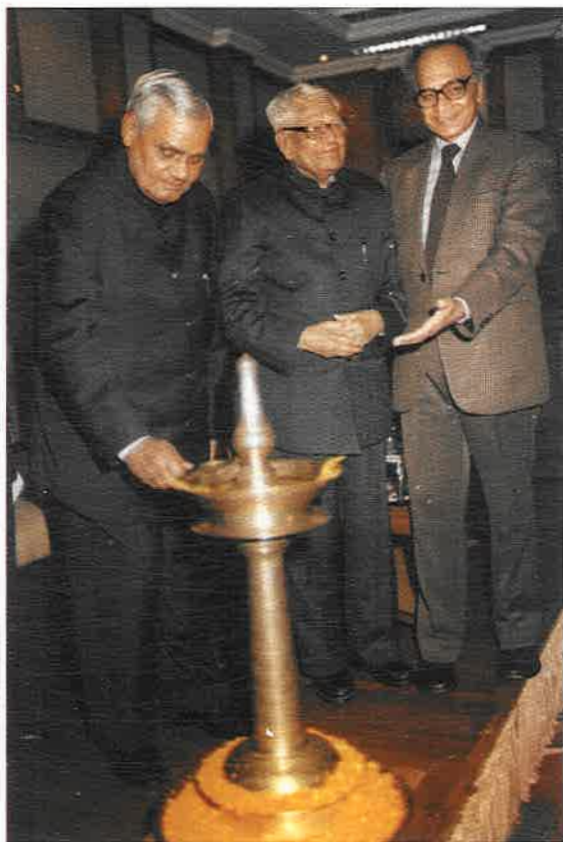
Excavations in Central Asia have unearthed manuscripts of Indian origin on subjects like literature, mathematics and medicine. A

considerable volume of literature on Buddhism and Indian philosophy exists in Tibetan and Chinese translations. Buddhist monasteries and universities like Nalanda, Taxila and Vikramshila were well-known repositories of manuscripts. Personal collections of British officers, who were deeply interested in Indian culture and collected privately, were purchased by East India Company and Imperial Library, Berlin in the 18th and 19th centuries. Buhler and Aufrecht, the well-known scholars of manuscripts, donated their collections to the India Office Library, London. Surveys were made by rulers in pre-independent India to assess the collections and contents of manuscripts in the country.

With the passage of time, knowledge about manuscripts has also increased. It has also transpired that ancient manuscripts exist not only in Sanskrit but also in other scripts and languages such as Pali and Prakrit, relating to Jainism and Buddhism. There is also a vast range of manuscripts in Persian and Arabic which record various aspects of society since 10th Century A.D. Discoveries are still to be made with regard to manuscripts of pre-Kalidasa dramatists, pre-Sankara Vedantic works, early Sankhya works, grammar works prior to Bhartrhari and commentaries on the *Natya Shashtra*, *Baudhayana* and *Upavarsa* which are referred to in later manuscripts. On a rough count, there are estimated to be more than 4 million Indian manuscripts in the country and abroad.

15.02 *Need for a Mission*

Comprehensive information regarding the status of the manuscript wealth of India is not available at present for a number of reasons. The only general assertions one can make on the basis of existing knowledge, is that



Prime Minister Sh. A.B. Vajpayee inaugurates the National Mission for Manuscripts



- these manuscripts are in different languages and in different scripts;
- they are written on different kinds of material like birch, bark, palm leaf, cloth and paper;
- they are in the custody of institutions like libraries, museums, monasteries and individuals with diverse organisational structures and varied sources of funding;
- only a small percentage of these manuscripts have been surveyed and catalogued and even where the catalogues exist, they are not uniform and each owner has his own format;
- a significant proportion of manuscripts have not been preserved scientifically. In fact, experts estimate that almost all palm leaf manuscripts may physically disappear over the next 50 to 100 years.

In other words, no holistic policy framework or strategy has been evolved till date to survey, list, catalogue, preserve and dissemination information locked in the manuscripts.

The Prime Minister in his Independence Day Speech on 15 August 2002 had announced that

The Ministry of Culture will launch a National Mission for Manuscripts to preserve and unlock the precious treasure house of scientific, intellectual, literary and spiritual knowledge in different Indian languages, contained in different kinds of material. Among other things, the Mission will set up a National Manuscripts Library and promote ready access to these manuscripts through publication in book form as well as machine-readable form.

The discovery of lost works extends the boundaries of our knowledge and awareness about our heritage. Unlocking this storehouse of knowledge presents significant challenges. While some of it has disappeared, and some of it is rotting, parts of it are still unknown, inaccessible, and fragmented. In the face of

these challenges, concerted and co-operative efforts are demanded of the Government, both at the Centre and the States, in collaboration with universities, research institutes, Vidyapiths, Granthalayas, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and individuals so that this invaluable heritage is documented, preserved and made accessible.

15.03 Existing Situation and the Stakeholders

There are a large number of organisations engaged in conservation, preservation and documentation of manuscripts. The major institutions engaged in these activities are the National Archives of India (NAI), the Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts (IGNCA), Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH) and the Institutions of the Department of Culture such as Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library, Rampur Raza Library, Salar Jung Museum, National Museum, Indian Museum, Asiatic Society, Kolkata, Central Institute of Buddhist Studies and National Library, Kolkata. Besides, a number of universities, private trusts, societies, religious organisations and voluntary bodies are engaged in promoting, preservation, conservation, research and dissemination of information about manuscripts.

While the activities of these organisations have contributed to the preservation of manuscripts on a case-by-case basis, there has been no holistic framework, policy or strategy for survey, listing, cataloguing and dissemination of information. The National Mission for





Manuscripts proposes to fill these gaps by providing a holistic framework for documentation, preservation and dissemination.

15.04 *Objectives of the National Mission for manuscripts*

The Department of Culture proposes to launch a National Manuscripts Mission in order to enhance access, improve awareness about cultural heritage and preservation and encourage use of manuscripts for educational and research purposes and lifelong learning. Therefore, the objectives of the Mission are:

- To document and catalogue Indian manuscripts, wherever they may be, maintain accurate and up-to-date information about them and the conditions under which they may be consulted;
- To promote ready access to these manuscripts through publication, both in book form as well as machine-readable form;
- To facilitate conservation and preservation of manuscripts through training, awareness and financial support;
- To boost scholarship and research in the study of Indian languages and manuscriptology.
- To build up a National Manuscripts Library at IGNCA.

15.05 *Scope, Time Frame, Budget and Activities under the National Mission*

With this broad mandate, the National Mission be launched for a period covering the Tenth Five Year Plan, spanning 5 years from 2002-2007. During this period, the Mission will initiate action on the tasks of cataloguing, conservation, preservation and improved access to the users. Given the uneven nature of facilities



and the fact that some organisations are more ready than others to start the work of cataloguing and providing access, all phases of work will be taken up simultaneously. The specific activities would include :

- need-based funding for consolidating the existing 400 -odd institutions in terms of buildings, conservation and storage facilities, equipment requirements, cataloguing and publications;
- training and surveys of private holdings to identify private holdings and their cataloguing and preservation needs;
- completion of Catalogus Catalogorum Project;
- setting up of a National Manuscripts Library at IGNCA with a focus on manuscripts on medicine, astronomy mathematics and fundamental sciences;
- Development of standards and norms for a national database of institutions that catalogue, preserve and store manuscripts.

Besides this, the Mission will also earmark funds for purchase of manuscripts. A total budget of Rs 35 crores been approved for the Tenth Plan.

15.06 *Implementation Arrangements*

A National Empowered Committee will be constituted to implement the Mission,



comprising 10-15 experts nominated by the Department of Culture and headed by the Minister (Tourism and Culture). This Committee shall direct, co-ordinate, monitor and approve the annual budgets and annual action plans for the Mission.

The Executive Committee headed by Secretary (Culture) shall also be set up for preparation of action plans, budgets and for chalking out the micro details of activities.

The Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts (IGNCA) will be the national Nodal agency for the Mission and consequently house a National Manuscripts Library. The Mission Director will be appointed with the approval of the Department of Culture, and serve as the Chief Executive Officer for the Mission. The Department of Culture shall also set up a Project Monitoring Cell for periodic monitoring and review of the activities of the Mission.

15.07 *Expected Benefits*

At the end of the Tenth Plan period, the Manuscripts Mission expects to deliver the following benefits:

- The outputs of the Mission, viz. National Directories of custodial institutions and individuals and Subject Directories will be the first major attempt to bring together basic information about the manuscript wealth of India. Apart from sensitising people about the rich intellectual heritage of India, the Mission will provide vital policy inputs for future initiatives to conserve, preserve, digitise, improve access and save manuscripts for posterity.
- Availability of a consolidated database will provide a major impetus to new fields of research across the country that were hitherto not attempted or are still in their infancy because of the difficulties in accessing sources of information. The use and access to

accumulated wisdom on subjects like astronomy, traditional medicine, philosophy, politics, civil society and governance will supplement contemporary research and further enrich academic debate and discourse.

- Considering the wealth of information available in manuscripts, the Manuscripts Mission is likely to generate immense interest amongst research scholars and institutions to impart training in traditional Indian languages and subjects. The esoteric field of manuscriptology will become more accessible as a research and career option.
- A National Manuscripts Library that will be set up as part of the Mission will provide central access to manuscripts and improve accessibility to all the stakeholders.
- The Mission will strengthen infrastructural facilities relating to buildings, equipments, preservation, and cataloguing in more than 400 institutions in the country.
- Through the Mission, it is anticipated that about 1000 educated persons and language experts will gain contractual employment over periods ranging from 6 months to 5 years.

The outcomes beyond 2007 would have to be articulated at a later date taking into account the experience gained in the Tenth plan. The above-mentioned outcomes would be continued with an added emphasis on networking of institutions, microfilming, digitisation and dissemination.

To conclude, it is useful to recount the note recorded by Whitley Stokes, Secretary to the Council of the Governor-General on the true state of affairs for manuscripts in 1868. He stated:



But whatever may be done, I trust that no time may be lost in doing something. The climate and the white ants of India are awful destroyers of manuscripts. The old race of Sastris is dying out: the younger natives are losing their interest in the study and preservation of their national literature; and it is safe to say that in another generation,

unless the Government bestir itself at once, much of value that is now procurable will have disappeared for ever.

What was said 134 years ago is perhaps more relevant today than ever before.







INDIRA GANDHI NATIONAL CENTRE FOR THE ARTS

16.01 The Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA) was formally established as an autonomous Trust in March 1987 under a Government resolution. It was visualised as a centre that would encompass the study and experience of all the arts – comprising the fields of creative and critical literature (both oral and written); the visual and plastic arts, from painting and sculpture to graphic design to photography and film; the performing arts of music, dance and theatre in their broadest connotations; and all else in fairs, festivals and lifestyle that has an artistic dimension. Through integrated studies and diverse programmes of research, publication, training and creative activity, the IGNCA seeks to place the arts within the context of natural and human environment. The fundamental approach of the centre in all its work is multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary.

16.02 For facilitation for specific programmes, IGNCA's institutional structure is a complex combination of five distinct divisions. These are Kalanidhi, Kalakosa, Janapada Sampada, Kaladarsana and Sutradhara.

16.03 *Kalanidhi Division*

Kalanidhi consists of an outstanding reference library and cultural archives, with access to multimedia databases and information systems that serve as a major resource centre for the arts and humanities. It is a central repository of resources, including books, slides, manuscripts, artefacts audio/video recordings and other materials.

Kalanidhi A: Reference Library

16.04 *Acquisitions*

- 25 volumes of books were acquired.
- 2,729 microfiches were added to the existing collection.
- 156 microfilm rolls relating to manuscripts were duplicated.
- 1,104 volumes of books were classified and catalogued.
- *Bibliography*: Two bibliographies, viz. (1) An annotated Bibliography on Gandharva Art and (2) An annotated Bibliography on Masks, were compiled.
- *Digitisation*: 222 microfilm rolls relating to manuscripts were digitised.

16.05 *Slide unit*

244 slides of rare books were added, while 204 slides were accessioned, 103 slides catalogued, and 244 slides duplicated.

16.06 *Manuscript unit*

The manuscript unit hosted a seminar on 'Indian Epics and Puranas' and prepared a subject directory for National Mission for Manuscripts.

