

Department of Culture

Annual Report 1997-98

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1997-98



Ministry of Human Resource Development
Government of India



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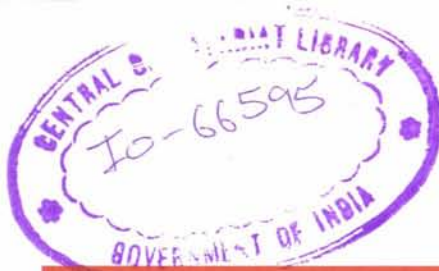
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(Part - II)



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Introduction

1.01 The Ministry of Human Resource Development was set up in 1985, with the objective of integrating efforts for the development of human potential in the area of Education, Women and Child Development, Art and Culture, Youth Affairs and Sports. Accordingly, the Ministry is comprised of the following four departments:

- i) Department of Education
- ii) Department of Culture
- iii) Department of Women and Child Development
- iv) Department of Youth Affairs and Sports.

1.02 The Department of Culture plays a vital role in the preservation, promotion and dissemination of art and culture. The aim of the Department is to develop ways and means by which basic cultural and aesthetic values and perceptions remain active and dynamic among the people. It has also to undertake programmes for preservation, encouragement and dissemination of various manifestations of contemporary creativity. The activities of the Department can be broadly classified as follows:

- i) Maintenance and conservation of Heritage, Ancient Monuments and Historic Sites
- ii) Promotion of Literary, Visual and Performing Arts
- iii) Administration of Libraries, Museums and Institutions of Anthropology
- iv) Observation of Centenaries and Anniversaries of important national personalities and events.
- v) Promotion of institutions and organisations of Buddhist and Tibetan Studies
- vi) Promotion of institutional and individual non-official initiatives in the field of Art and Culture
- vii) Entering into Cultural Agreements with foreign countries.

Thus the functional spectrum of the Department ranges from creating cultural awareness at the grass-root level to international cultural exchanges.

1.03 During 1997-98, appreciable work was done in the various fields under the Department. The following Chapters present a brief account of these activities.



Overview

2.01 The last 50 years of free India have been a period of multi-level growth, re-exploration of tradition, growing self-confidence and flowering of the creative spirit of Indian Culture. In many fields, the unique achievements have earned India global recognition. The Department of Culture, which is responsible for the propagation, preservation and conservation of the cultural heritage of the country, has also been striving to build bridges between the present and the past.

ARCHAEOLOGY

2.02 The Archaeological Survey of India which was established in 1861 is an attached office of the Department of Culture in the Ministry of Human Resource Development. Under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act of 1958, 3596 monuments including complexes have been declared as of national importance which also include 16 monuments inscribed in the World Heritage List of UNESCO. During the last 136 years of its existence, the A.S.I. has grown into a large organisation. The Archaeological activities have expanded manifold, which include :

- i) Maintenance, conservation and preservation of centrally protected monuments.
- ii) Architectural survey of monuments, exploration of new sites/monuments, identification of monuments, underwater archaeology and environmental development of monuments.
- iii) Implementation of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 and the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972, development of epigraphical research, setting up of site museums for displaying antiquities found during excavations.
- iv) Creating awareness of the heritage of the country.

2.03 The prime duty of the A.S.I. is to manage and preserve the centrally protected monuments. The number of protected monuments exceeds 5000 if individually counted. The A.S.I. takes up nearly 500 monuments annually for special conservation, preservation and environmental development, apart from executing routine annual maintenance on most monuments. Besides taking up conservation work on unprotected monuments as deposit work, it also provides assistance for the conservation of unprotected monuments.

2.04 Another important assignment of the A.S.I. is archaeological explorations, village to village survey and scientific excavations in the country. New sites are being explored and excavations thereon carried



out strictly in accordance with archaeological principles. During the last few decades new sites have been explored and some gaps in the history of the country have been bridged on the basis of the scientific excavations conducted. All the archaeological activities are published by the A.S.I. in its Reports.

2.05 The A.S.I. is running a two year graduate diploma course in its Institute of Archaeology where young archaeologists are imparted practical and theoretical training in the multifarious disciplines in the field of archaeology. This is the only institution in the country where extensive training in archaeology is imparted.

MUSEUMS

2.06 Indian Museums and Art Galleries which are the repository of the nation's valuable treasures, have assumed a positive role in India. The policy framers while preparing a perspective for the 9th Five Year Plan, laid emphasis on this view and decided to develop the various museums meaningfully, to make them fully aware of their responsibilities. These museums which have hitherto been perceived as a "store-house" of curiosities, are trying to come out of this age old perception and striving to change into a multi-cultural complex engaged in promoting art, education and appreciation.

2.07 Four museums of national importance and the National Gallery of Modern Art are administratively controlled by the Department. These are : the National Museum, Delhi; the Indian Museum, Calcutta; the Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad and the Allahabad Museum, Allahabad. In addition, the National Gallery of Modern Art, Delhi also has a branch at Mumbai. The National Council of Science Museums, which is a group of 26 Science Centres and Science Museums, also falls under this Department. The Victoria Memorial Hall, a period museum, is also under the administrative control of this Department.

NATIONAL MUSEUM

2.08 The National Museum is a premier institution in the field of art and culture. It began in 1949 at the Rashtrapati Bhavan when art objects which returned from an exhibition in London were put on display for the public. It later moved to an exclusive building. The main objective of the Museum is to preserve the cultural heritage of the country. The Museum today has over two lakh works of exquisite art objects, both of Indian and foreign origin, covering the last 5000 years of our cultural heritage, and has over 23 galleries.



ALLAHABAD MUSEUM

2.09 Established in the year 1931 under the Allahabad Municipal Board, the Museum was taken over by the Government of India with a view to ensuring its all round development and to raise its stature to that of a national institution.

SALAR JUNG MUSEUM, HYDERABAD

2.10 The Salar Jung Museum one of the most prestigious museums in the country, has been recognised as an institution of national importance. It has a wide range of collections of art objects and thousands of rare manuscripts in Persian, Arabic and Urdu.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF SCIENCE MUSEUMS, CALCUTTA

2.11 The NCSM which was set up in April, 1978 in Calcutta, is primarily engaged in the task of popularising science and technology through a wide range of programmes, and by the establishment of science parks and science museums, throughout the country. The Museum is an autonomous organisation under the Department of Culture, and has 26 constituent units.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF MODERN ART

2.12 The National Gallery of Modern Art was established in 1954 by the Government of India with the sole objective of developing and promoting modern art in India. The function of the Gallery, besides housing its own collection of both contemporary and modern art since 1850s, is also to have a dynamic international art exhibition programme under which various quality exhibitions of original masterpieces of artists of other countries are arranged at regular intervals. At present the NGMA owns a permanent collection of more than 14,000 works of art both Indian (including declared Indian art treasures) as well as western modern art.



INDIAN MUSEUM

2.13 The Indian Museum is an autonomous organisation of the Department of Culture and is the largest and oldest institution of its kind. Founded in 1814, the Museum is managed as per the **Indian Museum Act, 1910**.

Its activities are varied and its galleries contain collection of Art, Archaeology, Anthropology, Geology, Zoology and Botany.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL HALL, CALCUTTA

2.14 The Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta is an autonomous organisation under the Department of Culture. A majestic marble structure, it is surrounded by a rich landscaped garden. It is a period museum and was raised in the memory of Queen Victoria by Lord Curzon.

It was intended to serve as a National portrait gallery with special reference to the British period.

The Hall has a rich collection of Company paintings, including several original paintings of the Daniells.

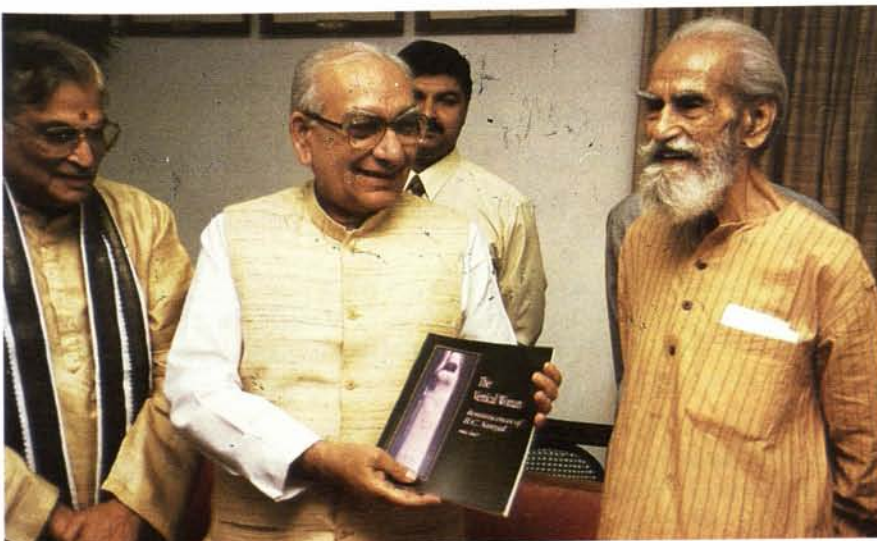
NATIONAL RESEARCH LABORATORY FOR CONSERVATION OF CULTURAL PROPERTY (NRLC), LUCKNOW

2.15 The National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural property (NRLC), a scientific organisation, is a subordinate office of the Department of Culture. The NRLC was established in 1976 to carry out research and development in conservation of cultural property, to conduct studies on materials and technologies of art objects, impart training in conservation, to render technical advice and assistance to the Museums, Archives, Archaeological Departments and others. The headquarters of NRLC is located at Lucknow, and the regional centre for Southern India has been established at Mysore.

PROMOTION AND DISSEMINATION OF CULTURE

2.16 The Department of Culture has been implementing many schemes for promotion, preservation and dissemination of Art and Culture. It provides various grants to Cultural organisations for promotion and dissemination.

2.17 The Department has taken steps to consider and implement the Ananthamurthy Committee Report during the current year. A high level conference of Governors and Chairmen of seven Zonal Cultural Centres was convened for the purpose at New Delhi which was chaired by the former HRM. This was followed by a Conference on Networking of Institutions held on the 11th and 12th February, 1998 especially for the National Academies and Zonal Cultural Centres as per recommendations of this Committee. Further, Zonal Cultural Centres have taken up innovative programmes as per direction of the



Ananthamurthy Committee Report for the programme year 1997-98 and 1998-99. The programmes are aimed to reach the far flung and remote areas. 447 Taluka level towns were covered during the year by various programmes. A new thrust was also given to the nurture of visual and literary arts.

2.18 Three Zonal Cultural Centres have established regional art galleries to promote local talent. Separate programmes have been formulated for upcoming artists, which include workshops and displays.

2.19 The Centre for Cultural Resources and Training (CCRT) is an autonomous organisation under the Department of Culture. The broad objectives of the Centre is to revitalise the education system by creating an understanding and awareness among students about the plurality of regional cultures in India and integrating this knowledge with school education. The main thrust is on linking education with culture and making students aware of the importance of culture in all developmental programmes.

2.20 Workshops are conducted for primary and high- school teachers in various activities like drama, music, narrative forms, etc. to provide a practical training and knowledge in the arts and crafts. In these workshops, teachers are encouraged to develop programmes in which the art forms can be profitably utilised to follow the school curriculum. During the period from April, 1997 to March, 1998, 27 workshops were organised and approximately 1816 teachers trained.

NATIONAL AKADEMIES AND THE NATIONAL SCHOOL OF DRAMA

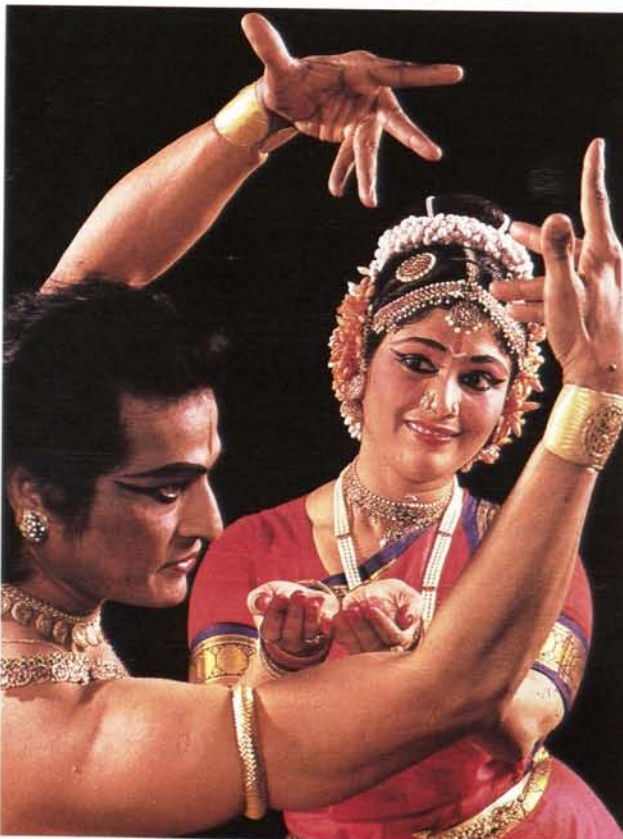
2.21 The three National Akademies, namely the Sangeet Natak Akademi (National Akademi for Performing Arts), the Lalit Kala Akademi (National Akademi for Visual Arts), the Sahitya Akademi (National Akademi for Literary Arts) and the National School of Drama (a National training school for Theatre) were brought together by interaction between them so as to create a concerted effort in the realm of promotion of these arts. A mechanism for networking with Zonal Cultural Centres has also been proposed through cross representation in their programme committees, to implement the Haksar Committee recommendations.

