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संसाधन विकास
मंत्रालय

MINISTRY OF
HUMAN RESOURCE
DEVELOPMENT

वार्षिक रिपोर्ट

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ANNUAL REPORT

1985-86

PART-II



सत्यमेव जयते

संस्कृति विभाग DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE
भारत सरकार GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

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1985-86
Part II

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DEVELOPMENT**

**ANNUAL REPORT
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**DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
1986**

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INTRODUCTORY

There has been an increasing awareness that the people of the country should be looked upon as its valuable resource—indeed the most valuable resource—and that our growth process should be based on the integrated development of the citizen, beginning with childhood and going right through life. It is increasingly realised that all relevant instruments and agencies contributing to, or responsible for, this growth should be integrated in order to ensure all-round development. A wider approach needs, therefore, to be adopted in which science and technology, arts and crafts, humanities and human values should all be woven into a comprehensive pattern of development. In pursuance of this idea, a new Ministry was created under a suggestive name, Ministry of Human Resource Development, on 26th September, 1985, through 174th Amendment to the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961. The new Ministry of Human Resource Development constituted by this amendment, has five Departments namely, Department of Education, Department of Culture, Department of Arts, Department of Youth Affairs and Sports, and Department of Women's Welfare. The conceptual framework of this Ministry of Human Resource Development consists in building up the all-round personality of human beings and to this end, integrating under one umbrella as many relevant activities as possible, with a view to evolving a package of inputs. The process is not merely one of co-ordination, but real integration, so that all components are woven into a single, continuous, harmonious programme. This process has just started, and initial steps have been taken. The report of the Ministry that has been brought out in five parts covers an account of activities regarding the items and subjects allotted to each of the Departments.

A special activity of the Ministry during the year was to strengthen and re-orient activities relating to education, culture, arts, sports, youth welfare, women and children, towards an integrated approach so as to provide to the Ministry a sharper thrust for human resource development.

The process of formulating a new educational policy began last year. This process, however, became intensified during the course of the year. The draft policy is expected to be presented to the Parliament towards the end of the Budget Session 1986.

Dissemination of culture at the grassroot level being the main thrust of the activities of the Department of Culture, steps were taken by the Department of Culture for setting up seven Zonal Cultural Centres in different regions of the country. Three of these Zonal Centres, one each at Patiala (Northern Zone), Santiniketan (Eastern Zone), and Thanjavur (Southern Zone) were inaugurated by the Prime Minister on 6th November, 1985, 5th December, 1985 and 31st January, 1986, respectively. The main objective of these Centres is to emphasize cultural linkages that extend beyond territorial and linguistic boundaries.

Under the policy of promoting wider appreciation and international interaction of our culture, two Festivals of India were organized during the year, one in the USA and the other in France, which won profuse acclaim in art circles and also from the common citizens.

Another important activity of the Department of Culture during the year was to hold the first South Asian Archaeological Congress in New Delhi from January 13—20, 1986 under the banner of SAARC in which delegates from all SAARC countries except Maldives participated.

During the year, the work relating to Certification of Films for Public Exhibition was transferred from the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting to the Department of Culture.

The Department of Arts was created solely for undertaking the diverse programmes of the Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts at the level of research, publication, training, creative activities and projections encompassing all arts, especially in their dimension of mutual inter-dependence within the natural human environment as an intrinsic part of life styles at all levels of society and regions. The IGNCA will serve as a major resource centre for the arts and is an important ingredient in the activities of the Ministry of Human Resource Development. Through its activities the IGNCA will catalyze an integrated perception of the Indian tradition in art and culture, stimulate awareness of and sensitivity to the precious heritage, and refine perception and understanding of the heritage. It thus aims at regenerating widespread appreciation of the depth and range of Indian tradition. A National Data Bank with a computerised storage and retrieval system on arts, humanities and cultural heritage is a core programme of the IGNCA which would be accessible to scholars, academics, artists, school and college students and to laymen.

All round development of women and children constitutes an important component of the country's human resource development. Hence these two target groups deserve special treatment in addition to their legitimate share from the general developmental programmes. In order to revitalise the existing programmes for women and children, the governmental machinery at the national level was geared up and a separate Department of Women's Welfare was set up under the newly created Ministry of Human Resource Development. This Department is charged with the responsibility of functioning as the nodal agency to guide, coordinate and review the efforts in this area, both Governmental and non-Governmental.

The major thrust of the programme of this Department is to ensure a state of well-being for women and children, particularly those of the weaker sections of the society through integrated services. The programmes of integrated child development services is the basic support to human resource development. It aims to provide a package of early childhood services of non-formal pre-school education, health and nutrition, culminating in reduction in wastage and stagnation, school drop-out, infant mortality, disablement and mal-nutrition. Similarly, the programmes for women like socio-economic programmes, training-cum-employment programmes, condensed courses of education for adult women, etc., endeavour not only to provide economic independence to women but also to raise their quality of life.

Important among the major activities of the Department of Youth Affairs and Sports were the formulation of new schemes and expansion of the existing schemes for promotion of sports in the implementation of the National Sports Policy as a part of the Seventh Five Year Plan. For undertaking these initiatives, the outlays for the Seventh Five Year Plan for sports and games have been raised several times as compared to similar outlays for the Sixth Five Year Plan. It is hoped that the increased activities will lead to broad-basing of participation in sports and games, improvement in the sports standards and generally contribute towards health fitness and strength of the nation. Greater emphasis was laid on the improvement of personality and skills of young people in programmes meant for the youth and new initiatives taken as part of the Seventh Five Year Plan. The Year of the Youth was celebrated in a befitting manner. The designation of a National Youth Day and Week and announcement of a National Youth Emblem were the durable gains of this endeavour.

The activities and achievements of the Department of Culture and reported in the pages that follow.

OVERVIEW

1. The basic objectives of the Department of Culture concern our efforts to arouse cultural resurgence in the country. The thrust of major schemes and programmes of the Department is to disseminate culture covering disciplines of the vast range of human creativity. Our objective is to promote, project and to preserve the myriad features of Indian culture in their indescribable richness. It is difficult to describe bounds and parameters of a living vital culture like the Indian culture.

2. An event of the truly historic kind in the sequence of our cultural efforts is the emergence of the Zonal Cultural Centres. Our Prime Minister conceptualised this idea last year in March. Since then, three Centres have been inaugurated and the remaining four would begin their work well before this year ends. The avowed aim of this project is to emphasize cultural kinships that transcend territorial bounds. In a kind of three tier linkages our idea is to arouse and deepen awareness of the local culture and how this diffuses into Zonal identities and eventually forms the rich diversity of India's composite culture. Our Prime Minister has often said that we need to involve people in our cultural programmes and more than that to renew and upgrade their cultural consciousness. During the opening of Cultural Centre at Santiniketan, the Prime Minister had said that the culture of India is like a garden of flowers where flowers blossom and grow and are neither cut nor put out of water. Through these cultural centres we not only intend to emphasize cultural commonality but also to document and preserve and to the extent possible sustain the dying art forms and oral traditions.

3. Under promotion of our cultural heritage we have a vast network of libraries and museums. There are many other institutions particularly the three akademies devoted to fine arts, letters and performing arts which through the system of governance by the creative people themselves seek to further cultural efforts.

4. We have, beginning with the Festival of India in London, looked outwards in our promotion of our cultural expositions. The Festival of India in USA and France in many creative shapes and forms won profuse applause in art circles with art practitioners themselves participating in the Festival, we have gained not only in enriching our own cultural perceptions by international interaction but also deepened and widened appreciation of the glory of our culture in a wide ranging international audience. We have already started working on Festival of India in USSR in the coming year.

5. We are aware of the wide range of shades and meanings shapes and identities of our culture. That is why our activities cover a larger spectrum ranging from archives, archaeological excavation, preservation of our heritage to organising tributes to the great who have departed in the form of centenary celebrations. In a sense, in the Department of Culture we pay homage when it is due and give help when it is needed.

6. The Archaeological Survey of India continued its activities in the field of preservation and conservation of monuments and sites of national importance. The number of Circles, which look after the maintenance of monuments and sites, has gone up from sixteen in 1984-85 to eighteen during the year with the addition of two mini-Circles, one for Goa and the other at Shimla. The most sensational discovery during the year was of 117 sculptured pieces of railing made of red sandstone from Sanghol in Ludhiana district of Punjab. In order to preserve important groups of monuments, the Archaeological Survey of India has initiated a new policy

of preparing master plans for their conservation. Considerable progress was made in respect of registration of antiquities under the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972. Nearly 5000 objects were examined all over India for the purpose of issuing non-antiquity certificates.

7. The first South Asian Archaeological Congress was held in New Delhi from 13-20 January, 1986, under the banner of SAARC in which delegates from all SAARC countries except Maldives participated. Youth camps were organised at Lal Qumbad in Delhi and Hampi (Karnataka) in order to create awareness among young people about our cultural heritage.

8. The National Museum and the National Gallery of Modern Art continued their activities in the fields of acquisition, documentation and conservation of art objects and organised a larger number of exhibitions both within the country and abroad. Some of the important exhibitions arranged for public display in their respective premises were : (i) Wall Paintings from Alchi Monastery, Ladakh; (ii) Kushan sculptures from Sanghol; (iii) Pre-Hispanic Gold Work of Colombia; (iv) Japanese contemporary paintings; (v) XU Beihong paintings from China and (vi) Russian and Soviet Paintings Exhibition, etc. Among the exhibitions organised outside India, mention may be made of (i) Sculptures of India from 3000 B.C. to 13th century A.D., at the National Gallery of Art, Washington D.C.; (ii) Akbar's India—Art from the Mughal city of victory, at the Asia Society Galleries, New York; (iii) Decorative Arts from India from 16th century to 19th century A.D., at Dresden, G.D.R.; (iv) Nandalal Bose and three Tagores exhibition, in Japan; (v) Bengal school paintings, in Mongolia, (vi) Neo Tantra Art Exhibition, at the University of California, U.S.A. and then in Mexico; and (vii) 100 years of Indian Paintings in East Berlin (G.D.R.) and Lisbon (Portugal).

9. The Museums, as repositories of our cultural heritage, also continued their educational programmes of conducting training courses, guided tours, arranging film shows, and mass communication programmes, etc.

10. The National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property, Lucknow continued its research projects on conservation of objects of various museums, and monuments including Taj Mahal. The Laboratory also undertook a study in detail on Cultural Property and acquired a number of equipment for environmental pollution monitoring. It also organised a six-month training course at Lucknow for 'Conservation of Archaeological Materials' from September 2, 1985. Nine trainees including four from Philipines, Indonesia and Bhutan attended the course.

11. The National Council of Science Museums, as part of its main activity of popularising Science and Technology in urban and rural areas augmented its training programmes in Science and sponsored a number of science exhibitions and seminars, the notable being the National Science Seminar—1985 held at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi on 8th September, 1985 on the topic "We and the Ocean". The Council decided to set up a National Science Centre at Delhi. The proposal of establishing three more State level science centres at Bhubaneswar, Lucknow and Gauhati was under process. Science fairs and camps were organised in a massive way in Calcutta and Bangalore. "India, a Festival of Science" which was inaugurated on 5th June, 1985 at Chicago under the Festival of India celebrations in U.S.A. continued upto 2nd September, 1985.

12. The Anthropological Survey of India, Calcutta has further strengthened its programmes of studies on Tribes in contemporary India, Human Origins and Variation and Social Biology of Indian Population. The Survey has launched a project called 'People of India' to study the cohesive cultural, social and anthropological factors that unite the various communities in India.

13. The Rashtriya Manav Sanghralaya (erstwhile National Museum of Man), the status of which has been changed into that of an autonomous body, continued with its activities in the field of human evolution

and human variation with special reference to the structure of the Indian population.

14. The National Archives of India celebrated its "Archives Week" from 3rd December, 1985, by putting up an exhibition on Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the first President of India, which was inaugurated by the Prime Minister.

15. In the field of Buddhist/Tibetan studies, a new scheme for providing financial assistance to voluntary Buddhist/Tibetan organisations including monasteries was launched during the year.

16. As part of its collections building programme, the National Library, Calcutta, has taken up a new project of engaging eminent scholars in reviewing the collections of the Library. The Central Reference Library continued its activities in the compilation of Annual volume, 1984, and the Annual volume of Index Indiana covering the period 1981.

17. Under the auspices of Sahitya Akademi, a Literary Forum meeting was held at New Delhi, as part of exposition of women, "Mahila Shakti 1985", in which Smt. Amrita Pritam, Smt. Mannu Bhandari, Smt. Q. Hyder and others participated. The Sangeet Natak Akademi, in furtherance of its objectives, organised Lok Utsav 1985—a major festival of traditional arts featuring nearly 34 different performing arts forms from all corners of the country, in November, 1985 in Delhi over a period of five days. Similar festivals of traditional arts were organised in Chandigarh and Calcutta also. The Lalit Kala Akademi, apart from organising several exhibitions organised a composite camp of Artists at Madras and a Sculptor's camp with the theme 'Monument of the Youth' at Varanasi in October-November, 1985. The Repertory Company of the National School of Drama gave 81 performances in Delhi and in different regions in both urban and rural areas.

18. The three National Akademies also presented their annual Akademi awards to distinguished writers and artists in the fields of performing, plastic and literary arts.

19. As part of its activities for dissemination of Culture at the grass-root level, the Department of Culture has initiated steps for setting up seven Zonal Cultural Centres in different regions of the country. Three of these Zonal Centres, one each at Patiala (North Zone), Santiniketan (Eastern Zone) and Thanjavur (Southern Zone) were inaugurated by the Prime Minister on 6th November, 1985, 5th December, 1985 and 31st January, 1986, respectively. The main objective of these Centres is to emphasize cultural linkages that extend beyond territorial and linguistic boundaries. These Centres would reflect not only the uniqueness of forms and styles of different States but will also represent jointly the culture of the nation and involve the people in a sense of cultural commonality. These Centres will strive to project the richness of our composite cultural heritage to the people of India.

20. The Centre for Cultural Resources and Training continued its training programmes for propagation of Culture among the students. Eight orientation/refereshers courses and several workshops were organised at New Delhi, Udaipur and Goa.

21. The Department of Culture continued to provide financial assistance to dance, drama and theatre ensembles as also grants to voluntary cultural organisations and to offer scholarships and fellowships to artists in different cultural fields.

22. During the year under report, the work relating to Certification of Films for public exhibition was transferred from the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to this Department.

23. The Policy of promoting Cultural relations with many countries in the world was actively pursued during the year. Cultural Agreements with

Netherlands and Libya were signed and nine Cultural Exchange Programmes were entered/renewed with Qatar, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Portugal, Morocco, Afghanistan, Cyprus and Bahrain.

24. The Festivals of India organised in the U.S.A. and France during 1985-86 have been variously described by Newsweek as "Moveable feast of Culture", by Time as a "Shining legacy from the East", while top French dailies like 'Liberation', 'Le Monde' and 'Figaro' referred to the impact of the inaugural mela and subsequent Festival of India programmes in France as "a mingling of the waters of the Ganges and the Seine".

25. The Chapters that follow give detailed description of the activities undertaken during the year by the Department of Culture and its various organisations.

CHAPTER 1

ORGANISATION

1.1 The Department of Culture has become a part of the Ministry of Human Resource Development set up under 174th amendment to the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961. The Secretariat of the Department is headed by the Secretary. The Director General, Festival of India, is ex-officio Additional Secretary in the Department. The set-up of the Department of Culture is indicated in the organisational chart appended to the report.

Attached/Subordinate Offices and
Autonomous Organisations

1.2 The Department has two attached offices, viz., the Archaeological Survey of India and the National Archives of India, and a number of subordinate offices and other autonomous organisations under it. During the year 1985-86, the Allahabad Museum has been established as an autonomous organisation under the administrative control of the Department. A list of all these offices and organisations is annexed.

Functions

1.3 The Department of Culture administers a series of innovative and support schemes which have a vital role in the dissemination of culture. A major new scheme of Zonal Cultural Centres has been launched this year, under which seven cultural centres in different zones of the country are being set up. The North Zone Cultural Centre at Patiala, the East Zone Cultural Centre at Santiniketan, the Southern Zone Cultural Centre at Tanjavur, the West Zone Cultural Centre at Udaipur, the North Central Zone Cultural Centre at Allahabad are being set up during 1985-86 as registered societies.

1.4 Some of the important functions of the Department of Culture are to administer libraries and museums of national importance; to promote performing, plastic and literary arts; to administer scholarships in the field of art and culture; observance of centenaries and anniversaries of important personalities, memorials and cultural agreements and friendship treaties with foreign countries. The Department coordinates matters relating to incoming and outgoing exhibitions, like Festival of India in the U.S.A., France, etc. It is the nodal agency for the National Council of Arts.

Budget Estimates

1.5 The Budget provisions for 1985-86 and 1986-87 for the Department of Culture are as follows :—

Particulars	(Rupees in lakhs)		
	Budget Estimates 1985-86	Revised Estimates 1985-86	Budget Estimates 1986-87
Demand No. 97—Department of Culture (Changed to Demand No. 61—Art and Culture from 1986-87)	*34,04.71	35,38.09	56,08.92
(Provision for Schemes including grant-in- aid to States/Union Territories)			
Demand No. 57—Ministry of Human Resources Development (Department of Culture)	—	—	1,48.59
(Secretariat of the Department including Pay and Accounts Office) Demand No. 98—Archaeology (Changed to Demand No. 62—from 1986-87).	15,95.00	16,50.80	19,67.60

*Includes provision in respect of two schemes transferred from Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

ANNEXURE

I. ATTACHED/SUBORDINATE OFFICES

1. Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi.
2. National Archives of India, New Delhi.
3. Anthropological Survey of India, Calcutta.
4. National Museum, New Delhi.
5. National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi.
6. National Library, Calcutta.
7. Central Reference Library, Calcutta.
8. National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property, Lucknow.

II. AUTONOMOUS ORGANISATIONS

9. Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya, Bhopal.
10. National Council of Science Museums, Calcutta.
11. Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi.
12. Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi.
13. Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi.
14. Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi.
15. National School of Drama, New Delhi.
16. Centre for Cultural Resources and Training, New Delhi.
17. Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti, New Delhi.
18. Allahabad Museum, Allahabad.
19. Delhi Public Library, Delhi.
20. Raja Ram Mohun Roy Library Foundation, Calcutta.
21. Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Varanasi.
22. Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh (Ladakh).
23. T.M.S.S.M. Library, Thanjavur.

ARCHAEOLOGY

2.1 The Archaeological Survey of India, established in 1861, continued its activities in different fields like (i) excavations and explorations in India and abroad, (ii) protection and preservation of monuments and antiquities, (iii) maintenance of local Archaeological Museums, (iv) implementation of Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 and Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972, (v) Training at the institute of Archaeology and (vi) reorganization of Central Archaeological Library and various other items of work. To enable the Survey to pay more attention to monuments and sites declared as of national importance, the number of circles, which look after the maintenance of monuments and sites, was raised from twelve in 1983 to sixteen in 1984-85. With the addition of two more mini-circles, one for Goa and other at Shimla the number has now gone up to eighteen.

I. EXPLORATIONS AND EXCAVATIONS

2.2 In the course of explorations in parts of Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, a large number of sites ranging in dates from prehistoric to medieval times were brought to notice. The movable antiquities include good number of sculptures, hero-stones, terracotta figurines, coins, besides the ruins of a Mughal bridge. The last mentioned item has been found at Dudarhom in District Srinagar. Another discovery, which needs special mention, is the mound at Kamakhya Devi temple, in District Ghaziapur, U.P. which yielded the Northern Black Polished Wares, apart from the Kushana and medieval pottery. The discovery of 117 sculptured pieces of railing made of red sandstone from Sanghol, in district Ludhiana, Punjab proved to be most sensational. Each of the rail pieces is carved with exquisite figure in typical Mathura tradition of the early Christian era. Another significant discovery is a rock-shelter with a one-line inscription of the first century A.D. at Tunda, Barkha Khoh, district Sivapuri, Madhya Pradesh.

2.3 Of the protohistoric sites excavated during the year under review, mention may be made of Banahalli, near Bangalore, which brought to light a Neolithic deposit interlocked with the Megalithic culture. Various types of Megaliths like urn-burials, cairn circles, and burials capped by a massive capstone came from Auroville.

2.4 Among the notable excavations undertaken during the year under review mention may be made of the excavations at Fatehpur Sikri, near Agra, Sringerapur, district Allahabad, both being in Uttar Pradesh; Hampi, district Bellary, Halebid, district Hassan and Banahalli, district Kolar, in Karnataka; Khajuraho, district Chattarpur, in Madhya Pradesh; Ballalghipi, district Nadia, West Bengal; Auroville, district South Arcot, Tamil Nadu; Patidibba at Ghantasala, district Krishna, Peddavegi, district West Godavari, in Andhra Pradesh; Daulatabad, district Aurangabad; Tuljapur Garhi, district Amaravati, Maharashtra; Goraj, district Vadodara, Gujarat; and Udayagiri and Lalitagiri in Orissa.

2.5 Excavations at three medieval cities—Hampi (Vijayanagara) in Karnataka, Fatehpur Sikri near Agra in Uttar Pradesh and Daulatabad, near Aurangabad in Maharashtra have revealed interesting features regarding late medieval town-planning. A wide channel connecting two tanks was laid bare at Fatehpur Sikri, besides other structural remains. Besides the *havelies* of noblemen and *hamams*, the other remains from the place included market-complex and a stable. The remains of terracotta pipes throw light on the arrangement of water supply during those times.

2.6 The basement of a rectangular temple in the Jaina temple-complex, a pillard hall in the royal enclosure and a stepped ornamental tank (which was completely exposed during the year under review) at Hampi, the site of Vijayanagara are note-worthy remains. However, four sculptured limestone slabs portraying scenes of Buddha's life in typical Amaravati tradition constitutes the most outstanding discovery at Hampi. These sculptures can be dated to 2nd-3rd century A.D. One of the sculptured slabs bears a Prakrit inscription recording the name of the lay female donor as *Budha*.

2.7 Excavations at Daulatabad disclosed a complex of four houses and other contemporary structures, apart from loose antiquities including gold ornaments and Chinese porcelain wares.

2.8 The number of medieval temple-sites were also taken up for excavations with the purpose not only to know their beginning but also to conserve them after exposing the structures in a scientific manner. In the clearance operation around the Airavatesvara temple at Darasuram, district Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu, a large number of antiquities consisting of copper bowls, images of Durga, Krishna and a fine inscribed bronze image of a Nainar were brought to light in January 1985.

2.9 Excavations were carried out in the area to the west of Hoysalesvara temple which has brought to light a cruciform plan of the Nagaresvara shrine and the gateway to the main temple-complex at Halebid. As a result of excavation in the near-by area, the basement of the Huchesvara temple has also been uncovered.

2.10 At Khajuraho, excavations revealed a platform and courses of the circumambulatory path, and a small shrine constructed over it. A brick temple-complex was also excavated at Ballalghipi, district Nadia, West Bengal. The excavations continued at Goraj, district Vadodara, Gujarat disclosed the plinth of a large burnt-brick structure with a compound wall, and the base of a temple, made of carved bricks.

2.11 Udayagiri and Lalitagiri, two medieval Buddhist sites in Orissa, were also taken up for exposing their general layout. Peddavegi, in Andhra Pradesh has revealed during excavations a large brick structure with an entrance, besides other antiquities. Still earlier in date was a site of Patidibba at Ghantashala, in Andhra Pradesh, and excavations here yielded a decorated Buddha-padas, limestone pillars and a sculpture of Yakshi, datable to the early Christian era.