The Department of Culture, Government of India, has launched a National Mission for



Manuscripts. IGNCA will serve as the National Nodal Agency for the mission and will house the National Manuscripts Library. To this end, IGNCA has prepared the project document as well as the CD in English and Hindi for this mission.

The project titled 'Research and Photodocumentation of Archaeological and Ethnographic Collection Museums and Gallery' was taken up.

16.07 ABIA Programme

The IGNCA has launched a major international project under the auspices of the Annotated Bibliography of Indian Archaeology (ABIA) programme, which involves the compilation of bibliographical data on Indian arts, architecture and archaeology. Under this programme, the Office Editor, ABIA from Sri Lanka came to IGNCA and trained IGNCA's ABIA team for collaborating on the project.

CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES

- *Deacidification, repair and restoration of 2 rare books*
- *200 books taken for drying, flattening and restoration*
- *193 artefacts taken up for treatment*
- *35 textile pieces taken up for fumigation*
- *6 papier mache masks repaired*
- *500 fungus infested slides restored*

Kalanidhi B

16.08 Cultural Informatics Lab (CIL)

- *Digitisation:* The digitisation of books (1,100 pages), slides (835 slides of Pankha Project), photographs (520

photographs of puppets and Pankhas), audio (18 hours and 45 minutes), video (3 hours digitised and conversed), microfilm (186 rolls) and Russian manuscripts (34,864 pages) is in steady progress.

- *Website:* The students of National Museum Institute and, Delhi Institute of Heritage Research Management have completed an extensive multimedia documentation project and are currently engaged in uploading a variety of text, audio and video images onto the IGNCA website, including the illustrated Jataka tales, the crafts of the North-East, the architectural heritage of Agra, the paintings and sculptures of Ajanta and Ellora, images from the Devnarayan and Agnicayana Projects, rare photographs of the legendary dancer Uday Shankar and a 75-minute video on the *Gita Govinda*.

- *Sponsored Project:* IGNCA has recently embarked on a three-year Coil-Net Project sponsored by Ministry of Communication and Information Technology, and is currently putting together a website for the Hindi Cultural Heritage Digital Library.

- *Multimedia Project of IGNCA:* This large-scale project encompasses, among other things, studies on the *Gita Govinda*, Brunner's paintings, the Ajanta and Ellora caves, Visvarupa, Brihadisvara Temple, Devnarayan and Agnicayana projects.

16.09 Archives:

- A 50-metre silk ikat piece on the *Gita Govinda* and footage on 'The Sage of Kanchi', 'Dance of India', 'Kesar Saga', 'The Legacy of Tana Bhagat', 'Behind the Mask' and 'Dakshina Kannada' were among the objects acquired for the Archives in the year under review.



- 215 slides were catalogued in the Balan Nambiar collection.
- The cataloguing of 993 slides of Brihadisvara Temple project has been completed.
- 350 slides on Ajanta caves were prepared for digitisation.

Kalanidhi C

16.10 Media Production Unit

The Media Production unit of IGNCA was set up with the main objective of documenting Indian art to support the ongoing research. The following in-house, research-based documentations were carried out during 2001-2002:

- A 10-minute show reel and three hours' detailed documentation on the 'Ranayaniya Shakha' of *Samaveda*, 'Jaimaniya Shakha' of *Samaveda*, 'Maitrayaniya Shakha' of *Yajurveda* and 'Pippalada Shakha' of *Atharvaveda* that were commissioned by the UNESCO under the Vedic Chanting Oral Tradition project.
- A detailed documentation on the World Heritage sites of Hampi, Belur, Halebid and Shravanbegola, with research inputs provided by Prof. S. Shattar.
- A detailed documentation on the 'Maha mastaka abhishekam of Bhahubali' held in Kerala.
- An exclusive coverage of the 1000-pillar Basadi of Moodaabidhiri and Jain monuments of Varanga and Venur.

In an attempt to disseminate its activities and programmes to larger audience, IGNCA regularly contributes a twice-weekly, two-hour programme entitled 'Kalatarang' on the DD Bharati channel. So far, 90 such programmes have been telecast under three segments- (i) Visishta, (ii) Samvad and (iii) Kalanidhi.

16.11 Kalakosa Division

Kalakosa is IGNCA's main research and publication division, which focuses on the production of lexicons/glossaries of fundamental concepts underlying the Indian arts, annotated primary texts along with critical editions and translations, important secondary material and reprints of important critical writing pertaining to the Indian arts.

The activities of this division during 2002-2003 are:

Volume 5 of *Kalatattvakosa*, the lexicon of fundamental concepts and technical terms, was published in October 2002.

Publishing of Two fundamental primary texts relating to Indian arts, viz. Pushpasutra's commentary on *Samaveda* and Venkatamakhin's *Chaturdandi Prakasika*, major a treatise on Carnatic Music. Six other books, viz. *Isvara Sambhita*, *Baudhayana Srauta Sutra*, *Sangita Makaranda* of Narada, *Illustrated Dictionary of Vedic Rituals*, *Communication with God* and *Kanvasatapatha Brahmana* (Vol.V) are expected to be published later this year.

South-East Asia Studies

This programme provided academic assistance in the publication of a monograph titled *Avalokitesvara in Mainland South East Asia* by Nandana Chutiwongs.

Another volume, titled *Art of Laos, Vietnam and Cambodia* edited by Dr. Bachchan Kumar, is expected to be published shortly.

East Asian Programme

The East Asian programme continued to maintain close contacts with Chinese institutions and liaison with Chinese scholars. Among its projected activities for 2003 are the completion of the restoration of Ajanta paintings by Prof. Schlingloss, collaboration with the University of California for a project on cultural mapping, co-ordination of a project for Xuanzang



Memorial Hall, Department of Culture, Government of India and publication of volumes on *The Art of Colossi and Bamiyan* and *Avalokitesvara: A Syncretic Deity*.

16.12 Janapada Sampada Division

Janapada Sampada deals with research and documentation on the contextual aspects of culture including lifestyles, traditions, folklore and art practices of communities from eco-cultural, socio-economic points of view. Concentrating on the oral traditions, it has a wide canvas covering regional studies from a multidisciplinary perspective emphasising the inter-relationships between different cultural groups and communities. The activities pertaining to this division are Ethnographic Collection, Multimedia Presentation and Events, Lifestyle Studies (which encompasses Loka Parampara and Kshetra Sampada) and Heritage Studies.

Digital Documentation

- i. 650 masks were digitised for the production of the CD ROM on masks
- ii. 350 puppets have been digitised for the CD ROM on the same
- iii. 45 items of *chikankari* textiles were digitised.
- iv. 360 items of Milada Ganguli Collection on Naga Art were digitised, besides duplication and accessioning of other artefacts in the collection.

Manual Documentation

- i. 530 items were manually documented on textiles, embroidery pieces and other artefacts.
- ii. 300 slides on Rabari life styles were catalogued and accessioned.
- iii. 630 slides of various Rock Art sites and slide collections of some museums have been catalogued.

▪ Multimedia Presentations and Events Research

The first phase of the project on 'Rituals and Ritual Art of Kashmir' by Dr. S.S. Toshkani has been completed.

▪ Lifestyle Studies

Loka Parampara

The following collaborative research projects were completed in 2002-03:

- i. *Traditional Knowledge Systems* by Dr. D.P. Aggarwal
 - ii. *Tradition, Innovation and Authenticity in Folk, Art and Ethnographic Study of Mithila Paintings* by Dr. Mani Shekhar Singh
 - iii. *Sanskrit of the Hindu* by Dr. Ramashray Roy
- *Heritage Studies*

The Janapada Sampada Division has initiated a new programme on heritage studies to disseminate cultural heritage knowledge to schoolchildren. Accordingly, a project: entitled 'Curriculum Development for Heritage Activity for School Children' has been initiated under this programme.

▪ Seminars, Symposia

In addition to the above, a number of seminars were organised by Janapada Sampada Division during the year under review:

16.13 Kaladarsana Division

Kaladarsana provides a forum for the projection and dissemination of arts through exhibitions, seminars, workshops, lectures and performances. It is the outreach division of IGNCA. Some of its major activities are:

16.14 Exhibitions

Seven exhibitions were organised by the



Kaladarsana Division in the year under report which inter alia enclosed.

- An exhibition entitled 'Celebrating Creativity: Life and Works of Uday Shankar' from 7 – 31 December 2001
- An exhibition entitled '11th September, New York: Before and After' from 9 – 15 September 2002



Inauguration of the Exhibition "HASTHAKSHAR" by the Vice President of India Shri Bhairon Singh Shekhawat on 13th December 2002 at Amphi Theatre IGNCA.

16.15 Indira Gandhi Memorial Fellowship

So far, 12 Indira Gandhi Memorial Fellowships have been awarded to scholars from diverse disciplines in recognition of their eminence. The awards for 2001 were conferred on Dr. Gopi Chand Narang, Dr. R. Sathyanarayana and Dr. Sunita Jain. Apart from this, IGNCA also awards short-term Fellowships to mid-career scholars pursuing their chosen areas of study.



Newly Constructed Building of IGNCA

16.16 Field Centres/ Regional Centres of IGNCA

Apart from the main office situated in Central Vista Mess, Janpath, New Delhi, IGNCA has two field centres each in Varanasi and Guwahati, and a centre for the Southern Region in Bangalore.

- The Varanasi field centre deals specifically with the research activities of Kalakosa. In particular, it co-ordinates the work of Kalatattvakosa, the lexicon of fundamental concepts and technical terms relating to the Indian arts.
- The Guwahati field centre organised a national conference on 'Cultural Heritage and Traditional Knowledge Base of the Indigenous Communities of the North-East India'.
- The Bangalore Regional Centre was set up at Bangalore mainly for research activities pertaining to the cultural heritage of South India. Some of its activities include:
 - i. A workshop on rare manuscripts and research methodology in Ayurveda
 - ii. A national seminar on 'A Reassessment of Dr. K. Shivarama Karanth's Contribution to Yakshagana'.
 - iii. A national seminar on 'Avadhana'.
 - iv. A cultural festival and international seminar on 'Pandrika Vitthalotsava'





NATIONAL CULTURE FUND

17.01 The National Culture Fund (NCF) was set up as a Trust under the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890 through issue of the Gazette Notification dated 28 November 1996 with the aim of inviting the participation of the corporate sector, NGOs, state governments, public/private sector and individuals in the task of promoting, protecting and preserving India's cultural heritage as well as the creation of new galleries, museums and imparting of training in cultural activities. The donations to the National Culture Fund are eligible for 100% tax exemption under Section 10 23C (iv) and 80G (ii) of the Income Tax Act. The NCF is managed and administered by a Council and an Executive Committee. The Council is chaired by the Minister of Tourism and Culture.

17.02 The National Culture Fund carries a built-in accountability towards the Indian Parliament and the donors for the activities commissioned under its aegis. A separate joint Bank Account is opened for each project, which is operated by NCF and the donor. The project works are executed under the directions of the Project Implementation Committee set up in this regard, which has the representation of the donors, the National Culture Fund, the civic authorities as well as the Archaeological Survey of India, wherever required. The accounts of the projects are incorporated in the National Culture Fund Accounts annually, which are audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. The Annual Report and the Audited Accounts are tabled in both the Houses of Parliament.

17.03 *Memoranda of Understanding Executed :*

- *Ramakrishna Mission Institute of Culture, Gol Park, Kolkata*

A Memorandum of Understanding between R.K.Mission Institute of Culture, Gol Park, Kolkata and the National Culture Fund was signed on 22 March 2002 at New Delhi for the new extension building of R.K.Mission Institute of Culture, Gol Park, Kolkata. The donations to the tune of Rs. 2.37 lakhs have been raised at the end of 31 March 2002 and the work is likely to commence soon.

- *Raja Dinkar Kelkar Museum, Pune*

A Memorandum of Understanding between the Board of Management, Raja Dinkar Kelkar Museum, Pune and the National Culture Fund was signed on 12 April 2002 for preservation and conservation of the Museum at Pune. This museum has 20,000 artefacts and the land for the new building has been allotted by the Government of Maharashtra.

