

मानव
संसाधन
विकास
मंत्रालय

MINISTRY
OF
HUMAN
RESOURCE
DEVELOPMENT



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सरकार GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
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INTRODUCTORY

Human Resource Development is both an important national goal and essential means of achieving rapid socio-economic progress in the Indian context. The Seventh Five Year Plan points out how a narrow view of resource mobilisation limiting to the financial sphere fails to do justice to the complexity of the development process in which the human factor plays the most important part. It declares that without adequate development of human resource in its widest sense we cannot avoid setbacks to the process of development itself and that Education in all its aspect holds the key to rapid and sustained social and economic advance. The National Educational Policy 1986 states that it should now be possible to further intensify the nationwide effort in human resource development with education playing its multi-faceted role. Such a role implies the bringing together of diverse elements of human resource development such as Culture, Education, Sports, physical Education and special attention to hitherto neglected groups such as women, youth, backward areas, scheduled castes and tribes etc. There is also need to establish linkages with Health and Nutrition on the one hand and work and employment on the other for developing meaningful strategies and programmes of Human Resource Development. With a view to facilitate such integrated and coordinated efforts, the Ministry of Human Resource Development was constituted in September, 1985 comprising the Departments of Education, Culture, Youth Affairs and Sports, Women and Child Development and Arts. Although the activities of these Departments are presented under separate sections or parts, it is nevertheless necessary to have a total picture and hence since 1985-86, the Ministry of Human Resource Development is presenting the Annual Reports of the different Departments in a single volume with separate parts. Accordingly the present Annual Report of the Ministry of Human Resource Development comprises :—

Part I	—	Department of Education
Part II	—	Department of Culture
Part III	—	Department of Arts
Part IV	—	Women and Child Development
Part V	—	Youth Affairs and Sports

The National Policy on Education, which was approved by Parliament in 1986, seeks to establish, for the first time in free India's history, a National System of Education, which lays down an overall curricular framework and a core curriculum to establish comparability of competence at the end of various stages of education all over the country, reinforce the integrative aspects of society and culture and also establish a value system, necessary for an egalitarian, democratic and secular society. The new policy presents the problem of socio-cultural inequalities in very sharp focus and lists the specific steps in such detail that it could, with ample justification, be described as nothing less than a Charter, not only for equality of access to education, but also for equalisation with regard to the status of disadvantaged sections of society. It lays down that educational transformation, reduction of disparities, universalization of elementary education, adult education and scientific and technological research would be accepted as national responsibilities for which the provision of adequate resource support will be the concern, not only of the State Governments, but of all the agencies, which are collectively responsible for national development.

In pursuance of the Programme of Action for the implementation of the New Education Policy, the Government will launch a phased time-bound programme to cover approximately 40 million illiterates by 1990. A Tech-

nology Mission for Eradication of Illiteracy will also be launched with the support of all available information technologies and improved pedagogical inputs. Measures will also be taken to establish and enforce minimum standards in all institutions of higher and technical education through the establishment of National Testing Service and giving a statutory status to All India Council for Technical Education. The Government is also considering the development of educational programmes which are relevant to the needs of rural areas.

In order to make a success of the programme of enrolment and retention of children in schools and also to establish a linkage between literacy and functional performance, a country-wide programme of continuing education will be initiated through Jana Sikshan Nilayams. It will also be the endeavour of the Government to bring about national cohesion and integrity through the national system of education rooted firmly in secularism, democracy and socialism for realising the objectives and goals enshrined in the Constitution.

The main thrust of the Department of Culture aims at dissemination and promotion of Indian Culture in its rich and varied imagery. The idea is that through arousing cultural consciousness among the people, the creative energies of people should be utilised for expressions in various art forms. One of the grandest shows ever in the history in this country was put up in the form of Apna Utsav in November, 1986. It presented some of the most exquisite dance and craft forms as also performances of classical music and dances by some of India's greatest exponents. In the international field, steps were taken to organise preparatory work for the forthcoming Festival of India in Soviet Union.

The Department of Arts established in August, 1985, has the principal task of establishing the Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts. The Prime Minister had launched the institution in November, 1985 and had also announced an International Design Competition for the building complex of the Centre.

In keeping with the objectives outlined in the conceptual plan of the Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts and enumerated in the Annual Report 1985-86, the Department of Arts initiated action on the programmes of all the constituents of the Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts. It successfully and most competently conducted an International Design Competition, the first ever held in India for a building complex. At the initial stage, nearly 55 countries registered for the Competition with over 900 architects. At the second stage, the number was 400 and final entries received were 194. It was one of the largest International Design Competitions held anywhere in the world in the last decade.

During the year, the Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts focussed attention on developing a module for the Indira Gandhi National Information System and Data Bank on arts, humanities and cultural heritage. A proto-type was developed and demonstrated on November 19, 1986. Alongside, the programmes of the evolution of technical terminologies common to all the Indian arts drawn from the disciplines of fundamental science, philosophy etc. has been initiated. The bibliographical material for identifying fundamental texts on the Indian arts has been prepared. The first publication in the reprint of classical works not available in English or the Indian languages has begun with the first volume on Rama-Legenden and Rama-Reliefs by the well-known scholar W. Stutterheim. The division of folk and tribal art and lifestyle studies has instituted field projects in various parts of India, with a view to evolve alternate models for studying the Indian cultural phenomena in its aspects of agricultural patterns, societal structures, economic status, life function, mythical world and artistic manifestation. Within the next year, it is hoped that the results of these field projects will constitute the basis of alternate models which can be replicated.

The Indira Gandhi Kala Darshana division was responsible for organising two major international exhibitions and a seminar, namely an international exhibition entitled 'KHAM' (Space and the Act of Space) and an

international seminar entitled 'Akasa' (Space). These were interlocked events each complementary. The exhibition was acclaimed as one of the most unique presentations during the last 20 years and the seminar drew intellectuals from 25 countries drawn from the disciplines of Astrophysics, Physics, Philosophy, Art, History, Archaeology, Sculpture, Painting, Music, Drama and Dance. The thematic unity of the exhibition as also the Seminar provided a central axis around which there was a cross-cultural, multi-disciplinary, multi-media dialogue and interaction. Both the events concretized the division and approach of the Centre and demonstrated the efficacy of a unified approach in preference to a fragmentary isolative aggregative one.

In addition, there were other events such as an exhibition of the History of Athens and many small workshops, etc.

Cumulatively, through the programmes of the four Divisions of the Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts, a new beginning has been made of providing a freshness of approach and fusing the most traditional and the most modern high technology. As a totality these programmes and activities constitute an important ingredient of the activities of the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

Development of women and children forms an integrated part of human resource development. Development of human resources begins from early childhood and is closely linked with the well-being of mothers. Programmes of the Department of Women and Child Development are, therefore, designed to supplement the larger efforts of human resource development in other sectors.

While the early childhood services form the priority area in the field of child development, the major thrust of the programmes of women's development is to raise the economic and social status of women in the country. The basic approach of the Department in all its developmental programmes for women is to make them economically independent and self-reliant so that 'equality of status' for women is ensured. This would, however, help to achieve the long set goal of integrating women into the mainstream of development as equal partners alongwith men.

In matters pertaining to the Department of Youth Affairs & Sports, the existing activities are being diversified so as to include new opportunities which have been identified in the field of sports, adventure, cultural activities, physical fitness and involvement of youth on a massive scale in the implementation of projects of national importance like cleaning of the Ganga, conservation and enrichment of the environment, mass education, promotion of national integration, etc. A Central autonomous organisation named Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan has been set up for providing flexibility and new thrust to programmes intended for rural youth. National Youth Awards have been instituted to give recognition to the excellent work being done by young persons in the fields of national development and social service. The National Service Scheme which aims at developing the personality of students in colleges and universities through community service would also be strengthened and expanded. Government have constituted an Advisory Committee *inter alia* to advise on the new ideas and approaches that will lead to successful implementation of programmes in the field of youth affairs at the grass root level and create greater self-sufficiency among the youth in rural areas. In January, 1987 a National Seminar on the role of youth in environment enrichment with youth participating from all the States was organised in Delhi which was inaugurated by the Prime Minister.

Vigorous steps are being taken to motivate and assist the State Governments/State Sports Councils and University Grants Commission to develop sports infrastructure, particularly in schools and colleges, on a priority basis. New avenues are being explored for developing sports potential of young persons both in the rural and urban areas. The programmes for spotting and nurturing potential sports talent through coach-

ing, training and nutrition are being continued. A prize money scheme for involving schools at the district level in sports tournaments with cash incentives has been launched. Incentives are now also made available to medal winners in specified important international competitions. Steps are being taken to streamline procedures for participation in international events. Steps are being taken to set up new Centres of the Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports at Imphal, Gandhinagar, Aurangabad and Shimla. Action is being taken for laying of synthetic tracks and artificial surfaces at selected sites quickly. The limits of financial assistance for development of sports infrastructure in the university sector have been enhanced. Steps are also underway for ensuring better coordination of sports activities through the Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports and the Sports Authority of India.

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

OVERVIEW

1. The main thrust of the Department of Culture aims at dissemination and promotion of Indian culture in its rich and varied imagery. The idea is that through arousing cultural consciousness among the people, the creative energies of people should be utilised for expressions in various art forms. One of the grandest shows was put up in the form of Apna Utsav in November, 1986. It presented some of the most exquisite dance and craft forms of the country as also performances of classical music and dances by some of India's greatest exponents. In the international field, steps were taken to organise preparatory work for the forthcoming Festival of India in Soviet Union.

2. During the year, the activities of the Department of Culture increased significantly. The Department 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 artistes in different cultural fields. Grants to the extent of about Rs. 30 lakhs were also released to a number of Buddhist/Tibetan organisations.

3. As reported last year, a new scheme for setting up zonal cultural centres was launched during the 7th Plan to emphasise cultural linkages that extend beyond territorial and linguistic boundaries. During the year, the following 7 Zonal Cultural Centres were in existence : North Zone Cultural Centre, Patiala; (ii) Eastern Zone Cultural Centre, Santiniketan; (iii) West Zone Cultural Centre, Udaipur; (iv) South Zone Cultural Centre, Thanjavur; (v) North Central Zone Cultural Centre, Allahabad; (vi) North-East Zone Cultural Centre, Dimapur; and (vii) South-Central Zone Cultural Centre, Nagpur.

4. In December, 1986, Sothby's of London auctioned a collection of Mahatma Gandhi's papers which included, among others, letters written to his friend Hermann Kallenbach, a rich Polish-German architect residing in South Africa, covering the period from February 1909 to December 1946. These papers throw new light on the little known period in Gandhiji's life—his years in South Africa, and hence they constitute a major new biographical source material. Realising the importance of the collection, this Department participated in the auction through our High Commission in the UK and succeeded in acquiring it. The collection was sent over to the National Archives of India for safe custody.

5. A National Memorial Committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of the Governor of Punjab for the development of a National Memorial at Hussainiwala in the memory of martyrs Bhagat Singh, Raj Guru and Sukh Dev.

6. Under the programme of centenaries and anniversaries, the Birth Centenary of Acharya Kaka Saheb Kalelkar was celebrated upto 1 December, 1986. The 125th Birth Anniversary of Rabindra Nath Tagore was inaugurated by the Prime Minister on 9 May, 1986. The inaugural function of the 125th Birth Anniversary of Pt. Madan Mohan Malviya was organised from 24 December 1986. A National Committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of the Vice-President of India to Commemorate the birth centenary of the great poet Maithili Saran Gupta. The celebration was inaugurated by the President of India on 3rd August, 1986. A National Committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister to commemorate the birth centenary of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and another National Committee was set up, also under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister, to celebrate the birth centenary of Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant.

7. The policy of promoting cultural relations with foreign countries was actively pursued during the year. Three cultural agreements were signed with Benin, Peru and Nicaragua, bringing the total number of cultural agreements with foreign countries to 76. In addition, 15 cultural exchange programmes were entered into/renewed this year, bringing the number of cultural exchange programmes with foreign countries to 51.

8. The Festival of India in the USA and France continued upto 12 June, 1986 in France and upto 8 November, 1986 in the USA. A protocol to hold the Festival of India in the USSR and the return Festival of the USSR in India was signed on 27 November, 1986 during the visit of HE Mr. M. S. Gorbachov, General Secretary of the CPSU, USSR. A National Organising Committee under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Human Resource Development was constituted to oversee and advise on the presentation of the Festival of India in the USSR and the Festival of the USSR in India.

9. During the year under report, the Archaeological Survey of India continued its activities relating to preservation and conservation of monuments and sites of national importance. During the course of temple survey in East Godavari and West Godavari Districts of Andhra Pradesh, notable Buddhist sites at Adurru, Kapavaram and Kodavali were brought to light. The important discoveries on excavations were a number of Stupas of different periods. A joint project entitled "Exploratory Survey of Buddhist Sites in UP and Bihar and Excavation at Sravasti" commenced in collaboration with the Kansai University, Japan. Another joint project entitled "Exploration/Excavation at the Ancient Site of Second Stupa at Sannati, Karnataka" was undertaken in collaboration with the Society for South Asian Studies of the British Akademi, London, to investigate and study the remains of this ancient stupa. During the year, important repair works were carried out at the Taj Mahal besides providing missing black marble inlay bars and laying of lime cement concrete on the roof terrace. Glass panels were restored in the Shishmahal of the Agra Fort matching with the original. Deplastering of Jagannath Temple at Puri upto the height of three metres from the springing level of *Vimana* was completed. Repair works were also carried out, among others, at the Sun Temple, Konarak, Qutab Minar at Delhi, and Red Fort at Delhi. The broken stucco head of the seated Buddha in the South Eastern tower of temple No. 3 at Nalanda was mended and restored to its original position with the help of stainless steel back. Chemical preservation work was done, among others, at Khajuraho Temples, Ajanta & Ellora Caves, Jagannath Temple complex at Puri, etc. An exhibition entitled "Zar-e-zameen" and a mobile photographic exhibition "Yug-yug ki Dilli" were organised in Delhi as part of the National Cultural Festival (Apna Utsav) in November, 1986. "The Indian Archaeology—a Review" for the years 1982-83 and 1983-84 were published during the year. The monuments at Hampi, Fatehpur Sikri, Khajuraho and Convent & Churches at Goa were added in the World Heritage List during the year: the monuments at Konarak, Mahabalipuram, Ajanta & Ellora Caves, Taj Mahal and Agra Fort are already included in this list. The famous image of Nataraja from Shivanuram, Tamil Nadu; Nataraja from Kimbel Art Museum (USA) and the Terracotta Yakshi from Tamluk, West Bengal were brought back to India during the year. The 27th meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology was held on 23rd November, 1986 under the Chairmanship of Smt. Krishna Sahi, Minister of State for Education & Culture.

10. The National Museum, New Delhi, continued its activities in the field of acquisition, documentation and conservation of art objects. Some of the outstanding acquisitions during the year were : A small stone sculpture of Vishnu (10th Century AD) from Central India; Bodhisattva Avalokiteswara (13-14 Century AD) from Lahaul Spiti; Yakshi and Padmavati (18 Century AD) from Rajasthan; copper Head collection (1500 BC) from UP; The Commentary on Holy Quran (17th Century AD) from North India; Gold panams of Tipu Sultan etc. During the year, 7 exhibitions were organised at the National Museum premises, 4 in USA, one in GDR and one at Paris. A Conference on "Indian history, Archaeology and Palaeo—Environment" was held in the Museum in connection with its Silver Jubilee

Celebrations. A three-day discussion-cum-workshop on "Restoration of Paintings" with special reference to the "Last Supper" of Leonardo Da Vinci was organised in collaboration with the INTACH, India International Centre and the Italian Embassy.

11. The important activities of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, included an exhibition of "Masterpieces of Oil Paintings Restored" (6-19 February, 1986) organised jointly in collaboration with the National Museum and the National Gallery of Modern Art; an Exhibition on "Rakhaldas Banerji : Discoverer of Mohenjodaro" (5-13 November, 1986); a travelling exhibition of "Cultural Heritage of India through Postal Stamps" (16 April, 1986) sent to the National Institute for Orthopaedically handicapped near Bonhooghly in connection with the Handicapped Day function. Among the exhibits displayed, mention may be made of the earliest fossil of modern man in South Asia, 10,000 years old, unearthed from Sarai Nahar Rai, UP, which was displayed in January-April, 1986. The Museum instituted a prestigious annual lecture series to cherish the memory of its founder and the first Curator Dr. Nathaniel Wallich on the occasion of his 200th birth anniversary. On the occasion of the 296th Foundation day of the City of Calcutta, the Museum organised a special annual lecture on "Calcutta in Indian Poetry". A Film Festival on Calcutta was also organised on the occasion (23-24 August, 1986). In observance of the International Museum's Day, a special lecture was arranged on 24 May 1986 to highlight the importance of preservation of the Angkor Wat Monument in Kampuchia. The World Tourism Day was also observed on 27 September, 1986.

12. The Salarjung Museum, Hyderabad, added 76 art objects to its art treasure during October-December, 1986. A mobile exhibition on "Sculptural Heritage of India" was arranged and sent to 25 educational institutions in Hyderabad and Secunderabad. During the Wild Life Week in October, 1986, a temporary exhibition "Wild Life through Art" was organised. The Museum also organised the Centenary Celebrations of Salarjung III on a large scale.

13. The National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi arranged for a number of exhibitions during the year. An exhibition of "Neo Tantra Art" representing eight artists was sent to Australia. An exhibition of Nandalal Bose consisting of 60 paintings and drawings were sent to Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. An exhibition of 116 drawings and paintings of Rabindranath Tagore was sent to England and an exhibition of contemporary Indian Art consisting of 22 works of art was arranged at the Museum of Modern Art, Seoul (South Korea). At the Gallery itself, an exhibition of 100 years of Hungarian Paintings was arranged in October 1986 and an exhibition of 10 Mexican photographers was also arranged from 5-21 December, 1986. Under its educational programme, the Gallery arranged a seminar on "New Dimension in Art Education" in collaboration with the Delhi Administration.

14. The Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi, arranged four lectures and 12 seminars/symposia on the themes relevant to the understanding and transformation of Indian society. Two important publications, viz. Selected Works of Motilal Nehru Vol. IV, and "Myth and Reality—The struggle for freedom in India" were brought out. The Library added more than 3000 new titles during the year.

15. The National Council of Science Museum, Calcutta, continued its activities on popularising science and technology in urban and rural areas. One of its constituent units, the Birla Industrial and Technological Museum, Calcutta opened an exhibition "Frontiers of Astronomy" on 3rd May, 1986 which continued upto 15 November, 1986. It also organised a rare exhibition from NASA, USA entitled "25 Years of Space Photography" from 29th November, 1986 to 4 January, 1987. Its Science Quiz Contest "Quest" was a popular Doordarshan programme during the year. Another constituent unit, the Visvesvaraya Industrial and Technological Museum, Bangalore, commissioned a new gallery "Childrens Science Gallery" during the year. The third constituent unit viz., the Nehru Science Centre, Bombay

arranged sky observation programmes in five sessions, alongwith Hally's Comet observation on 12 April, 1986 for the whole night. The National Council of Science Museum organised the National Science Seminar, 1986 in New Delhi on 2 October, 1986 in which the topic was "Green Revolution and our Future". 5000 Years of Science and Technology, under the name "India : A Festival of Science" which was inaugurated on 5 June, 1985 at Chicago (USA) under the Festival of India programme, moved over to Portland, Seattle and Charlotte during the year. The Festival of Science is scheduled to end its journey at Boston in August 1987.

16. The National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property, Lucknow, continued its research projects on conservation, which included studies at the Taj Mahal to ascertain the causes of deterioration of the marble. Another important project taken up during the year was the work relating to the conservation of the Hukuru Mosque at Male, the capital of Maldives. The Library organised a National seminar on the effect of air pollutants on the monuments on 19-20 April, 1986. It also brought out six publications related to its research activities. The Laboratory shifted to its newly constructed building situated at Aliganj, Lucknow.

17. The Anthropological Survey of India, Calcutta, continued its activities relating to the survey of the human surface of India. Under its "People of India" project, more than 2,300 communities accounting for about 40% of the human surface of India were studied during the year. Another important project on "Portrait Building System" undertaken by the survey in collaboration with the Bureau of Police Research and Development resulted in the preparation of a manual on "Identity Kit". The Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the Southern Regional Office, Mysore was held in May, 1986. Members of the Survey published 47 scientific papers and five books during the year.

18. The Rashtriva Manav Sangrahalaya, Bhopal, which has built up a collection of over 2700 specimens, launched a new programmes "Operation Salvage" for intensifying collection and preservation of the fast vanishing traits of material culture of the country. Under this, over 700 specimens were collected from different populations in 9 States. A special exhibition "Ekta—Jeevanshailee Ki Vividhtaon Main" was organised on the occasion of the Quami Ekta Week, 1986. About 500 new books and over 100 Indian and foreign periodicals were added to the reference library of the Sangrahalaya during the year.

19. The National Archives of India continued its activities in the areas of accession and preservation of records etc. Some of the major acquisitions during the year were : Anderson Collection (1882—1963), Kilbracken Collection (1871—1905), Mounbatten Papers (1945—1951), Private Papers of M. C. Chagla (1921—81), Rana Jung Bahadur Singh's Papers (1924—1986). Among the publications brought out during the year, special mention may be made of the "Indian Archives" Vol. XXXIV, National Register of Private Records, Vol. XIV and Azadi Ke Tarane. The last-named is a collection of patriotic Urdu poems banned by the British Raj and was released on 13 August, 1986 by the President of India. The "Archives Week" from 3-9 November, 1986 was inaugurated by the Minister of State for Education & Culture, who also opened an exhibition entitled "Archives and the Youth" specially mounted on this occasion.

20. The Asiatic Society, Calcutta, continued its programmes and research projects. Its library acquired 700 books and 556 books were received as gifts. 5 books including "Manutika Sangraha" were published and three quarterly journals and 8 monthly bulletins were brought out. The 33rd session of the All-India Oriental Conference was held in Calcutta on 24-26 October, 1986 under the management of the Society. An International Seminar on Peace was organised on 16-17 January 1987 jointly by the Society and the Ramakrishna Mission Institute of Culture, Calcutta.

21. In the field of Buddhist/Tibetan studies, the Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Sarnath, organised a unique dialogue of Nyaya

Panditas with modern philosophers, in collaboration with the Indian Council of Philosophical Research. The dialogue was attended by about 70 scholars. An exhibition of rare "Thankas" was organised at the Triveni Kala Sangam, New Delhi, by this Institute in collaboration with the Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh.

22. The National Library, Calcutta, showed about 18,50,000 books in its possession during the year. 1,80,880 publications were issued to readers and 43,925 books were lent out to borrowers during the year. The Library also organised some exhibitions, notable amongst which were "Indian National Congress: the Formative Years" organised from 28 December, 1985 to 7 January, 1986; "Tagore: a Printing History" organised from 9—16 May, 1986 to mark the 125th Birth Anniversary of Tagore and an exhibition on the occasion of Shri M. N. Roy Birth Centenary during 11—25 August, 1986. The Central Reference Library, Calcutta, continued its activities in bringing out volumes of Indian National Bibliography and Index Indiana.

23. The Central Secretariat Library, New Delhi, enrolled 4366 new members during the year and lent out nearly 1,48,000 volumes and provided 59,000 photo copies of documents to research scholars and institutions. The acquisition during the year came to about 8000 books.

24. Delhi Public Library, Delhi, opened a number of new branch libraries and 5 mobile service points during the year. It has a net collection of over 8,36,000 volumes.

25. The Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation acted as the secretariat of the Committee on National Policy on Library and Information System, which completed its work and submitted its report to this Department on 30 May, 1986. The Foundation gave assistance of Rs. 55 lakhs to over 2,000 libraries of different categories. Besides, an important new publication "Directory of Indian Public Libraries" was brought out during the year. A Conference of the Conveners of State Library Committees was organised by the Foundation in February, 1987.

26. The Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library, Patna, continued its activities in acquisition and preservation of valuable national heritage in the form of manuscripts and books. During the year, 32 manuscripts and monographs were published and 37 volumes of descriptive catalogues of manuscripts were also published. The Library was recognised as a Research Centre for Ph. D/D.Litt. Degrees by Kashmir University, Gulbarga University, Jamia Millia Islamia and Magadh University.

27. During the year, Thanjavur Maharaja Serfoji's Saraswathi Mahal Library was registered as a Society under the Tamil Nadu Societies Registration Act on 9 July, 1986. Under the agreements reached between the Government of Tamil Nadu and this Department, the State Government would provide the maintenance grant and the Central Government would give development grant to this Library.

28. As regards the activities of the three Akademies, the Sahitya Akademi published 80 books in various Indian languages and 11 literary forum meetings were held during the year. 22 distinguished writers in various Indian languages were awarded Sahitya Akademi Awards in December 1986. The first volume of the Encyclopaedia of Indian Literature was completed during the year. The Sangeet Natak Akademi organised Lok Utsav 1986—a Six-day Festival of Folk Performing Arts. Another programme to attract wide public notice was "Bhakti Aur Sangeet"—A Seven-day Festival of Devotional Music. The Lalit Kala Akademi organised the VIth Triennale—India, during Feb-Mar. 1986, in which 37 countries besides India participated. Alongside the Triennale the Akademi organised the 3rd Rashtriya Kala Mela in which works of paintings, sculptures, besides India participated. Alongside the Triennale the Akademi organised in Calcutta. An exhibition of 70 contemporary Japanese Prints was held during 24—30 September, 1986 in Delhi in collaboration with the Japan Cultural and Information Centre. Another exhibition entitled

"40 Years of British Sculpture" was organised on October 3, 1986 in collaboration with the British Council.