II. EXPEDITIONS ABROAD

2.12 A thirteen-member team of archaeologists deputed to Bahrain excavated (from November, 1984 to May, 1985) seventy burial mounds at Hamad town. Each mound covers a stone built burial chamber enclosed within a ring wall. Each of the chambers, oblong in shape, was provided with an alcove at the eastern end. These burial mounds belonging to Barbar period of Bahrain culture dated to circa 2100-1800 B.C. The outstanding discovery was a Dilumum type steatite seal found inside one of the burial chambers. The seal, circular in shape, depicts a charging bull, a peacock and four Indus signs.

III. CONSERVATION

2.13 Conservation programmes included both structural repairs to monuments and excavated remains of national importance as also the chemical preservation of monuments. The repairs carried out to the tomb of Jamali Kamali and the Sabz Burz at Delhi deserve special mention. The latter, a Timurid monument, had its dome repaired followed by chemical treatment. At present the exterior of the dome is being conserved. The Pir Bangali well and the water channels at Humayun's Tomb have been stabilized at the northern end.

2.14 As per the recommendations of the Expert Committee for Taj, the Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee, has been entrusted with the investigation of the foundation of the Taj Mahal while the National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property at Lucknow will carry scientific study of the marbles and sandstones used in the monument. The Bara Imambara and the Sikanderbagh gate at Lucknow have also been taken up for repairs.

2.15 The reconstruction of the Sangamesvara temple at Kudavalli and the Papanasi group of temples, near Alampur, Andhra Pradesh has begun during November, 1985 while the dilapidated Ranganathaswami temple at Erukampattu in Tamil Nadu has been re-erected after careful dismantling; its foundation has duly been stabilized. During the process of conservation, many stone sculptures have been recovered. The reconstruction of moat wall at Bharatpur has been taken up and the clearance of thick jungles for face-lifting the Cooch-Bihar palace, in West Bengal, is in progress. The large-scale structural repairs and chemical preservation, apart from horticultural operations, are being carried out for the churches at Velha Goa. The excavated remains at Antichack were repaired by using specially manufactured bricks conforming to ancient specifications. Conservation works are in progress at Lothal and Sringeripura where flooding and water-logging are threatening the exposed brick structures. At Lothal, attempts are being made to avoid the adverse effect of salinity. In the Buddhist caves at Bagh, the R.C.C. pillars, as per the original size, design and colour, are being reconstructed wherever the original pillars had disappeared in order to save the ancient caves.

2.16 To preserve important groups of monuments, the new policy of preparing master plan for their conservation was initiated this year. The work on the master plan for the preservation of the Jagannath temple, Puri is in progress. Its emphasis is on the preservation not merely of the monuments but also their environment. Deplastering of the Narasingha Temple in the Jagannath Complex has been completed. Dismantling of the architectural members of the *mandapa* of the Airavatesvara temple at Darasuram as a part of large-scale conservation programme has been completed and reconstruction of the pillared hall is being taken up as per its original plan and design.

2.17 Chemical cleaning by way of removal of moss and lichen and providing an anti-fungicidal and preservation coat were carried out on a large number of monuments, of which the works at the Taj Mahal at Agra, the Charminar at Hyderabad, the Shyamrai and Radheshyam Temples at Bishnupur, West Bengal, deserve special mention. The entire vimana of the Brihadisvara Temple has been cleaned scientifically and preservatives applied. The paintings at Chilkong-gumpha and Dumlong-gumpha at Tabo Brihadisvara temple at Thanjavur were cleaned and preserved. Preservatives were applied to many monuments situated in coastal areas to minimize the effect of salt-laden winds.

2.18 In addition to maintaining already laid gardens, a few new gardens were laid and noteworthy amongst them are Ram Bagh at Agra, Khusru Bagh at Allahabad and certain areas in the Chittorgarh fort. Landscaping is in progress in Ambigerudi at Aihole and the Fort at Bhatinda. The casurina grove has been planted by the side of the Sun Temple at Konarak to serve as a wind-shield for the temple.

IV. MONUMENTS AND ANTIQUITIES

2.19 Of the monuments declared as monuments of national importance under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 the following are noteworthy : (i) monolithic bas-relief depicting seven manifestations of Siva at Parel, Bombay city (ii) archaeological site at Puslapadu, district Prakasam, Andhra Pradesh, (iii) Hemis-gumpha and (iv) another ancient gumpha, Thiksey, at Leh, (v) the

Buddhist-gumpha at Phyan, Leh and (vi) the ancient palace of Shey, Leh, in Ladakh. In order to prohibit construction and mining operation around the Elephanta Caves, near Bombay, the entire island with a kilometer of sea around has been declared as prohibited under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Rules, 1959.

2.20 India has been elected in November, 1985, as a member to the World Heritage Committee. The Sun Temple at Konark and monuments at Mahabalipuram have been included in the World Heritage List in addition to the Agra Fort, the Taj Mahal, the Ajanta Caves and the Ellora Caves. Nineteen more monuments have been proposed for inclusion in the World Heritage List and is under consideration of the concerned Committee of Unesco.

2.21 Considerable progress was made in respect of registration of antiquities under the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972. Further, nearly 5000 objects were examined all over India for the purpose of issuing non-antiquity certificates.

2.22 In connection with Festival of India and other exhibitions abroad, thirty-one temporary export permits, involving nearly 1500 items of antiquities and art treasures were issued. Director General, in the course of disposing of appeal cases, examined nearly 400 objects, of which about 138 items were declared as antiquities.

2.23 Several meetings were organized at various levels to find out the inadequacies or otherwise of the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act 1972. Meetings were held at Bombay, Bangalore and Lucknow to discuss matters concerning amendments to the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act with the representatives of different State Governments and Union Territories.

2.24 Vigil was maintained against theft and smuggling of antiquities with the help of CBI, Customs and police. Armed police guards were posted at Hazarduari Palace, Murshidabad, West Bengal and Purana Qila, New Delhi; thus the total number of armed police guards posted at different monuments and museums all over India comes now to seventeen. Attempts are being made to repatriate from USA and UK some of the antiquities already smuggled out of India. The famous Nataraja image from Sivapuram (Tamil Nadu) and terracotta *yakshi* from Tamluk (West Bengal) will be brought back to India soon.

V. ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM

2.25 The number of site museums looked after by the Museums branch of the Survey has risen from twenty-nine to thirty-one with taking over for organisation of the Hazarduari Palace Museum, Murshidabad, West Bengal and Singhpur Palace Museum, Chanderi, Madhya Pradesh. Both of these museums are being organised as period museums housed in old palaces. Antiquities belonging to these collections are being photo-documented. The building of the Archaeological Museum at Ratnagiri, a Buddhist site in Orissa, is about to be completed and it is expected that the actual setting up of the museum may commence by the middle of 1986. The work of reorganization of Museum at Chandragiri, near Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh, has been taken up. Documentation work in respect of antiquities belonging to the Gwalior Museum is nearing completion. Reorganization of galleries at various Archaeological museums at Agra, Aihole, Bodhgaya, Bijapur, Hampi, Konarak, Khajuraho, Madras, Mattancherry, Nagarjunkonda, Nalanda, New Delhi, Sarnath, Vaishali and Velha Goa is in various stages of completion.

VI. THE INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY

2.26 On the recommendation made by the Expert Group under the chairmanship of Shri R. N. Mirdha, the status of the School of Archaeology, which was set up by the survey in 1959, has been raised to that of an

Institute. The proposed Institute, besides conducting the Post-graduate Diploma Course and different short-term courses, will be a centre of various research programmes, for which schemes of fellowship have been prepared. During the year under review this unit of the Survey organized four camps to impart practical training; at Poondi, near Madras, for Prehistory; at Srirangavempur, for Excavation and Exploration; at Hampi, for Conservation; and at Mysore, for Epigraphy. Students also visited important sites and monuments all over India as a part of their practical training. The Institute is housed at 24, Tilak Marg, New Delhi.

VII. PUBLICATIONS

2.27 Among the publications brought out during the period under review mention may be made of Lothal 1955-62 Vol. II, *Indian Archaeology* 1982-83—*A Review*; *Epigraphia Indica* parts IV to VII of volume XXXIX, and parts I and II of volume XL, *South Indian Inscriptions*, volumes XXI and XXII; *Annual Report on Indian Epigraphy* for the year 1973-74; and folders and picture postcards. Under the reprinting programme, *Ancient India* from No. 9 to 14 and *Epigraphia Indica* from volume XXVII and XXVIII have been published.

VIII. EXHIBITION, WORKSHOP AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONGRESS

2.28 A seminar on Conservation of Monuments was held in January 1985 in cooperation with the Indian National Trust for Arts and Cultural Heritage and the British Council. A national workshop was organized in September 1985 at Velha Goa to train Conservators on the theme of problems of dampness and humidity; two experts from ICCROM were invited on the occasion. A number of exhibitions were organized in different parts of India; and of them, the photographic exhibitions mounted on the occasions of the opening of new circle offices at Bhubaneswar (1 April 1985) and Lucknow (14 May 1985) and an exhibition of Antiquities and Photographs on the National Project of Excavations at Hampi are noteworthy.

2.29 The first South Asian Archaeological Congress was held in New Delhi from 13 — 20 January 1986, under the banner of SAARC in which delegates from all SAARC countries, except Maldives, participated. The Conference deliberated on four principal themes : (a) Recent Archaeological Discoveries; (b) Conservation of Structural Monuments; (c) Chemical Preservation of Mural Paintings; and (d) Protection and Preservation of Antiquities and Art objects. An exhibition on Recent Archaeological Discoveries in different SAARC countries was also organised on the occasion in the National Museum.

IX. YOUTH AND PRESERVATION OF HERITAGE

2.30 Archaeological Survey of India organised Youth camps under the National Service Scheme in order to create awareness among young people about our cultural heritage. These were held at Lal Qumbad in Delhi and Hampi (Vijayanagar), Karnataka. In the former, students of Kamala Nehru College and Indraprastha College, New Delhi participated while students from Veerasaiva College, Bellary participated in the latter. Both the camps were very successful.

X. CENTRAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL LIBRARY

2.31 The Central Archaeological Library is now being reorganized in the new premises at the annexe of the National Archives of India.

CHAPTER 3

MUSEUMS

I. MUSEUMS OF INDIAN ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY

National Museum, New Delhi

3.1 The main activities of the National Museum in the field of acquisition, exhibition, conservation, publication and education undertaken during the period under report are as follows :

Acquisition

3.2 The museum further increased its collection during the year by acquiring select art objects. Some of the outstanding acquisitions are : Jaina Ambika (bronze) of the 11th century A.D. from Karnataka; three 'Thirthankara pratima' (in one), 10th Century A.D. (bronze) Western India; Seated Tara (bronze), Jambhala (bronze), crowned Buddha (inscribed) (bronze); Standing Vishnu (bronze), seated Ganesha (bronze); Standing Ganesha (bronze) all from Eastern India; 11th-13th century A.D.; 'Chaturvimsatipatta' of Vrishabhanatha (bronze) of the 11th century A.D. from Orissa; Hoysala 'Panams', Mughal 'Panams' and half pagodas of 13th-19th century A.D. from South India; Mughul carpet of 19th century A.D., 'Dorukha' shawls designed on both sides from Kashmir of 18th century, copper hoard collection of the 1500 B.C.; materials excavated from Taxila, which include among other things terracottas, coins, beads, head of a Bodhisattva (3rd-4th century A.D.) and miniature paintings Pahari, Malwa and Kishangarh schools, 17th-18th century A.D.

Exhibitions

3.3 The following exhibitions were organised both within the National Museum and abroad :

A. In the National Museum :

- (i) Wall Paintings from Alchi Monastery, Ladakh.
- (ii) Kushana Sculptures from Sanghol—A Recent Discovery.
- (iii) Indian Miniature Paintings—A Glimpse.
- (iv) Smt. Sharan Rani Backliwal Instrument Gallery (reorganised)
- (v) Art Treasures from Dresden, G.D.R.
- (vi) Masterpieces of Indian Sculptures.
- (vii) Pre-Hispanic Gold Work of Colombia.

B. Abroad :

- (1) Sculpture of India from 3000 B.C. to 13th century A.D. National Gallery of Art, Washington D. C.
- (ii) Kushana Sculptures, Cleveland Museum of Art, Cleveland, U.S.A.
- (iii) Akbar's India—Art from the Mughal City of Victory, Asia Society Galleries, New York.
- (iv) Life at Court—Art for India's Rulers, 16th-19th centuries, Museum of Fine Art, Boston, U.S.A.
- (v) 'India', Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, U.S.A.
- (vi) Decorative Arts from India from 16th century to 19th century A.D., Dresden, G.D.R.

Catalogues

3.4 The catalogues on Islamic Calligraphy; Silk Banners from Central Asia; Khotan Terracottas; Painted Wooden Panels from Central Asia; Shields in the National Museum; Indian Bronzes; Mauryan and Sunga Art; and Terracottas of Sunga Period, were under preparations in the National Museum.

- 3.5 (i) The Museum conducted 16th short term In-service Course in Museology. The 17th Short-term In-service Course was in progress.
- (ii) The special training courses for the students of Bhopal and Baroda universities were organised.
- (iii) A special training course for military personnel from Jabalpur (M.P.) was organised.
- (iv) A reorientation course for the technical staff of the National Museum was organised which aimed at providing training to all the officers in guiding visitors.
- (v) Four guided tours and two film shows were arranged daily.
- (vi) Two gallery talks were arranged every month, for general public.
- (vii) Each month 1000 copies of 'Calender of Events' were prepared, got printed and sent to different educational institutions, museums and persons interested in museum activities. Arrangements are being made to bring one school every day to the museum.
- (viii) Museo-bus with an exhibition 'Architects of India's Glory' visited different monuments of Delhi daily.
- (ix) The following lectures were organised in the auditorium and committee room of the museum :
- A Lecture-cum-demonstration on 'Sitar' by Pandit Ravi Shankar.
 - A lecture on 'Greek Art' by Dr. David Nashar.
 - One illustrated lecture and a seminar on 'Under-water Archaeology in South East Asia' by Dr. Pierra Yues Manguin, French School of Marine Archaeology, Paris.
 - An illustrated lecture on 'Exploration of Dwarika' by Dr. S. R. Rao, Former S.A., Archaeological Survey of India.
 - Lecture on 'Indian Archaeological Exhibition Sweden' by Dr. Janpeder Lamm, Keeper, Museum of National Antiquities, Stockholm, Sweden.

Workshop

3.6 The following activities were undertaken :

- 124 boxes of special kind were fabricated for 340 art objects including terracottas, textiles and decorative arts for being sent to six different museums to U.S.A. in connection with the Festival of India.
- 579 miniature painting were mounted on specially designed mounts.
- 1277 photographs were pasted in the albums.
- 862 photographs were pasted on the mount-boards.
- 422 mountboards were prepared.
- 3722 labels were cut to size.
- 395 Plastic covers for the labels were prepared.
- 136 photostat labels were pasted.
- 1243 tissue papers were cut to the size of paintings.
- 30 miniature paintings were removed from the old mounts.
- 754 new mount boards were prepared.
- 9 big size maps were mounted on boards. In addition 70 Mughal 'farmers', 14 palm leave paintings, 115 photographs were also mounted.

- 103 quilts were designed and prepared for the special packing of delicate art objects sent to the Festival of India exhibitions.
- 36 drawings were prepared.
- Layout of the exhibitions, preparation for the pedestals table cases, wall cases and several allied carpentry works were taken care of.

Conservation

3.7 The following jobs were done :—

- 789 art objects belonging to the different departments of the Museum were chemically treated.
- 168 wall paintings were chemically preserved.
- 7000 art objects were fumigated.
- 920 objects were photo documented for record.
- Intensive In-service Course in Conservation of Art Objects (wall paintings, ethnological material) was successfully completed.
- 64 stone sculptures from Sanghol, Punjab, were chemically treated.
- Scientific condition reports of 769 art objects selected for six major exhibitions sent to U.S.A. in connection with the Festival of India, were prepared.
- A large number of art objects belonging to Dr. Zakir Hussain Memorial Museum, Delhi, had suffered from moisture which were examined and restored.
- The project of 'Restoration of Oil Paintings and Other Objects of Non-Indian Origin' from various Raj Bhavans and the Rashtrapati Bhavan has been taken up.
- 50 paintings belonging to the Old Masters Gallery, Dresden, German Democratic Republic were brought, exhibited in the National Museum and sent back to G.D.R.
- One huge wall painting of about 100 square feet consisting of 26 panels was detached from a Haveli in Kotah, Rajasthan, and brought to the National Museum for preservation.
- Condition reports of 91 art objects returned from the Festival of India exhibition, Washington, have been prepared.

Photography

3.8 The following black and white photographs were prepared :

(i) Manuscripts	240
(ii) Archaeological objects	220
(iii) Pre-history objects	768
(iv) Miniature Paintings	275
(v) Anthropological objects—'Aditi'	84
(vi) Arms & Armour	928
(vii) Coins	428
(viii) Central Asian Antiquities and Prehispanic Gold objects	401
(ix) Colour slides for Central-Asian Antiquities	354
(x) Colour slides for archaeological objects	16
(xi) Colour slides for paintings	36
(xii) Colour slides for arms & armour	72
(xiii) Colour slides for anthropological objects (Aditi)	36
(xiv) Black and White slides of archaeological and pre-historic objects	42
(xv) Colour transparencies for Pre-Colombian and Western art objects	60

Modelling Department	3.9	(i) Raw cast prepared	1645
		(ii) Casts finished	2196
		(iii) Colouring of casts	2215
		(iv) Plastercast sold	2205
		(v) Rubber moulds prepared	27
		(vi) Fibre glass casts prepared	37
		(vii) Fibre glass rubber moulds prepared	23

Scheme of Financial Assistance to various Museums

3.10 The scheme of financial assistance to various museums has been transferred by the Department of Culture, Ministry of Human Resource Development to the National Museum alongwith its 200 files. The National Museum has framed new rules for the allocation of funds under the scheme and the letters have been sent to all 350 museums, big and small, of different States, municipalities and even districts.

3.11 The following publications were brought out :

- (i) Wall Paintings from Alchi Monastery, Ladakh (folder)
- (ii) Kushana Sculptures from Sanghol—A Recent Discovery (both catalogue and folder)
- (iii) Indian Miniature Paintings—A Glimpse (folder)
- (iv) Masterpieces of Indian Sculptures (folder)
- (v) Prehispanic Gold Work of Colombia (both catalogue and folder)

3.12 National Museum, New Delhi, was opened on December 18, 1960. It has, therefore, completed its 25 years in the present building. On this occasion a number of programmes have been taken in hand which will run throughout from 18th December, 1985 to 18th December, 1986. This historic event began when the Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi inaugurated the exhibition of Pre-hispanic Gold Work of Colombia.

3.13 An All India Museums Conference was organised which was attended by 200 eminent museologists who discussed the feasibility of opening 'museum corners' in different schools.

3.14 Another important event was the combined conference of three archaeological societies which was attended by 250 renowned indologists, archaeologists and historians.

Indian Museum, Calcutta

3.15 During the period under report, the major activities undertaken by the Indian Museum, Calcutta are as follows :—

(a) *Archaeology*

3.16 The objects acquired and added to the collection of the Archaeological Section of the Indian Museum, Calcutta are enlisted below :—

- (i) Earthen Kunji, from Saptagram, Hooghly, West Bengal, Late 19th Century (?)
- (ii) Earthen vase from Saptagram, Hooghly, West Bengal, Late 19th Century (?)
- (iii) Terracotta plaque showing the head of a figure from Chandraketurah, 24-Parganas, West Bengal, Sunga period, C. 2nd Cent. B. C.
- (iv) Terracotta plaque showing torso of a female figure from Chandraketurah, 24-Parganas, West Bengal, Sunga period, C. 2nd Cent. B. C.

- (v) Terracotta head of a ram, from Chandraketugarh, Sunga period, C. 2nd Cent. B. C.
- (vi) Terracotta plaque representing mithuna figure from Chandraketugarh, Sunga period, C. 2nd Cent. B. C.
- (vii) Fragment of a pottery showing torso of running figure, wheel made and buff colour, Medieval period.
- (viii) Terracotta fragment of an object showing lotus design from Chandraketugarh, 24-Parganas, West Bengal, Sunga period, C. 2nd Cent. B. C.
- (ix) Middle portion of a terracotta figure, from Chandraketugarh, Gupta period, C. 4th Cent. A. D.
- (x) Terracotta fragment of a figure showing middle portion of the body from Chandraketugarh, Gupta period, C. 4th Cent. A. D.
- (xi) Terracotta Torso of male figure from Chandraketugarh, Gupta period, C. 4th Cent. A. D.
- (xii) Terracotta head, measuring 11 cms. in height, showing animic features, wearing head gears and made from mould. Pandua, Hooghly, Khushan C. 2nd Cent. A. D. (?).
- (xiii) AR/Coin of Shah Alam II, 19 R. Y.
- (xiv) AR/Coin of Iluimish, 13th Cent. A. D.
- (xv) AV/Coin of Jaipur State, 6 R. Y.

(b) *Art*

3.17 The following art objects were acquired for the Art Section of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, during the year under review :—

- (i) 2 Oil paintings.
- (ii) 2 Miniature Paintings of Rajasthan.
- (iii) 1 Sketch by Nandalal Bose.
- (iv) 2 Patas of Bankura and Midnapur districts of West Bengal.
- (v) 2 Ivory carvings, 1 Silver object and 1 Copper lota.
- (vi) 1 woodcarving depicting figures of Radha and Krishna.
- (vii) 1 wooden decorated bed stand.
- (viii) 4 Benarasi sarees and 1 Baluchari Saree.
- (ix) 6 Brass objects consisting of 5 icons and one big spoon. The icons are of Padmavati, Siva, Vishnu & Lakshmi, Garuda, Buddha.

Educational and Cultural Activities

3.18 The educational and cultural activities carried out by the Indian Museum during the year included :—

(i) *Exhibit of the month*

The following exhibits were displayed at the entrance Hall of the museum either from its old collections in reserve or from the recent acquisitions :—

- (a) Bharaut medallion—Humour in Indian Art
- (b) Astrolabes : Oldest Scientific instruments on astronomy
- (c) Sri Chaitanya in Art of Bengal
- (d) Freak gourds with multiple fruits originated from a common point of the stem.
- (e) Decorated silver-bowl, an ivory figure and a few Eastern Indian crafts recently acquired.
- (f) Kali in the art of Bengal.

(ii) *Temporary Exhibition*

- (a) On the occasion of the Wild-life week, the Indian Museum in collaboration with the World Wild life Fund-India, organised an exhibition entitled "Saving the Plants that save us". Endangered plants, together with fossils of plants and flowers were put on display. It also included cultural objects like seals, sculptures, paintings, patachitras and other minor art objects depicting Indian plant and animal life. Lectures on relevant topics, film shows and associated audio-visual programme were arranged in order to make the exhibition meaningful.
- (b) A retrospective exhibition (1930-1985) of Sri Chintamani Kar, a renowned sculptor.
- (c) An exhibition of painting of XU BEIHONG of China.

(iii) *Travelling Exhibitions*

- (a) A travelling exhibition on 'THE GREAT THINKERS ON MUSEUMS' arranged through oil and water colour paintings was sent to the district of Burdwan in connection with a Book fair at Chittaranjan.
- (b) The other travelling exhibition entitled 'CULTURAL HERITAGE OF INDIA IN POSTAL STAMPS' was organised at the Childrens' Fair at Calcutta Maidan with the help of fifty photographs of stamps on museums, monuments, paintings and objects of arts and crafts.