17.04 *Memoranda of Understanding under process of execution*

- *Delhi Gate*

A Memorandum of Understanding between National Culture Fund and M/s. Old World Hospitality Pvt. Ltd. is under process of execution for conservation, preservation, maintenance, upgradation and beautification of Delhi Gate. The agreement has been vetted by the Department of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Law and Justice.

17.05 *Council of NCF*

The Council of NCF was reconstituted through issue of Gazette Notification dated 6 November 2001 having 20 members out of which 5 are ex-officio members and 15 are nominated from various fields. The Minister



of Tourism and Culture is the ex-officio Chairman of the Council of NCF. The Third Meeting of the Council of NCF was convened on 23 November 2001 at India International Centre, New Delhi and was chaired by Shri Jagmohan, Minister of Tourism and Culture. The Fourth Council meeting is scheduled to be convened under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Tourism and Culture shortly.

17.06 *Executive Committee of NCF*

The Executive Committee of NCF was also reconstituted through issue of Gazette Notification dated 4 February 2002, with 4 ex-officio members and 6 nominated members. The Executive Committee of National Culture Fund is headed by the Secretary, Department of Culture, who is also the ex-officio President of the Committee. The Fourth Executive Committee meeting was convened on 1 May 2002 under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Culture)/President, Ex-officio, Executive Committee, NCF. The Fifth Executive Committee meeting is also being convened before the end of the current year.

17.07 *Progress of Projects already undertaken*

▪ *Humayun's Tomb, New Delhi*

A Memorandum of Understanding between National Culture Fund, Archaeological Survey of India and Aga Khan Trust for Culture and Oberoi Group of Hotels was signed in April 1999 for conservation, research documentation, reinstating of water systems like rebuilding channels, ponds, fountains, gardens and illumination apart from restoration of gardens. The Aga Khan Trust donated US\$ 60,000 equivalent to Indian currency Rs. 25.46 lakhs to the National Culture Fund for the project. Until now, 14 Progress Reports have been published by Aga Khan Trust for Culture and Archaeological Survey of India on the environmental development of Humayun's Tomb. The Oberoi Group of Hotels donated Rs. 5 lakhs. At the end of 31 March 2002, an amount of Rs. 9,97,803.00/- was spent on the

project, with a balance of Rs. 20,48,137/- available. The Humayun's Tomb was illuminated on 14 December 2000 by the Minister of Tourism and Culture. An Interpretation Centre on the history of Mughals has been set up at the site and was opened to public on the same day. The reinstating of water systems like rebuilding channels, ponds, fountains, and gardens is underway.

▪ *Indian Oil Foundation*

A Memorandum of Understanding was executed between the National Culture Fund, Indian Oil Foundation, Indian Oil Corporation and Archaeological Survey of India on 30 March 2001 towards the development of at least one monument in each state in India. In the first phase, the monuments identified for conservation, preservation and development are Qutb Minar (Delhi), Konarak Sun Temple (Orissa), Kanheri Caves, (Maharashtra), Hampi (Karnataka) and Khajuraho (Madhya Pradesh).

The Indian Oil Corporation donated Rs. 25 crores and Rs. 1 crore for building up the Corpus Fund of the Indian Oil Foundation and operating charges respectively in March 2002 to National Culture Fund. These funds were transferred to the Indian Oil Foundation for Corpus Fund and operating charges in the same month. The Indian Oil Corporation shall also donate a further sum up to Rs. 10 crores annually with regard to the physical progress of these sites viz. Qutab Complex, Delhi, Konarak Sun Temple, Orissa, Kanheri Caves, Maharashtra and Khajuraho, M.P. The conceptual plans for all these sites have been prepared and shall be finalised soon and work undertaken.

▪ *Shaniwarwada, Pune*

A Memorandum of Understanding between National Culture Fund, Pune Municipal Corporation and Archaeological Survey of India was signed on 22 January 2001 to take up the preservation, maintenance, upgradation and beautification of the Shaniwarwada monument, Pune and its precincts which include



Nanawada, Lal Mahal and newly built Open Air Theatre in front of Dilli Darwaja — mainly to revive the environs and recreate the splendour of this 18th century seat of power of the Marathas under the Peshwas.

The total donations raised for the project up to 31 March 2002 were Rs. 48, 20,715, and the expenditure incurred for the same period amounted to Rs. 36, 17,713, leaving a balance of Rs. 12, 03,001. The illumination, sound and light programme and structural repairs have been completed, and this heritage site has already succeeded in attracting many visitors.

The light and sound programme, based on the heroic accomplishments of Chatrapati Shivaji and the exuberant story of Baji Rao Peshwa I, and replete with background music and the illuminated Hazari Fountain, was inaugurated by the State Minister of Tourism and Culture in presence of the Union Minister of Tourism and Culture.

▪ *Taj Mahal, Agra*

A Memorandum of Understanding between Archaeological Survey of India, National Culture Fund and Indian Hotels Company Limited was signed on 21 June 2001. The Memorandum of Understanding aims at protection, promotion, preservation, upgradation and beautification of Taj Mahal, Agra. The Indian Hotels Company Ltd (IHCL) includes Associate Tata Companies including Tata Sons. The work of restoration, conservation and upgradation entails the following:

- a. River Water treatment
- b. Development of Gardens and ambience
- c. Development of Mughal Garden
- d. Restructuring of the existing Museum
- e. Conservation of the damaged stones at the Taj Mahal

- f. Conservation and preservation of the back wall of the Taj Mahal
- g. Conservation and preservation of the Eastern side wall of the Taj Mahal
- h. Restoration of the missing inlay pieces in the Taj Mahal and the main entrance of the Taj Mahal.
- i. Conservation of Mehman Khana and replacement of the missing fountains and muttakas.
- j. Replacement of the broken jali and other decorative items
- k. Consultation with Global Experts involved with the World Heritage Committee.
- l. International lighting design to illuminate the monument with specific regard to minimise insect pollution.
- m. Provision of pre-recorded tour programmes with headsets in different languages for the international travellers.
- n. Provision of clean and hygienic restroom facilities

The company agreed to give a minimum contribution of Rs. 1.87 crores for conservation, preservation, beautification and restoration of the project and upon the satisfactory usage, the company will contribute further sums at its discretion keeping in view the requirements of the project.

▪ *Synagogue Clock Tower, Fort Cochin, Kerala*

A Memorandum of Understanding was executed between World Monuments Fund, New York and National Culture Fund on 12 November 2001 for conservation of the centuries-old Cochin Synagogue built in 1568. The World Monuments Fund, New York donated US\$ 18,208 equivalent to Indian Currency Rs. 8.76 lakhs. The restoration of



the Synagogue Clock Tower, Cochin has already commenced.

Out of Rs.8.76 lakhs, Rs.4.50 lakhs were transferred to the Project Account, State Bank of India, Fort, Cochin on 20 January 2002. The restoration of clock tower is estimated to cost around Rs.8.73 lakhs, to be utilised on the following items of work:-

- (i) Carpentry & Dismantling work, roof structure, wooden ceilings, lintels and ladders;
- (ii) Re-roofing work;
- (iii) Masonry repairing work;
- (iv) Flooring work of ground floor;
- (v) Treatment of wood;
- (vi) Cupola roof work;
- (vii) Other general work includes sanitary and water connection, new septic tank, earthwork, supplying and fixing of rexine lining under the tiles, fixing the existing bell, electrical work, etc.

The project authorities have reported the progress on the following items of work:-

- (i) The western face of the clock tower has been completely restored, a new toilet fitted and the lower level roofing replaced.
- (ii) The ground and the first floor wooden beam have been removed, found to be destroyed and been replaced with season teak wood.
- (iii) The missing corner of the building on the western side has been strengthened.
- (iv) The three clock faces on the Clock Tower have been removed, and restoration work has been completed.

■ *Ramana Maharishi Centre for Learning, Bangalore*

A Memorandum of Understanding between National Culture Fund and Ramana Maharishi Centre for Learning, Bangalore was signed on 14 March 2001 for providing institutional support and cultural activities. The institution raised Rs. 81,974.00/- till 31 March 2002, with a total utilisation of Rs. 75,000.00/-, and leaving a balance of Rs. 6974.00/-

The work in connection with the interior decoration and furnishing of the second floor of the Ramana Maharishi Heritage Centre where the office and the audio/visual library are situated has been entrusted to M/s. Alpas, reputed designers, decorators and furnishers.

■ *Children's Academy of Culture, Durgapur, West Bengal*

An Memorandum of Understanding was signed between National Culture Fund and the Children's Academy of Culture on 12th January 2000, for raising resources for construction of a training centre for performing arts, children's art gallery, a museum and an auditorium. The total contributions raised up to 31 March 2002 were Rs.2,11,733.00/-, with a total expenditure of Rs. 26,570.00/-, leaving a balance of Rs.1,85,163.00/-. The construction of multimedia centre and auditorium are currently underway.

■ *Jnana Pravaha Trust, Varanasi*

A Memorandum of Understanding between Jnana Pravaha Trust, Varanasi and the National Culture Fund was signed on 4 January 2000, for promoting and preserving the oral traditions and setting up a script museum at Varanasi. The donations raised up to 31 March 2002 were Rs. 79, 72,000/- and the expenditure incurred on the project was Rs. 79, 34,465/- leaving a balance of Rs. 37,535/-

The Centre for Cultural Studies in Varanasi has constructed a building, which will house a museum, library and an auditorium.



▪ *Jantar Mantar, New Delhi*

A Memorandum of Understanding between National Culture Fund, Archaeological Survey of India and Apeejay Surendra Park Hotels Ltd. was signed on 11 October 2000 for conservation, preservation, maintenance, upgradation and beautification of Jantar

Mantar, New Delhi. The company has made an initial contribution of Rs. 10 lakhs for conservation, preservation, restoration and beautification of Jantar Mantar and upon the satisfactory usage of the initial sum, the company will contribute a further sum at its discretion, keeping in view the requirements of the project.





TRAINING

18.01 Training in various aspects of art and culture forms an integral part of the activities of the Department of Culture. The training programmes run by the various institutes/organisations under the Department of Culture cater to all categories of people. At one end of the spectrum, there are general courses on Art Appreciation, History of Art and Culture, and summer vacation courses run by CCRT, NGMA and National Museum Institute for teachers, schoolchildren and the public. Various

institutes also offer specialised diploma, graduate and postgraduate courses in Archives Management, Archaeology and Museology, Drama and Buddhist and Tibetan Studies aimed at fresh graduates, research scholars and persons actively engaged in these fields. In-service programmes are also offered by these institutes for practising art managers, keepers, conservators, etc. a tabular statement on major programmes run by different organisations is given below:

<i>Institute Target Group</i>	<i>Type of Training</i>	<i>Course</i>	<i>Duration</i>
Institute of Archaeology (ASI)	i. PG Diploma in Archaeology	2 years	Fresh Graduates, In-service candidates
	ii. Short-Term Course	2-4 weeks	In-service candidates
School of Archival Studies (NAI)	i. Diploma Course in Archival Studies	1 year	
	ii. Certificate Course in Archives Administration	2-4 weeks	Private and sponsored candidates from universities,
	iii. Certificate Course in Records Management	2-4 weeks	libraries, research organisations and state archives departments.
	iv. Certificate Course Reprography	2-4 weeks	
	v. Certificate Course in Care and Conservation	2-4 weeks	
	vi. Certificate Course in Servicing and Repair of Records	2-4 weeks	
	vii. Orientation Course in Records Management	1 week	

Facing Page : Painting by Raja Ravi Varma,
NGMA Collection.