29. The National School of Drama, New Delhi, admitted 20 new students for the academic session beginning with 31st August, 1985. The school also organised 4 Children's Theatre Workshops in New Delhi and Baitul (MP) in which young boys and girls upto the age of 16 years participated and produced ten plays before the public.

30. The National Council of Arts met under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister to review the activities of institutions of arts, archaeology, anthropology, archives, museums, libraries etc., and to provide guidelines for their future plans and programmes.

31. The Centre for Cultural Resources and Training, New Delhi, continued its activities on teachers' training and production of educational material. During the year, 455 teachers from various States and UTs participated in its teachers' training programme. 400 cultural kits were prepared and 250 kits distributed. 300 new candidates were selected under the Cultural Talent Search Scholarships scheme.

32. During the year, the Central Board of Film Certification certified 840 Indian feature films, 165 foreign feature films, 1428 Indian short films, 540 foreign short films and 18 Indian video feature films.

33. 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 forms a constituent part of the Ministry of Human Resource Development set up under 174th amendment to the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961, and is under the charge of Minister of State with overall charge of Minister for Human Resource Development. The Secretariat of the Department is headed by the Secretary who is assisted by two Joint Secretaries. The Archaeological Survey of India is an attached office under the Department and is headed by a Director General who reports to Secretary. The Director General, Festival of India, is ex-officio Additional Secretary in the Department and reports to Secretary. The set-up of the Department of Culture is indicated in the organisational chart appended to the report.

Attached/Sub-ordinate 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 sub-ordinate offices and other autonomous organisations under it. 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. Under the scheme of Zonal Cultural Centres, launched last year, 7 Zonal Cultural Centres have been set-up, in the various parts of the country, at Patiala, Santiniketan, Thanjavur, Nagpur, Kohima, Udaipur and Allahabad, 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 and USSR etc.

Budget Estimate

1.5 The Budget provisions for 1986-87 and 1987-88 for the Department of Culture are as follows :—

Particulars	(Rs. in lakhs)		
	Budget Estimates 1986-87	Revised Estimates 1986-87	Budget Estimates 1987-88
*Demand No. 46			
Art & Culture	77,28	87,17	1,23,98

*Note : This includes provision of Secretariats and Archaeological Survey of India.

I. Attached Offices

1. Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi.
2. National Archives of India, New Delhi.

II. Subordinate Offices

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

III. Autonomous Organisations

1. Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya, Bhopal.
2. National Council of Science Museums, Calcutta.
3. Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi.
4. Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi.
5. Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi.
6. Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi.
7. National School of Drama, New Delhi.
8. Centre for Cultural Resources and Training, New Delhi.
9. Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti, New Delhi.
10. Allahabad Museum, Allahabad.
11. Delhi Public Library, Delhi.
12. Raja Ram Mohun Roy Library Foundation, Calcutta.
13. Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Varanasi.
14. Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh (Ladakh).
15. Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta.
16. Indian Museum, Calcutta.
17. The Asiatic Society, Calcutta.
18. Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad.
19. Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library, Patna.
20. Rampur Raza Library, Rampur.
21. Jallianwala Bagh National Memorial Trust, Amritsar.
22. T.M.S.S.M. Library, Thanjavur.

ARCHAEOLOGY

Archaeological Survey of India

2.1 The Archaeological Survey of India, founded in 1861 with the primary objective of locating, preserving, conserving and studying the archaeological remains in the country, has been carrying out its functions effectively since the later half of the last century. With its Directorate at New Delhi, it has developed into a vast organisation with sixteen Circles and two mini Circles and thirteen specialized Branches and some other Units located in different parts of the country. The principal functions of the Survey include preservation and conservation of Centrally-protected monuments, archaeological sites and remains; maintenance of archaeological gardens around monuments, archaeological sites and remains; chemical preservation of monuments and antiquities; exploration and excavation of ancient sites; discovery and decipherment of inscriptions; establishment and maintenance of Site Museums; promotion of specialized studies in various branches of archaeology through the Institute of Archaeology; architectural survey of secular and religious buildings; undertaking excavation and exploration, and conservation of monuments and sites and studies on different aspects of archaeology both in India and abroad, publication of guide books on monuments, archaeological sites and remains, excavation reports, monographs on architectural studies, coloured and black-and-white picture postcards, etc. The Survey's functions also includes the implementation of the Antiquities & Art Treasures Act, 1972, to regulate export trade in antiquities and art treasures and to prevent the smuggling and fraudulent dealings in antiquities.

Exploration

2.2 While carrying out the village-to-village survey and scientific explorations in various parts of Jammu and Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Orissa, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, a large number of sites of prehistoric to late medieval periods were discovered. Amongst the important ones mention may be made of an early historical site at Guru-Baba-ka-Tibba in District Jammu of Jammu and Kashmir; a medieval fort, rock-cut and loose sculptures at Lauri, District Banda; Siva lingas and Brahmanical sculptures at Sonikpur, District Hardoi; late medieval fort and double storeyed brick temple at Todi Fatehpur, District Fatehpur in Uttar Pradesh; early historical sites at Harige and loose sculptures belonging to late-Chalukyan to Vijayanagar periods in Shikaripura Taluk of District Shimoga in Karnataka; protohistoric and historic sites in District Puri and a historic site at Namitigiri in District Cuttack of Orissa; temple sites at Dhalua, Jukhia, Haripur, Haipur, Maishali and Potapukhuri in District Midnapur and loose sculptures at Baral and Falta in District 24-Parganas of West Bengal; temple sites at Morvis, Chas, Mahegaon, Deshmukh, Malegaon Thadi and Velapur, Taluk Kopergaon, District Ahmednagar of Maharashtra; Early and Middle Palaeolithic sites at Balwa, Bhagapur, Goraj, Jhaverpura and Muvada in District Vadodara of Gujarat; megalithic site at Bodhamalai in District Salem of Tamil Nadu; underground passage in Fort Cochin Area, District Cochin of Kerala; a few palaeolithic, historic and temple sites at Dhanwada, Mandleswar and Neemanpur in District Dewas of Madhya Pradesh; early historic and medieval sites in District Saran, Ranchi and Bhagalpur of Bihar; and Kichen-Midden (Late Stone Age) sites between Port Blair and Hope Town in Andaman and Strait Islands of the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

2.3 During the course of temple survey in Districts of East Godavari and West Godavari of Andhra Pradesh notable Buddhist sites at Adurru, Kapavaram and Kodavali were brought to light.

2.4 Seven Palm leaves dated 1520 AD inscribed in Kannada were recovered from the Panchanga Madappa of Lepakshi Temple, District

Anantapur Andhra Pradesh, during the course of conservation work. The inscription records the compensation to be given to the workers engaged in the construction work in case any injury was caused to them during the building activity.

Excavation

2.5 During the year under reference excavations were carried out at Tisseru, District Srinagar in Jammu and Kashmir; Hampi, District Bellary, Banahalli, District Kolar and Nageshwar temple Complex, Halebidu, District Hasan in Karnataka; Lalitagiri and Udaigiri, District Cuttack in Orissa; Balladhipi, District Nadia in West Bengal; Daulatabad, District Aurangabad in Maharashtra; Sanghol, District Ludhiana in Punjab; Dhanam-Dibba near Peddavegi District West Godavari in Andhra Pradesh; Hirapur Khadan, District Hoshangabad and Khajuraho District Chattarpur in Madhya Pradesh; Airavateshvara temple, Darasuram, District Thanjavur and Megalithic site at Auroville, District South Arcot in Tamil Nadu; Goraj, District Vadodara in Gujarat and Fatehpur Sikri, District Agra in Uttar Pradesh.

2.6 The excavations at above sites brought to light interesting results, right from palaeolithic to late medieval periods of which special mention may be made of; Acheulian, Middle and Late Stone Age tools and artefacts from Hirapur Khadan, circular house remains in mud, well paved pottery aprons and rammed floors of Neolithic, extended pit burials with furniture of Chalcolithic-Megalithic and structural remains of Megalithic phase from Banahalli; urn and cist burials, stone circles with cairn packing sarcophagus with capstones from the megalithic site of Auroville, a massive burnt-brick *stupa* datable to 4th-5th century AD and remains of Brahmanical temple at Peddavegi, a structural complex comprising a small *stupa* with eight spokes and a monastery, mud and burnt-brick structural remains of Kushan period at Sanghol, a *stupa* of rubble masonry veneered with dressed sandstone having three relic caskets at Lalitagiri, again a *stupa* of burnt-bricks, having niches at all the four cardinal directions and a monastic complex at Udaigiri, further exposition of the structural complex in the central and western portions at Balladhipi; plan of three temples with the enclosure wall at Nageshvara temple complex, Halebidu; huge tank in dressed stones towards south-west of Mahanavami Dibba, stepped entrance to the Royal Enclosure with balustrades and sculptured panels, a small temple with an enclosure in front of Hazararama temple at Hampi; *stupa* at Tisseru; rectangular brick platform below the stone basement, and semi-circular brick structure towards the north-west corner of Airavateshvara temple at Darasuram; remaining portion of the brick plinth with enclosure wall at Goraj; extension of the rectangular brick platform on the northern and southern sides of a temple dedicated to Mahisasurmardini at Khajuraho; structural remains at Daulatabad and house remains at Fatehpur Sikri.

2.7 A joint project entitled 'Exploratory survey of Buddhist Sites in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar and excavation at Sahet-Mahet' (also known as Sravasti) has commenced in collaboration with the Kans University, Japan during the season 1986-87 to investigate and study in detail the buried structural remains of the ancient city of Sravasti, District Baharaich. The Project as per action plan is expected to continue till 1988.

2.8 A joint project entitled 'Exploration/Excavation at the ancient site of second stupa at Sannati, District Gulbarga, Karnataka', has been undertaken in collaboration with the society for South Asian Studies, the British Academy, London, to investigate and study the remains of the ancient second stupa at Sannati during the season 1986-87. The excavation is expected to continue till the season 1988-89. The State Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Karnataka, is also participating in the excavation at Sannati.

Epigraphy

2.9 Scores of Sanskrit, Dravidian, Arabic and Persian inscriptions of historical importance, found in various parts of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu were copied and studied.

2.10 One of the important function of the Archaeological Survey of India is to conserve, preserve and maintain the centrally protected monuments/sites located in different parts of India. There are 3521 centrally protected monuments/sites including complexes in the country. These monuments distributed all over India are looked after by 16 Circles headed by Superintending Archaeologists and specialised branches of the Survey.

2.11 Besides the normal upkeep/maintenance of the monuments/sites the Archaeological Survey of India has identified 101 monuments/sites for special attention during the Seventh Five Year plan. Conservation programmes include both structural repairs to the monuments and excavated remains of national importance and as also the chemical preservation of monuments. The notable works carried out are hereunder :—

2.12 At Agra replacement of decayed veneering marble stones, repairs of *chajja*, railings and broken *jali* were the works carried out at Taj Mahal besides providing missing black marble inlay bars and laying of lime cement concrete on the roof terrace. Glass panels were restored in the Sheesh Mahal of Agra Fort matching with the original. In Angoori Bagh, ornamental plaster work was attended apart from the watertightening of its roof terrace. The walls and flooring at Jahanara Mahal were properly pointed and the damaged veneering stones of the fort wall replaced with new ones. Structural repairs to Moti Masjid, reconstruction of collapsed wall of the western gate of Akbar's tomb at Sikandara, the retaining wall of Madan Mohan temple Vrindavan were carried out. The damaged *chajja* and *dasa* stones in Shah Pir tomb, Meerut were replaced and resetting of damaged *shikhara* stones of Sun temple, Katarmal in District Almora.

2.13 At Aurangabad (Maharashtra) restoration of fallen and loose plaster of the main tomb and minarets of Bibi-ka Maqbara was carried out. Repairs to the sunken flooring and pointing of open joints of masonry wall of Mallikarjuna temple, Ghotan, repairs to the damaged flight of steps in Cave No. 6 and laying of concrete bed in the courtyard of Cave No. 7 at Aurangabad were carried out. The collapsed facade of Cave No. 14 was restored and reconstruction of bridge between Cave No. 20 and 21 at Ajanta was carried out. The tiled roof of Sion Fort, Bombay, was repaired and the roof of Lakhaji Jadhav Chhatri at Sind Khed Raja was rendered watertight. The broken monolithic *manstambha* of Cave No. 32, Ellora, was mended and replacement of damaged stones of the outer wall of Safa Masjid, Ponda in Goa was carried out. Structural repairs to Bassein Fort, Bombay, Daultabad Fort complex, Janjira Fort Patan Devi Temple and Velha Goa Churches were also executed.

2.14 In continuation of last year works in rock-cut caves at Bagh, District Dhar (Madhya Pradesh) the R.C.C. pillars were carved with original stone design and texture besides construction of three R.C.C. pillars alongwith beams and slabs in Cave No. 4.

2.15 The cracked lime stone beams and slabs of prayer hall of Bhojashala Mosque, Dhar, have been replaced by new ones and fresh lime concrete laid on the roof terrace. Structural repairs were carried out in Somvati Kund, Jahaz Mahal, Baz Bahadur Palace and Kapur tank at Mandu, District Dhar, Madhya Pradesh.

2.16 Repair and restoration works were carried out to Kushk Mahal, Badal Mahal and Fort of Chanderi Palace. Repairs to the retaining wall and replacement of damaged and missing stones at Kamalapati Palace, Bhopal, resetting and other necessary repairs to the northern wall of Siva Temple, Bhojpur, repairs to *stupas* at Sanchi, restoration of damaged and missing stone *jalis* at Ghaus Mohammad tomb and structural repairs to the bastion No. 3 of Man Mandir, Hathi Pole Gate, Jail and Hospital building at Gwalior were carried out.

2.17 Cement concrete bed was provided to the main water tank of Asar Mahal at Bijapur. District Bijapur (Karnataka). Reconstruction of eastern *prakara* wall of Amrutesvara temple, repairs to the tiled roof and replacement of cement concrete floor with flag stones at Ardhanaganapati

shrine, Mudakesvara temple at Banavasi, reconstruction of eastern wall of Yajnashala and Chandrashala of Rameshwar temple at Keladi, reconstruction of damaged side wall of the tank of Muskinbhavi at Lakhundi were carried out. The out-of-plumb architectural stone members of the Navarangamandapa of Vitthala temple at Venkatapuram were restored. Structural repairs were carried out to Kambodahalli Narain Swami temple at Malhot, Muktesvara temple at Chandadanpur, Kaitabesvara temple at Kubattur Kallesvara temple at Hiehadagalli and Narsimha temple at Krishnapuram.

2.18 The pathway and raised masonry platform on both sides of Hazarduari Palace was repaired and southern wall of the Imambara at Murshidabad was plastered. The temple and Bhog-Ghar was repaired by dismantling of the dead concrete. The terrace of Siva temple, Kalna was rendered watertight by lime concrete. Restoration of missing ornamental brick work, underpinning and relaying of lime concrete in Lottan Mosque at Malda were carried out.

2.19 The missing *chajja* stones and ashlar masonry of Sun Temple Modhera and Rani Sipri mosque were restored. The damaged lintels and capitals of Navlakha temple at Sijanpur and Pradyumna temple at Dwaraka were also repaired.

2.20 The retaining wall and stone flooring of Chamunda Devi Temple, Chamba were reconstructed. The retaining wall, breast wall and stone flooring of Kangra Fort were restored.

2.21 The lofty retaining wall at Trilokinath temple at Mandi was reconstructed. The collapsed bastion of Bhatinda Fort and the Baradari on the terrace of Ranjit Singh Palace at Amritsar were repaired. The damaged wooden members of Hidimba Devi temple at Manali were restored and the flooring around the temple were also repaired.

2.22 Deplastering of Jagannath temple at Puri upto the height of 3 metres from the springing level of *vimana* has been completed. Repairs to the steps and platform, elephant frieges, mending of damaged sculptures, fixing of loose sculptures and water-tightening of the roof of Jagamohana at Sun Temple, Konarak, were carried out.

2.23 The decayed and cracked veneering stones of Qutab Minar, Delhi were restored. The lime cement concrete of Sabz-Burj was relaid and the ornamental plaster and coloured tiles of the dome were provided. Structural repairs to the fortification of Kotla Feroz Shah, lime cement concrete on the platform of Khan-i-Khana's tomb, stone flooring of Chausath Khamba and replacement of decayed wooden beams in the roof of Rang Mahal, Red Fort, were carried out.

2.24 The construction of retaining wall around the moat of Bharatpur Fort is in progress. The Jawahar Burz and other structures inside the fort were repaired. Replacement of damaged architectural members in Nand Bhavan of Dig Palace, District Bharatpur was carried out. Structural repairs to the Jaisalmer Fort was also attended to. Structures in Chittorgarh Fort, Hamir Palace, Ranthambore Fort, Patwon-ki-Haveli in Jaisalmer Fort and Rakhana-li-Devori at Neelkanth, District Bharatpur were conserved.

2.25 The entrance gate of the first court of the Imambara of Asafu'd-Daula, Lucknow (U.P.) and its Baoli (step-well) were repaired and missing plaster ornaments were replaced. The compound walls of Residency and Sikandar Bagh gate are under repair. Structural repairs to Kalinjer Fort, District Banda, (U.P.) were carried out.

2.26 Resetting of dislodged brick masonry and under-pinning of excavated remains at Antichak, District Bhawalpur, Bihar, were carried out. The Dhamekh stupa at Sarnath, District Varanasi was repaired and rendered watertight. The roof of Palace at Rohtasgarh Fort was provided with lime concrete. The cracked veneering stones of the intrados of the dome of the mausoleum of Sher Shah were repaired.

2.27 Dislodged and out-of-plump *prakara* wall and the cloistered *mandapa* of Airavatesvara temple at Darasuram District Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu has been repaired and the reconstruction of the south-western lower *mandapa* is in progress. Repairs and restoration of sunken flooring and a series of broken beams of the *Ralyanamandapa* and the flag stones over a base of stone jelly concrete in the pavement of the inner *prakara* of Jalakantesvara temple at Vallore, have been carried out. The replacement of broken and dislodged roof slabs and beams with new ones of the *sabha-mandapa* of Venkatesvara temple at Gingee has been carried out. The beams of the *mukhamandapa* of Sikanatha Swamy temple, Kudimiamalai, were replaced. Northern and eastern walls of Pandanadisvara temple were reconstructed. The decayed wooden members of Mattancherry Palace, Cochin were restored.

2.28 The temples of Papanasi group at Alampur were reconstructed. Masonry work of the foundations for reconstruction of Kudavalli Sangamesvara temple was carried out and reconstruction of *prakara* wall and *Vasantha-mandapa* of Vierabhadraswamy temple at Lepakshi, District Anantpur, Andhra Pradesh, are in progress.

2.29 The dislodged portions and the broken beams of *antarala* of temple at Krimchi, District Udhampur, Jammu and Kashmir were replaced and the walls strengthened. In continuation of last years' work at Suchet Singh Palace at Ram Nagar, District Udhampur, Jammu and Kashmir, the southern portion has been taken up for repairs. Reconstruction of the rear sides of the arcade and retaining walls on both sides of Mughal arcade at Verinag, District Anantnag, Jammu and Kashmir, and reconstruction of temple's retaining wall at Narnag, District Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir are in progress.

2.30 Chemical preservation of centrally-protected monuments, remains and sites is carried out under the expert supervision of Director (Science) under the Archaeological Survey of India, who has his headquarters at Dehra Dun with its zonal offices at Bhubaneshwar, Hyderabad, Ajanta, Indore, Agra, Madras, Patna, Chandigarh, Aurangabad, Mysore, Vadodara and Delhi.

2.31 The Science Branch has undertaken an extensive programme of field work involving the chemical treatment and preservation of ancient monuments all over the country.

2.32 With a view to eradicate vegetational growth, lime wash, greyish ingrained accretions and bat excreta at Ramappa temple, Palampet, District Warangal, Charminar at Hyderabad and Virabhadraswamy temple at Lepakshi were chemically treated. Filleting of loose plaster, filling of voids and consolidation of loose pigments were also attended to at Virabhadraswamy temple at Lepakshi, District Anantpur (Andhra Pradesh).

2.33 The work of the removal of thick growth of moss and lichen was carried out at Siva temple at Negretting in District Jorhat, Assam.

2.34 Broken stucco head of the seated Buddha in south-eastern tower of Temple No. 3 at Nalanda was mended and restored to its original position with the help of stainless-steel back.

2.35 Chemical treatment and preservation of Isa Khan's Tomb, stone and plastered surface of Sikandar Shah Lodi, rampart on either side of Lahori Gate, marble structures of Diwan-A-Am, and Naubat Khana, Red Fort, and Jamali Kamali Tomb at Delhi were undertaken. The paintings at Subz Burj and Roshanara Baradari, Delhi were also chemically treated with organic solvents and preserved.

2.36 The gilded altars at St. Cajetan and Se'Cathedral Church at Velha Goa were chemically cleaned and burnished with satin pads giving a shiny look to the surface. A number of panels and canvas paintings too were chemically treated to remove old darkened varnish and retouched wherever necessary at St. Cajetan Church. Besides above, the five gates leading to the

Chemical Preservation

main hall of the Body Jesus Church and the gates of fort wall were also treated and preserved.

2.37 Chemical cleaning, preservation, filleting and fixing of loose plaster was carried out at Chikong Gumpna and Domiong Gumpna at Iabo in District Lanai and Spin, Humacnai Pradesh and Narpaesnar temple at Iira Sujampur in District Hamirpur, Humacnai Pradesh.

2.38 The inner walls of the Pathar Masjid at Srinagar Jammu & Kashmir, were chemically treated and preserved.

2.39 Chemical treatment and preservation of *dalans* and sculptures of Sri Kantheshvara Temple, Nanjangud, District Mysore, Karnataka, Vidya Shankar temple, Sringeri and Amritheshvara temple Anantapur, District Chikmagalur, Madhukeshvara temple, Banavasi, District North Kanara and the pavilion of Tipu Sultan Palace at Bangalore was carried out. Wall paintings in Mattanchery Palace, Cochin were chemically treated and preserved. The work of chemical treatment and preservation of the blackened portion of mahamandapa of Kandariya Mahadeva temple and outer surface of Lakshmana temple at Khajuraho, District Chatarpur and railings and gateways of Stupa at Sanchi was completed.

2.40 Chemical cleaning for the removal of accretions and old darkened varnish on pillar no. 6 and panel no. 17 on eastern wall in Cave No. 17 at Ajanta besides the work of consolidation of loose pigments and filling in of cracks and voids, were completed. A number of new paintings in Nandi mandapa of Cave No. 16 were exposed at Ellora while carrying out the chemical treatment and preservation of paintings at Shaniwarwada in Pune, moss and lichen growth at Cave No. 1, 2 and 3 at Kanheri and red stone structure at Bibi-ka-Maqbara at Aurangabad.

2.41 Outer walls of the *duel* of Raja Rani at Bhubaneshwar, Orissa, twin temples of Nalandhale and Sidheshwar at Ghandharadi and Sun Temple at Konarak were taken up for chemical treatment and preservation. Chemical treatment and preservation work of rock shelter paintings at Ravan Chhaya, Sitabhenji, lower portion of the main temple and walls of Lakshmi and Narasimha temple in the Lord Jagannath temple-complex at Puri were carried out.

2.42 Chitrasala of Chattr Mahal at Bundi, sculptures and carvings of the Kalika Mata temple in Chittorgarh Fort at Chittorgarh, Rajasthan, carvings inside Sambhav Nath temple and fort wall, Jaisalmer Fort, Jaisalmer, were also chemically cleaned and preserved.

2.43 Chemical treatment and preservation of *Vimana* of Amman shrine, Subraburanya shrine, Raja Gopuram of Brihadesvara temple, Thanjavur and sculptures and lime plaster in the main *Vimana*, *mukhamandapa* and front *gopuram* of Airavatesvara temple, Darasuram was carried out.

2.44 The work of chemical treatment and preservation of marble *jali* in the cenatoph of Taj Mahal at Agra, stone structures having ornamental patterns in Dhamekh Stupa at Sarnath, top and left portion of Rumi Darwaza, front and rear walls of Bara Imambara at Lucknow, was undertaken.

2.45 Chemical treatment and preservation of terracotta plaques inside Shyam Rai temple at Bishnupur was carried out. A number of antiquities recovered from the excavations at Kalibangan, District Sri Ganganagar, Rajasthan, and other sites and paintings and manuscripts of Taj Museum, Agra, and Archaeological Museum, Red Fort, Delhi were chemically treated and preserved.

2.46 Environmental and horticulture operations are supervised by the Chief Horticulturist under the Archaeological Survey of India stationed at Agra with its zonal offices at Delhi, Agra and Mysore.

2.47 Apart from attending to the regular maintenance of the existing gardens around a large number of centrally protected monuments, archaeo-

logical sites and remains, a new garden was also developed around Brihadisvara temple, Thanjavur. Development of gardens at Vijay Mahal, Sultan Gumbast and Teen Masjid at Delhi and at Jaunpur, Malua and Vishnupur have also been taken up. Plantation of coconut trees, casnew and casuarina at Sun temple, Konarak and landscaping in front of Asar Mahal at Bijapur, Amriteswar temple and group of monuments at Lakhundi were the other important works this Branch carried out during the year.

Site Museums

2.48 The Museums Branch with its four regional offices at Sarnath, New Delhi, Velha Goa and Madras and headquarters at Calcutta has been entrusted with the responsibility of maintaining thirtyone site museums besides setting up the new museums.