Seminar

3.19 The Indian museum organised a seminar on 'Cultural Integration and the Museums' in collaboration with the Indian Institute of Bio-Social Research and Development. The Speakers from the university, museums, research institutes and scientific survey departments of the Government of India, participated.

Lectures

3.20 The following lectures were arranged under mass education programme and students programme in the Museum.

- (a) Forgotten links between Ancient Mayan, Peruvian and Indian Cultures by Dr. Balaram Chakraborty, Dy. Programme Adviser, National Social Service Scheme, Regional Centre, Government of India.
- (b) Green cross—a symbol of conservation of natural resources : an approach for awakening ecological environmental conscience in people by Sri S. C. Sinha, Associate Professor, Life Science Deptt. Manipur University.
- (c) The Art of the Patuas by Smt. Sipra Chakravarti, Keeper, Art, Indian Museum.
- (d) Harappa Civilisation by Sri Saikat Bandyopadhyay, Guide Lecturer, Indian Museum.
- (e) Importance of museums in school curriculum by Sri Shyamal-kanti Chakravarti, Education Officer, Indian Museum.
- (f) Kalighat Paintings in Czechoslovakia by Dr. (Mrs.) Hana Knizkova, Keeper, Naprstak Museum of Asian, African and American Cultures, Prague, Czechoslovakia.
- (g) Songs of Old Calcutta by Sri Ramkumar Chattopadhyay.
- (h) Indus Valley Civilisation by Sri Saikat Bandyopadhyay, Guide Lecturer, Indian Museum.

Mass Communication Programme

3.21 The following Cultural programmes were arranged on the occasion of the International year of the Youth as a mark of national integration :

- (a) 'Folk songs of India'
- (b) 'Nationalism through folk songs of Bengal'
- (c) 'The Songs of Old Calcutta'
- (d) Audio-visual programme on 'Magic, sorcery and witchcraft in Folk literature of Bengal'
- (e) 'From Folk to Classical Songs'.

Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad

3.22 The Salar Jung Museum, the museum of national importance, is named after Salar Jung-III, Mir Yousuf Ali Khan. A very rare and important collection of 44,000 art objects, coming from different parts of the world, originally belonged to Salar Jung-III. This collection was later gifted to the nation by the heirs of the Salar Jung-III as a mark of fitting tribute to the late Collector and Art connoisseur.

3.23 These 44,000 art objects were arranged and given a shape of museum which was declared open on 16th December, 1957. On July 1, 1961 the Government of India by an Act of Parliament declared the Salar Jung Museum and its Library as an Institution of national importance. The museum was shifted to its present building on June 1, 1968. The activities undertaken by the museum during the period under report are as follows :—

Reorganisation of Galleries

3.24 The Gallery of Indian Arms and Armoury has been reorganised on modern scientific lines. The gallery was inaugurated by Sri K. P. Singh Deo, the then Minister of State for Culture on 20th July, 1985. The Indian Sculpture Gallery has been taken up for reorganisation. Sculptures from the Director General, Archaeological Survey of India and the Director, Archaeology and Museums, Government of Andhra Pradesh, are being obtained on loan basis. The available sculptures of the museum and sculptures on loan basis will be arranged in this new Gallery. Meanwhile, orders for the preparation of new show cases for this gallery have been placed.

3.25 The air-conditioning of gallery Nos. 18 and 20 has been taken in hand and the machinery has been installed. Ducting pipe in the gallery is under installation. Besides this, the Board has also approved the air-conditioning of the Textile gallery. The C.P.W.D. has suggested for the installation of package type of air-conditioning plant near the textile gallery itself.

Preparation of Cards

3.26 The documentation of art objects and the preparation of index cards have been completed. The photographs of art objects are now being pasted on the index cards. The work is almost complete. So far photographs of 46,158 objects have been pasted on the index cards as against 47,606 leaving a balance of 1448. This will be completed before the close of the year.

Physical verification of Art objects

3.27 The physical verification of art objects is conducted every year. To avoid the possibility of any object being checked twice or any object being left over, physical verification has been taken up category-wise with reference to index cards. During this year upto December, 1985, 3235 objects have been verified.

3.28 4387 manuscripts of Arabic, Persian and Urdu have been physically verified upto December, 1985. The photographic prints of all the manuscripts have been pasted in the Master Ledgers.

Educational Activities

(i) Temporary Exhibition

3.29 Five temporary exhibitions on 'Recent Acquisitions 1984-85', 'Asaf Jahis and their Times', 'Wild Life in Art', 'Buddhist Murals of Alchi' in collaboration with Max Mueller Bhavan, Hyderabad, and 'March of the Museum' were arranged.

(ii) *Lectures*

3.30 A lecture on "The Age of Exhibition—Art in Victorian London" was delivered by Mr. Timothy J. Wilcox, Curator, Victoria and Albert Museum, London on 14th April, 1985.

(iii) *Practical Demonstration Course*

3.31 A practical demonstration course on embroidery was arranged during the 3rd week of January, 1986, and a short term training course in museology for the museum employees would be conducted for two weeks during the middle of February, 1986.

(iv) *Birthday Celebrations of Salar Jung III.*

3.32 The 99th birthday of Nawab Yousuf Ali Khan Bahadur, the Salar Jung-III was celebrated by the museum for a period of one week commencing from third July, 1985. The celebration was inaugurated by Sri G. Narayana Rao, Speaker of Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly. He also distributed the best workers award, released the Salar Jung Museum Bi-Annual Research Journal Volume XVII and XVIII and inaugurated an exhibition on 'Asaf Jahis and their Times'. During the period cultural programmes, sports and games and programme for the children were arranged by the museum employees.

Seminar

3.33 A two-day seminar on 'Asaf Jahis and their Times' was held on third and fourth July, 1985. The seminar was inaugurated by Sri Syed Hashim Ali, Vice-Chancellor of Aligarh Muslim University. Sixteen scholars from different universities of the country and leading art critics presented their papers.

Symposium

3.34 A symposium on 'Role of museum in promoting communal harmony' was organised on 6th July, 1985. The symposium was presided over by Sri Gopal Rao Ekbote the retired Chief Justice of Andhra Pradesh High Court.

Children's Week

3.35 The Children's week was celebrated from 14th to 20th November, 1985. During the period children below the age of 12 years were allowed free admission to the museum. During the period 5,387 children/students visited the museum. Film show on art and culture and Children's films were screened twice daily.

Mobile Exhibition

3.36 Mobile exhibition on 'Indian architecture and sculptures' was arranged in the mobile van which was sent to schools, colleges and other educational institutions in the twin cities on request.

Publications

3.37 The Salar Jung Museum Research Journal Vol. XVII and XVIII was published. A book on manuscripts is under preparation. Besides two colour portfolios of six colour plates each are also under preparation.

Conservation of Art Objects

3.38 During the period 1273 art objects were given treatment in the chemical conservation laboratory of the museum, 14 oil paintings were restored and 11 miniature paintings have been chemically treated.

Allahabad Museum, Allahabad

3.39 Allahabad Museum has got a rich collection of early sculptures terracota, seals and modern paintings. This museum has since been taken over by the Department of Culture and has been registered as an Autonomous Body during the current year under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (Act 21 of 1860) as applicable to the State of Uttar Pradesh. The Process of taking over the charge from State Authorities was in progress.

II. MUSEUMS OF CONTEMPORARY HISTORY AND ART

*Victoria Memorial
Hall, Calcutta*

3.40 The year 1985-86 had an exciting beginning at the Victoria Memorial. On the eve of the Bengali New Year, a cheering crowd witnessed the Angel of Victory more again atop the Memorial after having stood still for more than seven years. A Committee of experts was entrusted with the

work of rotating the beautiful bronze figure weighing about five tons. The experts, aided by the staff of Jessop & Co., successfully completed the operation on the 13th April 1985 much to the delight of the citizens of Calcutta.

3.41 Already in 1984, a new dimension had been given to the cultural activities of the Memorial by organising musical soirees. The climax was reached when on February 4, 1985, the sitar maestro Pandit Ravisankar played, accompanied on the tabla by Kishen Maharaj, to an enraptured audience. The programme, entitled *Shanti Dhwani*, was dedicated to the memory of the late Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi and the recording of it was presented to the Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi at a simple ceremony held in New Delhi on April 5, 1985.

3.42 The Victoria Memorial continued to fulfil its role as a cultural centre of national importance by participating in a two-part radio discussion on the Memorial's relevance to the nation. It was broadcast from the Calcutta station of Akashvani on 12th June and 17th June 1985.

3.43 During the period under review, several lectures and seminars were organised at the Victoria Memorial on different aspects of modern Indian history. Special emphasis was placed on holding lectures on the history of art. Besides, adequate care was taken to cater to the cultural needs of visitors from different walks of life—the most important being the students from schools and colleges by providing them with informed guide service. The Education unit also organised a special slide-show of Miss Emily Eden's sketches at the request of the Rotary Club of Tollygunge on 26th September 1985. What excited the imagination of the public most was an exhibition of blown-up photographs of the murals of Alchi, a Western Himalayan monastery. The event proved to be a tremendous success, considering the number of visitors to this exhibition and the wide acclaim received in the press. The exhibition was jointly sponsored by the Victoria Memorial and Max Mueller Bhavan, Calcutta, and remained at the Durbar Hall from 2nd September to 13th September 1985.

3.44 In order to fulfil its role as a period museum of late medieval and modern Indian history, the Victoria Memorial has continued to add to its rich collections by acquiring relevant materials such as paintings, textiles, old maps and documents. The library also is making substantial additions to its collection. The library and the archives of a steadily growing collection of maps and documents will be a further aid to the study of modern Indian history, especially the history of Calcutta and its neighbourhood. The archives is also expected to function as a nucleus for a Research Centre on urban history which the Victoria Memorial proposes to start in order to give another new dimension to its activity. With this end in view a research project on the unpublished papers of Justice Hyde, housed in the archives of the Victoria Memorial, was taken up earlier. The project is progressing fairly satisfactorily, especially after the Secretary and Curator himself took over the responsibility of supervising the project in November 1985 under the instructions of the Trustees. The proposed publication of selections from the Hyde papers will be of help to scholars interested in the judicial and social history of late 18th century Bengal.

3.45 The Restoration and Conservation wings have taken up new projects of repairing several damaged paintings and other objects; the Photography and the Documentation units have, as usual, catered to the needs of the scholars. Emphasis has been placed on clearing the backlog in cataloguing and preparation of inventories. A new programme of improving on the storage system has already been taken up. Attempts are also being made to beautify the well-maintained gardens attached to the museum.

3.46 It has always been the endeavour of the National Gallery of Modern Art to continue to extend its area of activities in order to achieve its primary objective of disseminating and propagating the modern Art in

the country. It has formulated the following schemes which are being implemented with full gusto :

1. Art collection and Development of Sculpture garden.
2. Air-conditioning and Renovation of Galleries.
3. Development of Special Exhibition Programme.
4. Development of Education & Culture Education Centre.
5. Development of Publication Programme.
6. Development of Restoration Laboratory and Photo Studio.
7. Teaching of History of Art and Conservation of Oil Painting.

A brief resume of the activities undertaken by this Gallery during the year 1985-86 is given hereunder :

*Art Collection and Development
of Sculpture Garden*

3.47 During the period under report, the National Gallery of Modern Art has so far acquired 126 works of art : Oil Paintings—16; Sculptures—13; Graphics—49; Water Colour and Drawings—21 and Photographs—27.

*Air-Conditioning and
Renovation of Galleries*

3.48 The ground floor of the Gallery has been painted and the first floor is in the process of renovation which is likely to be completed by the end of March, 1986.

3.49 The amount for fixing of iron grill fencing on the remaining portion of the boundary walls of Jaipur House has already been deposited with the CPWD and the matter is being pursued with them vigorously to execute the job at the earliest possible in the interest of the security of the Gallery.

3.50 The electrical fittings in the western rotunda have been replaced to provide better light in the reproduction gallery and in the lecture hall. Matter has also been taken with the CPWD to provide tube light fittings in the photo section, library and other parts of the rotunda. Pedestals of sculptures are in the process of renovation. Tin plates containing description of sculptures have been put on display. Old rose plants on the front bed of the gallery have been replaced by the new rose plants.

Special Exhibition Programme

3.51 Emphasis has been laid to boost the special exhibition programme. In the past only three to four exhibitions used to be sent abroad and similar number of foreign exhibitions used to be arranged. During this year more exhibitions have been sent and received from abroad as under :

Outgoing Exhibitions

- (a) Nandalal Bose and three Tagores exhibition was sent to Japan in the month of March, 1985 and was brought back in the month of July, 1985.
- (b) Bengal School paintings exhibition was shown in Mongolia in August, 1985.
- (c) The exhibition of Professor G. M. Sheikh and 'Indian Artists in Paris' were shown in Paris at George Pompidou Centre and Centre of Plastique Arts under aegis of Festival of India. These were sent in September and October, 1985 respectively.
- (d) Nandalal Bose and three Tagores paintings were shown in Jakarta (Indonesia) in November, 1985.
- (e) '100 years of Indian paintings' exhibition was shown at East Berlin under the aegis of Indian Days in GDR in October 1985.
- (f) '100 years of Indian paintings' was shown in Lisbon (Portugal) in November, 1985.

- (g) Selected paintings and sculptures from the National Gallery of Modern Art were shown at the 2nd Asian Art Festival, Fukuoka, Japan in November, 1985.
- (h) Neo Tantra Art Exhibition was shown in University of California, Los Angeles, USA in December, 1985. This exhibition will further be shown at Mexico in the month of February, 1986.

Incoming Exhibitions and other Exhibitions

- (a) Restoration of Oil paintings : Technique was arranged in April, 1985.
- (b) Goya and his Contemporaries from Spain was arranged in June, 1985.
- (c) Japanese Contemporary Paintings from Japan was arranged in October, 1985.
- (d) Exhibition of 16 Architectural designs and sketches was arranged in October, 1985.
- (e) XU Beihong paintings exhibition from China was arranged in November, 1985. It was later sent to Calcutta where it was inaugurated on December 29, 1985.
- (f) Exhibition of Nandalal Bose and three Tagores paintings shown in Japan and Indonesia was also shown in the Gallery during November and December, 1985.
- (g) New acquisition of art was arranged in November, 1985.
- (h) Russian and Soviet Paintings exhibition was received in the month of December, 1985 but it was inaugurated on January 2, 1986.

Two more exhibitions—one from Italy and the other from Bulgaria are proposed to be arranged during the remaining part of current financial year.

Development of Education Centre

3.52 During the period under report, 96 School groups consisting of 5717 students and 358 teachers, 86 foreign groups consisting of 2633 visitors visited this Gallery. Besides, 10324 visitors visited the Gallery during October 11, 1985 (i.e. from the date of starting the visitors' register) to December 31, 1985. The Mobile Exhibition bus fitted with reproductions of 'Contemporary Indian Paintings since 1857' visited by a number of school group children. One hundred and twenty-eight Film shows and 20 Video Film shows were arranged in the gallery. Mobile Exhibition bus was sent atleast twice a week to tourist spots, important public places, where thousands of visitors saw the Mobile exhibition.

In the Art Reference Library, 355 editions were added. Out of these, 63 books were received as gifts under the exchange programme from various museums.

Publication

3.53 5 Exhibition Catalogues, related Posters and Invitation cards, etc. were published for all the incoming exhibitions for free distribution to the public.

Restoration Laboratory and Photo Studio

3.54 During the period under report five paintings were restored. About 856 negatives were prepared and five Albums were completed. Two thousand nine hundred and thirty enlargements, 191 colour transparencies and 35 prints were made.

Teaching of History of Art

3.55 The four courses under the Scheme—Teaching of History of Art and Conservation of Oil Paintings continued during the period under report.

- (a) Art Appreciation Course : Two full terms were completed and third one will be started soon in the month of January.
- (b) Diploma in History of Art : Fourth semester ended in May 1985 but no student could complete the prescribed requirement and therefore, no Diploma was awarded. The academic session started from July, 1985 is currently going on and nine students are on the roll in this course. The examination of the first semester will be conducted on 17th January, 1986.
- (c) Similarly on the Conservation side, four students were admitted in August, 1985 and their training programme is continuing in collaboration with the National Museum.
- (d) In the Post-graduate Diploma course only one student was admitted and she is continuing her studies.

*National Gallery of Modern
Art (Bombay Branch)*

3.56 During the period under report, it was decided by the Advisory Committee of the National Gallery of Modern Art to do complete renovation of Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall rather than to do it in the piecemeal. It was also decided to construct two floors in the main hall at the level of two existing galleries. The CPWD was assigned the job to prepare an engineering report of Sir C. J. Public Hall.

*Nehru Memorial Museum and
Library*

3.57 The Nehru Memorial Museum, which illustrates through visual materials the life and times of Jawaharlal Nehru, continued to be a focus of interest for the visitors from India and abroad. During the period, eight lakhs visitors came to the museum; the aggregate figure rests upon a daily attendance of 3,636 visitors on working day; and 4,632 visitors on Sundays and other holidays. On 14th November, 1985 the 97th birthday of Jawaharlal Nehru, an exhibition entitled "Congress and the Freedom Struggle 1885—1947" was organised. The exhibition throws light on the formation of the Congress and the different phases of our freedom struggle.

3.58 The Library, which focuses upon modern Indian history and the social sciences, continued to grow in holdings as well as in the quality of its services during 1985-86. Approximately 3,771 new titles were added to the existing stock, which now stands at 98,502. The Nehruana touched the figure of 1,047, the Gandhiana stood at 1,585 and Indirana has 232 titles. The books under these three sections were collected in English, Hindi and in various other Indian and foreign languages. The photo section of the library raised its collection of photographs to 69,650.

3.59 In the Archives, 13 new collections of private papers, out of which two are on microfilm were added to the existing holdings, the most important among them being the papers of R. R. Diwakar, G. V. Mavalankar, Chandragupta Vidyalkar and Purohit Swami. The Oral history division also maintained a good record of work. Six new transcripts were finalised during the period and 64 sessions of interviews were recorded with 17 persons.

3.60 The Reprography Unit augmented the library's microfilm collections for research and reference and prepared 2,78,593 frames of negative film, 13,985 metres of positive film, 13,720 microfiche frames, 8,435 photo enlargements, 11,389 electrostatic prints and 49,720 xerox copies for record as well as for supply to scholars.

3.61 The Preservation Unit continued to render useful service in respect of repair and rehabilitation of valuable documents.

3.62 Scholarly researches in history and in the social sciences being conducted in the organisation made substantial progress. Besides the Nehru Museum had arranged lectures and seminars on themes relevant to the understanding and transformation of Indian society. A publication entitled

'Jawaharlal Nehru on Science' has been brought out and other two publications entitled "The Struggle for Indian Freedom, 1885—1947" and "The Selected Works of Motilal Nehru Volume IV" are in press and are likely to be published by the end of the current financial year. Seven occasional papers contributed by our Fellows were circulated to universities and research institutions. These papers are a part of the ongoing research programmes being conducted under our auspices.

III. MUSEUMS OF SCIENCE AND CONSERVATION LABORATORY

Nation Council of Science Museum
Calcutta

3.63 The National Council of Science Museums is primarily engaged in the task of popularising science and technology among the students in particular and the masses in general through a wide range of programmes.

3.64 The National Council of Science Museums administers and manages the following museums/centres :—

1. Birla Industrial & Technological Museum, Calcutta (BITM).
2. Visvesvaraya Industrial & Technological Museum, Bangalore (VITM).
3. Nehru Science Centre, Bombay (NSC).

3.65 Srikrishna Science Centre, Patna and the District Science Centres at Purulia and Malda (West Bengal) are functioning as institutional project of the Birla Industrial & Technological Museum, Calcutta. The District Science Centres at Gulbarga (Karnataka) and Tirunelveli (Tamil Nadu) are functioning as institutional project of the Visvesvaraya Industrial & Technological Museum, Bangalore. The District Science Centre at Dharampur (Gujarat) is functioning as an institutional project of Nehru Science Centre at Bombay. A National Science Centre at Delhi will be set up by the Council. Establishment of three more state-level science centres at Bhubaneswar, Lucknow and Guwahati are under process.

3.66 The objectives of the National Council of Science Museums are :

- (a) To popularise science and technology in cities, urban and rural areas for the benefit of students and for the common man by organising exhibitions, seminars, popular lectures, science camps and various other programmes.
- (b) To supplement science education given in schools and colleges and to organise various out-of-school educational activities to foster a spirit of scientific enquiry and creativity among the students.
- (c) To organise training programmes for science teachers/teachers/young entrepreneurs/technicians/handicapped/housewives and others on specific subjects of science, technology and industry.
- (d) To render assistance to universities, technical institutions, museum schools and colleges or other bodies in planning and organising science museums and also in training of persons for museum profession.
- (e) To design, develop and fabricate science museum exhibits, demonstration equipment and scientific teaching aids for science education and popularisation of science.
- (f) To collect, restore and preserve important historical objects which represent land mark in the development of science, technology and industry.
- (g) To conduct research in the history of science and technology with special reference to India.

3.67 During the period under report the National Council of Science Museums/Centres stressed in planning of new exhibits, exhibitions for the permanent galleries of the museums/centres. Planning work for Bhubaneswar and Lucknow is in progress. Two models have been prepared for Raman

Science Centre, Nagpur and Science Centre, Lucknow. Construction work and exhibits installation for Tirunelveli (Tamil Nadu) is complete and the centre is ready for inauguration. Fabrication of exhibits for Delhi Science Centre is going on.

Birla Industrial and Technological Museum, Calcutta

- 3.68 (i) BITM, Calcutta organised a 'Dhokra Workshop' in the museum premises on April 10, 1985 and continued upto May 8, 1985.
- (ii) On the occasion of 26th anniversary of BITM, an exhibition was organised on May 2, 1985 with science kits and books on science and technology.
- (iii) Another exhibition and workshop on 'environmental awareness' and protection was also arranged in the museum premises on June 4 and 5, 1985.
- (iv) BITM in collaboration with USIS, Calcutta organised exhibition on "Machines that think" in the museum premises from July 31st to August 13th, 1985.
- (v) BITM, Calcutta organised Science Quiz Contest for primary and secondary schools on 3rd, 8th and 9th May, 1985.

Visvsevaraya Industrial and Technological Museum, Bangalore

- 3.69 (i) VITM, Bangalore fabricated for the second time a model of 'Gaveshani' ship for District Science Centre, Tirunelveli.
- (ii) VITM, Bangalore procured one "Columbian Braille Printing Machine" and one 'Albian Braille Printing Machine' as Gift.
- (iii) A seminar on "Role of computers in developing countries" for college students was held in the museum on 10th September, 1985. Fifteen students participated in the seminar.
- (iv) Science quiz was held in VITM, Bangalore for high school students on September 9, 1985 and 70 students participated in the programme.

Nehru Science Centre, Bombay

- 3.70 (i) Fabrication and finishing of all exhibits for discovery, science for children, sound and hearing, light and sight, galleries and science park for NSC Bombay have been completed. The centre, which is the largest science centre in Asia has been inaugurated by Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi on 11th November, 1985 in the presence of Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao, Union Minister for Human Resource Development.
- (ii) NSC, Bombay fabricated exhibits on Polar Motion and Satellite communication for light and sight gallery, siren for sound and hearing gallery and many other exhibits.

Science Centre, Delhi

- 3.71 (i) The renovation and repair work has been completed in 'Energy in life' pavilion in Pragati Maidan, New Delhi and has been opened for public.
- (ii) The construction work of science park in National Science Centre, Delhi along with the fabrication of exhibits of the park is continuing satisfactorily.