SANGEET NATAK AKADEMI (SNA)

2.22 The SNA undertook a recording of Gurbani and Kirtan of Bengal and Jagar of Kumaon region.

2.23 The Akademi in collaboration with IGNCA and ICCR presented an Indian component of traditional and contemporary mask dance in February, 1998. Krishnattam from Kerala, Chhau dances from Seraikella and Purulia and contemporary dance by Astad Deboo featured on this occasion.

2.24 A "Workshop for Young Theatre Directors" was organised with a view to introduce various concepts, methodologies and dramatic trends in the country and outside. The third such workshop in this series was held in Delhi under Shri Habib Tanvir from 10th March, to 6th April, 1997.



2.25 The Akademi has launched a new scheme entitled “Playwrights Workshops” in Indian languages with a view to providing suitable opportunities to young writers to write new plays in Indian languages.

2.26 The Akademi organized a festival workshop on puppetry in Udaipur in May, 1997 in collaboration with the Bharatiya Lok Kala Mandal, Udaipur.

SAHITYA AKADEMI

2.27 During July, 1997, the Akademi organised a literary evening for 3 young writers of South Indian languages - Shri K.G. Shankaran Pillai in Malayalam, Volga Lalitha Kumari in Telugu and Jayant Kaikini in Kannada. In Meeting the Author programme, Mirza G.H. Beg Arif, eminent Kashmiri poet attended the function. Prof. Madhu Dandavate, eminent freedom fighter and socialist spoke on Das Kapital. Shri Kumar Roy, eminent theatre personality, delivered a discourse on the celebrated theatre personality Shambhu Mitra.

2.28 Seminar on “Proverbs in South Indian Languages” in collaboration with Centre for Folk and Cultural Studies University, Hyderabad, was held in Hyderabad.

LALIT KALA AKADEMI

2.29 An exhibition in **Major Trends in Indian Art** was inaugurated by the Hon'ble. Vice President of India, Shri Krishan Kant, on 25th August, 1997. The exhibits displayed were from the collections of Lalit Kala Akademi, National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi and the Bharat Bhavan, Bhopal.

2.30 On 3rd December, 1997 the **Ninth Triennale India 1997, an International Exhibition of Contemporary Art**, was inaugurated by Shri S.R. Bommai, Minister for Human Resource Development, Government of India. Exhibits from 46 countries were displayed at this prestigious exhibition.

An International seminar on **Home and World** was held on 4th, 5th and 6th December, 1997 in which well known artists and curators from India and abroad presented papers and slides on various themes and art techniques. An International Camp-cum-Workshop was held from 10th December, 1997 to 19th December, 1997 in which 12 foreign artists and 40 Indian artists participated.

2.31 The Government has drawn up a time schedule for handing over LKA back to the artiste community. Various issues relating to the LKA were discussed with artists from different regions of India and through an Advisory Committee composed of artists constituted to advise the administrator subsequent to the takeover of LKA by the Government.

NATIONAL SCHOOL OF DRAMA (NSD)

2.32 As part of the training programme, the students of the School produced 4 dramas



(in Hindi). These productions were directed by eminent Directors like Shri Prasanna. Prof. D.R. Ankur, Shri B.V. Karanth, etc. Similarly, seven productions by outsiders were also arranged by the School.

2.33 On the invitation of the Department of Culture and Religious Affairs, the Government of Sri Lanka, a team of students visited that country and performed Kalidasa's *Shakuntalam* at Colombo and Kandy. The performances were highly appreciated by the theatre personalities and media.

2.34 The School has a Repertory Company, which is the performing wing. It consists of groups of artists and technicians who are mainly alumni of the School. The Repertory Company staged 57 shows during the period, April to October, 1997. The Repertory

Company produced 12 plays during the period.

2.35 Theatre-in-Education Company, now re-named as Sanskar Rang Toli was established in 1989 with the view to prepare plays and perform them for children and adults at Delhi and nearby areas. The major thrust of the Company is in touring schools with plays and organising workshops, specially designed for

specific age groups. In the summer workshop held by the Company, students from various schools participated.

ARCHIVES AND LIBRARIES

2.36 The National Archives of India (NAI), New Delhi is the custodian of Central Government records of enduring value for permanent preservation and use by the administrators as well as scholars.

2.37 During the year, besides acquisition of records from the Ministry of Communications and the Ministry of Finance, it also acquired 490 files (1942-45) of INA and RIN Mutiny and 6 files (1948-50) from the PMO's Office.

2.38 Keeping in the view 50 years of India's Independence, the NAI laid great emphasis on the acquisition of private papers and other archival material relating to the freedom struggle and freedom fighters. It acquired the correspondence of Smt. Annapurna Maharani (1934-42), Surat Atley (1903-88) besides 47 photographs and 31 negatives of Lala Chintram Thapar, Mir Abdul Qayam, Hakim Noor-u-Din, Sukhdev, Rajguru, Bhagat Singh and 139 exposures of Bhagat Singh's diary, written during his imprisonment of 1920-30 and 4 audio-cassettes of the interview of Shri Shiv Verma, freedom fighter and close associate of Sukhdev, Bhagat Singh, Rajguru, Ram Prasad Bismil and Chandra Shekhar Azad.

2.39 The NAI also had the honour of being presented by Smt. Santosh Thapar, sister-in-law of martyr Sukhdev, the sacred soil alongwith 4 rare photographs of Sukhdev. This sacred soil was collected by Smt. Ralli Thapar, mother of Sukhdev from the banks of the River Sutlej, where the bodies of Sukhdev alongwith Bhagat Singh and Rajguru were cremated on 30th March, 1931



2.40 To mark the year-long celebrations of the Golden Jubilee of India's Independence, an exhibition entitled : **Azad Hind Fauj Se Azadi Tak** was mounted and inaugurated by Shri P.S. Sangma, the then speaker, Lok Sabha on 20th August, 1997. A mobile exhibition on the above theme was taken around various places in India from November, 1997 to February, 1998.

2.41 NAI also made progress in the volumes of the **Towards Freedom Project** and approximately 2000 pages from different series of records were sent to the ICHR for inclusion in the project.

RAMPUR RAZA LIBRARY, RAMPUR

2.42 The Rampur Raza Library organised exhibitions of blow-ups of rare Persian and Turkish manuscripts at Tashkent, Bukhara, Bursa, Istanbul as a part of the Golden Jubilee celebrations of India's Independence.

RAJA RAMMOHUN ROY LIBRARY FOUNDATION, CALCUTTA

2.43 The Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation, which has been set up in 1972 to promote and support the public library movement in the country by providing adequate library services and popularising reading habits with the active cooperation of the State authorities, completed 25 years and celebrated its silver jubilee through a number of programmes in the country.

2.44 Since the Foundation had been set up to commemorate the 200 birth anniversary of Raja Rammohun Roy, it laid emphasis on the Raja's contribution to modern India. The Foundation produced a documentary on Raja Rammohun Roy and also installed a bronze statue and a full-sized portrait of the Raja. Besides setting up a rural library with audio-visual facilities at Radha Nagar, Hooghly, the birth place of the Raja, it also organised a national seminar on the theme **The Place of Raja Rammohun Roy in the Socio Cultural Perspective of Modern India** at Calcutta and Delhi.

2.45 The Foundation also celebrated its 25 years by organising seminars at Delhi, Bangalore, Mumbai and Guwahati on **The Scenario of the Public Library in the 21st Century**.



NATIONAL POLICY ON LIBRARY & INFORMATION SYSTEM

2.46 During the year, the Scheme of implementation of the National Policy on Library and Information System (NAPLIS) was initiated and a computerisation project with a multi-

media system was installed to create a data bank on information on library services in the country.

2.47 A pilot project for creation of a national bibliographic database through the agency DELNET was launched in Tamil Nadu. This project will create 25,000 MARC records of international standards.

STRENGTHENING OF LIBRARY SYSTEMS

2.48 With the objective of strengthening the library system in India and modernising it, a Committee was set up under Shri Sumitendra Nadig, Chairman, National Book Trust.

2.49 The Committee examined the problems of the library system in operation throughout the country and made recommendations for improving it, in December, 1997.

2.50 In order to synchronise the recommendations of the Nadig Committee, the Chattopadhyaya Committee and the Report of the Working Group of the Ninth Plan for Library and Information Systems, a meeting of experts was convened by the Secretary (C) on 23rd and 24th February. The Committee decided to computerise the Indian National Bibliography and to set up a National Mission for Preservation of Manuscripts.

ANTHROPOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY

2.51 The Anthropological Survey of India (ASI) is the nodal organisation of the Department of Culture in the field of anthropological research. The organisation devotes itself to the study of human population from bio-cultural perspective with special emphasis on the weaker sections of the society.

2.52 As part of the concluding function of the Golden Jubilee celebrations of the Survey, it organised an exhibition titled **50 years of Anthropological Survey of India**. This exhibition was inaugurated by Shri Annada Shankar Ray, an eminent scholar and literateur. It also completed a documentary film on the Anthropological Survey of India.

2.53 To commemorate the 50 years of India's independence, the Survey undertook several programmes. One of the programmes was an exhibition entitled **Continuity of Knowledge; Traditional Wisdom, Crafts & Craftsmen**, which was inaugurated at the Calcutta Information Centre on 14th September, 1997 by Shri Binoy Chowdhury, freedom fighter and former Minister, Government of West Bengal.

2.54 IGRMS documented and celebrated preparatory events for celebration of India's attainment of Independence on 15th August in Gamsali and surrounding villages in the remote Niti Valley which is 11,500 feet above sea level, as a tribute to a community which has been celebrating India's freedom collectively since 1947.

2.55 The IGRMS also conducted a 10-day workshop in January, 1998 which was attended by 190 tribal and folk artists and practitioners from



Kerala, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan,.During this year the Museum took up the celebration of the **Vision and Management of Water in Indian Culture and Tradition** as a major activity and organised lectures, seminars, symposia, field camps as a part of its education outreach and salvage programmes.

FESTIVAL OF THAILAND IN INDIA

2.56 A Festival of India was held in Thailand between December, 1995 and March, 1997. This was to celebrate the 50th Anniversary of the accession to the throne of H.M. the King of Thailand. As a reciprocal gesture, the Thai Government inaugurated a month long Festival of Thailand in India to participate in the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of India's Independence. The Festival was jointly inaugurated by the Union Minister for Human Resource Development, Shri S.R. Bommai and His Serene Highness Prince Subhadradi Diskul, Leader of the Thai delegation, at the Convention Hall, Ashok Hotel, New Delhi on 20th August, 1997.

2.57 Other events organised as a part of the Festival were : a Textile Exhibition, a Handicrafts Demonstration, Food Festival and an Exhibition on the Thai Monarchy and Paintings, and a Lecture series by scholars.

2.58 A Thai Film Festival was inaugurated on the 16th September, 1997 at Nandan Theatre, Calcutta by the Minister for Information and Culture, Shri Buddhadev Bhattacharya. The Thai side was represented by M.C. Prince Chatrichalam Yukol, whose films were screened on this occasion.

2.59 The closing ceremony of the Thai Film Festival was held at the Nandan Theatre, Calcutta, on the 20th September, 1997. The Governor of West Bengal was the Chief Guest on this occasion.

GANDHI PEACE PRIZE

2.60 On 2nd October, 1994, on the occasion of the 125th Birth Anniversary of the Mahatma, the Government of India had instituted an annual International Gandhi Peace Prize to encourage and promote the significance of Gandhian values world over. The Prize carries a cash award of Rs 1 crore, a citation and a plaque.

2.61 The Jury for the Prize had met on the 3rd September, 1997 under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister and selected Dr. Gehrard Fischer, former German Ambassador for the Gandhi Peace Prize , 1997. The Prize was conferred on Dr. Fischer by the President of India in a special ceremony held on 5th January, 1997, at the Ashoka Hall, Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi.



NAVA NALANDA MAHAVIHARA, NALANDA

2.62 During the year 1996-97 the XXI International Conference on Buddhist Studies was held on the 9th December, 1996 at Nalanda with the joint collaboration of Nava Nalanda Mahavihara, Nalanda and the International Buddhist Brotherhood Association, Tokyo-Bodh Gaya. The Conference was attended by more than 70 foreign and Indian scholars. Dr. A.R. Kidwai, the Governor of Bihar presided over the function and Ven. Kyoshun Kawai, President, International Buddhist Brotherhood Association inaugurated it.