National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property	i. Training in Conservation (2)	6 months	Fresh Graduates, young conservators
	ii. Workshop on Care and Maintenance of Museum Objects	2 weeks	Directors/ Curators / Officers in charge of collections
	iii. Refresher courses	2-4 weeks	Practising conservators
	iv. Need-based programmes	— do —	
National School of Drama	i. Diploma Course in Drama	3 years	Fresh entrants
	ii. Theatre workshops		
	iii. Part-time courses		
School of Anthropology (An.S.I)	Orientation courses		In-service persons
Centre for Cultural Resources and Training	i. Orientation courses(10)	3-4 weeks	Middle /secondary school teachers
	ii. Workshops (24)	2 weeks	—do —
National Gallery of Modern Art	i. Basic Art Appreciation course	4 months	General Public
	ii. Summer vacation programmes	10 days	School children
National Museum Institute of History of Art, Conservation and Museology	i. M.A./Ph.D courses in a) History of Art b) Conservation and Restoration of Art objects c) Museology	2-7 years	Fresh Graduates, Postgraduates
	ii. Certificate Course on Indian Art and Culture	5 months	General public
	iii. Certificate Course in Art Appreciation	do	do



	iv. Certificate Course in Bharatiya Kala Nidhi	do	do
	v. Diploma in Museum Administration	1 year	do
Nava Nalanda Mahavihara	i. Ph.D/ D.Litt courses in Pali and Buddhist Studies		Indian and Foreign Students
	ii. PG courses in Philosophy, Pali, Ancient Indian and Asian Studies		
	iii. Diploma in Pali, Japanese, Chinese, Hindi		
	iv. Certificate Course in Pali		
JNMDA	Diploma Courses in Manipuri Dance and Music		Fresh Entrants
CIBS	Feeder Schools Degree Courses		Fresh Entrants





INITIATIVES IN THE NORTH-EASTERN STATES

19.01 The states in North-East India are considered disadvantaged due to their geographical location and poor infrastructure. The Department of Culture has regularly undertaken many initiatives to highlight and popularise the rich and diverse art and culture of North-East India, including Sikkim. Attempts are made to provide opportunities to artistes and cultural organisations to avail of the assistance being provided by the Department through its various schemes. From time to time, the Department also relaxes its conditions and eligibility criteria in order to enable the North-Eastern states to receive their due.

19.02 The activities and programmes of the Department of Culture in the North-Eastern region are as follows:

19.03 *National Museum*

The National Museum has undertaken to send a travelling photographic exhibition entitled 'Ajanta: The Unseen Jewels' to the Srimanta Sankaradeva Kalakshetra, Guwahati and to the State Museum, Meghalaya Shillong in 2003-04.

19.04 *Salar Jung Museum*

The Salar Jung Museum plans to organize an exhibition in the North-East on the topic 'Tribal Art of Andhra Pradesh'.

19.05 *Anthropological Survey of India*

The North-East Regional Centre, Shillong of the Survey celebrated its Golden Jubilee during the year under report. The workshop on the

Tenth Plan Project 'Dormitory System in India' was also organised at the North-East Regional Centre, Shillong. The Survey has also collaborated with the various institutions and the universities for organising seminars etc. in the North-East Region during this period. An exhibition on 'The Tribal World of Verrier Elwin' was held in the premises of the North-East Regional Centre of the Survey, Shillong on the occasion of the Birth Centenary of Dr. Elwin.

19.06 *Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya*

A special endeavour was undertaken at the Sangrahalaya during the period under report, to salvage and popularise the cultural heritage of the North-Eastern States, which is summarised as follows:

▪ *'Padao 2001'*

A workshop-cum-exhibition on the Arts and Crafts of North-East India was organised in Bhopal, in collaboration with National Backward Classes Finance and Development Co-operation from 11 - 16 December 2001. A large number of craftspersons, weavers, painters, doll makers and basket makers from Manipur, Tripura and Sikkim participated in the workshop and exhibited their wares.

- The IGRMS team visited the Mon district of Nagaland and collected as many as 50 museum objects, including a traditional log drum, hunting



implements, items of pottery, wooden plates, basketry items, traditional dresses and ornaments belonging to Konyak Nagas of Nagaland.

- A new exhibit, 'Morung' (youth dormitory) of Konyak Naga tribe of Mon district, Nagaland, was installed in the 'Tribal Habitat' open-air exhibition in Bhopal.
- 52 ethnographic objects from various places of Manipur such as Kom, Chiru, Aimol and Kabui tribes were collected. Seven wooden Paphals including a life-size crawling wooden totem of a mythical serpent called Poubi Lai were the unique feature of this collection.
- Two sets of monoliths were collected from the West Khasi hills district of Meghalaya, in association with the Department of Art and Culture, Government of Meghalaya.
- A three-day Community Writers workshop-cum-exhibition on the 'Traditional Literature of Manipur' was organised in the State Museum premises, Imphal in collaboration with the Manipur State Museum. The workshop aimed at highlighting the merit of the traditional literature of Manipur, and thereby encourage contemporary writers. A large number of ancient texts and manuscripts in Manipuri and tribal dialects were on display.
- A three-day exhibition-cum-seminar on Paphals of Manipur in the Royal Palace of Manipur was organised in collaboration with the Manipur State Museum. A large number of traditional Paphal paintings maintained by the Royal Pandits along with various intricate postures of wooden Paphals were displayed in the exhibition.



- 215 books in local languages, including ancient texts, manuscripts, history and folk literature were collected from the authors of different communities of Manipur.
- A team of traditional artisans from Manipur visited Bhopal to celebrate Umang Lai Haroba (a traditional merry-making festival of the Gods and goddesses performed among the Meiteis) festival. It was hosted with a grand ritual and traditional dances in the Umang Lai Shrine in the Sangrahalaya premises.
- *'Paa-2001' (The Awakening)*

A two-day seminar-cum-exhibition for the development of a script for the Tribes of Arunachal Pradesh (with special reference to Galos) was organised at Nirjuli (Arunachal Pradesh) in collaboration with Galo Welfare Society, Arunachal Pradesh and North Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology. About 100 delegates participated in the seminar, and stressed the need for a common script acceptable to all sections of the Tani group of languages. An exhibition of the material culture of Galo tribe was mounted by the community members during this occasion, and performances of Galo priests were also organised.



- *'Ka Mer Ka Sdad' (The Confluence; the Conference)*

A two day seminar-cum-exhibition on 'Role of water in Khasi culture and vision' was organised in Shillong (Meghalaya), in collaboration with the Dalamariang and environmental protection group and PROFRA, and North Eastern Hill University. Three exhibitions on (i) Material culture and Water management practices of Khasi tribe (ii) Ethnic cuisine, and (iii) Solo painting exhibition of renowned artist Ms. Sujata Miri on role of water in the Khasi culture were also mounted. 176 photographs relating to Khasi culture and vision about water were acquired for Sangrahalaya's collection during this event. A book entitled 'Ka Mer Ka Sdad: The role of rivers in Khasi culture and vision' was published in August 2002 under the copyright of the Sangrahalaya.

- *'Siri Luit'*

A two-day seminar-cum-exhibition on 'Cultural Mapping of Assam : Role of Brahmaputra in Culture and Vision of Assam' was organised in Guwahati in collaboration with Directorate of Archaeology, Government of Assam and Archaeological Survey of India, Guwahati Circle on 16 - 17 March 2002. An exhibition on River Brahmaputra and its relationship with the people was also mounted.

- A one-day seminar-cum-exhibition on 'Cultural Mapping of Mizoram' was organised at Aizawl in collaboration with Mizoram University and Directorate of Art and Culture, Government of Mizoram. The participants presented their views on various aspects of the life and culture of Mizo people. An exhibition on the life and culture of tribes of Mizoram along with literature in Mizo language was also mounted. 277 books in Mizo and other languages were also collected.

- *The exhibit 'Trang Kai'* - a typical dwelling of the Kabui (Rongmei) Nagas, was installed as a permanent display in the main Indoor Museum building of the Sangrahalaya by the artisans of Kabui tribe from Manipur. The Kom tribal representatives of Manipur also mounted exhibits on their ritual practices, and displayed weaving tools and textiles.

19.07 *Nehru Memorial Museum and Library*

- The Nehru Memorial Museum and Library organised a package of events on the North-East from 19 - 21 December 2002 which included a book exhibition; release of 'North-East India: A Bibliography' and a three-day seminar entitled 'North-East: Challenges and Responses'.
- The bibliography on North-East India contains more than 1,600 entries providing information on the geographical, political, economic, social, religious, educational and cultural aspects of each state of the North-East, with material culled from the Oral History Archives and Manuscripts Collection of the Memorial Museum.
- The Nehru Memorial Museum and Library presented an award for the best book on the North-East instituted in the memory of Dr. Srikant Dutt to Late Prof. H.K. Barpujari for his book *North-East India: Problems, Policies and Prospects* published by the Spectrum Publications, Guwahati.
- Under the auspices of its Oral History Division of the Memorial Museum has recorded the reminiscences of eminent people who have contributed substantially to the development of North-East, such as Shri S.M. Krishnatry and Shri M.L. Kampani.



Play: Ritusambharam (Manipuri)

19.08 National Library

The National Library has initiated efforts to identify areas in the library infrastructure development of North-East States. On the recommendation of a survey conducted by the senior officials, the National Library provided certain items for conservation and documentation work such as computers, vacuum cleaners, furniture, books and conservation kits to the library of Srimanta Sankaradeva Kalakshetra, Guwahati; State Library, Mizoram; State Museum Library, Mizoram; State Archives, Mizoram and District Library, Mizoram.

19.09 Central Reference Library

- The Central Reference Library, Kolkata conducted a training-cum-workshop in collaboration with the Library Science and Information Department of the Guwahati University, Assam for library professionals of North-East India in compiling their own language bibliographies at Guwahati from 18 - 22 March 2002. 10 candidates from Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Tripura and Nagaland participated in the training-cum-workshop.
- A bibliography covering books belonging to 7 North-Eastern States and Sikkim has been published during this period. This is one of the important contributions from CRL to the North-East.

19.10 Sangeet Natak Akademi

- With a view to continuing its institutional support in the North-Eastern States, the Akademi has decided to fully fund the exchange programme with the North-Eastern States and Sikkim from the current financial year.
- At its meeting held from 21-22 October 2002, the Executive Board of the Akademi approved the 'Project of Support to Sattriya Dance and Allied Traditions of Assam' which envisages support for training and development of Sattriya Dance as also performance support to institutions and artistes, with an aim to create an annual occasion and platform for the appreciation and enjoyment of Sattriya both in and outside Assam. The Project, which will be provided institutional support for grants through documentation, publication and research support, is expected to be launched during the current financial year.

19.11 Lalit Kala Akademi

Through its Regional Centre at Kolkata, Lalit Kala Akademi regularly conducts activities like workshops, regional exhibitions, seminars, art demonstrations etc. in the North-East. With a view to providing an impetus to visual arts, the Akademi has decided to hold its 45th National Exhibition in North-East India (Guwahati), which will have a special section exclusively covering Regional Art Works of North-East Region to provide a national platform for the artists of the region. The Akademi has also organised a National painting workshop at Sikkim in collaboration with the Government of Sikkim and EZCC, Kolkata. The Regional Centre of the Lalit Kala Akademi at Kolkata proposes to organise the following programmes / events during the current financial year:

1. Eastern Regional Art Exhibition - Imphal (Manipur)



2. Artists in residence – Shillong (Meghalaya)
3. Art Appreciation Workshop – Imphal (Manipur)
4. Painters Camp – Agartala (Tripura)
5. Sculptors' Camp – Kohima (Nagaland)
6. Multi Media Camp and Art Symposium – Guwahati (Assam)

19.12 *National School of Drama*

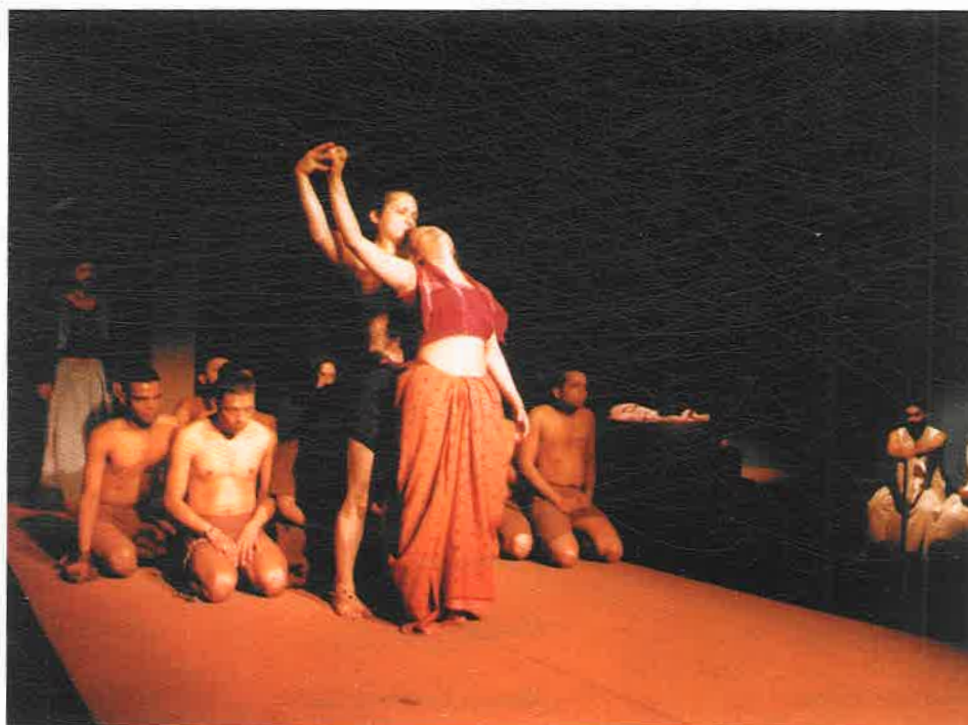
The initiatives taken by the National School of Drama with regard to promotion of theatre in North-East Region including Sikkim during April 2001 to March 2002 are as follows:

Theatre Workshops under Extension Programme

- A month-long Residential Theatre Training Programme in collaboration with the Chorus Repertory Theatre was

organised from 25 January - 25 February 2002 at Imphal, Manipur.