Srikrishna Science Centre, Patna

3.72 The SSC, Patna continued its activities for school students and common people during the period. The centre continued its planning and designing works for the new exhibits for the gallery 'Our senses' and children corner and Life Science Laboratory. During the period 31488 people have visited this centre and 2180 people have seen films in 70 shows. In seven programmes 275 visitors have experienced sky observation programme. The centre provided technical assistance to SCERT in planning and flowering trees and shrubs.

3.73 The District Science Centres at Purulia, Malda, Gulbarga and Dharampur continued their activities for school students, tribal people and rural communities during the period. Large number of people visited these centres and joined in various programmes conducted by them. DSC, Gulbarga arranged a seminar on 'Effects of Nuclear War on Mankind' in collaboration with All India Peace and Solidarity Organisation during August, 1985 and five speakers addressed to an audience of 170 students and general public. Popular lectures were held on the following subjects : common paediatric problems, fun in computers, ear in general practice and utility for Audio-Visuals for communication. One hundred and ten doctors and general public, 150 students and 30 health trainees attended. Physics hobby centre was conducted for 32 students in July, 1985. Four hundred sixty six housewives and students attended in a nutrition programme held in 70 villages. DSC, Purulia conducted an exhibition on diarrhoea and hookworm in September, 1985. The centre also arranged agricultural implements making for 18 Kheria Tribals, rope making vegetable fibres. DSC, Dharampur organised the training programme for school students from 12th to 22nd July 1985 to make kaleidoscope, simple balance and pen stands etc. from locally available materials. Another programme was also arranged during the same time for school children to give lesson about the geometrical shapes, colour perception, touch and feel and logic and games etc. Training was also given to the farmers on Novel Japanese System (Depog system) of growing indoor paddy plants for replantation in the field.

Extension Activities

- 3.74 (i) Six units of mobile science exhibition travelled in the districts of Howrah, Hooghly and 24 Parganas in West Bengal, Palamou, Hazaribag, Giridih and Dhanbad in Bihar and Chitraduga, Dharwar, Vijapur and Belgaum of Karnataka and Maharashtra, Gujarat, Dadra and Nagar Haveli during the period. The buses carrying a series of working exhibits on specific scientific film held exhibition at 137 places all over the country. About 2,92,627 people have visited the mobile science exhibition units which toured 12,507 kms. Besides, 31,055 people attended the scientific film shows held at different rural sites.
- (ii) Science demonstration lectures are held every year in VITM, Bangalore; NSC, Bombay and BITM, Calcutta. The topics generally cover : Principles of electric generator, properties of liquid, atom, sound, optics, heat, work, energy and power magnets. In BITM, Calcutta lectures were held in 66 schools where 10,287 students and 528 teachers participated.
- (iii) The museums/centres organised science fairs/camps in a massive way in Calcutta and Bangalore. Southern India Science Fair was organised by the VITM, Bangalore in collaboration with the Department of Science and Technology and Department of Education, Government of Karnataka between 18th and 22nd January, 1985. 480 participants from 240 schools displayed 750 scientific exhibits in the fair. District science fair in West Bengal was held in February, 1985 organised by BITM, Calcutta. This fair was visited by 1,41,500 visitors. BITM, Calcutta organised Eastern India Science Camp from February 22 to February 28, 1985. In all 11 states of the eastern region participated in this camp. 272 participants from 239 schools/science clubs displayed 265 scientific models/exhibits. Work experience programme on electronics, photography, environmental pollution were also organised during the camp.
- (iv) Other regular activities like exhibits, science film shows, science quiz competitions, training programmes for amateur radio activities, teachers training programme, community science programme, telescope making programme, sky observation programme, vacation hobby centre and training students to museology have been continued.

3.75 The National Council of Science Museums organised the National science seminar—1985 at Vigyan Bhavan, Commission Hall, New Delhi, on 8th October, 1985 on the topic "We and the Ocean". As many as 92,000 students from all parts of the country participated in the competition at varying levels during August, 1985. In the National science seminar, 29 winners from the state level made their presentations before a panel of oceanography experts. Presentations made by the students at the national level were of an exceptionally high standards. Participants of the national level were awarded prizes and scholarships.

3.76 Five thousand years of science and technology under the name of "India : A Festival of Science" was continued in the Museum of Science and Industry at Chicago upto September 2, 1985 which was inaugurated on June 5, 1985 under the Festival of India celebration in U.S.A. The exhibition will then visit five cities of U.S.A. namely, Los Angeles, Portland, Seattle, Charlotte and Boston respectively and will remain in U.S.A. till the end of 1987. The exhibition has been very successfully completed in Chicago on September 2, 1985. About 72,000 visitors have visited this exhibition. All expenses for holding the exhibition in U.S.A. have been borne by the host museum. What made the exhibition so much fascinating to the Americans are precisely very approach and contents of the exhibits in addition to the top quality display i.e., considered by them as of high international standard. After the exhibition was over in Chicago the exhibition had been shifted to the California Museums of Science and Industry, Los Angeles one of the largest museums in U.S.A. and was inaugurated on October 15, 1985.

3.77 As a step for the conservation of nation's cultural heritage, the National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property, Lucknow has undertaken several research projects to find out solution to several difficult conservation problems. It has research projects for the study of metals, stones, paper, textiles and other types of materials. It is amongst one of the very few laboratories in the world which are engaged in the study of control of biodeterioration of materials. The laboratory is coordinating the chemical studies on the Taj Mahal and is engaged in the microbiological studies at Ajanta. With the assistance of UNDP, the laboratory has acquired the most sophisticated and advanced equipment for analysis. It has training programmes—one of six months and another of ten days duration for conservators and museum personnel of South and South East Asia. It renders advice on conservation matters to museums, archaeological departments and other cultural institutions. The laboratory brings out publications on conservation objects. It has built up a specialized library which is open not only to the members of staff but also outside scholars.

3.78 During the year under report, the laboratory continued to make all round progress in its various activities of research and conservation, library and documentation, technical advice and assistance and training of personnel. Some of the short term projects taken up in the past were completed and work was continued on other projects besides initiating some programmes. Following is a brief summary of the activities of the laboratory during the year 1985-86 :—

Research Projects

(a) *Iron Metallurgy in Ancient India*

3.79 Under this project, samples from various excavation sites like Allahapur, Dwarka, Hulaskhera, Kumaranahalli, Jajmau and Sringeripura were analysed metallographically. The results of these studies are being compiled in order to publish these in a monograph form.

(b) *Biodeterioration Studies*

3.80 In order to conserve *Thankas* against biodeterioration, a programme was launched to study the microflora that flourishes on *Thankas*. For the purpose, a number of *Thankas* belonging to the Patna museum were examined and the fungi isolated. The various species of fungi were then identified microscopically. Finally, laboratory experiments were

initiated to test the efficacy of different chemicals/fungicides against these fungi. This is a long term programme and will be continued on other types of materials in the coming years.

3.81 The presence of foxing marks on library materials is an important problem to be solved. Therefore, a preliminary study of these foxing marks was made. Future work will involve the use of various fungicides against these marks.

3.82 Identification of wood samples from the Bhuta images of Crafts museum, New Delhi has been currently completed, and fungi present identified under the Project 'Micro-organisms in Bhuta images of the Crafts museum'.

(c) *Development of Rust Removing Techniques*

3.83 With the aim of developing a rust removing technique suitable for Indian conditions, a new project has been initiated. Artificial rusting of iron samples of known composition has been completed. Testing of different natural and synthetic materials as rust removers is being done.

(d) *Studies on Materials of Taj Mahal*

3.84 In order to understand fully the causes of deterioration of Taj Mahal a long term project has been started to study the properties of the materials of Taj Mahal. So far, the samples of plasters, mortars, marble and sandstone used in the Taj have been analysed and their properties studied.

(e) *Techniques for Conservation of Sandstone*

3.85 The work has been started on another long term project which will concentrate on the problems of conservation of Mathura sandstone sculptures. Samples from deteriorated Mathura sandstone sculptures were collected and analysed for soluble salts and the minerals present. Some fresh quarry stone samples were subjected to consolidation by a silicone resin. Observations on these samples are continuing.

(f) *Dyes in old Textiles*

3.86 For proper conservation of old textiles, the identification of different dyes used is of primary importance. The laboratory developed a system for the identification of red dyes in old textiles using thin layer chromatography and infrared spectrophotometry techniques. Work is continuing for other dyes.

(g) *Glass Technology in Ancient India*

3.87 Under this project the glass samples from Hulaskhera and Fatehpur Sikri excavations were analysed.

Conservation Projects

3.88 Some of the important major conservation projects were :

1. *Conservation of Sandstone Sculptures at the Government Museum, Mathura*

3.89 The conservation of sandstone sculptures of the Government museum, Mathura has been started. This is a long term project and will take about two years to complete.

2. *Conservation of Orchha Wall Paintings*

3.90 The inspection of the state of preservation of these wall paintings was completed and a detailed report regarding their conservation plan was prepared and sent to the Government of Madhya Pradesh for further action.

3. *Conservation of Archaeological Objects*

3.91 During the year under report, the laboratory received a large number of objects from various sites, like Sringeripura, Manjhi, Dwarka, etc. Some of these objects were conserved and returned whereas work is continuing for the conservation of other objects.

4. Conservation of Thankas

3.92 A number of Thankas belonging to the Patna museum were conserved as a part of a special Project.

5. Conservation of Miscellaneous Objects

3.93 The laboratory carried out preservation of wide variety of objects like paintings, wooden objects, ivory, illustrated manuscripts etc. from time to time.

Technical Advice and Assistance

3.94 The laboratory regularly rendered technical advice to the institutions and museums who approached it for such assistance on various matters of preservation and conservation. The main institutions on which reports were prepared were :—

1. Sri Ram Institute for Industrial Research, New Delhi.
2. Raj Bhawan, Ooty.
3. Orchha Palace, Orchha.
4. Shanti Niketan.
5. Akal Wood Fossil Park, Jaisalmer.

3.95 Besides this, the laboratory was actively engaged in the task of inspection of exhibits selected for the Festival of India to be held at Paris in 1986.

3.96 The Laboratory organised the following training courses :

Training

- (i) A ten days orientation workshop for directors and curators of museums and archaeological departments was organised from 1—10 August, 1985. Eleven persons participated in the workshop including one from Malaysia.
- (ii) Six-months training course for conservation of archaeological materials started on 2nd September, 1985. Nine trainees including four from the Philippines, Indonesia and Bhutan attended the course. This course is recognized by UNESCO as a Regional Course for South and South East Asia. It also receives support from the International Centre for the study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property, Rome.

Symposium Organized

3.97 The Laboratory organized a two days symposium on 'Conservation in India : Problems and Prospects' on 15-16 July 1985. About 20 directors of museums and archaeological departments participated in the deliberations.

3.98 Another Workshop on the theme of 'Restoration of Oil Paintings' was organized at New Delhi under the same auspices from the 13th to 21st January 1986.

3.99 Incharge of the biodeterioration section of the laboratory, Dr. Shashi Dhawan presented a paper on biodeterioration of archival materials at the Swarica Regional seminar held at New Delhi, from the 16th to 19th December, 1985.

Publications

3.100 A 'Technical note on biodeterioration' was published by the laboratory.

3.101 Besides this a number of research papers were published by the laboratory.

Library and Documentation

3.102 The library of the laboratory which is being developed into a specialized Documentation Centre continued its normal activities besides initiating a programme of computerization of library for easy storage and retrieval of information.

INSTITUTIONS OF ANTHROPOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY

Anthropological Survey of India,
Calcutta

4.1 The Anthropological Survey of India is a research organisation under the Department of Culture in the Ministry of Human Resource Development. Since its inception in 1945, the Survey is engaged in many field activities. It carries out researches on bio-cultural aspects of Indian populations particularly on the contemporary problems being faced by the tribes and weaker sections. It conducts exploratory surveys in order to unearth, preserve and study the ancient human remains. Besides, it collects documents and disseminates bio-cultural information of Indian population through its anthropological museums, and other media.

4.2 During the year 1985-86, the Survey has been given the status of a scientific department under the Department of Culture. It received the Government approval of the required staff strength for the initial establishment of Field Stations at Jammu & Kashmir, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Arunachal Pradesh and the deployment of personnel for these Field Stations has been initiated. The scheme of setting up Field Stations was proposed during the 6th Plan period in order to streamline anthropological research strategy and to develop zonal anthropological museums in different States of the country.

4.3 The Survey has constructed its own building for the office and anthropological museum of North Western Regional Office at Dehra Dūn which was inaugurated by the then Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Culture Shri K. P. Singh Deo on 26th April, 1985.

4.4 A meeting of the Advisory Committee of the Anthropological Survey of India was held on 4th September, 1985, under the Chairmanship of Shri Y. S. Das, Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Culture to discuss the policy, planning and programmes of the Survey.

4.5 In order to discuss various programmes of the Regional Offices, meetings of the Regional Advisory Committees of North Western, North Eastern, Western Central and Andaman & Nicobar Regional Offices were held at respective office premises under the chairmanship of Director, Anthropological Survey of India.

Research Activities

4.6 During the year under report, the Survey has continued with 69 research projects and initiated 3 research projects on physical anthropology, cultural anthropology and allied disciplines which are broadly categorised as All India Projects, Regional Projects and Individual Projects.

4.7 A project entitled 'People of India' was launched during this year. This is one of the Plan Schemes of the Survey under the 7th Five Year Plan. The major thrust of this project is to generate and disseminate up-to-date information about all the communities to highlight in particular the linkages that bring them together. In order to concretise the conception, methodology and mode of implementation of the project a meeting was held in August 1985 at the office of the Director General, Anthropological Survey of India and Rastriya Manav Sangrahalaya under the Chairmanship of the Director-General and the meeting was attended by the Regional/Sub-regional Officers, selected experts and other invitees. Subsequently a meeting of the Regional/Sub-Regional Officers was held in September, 1985 at the Head Office of the Survey at Calcutta under the Chairmanship of Director-General, Anthropological Survey of India and Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya to discuss various issues relating to the project 'People of India' as well as to review the data collected through pre-testing of schedules by the members of various Regional Offices of the

Survey. The project was launched in October, 1985 and the first phase of field investigation was conducted on various least known communities of the country. In the month of November-December a series of workshop were organised in different Regional Offices of the Survey so as to finalise the reports prepared on the communities so far studied.

4.8 The project Tribes in Contemporary India, the Crash Programme of the Survey was undertaken in order to provide base line information on the little known tribes and to determine the trends of changes on their ways of life due to impact of external influences. Reports on 50 tribes have already been completed and during the year field investigation was undertaken on 17 tribes from different parts of the country. Studies were undertaken on 3 tribes in connection with the Project Survey of Indigenous Health Practices. The project 'Ethnography : Structure and Process' was also continued and investigation was conducted on the tribes of Andaman & Nicobar Islands. These apart, 9 scientific reports have been finalised on various Regional and Individual projects.

Exploratory Studies

4.9 Second phase of exploratory surveys was undertaken in Narmada Valley and Sivalik hill area in relation to the project Human Origins and Variation. A number of lithic tools and fossil animal remains were collected which were examined and identified to prepare the preliminary reports.

Collaborative Programme

4.10 Portrait Building System, a project undertaken in collaboration with the Bureau of Police Research and Development (Ministry of Home Affairs) to develop kit for identification purpose on the basis of selected facial morphological characters has made satisfactory progress. Photographic data collected so far have been systematically arranged and primarily selections were made on lips and nose variations.

4.11 In collaboration with the departments of Anthropology, Gauhati University, Dibrugarh University, Manipur University, The North East Hill University and North Bengal University the Survey has implemented a project entitled 'Area Study : North East India'. The first phase of field investigation was conducted in Assam, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Sikkim, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and North Bengal and the reports were examined in a workshop. The second phase of field investigation was conducted during the year under report and the reports are under preparation.

Consultancy Services

4.12 In response to a request from Brahmaputra Board, Ministry of Irrigation, the Survey has taken steps to undertake investigations on the socio-cultural aspect of the tribal population living in the proposed affected areas of Siang and Subansiri reservoirs. A preliminary discussion was held between the experts of the Survey and the members of the Brahmaputra Board in May 1985 at Gauhati. A study team comprising the members of the Survey and Brahmaputra Board made on the spot examination in October 1985. Details of work plan for undertaking indepth studies were in the process of finalisation.

Documentation Programme

4.13 A colour movie on the Cholanaiken, the cave dwellers of Kerala was prepared and photographic documentation was made on various tribes of the country in relation to research projects of the Survey particularly Tribes in Contemporary India.

Anthropological Museum

4.14 The Central and zonal anthropological museums continued their activities, such as, collection, documentation, preservation and display of ethnographic specimens. Field investigation was undertaken among the Bhoksa, Katkari, Kolkhas, Kotwali, Yanadi, Muria, Katkari to collect ethnographic specimens. Nearly 2148 visitors visited the anthropological museums of the Survey. On the occasion of Dasarah Festival the zonal anthropological museum, Southern Regional Office organised an exhibition at Mysore. The anthropological museum attached to Sub-Regional Office, Jagadalpur observed a museum week, and arranged exhibitions on the Tribal Life of Bastar and adjoining areas.

Publication Programme

4.15 During the year under report, the members of the Survey published 49 scientific papers and one book. These apart, the publication wing of the Survey brought out 2 issues of Human Science (34;1, 34;2), one issue of Bulletin (34;3 & 4), 3 issues of Newsletter (3;3, 3;4, 3;5), 3 books, 5 Memoirs (Nos. 63, 67, 68, 69, 70) and the Annual Report of the Survey for 1983-84.

Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya, Bhopal

4.16 The status of the erstwhile National Museum of Man, a subordinate office under the Department of Culture, Government of India, was changed to an autonomous organisation with effect from the 15th March, 1985, under the Registration of Societies Act XXI of 1860 with a new name i.e. Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya. The Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya Samiti has been entrusted with the responsibility of administering the Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya.

4.17 The institution Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya is conceived as an organic whole and a growing movement. It is dedicated to depict the story of Humankind in terms of Human (a) biological and (b) cultural evolution, with particular reference to the growth and development of Indian civilisation. The outstanding feature of the institution would be its extensive outdoor complex. The main focus of the Sangrahalaya will be on three broad topics :—

- Human Evolution and Human Variation;
- Culture and Society in pre-historic times; and
- Patterns of Culture.

4.18 The approach of the Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya towards fulfilling its objectives would be multi-disciplinary with general Anthropology as the integrative discipline. The Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya would combine the objectives of research with popularisation and orient its activities in two-fold manner :—

- (a) Undertaking fundamental researches for collection of basic scientific information; and
- (b) Dissemination of information through the media of (i) An Indoor Museum, and (ii) An Outdoor complex. Thematic exhibitions would be set up both in the Indoor Museum and Outdoor complex.

4.19 The Sangrahalaya has already been allotted nearly 197 acre plot of land on the western periphery of Bhopal city and another 50 acres are likely to be allotted. The total area under the possession of the Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya would therefore, be about 247 acres, where the extensive Outdoor complex will be developed apart from building the conventional Indoor Museum and related structures.

Development and Landscaping of the Site

4.20 The site of Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya is rocky undulating area which is now devoid of any vegetation except small bushes. The large scale deforestation in the past denuded the area leaving only slimp of trees. The top soil condition is also very poor. The first task therefore, was to regenerate the original vegetation, take up plantation and improve the top soil condition by spreading loose soil over a limited area. The approach road which has been constructed in the earlier years has also been extended. Other infrastructural facilities i.e., provision of water and electric supply are in the offing.

Master Plan of the Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya

4.21 Preliminary Master Plan of the Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya has been prepared by the Architect. It is expected that the construction activities of the museum will be taken up towards the end of the current year, by which time Preliminary Master Plan will be finalised. The work scope of the Master Plan will however be restricted to the building part due to financial constraints.

Organisation of Outdoor Exhibition Tribal Habitat

4.22 During the current year two tribal dwellings from Orissa i.e. Soura and Gadaba have been added to the Tribal habitat complex. Another

dwelling unit that of Toda from Nilgris, is now under construction. With the addition of one or two more dwelling units and dormitories the Tribal Habitat exhibition will be ready for opening to the public. Along with the opening of this exhibition, the tribal fair is also being organised to which the Tribal Youths representing the populations whose dealing units are constructed in the site of Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya will be invited to participate.

Human Evolution

4.23 An Outdoor exhibition on Human Evolution is being organised by using life-sized models of extinct homonoids, and other relevant information such as the first evidence of bipedal walking, shaping of implements, using of fire, rock art and hunter-gatherer and nomadic mode of life, of prehistoric man.

The Preservation and Popularisation of Rock Art Heritage

4.24 The chain of the Rock shelters with painted walls within the site of Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya is being developed into an Open Air Site museum gallery. A cell of the studies and documentation of Rock Art within the site of Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya and nearby internationally known site of Bhimbetka is being created.

Collection of Anthropological Specimens

4.25 (a) The Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya collected over 600 anthropological specimens from population groups Bonda, Toda, Kota Irula, Muria, Abhujmaria, Dhandami Maria, Dhurwa and Gharwa.

(b) Establishing linkages with Anthoropological Survey of India.

4.26 The Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya, has established a coordination programme with Anthropological Survey of India for collection of Anthropological Specimens. The various Regional and Sub-Regional Offices of the Survey would act as the collection agents for the Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya. A collection from North West Region has already been received by the Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya and collections from North East Region and Andman & Nicobar Regions are in the process.

(c) Collection programme with Non-official museums and Research Centres.

4.27 It has been decided to enter into collaborative collection programme with non-official museums and Research Centres such as D. N. Majumdar Museum of Folk Life and Culture, Lucknow, N. K. Bose Memorial Museum, Bidisa, (West Bengal), Kumaon Lok Kala Sangrahalaya, Bhimtal, L. K. Ananthakrishna Iyer International Centre for Anthropological Studies, Palghat etc. D. N. Majumdar Memorial Museum, Lucknow has already been given a grant of Rs. 10,000 for collection of artitects from Southern, U.P. Tribal population.

Documentation

4.28 Ethnographic and graphic documentation of Anthropological specimens of the reserve collection and new acquisition was carried out. Preparation of catalogue cards was in progress. Field photographic documentation of Saura iconography was carried out for exposition and further studies. In addition detailed photographic documentation of prehistoric rock art from rock art site of Gufamasser, Bhimbetka and Adamgrah area were carried out for exposition and research.

Indoor Exhibition

4.29 In the Indoor gallery of the Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya, besides the semi-permanent exhibition, the following three new temporary exhibitions were set up and opened for visitors :—

- (i) Wood craft
- (ii) Pottery techniques
- (iii) Material culture of Bonda

Exhibition at New Delhi

4.30 An exhibition on the theme "Yatra : The Journey of Human-kind," was prepared and installed in the Anthropology Department, Delhi University, Delhi, during the 73rd meeting of Indian Science Congress Association, 1985.