NEHRU MEMORIAL MUSEUM & LIBRARY, NEW DELHI

2.63 The Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi organised an exhibition entitled **15th August 1947 - The Mood of the Indian Nation** in the Central Hall of the main building on 12th August, 1997 on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of India's Independence.

2.64 The Museum had the privilege of receiving distinguished visitors like Mr. Eriya Kategayam, Deputy Prime Minister of Foreign Affairs of Uganda, Dr. Indra V. Peterson of

Mount Holyoke College of USA, Mr. Arthur R. Donahoe, Secretary General, Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Secretariat, London.

2.65 The Nehru Memorial Museum and Library arranged 14 one-day seminars/ discussions on topics such as : **India-Africa Relations, Embodiment and Minorities, Problems in the Post-Independent India**, etc.

2.66 168 scholars recommended by various universities/ institutions in India and abroad, working on various subjects

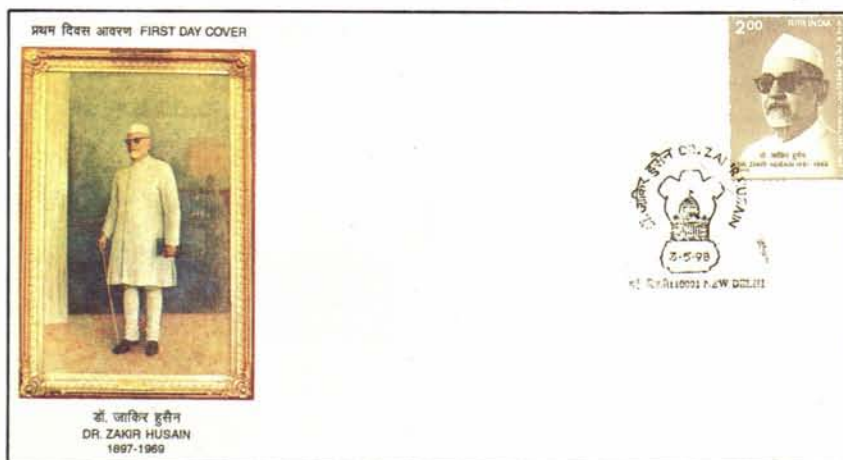
of modern Indian History, consulted 2274 files in the Reading Room of the Manuscripts Section.

GANDHI SMRITI & DARSHAN SAMITI, NEW DELHI

2.67 Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti launched a series of nation-wide 'Freedom 50 Lectures' to commemorate the 50 years of India's Independence in which 50 universities participated. The inaugural lecture was presented by Prof. Y.K. Alagh, former Minister of State for Power on 7th August, 1997 at the Gandhi Smriti, premises.

2.68 Shri I.K. Gujral, former Prime Minister of India, received the last papers of Mahatma Gandhi, from Dr. L.M. Singhvi, the former Indian High Commissioner in U.K. on behalf of the Government of India at a simple ceremony held at Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti, New Delhi.

2.69 Elaborate programmes were held to mark the 50th Anniversary of the Martyrdom of Mahatma Gandhi. five Gandhi Smriti Sadhbhavana Jyoti Yatras starting from Porbandar,



Jyotis were handed over to the President, Vice President, Prime Minister, Union Minister of Human Resource Development and Dr. B.N. Pande by the leaders of the five yatras.

CENTENARIES & ANNIVERSARIES

2.70 As a part of celebration of 50 years of India's Independence, the following programmes were organised:

- Curtain Raiser Event at August Kranti Maidan, Mumbai on 9th August, 1997;
- March of the Nation : A public function on Rajpath on the night of 14th August, 1997. Groups representing various sections of Indian Society took part in the March which began from the National Stadium and culminated at Vijay Chowk.
- A commemorative function in the Central Hall of Parliament on the midnight of 14th August, 1997 when the President addressed the Nation.
- On 15th August, 1997, a function began with the unfurling of the National Flag at Red Fort by the Prime Minister followed by an address to the Nation. The President of India released Commemorative Coins brought out by the Ministry of Finance and the Prime Minister released the Commemorative Stamps brought out by the Department of Posts.
- A fortnight long cultural programme "Swarna Samaroh" in various auditoria of New Delhi, Calcutta, Mumbai, Bangalore, Chennai was organised from 15th to 31st August 1997, portraying the cultural diversity of the country.

2.71 The Secretariat brought out the first volume of the National Calendar of Events for the year long celebrations (15th August, 1997 to 15th August, 1998) to be undertaken by the various Ministries/ Departments of the Government of India.

2.72 The birth centenary celebrations of Shri V.K. Krishna Menon concluded with a function organized on 3rd May, 1997 at Krishna Menon Marg, where among others the President of India, Vice President, Prime Minister, Minister of Human Resource Development and other eminent personalities garlanded the statue of Shri Krishna Menon.

2.73 A commemorative public function to celebrate the birth centenary of Dr. Zakir Husain was organised on 7th May, 1997. The function was presided over by the President of India. Among others, the Vice President, the Governors of Bihar and Karnataka attended the function. As part of the birth centenary celebration of Dr. Zakir Husain, the Prime Minister released two compilations of





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2.74 As part of the centenary of Enlightenment of Bhagwan Ramana, a film 'Moksha in Madurai' - a fictional exploration of the significance of Ramana's Enlightenment - was telecast on Doordarshan on 20th May, 1997. The Government of India released a corpus grant of Rs 62 lakh to five Ramana Kendras.

2.75 A national commemorative function to observe the 400th Death Anniversary of Maharana Pratap was organized at Haldighati on 18th June, 1997. The Prime Minister laid the foundation stone of the National Memorial of Maharana Pratap on this occasion. The Prime Minister also released a book on the places connected with the life of Maharana Pratap. A concluding function was organized in Rashtrapati Bhavan on 19th January, 1998, when the President of India released a commemorative stamp on this occasion.

2.76 A commemorative public function to mark the birth centenary celebration of Sri Aurobindo was organised on 24th November, 1997, where the Vice-President of India was the Chief Guest. The function was attended by the Minister for Human Resource Development, Dr. Karan Singh and other eminent personalities.

2.77 A function to conclude the birth centenary celebration of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose was organised at the Red Fort on 23rd January, 1998. The function was presided over by the Vice-President of India. The Minister for Human Resource Development, Chief Minister of Delhi and other eminent personalities attended the function. Smt. Anita Pfaff (daughter of Netaji), Col. G.S. Dhillon, Capt. Lakshmi Sehgal and Capt. Ram Singh were felicitated on this occasion.

INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL RELATIONS

2.78 The main objective of ICCR Division is to continue and foster the development of Cultural Relations with foreign countries and project India's cultural image in the true perspective by way of entering into Cultural Agreements/ Cultural Exchange Programmes with other countries, goodwill visits and celebrations of the reciprocal Days of Culture. From 1947 we have entered into Cultural Agreements leading to formulation of specific Cultural Exchange Programmes with a number of countries. Currently we have Cultural Agreements with 108 countries and Cultural Exchange Programmes with 73 countries. While, the Cultural Agreements are broad general concepts of cultural interactions, the Cultural Exchange Programmes focus on specific time-bound items relating to a number of activities covering culture, education, sports, youth affairs and performing arts.

2.79 Cultural Agreements were signed with Lebanon, Botswana and Madagascar and Cultural Exchange Programmes were renewed/ signed with Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Jordan, Oman, Bulgaria, Uganda, Singapore, Romania, Bangladesh, Germany and the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea. An MOU has been signed with the Government of the Republic of Turkmenistan for celebrating the 500th anniversary of the great oriental thinker Bairam Khan Turkmen in India and Turkmenistan.

2.80 **The Days of Indian Culture** were celebrated in Khazakhstan from 3rd to 9th September, 1997 which were inaugurated by Prof. Y.K. Alagh, former Minister of State. The Days of Indian Culture were also organized in Kyrgyzstan from 17th to 24th October, 1997. Shri Muhi Ram Saikia, former Minister of State for Education inaugurated the Days on 29th October, 1997 in Bishkek. **The Days of Kazakh Culture** in India were inaugurated on 24th December 1997 in New Delhi by Ms. Kamla Sinha, Minister of State for External Affairs.

Organisation

3.01 The Department of Culture is one of the four departments of the Ministry of Human Resource Development. This Department was set up in 1985 through the 174th amendment of the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961.

3.02 The Department is under the overall charge of the Minister for Human Resource Development. The Secretariat of this Department is headed by the Secretary, assisted by two Joint Secretaries. The Festival of India Cell which had been given a separate identity has now been merged with the Department.

3.03 During the year 1997-98, the nation has been celebrating the 50th Anniversary of its Independence. For this purpose, a secretariat, headed by an Additional Secretary with three Joint Secretaries and 84 other officers/ functionaries has been set up under the Department of Culture. The detailed set up of the Department of Culture has been indicated in the Organisational Chart at Annexure I.

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

3.05 The Department is also concerned with the formulation of the Archival Policy of the Government of India, development and protection of archives both at the Centre and the States, a responsibility which it implements through the National Archives. It is also concerned with the development of public libraries and administers the National Library at Calcutta and a number of other libraries of national importance.

3.06 The Department also looks after the preservation, conservation and protection of the material heritage, namely, archaeology, anthropology, museums, etc. through



Indian Museum, Calcutta

specialised agencies like the Archaeological Survey of India, Anthropological Survey of India, Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya, etc. It administers a number of museums and galleries of national importance. The Department also promotes organisations working in specialised fields such as Buddhist and Himalayan studies.

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

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

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

ATTACHED OFFICES

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

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

AUTONOMOUS ORGANISATIONS

1. Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya, Bhopal
2. National Council of Science Museums, Calcutta
3. Nehru Memorial Museum & 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 & Training, New Delhi
9. Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti, New Delhi

10. Allahabad Museum, Allahabad
11. Delhi Public Library, Delhi
12. Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation, Calcutta
13. Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh
14. Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Sarnath, Varanasi
15. Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta
16. Indian Museum, Calcutta
17. Asiatic Society, Calcutta
18. Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad
19. Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library, Patna
20. Rampur Raza Library, Rampur
21. Thanjavur Maharaja Serfoji's Saraswati Mahal Library, Thanjavur
22. Kalakshetra Foundation, Chennai
23. National Museum Institute of History of Art Conservation & Museology, New Delhi
24. Nava Nalanda Mahavihara, Nalanda, Bihar
25. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies, Calcutta
26. Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts, New Delhi

PROGRESSIVE USE OF HINDI

3.10 The work relating to the implementation of Official Language Policy in the Department of Culture and its attached/subordinate offices and autonomous organisations, is looked after by a Deputy Director (Official Language) who is assisted by an Assistant Director and other supporting staff. The Official Language Implementation Committee headed by the Joint Secretary (Admn.) is represented by Officers of different Divisions/Sections/Units. Two meetings of the Committee were held during the year.

3.11 The Hindi Advisory Committee of the Department of Culture under the Chairmanship of the Minister for Human Resource Development was reconstituted.

3.12 During the year under report, four employees were nominated for the Hindi class, five employees were nominated for the Hindi stenography class and six employees were nominated for the Hindi typing class.

3.13 The Department of Culture organized Hindi Pakhwara from 15th to 29th September, 1997. On the first day of Hindi Pakhwara, i.e. on 15th September, 1997, a seminar on "Free India-Fifty Years versus Five Thousand Years" (Azad Bharat-Pachas Saal Banam Panch Hazar Saal)

was organized. Four renowned scholars delivered their lectures at the seminar.

3.14 As in previous years, this year too, a 'Kavya Goshthi' was organized on 25th September, 1997 where seven well known Hindi poets recited their poems. A Hindi Vyavhar Pratiyogita was organized for Hindi knowing/non-Hindi knowing officers and cash prizes were given to those officers and employees who had done their official work in Hindi.

3.15 The Committee of Parliament on Official Language inspected the Department of Culture on 13th October, 1997 and several assurances were taken by the Committee from the Secretary to ensure effective implementation of the Official Language Policy of the

Government. Action is being taken to fulfil the assurances given to the Committee.

3.16 Apart from the Secretariat of the Department, the Committee of Parliament on Official Language inspected the National School of Drama, New Delhi, Institute for Buddhist & Tibetan Studies, Leh, Ladakh, Office of the Deputy Director, Anthropological Survey of India, North Region, Udaipur and Office of the Conservation Assistant, Archaeological Survey of India, Udaipur, which are under the control of the Department of Culture.

3.17 As usual the Hindi Translation Unit in the Department of Culture undertook translation work of various documents, papers, etc.





Unakoti, North Tripura

Archaeology

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

4.01 The Archaeological Survey of India (A.S.I.) was established in 1861. It functions as an attached office of the Department of Culture, Ministry of Human Resource Development.