- A month-long Production Oriented Theatre Workshop in collaboration with the Cosmopolitan Dramatic Union was held from 3 January - 3 February 2002 at Imphal, Manipur.
- A month-long Teaching and Training Production Oriented Theatre Workshop in collaboration with the North-East Zone Cultural Centre was organised from 15 February - 14 March 2002 at Dimapur, Nagaland.
- A month-long Drama Production Oriented Workshop in collaboration with the Art and Culture Department, Government of Mizoram was organised from 15 February - 15 March 2002.
- A month-long Teaching and Training Production Oriented Theatre Workshop in collaboration with the North-East Zone Culture Centre was held from 15 February - 15 March 2002 at Dimapur, Nagaland.





Performance of the plays by the Repertory Company

The Repertory Company is a performing wing of NSD and produces quality plays for the public. The Ministry of Culture, Assam, Rangtirtha, Jorhat and Ministry of Culture, West Bengal sponsored some of the successful plays of the Repertory Company as per details given below:

- Ministry of Culture, Assam sponsored *Raja Ki Raso*, *Ghasiram Kotwal*, *Taj Mahal Ka Tender*, *Anamdas Ka Potha*, *Ai Ladki and Diwar Mein Ek Khidki Rehti Thi*. These plays were performed from 24-31 December 2001 at Rabindra Bhavan, Guwahati and were highly acclaimed by the public and the media.
- Rangtirtha, Jorhat sponsored *Ghasiram Kotwal*, *Raja Ki Rasoi* and *Taj Mahal Ka Tender* which were performed from 3-6 January 2002 at Jorhat Sabhagar.
- Ministry of Culture, West Bengal sponsored *Raja Ki Rasoi*, *Taj Mahal Ka Tender* and *Ghasiram Kotwal* which were performed from 11-13 January 2002 at Deen Bandhu Munch, Siliguri.

Award of Scholarship

- NSD awarded seven scholarships carrying a monthly stipend of Rs.2,000/- for 3-year Advanced Training Course to students of North-East region on roll.

Part time courses in theatre

NSD conducted a part-time course in theatre of one-year duration at Guwahati in collaboration with Seagull Theatre Academy, Guwahati. Expenditure of payment on fee to experts, TA/DA, production expenses, training material, DA to participants and contingency were arranged by the NSD.

Participation in Bharat Rang Mahotsav 2002

- Bharat Rang Mahotsav 2002 was organised from 16 March – 8 April 2002. Renowned theatre groups from all over India participated. The new feature of Bharat Rang Mahotsav was the decision to focus on theatre from the North-East Region and West Bengal. There were 11 plays in Bangla, 5 in Assamese, 4 in Manipuri and one in Nagamese.
- Theatre groups from North-East Region participated as per the information given below:

Participation in Jashnebachpan and Bal Sangam

Manipuri Ensemble, Imphal participated in Jashnebachpan held in November 2001. Simultaneously, Bal Sangam was also organised. Two groups, namely, Kamrupia Dhulia, Rampur and Sangeet Kala Sangam, Imphal participated with their traditional performances.

<i>Group</i>	<i>Play</i>	<i>Language</i>
Abinешwar Gosthi, Nagaon	<i>Surya Utha Deshar Katha</i>	Assamese
Purbaranga, Guwahati	<i>Veerangana</i>	Assamese
Rangpeeth, Guwahati	<i>Hamlet</i>	Assamese
Rangtirtha, Guwahati	<i>Kamala Kunwarir Sadhu</i>	Assamese



Seagull Theatre, Guwahati	<i>Jatra</i>	Assamese
Chorus Repertory Theatre, Imphal	<i>Ritusambaram</i>	Manipuri
Cosmo Dramatic Union, Imphal	Bhoot <i>Amasung Maikhum</i>	Manipuri
Kalakshetra, Imphal	<i>Border</i>	Manipuri
Manipuri Ensemble, Imphal	<i>Numit Kappa</i>	Manipuri
Extn. Prog. Workshop Production	<i>Zanriah Ei Hmain</i>	Primitive Language (Mizoram)
NSD Extn. Prog. Workshop	<i>Nisheli</i>	Nagamese





VIGILANCE ACTIVITIES

20.01 The vigilance set-up of the Department of Culture falls under the overall supervision of the Secretary who, in turn, is assisted by the Chief Vigilance Officer (of the rank of Director), an Under Secretary and other subordinate staff.

20.02 During the period under report, sustained efforts were kept up to reinforce the administration and to maintain discipline amongst the staff members of the department, both at the headquarters as well as in the attached subordinate offices and Albuminous organisation.

20.03 The Department of Culture and all its offices observed the Vigilance Awareness week from 31 October - 6 November 2002 by administering the pledge to all officials and staff. To this end, the organisations under the Department organised various competitions like essay, quiz, debates, etc. For instance, a workshop about the importance of the Vigilance Awareness week was organised by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies, Kolkata. A vigilance workshop was also conducted at the Indian Museum, Kolkata on 5 November 2002. Likewise, the National School of Drama, New Delhi organised various programmes, including essay competitions, quizzes and a debate on 'Corruption in Political and Social Life'.

20.04 The Department has been maintaining optimal transparency in matters that need time-bound disposal, and keeps constant vigil to check corruption and ensure the honesty and integrity of officers and staff.

20.05 *National Council of Science Museums*

The vigilance machinery here has been working in co-ordination to achieve the desired objectives in the spirit of instructions issued by the Central Vigilance Commission from time to time. Disciplinary matters are being followed up for speedy disposal of pending cases. A workable plan is being formulated as the first step to ensure that corruption does not creep into certain pre-identified areas like purchase, civil works etc.

20.06 *Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya*

- The disciplinary enquiry against five employees of the Sangrahalaya is in progress, of which 1 enquiry concluded and the report of the I.O. is currently under scrutiny.
- The Vigilance Awareness Week was celebrated in the Sangrahalaya from



31 October - 6 November 2002, and the pledge to eliminate corruption was administered to the employees of the Sangrahalaya. A practical demonstration of Preliminary Enquiry (P.E) was organised for the staff members, and a role-play depicting the D.A., Sectional Head and OIC in such a preliminary enquiry.

20.07 *Sahitya Akademi*

- Shri A.K. Agarwal, a senior officer from the Central Vigilance Commission, delivered a lecture on 7 November 2002 at the Akademi to commemorate the Vigilance Awareness Week, after which an interactive session with the Akademi staff members followed.

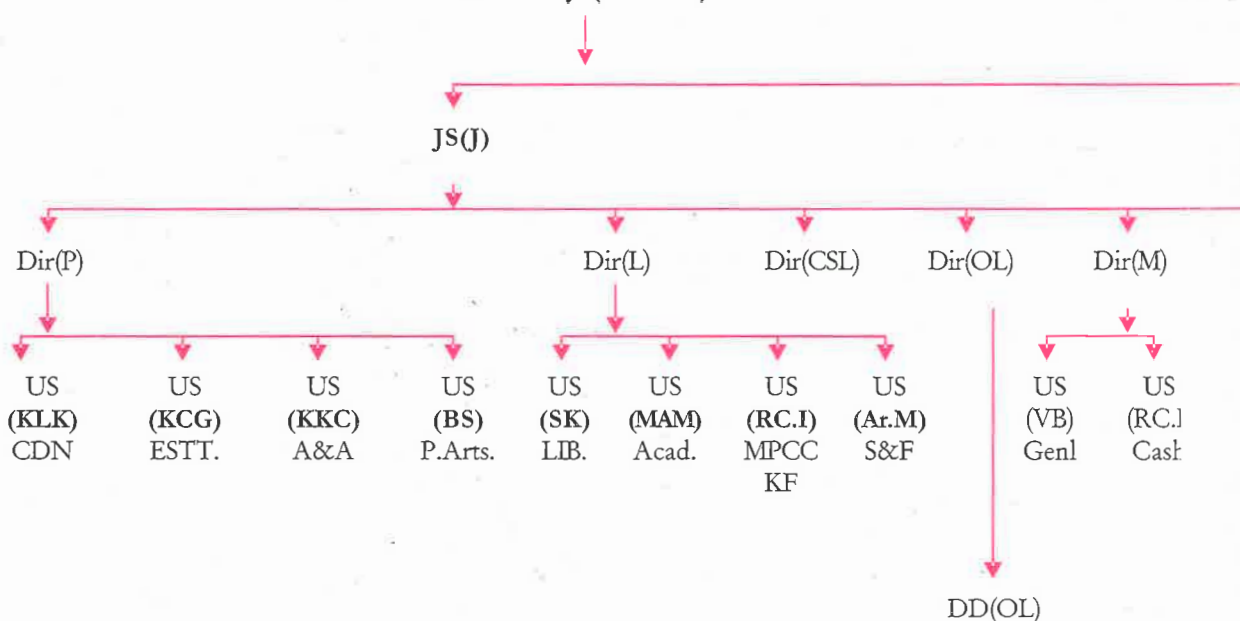
ANNEXURE & APPENDIX



Shri JAGMOHAN
Minister for Tourism & Culture

SMT. BHAVNABEN CHIKHALIA
Minister of State for Tourism & Culture and Parliamentary Affairs

Shri Dhanendra Kumar
Secretary (Culture)