2.49 The work of organising the museums at Murshidabad, Mattancherri, Chandragiri, Chanderi, Kalbangan, Gwalior and Purana Qua was undertaken and the museum at Mattancherri has been completed. The work of organising other museums is in various stages of progress.

2.50 The reorganisation of galleries at Archaeological Museum, and Indian War Memorial Museum, both at Red Fort Delhi, Sarnath, Vaisali, Nalanda, Bodhgaya, Konarak, Madras, Nagarjunakonda, Hampi, Khajuraho, Taj Museum, Agra, and Sanchi, have also been taken up and are in progress.

2.51 An exhibition entitled 'Zar-e-Zameen' and a mobile photographic exhibition 'Yug yug ki Diili' were organised in Delhi as part of the National Cultural Festival, Apna Utsav in November, 1986 by the Museums Branch of the Survey.

2.52 In order to cater to the growing needs of training and research in various disciplines of archaeology, the School of Archaeology functioning since 1959 was elevated to Institute of Archaeology from 1st April, 1985. The duration of the post-Graduate Diploma in Archaeology was also increased to two years from the session 1986-88. The Institute has also introduced a fellowship scheme for research scholars to carry out research in different disciplines of archaeology. Besides, arrangements have also been made to provide necessary refresher courses and training to in-service officers and technical personnel of the Survey. During the year under review the Institute conducted (a) Short-term Training Course in Conservation at Mandi from 3rd June, 1986 to 7th July, 1986 for the students of the Institute, Conservation Assistants of the Survey, and nominees of the State Departments of Archaeology; (b) Short-term Training course in Epigraphy from 4th August to 10th September 1986 for Survey officials, nominees of the State Departments of Archaeology and Museums and the Universities; (c) Short-term Training Courses in Administration and Accounts from 17th September to 27th September, 1986 for the Deputy Superintending Archaeologists of the Survey; and (d) Short-term Training Course in Administration and Accounts in December 1986—January 1987 for the Administrative Officers, Junior Accounts Officers and Head Clerks of the Survey.

2.53 During the year, the *Indian Archaeology—A Review* for the years 1982-83 and 1983-84 were published. In the Memoir series Excavation Reports on *Daimabad*, *Nagda* and *Panhale Kazi* and guide books on Lothal and Junagadh were also published. Keeping in view the public demand for those publications which are out of print, the Survey has taken up a programme to reprint them under which *Ancient India* Nos. 16 and 17 were reprinted and a few more such publications are in the press. *Annual Reports on Indian Epigraphy*, for the years 1973-74, 1975-76 and 1977-78 have been printed and the reports for the years 1974-75 and 1976-77 are in press. *Epigraphia Indica*, Volume XL parts 1 and 2 have been brought out and the remaining parts 3—7 are in press. *South Indian Inscriptions*, volume XXI (pt. 2) and XXVI are in press. Printing has also been completed of two lists viz. (i) Dynastic list of Copper Plate Inscriptions noticed in A.R.I.E. 1887-69, and (ii) Topographical list of Inscriptions from Southern States. Printing of *Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum*, volume VII, part 3, is

in press. Under the reprinting programme, the printing of 17 volumes consisting of *Annual Reports on Indian Epigraphy* from 1887 to 1965 have been completed. *South Indian Inscriptions* volumes IV to X have also been printed and the remaining volumes XI to XV are in press.

Central Archaeological Library

2.54 The Central Archaeological Library attached to the Directorate of the Survey has more than 86000 books and journals on various aspects of archaeology. Every year a number of books, periodicals and journals are added to the collection to make the library up-to-date for the purpose of reference to Survey Officers and research scholars.

Expedition Abroad

2.55 An archaeological team has been sent to Kampuchea for carrying out documentation and conservation work including chemical treatment of the famous temple complex at Angkorwat.

Cultural Exchange Programme

2.56 Under the cultural exchange programme three experts each from USSR, China and one from Mexico visited different archaeological sites and monuments in various parts of India for studying art, architecture and its conservation and preservation techniques.

2.57 Besides, two Indian archaeologists visited Turkey for ten days for studying museum methods, antiquities and monuments. Director (Epigraphy), Archaeological Survey of India visited Finland (Helsinki) for studying Indus script and related studies in collaboration with Prof. Asko Parpola.

Monuments and Antiquities

2.58 India is a member of World Heritage Committee. Besides the Sun temple at Konark, monuments at Mahabalipuram, Ajanta and Ellora caves, Taj Mahal and Agra Fort which are already included in the World Heritage List, the monuments at Hampi, Fatehpur Sikri, Khajuraho and convent and churches at Goa have been added in the list during 1986.

2.59 Vigil was maintained against theft and smuggling of antiquities with the help of CBI, Customs and Police. The famous Natraja image from Shivapuram, Tamil Nadu, Nataraja from Kimble Art Museum from U.S.A. and terracotta Yakshi from Tamluk, West Bengal from U.K. were brought back to India in 1986. A large number of objects of crafts intended for export were examined by the various Expert Advisory Committees for export of non-antiquities in Delhi, Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, Bangalore, Trivandrum and Cochin.

Central Advisory Board of Archaeology

2.60 The 27th meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology, was held on 23rd November, 1986, which was chaired by the Minister of State for Education and Culture. Eminent scholars, scientists and archaeologists of the country participated in the meeting, besides, Members of Parliament and officers from various Ministries and Departments shared the deliberations on various aspects of Indian archaeology and coordination of the archaeological research between Archaeological Survey of India and Departments of Archaeology in States and Universities.



*Shrimati Krishna Sahi, Minister of State for Education and Culture
addressing meeting of Central Advisory Board of Archaeology*

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 are as follows :

Acquisition

3.2 The Museum further increased its collection during the year by acquiring select art objects. A total sum of Rs. 20,47,570 (Rupees twenty lakhs, forty seven thousand five hundred seventy only) was spent on the purchase of antiquities in the meeting of the Art Purchase Committee held at the National Museum, New Delhi. Some of the outstanding acquisitions are : a small stone sculpture of Vishnu (10th century A.D.) from Central India; Bodhisattva Avalokiteswara (13th—14th century A.D.) from Lahul Spiti (Himachal Pradesh); Jain Thirthankara and Avalokiteswara (9th—10th century A.D.) from Eastern India; Yakshi and Padmavati (18th Century A.D.) from Rajasthan; Copperhead collection (1500 B.C.) from U.P.; Anthropological objects from Tibet; miniature paintings representing different scenes from the *Devi Mahatmya* (19th Century in two volumes: *Sahlat-e-ul-Ilaham* (16th Century A.D.) written by Faizi, the commentary on Holy *Quran* (17th Century A.D.) from North India; a gold *mohur* of the Oudh Nawab-Ghaziuddin Haider (19th Century A.D.); gold *panams* of the Mysore Sultan Tipu (1782-1799 A.D.) and coins of the European enclaves British & Dutch.

Exhibitions

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

A. In the National Museum :

- (i) 'Archaeological Discoveries of the Decade'.
- (ii) 'Art Treasures' comprising the art objects loaned to the exhibition 'India' in the Metropolitan Museum, New York.
- (iii) 'Prehispanic Gold Work of Colombia'.
- (iv) 'Kushana Sculpture from Sanghol—a Recent Discovery'.
- (v) 'Indian Art and Culture (1300—1900 A.D.)'.
- (vi) 'Restored Oil Paintings' Organised in the Indian Museum, Calcutta.
- (vii) 'Selected Exhibits' comprising the art objects loaned to the exhibitions held at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston and the Brooklyn Museum, New York, U.S.A.
- (viii) Programme to organise an exhibition from Kabul Museum is being finalised.
- (ix) Preparations are underway to hold an exhibition entitled 'Life and Works of Dr. Zakir Hussain'.
- (x) Arrangements are being made to organise an exhibition entitled 'Art of Himalayan Region'.
- (xi) The objects received from the Washington D.C. exhibition have been returned safe to the respective lenders.
- (xii) The objects received for the exhibition 'Art Treasures' have been returned safe to the respective lenders.
- (xiii) The art objects of the exhibition entitled 'Essence of Indian Art' held in Sanfrancisco, U.S.A., were brought back safe.

- (xiv) Arrangements are being made to send the objects of the exhibition entitled 'Selected Exhibits' to the respective lenders.

B. Abroad :

- (i) 'Indian Decorative Art' at Dresden, G.D.R.
- (ii) 'Kushana Sculptures' at Cleveland Museum of Art, Cleveland, U.S.A.
- (iii) 'Fatehpur Sikri and the Age of Akbar' at Asia Society Galleries, New York, U.S.A.
- (iv) 'Life at Court : Art for India's Rulers' at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, U.S.A.
- (v) 'Ragas' : the Nine Faces of Indian Art' at Paris.
- (vi) 'Essence of Indian Art' at Asian Art Museum of San Francisco, U.S.A.
- (vii) Selection of art objects for the exhibition 'Festival of India in the USSR' are being finalised.

Educational Activities

- 3.4 (i) The Museum conducted 17th Short term In-service Course in Museology. The 18th Short-term In-service Course is in progress.
- (ii) A special training course for military personnel from Panchawi Garhwal Rifles, Red Fort, Delhi, was organised.
- (iii) Eight guided tours and three film shows were arranged daily.
- (iv) Four gallery talks were arranged every month for general public.
- (v) Museo-bus with an exhibition 'Architects of India's Glory' visited the different monuments of Delhi.
- (vi) 337 books were added to the Library.
- (vii) Arrangements are being made to build a huge 'Colour Slide Library' which will include slides pertaining to all the important objects of art within the National Museum as well as from the other institutions.
- (viii) Each month 1500 copies of 'Calender of Events' were prepared, got printed and sent to different educational institutions, museums and persons interested in museum activities.
- (ix) Three days workshop on modelling of the sculptures was organised for blind students. 25 blind students attended the workshop. They were allowed to touch, feel and handle the rare art objects and make their models.
- (x) A conference on 'Indian History, Archaeology and Palaeo-Environment' in connection with the Silver Jubilee celebration was held in the Museum, which was attended by 200 reputed archaeologists, who discussed problems concerning culture, archaeology and palaeo-environment.
- (xi) Two eminent indologists—Acharya Udaivir Shastri and Prof. Parmatma Saran were felicitated.
- (xii) A lecture—demonstration on 'Bharatnatyam' by Padmashri Yamini Krishnamurti was organised.
- (xiii) A lecture—demonstration on 'Kuchipudi' by Padmashri Raia-Radha Reddy was organised in honour of the delegates of the South Asian Archaeological Congress under South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC).
- (xiv) Bradma addressing machine has been installed.
- (xv) 35 mm projector has been installed.
- (xvi) An activity book on the Indus Valley Civilization for the school children has been prepared.

- (xvii) Students were guided in project work assigned to them by their schools.
- (xviii) 20 Coloured slides belonging to paintings and arms & armour collection are put on sale.
- (xix) 1,73,421 visitors including VIP's, school children and delegates, visited the Museum.

Lectures

- 3.5 (i) Illustrated lecture on 'Pre-Columbian Art' by Mrs. Ruge, Cultural Secretary, Mexican Embassy.
- (ii) Illustrated lecture on 'Background of Japanese Paintings' by Mr. Lawrance, Keeper, Oriental Antiquities, British Museum, London.
- (iii) Lecture-demonstration on 'Music : Meaning and Movement' by Shri K. Shivarama Karanth, Karnataka.
- (iv) Illustrated lecture on 'Recent Archaeological Discoveries in Baluchistan' by Dr. Usman, Pakistan.
- (v) 'Possibilities of Cooperation Between Archaeology and Zoology' by Prof. S. Bokanji.
- (vi) Series of three lectures on archaeology for B.A. (Hons.) History students by Dr. S. P. Gupta, Assistant Director, National Museum.
- (vii) Illustrated lecture on 'Recent Archaeological Discoveries in Pakistan' by Prof. G. F. Dales, University of California.
- (viii) Illustrated lecture on the 'Copper Mounds Revisited' by Dr. Paul Yule, University of Bonn (Germany).
- (ix) Series of three lectures on Mughal literature, paintings and architecture for B.A. (Hons.) History students.
- (x) Three illustrated lectures on (a) Islam and Cosmic Pillar; (b) Buddhism and Cosmic Pillar; (c) Pillar and Cross. by Dr. John C. Irwin, former Keeper, Victoria and Albert Museum, London.

Workshop

- 3.6 (i) 16 new boxes of special kind were fabricated for packing the objects including paintings, sculptures, bronzes and decorative arts for being sent to France and U.S.A. in connection with the Festival of India exhibitions.
- (ii) 1600 photographs were pasted in the albums.
- (iii) 155 miniature paintings were mounted on specially designed mounts.
- (iv) 25 photographs were pasted on the mount boards.
- (v) 1185 mountboards were prepared.
- (vi) 1883 labels were cut to size.
- (vii) 1170 cutting of papers.
- (viii) Covering labels with plastic : 560.
- (ix) Cutting of mountboard for packing boxes : 107.
- (x) Mounting of posters : 20.
- (xi) Pasting of photographs in the catalogue data sheet : 315.
- (xii) Pasting of labels in albums : 459.
- (xiii) Stitching of curtains : 8.
- (xvi) Cutting and stitching of aprons : 7.
- (xv) Stitching of cushion covers : 49.
- (xvi) Cutting and stitching of small bags for packing the art objects : 32.
- (xvii) Mounting of calender prints : 379.

- (xviii) Colour posters of different designs : 55.
- (xix) Pasting of mountboards for silk paintings : 22.

Conservation

- 3.7 (i) 603 art objects belonging to the different departments of the Museum were chemically treated.
- (ii) Scientific examination of 575 art objects was completed.
 - (iii) 256 objects selected for Paris Exhibition have been conserved and their reports were prepared.
 - (iv) Physical examination of 56 objects exhibited in the Metropolitan Museum, New York, was completed.
 - (v) 4941 art objects were fumigated.
 - (vi) 468 objects were photo documented.
 - (vii) Conservation of 4 lithographs belonging to the Rajbhavan Patna, has been completed.
 - (viii) Preliminary analysis of about 1000 art objects recommended by the Art Purchase Committee was made.
 - (ix) 4 panels of murals belonging to Kota, were conserved.
 - (x) Restoration of 20 maps belonging to the P.M.'s house have been completed.
 - (xi) 50 objects belonging to Dr. Zakir Hussain Museum were restored.
 - (xii) Syllabus for conservation course finalised.
 - (xiii) A conservation report on 59 terracotta art objects received from the Brooklyn exhibition has been prepared.
 - (xiv) Physical examination of 251 objects exhibited in Asian Art Museum, Sanfrancisco, was completed.
 - (xv) Restoration work on four Central Asian panels has been completed.
 - (xvi) Restoration work of four oil paintings from the Rashtrapati Bhavan has been completed.
 - (xvii) 93 paintings were chemically examined.
 - (xviii) A seminar on the conservation of cultural property has been organised.
 - (xix) Three day workshop on preventive conservation of oil paintings has been organised. 35 candidates participated in the workshop.
 - (xx) Three-day discussion-cum-workshop on 'Restoration of paintings' with special reference to the Last Supper of Leonardo Da Vinci' was organised in collaboration with the INTACH, India International Centre and Italian Embassy. Fifty participants from all over the country including four Italian experts joined it.

Photography

3.8 The following black and white photographs were prepared :—

- (i) Archaeology : 527
- (ii) Central Asian Antiquities : 346
- (iii) Prehistory : 1226
- (iv) Arms & Armour : 252
- (v) Manuscripts : 3541
- (vi) Paintings : 632
- (vii) Decorative Arts : 551
- (viii) Numismatics & Epigraphy : 83
- (ix) Jewellery & Valuables : 10
- (x) Pre-Columbian : Art : 18

- (xi) Colour Transparencies : 2210
- (xii) Prints supplied for the Art Purchase Committee Meeting : 164
- (xiii) Prints supplied for Publication Department : 573.

Modelling Department

- 3.9 (i) Raw cast prepared : 3072
- (ii) Casts finished : 2985
- (iii) Colouring of casts : 2691
- (iv) Plastercast sold : 3206
- (vi) Rubber moulds prepared : 26
- (vi) Fibre glass casts prepared : 58
- (vii) Fibre glass rubber moulds prepared : 6
- (viii) Fibre glass casts coloured : 63
- (ix) Fibre glass objects sold : 67

Scheme of Financial Assistance to Various Museums

3.10 Under the scheme of financial assistance for reorganisation and development of other museums, in the financial year 1985-86 two meetings of the grants-in-aid Committee were held in January and March, 1986 and the grants to the tune of Rs. 25,00,000 approximately were sanctioned and instalments released to various institutions in India. The beneficiaries include science, art, crafts, personalia, childrens Museums, antiquity and ethnological Museums, managed by voluntary institutions, societies, trusts, colleges, universities, etc.

Cultural Exchanges

- 3.11 (i) Proposals to be entered into with various countries as desired by the Deptt. of Culture were got approved from the Director, National Museum and sent to the Deptt. of Culture for onward transmission to different countries with whom the exchange programmes are to be finalised.
- (ii) Received 369 colour posters from the American Secretariat for the project of Museum corners National Museum.
- (iii) Deptt. of Culture, Government of India, has been approached to finalise the names of the specialists for deputation to America for training in the video disc technology.
- (iv) Coordinated the work of exhibitions under the aegis of the joint Museum Committee which were shown in the Festival of India, U.S.A.
- (v) Coordinated the work with the American Secretariat on the Natural History workshop on 'Inter Disciplinary Approaches to Environmental Education' held in U.S.A. from the 11th to 23rd August, 1986.

Publications

- 3.12 The following publications were brought out :
 - (i) 'Pre-Hispanic Gold Objects' from Columbia (folder).
 - (ii) 'Art Treasures from Dresden', G.D.R. (folder).
 - (iii) Fibre glass objects (folder).
 - (iv) 'Selected Exhibits' (folder).
 - (v) 'Life and Works of Late Dr. Zakir Hussain' (folder).
 - (vi) 'Yogini Cult and Temples' by Dr. Vidya Dehejia, U.S.A.

Other Activities

- 3.13 The following other activities were organised during the year :
 - (i) A film on the origin of pottery was shot in the Prehistory Gallery by N.C.E.R.T.
 - (ii) The Musical instrument store was renovated & reorganised.
 - (iii) Photographs were taken in the painting section by the Films Division for the project on 'Military Music'.
 - (iv) A video film on Harappan sculptures and bronzes was shot in the Prehistory & Archaeology deptts. by the Comet Project Team of Bombay.

- (v) Stone tools from Africa were displayed in the Prehistory Gallery.
- (vi) 18 Silk paintings from Central Asian Collection were framed and gilded.
- (vii) Galleries of Central Asia and paintings were rearranged.
- (viii) Rearranging the gallery of Prehistory is under progress.

Indian Museum, Calcutta

Exhibitions

- 3.14 (i) An exhibition on MASTERPIECES OF OIL PAINTINGS RESTORED was organised (Feb. 6-19) jointly by Indian Museum in collaboration with the National Museum and the National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi. Nineteen oil paintings by Ravi Varma, Jamini Roy, Ramkinkar Baij, Amrita Sher Gill as well as those painted by the European artists and painters of the Bengal and Lucknow school, were displayed besides a few colour prints.
- (ii) An exhibition aimed at showing the origin, growth and development of photography in India, entitled SOCIO HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION (March 22-29) was inaugurated. The exhibition was jointly sponsored by the Museum and the Photographic Archives of India.
- (iii) An exhibition on MASKS OF WEST BENGAL was organised by the Museum to acquaint the visitors with the recent collections of masks by the Anthropology Section of the Indian Museum. (March 31—April 13). There were Cho masks from Chorida and Dumurdihi of Purulia districts. Gambhira masks from Malda, masks of the Rabha community of Jalpaiguri, Gomira masks from West Dinajpur and Tibetan masks of Mahakal from Darjeeling.
- (iv) A special exhibition on RECENT ACQUISITIONS IN THE INDIAN MUSEUM 1983-86, was inaugurated in the Museum (Sept. 18-27). One hundred and twenty-four art objects, including coins, seals, stone sculptures, inscriptions, metalware, bronze icons, ivory figurines, textiles, jewelleryes, manuscripts, paintings ranging in date from the 3rd century B.C. to the early 20th century A.D. were exhibited.
- (v) A special exhibition on RAKHALDAS BANERJI : DISCOVERER OF MOHENJADARO highlighting the life and achievements of R. D. Banerjee as archaeologist, museologist, scholar and literary figure, was organised by the Indian Museum on the occasion of his birth centenary year. (Nov. 5-13). Twenty-six proto-historic implements, utensils and ornaments excavated by R. D. Banerjee at Mohenjodaro during 1922-24, two dioramas depicting the Great Bath and the ruins of Mohenjodaro, his reports and works in Bengali and English and a few of his personal belongings were displayed.

Travelling Exhibitions

- 3.15 (i) A travelling exhibition on CULTURAL HERITAGE OF INDIA THROUGH POSTAL STAMPS containing fifty-four exhibition size photographs on the subject was sent to the National Institute for Orthopaedically Handicapped near Bonhooghly in connection with the Handicapped Day function (April 16).
- (ii) An exhibition on KONDH—A TRIBE IN ORISSA was sent to Habra in the 24-Parganas. The exhibition highlighted the material culture of the tribe as reflected in the photographic documentation during field works in Orissa. (Feb. 13-14).
- (iii) The exhibition on MOHENJODARO AND R. D. BANERJI was sent to the State Archaeological Gallery, West Bengal in connection with a seminar on Archaeology in West Bengal (Nov. 24-26), and again to Sundarbans Anchalik Sangrahalaya, Baruipur, South 24-Parganas (Nov. 27-30).

Exhibit of the Month

- 3.16 (i) 'Earliest Fossil of Modern man in South Asia, 10,000 years old', unearthed from Sarai Nahar Rai, U.P. was displayed from January—April.
- (ii) 'Working class in Indian Art displayed through clay models, wood carvings and ivory works, from May to June.
- (iii) 'Paintings on Rainy Seasons' July-August.
- (iv) Stone Inscription recording the plunder of Calcutta by Sirajud Daula, Nawab of Bengal in 1756 A.D. August-December.

Mobile Exhibition

3.17 Steps were taken to revitalise the mobile exhibition programme. Arrangements were made to purchase a new chassis for Museo-Bus and the old one was sold on auction.

Seminars

- 3.18 (i) A discussion seminar on RESTORATION OF PAINTINGS was organised (Feb. 14) where art-historians, conservators, art teachers, students, museologists of Delhi and Calcutta participated.
- (ii) A seminar workshop on MASK AND MIME was organised by the Museum in collaboration with the Academi of Folklore (March 31). Discussions on the masks of Meso-American culture, masks of Purulia, funerary masks of the world as well as on pantomime were held by the anthropologists, sociologists, folklorists and specialists in dramaturgy.
- (iii) A day-long seminar on GREENING URBAN CENTERS : PROBLEMS OF PAST, PRESENT AND PROSPECT was organised by the Museum in collaboration with the IBRAD. (July 22). Sociologists, environment engineers, archaeologists, botanists and wild-life conservators participated in the deliberations.
- (iv) A seminar on TECHNOLOGY OF INDIAN COINAGE was organised (August 28). The leading numismatists delivered illustrated talks on the theme highlighting the past evidence and present developments of technology of coins.

Special events

- 3.19 (i) *First Dr. Nathaniel Wallich Memorial Lecture on the occasion of the Bi-centenary of the founder and the first Curator of the Museum.*

The Museum instituted a prestigious annual lecture series to cherish the memory of its founder and the first curator Dr. Nathaniel Wallich on the occasion of his 200th birth anniversary.

(ii) R.D. Banerji Centenary Lecture

On the occasion of the 100th birth anniversary of R.D. Banerji, the discoverer of Mohenjodaro, series of two lectures were delivered by Prof. Dr. G. V. Mitterwalner of University of Munich on the Art and Coinage of the Khushanas and the Guptas. (Nov. 5-6).

(iii) Calcutta Lecture

On the occasion of the 296th foundation of the city of Calcutta the Museum organised a special annual lecture on 'Calcutta in Indian Poetry' by Sri S. Samaddar, Member, U. P. S. C. A film festival on Calcutta organised through documentary films lent by the Films Division, Government of India, Information Department, Government of West Bengal was the special event of the occasion. (23-24 August).

(iv) International Museum Day

In observance of the International Museum day, as proposed by the ICOM, a special lecture was arranged to highlight the problems of preservation of a monument of international importance; the Angkor Wat of Kampuchia.

(v) *World Tourism Day*

In observance of the World Tourism day on September 27, the authorities of the Indian Museum decided to allow free entry to all visitors, facilities to the tourists on the day.

(vi) *Hindi Divas*

In a function to observe the Hindi Day a debate competition in Hindi was organised by the Museum in collaboration with the CALTOLIC Zone 4. Two topics were discussed viz., (i) Hindi Rashtriya Ekta ki Kadi (ii) Desh ki pragati ke liye vartaman siksha pranali sahayak hai.

Training Course

3.20 (i) *Short Course in Museum Studies*

A three months' course, aimed at increasing awareness for cultural heritage in India and meant for interested people from all walks of life was organised in June—August. Sixty participants whose range of age vary between 18 and 62, attended the course on coins, sculpture and paintings. Audio-visual aids and subsequent tours in the galleries were the part of this course. Ten lectures were delivered during the course. On September 19, certificates were awarded to successful participants.

(ii) *In-service Museum Training Course*

The Department of Culture approved a new scheme of In Service Training Course for Museum personnel in Eastern India, to be organised by the Indian Museum. Names of candidates from Meghalaya, Orissa, Assam, Tripura and West Bengal were sponsored.