4.02 Under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites And Remains Act of 1958, the Archaeological Survey of India has declared 3596 monuments of national importance in the country. During the last 136 years of its existence, the A.S.I. has grown from a humble beginning to a large organisation with an organized work force at the base and the Director General at the apex. With the passage of time, its major activities have expanded manifold to include inter-alia:

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

4.03 Achievements of the Archaeological Survey of India during 1997-98 are highlighted as under:-

CONSERVATION AND PRESERVATION OF MONUMENTS

4.04 The conservation, preservation and maintenance of the centrally protected monuments and sites is the prime task of A.S.I. At present, there are 3,596 centrally protected monuments declared to be of national importance, which include 16 monuments inscribed on the World Heritage List of UNESCO. The total number of individual structures being maintained by the Archaeological Survey of India is over 5,000.

4.05 During the year more than 500 monuments were programmed for structural repairs, chemical preservation and environmental development. Some of the important activities taken up by the Survey during 1997-98 are as under:-

AGRA CIRCLE:

Taj Mahal, Agra Fort complex, Itmad-ud-Daula's Tomb, Ram Bagh, group of monuments at Fatehpur Sikri,

Mehtab Bagh in Agra and Rudranath Temple, Gopeshwar and Surya temples Katarmal, Almora.

AURANGABAD CIRCLE:

Caves at Ajanta, Ellora and Daulatabad Fort at Aurangabad, Elephanta Caves, Shiva Temple at Ambernath, monuments at Mansar and Ramtek, Kondivate Caves at Mumbai, Gondeshwar Temple, Sinnar, Shivneri Fort at Junnar; Fort Raigad, Vijaydurg Fort, Vijaydurg, Fort at Panhala, Shaniwarwada, Pune and Sindudurg Fort, Malwan.



Excavation site - Dholavira, Gujarat

BANGALORE CIRCLE:

Fort Devanahalli; Someshwara Temple, Kolar; Old Dungeon at Bangalore, Kedareshwara Temple Nagalapura; Krishna Temple, Chitradurga; Jain Temple at Halebid; Anantha Padamanabha Temple at Karkala; Hazar Rama Temple, Kamalapuram; Keerthi Narayana Temple at Talakad; Gumbaz complex at Srirangapatna; Vijay Narayana Temple, Gundelpet and Narayana Swamy Temple, Melkote.

BHUBANESWAR CIRCLE:

Mahakal Temple at Ratnagiri; Dakshya Prajapati Temple at Banpur; Monastery No. 4 at Lalitgiri and amalakha of Lord Jagannath Temple, Puri.

BHOPAL CIRCLE :

Fort Lanji of Balaghat; Fort Ater Bhind; Lakshman Temple and Western Group of Temples at Khajuraho; Siva Temple at Nohta; Buddhist Caves at Bagh; Dariya Khan's Mosque, Rewa Kund and Roopmati Pavilion at Mandu; groups of temples at Kadwaha, Guna; fort monuments at Khandwa; Mohd. Ghaus's Tomb and Tansen complex, Gwalior; Fort Asirgarh; Kakanmath Temple at Suhania; Siva Temple at Bhojpur; Buddhist site at Sanchi; Fort Dhamoni; Fort Khimlasa, ruined palace and Fort Rahatgarh at Sagar.

CALCUTTA CIRCLE:

Metcalfe Hall, Calcutta; Cooch Behar Palace, Cooch Behar; Hazarduari Palace and Imambara, Murshidabad; Susanna Dutch Cemetery, Chinsura; Tomb and Mosque, Adi Sapatagram; 108 Siva Temple, Kalna; Minar and Adina Masjid, Pandua; Dubdi Monastery, Sikkim.

CHANDIGARH CIRCLE:

Ancient Shiva Temple, Kalayat; Kos Minars; ancient excavated structure, Agroha; ancient site and Nalagarh Kothi, at Ropar; ancient gurudwara and fort, Bhatinda; ancient fort, Nurpur; Laxmi Narain Temple, Chamba; Kabuli Bagh Mosque, Panipat.

CHENNAI CIRCLE:

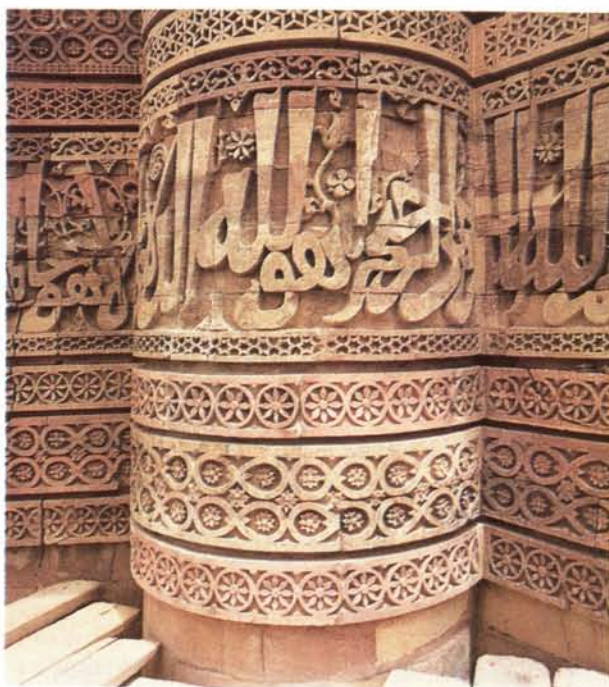
Nitisvaraswamy Temple, Srimushnam; Erumbeswara Swamy Temple, Tiruvrumbur, Tiruchirapalli; Brihadiswara Temple, GKC Puram; Minakshi Sundaresvara Temple, Pudukotai; Jalakanteswara Temple and Fort, Vellore; Fort Gingee; Pattabhirama Temple, and Patalisvara Temple, Villupuram; Varadaraja Perumal Temple, Tribhuvani.

DELHI CIRCLE:

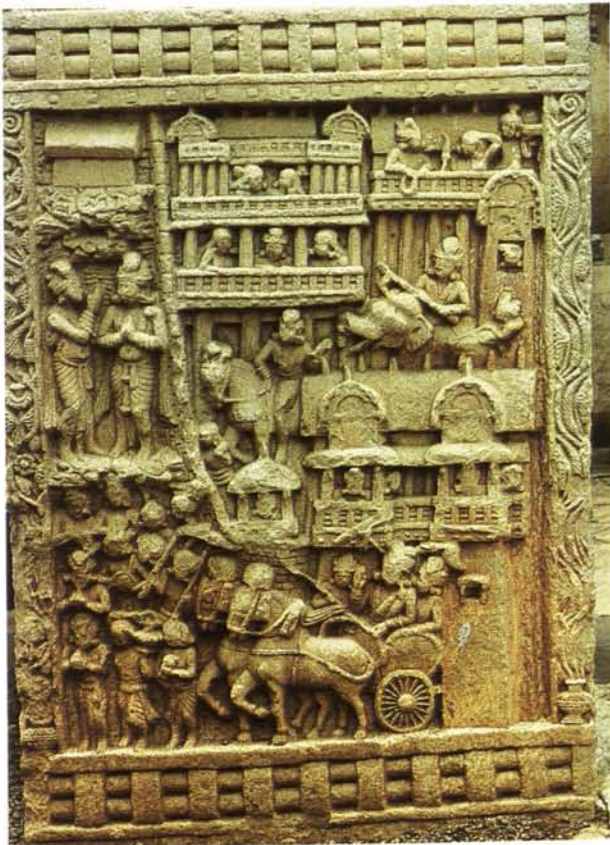
Tughlaqabad Fort, Red Fort, Purana Qila, Sultan Ghauri's Tomb, Qutab Minar, Adam Khan's Tomb, Begumpuri Mosque, Sher Shah Gate, Hauz Khas Monuments, Safdarjung's Tomb, Humayun's Tomb, Arab ki Sarai, Shalimar Bagh, Jamali Kamali Tomb and Rajon ki Bains (stepwell), Delhi.



The Qutb Minar, Delhi - before conservation



The Qutb Minar, Delhi - after conservation



Royal Procession, Eastern Gateway, Sanchi, Madhya Pradesh - after chemical preservation

DHARWAR CIRCLE:

Veniyar Gudi, Konthi Gudi, Tarabasappa Temple, Durga Complex, Bhutanatha Tank, Group of monuments Pattadakal, Badami and Badami Caves, Fort Temple Badami and Banashankari Temple, District Bagalkot; Old Jaina Temple and old Shiv Temple in Belgaum; Jattappa Naik Chandranatheswara Basti, Bhatkal; Solakambh Mosque, Qasim Barid Tomb, Magazines, Fort and Bastions in district Bidar; Gol Gumbaz, Asar Mahal, Jumma Masjid, Badikaman Nityanavana Mosque II Rouza, Ibrahim Rouza and Arquilla in District Bijapur; Half Gumbaz, Gulbarga.

MINI CIRCLE GOA:

Basilica of Bom Jesus, Se Cathedral, Church of St. Francis of Assisi, Goa.

GUWAHATI CIRCLE:

Karenghar Palace, Ranghar Pavilion, Vishnudol Joy Sagar, Gauri Sagar Tank, Sibsagar; ruins at Dah Parbatia,

Tezpur; Badarol Temple, Kamakhya Hill; Cacheri ruins, Panbaria Mosque and Idgah, Dhubri; Rockcut sculptures, Unakoti.

HYDERABAD CIRCLE:

Veerabhadra Swamy Temple, Lepakshi; Siddavattaur Fort; Soumyanadha Swamy Temple, Nandalur; Gandikota Fort; African bodyguard room, Darbar Hall, Golkonda; Buddhist remains, Kottarui; Stupa at Bhattiprolu; Akkanna and Madanne Caves, Vijayawada; Buddhist site at Munagacheria; Maha Stupa at Amarawati; Ramappa Temple, Palampet; Sri Kodandarama Swamy Temple, Vontimitta; Warangal Fort; Charminar at Hyderabad.

JAIPUR CIRCLE:

Deeg Palace complex, Deeg; Bharatpur Fort, monuments at Neelkanth, Alwar; Jaisalmer Fort; Ranthambhor Fort, Sawai Madhopur; monuments at Ajmer; Chittaurgarh Fort.

LUCKNOW CIRCLE:

Tomb of Saadat Ali Khan, Naseeruddin Haidar's Karbala, Residency complex, Asaf-Ud-Daula's Imambara and Dilkhusha Palace, Lucknow; Senapati Mahal, Makarbal Temple and Temple at Mohari, Mohari Tomb of Sultan Khusro's mother, Tomb of Sultan Khusro's sister, Allahabad; Neelkhantheswar Temple, Panch Mahal and Rani Mahal, Jhansi; Katcheri Cemetery, Kanpur; excavated tank at Sravasti, excavated site at Piprahwa; Kalinjar Fort, Banda.

PATNA CIRCLE:

Excavated remains Kumrahar, Patna; Stupa and votive stupa, Kolhua; excavated remains, Nalanda; Gridhkut and Shankh Lipi, Rajgir; Stupa and excavated site, Antichak; Chokhandi Stupa, Sarnath; Old Fort, Jaunpur; Dharalira Mosque, Varanasi; ancestral home of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Jiradei.

SRINAGAR CIRCLE:

Sun Temple, Martand; Sankargaurisvara Temple; Sugandesha Temple, Pattan; Akhnoor Fort, Jammu; Harihara Temple, Billawar; Alchi Monastery, Lamayuru Monastery, Phyang Monastery, Shey Palace, Thiksey Monastery in Ladakh; ancient Temple, Pandrethan; Shankaracharya Temple, Srinagar; group of temples, Kiramchi, Devi Bhagwati Temple, Kala Dera Temple II, Manwal; ancient fort Ramnagar at Udhampur.

THRISSUR CIRCLE, THRISSUR:

Siva Temple, Chemmanamthitta and Siva Temple, Pallimana at Thrissur; St. Francis Church, Cochin; Fort at Tellicherry and Fort Angelo, Kannur; Bekal Fort, Kasargod and Parthasarathy Temple, Kanyakumari.

VADODARA CIRCLE:

Gokeshwar Mahadev Temple, Lawrali; Rao Lakha Chharti, Bhuj; Nav Lakha Temple, Sejakpur; Astodia Gate, Rani Sipri Mosque, brick minars on railway platform and Premabhai Gate, Ahmedabad; old English tomb, Surat; Rani-ki-Vav, Patan; monuments at Junagadh; (Ashokan Rock Edict), excavated site, Kayavarohan; monuments at Diu; Chapel of Our Lady Rosarios, Moti Daman.