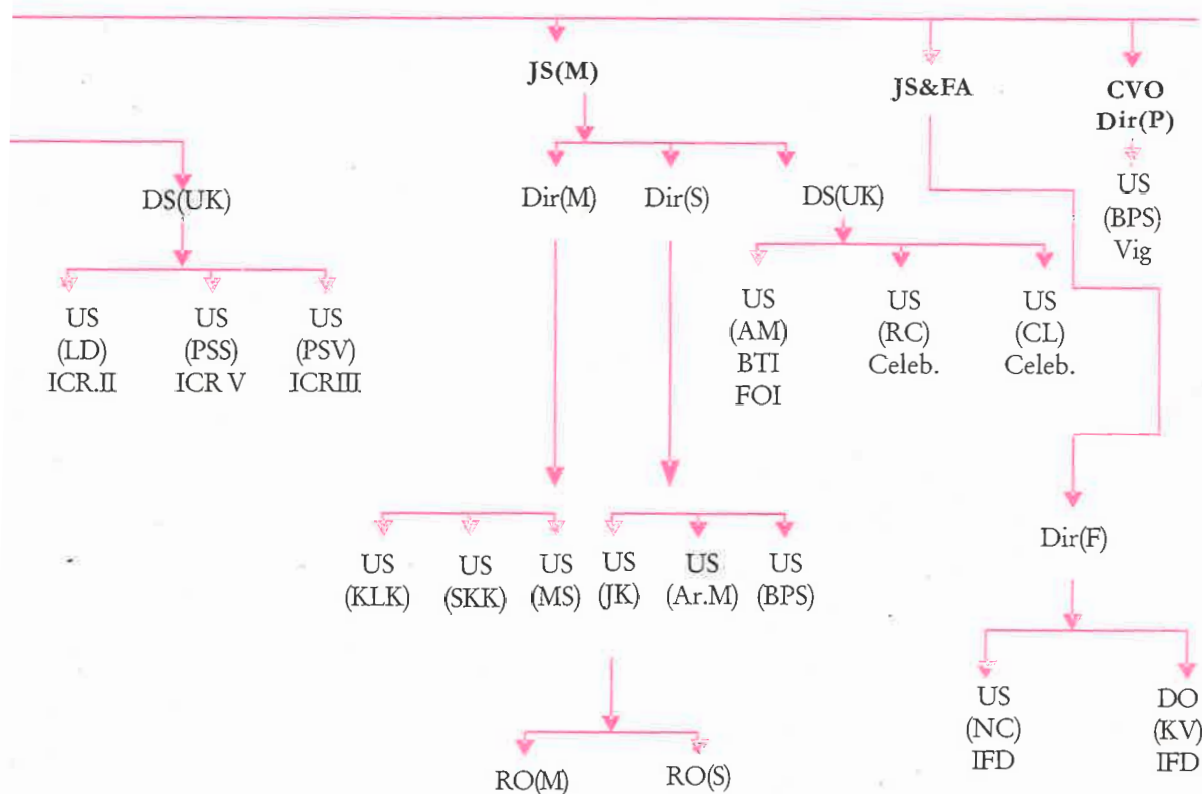
LEGENDS

JS(J)	-Joint Secretary (Shri K.Jayakumar)
JS(M)	-Joint Secretary(Smt. C.T.Mishra)
JS & FA	-Financial Advisor (Shri V.Subramanian)
Dir(P)/CVO	-Director (Shri V.B.Pyarelal)
Dir(M)	-Director(Shri Sanjiv Mittal)
Dir(S)/Dir(F)	-Director(Shri Navneet Soni)
Dir(L)	-Director(Shri V.K.Lakhanpal)
Dir(OL)	-Director (Shri Gorakhnath) (Official Language)
Dir(CSL)	-Director(Shri S.Majumdar) (Central Secretariat Library)
DS(UK)	-Deputy Secretary (Shri Umesh Kumar)

US(KKC)	-Under Secretary (Shri K.K.Chug)
US(KLK)	-Under Secretary (Shri K.L.Kapur)
US(KCG)	-Under Secretary (Shri Krishan Chand Gupta)
US(MS)	-Under Secretary (Shri M.Subbarayan)
US(PSS)	-Under Secretary (Shri P.S.Sareen)
US(AM)	-Under Secretary (Shri Amar Mudi)
US(CL)	-Under Secretary (Shri Chhote Lal)
US(BS)	-Under Secretary (Shri B.Sengupta)



Annexure I



US(SK) -Under Secretary
(Shri Sudesh Kumar)
 US(RC) -Under Secretary
(Shri Ramesh Chand)
 -Centenary Cell
 US(RC.I) -Under Secretary
(Shri Ramesh Chand)
 -Deptt. proper
 US(Ar.M) -Under Secretary
(Shri Arun malik)
 US(MAM) -Under Secretary
(Shri M.A.Muraleedharan)
 US(VB) -Under Secretary
(Shri Victor Baa)
 US(BPS) -Under Secretary (Shri B.P.Singh)

US(SKK) -Under Secretary
(Shri S.K.Kapur)
 US(NC) -Under Secretary
(Shri Nanak Chand)
 DD(OL) -Deputy Director
(Shri Y.S.Rawat)
 DD(JK) -Deputy Director
(Smt. Jiju Kurian)
 -Planning & Budgeting
 DO(PSV) -Desk Officer (Shri P.S.Verma)
 DO(KV) -Desk Officer
(Shri K.Vasudevan)
 RO(M) -Research Officer
(Shri S.S.Malkani)
 RO(S) -Research Officer
(Smt. S.K.Sharma)

**Annexure II****FINANCIAL ALLOCATIONS OF ITEMS DISCUSSED IN VARIOUS CHAPTERS**

(Rs. In crores)

Sl. No.	Item	Plan Non-Plan	Budget Estimates 2002-03	Revised Estimates 2002-03	Budget Estimates 2003-04
1	Archeological Survey of India New Delhi	Plan Non-Plan	41.50 99.05	61.47 119.95	45.50 165.65
2	National Museum, New Delhi	Plan Non-Plan	4.50 6.50	4.50 6.50	4.00 7.00
3	Indian Museum, Calcutta	Plan Non-Plan	4.25 3.30	4.25 3.30	4.50 3.50
4	Salarjung Museum, Hyderabad	Plan Non-Plan	4.50 3.45	4.50 2.31	4.50 4.00
5	Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta	Plan Non-Plan	2.00 1.50	2.00 1.50	2.50 1.90
6	National Gallery of Modern Art New Delhi	Plan Non-Plan	3.50 1.05	3.90 1.05	4.00 1.12
7	Nehru Memorial Museum & Library, New Delhi	Plan Non-Plan	1.75 4.10	1.75 4.10	2.50 4.81
8	Allahabad Museum, Allahabad	Plan Non-Plan	1.25 0.88	0.85 0.88	1.25 0.98
9	National Council of Science Museums, Calcutta	Plan Non-Plan	6.35 11.00	6.55 11.00	6.50 13.00
10	National Research Laboratory for Cons. Of Cul. Property, Lucknow	Plan Non-Plan	1.50 1.25	0.71 1.27	0.50 1.43
11	Anthropological Survey, Calcutta	Plan Non-Plan	2.10 8.00	2.10 9.65	2.50 9.12
12	Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya, Bhopal	Plan Non-Plan	4.30 1.30	4.30 1.30	3.30 1.50
13	National Archives of India, New Delhi	Plan Non-Plan	2.30 7.62	2.20 7.47	1.95 8.00
14	Khudabaksh Oriental Public Library, Patna	Plan Non-Plan	0.75 1.16	0.75 0.84	1.50 1.10



Sl. No.	Item	Plan Non-Plan	Budget Estimates 2002-03	Revised Estimates 2002-03	Budget Estimates 2003-04
15	T.M.S.S.M. Library Thanjavur	Plan Non-Plan	0.70 -	0.40 -	0.50 -
16	Rampur Raza Library, Rampur Non-Plan	Plan 0.91	1.25 0.92	1.25 0.97	1.5
17	Science Cities	Plan Non-Plan	13 -	13 -	13.11 -
18	The Asiatic Society, Calcutta	Plan Non-Plan	1.75 3.05	1.75 3.05	1.8 3.45
19	Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh	Plan Non-Plan	3.50 1.90	3.50 1.90	3.50 2.16
20	Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Varanasi	Plan Non-Plan	1.75 3.5	1.75 3.15	1.75 3.52
21	Lib. Of Tibetan Works and Archives, Dharamshala	Plan Non-Plan	- 0.35	- 0.35	- 0.35
22	Sikkim Research Institute of Tibetology, Gangtok	Plan Non-Plan	- 0.20	- 0.20	- 0.20
23	Financial Assistance for Development of Buddhist and Tibetan Organisations	Plan Non-Plan	1.10 -	1.60 -	1.20 -
24	National Library, Calcutta	Plan Non-Plan	5.00 9.27	3.50 9.27	5.00 10.00
25	Central Reference Library, Calcutta	Plan Non-Plan	0.40 0.82	0.20 0.82	0.40 0.85
26	State Central Library, Mumbai	Plan Non-Plan	0.50 0.26	0.20 0.26	0.30 0.30
27	Central Sectt. Library, New Delhi	Plan Non-Plan	2.25 1.00	2.25 1.12	4.00 1.49
28	Delhi Public Library, Delhi	Plan Non-Plan	1.00 5.5	1.00 5.5	1.00 5.75
29	Connemara Public Library, Chennai	Plan Non-Plan	0.3 0.24	0.3 0.24	0.3 0.3
30	Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation, Calcutta	Plan Non-Plan	7.25 1.25	9.25 1.25	8 1.3



Sl. No.	Item	Plan Non-Plan	Budget Estimates 2002-03	Revised Estimates 2002-03	Budget Estimates 2003-04
31	Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi	Plan Non-Plan	3.95 2.74	3.95 2.74	5 3.09
32	Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi	Plan Non-Plan	5.7 4.1	6 4.03	7 4.51
33	Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi	Plan Non-Plan	2.75 2.22	2.75 3.44	3.1
34	National School of Drama, New Delhi	Plan Non-Plan	5.5 2.72	5.8 2.82	6.5 3.4
35	Centre for Cultural Research & Training New Delhi	Plan Non-Plan	5 1.56	5.1 2.13	4.92 1.63
36	Building Grants to Voluntary Cultural Organisations	Plan Non-Plan	2.35 -	2.35 -	2.35 -
37	Financial Assistance to Professional Groups and Individuals for specified performing Art projects	Plan Non-Plan	7.70 1.00	7.70 1.00	7.70 1.00
38	Festival of India	Plan Non-Plan	- 0.31	- 1.30	- 1.20
39	Shankar's International Children's Competition	Plan Non-Plan	- 0.03	- 0.03	- 0.03
40	Development of Cultural Organisations	Plan Non-Plan	0.40 -	0.40 -	0.50 -
41	Cultural Organisation of India (R.K. Mission)	Plan Non-Plan	0.90 0.90	1.90 0.99	1.00 1.00
42	Institutions and Individuals Engaged in Literary Activities	Plan Non-Plan	- 0.17	- 0.17	- 0.17
43	Financial Assistance for Promotion of Tribal Folk Arts	Plan Non-Plan	0.95 -	0.95 -	1.00 -
44	Zonal Cultural Centres	Plan Non-Plan	5.25 -	6.24 -	6.50 -
45	Scholarships to Young Workers in different fields	Plan Non-Plan	- 0.70	- 0.70	- 0.70



Sl. No.	Item	Plan Non-Plan	Budget Estimates 2002-03	Revised Estimates 2002-03	Budget Estimates 2003-04
46	Award of Fellowships to outstanding Artists in the Fields of performing, literary and plastic arts	Plan Non-Plan	4.10 1.10	4.10 1.10	4.00 1.10
47	Scheme of Financial Assistance to persons distinguished in letters Arts, etc. of life who may be in indigent circumstances	Plan Non-Plan	1.00 1.50	1.00 1.20	1.00 1.20
48	Emeritus Fellowships	Plan Non-Plan	- 0.26	- -	- 0.06
49	Gandhi Smiriti & Darshan Samiti, New Delhi	Plan Non-Plan	1.20 1.80	1.70 1.80	2.50 1.98
50	Nava Nalanda Mahavihara & Huen-Tsang Memorial	Plan Non-Plan	3.00 0.91	3.00 0.91	2.50 0.97
51	Development and Maintenance of National Memorials	Plan Non-Plan	- 2.00	- 3.00	- 2.00
52	Financial Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Celebration of Centenaries/Anniversaries	Plan Non-Plan	- 2.00	- 1.50	- 2.00
53	International Cultural Activities & grants to Indo-friendship Society	Plan Non-Plan	- 0.45	- 0.45	- 0.45
54	Presentation of Books & Art objects	Plan Non-Plan	- 0.01	- 0.01	- 0.01
55	Delegation under CEP	Plan Non-Plan	- 0.30	- 0.30	- 0.30
56	Setting up of Multipurpose Cultural Complex in States	Plan Non-Plan	1.00 -	1.00 -	5.00 -
57	Indira Gandhi Centre for the Arts, New Delhi	Plan Non-Plan	1.00 0.01	0.01 0.01	0.10 0.01
58	Secretariat of the Department of Culture	Plan Non-Plan	0.65 7.60	0.85 7.70	0.75 8.00
59	Kalakshetra, Chennai	Plan Non-Plan	1.10 1.45	1.22 2.05	1.47