New Galleries

3.21 A new gallery in the Anthropology Section of the Museum is ready for public view. Captioned as 'Palace-Anthropology Gallery' this will display the bio-cultural evolution of Man representing the physical features and cultural activities of early man during the five stages of his existence in the world.

New Acquisitions

3.22 During the period under report seventy-one objects of art, forty-six coins, twenty-five terracotta objects were acquired by the Museum. Sculptures in stone and metal, inscription, ivory carvings, jade objects, Deccani Raasthani and mica paintings, Banarasi sarées and a few jeweleries were also collected. Some of these were received as gifts and other were acquired through purchase.

Educational Programme

3.23 (i) *Lectures*

Following popular talks under mass education programme were arranged during the year :

- (a) 'Kalighat Paintings in Czechoslovakia' by Dr. (Mrs.) Hana Knizkova, Keeper, Naprestek Museum for Asian, African and American Cultures, Czechoslovakia.
- (b) 'Astayama Paintings in Ditiya Style' by Sri Surendra Singh Chauhan, State Museum, Lucknow.
- (c) 'The Glory of Angkor Wat' By Sri K. M. Srivastava, Sr. Fellow, ICHR.
- (d) 'Mughal Paintings by Ustad Mansur' by Dr. A. K. Das, Director, Maharaja Swai Man Singh II Museum, Jaipur.
- (e) 'Ancient & Early Mediaeval Coins' by Dr. J. Bhattacharya, Curator, Numismatics Indian Museum.
- (f) 'Late Mediaeval and Modern Indian Numismatics' by Smt. D. Mukherjee, Dy. Keeper (Numismatics), Indian Museum.
- (g) 'Early Indian Paintings' by Dr. R. C. Sharma, Director, Indian Museum.
- (h) 'The Mughal Miniatures' by Smt. Sipra Chakraborti, Keeper (Art), Indian Museum.

- (i) 'Paintings of the hills and deserts' by Sri S. N. Sen, Curator (Art), Indian Museum.
- (j) 'Early Indian Sculptures' by Sri S. Chakravarti, Education Officer, Indian Museum.
- (k) 'Mediaeval Sculptures in India' by Dr. S. P. Basu, Curator, Archaeology Section, Indian Museum.
- (l) 'Indian Temple Art' by Sri S. Bandyopadhyay, Education Unit, Indian Museum.
- (m) 'Care of Antiquities' by Dr. R. K. Mukhopadhyay, Sr. Conservation Officer, Indian Museum.
- (n) 'Indus Valley Civilisation' by Dr. R. C. Sharma, Director, Indian Museum.
- (o) 'Perspective of socio-ecological studies of avenue trees' by Prof. K. C. Malhotra, Indian Statistical Institute.
- (p) 'Management of Urban environment' by Dr. S. Neyogi, Jadavpur University.
- (q) 'Avenue Trees' by Dr. M. P. Nayar, Director, Botanical Survey of India.
- (r) 'Ancient Approach to growth and care of the trees' by Dr. R. C. Sharma, Director, Indian Museum.
- (s) 'Greening urban centers : problems of past, present and prospect' by Sri K. Chakraborty, Director, Wildlife Preservation, Government of India.
- (t) 'Technology of Indian Coins : Earliest times to British period' by Sri P. R. Sengupta, Secretary, Environmental Archaeology in India, Tripura.
- (u) 'Calcutta in Indian Poetry' by Sri S. Samddar, Member, U.P.S.C.
- (v) 'History of Indian Miniatures' by Sri Karl J. Khandalavala, Chairman, Board of Trustees, Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay.
- (w) 'Life and Activities of Dr. N. Wallich' by Prof. Olaf Olsen, Director, Nationalmuseet, Copenhagen, Denmark.
- (x) 'Man, myth and magic : Ravi Varma' by Dr. Partha Mitter, Reader British Academy, U.K.
- (y) 'Georgian and Soviet Art' by Dr. (Mrs.) Dinara Nodia, State Academy of Art Georgic, USSR.
- (z) 'Gupta art and Coinage' by Dr. G. V. Mitterwalner, Munich University.
- (z1) 'Life & Works of R. D. Banerjee' by Dr. B. N. Mukherjee, Calcutta University.
- (z2) 'Kushana Art & Coinage' By Dr. G. V. Mitterwalner, Munich University.
- (z3) 'Collections of the Bharat Kala Bhavan' by Sri O. P. Tandon, Academic Registrar, B.H.U.

(ii) Educational Filmshow Programme

The Education Unit of the Museum conducted various educational films screening in and outside Museum under mass communication programme. Films were shown during fair, festival, temporary and travelling exhibitions, gallery talks, short training courses. A special programme captioned 'Noonday Filmshow for Students' was arranged to show the series entitled 'Life on Earth' by David Attenborough. Altogether 103 films were screened round the year. The film Unit now possesses 125 documentary films.

(iii) *Cultural exchange and participation in Seminar, exhibition abroad*

Sculptures, paintings, and decorative arts were sent to the Festivals of India in U.S.A. and France by this Museum. A few stone sculptures, inscriptions and replica of coins were also sent to the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay in connection with an exhibition on Maritime activities in India. Officials of the Indian Museum participated in a seminar and an exhibition abroad.

Development Work in Galleries

3.24 Director of the Indian Museum drew up a new Work Plan for the Indian Museum for improvement of the Museum building and its surroundings, renovation of galleries, documentation and verification of specimens and modernisation of storage and reserve as well as new provision for visitors amenities. Accordingly, the Bronze gallery of the Archaeology Section was reorganised, the long sculpture gallery was repolished and repainted, a colossal Bodhisattva image from Mathura was conserved and repaired, Reserve Rooms in the Fine Arts and Crafts Section as also in Archaeology Section were thoroughly repaired and reorganised, corridors, columns pedestals in the ground floor of the Museum were refurnished with mosaic, and security measures strengthened.

Publications

3.25 During the period XIXth volume of the Indian Museum Bulletin containing articles and research papers on different aspects of sculpture, paintings, coins, inscriptions and ethnology was brought out.

3.26 The Museum also participated in two Book Fairs in Calcutta and New Delhi.

Other Projects

3.27 (i) The Indian Museum has embarked upon a thorough verification of the Museum holdings.

(ii) A scheme of preparing new upto date series of coin collection in the Museum was drawn up and approved by the Board of Trustees.

(iii) In order to further the research and general educational activities the Museum started the preparation and collection of slides on different aspects of art and culture.

Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad

3.28 The Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad, is a museum of national importance. The museum was shifted to its present building on June 1, 1968.

3.29 The museum continued its activities relating to spread of education through museum, seminars, symposiums, children weeks etc. The museum reorganised its galleries and strengthened their airconditioning during the year under report. A number of Gallery Talks were arranged. The museum also undertook publication programmes and programmes relating to conservation of art objects. It added 76 art objects to its art treasure during October-December 1986. A Mobile Exhibition on "Sculptural Heritage of India" was arranged and sent to 25 educational institutions in Hyderabad and Secunderabad.

3.30 During the year under report, the museum organised the centenary celebrations of Salar Jung III on a large scale. The museum also participated in cultural exchange programmes. The Director of the Museum was sent abroad as one of the delegates to participate in ICOM conference held in Argentina—in October-November 1986.

3.31 The Museum celebrated a Children Week in November, 1986. Film shows on Art & Culture for children were screened. During Wild Life Week in October 1986, a temporary exhibition "Wild Life through Art" was organised. During the period under report, a large number of art objects including miniature paintings & oil paintings were treated and restored.

Allahabad Museum, Allahabad

3.32 Allahabad Museum has a rich collection of early sculpture terracotta seals and modern paintings. The Department of Culture has assumed

responsibility for the museum which has been registered as a Society. The Government of U.P. also provides a recurring grant for running of the museum. It is proposed to reorganise the museum and strengthen the training programme of the employees of the museum. The museum has organised a number of seminars and lectures during the year under report. Programmes are under consideration to reorganise the museum as a premier museum of India in the near future and to arrange for conservation of the art objects with the Museum.

II MUSEUMS OF CONTEMPORARY HISTORY AND ART

**Victoria Memorial Hall,
Calcutta**

3.33 The Victoria Memorial has been established under an Act of Parliament as a statutory body under a Board of Trustees headed by Governor of West Bengal. The Museum houses a rich collection of paintings of British and other non Indian artists.

3.34 The restoration and conservation wing of the Museum have started new projects of repairing of several damaged paintings. It has also joined the programmes of National Museum for restoration of oil paintings of non-Indian origin as an all India programme.

3.35 The Victoria Memorial continued to fulfil its role as a cultural centre of national importance by participating in discussions on memorials, relics to the nation. It has organised exhibitions and seminars during the year under report.

**The National Gallery of
Modern Art, New Delhi**

3.36 It is a subordinate office of the Department of Culture and treasures works of contemporary and modern art. It handles in-coming and out-going exhibitions in this field and actively participates in Cultural Exchange Programmes.

Exhibitions

3.37 During the year under report the following exhibitions were organised by the NGMA :

Outgoing Exhibitions

- (a) An exhibition of three artists i.e. Arpita Singh, Bhupen Khakhar and Sudhir Patwardhan was sent to Paris.
- (b) An exhibition of 'Neo Tantra Art' representing eight artists was sent to Sydney and Perth (Australia) for showing at the State Art Gallery of New South Wales and State Gallery, Perth.
- (c) An exhibition of 'Nandalal Bose' consisting of 60 paintings and drawings was sent to Sofia (Bulgaria) and Subjlana and Titograd (Yugoslavia) under the Cultural Exchange Programme. This exhibition is scheduled to be sent to Moscow from Yugoslavia.
- (d) An exhibition of 116 Drawings and paintings of Rabindranath Tagore was sent to England for showing in London, Manchester and Oxford.
- (e) An exhibition Contemporary Indian Art consisting of 22 works of Art was arranged at the Museum of Modern Art Seoul (Korea).

Temporary Exhibition

An exhibition of New Acquisition recommended by the Art Purchase Committee at Bangalore was shown at Karnataka Chitrakala Parishath, Bangalore.

Incoming Exhibitions

- (a) An exhibition of Soviet and Russian Paintings was arranged and inaugurated at the National Gallery of Modern Art.
- (b) An exhibition of Bulgarian Contemporary Art was inaugurated.
- (c) An exhibition of '100 Years of Hungarian Paintings' was arranged and inaugurated.

(d) An exhibition '10 Mexican Photographers' was arranged in the Gallery from 5th December.

**Development of
Education Centre**

3.38 The gallery has installed a Mobile Exhibition entitled "Landscape in Prints" in the Mobile Exhibition Bus which was shown in Lucknow. It is also being shown in different schools of Delhi. Under the Education Programme, the Gallery organised a Seminar on "New Dimension in Art Education" in collaboration with the State Institute of Education and Directorate of Education. It also organised illustrated lectures and guided tours during second Saturdays and Sundays under the Education Programme.

3.39 The Gallery introduced a new software programme for children under the age group of 7 to 16 and also for adults. It conducted its first course for 100 students which started on 1-6-1986.

3.40 In its Art Appreciation Course during this year 45 students were admitted in the course which started on March 7th, 1986.

Restoration Laboratory

3.41 During the Year under report 93 paintings were given treatment in the laboratory. Its restoration laboratory has established a new Analysis Laboratory for pigment analysis.

**Nehru Memorial Museum
and Library**

3.42 The Nehru Memorial Museum and Library maintains : (i) a personalia museum which focuses on the life of Jawaharlal Nehru and the Indian struggle for freedom; (ii) a library of printed materials, books, periodicals, newspapers and photographs bearing on the history of modern India; (iii) a repository of unpublished records of institutions and private papers of eminent Indians, which provided original material for historical research; (iv) a reprography unit for microfilming old documents, records and newspapers; (v) an oral history division for supplementing written records with the recollections of men and women who have taken part in public affairs; and (vi) a centre for research.

3.43 The museum which illustrates through visual materials, the life and time of Jawaharlal Nehru, continued to be the focus of interest for the visitors from India and abroad. During the period, more than eight lakh visitors came to the museum; whose aggregate figures rest upon a daily attendance of 4320 visitors on working days; and 5700 visitors on Sundays and other holidays. It also continued to figure prominently in the itinerary of dignitaries visiting the capital from India and abroad. The exhibitions which are part of the permanent display in the museum also continued to evoke deep interest of the visitors.

3.44 The library, which focuses upon modern Indian History and Social Sciences, continued to grow in holdings as well as in the quality of its services during 1986-87. Nearly 3,330 new titles were added to the existing stock upto the end of November, 1986, which now stands at 1,03,874. The titles in the Nehruana collections have now gone upto 1,065, the Gandhiana stood at 1,616 and the Indirana has 254 titles. The books acquired under these three sections were in English, Hindi and in various other Indian and foreign languages. The number of newspaper files and dissertations (on microfilms) rose to 4,591 and 808 respectively. The Photo Section of the library raised its collection of photographs to 72,371.

3.45 In the Archives 12 new collections of private papers, out of which two are xeroxed copies, were added to the existing holdings. These include the papers of Sir Faridoonji Mulk, Jageshwar Chatterjee, Dr. Husian Zaheer, Muhamad Taqi, Jyotiprasad Agarwala, Nageshwar Dwivedi, Master Nanhu Ram, Ram Singh Jakhar, Mahabir Pershad Jain and G. D. Birla. Besides, more files in All India Congress Committee and Bengal Coal Company records have also been acquired. The Oral History Division also maintained a good record of work. Five new transcripts were finalised during the period and 69 sessions of interviews were recorded and the total number of persons interviewed rose to 926 and the session recorded to 3016.

3.46 The Reprography Unit augmented the library's microfilm collections for research and reference and prepared about 2,37,430 frames of

negative film of newspapers, 74805 metres of positive film, 21,170 micro-fiche frames, 2709 photo enlargements, 15706 electrostatic prints from microforms and 50,127 xerox copies for record as well as for supply to scholars. In addition, the Unit also completed the naming of Assam Pradesh Congress Committee papers.

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

3.48 Scholarly researches in history and in social sciences being conducted in the organisation made substantial progress. Besides, the Nehru Museum had arranged four lectures and 12 seminars/symposia on the themes relevant to the understanding and transformation of Indian society. Two publications: *Selected Works of Motilal Nehru—Vol. IV and Myin & Reunty—The Struggle for Freedom in India* were brought out. The work on the publication of *Selected Works of Motilal Nehru—Volume V* is in progress and is likely to be completed in the near future. Four 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 the auspices of the Nehru Museum.

National Council of Science Museums, Calcutta

3.49 During the period under report the National Council of Science Museums (NCM) stressed on planning of new exhibits for the exhibitions for the permanent galleries of the Museums/Centres. Planning and Construction work for Regional Science Centres at Bhubaneswar, Lucknow and Guwahati are in progress rapidly. New models are being prepared for different Science Centres like Raman Science Centre, Nagpur; Regional Science Centre, Lucknow etc. The District Science Centre at Tirunelveli is fully commissioned and under trial-run, awaiting formal inauguration. Construction work and fabrication of exhibits for the National Science Centre, Delhi are going on in full swing.

Birla Industrial and Technological Museum, Calcutta

3.50 (i) BITM, Calcutta in collaboration with Indian National Science Academy, Calcutta chapter organised an exhibition, "Frontiers of Astronomy" on May 3, 1986 which continued upto November 15, 1986.

(ii) BITM, Calcutta organised a commemorative exhibition on "Acharya P. C. Roy" from August 02 to November 15, 1986.

(iii) BITM opened a new fascinating gallery "How Things Work" to the public on September 13, 1986.

(iv) "25 Years of Space Photography", a rare exhibition from NASA, USA was organised by the BITM from November 29, 1986 to January 4, 1987.

(v) BITM is once again on it's way to set-up one more gallery "Chemical Research Kinetics" which has been initiated on 1-4-86 and is expected to be opened by the end of the current financial year.

Visvesvaraya Industrial & Technological Museum, Bangalore

3.51 (i) VITM, Bangalore commissioned a new gallery "Children's Science Gallery" during the year. Another one, "Health is Wealth" is in the making.

(ii) VITM, Bangalore organised a series of lectures on food & nutrition, economic importance of insect, vegetatin and medicinal and armatic plants, which were done by eminent personalities in the respective fields.

(iii) VITM, Bangalore organised seminars for students in different places like Pondicherry, Madras, Kerala, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.

(iv) Science Quiz contests were held in the VITM, Bangalore, for school students, on "Environment" and "Astronomy" in collaboration with Karnataka Rajya Vignna Parishat, Bangalore and Indian Institute of Astrophysics, Bangalore respectively.

*Nehru Science Centre,
Bombay*

- 3.52 (i) Science-quiz contests were held in NSC, Bombay for school students where as many as 112 schools participated. NSC, Bombay also organised science quiz contest for 'G' ward schools on December 2-3, 1986 and another one on December 20, 1986 where 48 schools participated.
- (ii) A programme, "International Film Festival on Management" was held in collaboration with Welingkar Institute of Management.
- (iii) Sky observation programmes were arranged by the NSC, Bombay in five sessions, along with Halley's Comet observation on April 12, 1986 (whole night).
- (iv) Temporary exhibition on Halley's Comet and various other themes, photography contest, and science film festivals were organised in the NSC, Bombay.
- (v) The Mobile Science Exhibition units 'You and Your Environment' and 'Perception' had travelled through 11 exhibition sites in the Western Zone during the year.
- (vi) Workshop on Environment Education in School was organised by the NSC, Bombay in collaboration with the Centre for Environment Education, Ahmedabad and the Education Deptt., Govt. of Maharashtra.
- (vii) Symposium on New development in Science Education was held in the NSC, Bombay in collaboration with the Bombay Association of Science Education and the Homi Bhaba Memorial Science Teachers' Library.

Science Centre, Delhi

- 3.53 (i) Eight separate exhibits in the Science Centre, Delhi have been completed in the project "Energy Ball".
- (ii) The Mobile Science Exhibition "Energy" had travelled through three exhibition sites in New Delhi for 12 days. 3526 students, 200 teachers and 500 general visitors were benefited.
- (iii) The construction work of Science Park in the National Science Centre, Delhi, along with fabrication of exhibits for the Park is continuing satisfactorily.
- (iv) National Science Centre, Delhi organised lectures on 'Voyager Photography of the Outer Planets and Common Image Processing and Discoveries' which were held on December 10 and 11, 1986 in New Delhi.
- (v) National Science Centre, Delhi organised on October 02, "National Science Seminar" on "Green Revolution and our Future" in New Delhi, where students from 22 states and 3 Union Territories participated.

*Srikrishna Science Centre,
Patna*

3.54 Srikrishna Science Centre, Patna continued its activities for school students and common people during the period. A new gallery "Our Senses" was opened on October 18, 1986 to the public. Planning and designing works for childrens' Corner and Life Science Laboratory have been completed. During the period, about 100,000 people visited the Centre and about 10,000 people have seen films in 308 shows. State level Science Seminar on "Green Revolution and Our Future" for students was organised by the SSC, Patna, where 20 schools participated. A Science Quiz Contest was held in the SSC, Patna for the students. A programme on "Food, Nutrition and Fuel Saving Devices" for ladies was also arranged by the SSC, Patna. Sky Observation Programme was also arranged by the SSC, Patna on regular basis.

District Science Centres

3.55 The District Science Centres at Purulia, Malda, Gulbarga, Dharampur and Tirunelveli continued their activities for school students, tribal people and rural communities, during the period. Large numbers of people visited these Centres and participated in various programmes conducted by

them. DSC, Purulia opened the new exhibition hall during the year. The Centre also arranged a temporary exhibition, "Hailey's Comet" in collaboration with Bhaskaracharya Bigyan Club at five different places. Film shows were also arranged by the Centre. A Mobile Science Exhibition "Agriculture" was sent by the Centre to 25 sites and several other community programmes were done. DSC, Gubarga commissioned one new gallery, "Popular Science Gallery" during the year. The Centre organised a temporary exhibition on Hailey's Comet from 10th April to 17 April, 1986 at Mehboob Nagar in collaboration with Hailey's Comet Study circle. 600 film shows were arranged and about 70,000 visitors enjoyed the shows. Lectures were arranged on hydro-statics, differential diagnosis in children, selection of cases for by-pass surgery, management of hypertension in rural set-up, astronomy for amateurs, solar system and universe and trekking in Himalayas. District level students Science Fair was also organised at the Govt. College, Yadgir. Besides, several community programmes, workshops and seminars were arranged on topics like Environment, Creativity and Science, Individual Development Programme, Management and Programme Development, Psychology and Sex, etc.

Extension Activities

3.56 (i) Six units of Mobile Science Exhibition travelled across the length and breadth of the States/U.T. of West Bengal, Bihar, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Dadra & Nagar Haveli during the period. This year a new fleet of six museobuses has been acquired by the NCSM, out of which two are already engaged in service. The buses carrying a series of working exhibits on specific scientific themes held exhibitions at about 200 sites all over the country. About 300,000 people visited the Mobile Science Exhibitions, which toured over 12000 km. Besides, about 35000 people attended the science film shows held at different rural sites. With the commissioning of the National Science Centre in Delhi, the whole Northern India will also be included in the Mobile Science Exhibition network.

(ii) Science demonstration lectures on regular basis are held every year in VITM, Bangalore; NSC, Bombay and BITM, Calcutta. Other Centres have started following the same process which increased the number of benefited people to a great extent. Topics generally are properties of air, sound, atom, principles of electric generator, properties of liquids, man and biosphere, radio, universe and its surprising aspects, explosive events in the universe, and so on.

(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 February, 1986. 530 participants from 267 schools and 40 Science Clubs displayed 750 scientific exhibits in the Fair. A total of 75,000 visited the Fair. Eastern India Science Fair was held in Calcutta in February, 1986 which was visited by 17,664 visitors. All States of the Eastern Region participated. 198 schools and 35 science clubs displayed 235 scientific models/exhibits. Preparation for the Fair in 1987 are going on. NCSM has plans for launching the Fair in the Western Region of India also, under the guidance of the Nehru Science Centre, Bombay. Work experience programmes on electronics, photography, environmental pollution were also organised during the Camps.

(iv) BITM, Calcutta organised a Science Quiz Contest, "Quest" which continues to be telecast through the Doordarshan National Programme. DSC, Tirunelveli organised Vth Science Sammelan on September 08-13, 1986, at Tirunelveli, in collaboration with the All India Radio, Madras.

National Science Seminar, 1986

3.57 The National Council of Science Museums organised the National Science Seminar—1986 at FICCI auditorium in New Delhi on October 02, 1986. The topic was "Green Revolution and our Future". Students from 22 States and 3 Union Territories participated in the Seminar, which was attended by 4000 spectators. In the National Science Seminar, 31 winners from the State level made their presentations before a panel of experts which were of a very high standard. Participants of the National level were awarded prizes and scholarships for higher studies.

India : A Festival of Science

3.58 Five thousand years of Science & Technology, under the name 'India : A Festival of Science', was inaugurated in the Museum of Science & Industry at Chicago on June 5, 1985, moved over to Oregon Museum of Science & Industry at Portland on March, 1, 1986, after a stay at California Museum of Science & Industry in Los Angeles. From Portland it moved on to the Pacific Science Centre, Seattle, for a stay from July 1 to October 31, 1986, and on December 15, 1986 the exhibition was inaugurated at Discovery Place in Charlotte, the penultimate site. The Festival is scheduled to end its journey at the Museum of Science in Boston, with a stay there from May 1 to August 2, 1987. The exhibition had been very successfully completed in all the sites. All expenses for holding the exhibition in the USA have been borne by the host museums. What made the exhibition so much fascinating to the Americans are precisely the very approach and contents of the exhibits, in addition to the top quality display which is considered by them as of a high international standard.

National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property, Lucknow

3.59 During the year under report, the Laboratory has made all round progress in its various activities of research and conservation, technical advice and assistance, library and documentation and training of personnel. Various short-term research and conservation projects handled in the current year yielded good results. The long-term projects are in progress besides new programmes undertaken to fulfil the aims and objectives of the Laboratory more effectively.

3.60 The Laboratory continued to receive assistance from the UNDP and the UNESCO in its various activities. A close liaison was also kept with the ICCROM, Rome to enhance the effectiveness of various activities needing foreign collaboration.

3.61 The laboratory was shifted to its newly constructed building situated at Aliganj, Lucknow in December, 1986. The new building is designed to meet the requirements of carrying out multifaceted activities of the laboratory.

(a) Study of Iron Metallurgy in Ancient India

Research Projects

3.62. A long-term project to study the technical aspects on the fabrication techniques of iron artifacts is being carried out. Samples were taken from artifacts belonging to JAJMAU DWARKA (Gujarat), ALLAHAPUR (U.P.), SRINGVERPURA (U.P.), KHAIRIDH (U.P.), SORON (U.P.) MANJHI (Bihar), ARNI (Maharashtra), ATTRANJI KHERA (U.P.), TAKALGHAT (Megalithic), KAUSHAMBI (U.P.) sites. Metallographic studies revealed that the fabrication of the Ancient Iron artifacts was done by Lamination technique followed by cooling in air (Jajmau). The studies made on the objects from Dwarka, Allahapur, Khairidh, revealed that they were fabricated by impure wrought iron and low carbon iron and impure low carbon steel respectively. The artifacts belonging to Sringverpura, Soron, Manjhi, Arni, Attranjikhara, Takalghat, Kaushambi etc. were prepared from impure wrought iron followed by case carburisation treatment, carburisation of mild carbon steel, etc.

(b) Analysis of Indian Bronze images and copper objects

3.63 Metallographic studies were carried out on objects obtained from the Megalithic sites of Maharashtra, Mahurjhari and Khapa, to study the techniques of fabrication of copper objects.