HORTICULTURE BRANCH:

4.06 The major activities for development of the environment of monuments and augmentation of irrigation facilities have been carried out at the following monuments : Hampi; Kamala-Puram; Cooch Behar Palace; Kalachand Temple, Rash Manch, Bishnupur; Katra Mosque, Murshidabad; Adina Mosque, Maldia; Mahet garden, Sravasti; and Chaukhandi Stupa, Varanasi. Laying of gardens on the Mughal pattern on the basis of evidence at Taj Mahal and Mehtab Bagh.

4.07 Development of gardens has been taken up at the following places :

Madan Mohan Temple, Jore Bangla, Nand Lal Temple, Radhey Shyam and Lalji Group of temples; Radha Govind Temple, Bishnupur, West Bengal; Hazarduari Palace and Khosh Bagh, Katra Mosque, Murshidabad; Durga Temple at Aihole, Mallikarjuna temple complex, Pattadakal; Akbar's Tomb, Sikandra; Humayun's Tomb, Shish Gumbaz (Lodhi Garden), Vijay Mandal, Nazaf Khan's Tomb, Buhaliman Garden (opposite Humayun's Tomb), Khane Khana Garden, Purana Qila, Khairul Manzil, all in Delhi.

SCIENCE BRANCH

Chemical Treatment and Preservation

4.08 The Science Branch of the Survey has carried out chemical treatment and preservation of the following major monuments:

Sri Mukhalingeswara Swamy Temple; Sri Golingeshwara Swamy Temple Beccavolu; Sri Navabrahma Main Temple, Alampur; Veerbrahma Swamy Main Temple, Anantpur; Charminar monument, Hyderabad; Monastery Complex, Nalanda; Mahabodhi Temple, Bodhgaya; Golden paintings on wooden ceiling, Red Fort, Delhi; St. Francis Assisi Church, Goa; Ahmed Shah Wali Tomb, Berar; Great temple of Virupaksha, Pattadakal; Ajanta (Caves No. 1,2, 4, 5, 6, 10, 16, 17, 19 & 21); Stupa of Ratnagiri Monastery; Jodha Bai Palace and Birbal Palace, Fatehpur Sikri; Taj Mahal, Agra; Shershah Suri's Tomb, Sasaram; Humayun's Tomb, Red Fort and Lodhi Gardens, Delhi; Javari Temple, Khajuraho; Chattarpur etc.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO MONUMENTS LESS THAN 100 YEARS OLD

4.09 Archaeological Survey of India has sanctioned financial assistance for preservation of monuments less than 100 years to Jagannath Temple, Dhurva, Ranchi, and Temple of Gopinath Devata, Rajbari, Imphal.

PUBLICATIONS

4.10 The Archaeological publications during the year under review highlights the activities of the Archaeological Survey of India in the field of conservation, archaeological excavation and epigraphy. Guide books and folders have also been published. Some of the publications are : "Indian Archaeology- A Review" of 1991-92 and 1992-93 were brought out. Indian Archaeological Review for the year 1993-94 is under print. The Memories of the Archaeological Survey of India No. 75. "Nagarjunkonda Volume - I" and No. 97 are under printing. In addition to this, "Ajanta Murals, Report of the Expert Group of Archaeology" and the "Index of Annual Reports of Director General of the Archaeological Survey of India" (1930 to 1936) were published .

4.11 Brochures of monuments of Jammu region and "Care and Conservation" were published. The publications are sold to the public at sale counters at monuments and Site Museums.

EXPLORATION AND VILLAGE TO VILLAGE SURVEY

4.12 Exploration survey continues to be conducted in the area to be submerged on account of construction of dams in Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh under

the Sardar Sarovar Project; in addition, exploration has been carried out at Sannati, Karnataka under the Upper Tunga and Upper Bhadra Projects in Yellapura taluk; Uttara Kannada District in Karnataka under Badthi Hydro Electric Project; Kudligi and Harapanahalli taluk, District Bellary and Hangal taluk, District Dharwar, parts of Bellary, Bijapur, Chitradurga, Coorg and Raichur districts.

EXCAVATIONS

4.13 The excavation at Dholavira, Gujarat is in continuation of last season's work. Excavations at Dholavira, one of the five largest Harappan sites, has made unique contributions in depicting ancient city planning, spectacular aesthetic structures including two Stadia and water management systems. The excavations at Udaigiri in Orissa have been resumed to expose the big Buddhist monastery. Excavations at Rakhigarhi, a large Harappan site in District Hissar have been taken up. The excavation at Mohammad Nagar and Harnol in Haryana have revealed evidence of painted grey ware and northern black polish ware. The excavation at Sanchi (Madhya Pradesh) has brought to light monastic complexes besides an iron helmet. At Mehtab Bagh opposite the Taj Mahal at Agra, a buried Mughal Garden laid out in the Charbagh pattern with water tank and fountains has been excavated. At Sravasti (U.P.) excavations are in progress in collaboration with Kansai University, Osaka, Japan. Excavations are also in progress at Paithan in District Aurangabad, Kotwar in District Morena, M.P. and other places.

TEMPLE AND BUILDING SURVEY PROJECTS

4.14 The Temple Survey Project located at Bhopal, continued with the architectural survey of temples in south-eastern Rajasthan viz. Udaipur, Nagda and Arthuna.

4.15 The Building Survey Project located at Delhi is documenting the colonial buildings of India. In Calcutta, listing of 54 buildings has been done. Photo documentation of St. John Church, Job Charnock Cemetery and Park Street Cemetery has been completed. Preliminary survey of buildings in Delhi has been taken up.

EPIGRAPHY BRANCH

4.16 More than a hundred Perso- Arabic inscriptions were copied in various districts of Karnataka, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi for further study.

SITE MUSEUMS

4.17 Archaeological Survey of India is maintaining

33 site museums located all over the country. The display of excavated materials at Archaeological Museums at Ratnagiri (Orissa), Roop Nagar (Punjab) and Chanderi have been completed.

EXHIBITIONS

4.18 On the eve of 50 Years of India's Independence all Circles/Branch Offices of the Survey arranged photo exhibitions to highlight the achievements of the Archaeological Survey of India made during the last 5 decades. Special exhibitions were held to highlight Harappan and Buddhist excavations. An archaeological exhibition entitled 'Care and Conservation of Monuments' was arranged by the A.S.I. Science Branch, Dehradun. The Archaeological Survey of India has made a substantial contribution in organising the exhibition on wheels put up on two different trains by various Ministries of Government of India through the Indian Railways.

PROJECTS UNDER OVERSEAS ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION FUND

4.19 The conservation of Ajanta and Ellora Caves have been taken up for funding by OECF, Japan, through a project of the Maharashtra Tourism Development Corp.

4.20 Indo-British 50th Anniversary Trust, Oberoi Hotels and the Aga Khan Trust are funding a project for revitalizing the ancient water supply system, gardens of the Humayun's Tomb, Delhi and its illumination.

4.21 UNESCO has already agreed to fund investigations of the Jagmohana of Sun Temple, Konark under Emergency Assistance of UNESCO.

4.22 The proposal for monitoring of Air Pollution at Taj Mahal, Agra and augmentation of laboratory for stone conservation with funding by Rhone Poulenc Foundation through UNESCO, is being started w.e.f. April, 1998. The conservation works of the Buddhist monuments at Sanchi and Satdhara under a UNESCO Project are in progress.

4.23 OMEGA Group SMH has given a donation of US \$ 15,000 for the maintenance of Jantar Mantar.

WORLD HERITAGE MONUMENTS

4.24 World Heritage Day was celebrated at 16 monuments listed under the World Heritage List on 18th April, 1997. Photo-exhibitions on monument heritage were organised at various places in India. World Heritage Week from 19th to 25th November, 1997 was also celebrated at selected monuments with the active involvement of students and general public.

UNPROTECTED MONUMENTS

4.25 The Archaeological Survey of India has taken up the conservation works on the following unprotected monuments in addition to its normal functions as deposit works viz.

1. Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta
2. Rampur Raza Library, Rampur, U.P.
3. Duplex Palace, Chandernagore
4. Temples at Patra, West Bengal.
5. Council Hall, University of Delhi.
6. Temples at Bora in West Bengal.
7. Moti Bagh Palace, Patiala.
8. Transplantation of monuments coming under submergence under Narmada Valley Development Authority.

INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY

Post-Graduate Diploma in Archaeology

4.26 The Post-Graduate Diploma in Archaeology is of two year's duration. During the year 1997-98 the Diploma Course for the batch 1995-97 has been concluded. The batches 1996-98 and 1997-99 are undergoing training.

TRAINING IN EXCAVATION

4.27 For imparting training to the Post-Graduate Diploma students (P.G.D.A. students), large scale excavations were undertaken at Harappan sites, Dholavira, Distt. Kachh and at Rakhigarhi, Distt. Hissar. All the students attended the excavation camp for training purposes.

STRUCTURAL CONSERVATION

4.28 Three weeks short term training course in Structural Conservation was conducted at Mandu, Distt. Dhar (M.P.) for imparting training. The Departmental Conservation Staff and State Government representatives have also been given the training at the Conservation Camp.

CHEMICAL PRESERVATION

4.29 Three weeks short training course in Chemical Preservation was conducted at Dehradun for imparting training to P.G.D.A. students. Extra lectures were organized for the students on the preservation of paintings/murals.

OPERATION OF ANTIQUITIES AND ART TREASURE ACT, 1972 (AAT)

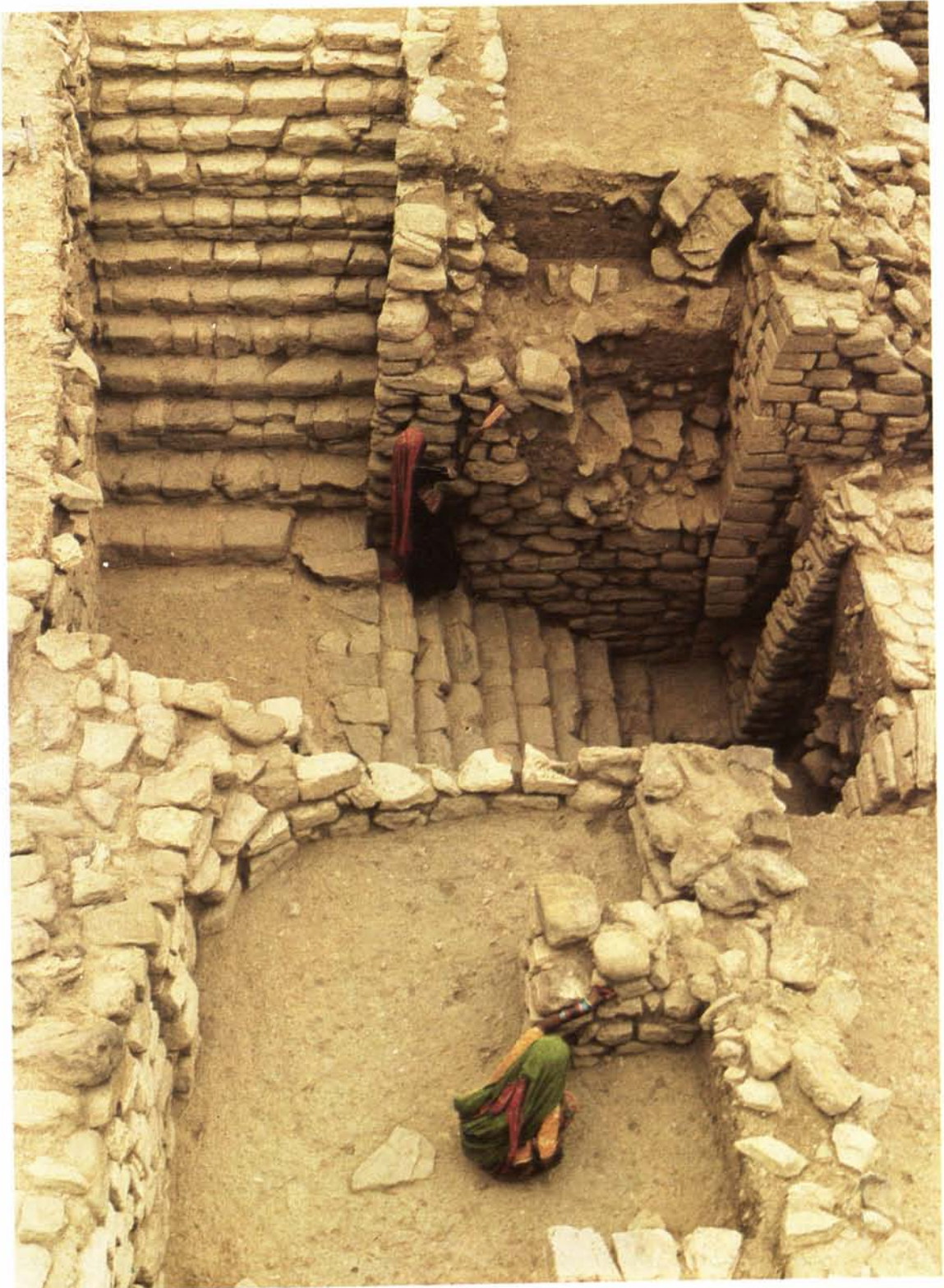
4.30 Considerable progress has been made in connection with the implementation of AAT, 1972. Reports received from different parts of the country indicate that 3585 antiquities were registered up to October, 1997. Nine meetings of the Expert Advisory Committee (E.A.C.) for export of non-antiquities were held in New Delhi. 183 objects were presented by different parties out of which 42 objects were identified as antiquities. E.A.C. meetings were held at Bangalore, Mumbai, Thiruvananthapuram, Cochin, Calcutta, Hyderabad, Chennai and Varanasi. 2293 objects were presented by different parties, out of which 10 were declared as antiquities.