CHAPTER 5

ARCHIVES AND RECORDS

National Archives of India

5.1 The National Archives of India, New Delhi holds in trust for the nation non-current records of the Government of India which are of permanent value. These records serve as the primary source of information on the economic, political and social development of the country and form a priceless part of our cultural heritage. The total holdings of the Department presently cover over 30 kms. of linear shelf-space. These include 1,00,000 bound volumes, around 60,00,000 loose documents, the whole covering over 150 million files and 45,000 maps and thousands of bills passed by the state legislatures and assented to by the President of India. Apart from receiving the Central Government non-current records, the National Archives of India has also acquired private papers of over 70 eminent national luminaries. Under yet another project initiated in 1948 for obtaining microfilm copies of documents of Indian interest from various repositories in other countries, it has acquired around 4,000 microfilm rolls from about 70 institutions. Besides supplying requisitions to government agencies, providing research facilities to scholars, and conducting training courses through its School of Archival Studies, it also renders advice and assistance to various State Archives and other institutions on records administration and proper management and conservation of their record holdings. The significant activities of the National Archives of India during the period under report have been as follows :

Annexe Building

5.2 The present building of the National Archives of India constructed nearly 60 years ago, has proved inadequate to meet the growing needs. Therefore, the Government has approved the construction of an Annexe on the plot adjoining the present building at an approximate cost of Rs. 7.52 crores. The annexe will consist of a seven storeyed tower block with a basement, and an eight storeyed service block. The first phase of the annexe building comprising stack areas is likely to be completed during 1986, when the holdings of the National Archives of India would be further enriched by accessioning a large number of records of permanent value of the post-independence era, as also of the earlier period which are still lying with the various agencies of the Government of India.

Publications

5.3 The following publications were brought out during the period : (i) The Indian Archives, volume XXXIII—No. 2; (ii) Annual Report of the National Archives of India, 1984; (iii) 'Desh Bhakti Ke Geet'; (iv) Catalogue of Patriotic Poems; (v) Catalogue of Patriotic writings banned by the Raj; (vi) Calendar of Acquired Documents, Volume II (1352—1754) and (vii) Catalogue of printed and published maps; (viii) National Register of Private Records, Volume XIV; and (ix) Guide to the Records in the National Archives of India, Part VIII.

Technical Services

5.4 The National Archives of India made a major break-through in the field of conservation and repair of documents by indigenously developing high grade tissue paper in collaboration with the Forest Research Institute, Dehradun. Further, in collaboration with the same institute, a leafcasting machine (prototype) was fabricated for repair of brittle and fragile documents. In addition, the Archives also worked successfully towards devising a formula for preparing odourless glue used for binding documents.

5.5 Besides providing technical information in conservation and reprography to different government and private institutions, a total number of 1,44,420 sheets were repaired and rehabilitated, and 2,37,052 exposures of microfilms and 52,465 xerox copies were prepared,

Archives Week

5.6 To arouse archival consciousness in the country, an Archives Week was organised from 3-9 December, 1985. The major features of these celebrations included an exhibition of original documents, photographs and cartoons on 'Dr. Rajendra Prasad—a multi-faceted personality', 'Open House' (visit to the stack area housing records, preservation and reprography), and an interview given by the officers of the Department spelling out its main features and significant activities which was broadcast over the All India Radio. The Prime Minister inaugurated this exhibition on 3rd December, 1985.

Indian Historical Records Commission

5.7 The 49th Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission was held on 29-30 June, 1985 at Suraj Kund Tourist Complex in Faridabad, under the auspices of the Government of Haryana. The session was inaugurated by the Education Minister of Haryana Government and presided over by the Union Minister of State for Culture. An exhibition on 'Land Revenue Records' was also mounted on the occasion.

Accessions

5.8 Important acquisitions during the period included (i) 30 rolls of Recording Papers (1920—35), 67 rolls of Chelmsford Papers (1916—21), 63 rolls of Brabourns Papers (1933—39), 28 rolls of Charles Bell Papers (1901-10), 90 rolls relating to Transfer of Power (1942—48), 79 rolls of private papers of the Private Secretary to the Viceroy (1944—48), 14 rolls of selected items of Gladstone, Campbell—Bannerman and Ripon Papers, all received from the British Library, London; one roll of newspaper cutting files of the Council of Foreign Bondholders from Microfilm Academic Publishers, England; one roll of document of Indian interest received from Czechoslovakia and 3 rolls of documents of Indian interest received from U.S.S.R., (ii) 31 Xerox copies of documents received from Shri Danial Latifi Papers (1937—85); (iii) 10 Xerox copies of Letters, 8 books relating to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, 2 Cassettes on 'Chalo Delhi' and the 'Voice of Netaji', 2 badges and 2 Epalulettes received from Smt. Pratima Sen Gupta; and (iv) 203 items of Shri Danial Latifi Papers (1937—85); (v) 1900 files from various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India.

Research and Reference

5.9 The Research Room of the National Archives of India was kept open for the scholars practically throughout the year excepting 3 national holidays. More than 1,400 scholars including 24 foreign scholars availed themselves of the research facilities and about 55,000 requisitions from them for records and allied materials were met and excerpts exceeding 10,000 pages in the form of transcript/xerox released to them. 144 queries, requiring culling out of information from records, received from public and private institutions and individuals were attended to.

Reference Media

5.10 While 15,000 public records of different Ministries/Agencies were descriptively listed, 14,500 items of private collections/papers were listed. Besides, 2,928 documents of Inayat Jang collection were descriptively docketed and 360 acquired documents were calendared.

Records and Archives Management

5.11 (a) 93,845 files of different Ministries/Departments were appraised, (b) Retention Schedules for records of 22 Ministries/Departments etc. were vetted. Besides, the Archives inspected the Departmental Record Rooms of 14 Ministries/Departments and conducted Records Management study of 9 Ministries/Departments and rendered on-the-spot advice.

School of Archival Studies

5.12 (a) Fourteen trainees, including seven from abroad were awarded Diplomas, on successful completion of the one year Diploma Course in Archival Studies. The next one year course (1985-86) with 11 trainees on the rolls is presently in progress, (b) In addition, the following short term courses were also completed during the period; XI & XII sessions in 'Reprography'; XII & XIII sessions in 'Care and Conservation of Books, Manuscripts and Archives', XXI & XXII sessions in 'Servicing and Repair of Records', XXI & XXII sessions in 'Records Management' and VI session in 'Archives Administration'.

Towards Freedom Project

5.13 Steady progress was made in the selection of material from public and private Records and Micro films (1937—47) in the custody of the National Archives of India and other State repositories. In this connection while 6,145 pages of selected extracts were forwarded to the Indian Council of Historical Research, New Delhi, list of contents of records extracted from different records series was prepared after examining 5,523 pages. The material is being edited by the Indian Council of Historical Research. First volume in the series has just been published.

Regional Offices

5.14 The Regional Offices at Bhopal, Jaipur and Pondicherry continued their normal activities in the respective zones.

Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library, Patna

5.15 One of the richest collection of Arabic and Persian manuscripts and Mughal and Central Asian paintings—presently possessing some 85,000 printed books, 15,000 manuscripts and 2,000 paintings—the Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library, an Institution of National Importance, is fast becoming a Centre for preservation and dissemination of knowledge in its special fields of Islamic Studies, Arabic and Persian learning and Medieval India Studies.

5.16 Founded in 1891 by Moulvi Khuda Bakhsh, and taken over by the Government of India in 1969, the Library is now functioning in five different dimensions : (i) *Acquisition* : A concerted effort to obtain the fast perishing manuscripts wealth continues, (ii) *Publication* : Towards disseminating knowledge, the time honoured 75 years old project of descriptive cataloguing of the manuscripts preserved in the Library is in progress and the compilation of 35th and 36th volume of Descriptive Catalogue has been completed. Spade work on 10 more volumes is also complete. Of the earlier 34 volumes, most of which are out of print, 13 have been reprinted. The manuscripts are being critically edited and published; rare material of the Library is being introduced through the Library's quarterly Journal since 1977. A scheme of South Asian Regional Seminar has been formulated. (iii) *Preservation* of the holdings is being performed by trained hands through mechanical, chemical, physical and binding processes. To preserve the wealth of rare manuscripts and books a scheme of establishing Khuda Baksh Regional Units has been formulated. (iv) *Reference* service is well organised and required information is being provided to scholars through spot-services, written replies, microfilms, zerox copies of manuscripts etc. (v) *Research* : For doing an intensive research on the manuscripts preserved in the Library, one National Fellowship, two Visiting Fellowships, three Senior and seven Junior Fellowships have been instituted on the pattern of ICHR/UGC. The Library has been recognised as a Research Centre for Ph.D/D. Litt. degrees to be awarded by Kashmir University, Gulbarga University and Jamia Millia Islamia.

T.M.S.S.M. Library Thanjavur

5.17 The Tanjore Maharaja Sarfoji's Saraswati Mahal Library was described by Dr. Burnell "perhaps the best and most important in the world". It has its roots in the time of the Cholas and was subsequently revived by the Thanjavur Naiks of the Vijayanagar Empire, and was substantially developed in the early part of 19th century by Maharaja Sarfoji. The then Government of Madras took possession of the Library on October 5, 1918 under the Charitable Endowments Act and formed a Committee for its management. The Library has a rich collection of about 40,000 manuscripts in Sanskrit, Marathi, Tamil, Telugu and other languages besides a collection of over 23,000 books in the Indian and European languages covering various disciplines. The Central Government is at present giving grants in pursuance of the recommendations of a Committee set up in 1977.

5.18 Negotiations were going on between this Department and the Government of Tamil Nadu for changing its status into a registered society to be funded jointly by Government of India and the State Government. It has since been agreed that the Library should be registered as a Society and draw financial assistance both from the Central and the State Government.

Rampur Raza Library, Rampur

5.19 Housed in Hamid Manzil, a princely building, the Rampur Raza Library has a collection of rare and valuable books, manuscripts and miniatures. The collection consists of almost 50,000 printed books, many

of them rare, over ten thousand manuscripts and one thousand miniatures and is renowned the world over in literary circles for its richness and antiquity. Its treasures include a priceless copy of Quran ascribed to the markmanship of Amirul-Muminim Hazarat Ali (d. 40 A.H./661 A.D.), Diwan of Hafiz Shirazi, prepared for Akbar with miniatures done by Farrukh Chela and other court painters, an album containing a large number of paintings depicting various aspects of Indian culture, a rare illustrated manuscript on astronomy dating to Akbar's times and another by the famous calligrapher Abbasi Ibn Muqle. The Library has a very rich collection of Pushto Manuscripts also, perhaps the best amongst oriental libraries in India.

5.20 The Library was established on 1st July, 1975, with the enactment of the Rampur Raza Library Act, 1975 by the Parliament. Under this Act, the Library was declared as an institution of National importance. The history of the Library, however, goes back to the late seventeenth century, when the nucleus of the library was formed around 1774-1794 A.D. with the personal collection of Nawab Faizullah Khan, who was a great patron of art and literature. The library was given the status of a separate Department in 1851 during the reign of Nawab Syed Mohammad Saeed Khan, who recognised its great importance. The collections were greatly enriched by the successive enlightened rulers of Rampur State.

5.21 The affairs of the Library are managed by the Rampur Raza Library Board of which the Governor of Uttar Pradesh is the Chairman. It consists of members who represent the erstwhile ruling family of Rampur, distinguished historians/scholars in the disciplines of Arabic, Persian and Urdu literature besides officials of the Central and State Governments concerned with the affairs of the Library. The Director of the Library acts as the ex-officio Member Secretary of the Board and is responsible for implementation of its decisions. The Library has a total sanctioned staff strength of 29.

5.22 The Library is funded by the Government of India and also receives an annual grant of Rs. 48,000 from the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

Preservation of Manuscripts

5.23 Under this scheme, financial assistance is given to voluntary organisations, universities, including deemed universities/libraries, museums, etc. for cataloguing, editing, publication, preservation, etc. of rare manuscripts. The main objective of this scheme is to preserve the rich cultural heritage of India which is available in the form of manuscripts and is in danger of deterioration because of lack of measures for proper preservation, study and research, etc. The scheme is being implemented by the National Archives of India from 1985-86 onwards.

Scheme for award of fellowships for Higher Studies/Research in Epigraphy, Paleography, Extinct Languages, Scripts and Numismatics, etc.

5.24 The main objective of the scheme is to promote study of the extinct languages and scripts, expertise in which is fast dwindling. The scheme provides for ten fellowships every year—each of the value of Rs. 600 per month tenable for two years for higher study/research in epigraphy, paleography, extinct languages, ancient scripts, numismatics, archaeology etc. The scheme is being implemented by the Archaeological Survey of India.

The Asiatic Society, Calcutta

5.25 The Asiatic Society acquired the status of an Institution of National Importance during 1984-85. Since then the Institution has started growing from a purely research-oriented organisation into an academic-cum-research body with the introduction of academic courses and diversification in various fields of researches for augmentation of research activities. The transformation was facilitated by a recommendation of its Planning Board (10th May, 1985) for imparting "a new orientation" to the academic and research programme in right earnest so that these programmes together with diversified research projects enable the Society to acquire a high academic status.

5.26 Keeping the above mentioned objective in view the Society initiated a new kind of academic programmes and extensive research projects in diversified fields. Two M.Phil/Ph.D. Courses were started from 1st July, 1985 in Manuscriptology and Oriental Studies including Indian Culture and Civilisation. These courses have attracted attention of scholars in India and abroad and there foreign students from Cuba, Ceylon and Thailand have joined them. In order to encourage and develop Higher Sanskrit Studies particularly in West Bengal, the Society started an Institute of Higher Sanskrit Studies and Research in August, 1985. The Institute presently provides for Shastri and Acharya Courses according to the syllabus of Kendriya Sanskrit Sansthan.

5.27 Scholarships were granted during the year to a large number of Research Scholars, who were attached to eminent Professors and Fellows, who have been engaged in a number of projects involving the opening of number of Institutes or Centres of Studies and Research. The Society has established five such Research Institutes centres, viz. (i) Institute of South East Asian Studies and Research; (ii) Institute of Islamic Culture and Civilisation; (iii) Centre of Study of History of Indian Medicine; (iv) Centre of Study of History of Science; and (v) Centre of Study of Language, Literature and linguistics. For each of these Institutes/Centres the Society has appointed faculties consisting of one Professor, one Fellow and two Research Scholars. A total number of 8 Professors, 3 Fellows and 12 Scholars were appointed during the year.

5.28 The Society took initiative to hold a two-day National Seminar on Education for the Development of Human Resources and its recommendations were forwarded to the Government of India for consideration.

5.29 The Society also organised a number of seminars, symposia, discourses by eminent scholars which helped the maintenance of a high standard of academic atmosphere in the Society. A large number of foreign scholars, including litterateur and historians visited the Society from various countries.

Library

5.30 During the year the Library facilities were further improved for helping scholars and researchers in their studies. A reference collection with books of every discipline with proper classification and cataloguing has been set up. "Dumming" in the Library were arranged for prompt services, and inter-library loan system was strengthened. Steps were taken to realise outstanding books from members which had remained out of circulation since 1953. A total of 958 books were catalogued between April and December, 1985. In the matter of acquisition of books the previous emphasis on books on Indian History, Art and Archaeology etc., was shifted to books on History of Science, History of Medicine, South East Asian Studies, Literature and Folklore. The suggestions of Society's members, scholars and professors for acquiring new books were duly considered in the Library Committee meetings held regularly for the selection of books, journals etc. for acquisition in the library. During the year 806 books and 132 journals were purchased and 809 books were received as gifts. Library services were reorganised, bye-laws relating to the library were revised to extend facilities to professors and research scholars as well as students of M. Phil and other academic courses.

Museum

5.31 With the appointment of an archivist experienced in Museum work the Museum services were considerably improved. Cataloguing of manuscripts continued as before and during the year 2492 manuscripts were catalogued between April and December. Stock-taking and physical verification of sanskrit manuscripts were done in respect of 1732 manuscripts. The preparation of alphabetical index of the archival documents was undertaken during the year. All paintings of the Society were kept and displayed at the Museum to facilitate preservation and steps were taken during the year to restore some valuable paintings.

Conservation

5.32 The Conservation Section was active throughout the year in preserving and restoring books, manuscripts, paintings and other documents

kept in the Library and the Museum. Appropriate measures were taken for cleaning of books and other documents and binding those which were necessary. Over 15 lakh volumes were disinfected, over two lakh volumes cleaned and 1149 books were bound. 6001 manuscripts and books were fumigated with parachlorobenzene, and 1,00,000 of fungus infested volumes were treated with thymol. Over 1501 delicate sheets have been laminated and 1,646 sheets have been repaired with cellulose acetate film and tissue paper. Arrangements were also made to get worn out paintings restored by the National Museum, New Delhi.

Reprography

5.33 In the Reprography Section considerable amount of work was done during the year. A total of 30,963 pages of zerox copies were done by the plain paper copier, 1,722 pages of Xerox copies were done, 10250 pages were micro-filmed and 5,127 exposures were taken.

Publications

5.34 The Society's Publication Section took up the publication of the Quarterly Journal at the end of each quarter as a regular feature. During the year (April—December) a total of four books were also published and 14 books are now in press, and three books printed earlier by the Society which had gone out of print were re-printed. The Bibliotheca-Indica and other series were also published during the year.

INSTITUTIONS OF TIBETAN, BUDDHIST AND OTHER HISTORIAL STUDIES

Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh—Ladakh

6.1 The Central Institute of Buddhist Studies (formerly known as School of Buddhist Philosophy) was set up in Ladakh in 1959 to attract the Monks desirous of undertaking higher Buddhist Studies. The nature of education given to the students resembles closely the type of religious instructions given in the traditional Tibetan Monasteries. One new feature is that the students are also being taught a few modern subjects to acquaint them with modern education. The important subject studies continue to be Buddhist Philosophy and Culture.

6.2 The Institute is affiliated to the Sampurnanand Sanskrit University, Varanasi. The Institute prepares students for classes like Purva Madhyama, Uttar Madhyama, Shastri, Acharya and Ph.D. The total strength of students was 230 for the session 1984-85 and 245 for the session 1985-86.

6.3 The Institute is collecting "gSung-hBungs" written by ancient Tibetan scholars and also collecting books on different languages such as Urdu, English, Hindi etc. for the library of the Institute. It has become an Institute of great importance for research scholars including scholars from abroad and tourists. Besides, as part of its academic activities the Institute has started publishing rare and important manuscripts which are lying in different Monasteries of Ladakh. The Institute also organises seminars on Arts and Culture especially in the Himalayan region.

6.4 The Institute is rapidly expanding as an important Centre in Ladakh for advance studies in Buddhism and Buddhist Ladakh Culture.

Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Varanasi

6.5 The Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Sarnath, Varanasi, established in November 1967, has made rapid progress and is motivated to design for the education of the emigres of Tibet and India's Himalayan border students with a blend of tradition and innovation to cope within a university framework.

6.6 With the foundation of its new campus built on Indo-Tibetan architectonic principles, the institution is concentrating on the optimal utilisation of resources on multi-projects of research, textual restoration of Tibetan manuscripts and publication, search of Buddhist manuscripts, particularly from Nepal to be collated and scientifically brought out for further research and extension of vision in the field of culture and to have a micro-manipulation of its scope in the development of human resources consecrated to the cause for which the organisation has come up.

6.7 Currently, the institute has launched successfully research projects under specified units of restoration, translation, dictionary and publications. In an ambitious dictionary project of ten volumes, the first volume of the Tibet-Sanskrit Dictionary has been edited and processed for printing.

6.8 In the field of restoration a number of texts allotted to researchers have been restituted and await publication after finalisation of their textual analyses and critical introductions. The programme of rigorous training in Sanskrit prepares students for this onerous task.

6.9 Work on the project of rare Buddhist Sanskrit manuscripts has been undertaken.

6.10 The Institute is processing a number of texts for publication under its publication unit and has undertaken to publish a research journal called the "Bhota Vidhya" a multilingual bi-annual review of Tibetology and Indological Studies.

6.11 For accomplishing the above objectives the main thrust of the organisation has been towards gearing up of human resource development in the area of research for which a rich library is being dynamically nurtured through updating and diversification of library services to the clientele. The library of the Institute has been provided with a sensitive reprographic equipment of the Rank Xerox model 3107 which is of great help to researchers and scholars.

6.12 In November 1985, a spiritual lecture course on the "Bhavana-krama" of Kamalasila, a disciple of Acharya Santarkshita, was delivered by His Holiness the Dalai Lama. The sermons were found to be very stimulating.

6.13 A special feature of the organisation is that while utilising modern apparatus the traditional scholars remain unruffled by the winds of change brought by modern sophistication and work assiduously for preservation of their rich cultural heritage.

*Sikkim Research Institute of
Tibetology, Gangtok*

6.14 The Institute is an autonomous organisation of Sikkim and has been set up for research and studies in Tibetology. The Institute has done significant work in promoting research in 'CHHAD' (Tibetan for Dharma) and associate subjects like iconography, medicine, astrology, history, etc. It has a special research and publication programme. It publishes a quarterly Journal, a bulletin of Tibetology covering the history, art, culture of Tibet etc. It also provides research facilities to scholars in Tibetology and allied subjects. The Institute receives maintenance and development grants from the Government of India.

*Library of Tibetan Works and
Archives, Dharamsala*

6.15 The aim of the Library is to acquire and conserve Tibetan books and manuscripts to provide intensified references to act as a reference centre for queries of Tibetan source material, manuscripts, paintings and object d' arts. The main activities of the Library are : providing research facilities, acting as a referral centre through the collections of all the manuscripts, texts, documents and written materials, conducting regular courses on Buddhist Philosophy and Tibetan language classes, running of schools of Tibetan traditional wood-carving and Thangka painting, filming, documentation of all the aspects of Tibetan civilisation under its oral history project, publishing and reprinting of Tibetan texts, research papers, translations of important Tibetan works, research papers, including Tibet Journal and Tibetan Medicine Series, and conducting lectures and seminars from time to time.

6.16 The Library functions as a registered voluntary society and is managed by a Board of Governors with H.H. the Dalai Lama as its Chairman.

*Scheme of Financial Assistance
for the Development of Voluntary
Buddhist/Tibetan Institutes*

6.17 On the recommendations of the National Advisory Committee on Buddhist Studies, it was decided that a scheme for financial Assistance for the development of Voluntary Buddhist/Tibetan Institutes, which also includes the monasteries engaged in the propagation, scientific development of Buddhist/Tibetan Culture and tradition and research in related fields, may be formulated for implementation during the 7th Five Year Plan period.

6.18 The scheme, which has been approved for implementation in the seventh Plan, provides for financial assistance upto a maximum of rupees two lakhs per year for any single organisation for maintenance, restoration of ancient monasteries, research projects, fellowships, purchase of books etc.

CHAPTER 7

LIBRARIES

National Library, Calcutta

7.1 The National Library is the biggest library in the country having a collection of about 1.8 million volumes housed mainly at Belvedere, Calcutta. It is one of the recipient libraries under the provisions of the Delivery of Books Act, 1954 (Amended 1956), and is the foremost repository of the United Nations documents. It also acts as a referral centre for research scholars.

7.2 The prime source of acquisition of current books, newspapers and journals, published in India is under the Delivery of Books Act. English books and journals published abroad are acquired through purchase. The Library has book exchange programmes with 179 institutions in 60 countries. These programmes provide an excellent means for the acquisition of foreign publications not readily obtainable through normal trade channels.

7.3 The provision of bibliographical and reference services to readers and research scholars from India and abroad is one of the standard services of the Library. The Library has published bibliographies and catalogues of its holdings with a view to disseminating information. Reprographic prints are made available to the research scholars. The Library plans and arranges exhibitions of books and illustrations to mark national and international events. In this context, mention may be made of exhibitions held on "National Integration" from 9th to 15th January, 1985 and "European Week" from 2nd to 8th February, 1985.

7.4 The Library preserves the contents of rare and out of print publications through microfilming. During the year under report 16 volumes of SOOMPRAKASH (1862-1866) were obtained from Vidya Bhusan Granthagar, Subhasgram (West Bengal), and Library's own collection of "Behar Herald" of late 19th century were microfilmed.

7.5 The Library renders reader services through its Reading Rooms and Lending Section. The Library has on its roll 7124 readers as "Reading Room Members". The Lending Section dealt with 34,140 registered borrowers, covering local and outstation membership. It also functions as National Centre for International Loan. During the year 1,61,940 books were issued to the readers and 42,727 books were lent to the borrowers.