3.64 Apart from this, Silver Punch mark coins of Gorakhpur site belonging to 600 B.C.—200 B.C. were also analysed. The study revealed that these coins were made of silver sheet having impurities such as lead and gold. The coins had an uniform patina of silver chloride.

(c) Study of Conservation of the Taj Mahal

3.65 Studies were carried out to ascertain the causes of deterioration of the marble of the Taj Mahal. The studies comprised of the following steps :—

- Study of the physical properties of marble from Taj Mahal.
- X-ray diffraction analysis of samples from Taj Mahal.



*The New Laboratory Building of the National Research Laboratory for
Conservation of Cultural Property, Lucknow*

- Survey of nature of deterioration in the Taj Mahal.
- Micro Climate measurement at Taj Mahal.
- Standardisation of water absorption by capillary in marble samples.
- Testing of cleaning methods.
- Development of technique to consolidate the sandstone with resin silane resin.
- Examination of different types of accretion present on the Taj Mahal.
- Analysis of old plaster used on the Taj Mahal.
- Similar studies on fresh quarry marble sample

3.66 The nature of rock formation on marble vaneer was studied. The nature of different types of discolouration of marble was studied and accretions present on different parts of the monument were identified. Cleaning procedures for different types of surface deposits were standardised in the laboratory and tested at the site. Microclimatic measurements and the estimations of suspended particulate matter inside the monument were also done.

(d) *Study of Microflora of Ajanta Wall Paintings and their control measures*

3.67 A research project on the study of Microflora of Ajanta wall paintings was initiated to evolve a technique to control the micro-organism which might be contributing towards the deterioration of Ajanta murals. Different kinds of microflora were identified on the surface samples of Ajanta wall paintings. Some of the fungal floras are to be examined.

3.68 Micro climatic studies during different seasons were conducted around Ajanta Cave.

Scientific studies on the control of micro-organism is in progress.

(e) *Study of Microflora of Thankas*

3.69 In continuation of previous studies, efficacy of polycide was tested *invitro* against *Talaromyces trachyspermus*, which was isolated from a deteriorated *Thanka*. The study revealed that the minimum dose required to control the growth was 45%. Similar studies were made on *MARKEEN* cloth, which is in common use in the restoration work.

(f) *Study of Foxing Mark on Paper*

3.70 Foxing in archival materials is a common phenomenon. The development of foxing (brown dot like marks) stains on paper materials has been ascribed to various reasons including the presence of micro-organism. Several species of fungus have been isolated and identified to be present on such spots on paper. Further studies are in progress.

(g) *Studies on the effect of air pollutants like sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide on natural dyes*

3.71 A long-term project to study the effect of pollutants on dyes have been initiated in this Laboratory. The necessary equipment was designed in the laboratory and got fabricated successfully to carryout the experiments. Test samples were prepared. Further experiments are in progress.

(h) *Identification of surface protective coating of the wall paintings at Ajanta Caves*

3.72 The study is a part of the longterm project on "Conservation of Ajanta Wall Paintings". The study was initiated to find out the chemical and physical properties of the prospective coating applied to the Ajanta Murals in the past, if any. The samples were collected from the painting surface and studies were carried out with sophisticated techniques. Known

samples of the synthetic and natural resin to be used as standards were prepared and allowed to run in the machine in the same way as the samples from the murals.

(i) *Study of the Methods of Preservation of Birch Bark*

3.73 A short-term project to develop a method to preserve birch bark manuscripts was started. As such material is very fragile, it deteriorates quicker than paper. The chemical analysis for the ingredients and impurities in birch bark has been completed. The ingredients present in birch bark are being correlated to the fast aging of the birch bark manuscripts. Experiments were performed to counter the effect of impurities and the components present in birch bark. Methods were also evaluated for cleaning and bleaching of birch bark manuscripts without bleaching out the building material of the object. Physical parameters on fresh birch bark samples were also studied.

Conservation Projects

(a) *Restoration of Mural Paintings from SINON Monastery in Sikkim*

3.74 The state of preservation of the Mural paintings in Sinon Monastery in Sikkim was very bad. After a careful study of the problem in site, it was felt necessary to transfer the paintings from the wall and restore them in the Laboratory at Lucknow. Experiments were done in the Laboratory to standardise a suitable method to transfer the paintings from the wall and preserve them. The method to transfer the paintings was put into operation successfully. The paintings have been transported to the Laboratory in Lucknow where the restoration work is in progress. Experiments were also carried out to provide light and durable fibre glass support to the mural painting pieces.

(b) *Conservation of Hukuru Mosque at Male (The Maldives)*

3.75 Conservation of the Hukuru Mosque was taken up by the Laboratory. To start with, the nature of deterioration was studied in detail. The coral samples collected from the Mosque were analysed. The physical properties of the coral stone were studied and experiments were carried out to clean the dirty accretions present on the fragile coral stone of the Mosque. The microflora samples were also collected from the Mosque for studying the nature of the growth and to evolve effective biocide to control the growth.

(c) *Conservation and restoration of museum objects*

3.76 During the year under report the Laboratory could preserve under the "Technical Assistance Programme" a number of objects belonging to the various institutions :

- 33 miniature paintings belonging to three institutions from Lucknow and Ahmedabad.
- 250 pages of *Krishna Lila* and 26 pages of *Guru Granth Saheb* of M.P.
- 245 metal objects.
- 56 miscellaneous objects such as tents, oil paintings, albums, army flags, litho-prints, stone objects, mural paintings etc.

(d) *Preparation of Conservation reports for other Institutions*

3.77 Conservation reports of objects belonging to the following museums were prepared.

- (i) The Grenadiers Regiment, Jabalpur.
- (ii) Mural Paintings, Datia.
- (iii) Municipal Museum, Gwalior.
- (iv) Oil paintings, Sangeet Natak Akademy, Lucknow.
- (v) Mural paintings of Railway Staff College, Baroda.
- (vi) National Museum of Kabul, Afghanistan.

- (vii) Jat Regimental Centre, Bareilly.
- (viii) Wall paintings of Kusum Van-sarover, Mathura.

Organisation of Seminars/Workshops

3.78 The laboratory has organized the following Seminars/Workshops.

- 1— National Seminar on the effect of Air Pollutants on Monuments, 19-20 April, 1986.
- 2— Ten-day Orientation Workshop for Directors, Curators etc. on the "Care and Maintenance of Museum objects" from 1st August to 10th August, 1986.

Training

3.79 The Laboratory is running a 6-month UNESCO sponsored training course for Science and Fine Arts Graduates in the techniques of "Conservation and Restoration of Archaeological Material". The course is conducted every year starting from 1st September and ending on the last day of February. The current course is the 9th in the series. Eight participants are presently undergoing training. This includes 3 participants from abroad.

Library and Documentation

3.80 The library of the Laboratory which is being developed into a specialised documentation centre continued its normal activities. The acquisitions of the library are being put in a computer for easy retrieval of literature on specific subjects. During the period under report, 847 books and 590 issues of journals have been received and accessioned.

Photo Documentation

3.81 Photographic documentation of art objects before, during and after conservation treatment is the most important activity of the Photo Section of the Laboratory. During the year, a total of 1650 black and white, 1050 coloured negatives and 800 coloured transparencies were made.

In addition to this, 900 black and white enlargements, 110 photomicrographs and 25 ultraviolet photographs were made.

Publications

3.82 The following publications were brought out during the year :—

- (i) "Study and Conservation of spotted Red Sandstone of Mathura",
- (ii) "Conservation Problems of Ajanta Wall Paintings".
- (iii) "Atmospheric Environment and its Impact on Monuments",
- (iv) "Fungal Flora of Miniature paper Paintings and Lithography, International Biodeterioration",
- (v) 'Analysis of Glasses from Hulasghera'.
- (vi) 'Problems of Conservation of Wall Paintings in South Asia'.

Seminars

3.83 During the year, the Laboratory participated in the following seminars :—

1. IIC Congress, Bologora, September (1986).
2. Urban Conservation and Environment, Lucknow, November (1986).
3. National Conservation Seminar, New Delhi, (4—6 August, 1986).
4. Discussion-cum-Workshop on last supper, National Museum New Delhi, (1986).
5. "Workshop on Interaction of Science and Arts in Creative Process—A case Study of Indian Textiles", Bharat Kala Bhawan, Varanasi, (November, 1986).

CHAPTER 4

INSTITUTIONS OF ANTHROPOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY

Anthropological Survey of India, Calcutta

4.1 The new policy resolution approved by the Advisory Committee of the Survey on 4th September, 1985 commits this organisation to the survey of the human surface of India. Accordingly, sixteen national projects have been identified. The Seventh Plan was accordingly revised to reflect new research priorities. The Plan was considered by the Advisory Committee and has now been approved by the Planning Commission.

People of India & other projects

4.2 The most important of the national projects is the project on the people of India which was launched on 2nd October, 1985 to generate an anthropological profile of all communities of the country. About 150 persons are deployed on this project. Consultations were held at regional offices level and the progress of the project was constantly reviewed by the Director General. The computer format was finalised, printed and distributed. So far 2,333 communities accounting for about forty percent of human surface of India have been studied. Writeups have been prepared and computer formats filled for 1016 communities. The second phase of field investigation has been launched for the study of the remaining communities from November. The Director General visited the Departments of Anthropology and Sociology in the Universities of Pune, Tirupati, Chandigarh and Madras; Tribal Research Institutes at Pune, Udaipur and Ooty and other institutions including Deccan College (Pune); Centre for Central Asian Studies, Academy of Culture and Art (Srinagar); A. N. Sinha Institute of Social Science, Patna; History Department of the University of Jammu; Tata Institute of Social Science; International Centre for Population Study etc. to explain and discuss the project, to interact with local scholars and seek their cooperation. The Director General also attended the Indian History Congress held in October at Srinagar and the Indian Science Congress, and presented a paper on the People of India project at the latter. He also appealed to all Directors of Tribal Research Institutes to participate in the project at the meeting of the Central Advisory Committee held in the Department of Welfare. The response has been very good. The Director General also held discussions with the officers of the States/Union Territory of Goa, Bihar and Karnataka. Substantial progress has thus been achieved under this project.

4.3 In order to implement the plan projects, meetings of the Regional Officers of the Survey were regularly held in Calcutta in January, July and December, 1986.

4.4 Other projects such as Tribes in Contemporary India made progress. The reports on the Toto of West Bengal and the Bhoksa of Uttar Pradesh were finalised and those on the Bondo of Orissa and the Birjhia of Bihar are under preparation. Field investigation was undertaken among the Onge of Little Andaman under the project study of Tribal Transformation in India. Work on a few other individual projects also continued.

4.5 Three task forces were constituted to expedite the three long pending projects of the Survey. As a result their endeavours the first set consisting of the basic data of All India Anthropometric Survey (South Zone) is under publication. Work is being continued to bring out subsequent sets. Preliminary tables with regard to the project, All India Bio-anthropological Survey are under preparation. The basic data of All India Anthropometric Survey (North Zone) have been processed for computerisation. The data of the Cultural Trait Survey are also being processed.

Collaborative Research Projects

4.6 New lines of collaboration with institutions of anthropological research were initiated. In collaboration with the Indian Academy of Social Science a workshop on the People of India project was organised on 19th

October as part of the pre-congress session held in Bombay. The Survey collaborated with Indian Anthropological Association to organise a national seminar on "Administration, Development and Nation Building" in the Department of Anthropology, University of Delhi on 19-21 December, 1986. The Director General was invited to deliver the third Ananta Krishna Memorial Lecture in May, 1986 at AKMILC, Palghat and to speak on Tribal Women at the National Conference on Tribal Women held at the Tribal Research Institute, Udaipur in July, 1986. He also delivered the keynote address on Man and Environment on the occasion of the celebration of the Silver Jubilee of the Department of Anthropology, University of Andhra, Waltair. He also acted as a member of the organising committee for the XI congress of World Sociology held from 16-21, August in Delhi and participated in the discussions on ethnicity, famine and traditions of national culture. The organisation of an International Seminar on Visual Anthropology in collaboration with the INIACH is under way. Collaboration with Place Names Society of India in preparation of a national dictionary of place names is being discussed.

4.7 The continuing collaborative research projects such as 'Area Study: North East India' made satisfactory progress. The second phase of field investigation was completed in Tripura. Follow up studies were continued in Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and North Bengal, deploying the research fellows of the Survey. A meeting was held in the Department of Anthropology, Gauhati University to evaluate the progress of work and to explore the possibility of organising a workshop. The project on Portrait Building System undertaken by the Survey in collaboration with the Bureau of Police Research and Development (Ministry of Home Affairs) resulted in the preparation of a manual on "Identity kit". A meeting was taken at Gauhati by the Director to plan the investigation of the socio-economic effects produced by the Siang and Sabansiri reservoir on the tribal population living in the affected areas.

4.8 The Seventh Plan stress the need for construction of buildings for the Anthropological Survey of India. The Survey accordingly initiated the second phase of construction of its office-cum-museum building at Dehra Dun, and a plot of land was procured at Jagadapur, Madhya Pradesh for its office-cum-museum building. Land has been acquired at Mysore. Discussions were held regarding construction of office building in Calcutta and efforts were made to acquire land at Udaipur and to procure land/flats for the Survey's offices located in other parts of the country.

4.9 The Director General suggested a number of cultural projects including construction of the centres for tribal art and culture and preservation on Himalayan heritage which have been accepted by the Department of Culture and circulated to all for action. He also represented the Department of Culture on both the Eastern and the North-Eastern Zonal Cultural Councils. The collaboration with the Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya in the collection of artifacts continued. The North-Western Regional Office collected artifacts for the Sangrahalaya. The Director General also offered to collect tribal lamps and tribal combs for Raja Dinkar Kelkar Museum, Pune. Among the museums visited where collaboration was discussed were the museums of the Departments of Anthropology, Universities of Chandigarh and Pune, Centre for Cultural Asian Studies etc.

4.10 As one of the implementing agencies of the Indo-Czechoslovak Cultural Exchange Programme, the Survey received Dr. (Mrs.) Hena Knizkova of Naprstek Museum of Asian, African and American Culture, Prague. All facilities were provided for her academic tours in different parts of the country which included Delhi, West Bengal, Rajasthan and Karnataka. Dr. B. B. Goswami, Joint Director was deputed to Czechoslovakia under the Indo-Czechoslovak Cultural Exchange Programme for studying the organisation of anthropological research and education in Czechoslovakia. Dr. (Mrs.) Lydia Icke-Schwalbe of the State Museum of Ethnography, Dresden visited India as a guest of the Survey which organised her tours to different academic institutions.

4.11 The Central and Zonal Anthropological Museums of the Survey continued collection, documentation, preservation and display of ethnographic specimens. Field trips were undertaken among the Bhutia and the Loma of west Bengal to collect new specimens. More than 2,500 visitors visited the anthropological museums of the Survey. On the occasion of the Dussera festival at Mysore an exhibition was organised, which bagged the first prize. The Southern Regional Office organised an exhibition at Bangalore on the occasion of the annual conference of the Indian Science Congress. An exhibition was organised at Udaipur jointly with the Government of Rajasthan on the cultural promise of Western India. The Western Regional Office also held an exhibition on the tribes of western India. The North-western Regional Office arranged an exhibition on the occasion of Bisseu festival. On the request of the Government of West Bengal the survey organised an exhibition on Human Evolution at Salt Lake in Calcutta. Several film shows and slide shows on Indian tribes were arranged for students, scholars, dignitaries, experts etc. on request from various organisations in Calcutta.

Publication Programme

4.12 During the year under review, members of the Survey published 47 scientific papers and five books. The publication wing of the Survey brought out six issues of Newsletter, four issues of Human Science, five memoirs, a computer format, a folder for the Central Museum, Annual Report of the Survey for 1984-85, a Souvenir of the Silver Jubilee Celebration and a catalogue of Research projects and publications for the Survey.

4.13 The Survey participated in the International Book Fair held at Frankfurt during October, 1986 and the International Book Fair organised by the National Book Trust at New Delhi. The Survey also participated in the Calcutta Book Fair held during December-January, 1986-87.

Other Activities

4.14 The Silver Jubilee Celebration of the Southern Regional Office, Mysore was held in May, 1986. Dr. V. P. Rudrappa, Vice-chancellor, Mysore University presided over the function. The silver jubilee address was delivered by Prof. M. N. Srinivas, and the Director General of the Survey made the introductory speech. The function was attended by the members of the Southern Regional Office and distinguished guests. An exhibition on the Life and Culture of the South Indian Tribes was also organised.

**Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya
Bhopal**

4.15 The Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya (RMS), an autonomous organisation under the Department, is conceived as an organic whole, a growing movement, to depict the story of humankind in time and space, highlighting human biological and cultural evolution with special reference to India.

4.16 The RMS is being developed around general anthropology as its central discipline, with the following three major areas of interest :

Human Evolution and Human Variation;

Culture and Society in the prehistoric times; and

Patterns of Culture

4.17 The Institution combines research with dissemination of knowledge and information through nonformal mode of education. It seeks to attain its objectives through two complementary components;

Outdoor complex with permanent Open-air exhibitions; and Indoor Museum with extensive galleries.

Master Plan

4.18 The Executive Council of the Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya has already approved the recommendation of the Expert Committee that the R.M.S. should undertake, in the first phase, construction of main museum building (two storied) with associated structures and limited landscaping at an estimated cost of Rs. 6 crores (approx.). The final Master Plan is in the final stages of preparation.



A Fibre-glass Exhibit in 'Yatra' Exhibition showing a Scene of Mesolithic Art Activity

4.19 Meanwhile, the development of infrastructural facilities for construction work at the site has already been intensified. A drinking water supply system with two underground pumps has become operational. Two dugwells are under preparation with an objective to provide water for construction, plantation and landscaping. Laying of overhead and underground electricity cables and installation of street lights upto the distribution point was completed. The area where the main museum building is to be constructed has been made approachable by fair weather road, the first phase of plantation programme as part of landscaping of the site has been completed.

Openair Exhibition 'Tribal Habitat in India'

4.20 This permanent exhibition being set up at the openair complex of the R.M.S., is aimed at portraying the spectrum of variation in the house-types of tribal populations. During the period under report, tribal dwellings of Santal (Bihar), Bhiror (Bihar), Ioda (Tamilnadu) and Kola (Tamilnadu) populations have been added to this complex. In addition, shrines of Ioda and Ayyangar were also constructed. The layout plan of the tribal habitat exhibition is under preparation with the assistance of the Architect so that it can be shifted to its permanent locale, as indicated in the Master Plan.

Indoor and Travelling Exhibitions

4.21 An exhibition entitled 'Yatra : the journey of humankind' which was earlier put up on the occasion of 73rd session of the Indian Science Congress at Delhi, has been further improved and enlarged. This exhibition, which constitutes the central theme of the RMS as per its concept, will now be permanently put up in the gallery at Bhopal and a part of it will be circulated as travelling exhibition.

4.22 A special exhibition "Ekta—Jivanshailee Ki Vividhtaon mein" was organised on the occasion of the Quami Ekta Week, 1986 to portray the unity underlying the diverse lifestyles of the people of India through selected items of material culture. A large number of visitors were attracted by this exhibition every day.

4.23 Besides, two temporary exhibitions on the themes (i) Traditional Technology; and (ii) Subsistence Techniques were also arranged in the indoor gallery of the Sangrahalaya.

Collection and Documentation

4.24 The Sangrahalaya has over the years built up collection of over 2,700 anthropological specimens. To further strengthen the activity of collection, a new phased programme 'Operation Salvage' has been operationalised from this year. This programme is aimed at intensifying collection and preservation of the fast vanishing traits of material culture of the country through field work by the RMS's own personnel and through collaboration with and inviting participation of other government and voluntary organisations. The target set for the current year was achieved. As a result, over 700 specimens were collected from different populations in the States of Kerala, Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Orissa, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. The collection was accompanied by ethnographic and photographic documentation in the field and indexing and cataloguing etc. in the museum.

4.25 Some additional accomodation has been acquired to overcome the shortage of space for the museum's collection. Steps were also initiated for setting up a specialised conservation unit in the Sangrahalaya for the upkeep of the collection.

4.26 Towards building up the Human Evolution gallery, the museum has taken steps to acquire casts of fossil remains of hominoid and hominid forms from all over the world.

Development of Reference Library and Information Centre

4.27 The Sangrahalaya is developing a specialised reference library and information centre to facilitate research and dissemination of information. About 500 new books and over 100 Indian and foreign periodicals were added to the reference library during this year.

Cultural Exchange Programme

4.28 Under the Indo-Bulgarian Cultural Exchange Programme, the RMS received one expert from the Etera Museum, Gabravo in September, 1986.

CHAPTER 5

ARCHIVES AND RECORDS

National Archives of India, New Delhi

5.1 The National Archives of India (NAI), which is the repository for the non-current records of permanent value of the Government of India, continued its activities, among others, in the areas of accession of records of national interest from abroad, preservation, administration and management of records; making them available for research, conducting training courses in various archival disciplines through its School of Archival Studies and rendering technical advice and assistance to various State/Union Territory Archives and institutions engaged in the preservation of records and manuscripts of historical importance. The significant activities undertaken during the year 1986-87 were as follows :

Annexe to the National Archives of India Building

5.2 While the construction of the first phase of the Annexe consisting of a 7-storied tower block with a basement neared completion, the work on the construction of an underground water storage tank was in progress.

5.3 The second phase of construction i.e., construction of a 8-storied service block, has however, since been held up due to ban on construction of high-rise buildings in the area. The Delhi Urban Arts Council has been approached for relaxation of the ban.

Publications

5.4 The following publications were brought out during the period : (i) *The Indian Archives*, vol. XXXIV-Nos 1 and 2 (ii) *Annual Report of the National Archives of India*, 1985 (iii) *Bulletin of Research Theses & Dissertations* vol. XIII (iv) *National Register of Private Records*, vol. XIV (v) *Azadi ke Tarane*—Patriotic Urdu Poems banned by the Raj and a transliteration of the same publication in Devnagri script. The book *Azadi ke Tarane* was released by Giani Zail Singh, the President of India on 13 August, 1986.

Technical Services

5.5 Keeping up its constant endeavours to promote better and up-to-date facilities for conservation and repair of records, the Conservation Research Laboratory of the NAI succeeded in devising a method for restoring flexibility to the old and fragile palm leaf manuscripts by treating them with a mixture of polyethylene glycol, lemon grass oil and water, and then encapsulating the treated leaves in polypropylene film. Further, the NAI also carried out tests for determining the suitability of ball-point pens for permanent writings and it was found that the ink used in these pens was resistant to water, light and chemical bleacher, and hence suitable for permanent writings in official records.

5.6 Besides providing technical information in conservation and reprography to various Government and private institutions, a total number of 1,94,360 sheets of records were repaired and rehabilitated, and 2,39,565 exposures of microfilms, 90,089 xerox copies and 300 metres of positive prints were prepared in the NAI.

5.7 During the period under report, 3 microfilm cameras, 3 microfilm readers, one duplicator and one Reader Printer were installed in the Reprography Unit under the Japanese grant-in-aid programme. Besides, one Automatic Plain Paper Copier and two more microfilm readers were purchased.

Archives Week

5.8 With a view to promoting archival consciousness among the people, an "Archives Week" was celebrated this year also from 3 to 9 November 1986. The celebrations were inaugurated by The Union Minister of State for Education and Culture, who also opened an exhibition entitled "Archives and the Youth", specially mounted on this occasion.

5.9 An Open House programme was also arranged for the visitors during the week, which included a guided visit to the Reprography and Preservation Units as also a visit to the stack area where some interesting documents selected from public/oriental records and private papers were put on display. The exhibition attracted a large number of visitors including students from Schools and Colleges.

Accessions

5.10 Major acquisitions of records during the period included : (i) 20 rolls of Anderson Collection (1882-1963), 9 rolls of Kilbracken Collection (1871-1905), 100 rolls of Simon Collection (1921-34), 13 rolls of R/3/1 Series (1922-47) dealing with political matters with special reference to Mahatma Gandhi, 2 rolls of L/P&J/10 Series (1946-48) pertaining to nationality question and the interim Government in India—all received from India Office Library & Records, London; 9 rolls of Mountbatten papers (1945-51) received from the Public Record Office, London; one roll of document of Indian interest received from the Bibiliotheque Nationale, Paris; (ii) 109 xerox copies, 3 photocopies and 50 microcopies of lists of records of Indian interest received from the Main Archives Administration of the U.S.S.R.; (iii) Private papers of late Shri M. C. Chagla (1921-81) from his son Shri Iqbal Chagla, (iv) 132 items from Prof. N. G. Ranga papers (1934-86) (Xerox copies) and (v) Rana Jang Bahadur Singh's papers (1924-86). In addition, the NAI prepared microfilms of 8 volumes of the 'Minutes of the Proceedings of British Committee of the Indian National Congress' (1881-1921), and of 'Manifesto on the situation in India' after obtaining them on loan from Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Smarak Trust, New Delhi.

Research and Reference

5.11 More than 2,000 scholars including 28 foreign scholars availed themselves of the research and library facilities provided by the NAI. About 85,000 requisitions for records, books and microfilms were attended to. Also, excerpts exceeding 11,000 pages in typescripts/xerox copies were released to them. 87 queries, requiring culling out of information from records, received from Public and Private agencies and individuals were attended to.

Reference Media

5.12 While 8,572 public records of different Ministries/Agencies were descriptively listed, about 12,000 items of Private Papers were listed. Besides, 2,400 documents Inayat Jang collection were descriptively decketed and about 100 acquired documents calendared.