Nineteen Appeal Committee Meetings were held for examination of objects detained by Customs/C.B.I. 237 objects were examined out of which 126 objects were declared as antiquities.

Temporary Export Permits for 1874 objects were issued for exhibitions abroad.

EXPEDITIONS ABROAD

- 4.31 1. A team of five archaeologists from Sri Lanka visited India for undergoing training under the cultural exchange programme.
2. Six archaeologists visited U.K. under the Colombo Plan for conservation training.
3. A representative visited Teheran to attend the International Seminar on "Archaeology of the Silk Routes".
4. An expert visited Nepal to participate in the workshop on Indian-Nepal Cooperation in conservation and restoration of cultural heritage.
5. A representative visited Islamabad, Pakistan to attend the 13th Session of the Executive Committee for "International Safeguarding of Mohenjodaro".
6. A representative visited Bangkok to attend the workshop of Asia-Pacific Heritage Site Management Workshop.
7. A representative visited Mauritius and Singapore to attend the International Seminar on Security and Safety Management.
8. Two experts visited U.K and Italy to discuss mutual issues relating to the smuggling of antiquities.



Northern Gate of Harappan Castle - Dholavira, Gujarat



Kali, Late Chola, 12th Century

Museums

NATIONAL MUSEUM

5.01 Set up in 1960, the National Museum is a subordinate office under the Department of Culture. At present there are about 2 lakh works of art in the National Museum. The main activities of the National Museum are in the field of acquisition, exhibition, education, public relations, publication and conservation and are enumerated as follows:

ACQUISITION OF ART OBJECTS

5.02 The Art Acquisition Committee meeting was held from 15th to 17th March, 1997. A total number of 455 works of art valued at Rs. 16,90,071 were recommended and acquired. Notable among these were a set of five inscribed copper plates of Venkantapati of Vijaynagar; 16th century, Nisar (silver coin) of Aurangzeb 1069 A.H; a pair of 18th century armlets from South India, 15 folios of the Jaina Kalpasutra, 15th-16th Century, AD, Gujarat; a palm-



Hathphool, early 20th century jewellery from Rajasthan

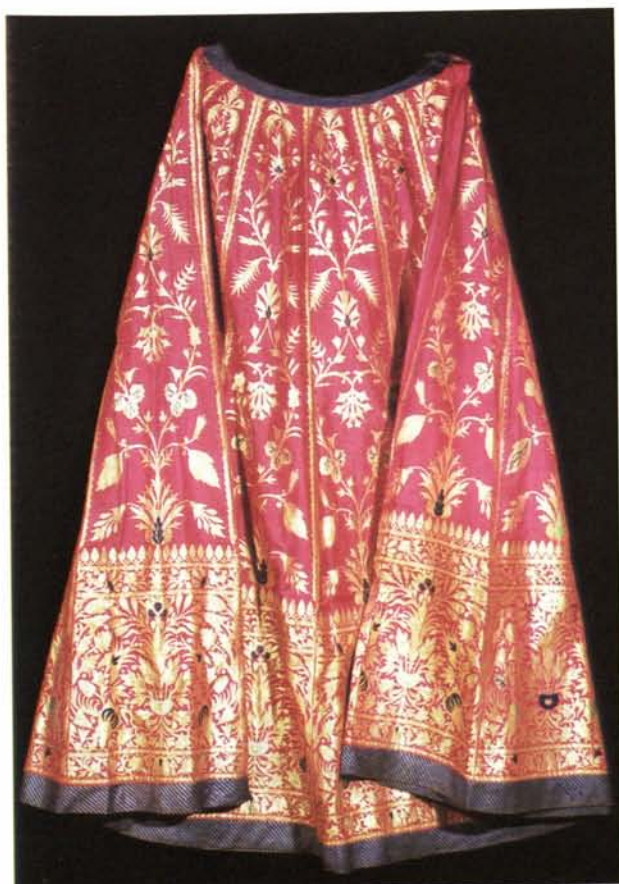
leaf manuscript Krishna Paraka (Oriya- Kavya)- Part II, Orissa, early 20th century and two brocade chauga, 20th century.

5.03 The Royal Government of Thailand presented a Golden Pavilion (Weight 250 kgs) to the Government of India on 10th October, 1997 and installed it at the National Museum for mounting the Holy Relics of Lord Buddha.

EXHIBITIONS

5.04 As a part of the 50th Year of India's Independence, the following international exhibitions were organized at the National Museum.

- i. As a curtain raiser, a month long exhibition entitled the **Padshahnama** containing paintings from the Imperial Mughal Manuscript of the Royal Library, Windsor Castle was organized in the National Museum from 27th January, 1997 to 7th March, 1997.
- ii. An exhibition **Macedonians : The Northern Greeks** received from Greece was organized from 16th August, 1997 to 15th September, 1997.
- iii. An exhibition on **Japanese Art** in collaboration with the National Museum Institute, JNU and the Japanese Foundation was organized from 18th August, 1997 to 24th August, 1997.
- iv. The largest exhibition of 327 outstanding objects from the British Museum, entitled **The Enduring Image** brought out in collaboration with the British



Early 20th century brocade lehnga, silk and zari, Gujarat

Council Division was inaugurated jointly by the Honourable President of India and Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II on the 13th October, 1997.

The Enduring Image featured a series of special events and lectures every Friday at the National Museum. Special guided tours, film shows, painting competitions, quiz programmes, workshops and seminars for specialists were also conducted. This exhibition was on view till 4th January, 1998.

- v. Yet another unique exhibition entitled **Minakar : Spun Gold and Woven Enamel** was mounted in collaboration with INTACH and the Textile Art Society at the National Museum from 6th November, 1997 to 23rd November, 1997.
- vi. The National Museum, in collaboration with the Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Sarnath, Varanasi organized an exhibition called **Karuna** (Compassion), presenting Tibetan Thangka painting from the collection of His Holiness, the Dalai Lama from 7th February, 1998 to 28th February, 1998.

- vii. An exhibition of photographs entitled **Columbia : World Heritage Sites** was organised at the National Museum from 10th March, 1998 to 29th March, 1998.
- viii. Yet another exhibition entitled **Art Treasures from Kotah** was mounted from 25th March, 1998 to 19th April, 1998 on its return from Zurich.
- ix. An exhibition of ceramics (19th century) by Raphael Bordallo Pinheiro was organised from 7th to 14th April, 1998.

5.05 The following international exhibitions were organized abroad by the National Museum:

- i. **Exposition of the Sacred Relics of the Lord Buddha and an Exhibition of Buddhist Sites and Shrines in India** was organized in Bangkok, Thailand from 29th December 1996 to 3rd March, 1997.
- ii. An exhibition **Gods, Kings and Tigers : Art of Kotah** was sent to Harvard University Art Museum, Cambridge, USA and the Asia Society Gallery, New York. This exhibition also travelled to Zurich, Switzerland from April to June, 1997.



Dr. R. V. V. Ayyar, Secretary, Department of Culture inaugurating the photo exhibition "Columbia : World Heritage Sites"

- iii. Besides, a carpet from Jaipur was sent to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, USA for an exhibition **Flowers Underfoot: Indian carpets of the Mughal Era.**

SEMINARS: SPECIAL LECTURES

5.06 A number of seminars, lectures and workshops were organized on conservation of art objects, museology and display to coincide with the various international exhibitions.

Shri C. Sivaramamurti Memorial Lecture on the theme "Kailasha and Kailashapati: Mountains, Myth and Art" by Dr.(Mrs.) Kapila Vatsyayan was delivered on 22nd November, 1997.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES:



Smt. Kasturi Gupta Menon, Director General, National Museum delivering the welcome address at the inauguration of the exhibition "Columbia: World Heritage Sites"



School children being shown an exhibition

5.07 Several lectures by eminent scholars were organized in the Museum as part of its academic activities. Educational services were extended to the students of schools, colleges and universities for preparation of their project reports/dissertations.

5.08 As part of the series of events organised around **The Enduring Image** exhibition, several programmes were organized at the National Museum premises, for school children on the theme "Egypt: Cradle of Civilization" and "Enduring Images". Some of these were as follows :

- i. On-the-spot painting contest (8 to 12 years; 13 to 16 years)
- ii. Activity for Street Children
- iii. Theatre for and by children.

5.09 A practical training in Museology was also organized for post graduate students of museology from Prachiniketan, Bhopal. Besides, guided tours and 4 film shows were organized daily, and a gallery talk on specific topics arranged every Wednesday for the public.

PHOTO UNIT

5.10 During the period of report 7463 black and white photographs were made; 1800 art objects were photographed in black and white and 700 objects were photographed in colour. A sum total of 1169 colour prints and 376 colour slides were prepared.

LIBRARY

5.11 775 books were added to the collection of the Museum library. About 10,000 scholars availed of research and reference facilities. Cataloguing of 900 books were completed. 400 articles were indexed from journals and 375 articles indexed from newspapers.

MODELLING UNIT

5.12 Plaster Cast : 2862 raw casts were prepared, 2698 casts finished, 2661 casts coloured and finished, and 15 rubber moulds and 8 master copies prepared.

PUBLICATION UNIT

5.13 The following publications were brought out:

- i. An information folder on the National Museum.
- ii. A brochure on the exhibition entitled 'Macedonians: The Northern Greeks'.

- iii. A folder on the exhibition 'Exposition of Sacred Relics of Lord Buddha'.
- iv. A folder on the exhibition 'Karuna'.
- v. A folder on the exhibition 'Art Treasures from Kotah'.

CONSERVATION LABORATORY

5.14 During the period 1997-98 the Conservation Laboratory, National Museum worked on the following projects:

- i. 466 objects of various types were given the required conservation treatment in the laboratory, in the galleries or in storage. 161 others are under treatment.
- ii. 1042 objects were examined, either to prepare their condition reports before being sent for exhibition or to fix the priority of their conservation.
- iii. Supervisory staff of the conservation laboratory visited Belur Math and treated and preserved 23 objects there. In addition to this, necessary advice was rendered for upkeep of their objects.
- iv. 79 objects of organic nature were fumigated against insects and fungus infestation.
- v. The restoration of wall paintings at Ashutosh Building, Calcutta, was completed.

RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

- i. Maintenance of sophisticated equipment in the laboratory.
- ii. Technical examination and authentication of art objects of 1996-97 AAC is under way.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF MODERN ART

5.15 The National Gallery of Modern Art (NGMA), a repository of Contemporary Visual Art, has been implementing a number of schemes for strengthening its activities and spreading art education among the public. It represents the evolution of changing art forms through the passage of time and is the only institution of its kind in India at par with its counterparts in other countries.

5.16 The NGMA has a branch at Mumbai at the

Sir C.J. Public Hall and plans to open another in the southern part of the country in Bangalore. The NGMA has undertaken a number of activities in the year 1997-98 towards implementing various Plan schemes.

SPECIAL EXHIBITIONS

5.17 A number of exhibitions were organized in 1997-98.

- i. An exhibition entitled **The Courage of Images** was organized in collaboration with the Italian Embassy Cultural Centre as part of Italy's Homage to India. This exhibition comprised projects executed by a group of Italian architects based on the ideas and drawings of the psychiatrist Massimo Fagioli.
- ii. An exhibition of Indian women artists entitled **The Self and the World** was held in collaboration with Gallery Espace.
- iii. An exhibition entitled **Colours of Independence** was inaugurated by Shri I.K. Gujral, Prime

Minister of India. **Colours of Independence** chronicled some of the post independence issues that have influenced and shaped the creative sentiments of Indian contemporary artists. It reflected the creative aspect of the history of the social, political, cultural and environmental life of the country.

- iv. An exhibition of photographs entitled **India - A Celebration of Independence - 1947-1997** was held in collaboration with the Philadelphia Museum of Art. The exhibition provided a glimpse of the rich diversity and complexity of India and her people and of various aspects that profoundly unite the country. This exhibit was also shown at the NGMA, Mumbai.

5.18 The NGMA collaborated with the Lalit Kala Akademi in organising the **Ninth Triennale India 1997 - an international exhibition of contemporary art.**



Inauguration of the exhibition on the works of Russian artists Nicholas and Svetsolav Roerich

5.19 An exhibition on the restored paintings of Amrita Sher Gil and Raja Ravi Verma was organized in collaboration with INTACH. This exhibition focused on the method and process of conserving art.