7.6 Some salient figures at a glance about the important holdings of the Library are reproduced below :

1. Total number of books in the Library	18,01,400
2. Total number of books in Indian languages	3,81,540
3. Total number of Manuscripts	3,700
4. Total number of Maps	76,090
5. Total number of current periodical titles	19,340
6. Total number of publications received as gift and Exchange	4,10,780
7. Total number of bound volumes of periodicals	1,07,400
8. Total number of publications received under the D.B. Act	6,58,224
9. Total number of Indian Official Documents	4,47,383
10. Total number of Microfilms/Microfiche Cards	2,200/ 52,000
11. Books in the Rare Collection	4,500

7.7 The Central Reference Library located in the National Library premises is mainly responsible for the implementation of the two schemes, viz. (i) Compilation, printing and publication of Indian languages scripts—a bibliography of current Indian publications published in Indian languages including English recognised by the Constitution and (ii) Compilation and publication of Index Indiana (in Roman script) being—an Index to articles appearing in current Indian periodicals in major Indian languages. The library has the status of a subordinate organisation under the Department of Culture.

Indian National Bibliography

7.8 The most significant achievement during the year was the revival of the publication of monthly issue of the Indian National Bibliography (INB) in Roman script, which was discontinued from 1978 due to delay in composing and printing through Government of India Presses. From the preceding year, composing is being done by the library through an Electronically devised Photo-composing Machine which was imported from USA for this purpose. The monthly issues of 1984 and January 1985 have already been published. Monthly issues up to April, 1985 are expected to be published by March, 1986. Arrear volumes 1978 and 1979 have already been published. Annual volumes 1980 and 1981 are to be published in March, 1986. In order to augment the development of Hindi and other regional languages, the language parts of the Indian National Bibliography are also being published separately in respective language scripts. Accordingly, Assamese Bibliography for the years 1962-70, Bengali bibliography 1980-81, Hindi bibliography 1973-77 and Oriya bibliography 1979-80 have been published. Language bibliographies like Hindi 1983-84, Malayalam 1984, Tamil 1984 and Urdu 1981 and 1982 are expected to be published very soon. Another new publication of the Central Reference Library, "A bibliography of Bibliographies" has already been printed.

Index Indiana

7.9 The first annual volume of Index Indiana has been published covering six languages viz. Bengali, Hindi, Gujarati, Marathi, Malayalam, and Tamil. The remaining languages will be covered and the publication will be brought up to date as soon as the requisite posts of Sub-Editors for the said languages are created. The annual volume 1982 of the Index Indiana is in press.

Progressive use of Hindi for Official Purpose of the Union Government

7.10 An Official Language Implementation Committee has been set up for implementation of the Government orders relating to the progressive use of Hindi in the Central Reference Library. In all, four meetings were held during the year. One Hindi Assistant has been appointed specifically for Hindi work. Forty per cent of the gazetted officers and 50 per cent of non-gazetted employees (other than Group-D staff) have passed either Pragma Examination or acquired proficiency in Hindi language equivalent to or higher than Pragma standard.

Central Secretariat Library, New Delhi

7.11 The Central Secretariat Library, including the Hindi and Regional Languages wing at Bahawalpur House and a branch Library at Ramakrishanpuram, New Delhi have been engaged in providing research and reference services to Government Organisations, members of the library, research scholars and others. A small collection of material for lending in English, Hindi and other Indian languages is maintained for members only.

7.12 The library added about 9000 books in Hindi, English and other regional languages to its main collection of over 7,00,000 volumes. In addition, 22,000 items of Central and State Government publications, including Gazettes, Legal documents, Proceedings of the Legislative bodies etc., were received by the library. Official publications received from International Agencies, such as, Unesco, United Nations, ILO, etc., and other foreign Governments exceeded 5,000 during the year. The Library has also received 7615 U.S. Government Publications in Microfiche form. The library subscribes to 1078 periodicals and 70 dailies in Hindi, English and other regional languages regularly.

7.13 The library enrolled 4770 members during the year 1985 and lent 156638 volumes including 1377 volumes on Inter-library loan basis

and borrowed 249 publications from other libraries to meet the demands of the members. Information queries numbering 5813 were attended to at different units during the year. The library provided 56,500 xerox copies of the documents to research scholars, individuals and institutions.

7.14 Under the extension activities programme the library organised a 'Colloquium and Book Exhibition on Medieval Oriya Literature and Society', at Hindi and Regional Languages Wing, Bahawalpur House, New Delhi in January 1985. The exhibition was inaugurated on 3rd January, 1985 by the then Hon'ble Minister of Culture Shri K. P. Singh Deo. Eminent Scholars on Oriya Literature participated at the colloquium. The library has also compiled a Union Catalogue of Sanskrit and Indic languages Manuscript Catalogues available in Delhi.

Central Library, Bombay

7.15 Under the Delivery of Books Act the Central Government have declared four libraries as the recipient libraries for the receipt of a copy of the books/newspapers published in the country. The Central Library, Bombay is a recipient library for this purpose. For the maintenance of Delivery of Books Act Section of the Central Library, Bombay, grants are given under plan and non-plan budgets, in pursuance of the recommendation of the joint Committee set up by the Government of India and Government of Maharashtra on matching basis. The Central Government share is as under :

- (i) Fifty per cent of the recurring expenditure incurred on the Delivery of Books Act Section (Non-Plan).
- (ii) Two-thirds of the non-recurring expenditure incurred on the Delivery of Books Act Section (Non-Plan).

7.16 In a recent communication, the State Government have stated that the formal consent of the Asiatic Society to the Deed of Modification had since been received and necessary action regarding preparation of a Joint plan to be presented to the Charity Commission on behalf of the Government and the Asiatic Society was being taken.

Delhi Public Library, Delhi

7.17 The Delhi Public Library established in 1951 by the Ministry of Education, Government of India with financial and technical assistance from Unesco has been providing free library service to the citizens of Delhi. Starting as a small unitary library in old Delhi it has since developed into a metropolitan public library system consisting of a Central Library, a Rural Zonal Library at Bawana, twenty-three branches and sub-branches, thirty R.C. libraries, a Braille Department for the blind and a network of Mobile Service Stations serving fifty-five areas and fifteen Deposit Stations spread all over the Union Territory of Delhi.

7.18 The Department of Library Science was established in the Library during the year. The first session of One Year Certificate Course in Library Science was inaugurated by Shri Purshotam Goyal, Chairman, Metropolitan Council, Delhi on 1st March, 1985. The Library services at Zonal Library (South) Sarojini Nagar, were established on 2nd March, 1985.

7.19 The Library had a net collection of 803178 volumes and 94630 registered borrowers as on March 31, 1985. It issued 25,07,489 volumes during the year 1984-85.

Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation, Calcutta

7.20 Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation is an autonomous organisation sponsored by the Department of Culture, Government of India to support and promote library services in the country. Since its inception in 1972, the Foundation has been engaged in the development of public libraries in co-operation with State Governments and Union Territory Administrations and other organisations working in the field.

7.21 Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation promotes library services in the country by rendering matching assistance and direct assistance to libraries, as also by undertaking promotional activities in the form of lectures, symposia, workshops and surveys.

7.22 During the year under report the Foundation continued to give assistance towards building up of adequate stock of books of public libraries in co-operation with State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. It provides assistance towards organisation of mobile libraries and rural book deposit centres. This scheme is intended to take library service to rural and remote areas by means of circulating library services and book mobiles. Assistance is available for books, trunks, racks, almirahs and cheap modes of transport like cycles or rickshaw vans. The scope of the scheme is being widened to include service to the physically and socially handicapped persons.

7.23 The Foundation continued to provide assistance towards storage of books by supplying necessary racks or almirahs to the libraries below the district level.

7.24 The Foundation also provided :

- (i) Assistance towards seminars, workshops and book exhibitions for developing library consciousness among the people.
- (ii) Assistance to State Central Libraries and District Libraries through Central Selection of Books in English.
- (iii) Book assistance to selected libraries viz., Jawahar Bal Bhavan and Nehru Yuva Kendras.

7.25 Under the scheme of Promotional Activities including meetings, seminars, publications, etc., Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation provided :

- (i) assistance to State Central Libraries and District libraries to acquire TV-cum-VCR sets and cassettes for educational purposes.
- (ii) assistance to libraries below the district level towards increasing accommodation. Under this scheme, assistance is given for increasing accommodation on a matching basis. Assistance is also proposed to be given for the extension of an existing building or for a new building.
- (iii) assistance to children's and youth libraries to acquire text and reference books (non-matching assistance).
- (iv) assistance towards collection and compilation of library statistics.

*Indian Council of World Affairs
Library, New Delhi*

7.26 This library is meant to provide research facilities on international relations and area studies. It has the richest collection of books, documents, periodicals and press clippings on international relations. It has also a fine collection of microfilms and maps. The Central Government provide an annual grant of Rs. 4.50 lakhs to the Council to meet its deficit. The Department has set up a Review Committee to examine and recommend the pattern of assistance to the Library.

*Financial Assistance to Voluntary
Organisations working in the field of
Public Libraries/Manuscripts
Libraries*

7.27 Under this scheme, financial assistance is given on a sharing basis to voluntary educational bodies which have established public libraries and function as registered societies or trusts. Assistance is provided for the purchase of books, furniture and equipment in the ratio of 60 : 40 (foundation's assistance restricted to 60 per cent) and for the construction of new buildings or extension of the present buildings in the ratio of 40 : 60 (foundation's assistance restricted to 40%) subject to maximum of Rs. 50,000/-.

7.28. Grants are released on the basis of recommendations of a Grants Committee. The scheme has been entrusted to the charge of Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation for implementation with effect from the current year.

CHAPTER 8

AKADEMIES AND NATIONAL SCHOOL OF DRAMA

Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi

8.1 The Sahitya Akademi is an autonomous organisation set-up by the Government of India in 1954 to work actively for the development of Indian letters and to set high literary standards to foster and co-ordinate literary activities in all Indian languages and to promote through them cultural unity of the country.

8.2 Some of the functions of the Akademi are : Publication of books (including reference books) in 22 Indian languages recognised by it including English, covering various genres of literature; translation of classics from one Indian language into other and from foreign languages into Indian languages; conducting writers' meets, workshops, informal literary gatherings; organising seminars and symposia-local, regional national and international to provide opportunities for the coming together of "those who are interested in creative literature" and contribute to a wider awareness and better understanding, travel grants to authors; publication of journals in English, Hindi and Sanskrit; preparation of an Encyclopaedia of Indian Literature; awarding annual prizes of Rs. 10,000 each to the most outstanding books of literary merit published in any of the Indian languages recognised by the Akademi, etc. The following activities were undertaken during the year under report.

Publications

8.3 The Akademi has published 89 titles during the period. Some of the notable publications are :—

- (i) **Drina Nadi Ka Pul** (Nobel-prize winning novel of Yugoslavia into Hindi).
- (ii) **Adhunik Hindi Sameeksha** (Selection of critical Essays in Hindi).
- (iii) **Nanda Deepa** (Akademi Award-winning Tamil novel **Agal Vilakku** into Kannada).
- (iv) **Chingri** (Malayalam Novel into Bengali).
- (v) **Alpa Jeevi** (Telugu novel into Gujarati).
- (vi) **Bharatiya Angrezi Sahityacha Itihas** (History of Indian English Literature into Marathi).
- (vii) **Punjabi Lok Geet** (An Anthology of Punjabi Folk Songs).
- (viii) **Shakshiyat Aur Fun** (Saratchandra).
Man and Artist into Urdu (Saratchandra).
- (ix) **Sindhi Ekanki** (An Anthology of Sindhi One-Act Plays).

Seminars and Symposia

8.4 The following seminars were organised up to December, 1985 :

1. Seminar on "Influence of Vaishnavism on Eastern Literature" at Imphal.
2. Symposium in memory of noted Hindi Poet Bhavani Prasad Mishra at New Delhi.
3. Symposium in memory of Rajinder Singh Bedi, eminent Urdu writer, at New Delhi.
4. Seminar to mark birth centenary of Victor Hugo—French writer, at New Delhi.
5. Seminar to mark the birth centenary of Dr. Mohammed Shahidullah at Calcutta.
6. Seminar in honour of Keshabchandra Sen, at Calcutta.
7. Seminar on *Ramayanas in Nepali*, at Darjeeling.

8. Seminar on Kakasaheb Kalelkar to mark his birth centenary, at New Delhi.
9. Seminar on the political novel in Eastern Indian languages at Calcutta.

Literary Forum

8.5 During the period ten Literary Forum meetings were arranged at New Delhi, two at Madras, and one at Calcutta. Eminent writers from India and abroad participated in these Forums.

8.6 One of the Literary Forum meetings, held at New Delhi was part of exposition of women, Mahila Shakti 1985 in which Smt. Amrita Pritam, Smt. Mannu Bhandari, Smt. Qurratulain Hyder and others participated.

Journals

8.7 Four issues of **Indian Literature** (English bi-monthly) three issues of **Samakaleena Bharatiya Sahitya** (Hindi quarterly) and one issue of **Sanskrita Pratibha** (Sanskrit half-yearly) were published during the period.

Fellowships

8.8 During August 1985, Sahitya Akademi honoured Prof. Uma Shankar Joshi, Sri K. Shivarama Karanth and Prof. K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar, eminent scholars in Gujarati, Kannada and English respectively, as its Fellows.

Exhibitions

8.9 The Akademi participated in Book Exhibitions at New Delhi, Darjeeling, Calcutta, Bhavanagar, Bhuvaneshwar, Madras, Bombay, Patna, Tiruchirappalli and Bangalore and organised at Delhi an exclusive exhibition of its own publications.

Encyclopaedia of Indian Literature

8.10 The Akademi is compiling an Encyclopaedia of Indian Literature (5 volumes) with the help of over 1000 writers belonging to 22 languages recognised by the Akademi. The first volume is likely to be published within the current financial year.

Annual Awards

8.11 Annual Akademi awards to 22 distinguished writers were announced by the Executive Board of the Sahitya Akademi at its meeting held in December 1985. These awards are to be presented in February, 1986.

Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi

8.12 Sangeet Natak Akademi—the National Academy of Music, Dance and Drama—was established by the Government of India in 1953 for preserving and promoting the performing arts of the country, traditional as well as classical. The Akademi functions as an autonomous organisation.

8.13 Over the years, in furtherance of its objectives, the Akademi has initiated several programmes and schemes for the purpose of sustaining, nurturing and promoting the performing arts prevalent in various parts of the country. In recent years, priority has been given to projects pertaining to the folk and tribal arts threatened by rapid socio-economic changes.

8.14 The Akademi has set up two training institutes, namely (1) Kathak Kendra, New Delhi, and (2) Jawaharlal Nehru Manipur Dance Academy, Imphal, where training is imparted in Kathak and Manipuri Dance respectively.

8.15 The Akademi also grants financial assistance to cultural institutions for programmes/training/production of plays, ballets etc. and also for specific research projects. During the year 215 institutions were recipients of grant-in-aid from the Akademi.

8.16 A brief report on the various schemes being implemented by the Akademi is given below :—

- (i) A festival of folk and tribal music and dance of the Kumaon region was presented by the Akademi in June, 1985 in collaboration with Shri Hari Sankirtan Sabha, Naipital.

- (ii) A programme of folk dance and music of Punjab, Lok Utsav, was held in Chandigarh in collaboration with the Directorate of Culture, Government of Punjab, in September 1985. In addition to this festival, the Akademi also contributed one evening of music by a group of Manganiers from Rajasthan in an exclusive programme under the auspices of the Directorate of Culture, Government of Punjab.
- (iii) Lok Utsav '85—a major festival of traditional arts featuring nearly 34 different performing art forms from all corners of the country was presented by the Akademi in November, 1985 in Delhi over a period of five days. An exhibition of Folk Musical Instruments was also mounted on the occasion.
- (iv) A 3-day festival of traditional arts on the lines of Lok Utsav held in Delhi is proposed to be organised in Calcutta in January, 1986.
- (v) A programme of electronic music by the eminent composer Mr. Karlheinz Stockhausen was organised in Delhi on 22nd November, 1985 in collaboration with Indian Council for Cultural Relations, New Delhi.
- (vi) A national level music festival will be presented by the Akademi in March, 1986.
- (vii) Maharaj Kalka-Bindadin Kathak Mahotsav, an annual 4-day Kathak festival, will be presented by the Kathak Kendra in March, 1986.

Documentation and Dissemination

8.17 The Documentation Unit of the Akademi covers many major programmes of music, dance and drama throughout the country. Material on thirty-five programmes was added to the archives of the Akademi.

Sangeet Natak Akademi Awards 1985

8.18 The Akademi honours every year outstanding performing artists with Awards. The Awards carry a purse of Rs. 10,000 and are a recognition of artistic excellence, achievement and sustained contribution in their respective fields.

8.19 The following twenty artists have been selected for the 1985 Akademi Awards :

1. Smt. Kishori Amonkar for Hindustani Vocal Music.
2. Shri Nasir Aminuddin Dagar for Hindustani Vocal Music.
3. Shri Ali Hussain Khan for Hindustani Instrumental Music (Shahnai).
4. Shri Voleti Venkateswaralu for Carnatic Vocal Music.
5. Shri Valangaiman Shanmugasundaram for Carnatic Instrumental Music (Thavil).
6. Smt. Suchitra Mitra for Rabindra Sangeet.
7. Shri N. Rama Poduval for Sopana Sangeet.
8. Shri Suleman Juna Jumani for Folk Music.
9. Smt. Tseshue Lhamo for Ladakhi Folk Music.
10. Shri T. K. Mahalingam Pillai for Bharatanatyam.
11. Shri Mankompu Sivashankara Pillai for Kathakali.
12. Shri Khaidem Lokeshwar Singh for Manipuri.
13. Shri Mayadhar Raut for Odissi.
14. Shri Vedantam Prahlad Sarma for Kuchipudi.
15. Shri H. Kanhailal for Direction.
16. Shri Manoj Mitra for Playwriting (Bengali).
17. Smt. B. Jayamma for Acting (Kannada).
18. Shri Fida Hussain for Acting (Parsi Theatre).

19. Shri Goverdhan Panchal for Scenic Design.

20. Shri Mohan Chandra Barman for Traditional Theatre (Bhaona).

8.20 These awards will be given to the recipients in February, 1986 at the Annual Sangeet Natak Akademi Awards Ceremony and Festival.

8.21 The broad objectives of the Scheme, operative since 1957, is to create opportunities by which people from different parts of India get to know more about each others' performing arts and culture and thus catalyze the emotional and cultural integration of the country. It is implemented through exchange of the performing troupes and individuals between the states in the country.

8.22 During the year eighteen visits of the cultural troupes have taken place under this Scheme in different parts of the country.

Inter-State Exchange of Cultural Troupes

8.23 Under this scheme the following Theatre Festivals have been organised :

- (i) North Zone Theatre Festival at Chandigarh from 22 to 27 September, 1985;
- (ii) West Zone Theatre Festival at Udaipur from 11 to 16 October, 1985;
- (iii) East Zone Theatre Festival at Calcutta from 23 to 28, November, 1985;
- (iv) South Zone Theatre Festival at Cochin from 9 to 14 December, 1985.

8.24 A National Theatre Festival was held at Delhi in the second week of January, 1986.

Publications

8.25 During the year seven issues of the Akademi's quarterly journals *Sangeet Natak* (Nos. 72-78) were published. The Akademi has also brought out the following publications :

- (1) *Ustad Fayyaz Khan* by Dipali Nag.
- (2) *Tolu Bommalata—Shadow Puppets of Andhra Pradesh* by M. Nagabhushana Sarma.

Marathi Stage Sangeet a monograph by Ashok Ranade, will appear in the near future.

Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi

8.26 The Lalit Kala Akademi working principally for the promotion of art has undertaken various programmes and projects in furtherance of its objectives.

8.27 It has an extensive publication programme covering the fields of ancient, contemporary and folk art. Two separate journals present recent research and opinion on these areas. It publishes multicolour reproductions of paintings, prints, monographs on the works of individual artists and has taken up special publications on folk and tribal art. The Akademi also publishes portfolios of miniature paintings, post cards and papers presented at various seminars organised by it. The prices are so fixed that these could be acquired by the common man. It organises exhibitions both in the country and abroad and purchases works of art to encourage artists. The Lalit Kala galleries are made available on hire at nominal rent for individual artists, groups and art and crafts organisations. Regional Centres, workshops and studios have been set up in Delhi and the studio facilities are provided to the artists at subsidised rates. To activate expression and assist artists in the pursuit of art, the Akademi organises artist camps, lectures, film shows, seminars and art conferences. The programme of conducting surveys of folk and traditional art and also of contemporary art are undertaken on all India basis in order to preserve the cultural heritage of the country. It also commissions copying of frescoes and maintains a gallery devoted entirely to facsimile copies of frescoes. To encourage deserving individual artists, the Akademi sponsors their exhibitions, provides

gallery space, free of rent. Research awards are given to artists to achieve higher standards in their respective fields.

8.28 The Akademi is maintaining a well-equipped library and archives of colour slides and photographic records of contemporary Indian Art. It accords recognition to the art organisations and State Akademies and gives grants-in-aid each year for the promotion of art in the States.

8.29 Some of the important activities undertaken during 1985 are as follows :

Exhibitions

8.30 During the period, the Akademi organised the following exhibitions :

- (i) Exhibition of paintings by Prof. Kim Hong Seuk.
- (ii) Exhibition of Graphics and mixed media entitled 'Landscape of Landscape'. This exhibition was later circulated to the Lalit Kala Akademi Regional Centre, Madras during third week of July, 1985
- (iii) Graphic Art in India since 1850.
- (iv) A Retrospective Exhibition of Krishna Reddy was held in Hyderabad. A Graphic workshop was also organised at Bangalore.
- (v) Exhibition of the works of 13 Research Awardees of the Akademi was organised in the Lalit Kala Akademi Galleries.
- (vi) Exhibition in memory of Late Smt. Indira Gandhi was organised in collaboration with Bombay Art Society, Bombay.
- (vii) Akademi in collaboration with Art Heritage organised an exhibition as a tribute to Late Miss Jaya Appasamy etc. Monograph on Jaya Appasamy's writing was also released.

Camps

8.31 The Regional Centre, Madras organised a composite Camp of artists at Madras in March, 1985.

8.32 A Sculptors' Camp with a theme 'Monument to the Youth' was held at Varanasi between October 15 and November 5, 1985. Another Sculptor's Camp was organised at Bankura.

Publications

8.33 The Akademi has released the following new titles :

- (i) Lalit Kala Contemporary-32.
- (ii) Lalit Kala Ancient-21.
- (iii) Samakaleen Kala No. 3 & 4.
- (iv) Book "The Kingdom that was Kotah".
- (v) Two monographs on L. Munuswamy and Biren De.

8.34 The Akademi has also given permission for the publication of 'Bundi Painting' in Hindi. The multicolour reproduction of J. Sultan Ali, S. B. Palsikar, R. G. Vijay Vargia and L. S. Rajput are under progress. Lalit Kala Contemporary No. 33 has been passed on to a designer. A letter has also been sent to the Vice-Chancellor of Viswa Bharati seeking his permission to take fresh transparencies of Rabindranath Tagore's works for the reprint of the volume. Hindi Journal 'Samakaleen Kala' Number 3 & 4 has been published and work on next issue of Samakaleen Kala is in progress. Hindi translation of the booklet 'Do We Need an Art Movement' by Prof. K. G. Subramanyan is being edited and will be published in due course. Monographs on L. Munuswamy and Biren De in Hindi were also published by the Akademi.