Records and Archives Management

5.13 (a) About 82,000 files of different Ministries/Departments were appraised (b) Retention schedules for records of 26 Ministries/Departments were vetted (c) Departmental Record Rooms of 19 Ministries/Departments were inspected and (d) Records Management study of 10 Ministries/Departments was conducted and necessary advice was rendered to them on the spot.

'Towards Freedom' Project

5.14 Selection of material relevant to the project was continued to be made from public and private records and microfilms (1938-47) in the custody of the National Archives of India and the various State repositories. More than 6,000 pages of selected extracts from the selected material were forwarded to the Indian Council of Historical Research, New Delhi, with a view to assisting them in their task of bringing out the desired publication.

School of Archival Studies

5.15 Ten trainees, including 4 from abroad, were awarded Diplomas after they successfully completed the one-year course in Archival Studies. The next one-year course in Archival Studies (1986-87) with 20 trainees on the roll is presently in progress. In addition, a number of short-term courses were conducted during the period. These were : XIII & XIV courses in 'Reprography', XIV and XV courses in 'Care and Conservation of Books, Manuscripts and Archives', XXIII & XXIV courses in 'Servicing and Repair of Records', XXIII & XXIV courses in 'Records Management' and VII course in 'Archives Administration'.

Preservation of Manuscripts

5.16 Under the scheme of financial assistance for preservation, cataloguing, editing and publication of manuscripts of historical importance in the custody of private and voluntary organisations, a total grant of Rs. 10,96,150 (non-recurring) was sanctioned to 15 organisations.

Regional Offices

5.17 The Regional Offices at Bhopal, Jaipur and Pondicherry continued their normal activities in the respective zones. Among the major acquisitions, mention may be made of the transfer of 287 volumes of publications and 228 copies of periodicals of the pre-1954 period from the Judicial Department of the Government of Pondicherry to the National Archives of India Record Centre, located there.

Workshop on Records Management

5.18 For the benefit of record managers in the Southern Region, a workshop on Records Management was organised at the National Archives of India, Record Centre, Pondicherry on 12 & 13 August 1986. Fourteen Officials from various Central and State Government offices of the Southern States and Pondicherry participated in this workshop.

Workshop on Conservation of National Documentary Heritage

5.19 A workshop on 'conservation of national documentary heritage' was conducted at the National Archives of India, Bhopal on 27 & 28 November 1986 for the benefit of the institutions dealing with documents and manuscripts and located in Madhya Pradesh. In all, 15 librarians and curators from Manuscript repositories and record managers from various Departments of the Government of Madhya Pradesh participated in it.

Workshop on Reprography

5.20 Another workshop on Reprography was organised at the National Archives of India, New Delhi on 10 & 12 December 1986. Ten officials representing various State Archives and other institutions participated in the workshop, wherein different reprography techniques, their applications on records/archives management, quality control, storage problems etc. were discussed.

The Asiatic Society, Calcutta

General

5.21 During the period under review the Society continued the academic programmes and Research projects initiated during the previous year and thereby maintained its distinction in the field of Oriental Studies and Researches. Work in the new project of research on the work of Rabindranath Tagore and Classical Indian Traditions was initiated during the period. It was, however, decided to discontinue the M Phil courses after the first batch of students completed the current course.

5.22 Seminars and academic meetings as well as discourses by eminent scholars attracted a large number of scholars and researchers to the Society, and quite a few eminent foreign scholars and dignitaries visited the Society on their own and appreciated the work done in the Society. Two scholars from the Society visited Budapest for 21 days in implementation of the Indo-Hungarian Cultural Exchange Programme for 1985-87, and the Society extended invitation to 2 scholars from Csoma de Koros Society of Hungary for a return visit. The Society was fortunate in being graced by the visit of His Holiness The Dalai Lama. The 33rd Session of the All-India Oriental Conference was held in Calcutta on 24-26 October, 1986 under the aegis of the Society. The first Indira Gandhi Memorial Lecture for 1986 on National Integration was delivered by Dr. Gopal Singh, Lt. Governor of Goa and an eminent Historian and Thinker on 19 January 1987. An International Seminar on Peace was organised on 16-17 January 1987 jointly by the Asiatic Society and the Ramakrishna Mission Institute of Culture, Calcutta which attracted the attention of distinguished scholars and intellectuals of the country.

5.23 Efforts were continued to improve the functioning and services of the Library and the Museum and the all-important Conservation work with regard to old books, documents and paintings. 9 of our old paintings were sent to the National Museum, New Delhi by arrangements for proper restoration work by experts.

5.24 The publication of books and quarterly journals continued as before and increase in demand and sale of Society's publications indicated

the growing appreciation of the same. The Society is participating in Calcutta Book Fair from 28 January 1987 and this is likely to help the Society further in boosting up its sale.

5.25 The repairs and renovation of the old and historical building of the Society made considerable progress during the period.

Library

5.26 The Library acquired 700 books during the period. At total of 3,243 books were processed and 1,006 books were verified with cards. A total of 556 books were received as gift and 2,567 books were accessioned. The Library had 260 working days during the period in which there were 9,921 readers. A total of 2,500 reference queries were handled during this period.

Museum

5.27 In the Museum and Manuscript Section 16 volumes of manuscripts/books belonging to Late Dr. Kali Krishna Bagchi were received as gift from Smt. Madhusree Maitra, Calcutta. A xerox copy of *Kavya Prakasa Tika* and micro-film copy of *India Before and After the Mutiny* purchased from the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Pune and the National Library of Scotland respectively were also added to its collection.

5.28 A total of 1,307 manuscripts in Sanskrit, 147 Chinese Block Books; 190 cards of Chinese printed books, and 57 Persian books were catalogued during the year. Stock taking and physical verification of 2,608 manuscripts (Sanskrit : 2,281; Arabic : 327) were done. A total of 122 volumes of manuscripts were accessioned during the period.

5.29 Documentation of archival records in English was taken up. Volumes of Proceedings of the Asiatic Society for 1801—1894 and for 1900—1903 were examined. A new Register was opened with 1,524 entries in respect of loose records in English covering the period 1,827—1831 and 1834—1841.

5.30 A total of 898 gleanings from Sanskrit manuscripts were prepared during the year. Editing of *Vivadabhangarnara* under supervision of Professor Anantalal Thakur was taken up. A total of 735 volumes of manuscripts were sent to Reprography Section for micro-filming under "Project Work" and supplying copies to scholars/institutions. A total of 203 readers availed themselves of the facilities of consulting manuscripts in the reading room.

5.31 260 dignitaries (Indian : : 239, Foreigners : : 21) visited the Museum. The visitors include, among others, Delegation from USSR: Mr. Renner, Oriental Research Centre of the Hungarian Academy of Science, Budapest; Mr. M. Debearvais, University of Paris, France; Mr. D. Field, Canada; Mr. Y. Imadoa, National Library of Bhutan; His Holiness The Dalai Lama; Dr. Alexandar Shurbanov, Dean of Language, University of Sofia, Bulgaria; Professor Nilina Abraham, Kerala; Sri T. N. Chaturvedi, Comptroller and Auditor General of India; Mr. K. Kabayashi, Japan; Mr. A. J. Khan, Rajshai University, Bangladesh; Prof. F. William, University of Munich, Germany.

5.32 Exhibitions of old manuscripts, rare books, copper plates, records and paintings were arranged during the year on the occasions of visits of (i) Soviet Delegation; (ii) Students of Lok Siksha Parishad, Narendrapur; (iii) Members attending the All-India Oriental Conference, 33rd Session; and (iv) His Holiness The Dalai Lama.

Conservation

5.33 The Conservation Laboratory was active in preserving and restoring books, manuscripts, plates and other documents kept in the Library and the Museum. Appropriate measures were taken to control fungus, insect on affected books, manuscripts and other documents. Binding of books was undertaken as necessary. Over 50 lacs insect infected volumes were disinfected, 5.27 lacs fungus infected volumes were treated with thymol and 880 books were departmentally bound during the year. Over 5,477 manuscripts

and books were fumigated with Paradichlorobenzene. Over 18,136 sheets have been deacidified, 568 sheets delaminated, 31,092 delicate sheets laminated with tissue paper and CMC paste and 3,604 sheets laminated with Cellulose Acetate Film and tissue paper. Over 226 sheets of manuscripts have been treated, 172 plates and 26 maps have been restored. Leather Preservative Mixture have been applied on 2811 leather bound vols. Over 1,025 vols. have been physically verified for preservation and restoration. 9 Oil Paintings were sent to the National Museum, New Delhi for restoration.

Reprography Section

5.34 During the period the Reprography Section prepared 41,200 folios or 82,400 pages (approximate) of Xerox copies and 3012 folios of microfilm copies for Society's members and scholars. Besides, a Microfilm Project has already been started to save the old and rare books/manuscripts etc. The Reprography Section also prepared 57,070 folios or 114,140 pages (approximate) as Project work.

Publication

5.35 During the period a total of 5 books including Manutika Samgraha were published which have been found to be quite useful for scholars. 3 quarterly journals of the Society were brought out in proper time and 8 monthly bulletins were published during a 9-month period.

CHAPTER 6

INSTITUTE OF TIBETAN, BUDDHIST AND OTHER HISTORICAL STUDIES

Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh (J&K)

6.1 The Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh is an autonomous organisation fully financed by the Central Govt. The basic objectives of the Institute are to develop the multifaceted personality of the students by training them in Buddhist philosophy, literature and the arts alongwith modern subjects. While compulsory subjects are Sanskrit, Hindi, English, Bhot Literature and Buddhist Philosophy, the optional subjects are Social Science, Pol. Science, Mathematics, Economics, etc. The curriculum for the subjects has been prescribed by the Sampurnanand Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Varanasi.

The Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Sarnath, Varanasi

6.2 The Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Sarnath, an autonomous organisation fully financed by the Central Govt., was established with the objective of preservation of Tibetan culture and tradition, restoration of ancient Indian literature preserved in Tibetan language and providing higher education in Buddhist Studies to the border area students. The Institute prepares students for various courses of Sampurnanand Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya.

6.3 The strength of the Institute during 1985-86 was 231 in the academic side. Besides, several researchers are working on different projects. The Institute organises lecture series, vocational training, educational tours, etc. The library of the Institute, following a consistent policy of acquisition, has, during the year, acquired 2004 books.

6.4 A unique dialogue of Nyaya Panditas with modern philosophers was held in the Institute under the joint collaboration of the Indian Council of Philosophical Research and the Institute. The dialogue was attended by about seventy scholars.

6.5 With a view to exposing the precious Himalayan Culture for general acclaim, an exhibition of rare 'Thankas' was organised at the Triveni Kala Sangam, New Delhi. This exhibition was organised in collaboration with the Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh.

Sikkim Research Institute of Tibetology, Gangtok

6.6 The Institute is an autonomous organisation under the Govt. of Sikkim, with the Governor of Sikkim as the President of its Governing Body, and has been set up for research and studies in Tibetology. The Institute has done significant work in promoting research in 'Dharma' and associated 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 Govt. of India.

Library of Tibetan Works and Archives, Dharamsala

6.7 The aims of the Library of Tibetan Works and Archives, a voluntary organisation, are to acquire and conserve Tibetan books and manuscripts, to provide intensified reference service and to act as a reference centre for queries of Tibetan source material, manuscripts, paintings and objects of art. The main activities of the Library are to provide research facilities, act as a referral centre through the collection of all the manuscripts, texts, documents and written materials, to run regular courses on Buddhist Philosophy and Tibetan language classes, and schools of Tibetan traditional wood-carving and 'Thangka' paintings, to make films and documentation of all the aspects of Tibetan Civilization under its 'Oral History Project', to publish and reprint Tibetan texts, research papers, translation

of important Tibetan works including Tibet Journal and Tibetan Medicine Series and to conduct lectures and seminars from time to time, etc. The Library receives regular grants from the Govt. for its maintenance and other projects.

**Financial Assistance to
Buddhist/Tibetan
Organisations**

6.8 This Department is administering a scheme of financial assistance for the development of Buddhist/Tibetan organisations including monasteries engaged in the propagation and scientific development of Buddhist/Tibetan culture, tradition and research in related fields. Grants will be ad-hoc and non-recurring upto a maximum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs for any single organisation. Expenditure on each of the approved projects is to be shared in the ratio of 3 : 1 between the Central Govt. and the concerned State Govt. organisation. The scheme was finalised towards the end of last year and is being implemented with effect from the current year. A budget provision of Rs. 25.00 lakhs has been made for the purpose.

CHAPTER 7

LIBRARIES

National Library, Calcutta

7.1 The National Library is the biggest library in the country having a collection of about 1.85 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 183 institutions in 63 countries. This programme finds an excellent solution for the acquisition of foreign publications not readily obtainable through normal trade channels.

7.3 Providing bibliographical and reference services to readers and research scholars from India and abroad is one of the standard concepts of the Library. The library has published bibliographies and catalogues of its holdings with a view to disseminating information. The Library plans and arranges exhibitions of books and illustrations to mark national and international events. Mention may be made of exhibitions organised on "Indian National Congress: The Formative years" from 28th December, 1985 to 7th January, 1986; "Tagore, A Printing History" from 9th May, 1986 to 16th May, 1986 to mark the 125th Birth Anniversary of Rabindranath Tagore and an exhibition on the occasion of Shri M. N. Roy Birth Centenary during 11—25th August, 1986.

7.4 Under the Departmental microfilming programme, the Library preserves the contents of rare and out of print publications through microfilming. The library also prepares microfilm/photo/xerox copies of research materials available in the collection of the Library and supplies them to the scholars at cost.

7.5 The Library renders reader services through its Reading Rooms and Lending Section. The Library has on its roll 7381 readers as "Reading Room Members". The Lending Section deals with 34,000 registered borrowers, local and outstation. It also functions as the National Centre for International Loan. During the year 1,80,880 publications were issued to the readers and 43,925 books were lent out to the borrowers.

7.6 The National Library, in collaboration with the Central Secretariat Library, New Delhi, arranged a Conference on "Indological Studies & South Asia Bibliography" during 14th January to 17th January, 1986. To mark the occasion an exhibition on Indology was also organised from 14th January to 24th January, 1986. The Library organised a conference on Tamil Studies on 21st & 22nd October, 1986.

Facts at a glance about the important holdings of the Library are :

- 1. Total No. of books in the Library 18,45,600
- 2. Total No. of books in Indian languages 3,90,360
- 3. Total No. of Manuscripts 3,700
- 4. Total No. of Maps 76,688
- 5. Total No. of current periodical titles 19,400

6. Total No. of bound	1,08,100
volumes of periodicals	
7. Total No. of publications	4,19,310
received as Gift and Exchange	
8. Total No. of publications'	6,71,821
received under the D. B. Act	
9. Total No. of Indian	4,49,850
Official publications	
10. Total No. of Microfilms/Micro-Fiche Cards	2450/86000
11. Books in the Rare Collection	4,500

**Central Reference Library,
Calcutta**

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 National Bibliography (both in Roman scripts and in respective Indian language 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)—an Index to articles appearing in current Indian periodicals in major Indian languages. The Library is a subordinate organisation under the Department of Culture. The organisation is headed by a Librarian assisted by Assistant Editors of various languages in the technical side and one Accounts-cum-Administrative Officer in the Administrative side. The total staff strength is 79.

**Indian National
Bibliography**

7.8 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 has been revived during the 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 up to April 1985 have already been published. Monthly issues up to December 1985 are expected to be published by March 1987. Arrear volumes 1978 & 1979 have already been published. Annual volumes 1980 & 1981 are expected to be published by December 1986. In order to augment the development in 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 year 1970, Bengali Bibliography 1981. Hindi Bibliography 1982 and Oriya bibliography 1979-1980 have been published. Language bibliographies like Hindi 1983-84, Malayalam 1986, Tamil 1984 and Urdu 1981-82 are expected to be published very soon. Another new publication of the Library, 'A Bibliography of Bibliographies' has already been published.

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 upto date as soon as the proposed new posts of Sub-Editors for the said languages are created. Annual Volume 1982 of the Index Indiana is in the press.

**Progressive use of Hindi
for Official purpose of the
Union Government of India**

7.10 An official language implementation committee has been set up for implementation of the Government orders relating to 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, 80% of 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 Rama Krishna Puram 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 8000 books in Hindi, English and other regional languages to its main collection of over seven lakh volumes. In addition, 25000 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 exceed 6000 during the year. The library has also received 8735 U.S. Government publications in microfiche form. It may also be recorded that the U.S. Library of Congress, New Delhi office has been kind enough to supply free of cost one microfiche copy of each of the early Indian monographs and reports, produced locally by them.

7.13 The library enrolled 4366 members during the year 1986 and lent out 148437 volumes on a variety of subjects during the year 1986. Over 1500 volumes were supplied on Inter-library loan basis to different local libraries and 308 books were borrowed on Inter-library loan basis to meet the demands of the members. 6800 information queries in person, over the phone and by post were attended at different Units during the year. The library provided 59072 photo copies of the documents to research scholars, individuals and institutions.

7.14 The Reading Halls of the Central Secretariat Library Complex cater to the needs of registered members and non-member readers as well, by providing them popular dailies in Hindi, English and other Indian languages published locally as well as elsewhere in India. The total number of such Dailies regularly subscribed stands at 70. Similarly the total number of periodicals received by the library in English, Hindi and Regional languages through subscription/gift and exchange is 1078.

7.15 Under the library's extension activities programme the library organised lectures and book exhibition as follows:—

1. Two Lectures under 'National Integration Lecture series' by Shri Khwaja Ahmed Abbas and Dr. Mulk Raj Anand on 28th February and 25th March, 1986 respectively.
2. A 'Colloquium and Book Exhibition on Arts of Kerala' at its Hindi and Regional Languages Wing, Bahawalpur House, New Delhi on 18th March 1986. The function was inaugurated by Shri S. Krishna Kumar, Deputy Minister of Health and Family Welfare.
3. Central Secretariat Library takes active initiative arranging monthly Study Circle meetings organised jointly by the All India Professional Associations.
4. The Library brought out a Bibliographic Survey of Catalogues of Indic Manuscripts—Being a Union Catalogue of Indic Languages Manuscript Catalogue available in Delhi (under an INTACH project).
5. The library also published a monograph—'Medium of Instruction in India: A backgrounder based on official documents of the Govt. of India' by B. N. Sharma (Price Rs. 69.00). The publication is second in CSL series.

7.16 Under the modernisation programme, the library acquired a 'Microfiche System' to preserve such rare collections which are not easily available anywhere else in India and at the same time have become quite brittle to be handled by the users. The library has also installed Mini-Computer HP 3000/37 System with 10 Terminals for computerising some of its house-keeping jobs.

7.17 The library has organised two training courses for its staff. The first course was on 'Utilising techniques of HP 3000 Computer System and the course was conducted by M/s Blue Star, New Delhi. The other course was on the familiarisation of the MINISIS Software' with the resource person from IDRC, Canada.

**Central Library,
Bombay**

7.18 Three fresh graduates from Library School were given 3 months practical training during the year as part of our regular programme.

7.19 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. The Central Government is releasing grants to the library for maintenance of the Delivery of Books Act Section of the library. During 1985-86 a sum of Rs. 3,83,333/- was released by the Central Government for the purpose. A budget provision of Rs. 5,06,000/- for the year 1986-87 exists for the Library for this purpose.

7.20 The management of the Library has been entrusted to the Asiatic Society, Bombay by a Trust Deed. Efforts are being made by the Government of Maharashtra to take over the Library from the Asiatic Society, Bombay.

Delhi Public Library, Delhi

7.21 The Delhi Public Library established in 1951 by the Ministry of Education, Government of India with financial and technical assistance from the 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 Zonal Library at Sarojini Nagar, A Rural Zonal Library at Bawana, 27 Branches and Sub-Branchees, 31 R. C. Libraries, a Braille Department for the Blind and a net work of Mobile Service Stations serving 56 areas and 15 Deposit Stations spread all over the Union Territory of Delhi.

7.22 One R.C. Library at Aruna Nagar was inaugurated. Three community libraries were opened at Pargati Vihar, Lodi Colony, Sarojini Nagar (X-Y Block). The village library at Mukhmelpur was inaugurated by Speaker, Lok Sabha. Five mobile service points were also started at Rampura, Indian Air Lines Colony, Gian Park, Jia Sarai and Vasant Vihar during this year.

7.23 The Library has a net collection of 8,36,694 volumes and 94,786 registered borrowers as on 31st March, 1986. It issued 27,60,546 volumes during the year 1985-86.

**Raja Rammohun Roy Library
Foundation, Calcutta**

7.24 Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation is an autonomous Organisation engaged in the promotion of library services in general and public library services in particular all over the country in cooperation with the State and Union Territory Governments.

7.25 Foundation was called upon to facilitate the works of the Committee on National Policy on Library and Information System set up by the Department of Culture. With necessary assistance from the office of the Foundation the Committee could complete its works in time, and the report was submitted by the Chairman to the Minister of Human Resource Development on 30th May, 1986.

7.26 During 1986-87 the Foundation was entrusted with some new responsibilities. The Department of Culture has transferred its "Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Educational Organisations Working in the Field of Public Libraries" to the Foundation. A project of assistance to the Library of Indian High Commission, Mauritius has also been given for implementation.

7.27 The Foundation's Seventh Plan programmes have been finalised with an emphasis to develop the Research Cell-cum-Computer Unit for furthering its academic and promotional activities.

7.28 During 1985-86 the Foundation's assistance to different categories of public libraries exceeded Rs. 55 lakhs, and the number of libraries covered exceeded 2,000.

7.29 The Foundation office shifted to its own building in Salt Lake City, Calcutta in September, 1985. A new Zonal Office has been set up in New Delhi.

7.30 A number of seminars and symposia were organised in different parts of the country to highlight the role of libraries in the New Education Policy. In addition to the regular publication of Annual Report, Newsletters etc., a new publication "Directory of Indian Public Libraries" has been brought out. It is also proposed to hold a Conference of the Conveners of the State Library Committees in February, 1987.

**Indian Council of World
Affairs Library, New Delhi**

7.31 The Indian Council of World Affairs (ICWA) Library, New Delhi provides research facilities on International and area studies. It has the richest collection of books, documents, periodicals and press clippings on international relations. It has also a good collection of microfilms and maps. It is a depository Library of the United Nations Library system. The Central Government provides ad-hoc grant to the ICWA for the maintenance of its Library.

**Khuda Bakhsh Oriental
Public Library, Patna**

7.32 Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library, has emerged to be one of the richest collections of manuscripts in the sub-continent with over 16000 manuscripts, 90,000 old and rare printed books and over 2000 paintings of Mughal, Rajput, Iranian and Turkish schools. Declaring it by an Act of Parliament an institution of national importance, the Government of India took over its control in 1969. It is now managed by a Board headed by the Governor of Bihar.

Preservation of knowledge

7.33 The Library is engaged in *preservation* and *dissemination* of knowledge along with acquisition of valuable national heritage in the form of manuscripts in particular and books in general. With the help of trained hands, and a well-equipped bindery, the manuscripts and rare books are being given a new and lasting life through chemical treatment, lamination, necessary repairs and binding. The Library is extending its cooperation to other collections as well in respect of preservation so that the precious heritage of manuscripts and rarities is saved from decay.

Dissemination of knowledge

7.34 Towards disseminating knowledge on a wider scale, efforts are on for making the best use of the valuable material available in the Library. Khuda Bakhsh Library has formulated a multi-dimensional programme to provide the scholars all possible help in their research pursuits. Thirty seven volumes of descriptive catalogues of the manuscripts have been published, while experts are busy with the task of completing 10 more volumes to be released within the next few years; union catalogues (hand-lists) of Arabic and Persian manuscripts on a few subjects i.e. Tibb (Ionian Medicine), Tasawwuf (Sufism) and Urdu manuscripts (on all subjects) have been completed and published through the three South Asian Regional Seminars on the respective subjects; critical edition and publication of rare manuscripts of the Library have been taken up and, so far, 32 such manuscripts and monographs have been published; the rarities are also being introduced to the scholarly world through the quarterly research journal of which 36 issues have been brought out so far; the entire periodical collection of the Library, old and new, is being indexed to provide micro-information to the scholars; annual/extension lectures, talks and symposia are being held regularly wherein eminent scholars are being invited to deliver lectures and/or read their research papers. These lectures are being published.

7.35 Reference facilities are being provided to scholars round the globe by supplying the required pieces of information through on-the-spot, telephonic, postal and reprographic services in the form of copies, photostats and microfilms.

7.36 To accelerate the speed of research, one National, two Visiting, three Senior and seven junior Fellowships have been created on the pattern of ICHR/UGC to work on the hidden store of knowledge as speedily as possible leading to the award of Ph.D./D.litt. degrees. Kashmir University, Gulbarga University, Jamia Millia Islamia and latest, the Magadh University have recognised the Library as their Research Centre.

**Research and
Publication**

7.37 Critical edition and publication of all rare material has been taken up and 25 rarities have been critically edited and published; to facilitate availability of material, the Library has been descriptively cataloguing its

entire collection of manuscripts; 37 volumes have been published and of the rest, 10 are under preparation; the quarterly research journal, 36 numbers brought out so far containing articles based on the material preserved in the Library, is yet another effort to introduce the material to the scholarly world of knowledge.

7.38 A huge amount of material on freedom movement is still lying buried in the old periodicals which, when brought to light, may add new dimensions to the history of freedom movement in the sub-continent. The Library is collecting all such materials to be published in thirty volumes.

7.39 The Library is working on a scheme to translate the outstanding pieces of literature of Hindi, Urdu and other national languages into one another. The award-winning books have been taken up first.