5.20 An exhibition entitled **Cindy Sherman – The Complete Untitled Film Stills** from the collection of the Museum of Modern Art (MOMA), New York was organized in January, 1998. This is an exhibition of 69 photographs that Cindy Sherman created in 1977-80 and now forms part of the collection of MOMA.

5.21 An exhibition on the Russian artists Nicholas and Svetoslav Roerich from the collection of the State Museum of Orient, Moscow was held in January, 1998 within the framework of our cultural co-operation and exchange with Russia.

5.22 An exhibition titled **Sharaku – as interpreted by Japan's Contemporary Artists** was organized in collaboration with the Japan Foundation in March, 1998.

Special Exhibitions to commemorate 50 years of India's Independence :

5.23 A series of exhibitions have been planned to commemorate 50 years of India's Independence.

- i. An exhibition **Santiniketan – The Making of a Contextual Modernism** featuring the works of 4 great artists – Rabindranath Tagore, Nandalal Bose, Ramkinkar Vaij, and Binod Behari Mukherjee opened on 16th, August 1997 and was inaugurated by Shri S.R. Bommai, Minister for Human Resource Development. More than 400 works of these four artists were displayed and presented.
- ii. An exhibition entitled **50 Years of Art in Mumbai** opened at the National Gallery of Modern Art, Mumbai in September, 1997.
- iii. An exhibition of the **Delhi Silpi Chakra Group - The Early Years** was curated by the eminent art critic P.N. Mago and was inaugurated by Dr. Karan Singh on 4th December, 1997.
- iv. An exhibition on **Symbolism and Geometry in Indian Art** was held in February, 1998 as part of NGMA's efforts to promote and project Indian contemporary art.

EXHIBITIONS SENT ABROAD

5.24 As part of the celebrations of the 50th anniversary of India's Independence, an exhibition of Indian contemporary art was shown in the prestigious Durban Art Gallery and the Standard Bank Gallery, Johannesburg from May to July, 1997. This was the first ever exhibition of Indian contemporary art in South Africa. This exhibition was later shown at the EI Hanagar Gallery at the Cairo Opera House in Egypt.

5.25 An exhibition of contemporary Indian art entitled **Tryst with Destiny – Art in Modern India** was organized at the Singapore Art Museum in collaboration with the Centre of International Modern Art, Calcutta from October, 1997 to January, 1998.

5.26 An exhibition of Indian contemporary art entitled **The Yellow Duet** featuring 50 works by eight artists was sent to the Ludwig Museum in Budapest, Hungary as part of the 50th anniversary of Independence celebrations.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMME

NGMA, has as one of its aims, the dissemination of modern art through non formal art education. The success of this institution depends on how well it can educate the general public and cater to the needs of professionals and specialists in the field of art.

5.27 As a part of imparting art education, a basic Art Appreciation course was conducted. Fifty students enrolled for this course.

5.28 As a part of implementation of its non-formal education programme, summer vacation programmes were organized for school children in three groups (junior, senior and middle). 150 students participated in this programme.

5.29 Art Sketch Club meets and films shows were organized every Sunday. Practicing artists were invited to impart practical training and guidance to participants. Special film shows were screened regularly for visitors.

5.30 Press clippings of day to day art news are being maintained in the library. 800 books were added to the collection of the Art Reference Library. The work of re-amalgamation of books in the Library was undertaken and the data entry and bar coding books was completed.

FILMS

5.31 A film commissioned by NGMA titled **The Official Art Form** by well known film maker Ms Suhasini Mulay was selected for the Panorama Section of the International Film Festival, 1998. The film has also won a National Award in the Art and Culture category in the 45th National Film Festival.

5.32 A film was also produced on the Bombay Progressives Group by K. Bikram Singh to complement an exhibition entitled **The Moderns** which was held at the NGMA, Mumbai.

RESTORATION

5.33 During the period under review, status reports for 338 works of art for incoming and out going exhibitions were prepared. Necessary cleaning was done for 314 works of art and 12 paintings were restored during the period.

PUBLICATION

5.34 Coloured catalogues were published to complement the exhibitions held at the Gallery. NGMA has a comprehensive programme of bringing out portfolios of eminent artists. The Memoirs of B.C. Sanyal, the senior most living artist, has been published by the NGMA.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF SCIENCE MUSEUMS

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

CONSTITUENTS OF NCSM

5.36 NCSM administers and manages the following science museums/ centres around the country:

- a) Birla Industrial & Technological Museum (BITM), Calcutta
- b) Visvesvaraya Industrial & Technological Museum (VITM), Bangalore
- c) Nehru Science Centre (NCSM), Mumbai
- d) National Science Centre (NSCD), Delhi
- e) Central Research & Training Laboratory (CRTL), Calcutta

- f) Science City, Calcutta
- g) Shrikrishna Science Centre, Patna
- h) Regional Science Centre, Lucknow
- i) Regional Science Centre, Bhubaneswar
- j) Raman Science Centre & Planetarium, Nagpur
- k) Regional Science Centre, Bhopal
- l) Regional Science Centre, Tirupati
- m) Regional Science Centre & Planetarium, Calicut
- n) District Science Centre, Purulia
- o) District Science Centre, Gulbarga
- p) District Science Centre, Tirunelveli
- q) District Science Centre, Dharampur
- r) Bardhaman Science Centre, Bardhaman
- s) Dhenkanal Science Centre, Dhenkanal
- t) Kapilas Science Park, Kapilas
- u) Digha Science Centre & National Science Camp, Digha
- v) North Bengal Science Centre, Siliguri
- w) Science Activity Centre, Gwalior
- x) Science Activity Corner, Sirsa
- y) Panorama Museum, Kurukshetra

BITM, VITM, NSCM, NSCD and CRTL are national level museums/centres and others function as their satellite units.

Planning, conceptual development of exhibits and activities and major achievements:

SCIENCE CITY, CALCUTTA

5.37 The Science City is a unique venture of NCSM and is planned to be a major attraction for the residents of Calcutta as well as national and international visitors to the metropolis. Set up on a 50 acre plot of land, it would be one of the largest and finest in the world, presenting science and technology to the people through extraordinary experiences. Some of them are flashbacks to the age of creation, the age of dinosaurs and cavemen, a journey to the centre of the earth, space travel, excursions into the microworld of atoms, etc. Science City would be an

enjoyable, memorable and unique experience for both young and the old. The Convention Centre Complex of the Science City was inaugurated on 21st December, 1996. The other wings of the project, Dynamation and Space Odyssey have been inaugurated by the Prime Minister of India, Shri I.K. Gujral on 1st July, 1997 and is now open for the public. The Science City has already created a tremendous enthusiasm among the people of this region.

NEW CENTRES

5.38 North Bengal Science Centre, Siliguri and Digha Science Centre & National Science Camp, Digha in West Bengal have been opened to the public on 17th August, 1997 and 31st August, 1997 respectively. The development work for Panorama Museum, Kurukshetra is going on in full swing. This will be opened in two phases. District, sub regional and regional level science centres spread all over India are under different stages of planning and development.

EXHIBITS

5.39 Altogether 518 exhibits have been developed during this period. A robotic dinosaur, T-Rex has been on exhibition at the Bardhaman Science Centre since 9th September, 1997. The planning and development work for the Solar Energy Corner at BITM, Calcutta; Chemistry Gallery at Regional Science Centre, Guwahati; Viswaroop Gallery at Shrikrishna Science Centre, Patna; Life Science Park at Regional Science Centre, Bhubaneswar; SDL Kit on Physical Science at RSC, Tirupati and Multi-Media presentation in the Information Gallery at NSC, Delhi are on in full swing. The expansion work for Cyberskool at NSC, Delhi has been completed. The unique exhibit **Speed of a Ball** has been completed at BITM, Calcutta and will be on display soon. The Energy Ball, a large exhibit, which demonstrates the principles of Energy Conservation using rolling balls has been developed and installed at the Science City alongwith many other large exhibits in the fields of fluidics, aerodynamics, environment, space and life science. In addition to this, a unique exhibit, **Space Tunnel** has also been developed at the CRTL, Calcutta and installed at the Calcutta Science City.

5.40 Two new large and thrilling exhibits on **Touch a million volts** and **How fast can you bowl?** have been installed at Science City. A number of Science Park exhibits

at Science City have been developed. An exhibition on **India – A Heritage of Science, Technology and Culture** has been developed at CRTL and will be sent to Bangladesh. An exhibition on robotic insects **Giants from your backyard** is also at the planning stage.

5.41 As part of its catalytic support programme, NCSM is developing a number of Park exhibits for other organisations. This includes 24 park exhibits for IUCAA, Pune. NCSM has also developed a gallery on Acharya J C Bose for the District Science Centre, Giridih, Bihar.

TEMPORARY EXHIBITIONS

5.42 On the occasion of the International Museum Week Celebrations, a special exhibition on **Space** was organized at the VITM, Bangalore in collaboration with ISRO, Bangalore from 18th May, to 30th June, 1997. About 60,000 people visited the exhibition. A temporary exhibition on **Bits and Pieces** was opened at the NSC, Mumbai, which drew visitors. Another exhibition entitled **Prakash** organized at NSC, Mumbai was also highly appreciated.

FOREIGN COLLABORATIONS

5.43 NCSM has been entrusted with a project for development of a science centre in Mauritius, namely, The Rajiv Gandhi Science Centre.

5.44 An Indo - China Workshop for exhibit development on **Chaos** took place in Calcutta during 10th to 16th January, 1998, in which 11 participants from China and India participated.

SCHOOL SCIENCE CENTRE

5.45 This Council has set up nearly 300 School Centres in rural schools throughout the nation and is providing them with teaching aids, kits, books and training facilities. 10 new School Science Centres were established in Rajasthan this year. 12 more such centres will be established in Punjab shortly. More centres in other states will be added during the year 1998-99.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL HALL. CALCUTTA

5.46 The Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta, a period museum depicting the times under the British Raj, is dedicated to the conservation and preservation of the main building, the sprawling garden surrounding it and the artefacts in its collection.



Aquatic animals in the Zoology Gallery, Indian Museum

5.47 Repairs to the main building and remodelling and renovation of the five galleries has been entrusted to the supervision of the Archaeological Survey of India.

5.48 The Victoria Memorial authorities organized two major exhibitions under the national calendar of events, namely, an exhibition on the **Sepoy Mutiny of 1857** and another on the **Contemporary Art of Bengal**.

Another exhibition based on the **Great Movements in Indian National Life** was organized in collaboration with the Philadelphia Museum of Arts. A live demonstration on the folk music of Bengal was held to provide the city dwellers with a glimpse of the rich musical traditions of Bengal.

5.49 **Son et Lumiere**, a programme of light and sound depicting the history of Calcutta, also continued much to the appreciation of the general public.

SALAR JUNG MUSEUM, HYDERABAD

5.50 The Salar Jung Museum derives its name from Salar Jung (I to III), the erstwhile Prime Ministers to the Nizams of Hyderabad. It is a museum of national importance and houses rare and varied art collections from all over the globe, acquired by the Salar Jungs, more specifically Nawab Mir Yousuf Ali Khan, the Salar Jung III (1889-1949).

The activities of the Museum during the period under reference are :

EXHIBITIONS

5.51 The moving exhibition on wheels, with its museum collection has assumed importance. A mobile exhibition of **Paintings from the Students** was arranged. This exhibition covered various places within the city and



Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi, Minister for HRD visits the Indian Museum, Calcutta

villages in Ranga Reddy and Medak districts and 89,718 students and public availed of the facility.

5.52 To mark the 50th year of India's Independence, an exhibition on wheels titled **Highlights of Freedom Movement and emergence of Salar Jung Museum** was organized. This exhibition had rare photo illustrations and was accompanied by colour brochures in 4 languages (English, Hindi, Telugu, Urdu) and highlighted the historical events relating to the freedom movement and the role played by distinguished personalities. The display also included rare photo views, the arrangement in Diwan Deodi and the passage of the SJM Act. (No. 26 of 1961).

5.53 The exhibition covering the art collections of Salar Jung Museum includes rare objects depicting birds and animals through various media like pottery, metal, wood, ivory and paintings.

SEMINARS

5.54 A two day National Seminar on **Aspects of Protection, Preservation, Care and Display of Art objects in Museums of National Importance** was arranged.

5.55 Sixteen scholars and academicians from different parts of the country participated in the seminar. As the Salar Jung Museum is poised for a thorough re-organisation in an expanded set up during the Golden Jubilee year of India's Independence, the Seminar went a long way in technically evaluating its collection beforehand while adopting preservation and protection policies for multi media, art collections like the SJM's.