Sixth Triennale India

8.35 The Akademi is organising the VIth Triennale in New Delhi in February, 1986.

8.36 The National School of Drama became an independent registered society in 1975. The School has been established for promoting vibrant theatre movement in India and for training talented and enthusiastic young theatre workers in a scientific way in the arts and crafts of theatre. Over the last 27 years the School has become a premier national institution and it has been its endeavour to establish high standards of theatre education in the country. During this period it has given a lot of impetus to the theatre movement in the country. On the international field the School has links with renowned theatre organisations. Besides imparting training in dramatics, the School conducted the following activities during the period under report :

- (i) Mounting of plays for public by its students and its Repertory Company.
- (ii) Organisation of intensive theatre workshops in different regions of the country to provide on-the-spot training facilities.
- (iii) Theatre exhibitions.
- (iv) Conducting theatre courses for children.
- (v) Exchange of teachers and experts from foreign countries under cultural exchange programmes.
- (vi) Providing assistance to regional theatre movements.
- (vii) Building up of its own theatre archives.

8.37 The School also staged 11 plays while the Repertory Company of the School gave 81 performances in Delhi and in different regions in urban and rural areas. The School also organised three children's theatre training workshops in New Delhi, Saharanpur and Shimla.

8.38 Under its apprentice fellowship scheme, 11 apprentice fellows were deputed to work on projects in the regions under their guides and directors. The School organised an exhibition on Bertolt Brecht.

CHAPTER 9

PROMOTION AND DISSEMINATION OF CULTURE

9.1 The Centre for Cultural Resources and Training is an autonomous body fully financed by the Government of India.

Centre for Cultural Resources and Training

The activities of the Centre are broadly classified under the following heads :—

- Training programmes under the Scheme—Propagation of Culture among School and College students.
- Evaluation and Feedback.
- Collection of Resources.
- Production of Educational materials.
- Implementation of Cultural Talent Search Scholarship Scheme.

Training Programmes

9.2 The Centre organises a variety of programmes to achieve specific objectives related to the enrichment of the Indian educational system. The programmes are designed to make schooling relevant and dynamic, and to ensure that students are provided with an educational experience to meet the challenges of a changing culture and society. A spirit of national integration is fostered and an involvement in the development and continuity of creative activities is encouraged through the programmes.

9.3 During the period under report, the Centre organised eight Orientation Refresher Courses and several Workshops for the duration of two to five weeks at New Delhi, Udaipur and Panaji. These training programmes are designed to create an awareness of the fundamental principles underlying the development of Indian Art and Culture and encompass the entire gamut of the literary, visual and performing arts. In addition, six courses on Puppetry for Education were also organised at New Delhi. The Centre also organised a course entitled 'Introducing a cultural component in Teacher Education Programmes' at Bombay for teacher educators.

9.4 In order to fully realise the objectives of the training given to the teachers and to foster an understanding and appreciation of Culture among school children, a Cultural kit consisting of audio-visual material is provided to the institutions from which the teacher has been trained in the Orientation Course. During 1985-86, 400 sets of audio-visual material have been produced and are expected to be distributed to schools throughout India.

9.5 The Centre continued the publication of its quarterly journal entitled 'Newsletter' which provides a platform for dialogue amongst trained teachers working in different regions to exchange views on Education and Culture.

9.6 Field trips were organised with a view to conducting research for collecting audio-visual resources on the arts and crafts.

9.7 The Centre receives feedback and evaluation from the trained teachers in the following manner :—

Evaluation and Feedback Programme

- Quarterly reports
- Refresher Courses
- Visit to Schools
- Evaluation Seminars
- Special meetings arranged with trained teachers of a particular region
- Seminars on the 'Role of Administrator/Principals in implementing the Centre's Programmes'.

9.8 The Centre organised a variety of programmes for school children and the community at large. They included educational tours, artists in school programmes and community services.

Collection of Resources

9.9 The documentation programmes of the Centre are chosen with a view to creating an interest among students in the arts of various regions in the country and an appreciation for the diversity and continuity of the Indian cultural traditions. Documentation is conducted with a view to :

- (a) trace the history and evolution of the arts and crafts.
- (b) highlight the inter-relationship of all creative expressions.
- (c) show the continuity of a particular art form in time and space.
- (d) provide a step-by-step understanding of the process of art and craft making.

9.10 The Centre takes photographs and keeps records of artists and craftsmen who are invited for the training courses to work with teacher trainees and when they come for programmes arranged by other organizations.

9.11 Documentation work during the year 1985-86 has been primarily concerned with the collection of audio-visual material to enhance and enlarge the scope of the cultural kit.

Production of Educational Materials

9.12 The Centre has been preparing cultural kits consisting of slides, cassette tapes, books and equipment in order to provide school students with an understanding of Indian art and culture. During the year 1985-86 the materials in the kit were re-organised to encompass aspects of Indian geographical features, flora, fauna and regional crafts. These additions were made to enhance the usefulness of the kit in providing an inter-disciplinary approach to teaching in the schools.

Implementation of Cultural Talent Search Scholarship Scheme

9.13 The Centre has been implementing the Scheme—Cultural Talent Search Scholarship since 1982. The Scheme aims at providing facilities to outstanding young children in the age-group of 10—14 years. Students studying either in recognised schools or belonging to families practising traditional performing or other arts are chosen for award of scholarship in various artistic fields laying special emphasis on rare forms. A total number of 232 scholarships have been awarded during 1985-86.

Building Grants to Cultural Organisations

9.14 The object of the scheme is to give grants to voluntary cultural organisations for construction of buildings and purchase of equipment. The scheme covers organisations (other than religious institutions, public libraries, museums, municipalities, schools, universities and institutions fully financed by the Central/State Governments) primarily working in the cultural fields of dance, drama, music, fine arts, indology and literature.

9.15 During the year 1985-86 applications under the scheme were invited from the cultural institutions through state governments for giving grants for construction of buildings and purchase of equipment. Building grants have been sanctioned to twenty-three new organisations under the scheme.

Financial Assistance to Dance, Drama and Theatre Ensembles

9.16 Under this head, two schemes of financial assistance are presently in operation. The first scheme provides for financial assistance to well-established institutions doing good work in the field of performing arts, to help them become national or regional resource centres in their respective fields. Twenty-seven institutions are in receipt of financial assistance under this scheme during 1985-86.

9.17 The objectives of the second scheme are to provide financial assistance to professional groups and individuals for specified performing arts, projects, dramatic groups, theatre groups, music ensembles, orchestration units, children's theatres, puppet theatres, socio artists and all genres of performing arts. About 40 groups and individuals are in receipt of financial assistance on a non-recurring *ad hoc* basis under this scheme during 1985-86 and assistance is likely to be given to a few more cases.

✓ Development of Cultural Organisations

9.18 Government of India started a scheme entitled Financial Assistance to Institutions/Organisations/Societies engaged in cultural activities. Under this scheme a grant of Rs. 20,000 or 50 per cent of the total expenditure whichever is less is provided to the organisations which are engaged in cultural activities. The grant is given to the registered voluntary organisations with the recommendations of the state government, for the purposes :

(a) Holding of Conferences, Seminars and Symposia on important cultural matters; (b) To meet expenditure on activities of development nature, like, conduct of surveys, pilot projects, etc.

9.19 The Expert Committee meeting for considering the sanction to the various voluntary organisations engaged in cultural activities was held on 24th December 1985. The requests of the various voluntary organisations were considered for grant and grants are being released.

✓ Grants to Cultural Organisations

9.20 Financial assistance is being given to institutions of all India character, which are engaged in the development of cultural activities, to meet part of their expenditure on maintenance and developmental activities. The institutions covered include Ramakrishna Mission Institute of Culture, Calcutta; Asiatic Society, Calcutta; Institute of Historical Studies, Calcutta; Numismatic Society, Varanasi; Bhartiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay and Institute of Traditional Culture, Madras.

✓ Zonal Cultural Centres

9.21 A new scheme for setting up of Cultural Centres in various Zones in the country has been launched during the Seventh Plan. Under this scheme seven zonal centres in different regions of the country are proposed to be set up which are as follows :—

- (i) North Zone Cultural Centre, Patiala, comprising the States of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab and Rajasthan and Union Territory of Chandigarh;
- (ii) Eastern Zone Cultural Centre, Santiniketan, comprising the States of Assam, Bihar, Manipur, Orissa, Sikkim, Tripura and West Bengal;
- (iii) North East Zone Cultural Centre, Dimapur comprising the States of Meghalaya and Nagaland and Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram;
- (iv) North Central Zone Cultural Centre, Allahabad, comprising the States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh and Union Territory of Delhi;
- (v) South Zone Cultural Centre, Thanjavur, comprising the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu, Union Territories of Pondicherry, A & N Islands, and Lakshadweep;
- (vi) South Central Zone Cultural Centre, Wardha, comprising the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra;
- (vii) West Zone Cultural Centre, Udaipur, comprising the States of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu.

9.22 The main objective of these Centres is to emphasize cultural linkages that extend beyond territories and linguistic boundaries. These Centres would reflect not only the uniqueness of forms and styles of different States but will represent jointly the culture of the nation and involve the people in a sense of cultural commonality. These Centres will strive to project the richness of our composite cultural heritage to the people of India.

9.23 The organisational set up envisages that the Centre would be registered as a Society under the Societies Registration Act. It will be managed

by a Governing Body which will have eminent art personalities and other nominees of the participating State Governments and the Central Government. Institutionally, the Centre will have a complex which will include galleries for display of arts, particularly folk arts, galleries for exhibition, centre for folk performing arts, open-air theatre, sculptural parks, facilities for musical archives/library, production of audio-visual and video-tape programmes, hostel facilities, etc.

9.24 The financial arrangements involve Government of India's contribution of Rs. five crores towards the non-recurring expenditure on building, equipment and infrastructure etc. The participating states are expected to contribute Rs. one crore each spread over a period of three years towards the 'corpus fund' to be created for meeting the recurring cost. In addition, the state where the centre is located is expected to provide land free of cost. The contribution of state joining more than one zonal centre will, however, be limited to Rs. one crore unless the state finds it possible to contribute more.

9.25 Out of these seven zonal cultural centres four centres viz. The North Zone Cultural Centre, Patiala, Eastern Zone Cultural Centre, Santiniketan, West Zone Cultural Centre, Udaipur and South Zone Cultural Centre, Thanjavur have already been registered on fifth September, 1985, 30th September, 1985, 9th January, 1986 and 10th January, 1986 respectively. Three of these registered centres at Patiala, Santiniketan and Thanjavur were inaugurated by the Prime Minister on sixth November, 1985, fifth December, 1985 and 31st January, 1986 respectively. The North-Central Zone Cultural Centre at Allahabad will be registered very shortly. Action is also in progress in regard to registration of remaining two centres.

*Certification of Films
Central Board of Film Certification*

9.26 Films can be publicly exhibited in India only after they have been certified by the Central Board of Film Certification (C.B.F.C.) The Board, set up under the Cinematograph Act 1952, consists of non-official members and a part-time chairman and functions with headquarters at Bombay. It has five regional offices at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Bangalore and Trivandrum. One more office at Hyderabad is likely to become functional very soon. The regional offices are assisted in the examination of films by advisory panels which include eminent educationists, art critics, journalists, social workers, psychiatrists and others.

*Film Certification Appellate
Tribunal*

9.27 There is a Film Certification Appellate Tribunal, constituted in March, 1984 with headquarters at New Delhi, to hear appeals against the decisions of the Central Board of Film Certification.

Films Certified during 1985

9.28 India continues to produce the largest number of feature films. In 1985, the number of Indian feature films certified was 912 compared to 833 films in 1984.

9.29 The production graph of feature films in the country shows continuous rise during the last 35 years since the inception of the Central Board of Film Certification in 1951. In that year, a total of 219 films were certified by the Board. The number rose to 287 in 1955, 326 in 1965, 475 in 1975 and 912 in 1985. This shows that there has been a very high rate of increase in production during the period of ten years from 1975 to 1985.

9.30 Language-wise distribution of Indian feature films certified is given in the Annexure. It will be seen that Telugu dominated the 1985 scene with 198 films followed by Tamil with 190 films. The third place was taken by Hindi with 187 films and the fourth by Malayalam with 137 films.

9.31 Region-wise, South India's share in the production of feature films continues to be the largest. Out of 912 films, 634 (69.5 per cent) were certified from the regional offices at Madras, Bangalore and Trivandrum. The percentage for the South in 1984 was 66.6.

9.32 Colour predominates in the production of feature films in India. In 1985 out of a total of 912 films, 892 films were in colour (97.8%). Social themes continued to dominate the Indian film scene in 1985 followed by crime themes.

Categorisation of Films

9.33 Films considered suitable for unrestricted public exhibition are granted 'U' certificates. Those considered suitable for unrestricted public exhibition subject to parental guidance for children below the age of 12 are granted 'UA' certificates. Those considered suitable for public exhibition restricted to adults are granted 'A' certificates. Those considered suitable for public exhibition restricted to specialised audiences such as doctors etc. are granted 'S' certificates. Portions considered objectionable by the Board are deleted or reduced to tone down the impact before certificates are granted. Where a film is considered unsuitable for exhibition to adults, even with cuts, that film is refused a certificate.

Indian Feature Films

9.34 Out of 912 films certified, 525 were granted 'U' certificates, 103 'UA' certificates and 284 'A' certificates.

Foreign Feature Films

9.35 The Board certified a total of 128 foreign feature films in 1985. Out of them, 73 were granted 'U' certificates, 17 'UA' certificates and 38 'A' certificates.

Indian Short Films

9.36 The Board certified a total of 1533 Indian short films in 1985. Out of them, 1505 were given 'U' certificates, nine 'UA' certificates, 17 'A' certificates and two 'S' certificates.

Foreign Short Films

9.37 In 1985 the Board granted a total of 692 certificates to foreign short films. Out of them, 658 were given 'U' certificates, five 'UA' certificates, 17 'A' certificates and 12 'S' certificates.

9.38 Indian video feature films certified during 1985 numbered 50. Hindi films accounted for the largest number of video films certified during the year.

9.39 A total length of 24782.74 metres was excised from the films before their certification in 1985. Out of this total length, 23518.39 metres were excised from Indian feature films, 1115.78 metres from foreign feature films, 127.51 metres from Indian short films and 21.06 metres from foreign short films.

9.40 The Central Board of Film Certification is making a conscious effort to curb the tendency on the part of some film-makers to show sex and violence in films. This is evidenced by the following :—

- (i) A total length of 23518.39 metres was excised from Indian feature films. This length of excision is more than the length of portions deleted in 1984.
- (ii) The number of films granted 'A' certificates in 1985 was 284 out of 912 (31.1%) as against 27 films granted 'A' certificates in 1976 out of 507 films (5.3%).
- (iii) Out of 912 films, 103 were granted 'UA' certificates (11%). Last year, the figure was 67 out of 833, i.e. 8%.
- (iv) The Board finally refused certificates in respect of seven Indian feature films and 11 foreign feature films.

9.41 With a Plan outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs, the Central Board of Film Certification has proposals for (i) making the new Hyderabad regional office functional, (ii) computerising its information system and (iii) improving infrastructural facilities for certification of films.

ANNEXURE

INDIAN FEATURE FILMS CERTIFIED BY THE CENTRAL BOARD OF FILM CERTIFICATION DURING 1985 (REGIONWISE AND LANGUAGEWISE)

Sl. Language No.	Bombay	Calcutta	Madras	Bangalore	Trivandrum	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Telugu	—	—	196	2	—	198
2. Tamil	—	—	186	3	1	190
3. Hindi	143	5	38	—	1	187
4. Malayalam	—	—	41	—	96	137
5. Kannada	—	—	12	57	—	69
6. Bengali	—	28	—	—	—	28
7. Gujarati	22	—	—	—	—	22
8. Oriya	—	17	—	—	—	17
9. Marathi	16	—	—	—	—	16
10. Haryanvi	10	—	—	—	—	10
11. Assamese	—	10	—	—	—	10
12. Punjabi	8	—	—	—	—	8
13. Bhojpuri	6	—	—	—	—	6
14. Nepali	2	2	—	—	—	4
15. Rajasthani	3	—	—	—	—	3
16. Urdu	2	—	—	—	—	2
17. Maithili	1	—	—	—	—	1
18. Nimadi	1	—	—	—	—	1
19. Dimasa	—	1	—	—	—	1
20. English	—	1	—	—	—	1
21. Konkani	—	—	—	1	—	1
TOTAL	214	64	473	63	98	912

CHAPTER 10

SCHEMES FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH

Cultural Talent Search Scholarships Scheme

10.1 The main objective of the scheme is to spot talent within the age group of 10—14 years and to award scholarships with a view to developing their talents in different cultural fields. The scheme provides for 100 fresh scholarships every year, including 25 reserved for children belonging to families of traditional artists. The scholarships are tenable up to the age of 20 years or completion of first degree of education, whichever is earlier. The scheme is being implemented by the Centre for Cultural Resources and Training, New Delhi, an autonomous organisation fully financed by the Government of India. There are about 350 live scholars under the scheme.

Scheme for the Award of Scholarships to Young Workers in Different Cultural Fields

10.2 The objective of the scheme is to give financial assistance to young artists of outstanding promise for advanced training within India in the fields of music, dance, drama, painting, sculpture, book illustration and design, woodcraft etc. The duration of scholarships is two years, but in exceptional cases it may be extended by another year. The value of scholarships is Rs. 400 per month. The emphasis is on award of scholarships in fields which are in the danger of getting extinct. From 1980-81 onwards, the number of scholarships has been increased from 50 to 75. This scheme is being transferred to the Lalit Kala Akademi and the Sangeet Natak Akademi for implementation with effect from April 1, 1986. The Sangeet Natak Akademi will be concerned with selection of candidates for performing arts and the Lalit Kala Akademi for plastic arts.

Scheme for Award of Fellowships to the Outstanding Artists in the Fields of Performing, Literary and Plastic Arts

10.3 For the year 1985-86, 75 scholars have been selected.

10.4 The scheme provides for awards every year of 15 Senior Fellowships each of the value of Rs. 1000 per month, and 35 Junior Fellowships of the value of Rs. 500 per month. The main objective is to provide basic financial support to outstanding men in the fields of literary, plastic and performing arts in the age group of 25—65 years, for very advanced training or individual creative efforts or for revival of some of our traditional forms of arts.

Reactivation of the 1961 Scheme of Financial Assistance to Persons Distinguished in Letters, Arts and such other Walks of Life who may be in Indigent Circumstances

10.5 The scheme provides for financial assistance to persons distinguished in letters, arts etc., who may be in indigent circumstances and who are above 58 years of age and in certain cases, to their dependants who are left unprovided for. Under the scheme, expenditure is shared by the Government of India and the respective State Government in 2 : 1 ratio; in exceptional cases the entire expenditure is borne by the Government of India.

Emeritus Fellowships to most Eminent Artists in the Fields of Performing, Literary and Plastic Arts

10.6 The scheme of Emeritus Fellowships has been formulated so that the artists who have achieved a high degree of excellence in their respective fields but have since retired from the profession, can be given financial support to enable them to continue experimentation in a spirit of financial freedom. Ten fellowships of the value of Rs. 2000 each per month tenable for a period of two years to begin with are awarded every year. The selections are made by a High Powered Central Selection Committee under the Chairmanship of Minister of Education and Culture. The Scheme came into being from the financial year 1983-84 and at present there are 19 live fellows.

MEMORIALS

*Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti,
New Delhi*

11.1 The various committees, e.g. planning committee, the administrative restructuring committee, display review committee, programme review committee and the executive committee of the Samiti in the meetings held during the year formulated the activities of the Samiti, recommended restructuring of the staff pattern, improvements in the structural display of the exhibits and of the pavilions in Gandhi Darshan and Gandhi Smriti and the various proposals for the betterment of the service conditions.

Exhibitions

11.2 The following exhibitions were arranged :—

- (i) A well documented exhibition on the theme of "Our Nation Builders" was put up at Gandhi Mela. The exhibits included the life and time of most of the freedom fighters, social reformers, religious leaders, eminent educationists etc. It was visited/seen by more than three lakh people.
- (ii) An exhibition on Nehruji and Indiraji and India of Bapu's Dream was held at Gandhi Darshan to celebrate birth anniversary of Nehruji and Indiraji in November, 1985. About 5000 people visited this exhibition on the inauguration day and about 10,000 people visited it within four to five days.
- (iii) Six sets of exhibitions were provided by the Samiti to different schools and colleges on loan in connection with Gandhi Jayanti and Indira Jayanti programmes in October and November, 1985.
- (iv) An exhibition was also arranged at Harijan Sewak Sangh, Kingsway Camp on 3rd, 4th and 5th December, 1985 in connection with 'All India Constructive Workers Conference' attended by 5000 constructive workers from all over India.
- (v) The Samiti prepared and supplied some photographs of our national leaders for preparation of postal stamps in connection with Congress Centenary Year and the Samiti have also supplied a set on our national leaders for Cochin, Kerala for All India Congress Centenary Celebration exhibition.
- (vi) The Samiti prepared, supplied and arranged display for a comprehensive set of exhibition concerning the life, works and thoughts of Kaka Saheb Kalelkar on the occasion of his birth centenary programme.

Taking Gandhi to Schools Project

11.3 As in the past years, a group of 47 Gandhi Doots (23 boys and 18 girls) alongwith two teachers and four workers of the various higher secondary schools in Delhi, was taken to Gandhi educational-cum-training camp held for 10 days in June, 1985. It was organised in collaboration and cooperation with the Secretary, Gandhi Memorial Society, Pune.

Youth Programmes

11.4 Five One-Day Camps on each Sunday were held in the Gandhi Darshan Complex during November-December 1985, involving various colleges of the University of Delhi. More than 50 students and five teachers participated in these camps.

11.5 To mark the International Year of the Youth, a ten-day Educational-cum-Training camp was also held at Gandhi Memorial Museum, Madurai during December 1985-January 1986. Seventy five students both boys and girls and five teachers and five workers participated in this camp.

Special Programmes

(i) Painting Competition on 27th and 28th September, 1985

11.6 In collaboration with the Directorate of Education, Delhi Administration, the following programmes were organised :—

11.7 A painting competition on various aspects of Gandhiji's life was organised at the Gandhi Smriti premises on 27th and 28th September, 1985. In all 543 entries were received whereas the number of students that came to participate was about 600.

(ii) Elocution Competition

11.8 An elocution competition was organised in all the four zones of the Directorate of Education on 28th September, 1985. The subjects for the elocution were :—

- (a) Relevance of Gandhi today
- (b) Gandhi Shiksha

11.9 Two prizes—first and second—were awarded to the best students on 2nd October, 1985

Programmes on Second October

11.10 On Gandhi Jayanti Day, the second October, 1985 following programmes were held :

- (a) Charkha spinning, all religious prayers and flowery tributes at the martyr's column at the Gandhi Smriti premises continued right from 8 a.m. till 8 p.m.
- (b) Students' Rally

In collaboration with the Directorate of Education, a big students' rally was organised at the Gandhi Darshan Campus at Rajghat. The students who participated in the rally were taken to the Samadhi to pay homage to Gandhiji and then to the Gandhi Darshan pandal. More than 3000 students accompanied by their teachers and parents attended this programme. With this, a programme of devotional and patriotic songs was also arranged, in which about 12 schools representing different states of India joined. Songs were in different languages like Punjabi, Urdu, Tamil, Telugu, Marathi etc.

- (c) As in the past this year too, a written test based on the prescribed book on Gandhiji (for school students) was held on 30th November, 1985. The number of students registered from 209 schools of Delhi was 21924.