Academic Seminars

7.40 For extensive research in particular fields of knowledge, seminars are being held in various collections in the entire region. Of the three seminars held so far, one each was devoted to Tibb, Tasawwuf and Urdu manuscripts which, besides learned research papers, helped in preparation of union catalogues of manuscripts on the respective subjects scattered over South Asian countries. In addition, these seminars have been playing a vital role in strengthening the SARC ties on the academic level. Scholars of the participating countries, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal (guests: Jordan, Syria, Morocco) have agreed to strengthen the ties through teamwork by unearthing the precious heritage of mankind buried in the form of manuscripts.

Recognition Award

7.41 The Library, has also instituted an award of Rs. 25,000 to be given to scholars for outstanding research contribution in the fields of Arabic/Persian/Urdu/Islamic Studies/Tibb/South Asian Studies/West-Asian Studies/Central Asian Studies/Comparative Religion/Sufism/Composite Culture of India.

Acquisition

7.42 Acquisition of manuscripts through purchase, exchange, gift or in consideration is a continuing feature of the Library. Concerted efforts to acquire manuscripts have been paying dividends. During the year the library has been able to add 245 manuscripts to its holdings along with some 5000 printed books and about fifty microfilms/photostats.

Preservation of Eminent

7.43 A separate collection of audio and video tapes is being built up to record and preserve the eminent of the composite culture of India. Above one hundred audio and 44 video tapes of eminent have been prepared which, along with preservation and dissemination of the written word, would be one of the finest gifts to posterity in the form of original record of the eminent while they were actually alive.

Thanjavur Maharaja Serfoji's Saraswati Mahal Library, Thanjavur

7.44 The Thanjavur Maharaja Serfoji's Saraswati Mahal Library is an institution with wide reputation. The Encyclopaedia Britannica explains this in the following words:

"Perhaps the most remarkable Library is that of the Raja of Thanjavur which dated from the end of the 16th century."

7.45 The main aim and object of the Library is to publish the rare and old manuscripts—which are matchless in their value—in books, so that research scholars may use them well, besides that the common public could read and benefit by them.

7.46 The Maratha Kings brought this institution to limelight by rich collections of manuscripts and books. Till 1918 this institution was under the management of the Maratha royal family. On or about the year 1918, there arose a dispute as to which of the two or three families shoulder the responsibility to administer the Library. The matter was taken up with the local District Munsiff court. During the pendency of the case, the members of the dispute requested the Government of Tamilnadu to take over the management. On that request the Government of Tamilnadu ordered to entrust the institution to the care of an Administrative Committee consisting of

five members headed by the District Collector. It remained so administered till 1982. In the year 1983, the Administrative Committee was abolished and the Library was ordered to be placed under a Registered Society. The Thanjavur Maharaja Serfoji's Saraswathi Mahal Library was registered as a Society under the Tamil Nadu Societies Registration Act, 1975 by the Government of Tamil Nadu on 9th July, 1986. Ministry of Education, Government of Tamil Nadu is the Chairman and Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Culture, is the Vice-Chairman of the Society. Besides this, the Government of Tamil Nadu and the Government of India have their representatives on the Board of Governors of the Society. The State Government would provide the maintenance grant on hundred per cent basis while the Central Government will give development grant on hundred per cent basis.

Rampur Raza Library, Rampur

7.47 To provide better management and adequate financial support, the Government of India took over the Library on 1st of July, 1975 under the Rampur Raza Library Act, 1975 (No. 22 of 1975). Under this Act, the Central Government assumed full responsibility for the management of the Library and also declared it as an institution of national importance.

7.48 Under the provisions of the Act, the affairs of the Library are managed by the Rampur Raza Library Board which has been set up under Section 4(1) of the Act. It is a high-powered Board of which the Governor of Uttar Pradesh is the Chairman. There is provision for a Vice-Chairman and twelve other members who represent the erstwhile ruling family of Rampur, distinguished historians/scholars in Arabic, Persian and Urdu literature besides officials of the Central and State Governments concerned with the affairs of the Library.

7.49 The Library has a collection of about 50,000 printed books, 15,000 manuscripts besides a large number of miniature paintings and bhoj patras etc. The collection includes thousands of rare manuscripts, miniatures and printed books in Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Pushto, Turkish, Urdu and Hindi. These manuscripts and books are written not only on paper but also on bhoj patras, cloth and leather. Amongst the treasures mention may be made of Malik Mohd. Jaisey's 'Padmavat', a book on Ayurvedic system of medicines by Zainul Tibri, a Jewish writer, books in Arabic by Kundal Lal Ashki, Babu Ram, Alam Chand and others. The oldest Persian manuscript is titled 'Ishkiya' by Imam Ahmad Ghazali dating to 1123 A.D. Rare manuscripts in Persian include 'Rajawali' by Banwali Das, 'Mukhtasar Latif' by Roop Narain Khatri and Durga Prasad's 'Gulistan-i-Hind'. The Raza Library's collections present a picture of collaboration amongst Hindu & Muslim intellectuals of the time in making available the gems of Hindu & Islamic civilizations to the people at large.

7.50 The Library is housed in 'Hamid Manzil', a palatial building, in the Fort area of Rampur. The Government of Uttar Pradesh, by a Deed of Grant dated 18th November, 1982, transferred this building along with 'Rang Mahal' and adjoining vacant land to the Government of India for the management and maintenance of the Library. These buildings are nearly eighty years old and need extensive repairs/renovations although these are structurally sound. The work of repairs/renovations has been entrusted to the State Public Works Department. Repairs to the Hall of Rang Mahal, Guest Room for scholars, one room residential set and provision of concealed electric wiring has been completed. Other works are expected to be completed within the next three years.

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

CHAPTER 8

AKADEMIES AND NATIONAL SCHOOL OF DRAMA

Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi

8.1 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 all the 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 another and from foreign languages into Indian languages; translation of Akademi award winning books from one language into other Indian languages; conducting writers' meets, Workshop, informal literary gatherings; organising Seminars and Symposia—local, regional, national and international—to provide opportunities for the coming together of those interested in creative and critical literature and contributing 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 the languages recognised by the Akademi; etc.

Publications

8.3 The Akademi has published 80 books in various Indian languages during the period April to December, 1986. Eleven Literary Forum meetings were held during the period : five at New Delhi, and two each at Bombay, Madras and Calcutta. Some of the eminent writers from India and abroad who spoke/participated in these forums are Dr. Birendra Kumar Bhattacharya, Vice President, Sahitya Akademi and Jnanpith Award winner Prof. K. R. Sirinivasa Iyengar, former Vice President and Fellow of Sahitya Akademi, Sri Jainendra Kumar, Fellow of Sahitya Akademi, Prof. Minoru Kasai of International Christian University, Tokyo, Mr. Mikhail Agustin, West German poet; noted Chinese writer Jain Xian and Chinese poet Yang Mou, and Spanish poet and playwright Federico Garcia Lorca.

8.4 Four issues of Indian Literature (English bi-monthly) and three issues of Samakaleen Bhartiya Sahitya (Hindi quarterly) were published during the period. The Akademi maintains a Library and a Reading Room at Rabindra Bhavan, New Delhi. The total number of books in the Library is about 68,000. It caters to the needs of scholars, writers and common readers. The Akademi is preparing an Encyclopaedia of Indian Literature in five volumes with the help of over 1000 writers belonging to 22 languages recognised by the Akademi.

Annual Awards

8.5 Annual Akademi Awards to 22 distinguished writers in various Indian languages were announced by the Sahitya Akademi in December, 1986.

Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi

8.6 The National Academy of Music, Dance & Drama was established by the Government of India in 1953 to preserve and promote the performing arts of India in all their diverse forms. The Akademi is an autonomous organisation.

8.7 In pursuit of its objects the Akademi has formulated several schemes and programmes for the sustenance and development of the performing art traditions of the country. In recent years, special emphasis has been placed on projects for the preservation and revival of traditional performing art forms threatened with extinction for want of adequate support. Several other schemes designed to sustain and develop our performing arts are part of ongoing programmes of the Akademi.

8.8 A notable event of the year was Lok Utsav 1986—a six day festival of folk performing arts featuring several arts and entertainments seldom seen on the city stage. A programme to attract wide public notice was 'Bhakti Aur Sangeet', a seven-day festival of devotional music. This brought to a common platform musicians from all over the country. The Yuva Utsavs—festivals featuring young dancers and musicians—were launched in 1985, International Year of the Youth.

8.9 Every year the Sangeet Natak Akademi honours outstanding performing artists and scholars of performing arts with Awards and Fellowships. The Sangeet Natak Akademi publication programme takes in books and monographs on the performing arts, in English and Indian languages. The Documentation Unit of the Akademi, a team of professional photographers and sound engineers, records on film and tape all major programmes of music, dance and drama presented by Sangeet Natak Akademi. Special recording for archival purposes are also made as part of an on-going programme. The Sangeet Natak Akademi in respect of musical instruments is the largest repository of Indian folk instruments and continues to attract specialists in the field as well as laymen.

8.10 Kathak Kendra, Delhi and Jawaharlal Nehru Manipur Dance Academy, Imphal, are teaching institutions established and financed by the Sangeet Natak Akademi; they are recognised as important centres of Kathak and Manipuri dance respectively.

8.11 The Sangeet Natak Akademi provides financial assistance to cultural institutions for programmes/training/production of plays, ballets etc. and for specific research projects as well. During the year under report 202 institutions were sanctioned financial assistance amounting to Rs. 10,39,500.

**Lalit Kala Akademi,
New Delhi**

Exhibitions

8.12 The following exhibitions were organised during the year :

- (i) The Lalit Kala Akademi organised Vth Triennale-India during February-March, 1986. The major International Exhibition was inaugurated on 22nd February, 1986. As many as 36 countries (including India) participated in the International event. The International Jury consisted of eminent Art Historians/Critics and practising artists. The International Jury recommended 10 awards of Rs. 50,000/- each and a Gold Medal. On the occasion of the Triennale-India, a special stamp was released. Several lectures and slide shows were organised by the Akademi during the Triennale-India. Out of the 10 awards two were bagged by the Indian artists & the rest went to the participating countries. The award money to the non-Indians was paid in foreign exchange.
- (ii) Alongside the Triennale, the Akademi organised the 3rd Rashtriya Kala Mela. The Mela included works of paintings, sculptures, graphics and Folk, Tribal and Traditional artefacts. Altogether 204 stalls were put up by the Akademi.
- (iii) For the first time the National Exhibition of art was organised at Calcutta. The jury recommended 10 awards of Rs. 10,000/- each.
- (iv) The Lalit Kala Akademi organised exhibition of Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore at Bangalore and New Delhi in September & December respectively as a tribute to the great artist during his 125th Birth Anniversary celebrations.
- (v) An exhibition was sent for the Third Asian Art Biennale, Bangladesh compiled by Prof. B. C. Sanyal. The works of 36 artists comprising 65 paintings, sculptures and graphics were included in this exhibition.

- (vi) The Akademi sent 43 works of 9 artists to First Inter-National Asian-European Art Biennale, Ankara.
- (vii) An exhibition of 70 Contemporary Japanese prints was held from 24th to 30th September at Delhi in collaboration with Japan Cultural and Information Centre.
- (viii) An exhibition entitled '40 Years of British Sculpture' was organised by the Akademi in collaboration with the British Council.
- (ix) The Akademi sent an exhibition of 40 artists with their 91 exhibits to the Second Biennale Havana.
- (x) An exhibition entitled "Leonardo Da Vinci" consisting of machines, musical instruments, colo prints of the great Renaissance artist Leonardo-Da-Vinci was organised by the Akademi in collaboration with the Embassy of Italy.

Conferences

8.13 The Akademi organised the following Conferences :

- (i) An Artists' Conference was organised by the Lalit Kala Akademi on the occasion of the Sixth Triennale-India and the Third Kala Mela in March, 1986.
- (ii) The Akademi also organised a Conference of the representatives/members of State Akademies and Art Organisations/Cultural bodies of Government in October, 1986. 79 members/representatives participated in the Conference.

Fellowships

8.14 The Lalit Kala Akademi conferred Fellowship on Shri Shiavax Chavda and Shri Paritosh Sen at Bombay and Calcutta respectively.

Publications

8.15 The Akademi brought out the following publications :

- (i) Catalogue on Triennale-India was published by the Akademi which included colour reproductions of 10 award winners.
- (ii) National Exhibition Catalogue.
- (iii) Catalogue on the exhibition of Drawings and Paintings of Rabindranath Tagore.
- (iv) Annual Report of 1985-86.
- (v) News Letter both in Hindi and English.
- (vi) Lalit Kala Contemporary—33.
- (vii) Samakaleen Kala—5.
- (viii) Monographs on Hussain, Laxman Pai in Hindi.
- (ix) Portfolio on Gita Govind.
- (x) Catalogue on the exhibition sent to Havana.
- (xi) The Kingdom that was Kotah.
- (xii) Catalogue : Search for Roots.

Book Fairs

8.16 The Akademi participated in a number of Book Fairs in various centres in the country.

National School of Drama, New Delhi

8.17 The National School of Drama is a premier theatre institute set up by the Central Government as a fully funded autonomous organisation. It imparts training in dramatics and promotes theatre movement in the country. It has done a good work in the field of theatre education and has earned good reputation in the field. The school is putting up performances and providing theatrical assistance all over the country and is playing a constructive role in raising the standard of drama with modern theatrical techniques used in producing plays.

8.18 During the academic year 1985-86, the School admitted 20 new students in the academic session started on 31st August, 1985. The School conducted four children theatre workshops in New Delhi and Baitul (M.P.) in which young boys and girls upto the age of 16 years participated and produced 10 plays before the public. Under the extension scheme, the National School of Drama conducted three workshops in Allahabad, Gopeshwar and Ranchi in which students and teachers participated.

8.19 The School also got translated two plays from Marathi and English into Hindi. The students produced 8 new plays before the public and produced six plays before the External Examiners and Faculty for assessment. Three visiting groups from outside also presented performances before the students of the school. The Repertory Company of the school staged 63 performances of old and new plays before the public in New Delhi and outside. Under the Cultural Exchange Programme, Prof. Fritz Bennewitz visited India and directed "MAN EQUALS MAN" in Hindi.

CHAPTER 9

PROMOTION AND DISSEMINATION OF CULTURE

Centre for Cultural Resources and Training

9.1 The Centre for Cultural Resources and Training is an autonomous body fully financed by the Department of Culture. Some of its important programmes are training of teachers, production of educational material and implementation of Cultural Talent Search Scholarship Scheme. It serves as an important organisation for linking culture with educational programmes.

Training Programmes

9.2 During the period under report, the Centre organised six orientation courses at New Delhi. The training programmes were designed to create awareness of the fundamental principles underlying the development of Indian Art and Culture. 455 teachers from various States and Union Territories of India attended these programmes. Two refresher courses have been organised in which 18 teachers and 83 students participated from different parts of India. The Centre organised six Puppetry for Education Courses in which over 500 primary/middle/high school teachers were trained in the use of puppetry as a dynamic aid for teaching educational concepts in schools.

Production of Cultural Material

9.3 The Centre has produced a cultural kit consisting of slides, cassette tapes, books and equipment in order to provide school students with an understanding of Indian art and culture. The kit is gifted free of cost to schools where teachers have been trained in the orientation courses. During the year 1985-86, 400 cultural kits were prepared and 250 kits have been distributed upto December, 1986.

Cultural Talent Search Scholarship Scheme

9.4 The Centre is also operating a scheme of Cultural Talent Search Scholarship. This scheme provides facilities to outstanding young students in the age group of 10—14 years. During the year 1986-87 the Centre selected 300 new candidates for the Talent Scholarship from different parts of India and in different fields of Artistic endeavour such as dance, music, drama, painting, sculpture, handicrafts and other traditional art forms. The Centre is providing a total number of scholarship to 973 students throughout the country.

Building Grants to Cultural Organisations

9.5 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.

9.6 During the year 1986-87 applications under the scheme were invited from the cultural institutions through State Governments for giving grants for construction and purchase of equipment. The Expert Committee under the scheme recommended grants to 31 new organisations.

Financial Assistance to Dance, Drama and Theatre Ensembles

9.7 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 to become national or regional resource centres in their respective fields. Thirty one institutions were in receipt of financial assistance under this scheme during 1986-87.

9.8 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 activities are considered. About 59 groups and individuals

were in receipt of financial assistance on a non-recurring ad-hoc basis under this scheme during 1986-87 and assistance is likely to be given to a few more cases.

Development of Cultural Organisations

9.9 Government of India has recently started a scheme entitled "Financial Assistance for Research Support to the Institutions, Organisations, Societies engaged in cultural activities". Under this scheme a grant of Rs. 20,000 or 50% of the actual 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 following purposes :

- (a) Holding of conferences, seminars and symposiums on important cultural matters;
- (b) To meet expenditure on activities of development nature, like conduct of surveys, pilot projects etc.

Grants to Cultural Organisations

9.10 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; Institute of Historical Studies, Calcutta; Numismatic Society, Varanasi; Bharitya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay and Institute of Traditional Culture, Madras.

Zonal Cultural Centres

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

9.12 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 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. They would provide facilities for the creative development of performing arts, graphic arts and other art forms and would deal with the entire spectrum of creativity from the ancient times to the present, particularly with reference to the traditions of folk and tribal arts. The special emphasis in this project would be to ensure people's participation by involving artists and people from the grass-roots level of the rural areas and through organisation of traditional village fairs and festivals.

9.13 As for the organisational set up, each Centre has been registered as a Society under the Societies Registration Act. Each Centre is managed by a Governing Body which has 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.

9.14 The financial arrangements involve Government of India's contribution of Rs. Five crores towards the non-recurring expenditure on equipment and infrastructure and to the minimum possible extent on buildings. The participating states are expected to contribute Rs. One crore each 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 a state joining more than one Zonal Cultural Centre is however, limited to Rs. One crore unless the State finds it possible to contribute more.

9.15 During 1986, these Zonal Centres participated in the Cultural Festivals arranged on the occasion of Kumbh Mela at Hardwar, SAARC's Women Conference at Shillong and Ganga Mahotsav at Varanasi. Apart from this, all the seven Zonal Cultural Centres participated in a big way in the Apna Utsav held in Delhi during November 1986 and at Bangalore on the occasion of SAARC meeting. A selected Cultural troupe drawn up from these Centres was also sent to perform at Harare (Zimbabwe).

Certification of Films

Central Board of Film Certification

9.16 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 six regional offices at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Bangalore, Trivandrum and Hyderabad. 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

9.17 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 1986

9.18 India continues to produce the largest number of feature films. In 1986, the number of Indian feature films certified was 840 compared to 912 in 1985.

9.19 The production graph of feature films in the country shows continuous rise during the last 36 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, 912 in 1985. However, the number of feature films certified during 1986 was slightly less i.e. 840. Out of these Telugu films dominated the 1986 scene with 192 films followed by Hindi with 159 films. The third place was taken by Tamil with 154 films and the fourth by Malayalam with 130 films.

Indian Feature Films

9.20 Out of 840 films certified, 505 were granted 'U' certificates, 123 'UA' certificates and 212 'A' certificates.

Foreign Feature Films

9.21 The Board certified a total of 165 foreign feature films in 1986. Out of them 70 were granted 'U' certificates, 35 'UA' certificates and 60 'A' certificates.

Indian Short Films

9.22 The Board certified a total of 1428 Indian short films in 1986. Out of them, 1393 were given 'U' certificates, 16 'UA' certificates, 18 'A' certificates and 1 'S' certificate.



*On the occasion of lunch hosted by the Prime Minister to the Artists who took part in the
Apna Utsav held in Delhi in November, 1986*



*On the occasion of lunch hosted by the Prime Minister to the Artists who took part in the
Apna Utsav held in Delhi in November, 1986*

9.23 In 1986 the Board granted a total of 540 certificates to foreign short films. Out of them, 460 were given 'U' certificates, 8 'UA' certificates, 48 'A' certificates, and 24 'S' certificates.

9.24 Indian video feature films certified during 1986 numbered 18. Hindi films accounted for the largest number of video films certified during the year.

9.25 The Central Board of Film Certification is making a conscious effort to carry out its functions in accordance with the provisions of the Cinematograph Act and Rules and the guidelines prescribed for Certification of films.

SCHEMES FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH

Award of Scholarships to Young Workers in different Cultural Fields

10.1 The objective of the scheme is to give financial assistance to young artistes or outstanding promise for advanced training within India in the fields of music, dance, drama, painting, sculpture, book illustration and design, woodcrafts, 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 danger of getting extinct. The number of scholarships is 75.

Emeritus Fellowships to most Eminent Artistes in the fields of Performing, Literary and Plastic Arts

10.2 The scheme of Emeritus Fellowships has been formulated so that the artistes, 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. The fellowships of the value of Rs 2000 each per month tenable for a period of two years are awarded every year. The scheme came into being from the financial year 1983-84 and at present there are 22 live Fellows. During the year, ten Fellows for 1985-86 were selected.

Award of Fellowships to Outstanding Artistes in the fields of Performing, Literary and Plastic Arts.

10.3 The scheme provides for award, every year, of 15 Senior Fellowships of the value of Rs. 1,000/- per month and 35 Junior Fellowships of the value of Rs. 500 per month each in general. 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. During the year, 16 Senior Fellows and 33 Junior Fellows for the year 1985-86 were selected.

Financial Assistance to persons distinguished in letters, arts and such other walks of life, who may be in indigent circumstances

10.4 The scheme provides for financial assistance to persons distinguished in letters, arts, etc., who may be in indigent circumstances, and are above 58 years of age and, in certain cases, to their dependents who are left unprovided for. Under the scheme expenditure is shared by the Government of India and the respective State Governments on 2 : 1 ratio. In exceptional cases, the entire expenditure is borne by the Government of India. There are 445 beneficiaries at the moment. During the year, 85 persons were selected under the scheme.

MEMORIALS

Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti, New Delhi

Exhibitions

11.1 The Samiti took up the implementation of the recommendations of the various Committees i.e. Planning Committee, Display Review Committee and the Programme Committee.

11.2 During the year, the following exhibitions were arranged :

- (i) On October 2, 1986, a special exhibition was displayed at the Gandhi Mela organised at Town Hall and thousands of visitors witnessed it.
- (ii) Two Mobile exhibitions in October and two in November, 1986 were loaned to two schools of Delhi.
- (iii) On October 2, 1986, a special exhibition "India Through Ages" was displayed at the India of my Dream's pavilion on the occasion of Gandhi Jayanti.
- (iv) Another special exhibition "Gandhiji Through Cartoons" was put up at Gandhi Smriti on the occasion of Gandhi Jayanti.

Kavi Sammelan

11.3 The Kavi Sammelan by the students of different institutions of Delhi on the subject matter of 'Unity in Diversity' was organised in Gandhi Darshan Complex auditorium in which a group of 21 students (boys and girls) participated. Cash awards for 1st, 2nd and 3rd position were given.

Conference of Teachers & Students

11.4 A Small conference of Teachers and students called 'Acharyakul' was held at Gandhi Smriti Complex with a view to introduce the programme "Taking Gandhi to Schools". A meeting of the prize winning students of the General Knowledge Test was also held on 14th September, 1986 at Gandhi Smriti. About 300 students participated.

Programme of Second October

11.5 On Gandhi Jayanti Day, following programmes were held :

- (a) two days camp for 50 volunteers from Delhi colleges at the Darshan Complex was held. Gandhi Mela was also organised by the Delhi Municipal Corporation at Gandhi ground, Chandni Chowk.
- (b) A painting and essay competitions on various aspects of Gandhiji's life were organised. The number of students that participated was 648. Film "Mahatma" was shown at both the complexes.
- (c) Weekly spinning and prayer programmes were held at the Smriti complex. This programme was held on Saturdays from 3-30 to 5-30 p.m. Between 25 to 30 women, men and children registered their names.

Quomi Ekta Week

11.6 Quomi Ekta Week was celebrated from 19th to 25th November, 1986 at Darshan Complex for 200 participants from all over India. The programme consisted of study-cum-competitions/demonstrations in a week long camp.

Taking Gandhi to Schools

11.7 Sunday classes were held in November, 1986 and examination was held on 29th November, 1986. About 13000 students participated in the general knowledge test. Reassessment examination of students was held on 4th January, 1987 in which 324 school and college students participated.

Huen T-Sang Memorial Hall, Nalanda

11.8 The HuenT-sang Memorial Hall at Nalanda was constructed by the Government. A proposal for the merger of the Hall and the Nav Nalanda Mahavihara, Nalanda is under consideration of the Government of India in consultation with the Government of Bihar.

Development and Maintenance of National Memorials

11.9 A National Memorial Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Governor of Punjab for development of a National Memorial in the memory of Martyrs Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev at Hussainiwala.

CENTENARIES AND ANNIVERSARIES

12.1 One of the important activities undertaken by the Government of India since Independence has been to initiate concrete steps towards the commemoration of distinguished personalities who have left an indelible impression on the life of our country. Three important aims were sought to be achieved through such programmes. The first was to bring to light in detail the life and activities of these outstanding personalities and through them inform world opinion about the ideas they stood for and their relevance to India through the ages. The second was to create and arouse in the younger generation of our own country an awareness of our heritage, and to re-interpret through these programmes, the cultural and spiritual values India stands for. Finally, these programmes sought to provide and to promote international understanding through the inclusion of commemoration/celebrations of the noted personalities of other countries in the world community.

12.2 Normally, the National Committees are set up for the centenaries/anniversaries which are considered to be of national importance. Year long programmes are drawn up which are considered by the Government for implementation during the centenary year. (These programmes normally include organisation of national seminar, installation of statues, functions, publications, exhibitions etc.). The Department of Culture also provides financial assistance to registered Voluntary Organisations for celebrating the centenaries/anniversaries of outstanding personalities taken up by them.