Sl. No.	Item	Plan Non-Plan	Budget Estimates 2002-03	Revised Estimates 2002-03	Budget Estimates 2003-04
60	Srimanta Sankaradeva Kalakshetra Guwahati	Plan Non-Plan	- -	- -	- -
61	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian studies	Plan Non-Plan	1.86 0.35	1.86 0.50	2.50 0.62
62	National Museum Institute History of Art, Conservation & Museology	Plan Non-Plan	1.00 0.08	1.00 0.08	1.20 0.08
63	Promotion & Strengthening of Regional & Local Museums	Plan Non-Plan	3.00 -	3.00 -	3.00 -
64	Gandhi Peace Prize	Plan Non-Plan	- 1.30	- 1.30	- 1.30
65	Celebration of 50 years of the Indian Republic	Plan Non-Plan	- -	- -	- 1.00
66	Asst. for preparation of candidature file for nomination by UNESCO for both tangible and intangible heritage of humanity	Plan Non-Plan	0.00 -	0.00 -	0.10 -
67	NAPLIS	Plan Non-Plan	0.50 -	0.50 -	0.30 -
68	National Culture Fund	Plan Non-Plan	1.00 -	1.00 -	2.00 -
69	Financial Assistance for promotion of Himalayan Arts	Plan Non-Plan	0.75 -	0.75 -	1.00 -
70	Travel subsidy	Plan Non-Plan	- 0.01	- 0.01	- 0.01
71	INTACH	Plan Non-Plan	0.25 -	0.25 -	0.25 -
72	National Mission for Manuscript	Plan Non-Plan	2.00 -	2.00 -	2.00 -
73	Asst. for preservation and promotion of intangible heritage of humanity	Plan Non-Plan	- -	- -	0.15 -
74	Asiatic Society, Mumbai	Plan Non-Plan	- -	- -	0.01 -



Sl. No.	Item	Plan Non-Plan	Budget Estimates 2002-03	Revised Estimates 2002-03	Budget Estimates 2003-04
75	Nehru Centre	Plan Non-Plan	0.01 -	0.01 -	0.01 -
76	Celebration of Tri-Centenary of Khalsa pant	Plan Non-Plan	- -	- -	- 1.00
77	other items-India House (Paris)	Plan Non-Plan	- 0.01	- 0.01	- 0.01
78	Contribution to ICCROM	Plan Non-Plan	- 0.10	- 0.07	- 0.10
79	Dr. Zakir Hussain Memorial Museum	Plan Non-Plan	- 0.04	- 0.04	- 0.04
80	Contributaion to World Heritage fund	Plan Non-Plan	- 0.07	- 0.07	- 0.07
81	Other Expenditure (TA/DA to Non official members)	Plan Non-Plan	- 0.11	- 0.11	- 0.11
82	Vrindavan Research Institute	Plan Non-Plan	- 0.13	- 0.13	- -
83	North-East Activities	Plan Non-Plan	20.00 -	23.00 -	22.00 -
84	Celebration of 2600th year of Mahavira Janma Kalyanak	Plan Non-Plan	- 50.00	- 64.10	- 0.00
85	Birth Centenary of Lok Nayak Jai Prakash	Plan Non-Plan	- 15.00	- 15.00	- 10.00
86	Central Institute of Himalayan Cultural studies, Arunachal Pradesh	Plan Non-Plan	0.50 -	0.50 -	0.10 -
87	Tibet House, New Delhi	Plan Non-Plan	0.13 -	0.13 -	0.13 -
88	Tawang Monastery, Arunachal Pradesh	Plan Non-Plan	0.20 -	0.20 -	0.20 -
89	Celebration of birth centenary of Ch. Charan Singh	Plan Non-Plan	- 0.00	- 1.00	- 10.00
Total (Plan)			205.00	230.00	225.20
(Non-Plan)			281.45	319.46	318.52

Annexure III**POSITION OF PENDING AUDIT PARAS AS ON 1ST DAY OF MARCH, 2003**

Sl. No.	Report No. and year of Report	Details of audit paras on which ATN were/ are required to be submitted	Details of paras out off those in Col 3 which are pending with audit, together with letter Nol And dated under which sent to audit (in each case)	No. of Paras on which ATNs have been sent to 'Monitoring cell'
1.	4 of 1998	Para No.6	Asiatic Society - Shortcomings in it's functioning	Reply has been sent to D.G., AGCR vide letter No. 20-9/99-A&A dated 15.1.2003
2.	1 of 1999	Para No 14.3 (11)	N.M., N.M.M.L., N.A.I and National Library - Unspent provision between Rs. 20 crore and Rs. 100 crore	Unspent provision in this case is Rs. 15.76 crores which is less Rs. 20 crores. This is total saving of t 40 different schemes.
3.	2 of 1999	Para No. 8.1	National Library- Non-receipt of books and journals	Reply awaited from National Library..
4.	2 of 1999	Para No.8.2	National Library -Non-allotment of staff quarters	Reply has been sent to D.G., AGCR vide letter No. 3-44/2000-Lib. dated 23.12.2002, for vetting
5.	4 of 1999	Para No.6.1	IGNCA-Financial irregularities in IGNCA reviews	The D.O.C. prepared a ATN on the C&AG paragraph and the same was submitted to Directorate of Audit Central Revenue for their vetting (vide letter No. 16-3/1999-US(Aka.) dated 7.10.2002. Directorate of Audit had made certain observations on ATR the same is being examined and revised ATR will be submitted to DG, AGCR for their final vetting.
6.	4 of 1999	Para No. 6.5	V.M.H. -Unfruitful expenditure by Victoria Memorial hall	Reply has been sent to D.G., AGCR vide letter No. 22-22/2000-Lib. Dated 1.1.2002 for vetting



Sl. No.	Report No. and year of Report	Details of audit paras on which ATN were/ are required to be submitted	Details of paras out off those in Col 3 which are pending with audit, together with letter Nol And dated under which sent to audit (in each case)	No. of Paras on which ATNs have been sent to 'Monitoring cell'
7.	2 of 2000	Para No.13.1	National Library - Unprocessed books	ATN was sent to P.A.C. Lok Sabha Sectt. through the M'0 Finance vide O.M. No. 3-50/2000-Lib, dated 24.12.2002
8.	4 of 2001	Para No. 6.1	NCSM-Unfruitful expenditure on construction of building	The comments on the Audit Para received from N.C.S.M were furnished to the Public Accounts Committee and were discussed in detail during its study visit on 3.9.2002.
9.	4 of 2001	Para No.6.2	Victoria Memorial Hall - Idle payment of advance	Matter is being pursued with Kolkatta Municipal Corporation by Secretary and Curator VMH for refund of Rs.1 Crore together with interest)
10.	1 of 2001	11.12 (12)	Department of Culture P&B - Unspent provision between Rs.20 crore and Rs. 100 crores	Reply to above Audit para relating to the appropriation of accounts of the D.O.C. It is sent to Director General, A.G.C.R. vide F.No. 23011-4/2000-P&B dated 3.3.2003 for vetting.
11.	1 of 2002	Para No. 8.12 (7)	Department of Culture P&B - Unspent provision between Rs.20 crore and Rs. 100 crores	Reply to above Audit para relating to the appropriation of accounts of the D.O.C. It is sent to Director General, A.G.C.R. vide F.No. 23011-4/2000-P&B dated 3.3.2003 for vetting.

**Annexure IV****COUNTRIES WITH WHICH INDIA HAS CULTURAL AGREEMENTS.**

S.No.	Country	Date of Signing	S.No.	Country	Date of Signing
1.	Afghanistan	04.01.63	28.	Estonia	15.10.93
2.	Australia	21.10.71	29.	France	07.06.66
3.	Argentina	28.05.74	30.	Finland	10.06.83
4.	Algeria	01.06.76	31.	Greece	22.06.61
5.	Armenia	14.12.95	32.	Germany	20.03.69
6.	Bulgaria	02.02.63	33.	Guyana	30.12.74
7.	Brazil	23.09.69	34.	Ghana	12.10.81
8.	Bangladesh	30.12.72	35.	Hungary	03.03.62
9.	Belgium	21.09.73	36.	Indonesia	29.12.55
10.	Bahrain	08.01.75	37.	Iran	10.12.56
11.	Burkina-Faso (Upper Volta)	12.12.83	38.	Iraq	19.04.73
12.	Benin	17.07.86	39.	Italy	09.11.76
13.	Belarus	14.05.93	40.	Israel	18.05.93
14.	Belize	15.06.94	41.	Japan	29.10.56
15.	Botswana	14.05.97	42.	Jordan	15.02.76
16.	Bolivia	08.12.97	43.	Jamaica	05.10.92
17.	Colombia	22.05.74	44.	Kuwait	02.11.70
18.	Cuba	21.07.76	45.	Kenya	24.02.81
19.	Cyprus	24.10.80	46.	Kyrgyzstan	14.03.92
20.	China	28.05.88	47.	Kazakhstan	22.02.92
21.	Chilli	13.01.93	48.	Lesotho	05.10.76
22.	Comodia	31.01.96	49.	Libya	24.08.85
23.	Czech	11.10.96	50.	Lithuania	20.02.2001
24.	Croatia	05.03.99	51.	Laos	17.08.94
25.	Djibouti	31.01.89	52.	Latvia(MOU)	01.09.95
26.	Egypt	25.09.58	53.	Luxumburg	10.09.96
27.	Ethiopia	09.02.83	54.	Labanon	07.04.97



S.No.	Country	Date of Signing	S.No.	Country	Date of Signing
55.	Mongolia	09.01.61 (Replaced 9.2.78)	84.	South Korea	12.08.74
56.	Mexico	23.07.75	85.	Sudan	28.11.74
57.	Mynamar	25.01.2001	86.	Syria	13.11.75
58.	Mauritius	06.02.76	87.	Sri Lanka	29.11.77
59.	Malaysia	03.03.78	88.	Somalia	02.04.79
60.	Morocco	12.01.81	89.	Spain	16.09.82
61.	Mozambique	09.04.82	90.	Seychelles	22.12.87
62.	Maldives	07.09.83	91.	Surinam	22.09.92
63.	Malta	14.01.92	92.	Singapore(MOU)	05.02.93
64.	Maldova	19.03.93	93.	Slovak	11.03.96
65.	Madagascar	17.06.97	94.	South Africa	04.12.96
66.	Norway	19.04.61	95.	Slovenia	16.12.96
67.	North Korea	02.07.76	96.	Turkey	29.05.51
68.	Nigeria	14.09.82	97.	Tunisia	24.06.69
69.	Netherlands	24.05.85	98.	Tanzania	17.01.75
70.	Nicaragua	09.09.86	99.	Thailand	29.04.77
71.	Namibia	25.01.91	100.	Trinidad & Tobago	13.03.87
72.	Oman	03.08.91	101.	Turkmenistan	20.04.92
73.	Panama	2.02.2001	102.	Tadjikistan	15.02.93
74.	Poland	27.03.57	103.	U.A.E.	03.01.75
75.	Phillippines	06.09.69	104.	Uganda	24.11.81
76.	Portugal	07.04.80	105.	Uzbekistan	17.08.91
77.	Peru	25.01.87	106.	Ukrain	27.03.92
78.	Pakistan	31.12.88	107.	Vietnam	18.12.76
79.	Qatar	04.06.80	108.	Venezuela	13.09.84
80.	Romania	03.04.57	109.	Yemen	22.07.99
81.	Rawanda	04.07.75	110.	Zambia	26.01.75
82.	Russia	28.01.93	111.	Zaire	04.07.78.
83.	Senegal	21.05.74	112.	Zimbabwe	22.05.81.
			113.	Yugoslavia	20.09.02

**Annexure V****PRESENT STATUS OF CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMMES WITH VARIOUS COUNTRIES**

Sl.No.	Country	Date of Signing	Validity Period	Remarks.
1.	Afganistan	30.8.90	1990-1992	New CEP has not been possible obviously due to turbulent conditions prevailing in Afganistan . No response has been received to our request for extention of the last CEP to cover interregnum.
2.	Algeria	28.3.88	1988-1990	Text of the new CEP under negotiation.
3.	Argentina	24.1.85	1985-1987	In the face of financial stringency, Argentina suspended implementation of the CEP in 1985 and there after showed no inclination for signing a new one.
4.	Australia	17.11.88	1989-1991	The validity of this CEP was extended upto 31.12.92. There after the bilateral cultural cooperation is being carried on under the framework of Australia-India Council. Cooperation is going on satisfactorily.
5.	Bahrain	23.11.91	1991-1994	The Indian counter draft proposals for the next Cultural Exchange Programme have been forwarded to Bahrain. Response awaited.
6.	Bangladesh	19.11.97	1997-1999	Fresh CEP for 2000-2002 under formulation.
7.	Belarus		15.11.2001	*2001-2004
8.	Belgium		21.3.96	1996-1998` Belgium draft proposals for renewal of the (Flemish) CEP are being examined in consultation with Indian agencies.
9.	Bulgaria	14.9.2001	*2001-2003	Indian draft of the CEP for 2000-02 is being formulated.
10.	China	11.04.2000	*2000-2002	
11.	Croatia	25.7.2001	*2001-2003	
12.	Cuba	25.9.95	1995-1997	The implementing agencies on the two sides are busy working out the modalities of implementation. There is financial crunch in other side.