Seminar on the "involvement of Universities in the Dissemination of Gandhiji's Message"

11.11 A seminar on the above topic was arranged by the Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti at the seminar hall of the Nehru Memorial Museum & Library at Teen Murti House on seventh and eighth October, 1985. Out of 23 Gandhi Bhawans and Departments of Gandhian Studies in various universities, 15 Directors/Heads of the Departments drawn from various parts of the country attended this two day seminar. Some representatives of the Vice-Chancellors of these universities also attended the seminar.

11.12 The seminar concluded on eighth October with a resolve to activate the Gandhi Bhawans and to take up such programmes as would lead the student community to better understanding of Gandhi and his constructive programmes.

Nav Nalanda Mahavihara and Huen-Tsang Memorial Hall, Nalanda

11.13 The Huen-Tsang Memorial Hall at Nalanda was constructed by the Government through C.P.W.D. A proposal for merger of Nav Nalanda Mahavihara and Huen-Tsang Memorial Hall, Nalanda, is under consideration of the Government of India, in consultation with the State Government of Bihar.

National Memorials

11.14 The proposals for building of memorials of late Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan, and Chatrapati Shivaji as recommended by National Committee have been taken up. Few more proposals like conversion of Ahemadnagar Fort, Dr. Ambedkar Memorial and Museum etc. have also been received during the year.

CENTENARIES AND ANNIVERSARIES

12.1 Department of Culture observes Centenaries of distinguished personalities who have contributed towards cultural heritage, development of thought and reform of social systems. Normally year-long programmes are drawn up for major Centenaries which are observed at national level. The programmes which are recommended by High-powered Committees, set up for each such centenary include a large range of activities and are implemented by various Ministries and Departments of Government of India including the Department of Culture under their normal and ongoing schemes. However, programmes which cannot be covered under any existing schemes are implemented by the Centenary Cell for which *ad-hoc* provisions are made under Non-Plan budget. These programmes normally include organisation of national and international seminars, functions, publications, exhibitions, memorials etc.

12.2 The Centenary Cell is at present engaged in the task of celebrating the following centenaries of important personalities :

Maithili Sharan Gupt Centenary Celebrations

A National Committee has been set up with the Vice-President of India as its Chairman to celebrate the birth centenary of Shri Maithili Sharan Gupt, the well known poet and literature. The centenary falls on 3rd August, 1986.

Kakasaheb Kalelkar Birth Centenary Celebrations

The Centenary celebrations of Kakasaheb Kalelkar are being held during 1985-86. The inaugural and the Stamp release function of the Birth Centenary celebrations was held on 2nd December, 1985 at New Delhi. A National Committee has been set up for the Centenary Celebrations under the Chairmanship of Shri B. N. Pande, Governor of Orissa. The recommendations of the National Committee are under implementation.

Mahamahopadhyay Gopinath Kaviraj Centenary Celebrations

The Centenary Celebrations of Gopinath Kaviraj are being organised during the current year by the Committee for Birth Centenary of Mahamahopadhyay Gopinath Kaviraj. The Centenary Cell would meet the suitable financial requirements of the Centenary Celebrations in implementing the programmes.

Nandlal Bose Birth Centenary Celebrations

The Birth Centenary year of Nandlal Bose fell during the year 1983. A National Committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of the late Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi. Exhibitions of paintings of Nandlal Bose were organised in China, Japan and in Indonesia during the current year.

Other Centenaries

12.3 For celebrating the 5th Centenary of Shri Purandaradassa, financial assistance has been provided to two voluntary organisations. The All India Religious Leaders' Association, Hyderabad and Narnarayan Institute of Culture, New Delhi. The 5th Birth Centenary of Shri Chaitanya Mahaprabhu has been celebrated. Financial assistance has been provided to voluntary organisations like Shri Chaitanya Mahaprabhu Panchsahti Samiti, New Delhi, Ramakrishna Mission, Bhubaneswar, Naranarayan Institute of Culture, New Delhi and Viswa Bharati, Shantiniketan.

12.4 In addition, Financial Assistance was also provided to Voluntary Organisations for celebrating Centenaries and Anniversaries of eminent personalities in their respective regions.

CULTURAL RELATIONS

Cultural Agreements/Cultural Exchange Programmes

13.1 Exchanges in education, arts, sciences, technology and information are a potent vehicle for inculcating a spirit of international understanding.

13.2 The Department has been actively pursuing a policy of cultural cooperation with many countries in the World. Cultural Agreements help in the establishment of new relations, strengthening of old and historic relationship and even for reorienting the existing relationship. From a mere 21 Cultural Agreements signed with foreign countries until 1970, the number has increased to 73 at present including two cultural agreements signed this year with the Netherlands and Libya.

13.3 Cultural Agreements lay down the broad principles of cooperation and are implemented through cultural exchange programmes which specify the details of exchanges. These programmes are formulated and reviewed every 2-3 years. A sustained effort has been made to develop within the framework of cultural agreements, regular programmes of exchanges with a number of countries, 47 at present, including 9 Cultural Exchange Programmes entered/renewed this year with Qatar, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Portugal, Morocco, Afghanistan, Cyprus and Baharain. In respect of countries with which regular programmes of cultural exchanges have not so far been evolved, bilateral cultural relations are maintained on the basis of ad-hoc cultural activities such as visits of performing troupes, offer of scholarships etc. Cultural presentations, exhibitions and exchanges of scholars have played an important role in cultural projection and in creating favourable environment in our overall relations with various countries. However, our exchange programmes are now exploring new avenues and are not restricted to the standard pattern of student-teacher art exchanges. Many more areas of cooperation viz. sports, mass media, academic links between institutions of higher learning in India and abroad, language study programmes, exchange of specialists, participation in conferences, professional and technical training, archaeology, etc. have been included. These programmes are proving valuable in providing new dimensions to our international cultural relations.

Goodwill Visits/Official Delegations

13.4 In the development of cultural relations, goodwill visits at the highest level have been historically important. The then Minister of State visited the Netherlands, Belgium and Yugoslavia. The Minister of State for Education and Culture visited USA, GDR and Bulgaria. Besides, on an invitation from the Government of the USSR, the Minister of State also visited USSR in connection with the proposed Festival of India. H. E. Mr. Mohammad Benaissa, Minister of Culture, Morocco and H. E. Mr. Vladimir Zhrukov, Bulgarian Deputy Minister of Culture visited India. Besides ministerial visits, official Indian delegations were sent to (i) Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Portugal, German Democratic Republic and Hungary for finalising and signing the Cultural Exchange Programmes; (ii) German Democratic Republic, for participation in the "Days of Indian Culture"; (iii) Switzerland, for discussing and exploring possible bilateral cooperation in the field of art and culture; and (iv) USA for attending the meeting of Indo-US Sub-Commission on Education and Culture for discussing and finalising programmes of bilateral cooperation in the field of education, art, culture, films and broadcasting. While the Department develops and coordinates the International Cultural Policies (including formulation, negotiation and signing of cultural agreements; ministerial and official level visits etc.) the actual implementation of cultural exchange programmes is handled by the concerned Ministries/Departments and other institutions like the University Grants Commission,

Indian Council for Cultural Relations, Archaeological Survey of India etc. which are specialised in handling projects in their respective fields. This decentralised operation of cultural exchange programmes was continued during the year.

*Presentation of Books and Art
Objects and Essay Competitions*

13.5 Books, art objects and essay competitions being important media for promotion and better understanding of life and culture of India, the department continued to provide funds to the Indian Council for Cultural Relations for presentation of books and art objects to foreign governments, organisations, libraries and individuals and for organising essay competitions abroad through the Indian missions.

*Assistance to Indo-Foreign Friendship
Societies*

13.6 The Indo-Foreign Friendship Societies provide useful avenues for the promotion of Indian culture abroad. These societies organise cultural activities such as lectures, festivals, exhibitions, and performances of Indian artists. Some of these societies also maintain small libraries and reading rooms. The department has been extending financial assistance to these societies on the recommendation of the concerned Indian missions abroad. The programme was continued during the year. Besides assistance to these societies, grants were given to a few selected Indian missions for the encouragement of cultural activities among the local population of Indian origin.

India House Paris

13.7 India had constructed an Indian Student's Hostel in the campus of the Cite Universtaire, Paris and donated it to the University of Paris in 1960. The hostel known as 'Maison de L'Inde', has accommodation for about 104 students. Its management has, however, been retained by India. The building is now over 25 years old and for its renovation and for upkeep of its library including its central heating system, grants of Rs. 10 lakhs and Rs. 2 lakhs respectively were sanctioned during the current year.

FESTIVAL OF INDIA

14.1 The Government of India organized a Festival of India in the United States of America and in France during 1985-86. The 12-month long Festival in France was inaugurated by Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi and President Francois Mitterand on the 7th June, 1985 in Paris. In USA Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi and Vice-President Mr. George Bush inaugurated the 18-month long Festival of India in Washington on 13th June, 1985.

14.2 High level Advisory Committees have been set up in each country to co-ordinate the preparations of the various programmes. Smt. Pupul Jayakar heads the Indian Advisory Committee that consists of distinguished personalities from the intellectual and artistic world, high officials of concerned government Ministries and professionals based in India and abroad. A Festival of India Cell is headed by the Director-General who is also Additional Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Culture.

14.3 Both the Festivals have received wide recognition and rich accolades as highly successful cultural events unprecedented in recent years. Through a panorama of exhibitions, music concerts, dance recitals, cinema, theatre, seminars and symposia, workshops and lectures, the Festivals have unfolded a rich tapestry of India which has presented the French and American audiences with a new image of our country's ancient splendour and contemporary dynamism.

14.4 The performing arts constituted a large component of the Festival programme in France, and included presentations of the best talent in classical music and dance at the prestigious Avignon and Autumn Festivals, besides folk art forms never exhibited outside the country before. Some of these were Naga dances and songs, Pandavani, Chhau and Thangta, folk songs of the Bauls, Chakri & Bhaka, Puppet and shadow theatre. The Festivals in USA focused on the great art and sculptural traditions of India and also included an interesting exhibition on folk and tribal art forms called Aditi. The potential of contemporary India was highlighted in exhibitions on Architecture, Textiles, Science and Technology. The exhibition called "Golden Eye" which focused the creations of international designers developed in conjunction with traditional Indian crafts and craftsmen, took the American public and press by storm and was very highly acclaimed for the skills and ingenuity displayed by our mastercraftsmen.

14.5 The Festival of India has been variously described by NEWS-WEEK as a "Movable feast of Culture" and TIME as a "Shining legacy from the East" while top French dailies like "LIBERATION", "LE MONDE" & "FIGARO" referred to the impact of the Inaugural mela and subsequent Festival of India programmes in France as "a mingling of the waters of the Ganges and the Seine" in an attempt to underline the significance of the effect the two cultures would have on each other as a result of the Festival of India in France.

**FINANCIAL ALLOCATIONS (IN LAKHS OF RUPEES) OF ITEMS DISCUSSED
IN VARIOUS CHAPTERS**

Sl. No.	Item	Plan/ Non-Plan	Budget Estimates 1985-86		Budget Estimates 1986-87
			Original	Revised	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Archaeological Survey of India	Plan	275.00	275.00	550.00
		Non-Plan	1320.00	1375.80	1446.60
2.	National Museum, New Delhi	Plan	80.00	80.00	155.00
		Non-Plan	77.50	73.50	77.50
3.	Indian Museum, Calcutta	Plan	25.00	25.00	35.00
		Non-Plan	43.49	41.39	43.46
4.	Salarjung Museum, Hyderabad	Plan	35.00	35.00	55.00
		Non-Plan	27.00	25.65	27.00
5.	Financial assistance for Re-organisation and Dev. of Museums including Museum Camps	Plan	21.00	20.75	—
		Non-Plan	21.25	6.20	11.50
6.	Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta	Plan	40.00	40.00	40.00
		Non-Plan	16.80	15.96	16.75
7.	Setting up of a Museum for Gem and Jewellery (Transferred from M/O Finance)	Plan	—	—	—
		Non-Plan	0.65	—	1.00
8.	National Gallery of Modern Art New Delhi	Plan	49.00	49.00	50.00
		Non-Plan	12.80	12.80	13.44
9.	Nehru Memorial Museum & Library, New Delhi	Plan	35.00	35.00	45.00
		Non-Plan	58.87	62.36	66.00
10.	Allahabad Museum	Plan	5.00	5.00	30.00
		Non-Plan	—	—	—
11.	National Council of Science Museums Calcutta	Plan	150.00	150.00	450.00
		Non-Plan	137.49	130.62	143.68
12.	National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property Lucknow	Plan	30.00	20.00	60.00
		Non-Plan	15.50	14.00	14.70
13.	Inter-Museum Exchange of Exhibitions of Art Objects	Plan	1.00	1.00	5.00
		Non-Plan	—	—	—
14.	Anthropological Survey of India, Calcutta	Plan	35.00	35.00	63.00
		Non-Plan	147.53	144.91	150.10
15.	Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya (National Museum of Man), Bhopal	Plan	40.00	40.00	146.00
		Non-Plan	—	—	—
16.	National Archives of India, New Delhi	Plan	41.00	59.39	100.00
		Non-Plan	144.65	134.65	131.57
17.	Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library, Patna	Plan	20.00	20.00	20.00
		Non-Plan	7.20	7.20	7.56
18.	T.M.S.S.M. Library	Plan	5.00	4.06	14.00
		Non-Plan	—	—	—
19.	Rampur Raza Library, Rampur	Plan	8.00	8.00	10.00
		Non-Plan	—	—	—
20.	Asiatic Society, Calcutta	Plan	40.00	40.00	65.00
		Non-Plan	20.45	32.97	42.33
21.	Preservation of Manuscripts	Plan	50.00	(Under N.A.I.)	—
		Non-Plan	—	—	—
22.	Scholarships covering different disciplines & fields including epigraphy, paleography etc.	Plan	4.00	4.00	(Under A.S.I.)
		Non-Plan	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Financial support to organisations for preservation & Documentation of their holdings of national importance	Plan	—	—	30.00
		Non-Plan	—	—	—
24.	Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh	Plan	35.00	6.44	40.00
		Non-Plan	20.54	20.72	22.17
25.	Central Instt. of Higher Tibetan Studies, Varanasi	Plan	70.00	70.00	75.00
		Non-Plan	25.50	20.75	27.71
26.	Library of Tibetan works and Archives, Dharamsala	Plan	—	—	—
		Non-Plan	4.00	4.00	8.00
27.	Sikkim Research Institute of Tibetology Gangtok	Plan	—	—	—
		Non-Plan	2.00	3.00	3.00
28.	Financial assistance for development of Buddhist & Tibetan Organisations	Plan	3.00	3.00	25.00
		Non-Plan	—	—	—
29.	National Library, Calcutta	Plan	50.00	50.00	100.00
		Non-Plan	119.40	125.77	137.84
30.	Central Reference Library, Calcutta	Plan	10.00	10.00	12.00
		Non-Plan	13.80	13.80	14.50
31.	Central Library, Bombay	Plan	5.00	3.00	5.00
		Non-Plan	3.50	3.50	3.68
✓ 32.	Central Sectt., Library New Delhi	Plan	26.00	18.40	16.00
		Non-Plan	1.80	1.78	1.85
33.	Delhi Public Library Delhi	Plan	45.00	45.00	50.00
		Non-Plan	53.35	52.00	54.50
34.	Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation, Calcutta	Plan	80.00	105.00	125.00
		Non-Plan	6.25	6.40	6.72
35.	Indian Council of World Affairs Library, New Delhi	Plan	2.00	2.00	5.00
		Non-Plan	2.50	2.50	2.50
36.	Financial Assistance to voluntary organisations working in the field of Public Libraries/Manuscript Libraries	Plan	25.00	(Included under RRIMRLF)	
		Non-Plan	—	—	—
37.	Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi	Plan	40.00	40.00	85.00
		Non-Plan	36.00	34.20	37.62
38.	Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi	Plan	70.00	70.00	85.00
		Non-Plan	54.36	54.00	56.00
39.	Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi	Plan	45.00	45.00	59.00
		Non-Plan	52.22	51.61	53.00
40.	National School of Drama, New Delhi	Plan	40.00	40.00	60.00
		Non-Plan	35.45	34.93	37.00
41.	Establishment of National School of Hindustani Music, Jaipur	Plan	—	—	5.00
		Non-Plan	—	—	—
42.	Centre for Cultural Resources and Training, New Delhi	Plan	50.00	59.00	70.00
		Non-Plan	13.75	13.26	16.86
43.	Building Grants to Voluntary Cultural Organisations	Plan	25.00	25.00	30.00
		Non-Plan	15.00	15.00	15.00
44.	Financial Assistance to Dance, Drama and Theatre Ensembles	Plan	25.00	25.00	35.00
		Non-Plan	35.00	35.00	35.00
45.	Art Exhibitions (Festival of India)	Plan	—	—	—
		Non-Plan	329.00	306.45	150.00
46.	Shankar's International Children competition	Plan	—	—	—
		Non-Plan	1.75	1.75	1.75
47.	Development of Cultural Organisations	Plan	4.00	4.00	4.00
		Non-Plan	—	—	—
48.	Cultural Organisations in India and INTACH	Plan	—	16.80	20.00
		Non-Plan	110.49	110.49	112.18
49.	Hundred New Festivals	Plan	2.00	2.00	50.00
		Non-Plan	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
50.	Cultural Camps & National Festivals	Plan	2.00	2.00	50.00
		Non-Plan	—	—	—
51.	Himalayan Arts	Plan	2.00	1.00	43.00
		Non-Plan	—	—	—
52.	Tribal Folk Art Centres	Plan	3.00	1.00	50.00
		Non-Plan	—	—	—
53.	Project for interlinking of Culture with Education, Mass-Media etc.	Plan	1.00	0.50	40.00
		Non-Plan	—	—	—
54.	Enhancing the status of Artists	Plan	1.00	0.10	1.00
		Non-Plan	—	—	—
55.	Zonal Cultural Centres	Plan	5.00	155.00	1250.00
		Non-Plan	—	—	—
56.	Central Board of Film Certification	Plan	7.00	3.22	7.00
		Non-Plan	28.38	27.97	27.67
57.	Censor Appellate Tribunal	Plan	—	—	—
		Non-Plan	1.31	1.22	2.40
58.	Cultural Talent Search Scholarship Scheme	Plan	—	—	Transferred
		Non-Plan	4.90	2.90	to Centre for Cultural Resources and Training
59.	Scholarships to Young Workers in Different Cultural Fields	Plan	9.00	2.00	10.00
		Non-Plan	4.50	4.48	—
60.	Award of Fellowships to Outstanding artists in the fields of performing, the Literary and the Plastic Arts	Plan	11.00	6.90	11.00
		Non-Plan	3.00	2.00	3.00
61.	Scheme of Financial assistance to the Persons in Letters, Arts & such others walks of life who may be in indigent circumstances	Plan	5.00	5.00	8.00
		Non-Plan	7.00	7.00	7.00
62.	Emeritus Fellowships	Plan	5.00	5.00	6.00
		Non-Plan	3.00	3.00	3.00
63.	Gandhi Smriti & Darshan Samiti	Plan	3.00	3.00	9.00
		Non-Plan	28.70	33.55	28.63
64.	Integrated Development of Nav Nalanda Mahavihara & Huen-T-Sang Memorial	Plan	5.00	5.00	5.00
		Non-Plan	—	—	—
65.	Development & Maintenance of National Memorials	Plan	—	—	—
		Non-Plan	50.00	28.72	50.00
66.	Centenaries/Anniversaries	Plan	—	—	—
		Non-Plan	34.00	25.00	30.00
67.	Exchange of visits of Archivists, Museologists Libraries etc.	Plan	1.00	0.50	1.00
		Non-Plan	—	—	—
68.	International Cultural Activities	Plan	—	—	—
		Non-Plan	10.00	9.36	10.00
69.	Presentation of Books & Art objects	Plan	—	—	—
		Non-Plan	4.00	4.00	3.50
70.	International Co-operation & World Heritage fund	Plan	—	—	—
		Non-Plan	2.70	0.85	2.20
71.	Delegations	Plan	—	—	—
		Non-Plan	9.50	7.90	8.50
72.	Travel Subsidy	Plan	—	—	—
		Non-Plan	2.00	2.00	2.00
73.	Centre for South East Asian Cultural Studies	Plan	—	—	2.00
		Non-Plan	—	—	—
74.	Secretariat of the Department of Culture	Plan	6.00	9.75	8.00
		Non-Plan	103.28	106.67	103.28

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE NAMES OF PRIVATE AND VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS
RECEIVING RECURRING GRANT-IN-AID OF Rs. 1.00 LAKH AND MORE FROM THE
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT
OF CULTURE) DURING 1984-85**

Sl. No.	Name of the private and Voluntary organisation with address	Brief activities of the organisation	Amount of recurring grant-in-aid released during 1984-85 (Rs.)	Purpose for which the grant was utilised	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Central Library, Town Hall, Bombay (Maharashtra)	Maintenance of Delivery of Books Act Section of the Asiatic Society of Bombay	3,83,333	Maintenance of Delivery of Books Act Section of the library.	Grant is released on the recommendation of the State Government on matching basis.
2.	T.M.S.S.M. Library Thanjavur (Tamil Nadu)	Maintenance and Development of this library. The library has richest collection of rare Manuscripts in various languages.	4,05,975	Maintenance of the library.	Do.
3.	The Ramakrishna Mission Institute of Culture Gol Park Calcutta (West Bengal)	Promotion of thought, knowledge and education	28,95,000	Annual Maintenance, maintenance and development of library, maintenance of buildings and plants etc.	
4.	Library of Tibetan Works & Archives Dharamsala District Kangra (Himachal Pradesh)	To acquire and Conserve Tibetan books and manuscripts, to provide intensive reference Centre for queries on Tibetan source materials and to compile and publish catalogue of Tibet etc.	4,00,000	To meet expenditure on items like establishment, contingency, maintenance of buildings/books/manuscripts/equipment and furniture etc.	
5.	Shri Ram Bharatiya Kala Kendra Copernicus Marg, New Delhi.	Dance, Drama and Theatre activities.	2,02,000	Salary, Maintenance, Establishment and Library Documentation	
6.	Delhi Art, Theatre, Flat-36, Shankar Market, Connaught Place, New Delhi.	Do.	1,77,000	Do.	
7.	Kalakshetra, Tiruvannamipur, Madras (Tamil Nadu)	Do.	2,61,000	Do.	
8.	Darpana Akademi of Performing Arts.	Do.	2,55,000	Do	

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Ranga Sri Little Ballet Troupe, Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh)	Dance, Drama and Theatre activities.	2,63,000	Salary, Maintenance, Establishment and Library Documentation	
10.	Indian National Theatre, Bombay (Maharashtra)	Do.	2,73,000	Do.	
11.	Nandikar, Calcutta (West Bengal)	Do.	1,01,000	Do.	
12.	Manipuri Jagoi Marup, Imphal (Manipur)	Do.	2,02,000	Do.	
13.	Ballet Unit, Bombay (Maharashtra)	Do.	1,50,000	Do.	
14.	Naya Theatre, New Delhi.	Do.	1,12,500	Do.	
15.	Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage, 71 Lodi Estate, New Delhi.	The organisation was set-up to make awareness among the people about their cultural heritage.	1,00,00,000	To make Corpus Fund	
16.	Ahmednagar District Historical Museum, Ahmednagar (Maharashtra)	Municipal Museum engaged in museum activities	3,60,000	Construction	
17.	Raja Dinkar Kelkar Museum, Pune (Maharashtra)	Private museum	4,10,000	Publication	



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