12.3 The following centenaries/anniversaries were taken up for celebrations during 1986-87 :

Maithili Sharan Gupt Birth Centenary Celebrations

A National Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Vice-President of India to commemorate the birth centenary of the great poet Maithili Sharan Gupt. The centenary celebration was inaugurated by the President of India on 3rd August, 1986. A number of programmes drawn up for the centenary celebration are under implementation.

125th birth anniversary of Rabindranath Tagore

The 125th birth anniversary of Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore was inaugurated by the Prime Minister of India on 9th May, 1986 which was followed by a three-day inaugural programmes at New Delhi. A number of programmes are being implemented by the Government of India in collaboration with various agencies in different parts of the country.

125th birth anniversary of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya

The inaugural function of the 125th birth anniversary of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya was organised on 24th December, 1986. A committee has been constituted with the Minister of State for Education & Culture as the Chairperson. The programmes to celebrate the anniversary in a befitting manner, will be implemented throughout the year, ending on 24th December, 1987.

12.4 The birth centenary celebrations of Acharya Kakasaheb Kalelkar inaugurated by the Minister of Human Resource Development on 2nd December, 1985, were spread throughout the year. The centenary came to an end at the concluding function organised by this Department on 1st December, 1986 which was presided over by the Governor of Orissa, who was also the Chairman of the National Committee for the centenary celebrations. The bust of Kakasaheb was unveiled at Sannidhi, Raj Ghat, New Delhi as a part of the function to mark the closing of the centenary celebrations.

12.5 Preparatory action for the following several centenary celebrations falling during 1987, 1988 has also commenced:

A National Committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister to celebrate the birth centenary of Pandit G. B. Pant which falls on 10th September, 1987.

A National Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Human Resource Development.

A National Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister.

12.6 Financial assistance has been given to the voluntary registered organisations for celebrating the centenaries/anniversaries. Eighth centenary of Saint Hazrat Kwaji Qutubuddin Bakhtiar Kaki; 1400th centenary of Hazrat Umar Faruq; Shri Jagannath Das 'Ratnakar'; Sir Usman Ali Khan Bahadur Nizam of Hyderabad; Centenary of Ramakrishna Paramahansa; 3rd death centenary of Nasrati; Bi-centenary of Poet Mir Hasan; centenary of M. N. Roy; 5th centenary of Sher Shah Suri; Bi-centenary of Poet 'Zouq'; 96th birth anniversary of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.

*Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant
Birth Centenary Celebrations*

*Sri Krishna Sinha birth
Centenary Celebrations*

*Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
Birth Centenary Celebrations*

Other Centenaries/Anniversaries

CULTURAL RELATIONS

Cultural Agreements/Cultural Exchange Programmes

13.1 Exchanges in education, arts, science, technology and information are a potent vehicle for inculcating a spirit of international understanding between peoples and nations. There is an increased recognition among countries about the importance of cultural and educational exchanges in building a stable world community and supporting social and economic development. This makes the role of international cultural cooperation significant.

13.2 The Department of Culture has been actively pursuing a policy of cultural relations with many countries in the world and this forms an essential and viable part of India's total international efforts. From a mere 21 Cultural Agreements signed with foreign countries until 1970, the number has increased to 76 at present including three cultural agreements signed this year with Benin, Nicaragua and Peru. This is a viable evidence of progress in our external cultural relations. Cultural Agreements help in the establishment of new relations, strengthening of old and historic relationship and even for reorienting the existing relationship.

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, 51 at present including 15 Cultural Exchange Programmes entered/renewed this year with Australia, Belgium, France, Germany Federal Republic of, Greece, Iran, Iraq, Kenya, Korea Republic of, Netherlands, Poland, Spain, U.A.E., Uganda and Y.A.R. 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 adhoc cultural activities such as visits of performing troupes, offer of scholarships etc. Cultural presentations through performing delegations, exhibitions and exchange 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, languages 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. During the year, Minister of Human Resource Development, visited Mauritius and Singapore for discussions on educational and cultural matters with these countries. The Minister of State in the Ministry of Human Resource Development visited Mauritius for signing the Indo-Mauritian Cultural Exchange Programme for 1987-88 and for discussing other matters of mutual interest, such as the setting up of an Indian Cultural Centre in Mauritius, named after our late Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi and also India's participation in the Ocean Festival to be held in Mauritius in September, 1987. The M.O.S. also visited Japan and Thailand for inauguration of the Buddha Sculpture at Tsubosaka Dera Temple, Japan.

13.5 Among the foreign dignitaries, H.E. Dr. Ali Fakhro, Minister of Education of Bahrain, H.E. Dr. Lim Chong EU, Chief Minister of Penang, Malaysia and H.E. Mr. A. Parsuraman, Mauritius Minister of Education,

Arts and Culture paid goodwill visits to India. A Kampuchean delegation led by H.E. Mr. Chheng Phon, Minister of Information and Culture, Kampuchea visited India in April-May, 1986. During the visit an agreement on conservation and restoration of Angkor Vat Temple was signed in New Delhi. An official delegation led by H.E. Mr. Maarten Mourik, Ambassador for International Cultural Relations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands visited India. The first ever Cultural Exchange Programme with Netherlands for the years 1986-1988 was finalised and signed during this visit. A delegation led by the Education Minister of Uganda H.E. Mr. Mayanja Nkangi paid a visit to India in October, 1986. The Cultural Exchange Programme with Uganda for the years 1987-1989 was signed during this visit. A Bulgarian delegation led by H.E. Mrs. Maria Zhanarova, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of People's Republic of Bulgaria visited India for negotiating and finalising the Indo-Bulgarian Cultural Exchange Programme for the years 1987-1989.

13.6 Besides ministerial visits, official Indian delegations were sent to (1) Tehran (Iran) to negotiate and finalise the Programme of Cultural, Scientific and Technical exchanges between India and Iran for 1986-1988, (2) Islamabad (Pakistan) to attend the meeting of Sub-Commission III on Information, Education, Culture and Sports of the Indo-Pak Joint Commission, (3) Poland and France to negotiate, finalise and sign Cultural Exchange Programmes with these countries, (4) Mauritius to study the functioning of the Cultural Centres set up in that country by France, United Kingdom, Federal Republic of Germany etc., (5) Australia in connection with bilateral official talks. The Cultural Exchange Programme between India and Australia for 1986-1988 was also discussed, finalised and signed during this visit, (6) Belgium to negotiate and sign Indo-Belgium Cultural Exchange Programme for the years 1987-1989, (7) Iraq for finalising and signing of the Indo-Iraq Cultural Exchange Programme for the year 1987-1989, (8) Athens (Greece) to finalise and sign the Cultural Exchange Programme with Greece for the years 1987-1989.

Presentation of Books, Art objects and Essay Competitions

13.7 Books, Art Objects and Essay Competitions being important media for promotion and better understanding of life and culture of India, the Department of Culture 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.

13.8 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 of Culture 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

13.9 India had constructed an Indian Student's Hostel in the campus of the Cite Universitaire, 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

CHAPTER 14

FESTIVAL OF INDIA

14.1 Festivals of India in USA and France, which were organised by the Government of India during 1985-86, continued upto 12th June, 1986 in France and upto 8th November, 1986 in U.S.A.

14.2 These Festivals, which were conceived as the most comprehensive and ambitious manifestation of India's past and present undertaken anywhere since Independence, gave an opportunity to the people of these countries to add to the richness and variety of the cultural heritage of India and to know the progress and development which India had made in the fields of science, industry and technology. This was achieved through a panorama of exhibitions, music and dance concerts, cinema and theatre, seminars, symposia, workshops and lectures.

14.3 Both the Festivals received wide recognition and rich accolades as highly successful cultural events presenting a new image of our country's ancient splendour and contemporary dynamism. "..... hundreds of thousands of Parisians discovered the colours, the sounds and the smells of India....." spoke President Mitterrand at the occasion of the closing ceremony of the Festival of India in France, "..... The thought, the research, the technologies, the grains are sown. They are germinating.....". "The Festival of India considered one of the big successes of the Lincoln Centre", a headline appeared in the New York Times... Yet another headline on the Festival of India in USA, "Great Shows Were Here, There and Everywhere".

14.4 In order to add to the gains materialised by the movement of Festivals in UK, USA and France, it has been decided to organise similar Festivals in other countries also. Official announcements for holding Festival of India in USSR, followed by Festival of USSR in India, and Festival of India in Japan were made during the visits of the Prime Minister to these countries. A similar decision to hold an Indian Manifestation in Sweden was taken during the visit of the late Prime Minister of Sweden Mr. Olof Palme to India in January, 1986.

14.5 A Protocol to hold the Festival of India in USSR and the return Festival of USSR in India was signed on 27th November, 1986 during the visit of Mr. M. S. Gorbachev, General Secretary of CC of the CPSU, to India.

14.6 A National Organising Committee under the chairmanship of the Union Minister of Human Resource Development has been constituted to oversee and advise on the presentation for the Festival of India in USSR and Festival of USSR in India. It consists of distinguished personalities from the intellectual and artistic world, high officials of the Government of India and professionals, among others. A Committee headed by the Minister of Culture of the USSR has been constituted by the Soviet side with a similar mandate. The Festival of India Cell is headed by its Director General under the Department of Culture.

14.7 While the Festival of India in USSR will be held during the period July, 1987 to June, 1988, Festival of USSR in India will be organised from November, 1987 to October, 1988. Indian Manifestation in Sweden will be from August, 1987 to December, 1987. Festival of India in Japan is scheduled to be held from April, 1988 to October, 1988. Preparations are in full swing for organising these Festivals.

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

Sl. No.	Item	Plan Non-Plan	Budget Estimates 1986-87		Budget Estimates 1987-88
			Original	Revised	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Archaeological Survey of India	Plan Non-Plan	550.00 1446.60	535.00 1540.16	728.00 1696.60
2.	National Museum, New Delhi	Plan Non-Plan	55.00 77.50	125.96 83.00	155.00 87.22
3.	Indian Museum, Calcutta	Plan Non-Plan	35.00 43.46	35.00 48.44	36.75 50.55
4.	Salarjung Museum, Hyderabad	Plan Non-Plan	55.00 27.00	59.00 33.00	57.75 35.50
5.	Financial assistance for Reorganisation and Dev. of Museums including Nehru Centre	Plan Non-Plan	100.00 1.50	100.00 1.57	100.00 1.60
6.	Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta	Plan Non-Plan	40.00 16.75	40.00 18.39	42.00 19.30
7.	Setting up of a Museum for Gem and Jewellery (Transferred from M/O Finance)	Plan Non-Plan	— 1.00	— 0.01	— 1.00
8.	National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi	Plan Non-Plan	50.00 13.44	50.00 15.26	62.00 16.00
9.	Nehru Memorial Museum & Library, New Delhi	Plan Non-Plan	45.00 56.00	66.00 70.50	45.00 80.00
10.	Allahabad Museum	Plan Non-Plan	30.00 —	37.50 —	30.00 —
11.	National Council of Science Museums, Calcutta	Plan Non-Plan	450.00 143.68	468.00 161.63	495.00 170.00
12.	National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property, Lucknow	Plan Non-Plan	60.00 14.70	44.00 16.37	60.00 16.86
13.	Inter-Museum Exchange of Exhibitions of Art Objects	Plan Non-Plan	5.00 —	1.00 —	5.00 —
14.	Anthropological Survey of India, Calcutta	Plan Non-Plan	63.00 150.10	62.81 168.38	80.00 176.82
15.	Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya (National Museum of Man), Bhopal	Plan Non-Plan	146.00 —	59.40 —	155.00 —
16.	National Archives of India, New Delhi	Plan Non-Plan	100.00 131.57	95.78 144.43	136.00 149.21
17.	Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library, Patna	Plan Non-Plan	20.00 7.56	20.00 8.83	21.00 9.85
18.	T.M.S.S.M. Library	Plan Non-Plan	14.00 —	10.00 —	13.00 —
19.	Rampur Raza Library, Rampur	Plan Non-Plan	10.00 —	10.00 —	11.00 —
20.	Asiatic Society, Calcutta	Plan Non-Plan	65.00 42.33	65.00 45.00	59.00 46.38

1	2	3	4	5	6
21. Financial support to organisations for preservation & Documentation of their holdings of national importance	Plan	30.00	Transferred to NAI	—	—
	Non-Plan	—	—	—	—
22. Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh	Plan	40.00	40.00	60.00	60.00
	Non-Plan	22.17	25.20	26.22	26.22
23. Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Varanasi	Plan	75.00	69.86	70.00	70.00
	Non-Plan	27.71	28.00	28.40	28.40
24. Library of Tibetan Works and Archives, Dharam-sala	Plan	—	—	—	—
	Non-Plan	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
25. Sikkim Research Institute of Tibetology, Gangtok	Plan	—	—	—	—
	Non-Plan	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
26. Financial assistance for development of Buddhist & Tibetan Organisations	Plan	25.00	25.00	35.00	35.00
	Non-Plan	—	—	—	—
27. National Library, Calcutta	Plan	100.00	76.02	119.00	119.00
	Non-Plan	139.84	158.83	166.94	166.94
28. Central Reference Library, Calcutta	Plan	12.00	10.00	12.00	12.00
	Non-Plan	14.50	16.72	17.50	17.50
29. Central Library, Bombay	Plan	5.00	2.00	5.00	5.00
	Non-Plan	3.68	5.06	5.00	5.00
30. Central Sectt. Library, New Delhi	Plan	16.00	14.50	18.00	18.00
	Non-Plan	1.85	1.81	1.81	1.81
31. Delhi Public Library, Delhi	Plan	50.00	50.00	52.50	52.50
	Non-Plan	54.50	59.82	62.81	62.81
32. Connemara Public Library, Madras	Plan	—	—	—	—
	Non-Plan	—	7.25	7.00	7.00
33. Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation, Calcutta	Plan	125.00	125.00	131.25	131.25
	Non-Plan	6.72	9.90	10.20	10.20
34. Indian Council of World Affairs Library, New Delhi	Plan	5.00	5.00	6.00	6.00
	Non-Plan	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
35. Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi	Plan	85.00	59.34	85.00	85.00
	Non-Plan	37.62	37.00	42.00	42.00
36. Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi	Plan	85.00	93.10	91.70	91.70
	Non-Plan	56.00	61.35	65.00	65.00
37. Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi	Plan	59.00	59.32	64.00	64.00
	Non-Plan	53.00	54.34	55.90	55.90
38. National School of Drama, New Delhi	Plan	60.00	35.00	63.00	63.00
	Non-Plan	37.00	38.26	39.41	39.41
39. Establishment of National School of Hindustani Music, Jaipur	Plan	5.00	1.00	5.00	5.00
	Non-Plan	—	—	—	—
40. Centre for Cultural Resources and Training, New Delhi	Plan	70.00	71.10	72.60	72.60
	Non-Plan	16.86	17.50	17.59	17.59
41. Building Grants to Voluntary Cultural Organisations	Plan	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00
	Non-Plan	15.00	14.00	15.00	15.00
42. Financial Assistance to Dance, Drama and Theatre Ensembles	Plan	35.00	25.00	30.00	30.00
	Non-Plan	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00
43. Art Exhibitions (Festival of India)	Plan	—	—	—	—
	Non-Plan	150.00	547.00	1066.00	1066.00
44. Shankar's International Children Competition	Plan	—	—	—	—
	Non-Plan	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75

1	2	3	4	5	6
45. Development of Cultural Organisations	Plan Non-Plan	4·00 —	4·00 —	4·00 —	
46. Cultural Organisations in India	Plan Non-Plan	20·00 12·18	20·00 12·18	20·00 13·93	
47. INTACH	Plan Non-Plan	— 100·00	— 200·00	— 100·00	
48. Institutions & Individuals engaged in Literary Activities	Plan Non-Plan	— 1·10	— 1·10	— 1·20	
49. Hundred New Festivals	Plan Non-Plan	50·00 —	50·00 —	20·00 —	
50. Cultural Camps & National Festivals	Plan Non-Plan	50·00 —	530·00 —	40·00 —	
51. Himalayan Arts	Plan Non-Plan	43·00 —	43·00 —	40·00 —	
52. Tribal Folk Art Centres	Plan Non-Plan	50·00 —	50·10 —	45·00 —	
53. Project for interlinking of Culture with Education, Mass-Media etc.	Plan Non-Plan	40·00 —	0·01 —	10·00 —	
54. Enhancing the status of Artists	Plan Non-Plan	1·00 —	0·67 —	1·00 —	
55. Zonal Cultural Centres	Plan Non-Plan	1250·00 —	1250·00 —	2095·00 —	
56. Central Board of Film Certification	Plan Non-Plan	7·00 27·67	5·64 32·52	4·00 32·90	
57. Censor Appellate Tribunal	Plan Non-Plan	— 2·40	— 2·00	— 2·09	
58. Scholarships to Young Workers in Different Cultural Fields	Plan Non-Plan	10·00 —	8·39 —	11·00 —	
59. Award of Fellowships to Outstanding artists in the fields of performing, the Literary and the Plastic Arts	Plan Non-Plan	11·00 3·00	3·90 2·66	9·00 3·00	
60. Scheme of Financial assistance to the Persons in Letters, Arts & such other walks of life who may be in indigent circumstances	Plan Non-Plan	8·00 7·00	4·10 9·47	8·00 8·00	
61. Emeritus Fellowships	Plan Non-Plan	6·00 3·00	5·00 2·00	4·00 2·00	
62. Gandhi Smiti & Darshan Samiti	Plan Non-Plan	9·00 28·63	9·00 31·18	9·45 32·49	
63. Integrated Development of Nav Nalanda Mahavihara & Huen-T-Sang Memorial	Plan Non-Plan	5·00 —	4·00 —	5·00 —	
64. Development & Maintenance of National Memorials	Plan Non-Plan	— 50·00	— 49·66	— 50·00	
65. Centenaries/Anniversaries	Plan Non-Plan	— 30·00	— 25·00	— 50·00	
66. Exchange of visits of Archivists, Museologists Libraries etc.	Plan Non-Plan	1·00 —	1·00 —	1·00 —	
67. International Cultural Activities	Plan Non-Plan	— 10·00	— 10·00	— 10·00	
68. Presentation of Books & Art objects	Plan Non-Plan	— 3·50	— 4·00	— 15·00	

1	2	3	4	5	6
69. International Co-operation & World Heritage Fund		Plan Non-Plan	— 2.20	— 1.54	— 3.20
70. Delegations		Plan Non-Plan	— 8.50	— 6.50	— 6.50
71. Travel Subsidy, TA/DA & Other Items		Plan Non-Plan	— 6.30	— 4.80	— 21.84
72. Centre for South East Asian Cultural Studies		Plan Non-Plan	2.00 —	1.00 —	2.00 —
73. Secretariat of the Department of Culture		Plan Non-Plan	8.00 125.28	9.50 125.19	12.00 123.19
Less Anticipated Savings		Plan Non-Plan	— 58.00	— —	— —

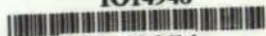
**STATEMENT SHOWING THE NAMES OF PRIVATE AND VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS
RECEIVING RECURRING GRANT-IN-AID OF RS. 1.00 LAKH AND MORE FROM THE
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE)
DURING 1985-86**

Sl. No.	Name of the private and Voluntary organisation with address	Brief activities of the organisation	Amount of recurring grant-in-aid released during 1985-86 (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.	5,33,333	Maintenance of Delivery of Books Act Section of the library.	Grant is released on the recommendation of the State Government on matching basis.
2.	The Ramakrishna Mission Institute of Culture, Gol Park, Calcutta (West Bengal)	Promotion of thought, knowledge and education.	27,29,000	Annual Maintenance, maintenance and development of library, maintenance of buildings and plants etc.	
3.	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.	
4.	Shri Ram Bharatiya Kala Kendra, Copernicus Marg, New Delhi.	Dance, Drama and Theatre activities.	2,02,000	Salary, Maintenance, Establishment and Library Documentation.	
5.	Delhi Art Theatre, Flat-36, Shankar Market, Connaught Place, New Delhi.	Do.	2,01,000	Do.	
6.	Triveni Kala Sangam, New Delhi.	Do.	1,03,500	Do.	
7.	Kalakshetra, Tiruvanmiyur, Madras (Tamil Nadu).	Do.	2,61,000	Do.	
8.	Darpana Academy of Performing Arts, Ahmedabad.	Do.	2,55,000	Do.	
9.	Ranga Sri Little Ballet Troupe, Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh)	Do.	2,63,000	Do.	
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.	2,17,000	Do.	
13.	Ballet Unit, Bombay (Maharashtra)	Do.	1,80,000	Do.	

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Naya Theatre, New Delhi.	Dance, Drama and Theatre activities.	1,51,250	Salary, Maintenance, Establishment and Library Documentation.	
15.	The Little Theatre Group, New Delhi.	Do.	1,08,750	Do.	
16.	The International Centre for Kathakali.	Do.	1,01,250	Do.	
17.	Yakshgana Kendra, Udipi (Karnataka).	Do.	1,05,000	Do.	
18.	Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage, 71 Lodi Estate, New Delhi.	The organisation has been set up to make awareness among the people about their cultural heritage.	1,00,00,000	To make Corpus Fund	

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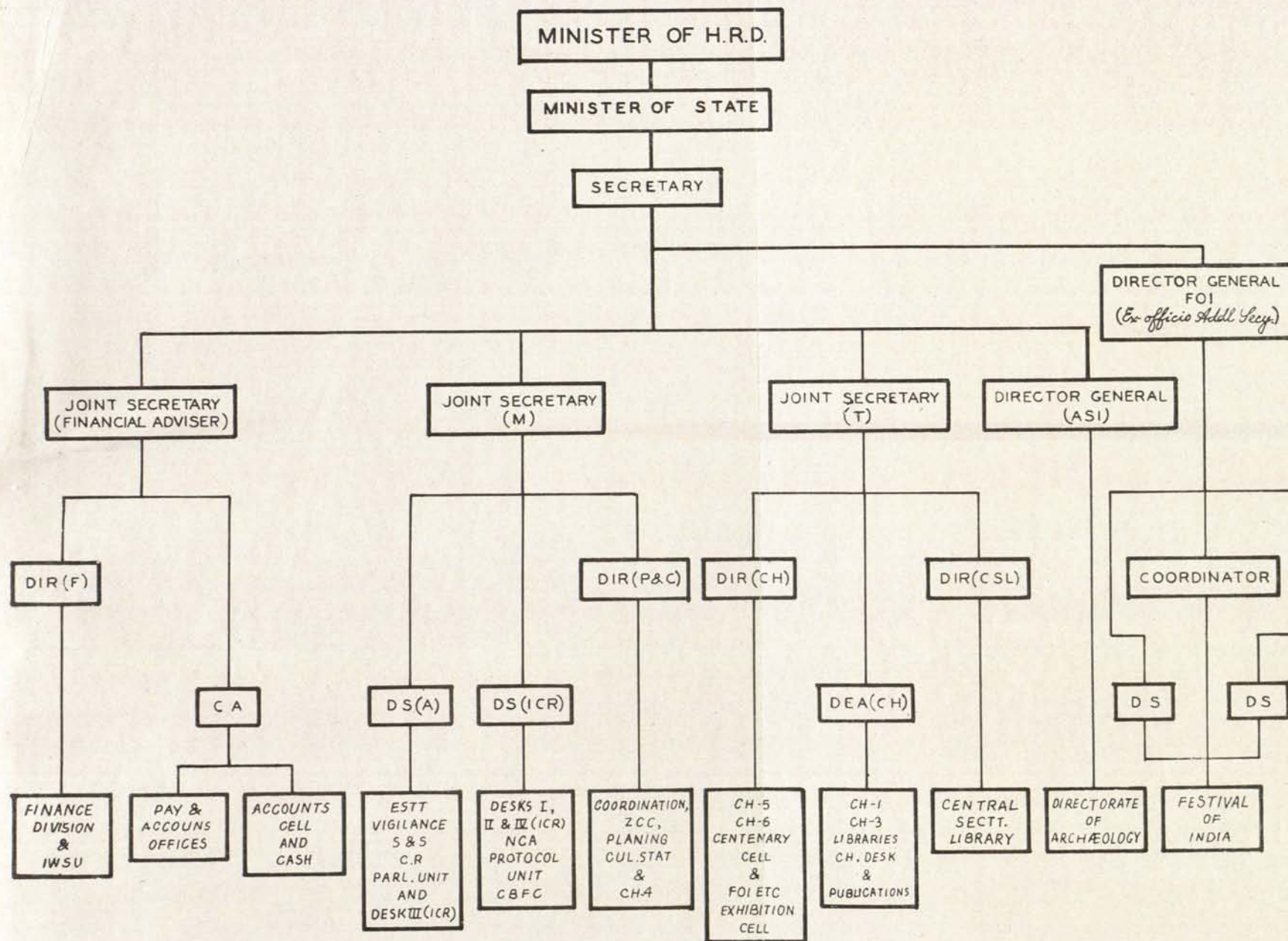
CUL-A, 1986



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AS ON 1.1.1987



LEGEND

P & C..... Planning Coordination
 CA..... Controller of Accounts
 ●..... Common to the Depts of Edu, Culture and Arts in the H.R.D.
 IWSU..... Internal Work Study Unit
 ASI..... Archaeological Survey of India
 CBFC..... Central Board of Film Certification
 CSL..... Central Sectt. Library

DIR..... Director
 F..... Finance
 A..... Administration
 CH..... Cultural Heritage
 ICR..... International Cultural Relation
 NCA..... National Council of Arts
 ZCC..... Zonal Cultural Centres
 FOI..... Festival of India