Sl.No.	Country	Date of Signing	Validity Period	Remarks.
13.	Cyprus	8.10.2002	2002-2005	
14.	Columbia	May 2002	2002-2004	
15.	Combodia	18.2.2000	*2000-2002	
16.	Egypt	19.12.2002	2003-2005	
17.	Ethopia	15.05.98	1998-2000	
18.	Finland	15.3.96	1996-1998	New CEP under formulation.
19.	France	10.03.2000	*2000-2002	
20.	Germany	17.12.97	1997-2000	
21.	Ghana	5.8.2002	2002-2005	
22.	Greece	27.10.99	*1999-2002	
23.	Guyana	29.12.93	1994-1996	
24.	Hungary	26.11.98	*1999-2001	
25.	Iran	23.5.2000	*2000-2002	
26.	Iraq	2.09.98	*1998-2001	
27.	Israel	30.12.96	1997-1999	Fresh CEP 2000-2002 is ready for signatures.
28.	Italy	6.1.98	1998-2000	
29.	Indonesia	11.01.2001	*2001-2003	
30.	Jordan	25.04.2000	*2000-2002	
31.	Kenya	26.5.94	1994-1997	No new CEP being formulated as the implementation is not satisfactory.
32.	Kazakhstan	Oct. 1992	1992-1994	No response of Kazakh Govt. to extension of the CEP/fresh CEP.
33.	Kyrghyzstan	Oct.1992	1992-1994	Due to poor implementation of the CEP,the existing CEP extended till 31.12.2000.
34.	Kuwait	22.12.99		*2000-2001
35.	Laos	Jan.1996		*1996-1998 CEP extended till 2001.



Sl.No.	Country	Date of Signing	Validity Period	Remarks.
36.	Mauritius	9.8.96		1996-1998 New CEP under negotiation.
37.	Maldives	24.12.92	1992-1994	The CEP expired on 31.12.94. A draft of the next CEP was sent to Maldives in February 1995. Response awaited.
38.	Malaysia	11.10.2000	*2000-2002	
39.	Mexico	9.11.93	1994-1996	New CEP is under formulation.
40.	Mongolia	31.03.2000	*2000-2002	
41.	Morocco	27.02.2001	*2001-2003	
42.	North Korea	7.8.97	*1997-1999	The CEP is valid till the new one is signed. New CEP is under formulation
43.	Netherlands	1.12.93	1994-1997	
44.	Nigeria	18.4.92	1992-1995	
45.	Norway	16.1.87	1987-1989	After the last CEP, the Norwegian side has not shown any interest.
46.	Oman	2.4.97	1997-1998	Implementation of the CEP was negligible. Hence the validity extended till 2.8.2001. Fresh CEP is under formulation.
47.	Pakistan	19.7.89	1989-1991	No interest shown by the Pakistan Govt. in implementation of the CEP. Hence no fresh CEP signed.
48.	Peru	20.2.96	1996-1998	Extended for two years.
49.	Poland	7.10.96	1997-1999	Indian draft of the CEP for 2000-02 is under formulation.
50.	Portugal	11.03.98	1998-2000	
51.	Philippines	27.03.95	1995-97	New CEP is under negotiation.
52.	Qatar	20.5.85	1985-1987	Fresh proposals for inclusion in the next CEP received and examined in the Department of Culture. Indian Counter proposals prepared and sent to Ministry of External Affairs for seeking concurrence of Qatari side.



Sl.No.	Country	Date of Signing	Validity Period	Remarks.
53.	Romania	17.11.97	1997-1999	Indian draft of the CEP for 2000-02 is under formulation.
54.	Rwanda	13.6.90	1991-1993	Validity extended upto 1995.
55.	Russia	3.10.2000	*2000-2002	
56.	Senegal	14.9.76	1977-1978	New CEP is under formulation.
57.	Seychelles	24.9.89	1990-1992	New CEP under formulation.
58.	Syria	17.03.99	*1999-2001.	
59.	Somalia	2.8.88	1988-1990	Draft CEP proposals have already been formulated but the Somalian side has not shown any interest.
60.	Sudan	9.4.2000	*2000-2002	
61.	Spain	8.2.93	1993-1995	Draft proposals for the new CEP are under consideration of the Spanish side.
62.	Sri Lanka	22.1.97.	1997-1998	Fresh CEP formulated and will be signed during the visit of Indian delegation to Srilanka being planned shortly.
63.	Singapore	10.11.2000	*2000-2002	
64.	South Africa	15.03.2001	*2001-2003	
65.	South Korea	23.2.96	*1996-1998	The validity of the CEP extended till 2001.
66.	Tanzania	4.2.91	1991-1992	Due to financial stringency, Tanzanian side has not shown any interest.
67.	Tunisia	5.4.2000	*2000-2002	
68.	Turkey	31.3.2000	*2000-2002	
69.	Turkmenistan	10.10.92	1992-1994	Validity extended till 31.12.99. New CEP is under consideration.
70.	Tadjikistan	12.12.95	1996-1998	
71.	U.A.E.	6.1.94	1994-1996	CEPs implementation was tardy. The Indian proposal to extend the validity of the CEP remained unanswered.



Sl.No.	Country	Date of Signing	Validity Period	Remarks.
72.	Uganda	9.10.97	1997-1999	
73.	Uzbekistan	2.05.2000	*2000-2002	
74.	Vietnam	8.01.2001	*2001-2003	
75.	Venezuela	22.7.93	1993-1995	Implementation has not been very satisfactory.
76.	Yemen	8.11.85	1986-1987	A new Cultural Agreement was signed in July 1999. This agreement will come into force on the date of exchange of instruments of ratification. Process is on.
77.	Zambia	20.12.90	1991-1992	Extended upto 1993. No response from the Zambian side.
78.	Zimbabwe	12.11.91	1992-1994	

***LIVE CEPs.**

OTHER AGREEMENT'S

Japan	Informal CEP (Indo-Japan Mixed Commission)
Canada	Indo-Canada MOU is under process.
Russia	Indo-Russian Working Group on Culture.



APPENDIX

TABLE-I

ALLOCATION OF ANNUAL PLANS 2002-03 AND 2003-04

Sl. No.	Sector	Annual Plan 2002-03	Percentage to total Allocation	Out of which Capital	(Rs in lakhs)		
					Annual Plan 2003-04	Percentage to Total Allocation	Out of which Capital
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Direction & Administration	65.00	0.26	-	75.00	0.30	-
2	Promotion & Dissemination	4940.00	19.76	-	6029.00	24.12	-
3	Archaeology	4850.00	19.40	700.00	5500.00	22.00	950.00
4	Archives & Archival Libraries	975.00	3.91	100.00	1026.00	4.11	100.00
5	Museums	5711.00	22.84	1200.00	5312.00	21.24	780.00
6	Anthropology & Ethnology	840.00	3.36	200.00	1130.00	4.52	550.00
7	Public Libraries	4020.00	16.08	2300.00	2030.00	8.12	100.00
8	IGNCA	100.00	0.40	-	10.00	0.04	-
9	Institute of Buddhist & Tibetan Studies	718.00	2.87	-	688.00	2.75	-
10	Other Expenditure	781.00	3.12	-	1000.00	4.00	-
11	North East Region	2000.00	8.00	-	2200.00	8.80	-
TOTAL		25000.00	100.00	4500.00	25000.00	100.00	2480.00

**APPENDIX****TABLE - II****8TH PLAN : ALLOCATION AND EXPENDITURE; 9TH PLAN: ALLOCATION AND
10TH PLAN PROPOSED OUTLAY**

Sl. No.	Sector	8th Plan		9th Plan	10th Plan
		Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Allocation
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Direction & Administration	140.00	142.79	350.00	439.47
2	Promotion & Dissemination	8715.00	11275.03	22740.00	36243.00
3	Archaeology	3900.00	6593.63	18249.00	37359.00
4	Archives & Archival Libraries	1315.00	2585.81	4335.00	8220.75
5	Museums	10030.00	13575.04	23775.00	33932.50
6	Anthropology & Ethnology	1400.00	2386.16	4700.00	7066.22
7	Public Libraries	6720.00	3570.80	11296.00	14835.00
8	IGNCA	5000.00	9600.00	401.00	9000.00
9	Institutions of Buddhist & Tibetan Studies	850.00	1090.97	1950.00	4569.50
10	Other Expenditure	430.00	2104.84	3845.00	4934.56
11	Celebrations of Golden Jubilee of India's Independence	-	22.00	400.00	-
12	Lumpsum Provision for NE	-	-	-	15400.00
Total		38500.00	52947.07	92041.00	172000.00



APPENDIX

TABLE III

YEAR-WISE BUDGET ESTIMATES AND EXPENDITURE ON ART & CULTURE
(Central Sector)

Year	Budget Estimates			Expenditure		
	Plan	Non Plan	Total	Plan	Non Plan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1985-86	19.07	32.43	51.5	19.87	31.34	51.21
1986-87	57.8	32.43	90.23	45.09	39.81	84.9
1987-88	65	67.76	132.76	45.64	65.65	111.29
1988-89	62	71.26	133.26	51.08	55.58	106.66
1989-90	54	70.14	124.14	52.15	47.98	100.13
1990-91	66.2	81.32	147.52	56.98	55.33	112.31
1991-92	74.2	62.8	137	58.94	60.99	119.93
1992-93	64	62.59	126.59	57.63	66.55	124.18
1993-94	85.7	70.06	155.76	104.19	73.55	177.74
1994-95	102.6	77.09	179.69	98.35	301.95*	98.35
1995-96	113	82.73	195.73	121.01	86.84	207.85
1996-97	113.76	89.47	203.23	102.24	98.18	200.42
1997-98	120.9	127	247.9	114.72	141.64	256.36
1998-99	127.2	174	301.2	125.49	182.87	308.36
1999-2000	147.2	211.21	358.41	117.08	217.39	334.47
2000-01	162.25	260	422.25	149.89	203.73	353.62
2001-02	190.45	240.3	430.75	171.82	266.75	438.57
2002-03	205	281.45	486.45	230	319.45	549.45
2003-04	225.2	318.52	543.72	-	-	0

* Includes Rs.218.00 crore for Nizam's Jewellery

@ Anticipated Expenditure

**WEBSITES OF
ATTACHED/AUTONOMOUS/SUB-ORDINATE ORGANISATIONS OF
DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE**

http://www.indiaculture.org .	Department of Culture.
http://www.indev.nic.in/asiatic/	Asiatic Society, Kolkata.
http://www.indianmuseum-calcuta.org/	Indian Museum, Kolkata.
http://ignca.nic.in/	IGNCA, New Delhi.
http://www.museumofmankind.com/	IGRMS, Bhopal.
http://www.kalakshetra.org/	Kalakshetra Foundation, Chennai.
http://www.lalitkala.org.in/	Lalit Kala Akademi.
http://www.ncsm.org/	National Council of Science Museums.
http://www.salarjungmuseum.com/	Salarjung Museum, Hyderabad.
http://www.sangeetnatak.org/	Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi.
http://www.victoriamemorial-cal.org/	Victoria Memorial Hall, Kolkata.
http://www.sczccindia.com/	SCZCC, Nagpur.
http://www.nczccindia.org/	NCZCC, Allahabad.
http://www.asi.nic.in/	ASI, New Delhi.
http://www.nationalarchives.nic.in/	NAI, New Delhi.
http://www.crlindia.org/	CRL, Kolkata.
http://www.anthsi.com/	Anthropological Survey of India.
http://www.ngma.india.com	NGMA, New Delhi.
http://www.nationalmuseumindia.org/	National Museum, New Delhi.
http://www.nrlccp.org/	NRLC, Lucknow.

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