5.56 Gallery talks on (1) **European statuary** (2) **French Gallery** (3) **Bronzes and Paintings** (4) **Indian sculptures** (5) **Mughal Glass** (6) **Ivory Room** (7) **Arms**

Gallery (8) Metalware Gallery (9) European Gallery (10) Jade Room and (11) Egyptian Room were delivered by the officials of the educational wing of the Museum.

5.57 Under planned school visits, 30,495 students accompanied by teachers from educational institutions visited the Museum.

5.58 297 films on art, archaeology, national monuments, important national personalities and freedom struggle, and children's films were screened on video for the benefit of the visiting public.

5.59 The topics covered were (i) the Role of Museums in Education, by Sri J. Veeraraghavan, Director, Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan, New Delhi and Member, SJM Board on 8.1.97 (ii) Art Collection in the A.P. State Museum.

5.60 The 111th birthday of Salar Jung-III was celebrated for one week from 22nd to 27th February, 1997. The celebration was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Prabha Shankar Mishra, Chief Justice, High Court of Andhra Pradesh on 22nd Feb., 1997. To mark this occasion, a Mobile Exhibition **Paintings from the Students** was inaugurated. As a part of these celebrations, three memorial lectures by renowned scholars were delivered.

5.61 A Children's Week was celebrated from 14th to 20th November, 1997 and children upto the age of 12 years were allowed free entry into the Museum. In all 3931 children with 193 teachers from 87 educational institutions visited the Museum. Essay writing and education competitions in 4 languages (i.e. Telugu, Hindi, English and Urdu) for school students upto IXth Class were conducted. In all 239 students participated in the competitions. Prizes and certificates were distributed to the winners.

PUBLICATIONS

5.62 To mark the inauguration of the exhibitions and seminars on the eve of 50 years of India's Independence in August, 1997, a special illustrated colour brochure in 4 languages (English, Hindi, Telugu, and Urdu) were brought out and distributed to various scholars, as well as to the general public.

MANUSCRIPTS SECTION

5.63 During the period, the section (i) physically verified 1891 (Arabic, Persian and Urdu) manuscripts. (ii) 182 scholars visited the section and consulted 127 Arabic, Persian and Turkish manuscripts (iii) 478 Urdu

and Arabic works were fumigated and preserved (iv) 5,895 Index Cards (Persian and Urdu) were checked (vol. 14 Mss. were sent to the laboratory and got chemical treatment).

NATIONAL MUSEUM INSTITUTE OF HISTORY OF ART, CONSERVATION AND MUSEOLOGY, NEW DELHI

5.64 The National Museum Institute of History of Art, Conservation and Museology, New Delhi, is a Society registered under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860. It started functioning from January, 1989. On the recommendation of the Universities Grants Commission, the Institute was declared to be a 'Deemed University' on 28th April, 1989 by the Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, New Delhi. The institute has been conducting full and part time courses in all disciplines such as History of Art, Conservation and Restoration of Works of Art, Museology leading to Masters degree and Doctor of Philosophy. In addition to these, the Institute conducts Diploma/Certificate courses of one year and less than one year duration in areas like Museum Administration and Art Appreciation. The main thrust of its activities are focused on acquisition of teaching aids and software, (ii) setting up of a slide studio (iii) preparation of syllabus oriented video films, (iv) awarding Fellowships/Scholarships and (v) conducting seminars and symposia.

5.65 The Institute conducts M.A. and Ph.D. Courses in three disciplines namely, (i) History of Art, (ii) Conservation and Restoration of works of Art and (iii) Museology. Three certificate courses on (a) Indian Art & Culture, (b) Art Appreciation and (c) Bhartiya Kala Nidhi are also conducted by the Institute.

5.66 Teaching in the Institute is conducted through a semester system. Each semester is of four months duration, and there are two semesters in a year, (i) January to April (ii) July to October. The months in between the two semesters, i.e. May-June and November-December are utilised for conducting written examinations, practicals, and paying visits to other museums.

INDIAN MUSEUM, CALCUTTA

5.67 The Indian Museum, Calcutta which was founded in 1814 is the oldest and largest institution of its kind in the country. It houses unique treasures of Indian and foreign art, representing centuries of cultural ethos and traditions. The Museum is a vast repository of paintings,



Textiles section, Indian Museum, Calcutta

sculpture, bronzes, metals, coins, textiles and decorative art.

The Museum implements the following schemes:

- (i) Acquisition of antiquities, art objects, and ethnographic artefacts, through purchase and field collection.
- (ii) Reorganisation of galleries and reserve collection of Art, Archaeology and Anthropology sections.
- (iii) Strengthening of security arrangements.
- (iv) Conservation of cultural properties.

ALLAHABAD MUSEUM, ALLAHABAD

5.68 The Allahabad Museum was established in the year 1931 under the Allahabad Municipal Board. It was subsequently taken over on 29.4.1986 by the Government of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Culture under the care of the Allahabad Museum Society (Regd.) with an eye to its all round development and to raise its stature to that of a national level institution.

5.69 The Allahabad Museum, Allahabad has achieved a large collection of ancient sculpture, terracottas, paintings, art objects, coins, a Nehru gallery and a gallery on freedom fighters. The Museum is working towards the collection of more historical objects, old sculpture, paintings, antiquities and objects from archaeological sites. It also imparts training on painting, clay-modelling and conservation.

NATIONAL RESEARCH LABORATORY FOR CONSERVATION OF CULTURAL PROPERTY (NRLC), LUCKNOW

5.70 The National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property (NRLC), a subordinate office of the Department of Culture, is a scientific institution, with headquarters at Lucknow. The aims and objectives of the NRLC are to build up the conservation capability of the country by way of carrying out research in materials and technologies of art/archaeological objects, training in conservation and providing literature on



Inauguration of 'The Enduring Image' at NGMA, Mumbai

conservation. The NRLC also renders technical advice and assistance to museums, archives, archaeological department, etc. in the conservation of cultural heritage. To provide technical assistance in an effective manner to all parts of the country, regional centres of NRLC are to be opened. A regional centre for the Southern region has already been established at Mysore.

The NRLC maintains a close collaboration with the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM), Rome, and is represented at its Council for 1996-99. The programmes and activities of the laboratory for 1997-98 are given in the following paragraphs :

CONSERVATION

5.71 Following conservation works were completed :
Wall painting (280 sq. ft.) of the Rang Mahal, Qila Androon, Patiala; 10 bronze masterpieces of Tanjore Art Gallery; 2 metal objects of Calicut University; 10 stone sculptures of State Museum, Lucknow; 1 big size oil

painting from U.P.; 62 palm-leaves and 1 wooden door of Ram Katha Sangrahalaya, Ayodhya; 1 flag of Maratha Light Infantry, Pune; 2 books having 650 pages from College of Material Management, Jabalpur; 1 lithoprint of Maratha Light Infantry, Jabalpur. The folklore museum of Mysore University has 3 huge wooden temple Rathas and a wooden Mandapa nearly 300 years old. The Mandapa and one Ratha have been conserved, which were in very bad state of preservation.

Some wall paintings of Orissa were examined and technical guidance provided for their conservation.

WORKSHOP ON CARE AND PRESERVATION OF TEXTILES

5.72 The 4 Indian Institutes of Handloom Technology and various Weaver Service Centres of the National Handloom Development Corporation, have exquisite collections of old textile and textiles designs on paper done by master artists of the past. These collections represent the designs and techniques of textile making in different

parts of the country; many of which have become very rare. Thus these objects form a very important part of our cultural heritage. However, in absence of proper upkeep due to lack of awareness on the part of their custodians, most of these objects are in very bad state of preservation. At the request of the NHDC, a one-week workshop on care and preservation of textiles was conducted at NRLC in June 1997. About 20 participants drawn from all parts of the country attended the workshop. Looking at the success of the programme, the Ministry of Textiles, Government of India, has desired that such workshops may be conducted by us each year for the benefit of all the centres of the NHDC.

WORKSHOP ON CARE AND MAINTENANCE OF MUSEUM OBJECTS

5.73 A ten day orientation workshop on care and maintenance of museum objects was organised at the NRLC from 5th to 14th August 1997 for curators and others custodians of collections in museums, archives, archaeology departments libraries etc. The workshop dealt with all the aspects of preventive conservation, where practical demonstrations were also given in relevant areas.

SIX-MONTH CONSERVATION COURSE

5.74 A six month training course in conservation of art/archaeological objects and archival material was conducted at NRLC from September, 1997 to February, 1998. The course aims at training candidates in conservation of different types of archaeological objects viz. metal, stone, ceramics, paintings, archival material, textile, wood, bone and ivory. The course was attended by a participant from

the National Museum, Bhutan besides Indian in-service and fresh candidates.

PUBLICATIONS

5.75 The following papers were published :

1. B.V. Kharbade and K.C. Agrawal; Determination of Phosphorus in Copper Artefacts by Graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption Spectrometry, Atomic Spectrometry, Volume 18, No. 4, 1997.
2. U.S. Lal and Mahendra Singh; Investigation on the surface crust formation due to particular pollutants on the sandstone of Shri Ramkrishna Math Temple, Belur. (Submitted).

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR PROMOTION AND STRENGTHENING OF REGIONAL AND LOCAL MUSEUMS

5.76 The objective of the scheme is to strengthen local and regional museums. Under the scheme, financial assistance is given to voluntary organisations for setting up and strengthening regional and local museums for promotion of arts, textiles, crafts, antiques, numismatics, personal memorials, paintings and photographs, which are managed by voluntary institutions, Societies, Trusts, Colleges, Universities, Municipalities etc., excepting those directly managed by the Central or State Governments.

5.77 Grants are given for construction of buildings, for purchasing equipment for documentation.

Institutions of Anthropology and Ethnology

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

6.01 The Anthropological Survey of India, a scientific research organisation under the Department of Culture, having made a modest beginning in 1945 has emerged as a nodal organisation for anthropological research in the country. It celebrated its golden jubilee in 1996-97 in a befitting manner under the guidance of a National Steering Committee specially constituted for this occasion. Since its inception, the Survey has been committed to the study of human population from bio-cultural perspectives with special emphasis on the weaker sections of the people of India. It is also involved in activities like collection, preservation, maintenance, documentation and study of ethnographic material as well as of ancient human skeletal remains.

PROJECTS

6.02 Despite a sustained commitment towards the celebration of the Golden Jubilee, particularly in its Regional Centres and the organisation of the concluding function at the Head Office, Calcutta, it was imperative on the part of the Survey to implement various plans/projects and to complete them within their respective time schedules. Of the three components of the **Project Tribal India: Structure and Change**, the first component '**Ethnicity, Politics and Political Systems in Tribal India**' was completed and a volume containing seven reports was published in the form of a book.

6.03 With regard to the two other components, '**Tribal India: Structure, Pattern and Transformation**' and '**Stratification and Social Change in Tribal India**', field work among the target groups was completed. Researchers involved in the above-mentioned projects and in the project '**Agrarian System and Agrarian Laws in Tribal India**', participated in a workshop held in Calcutta to finalise their respective reports. This workshop continued for three weeks.

6.04 In respect of the projects, '**Ecology, Environment and Human Population in India**' and '**Women, Poverty and Rural Development**', field investigation was completed for all the allotted communities and reports were also completed for the above-mentioned projects.

6.05 In the project '**Study of Folk Tradition**', most of the reports of its three components have been finalised. Field investigation was completed among 64 communities from 32 locations for the project '**Nutritional Status of Indian Population**'.

6.06 For the project '**Genetic Structure of Indian Population**', the Survey achieved the target of completion of field work among 50 communities and nearly all the reports have been completed. The Field stations at Ranchi and Manipur continued with their assigned work and a report on child care issues among the Hmars of Manipur was completed. This work has been further extended to be other parts of the state. A report on '**Urban Anthropology of Ranchi**' was finalised.

RESEARCH STUDIES

6.07 Under collaborative research work, a preliminary report was received from the Place Names Society of India in respect of the project '**Place Names and Personal Names**'. The Centre for Ecological Science, Bangalore, who are engaged with multi-variate analysis of the data on '**People of India**' project, also submitted a report on the same.

6.08 Over the years the Survey has been disseminating the information on bio-cultural heritage of our people through various means. The collection of rich ethnographic specimens is one such step. The Zonal Museums at the Regional and Sub-Regional Centres organized educative and informative exhibitions at their respective centres. The Central Museum in the Head Office, during the period under review, has collected specimens. Initiatives have been taken to launch the 9th Plan research projects prepared by the Survey and for each project a coordinator was identified. The details of the work plan and guidelines, etc. were under finalisation.

6.09 During the period under review, publication of '**People of India**' volumes remained an important programme. Two more state volumes on Tripura and Delhi were released. During this year the Survey has published five books and one issue of the House Journal.

GOLDEN JUBILEE CELEBRATION

6.10 The Survey under the guidance of the specially constituted National Steering Committee and Executive Committee successfully completed the year-long Golden Jubilee Celebration at its Regional and Sub-Regional Centres and also arranged the concluding function at the Head Office at Calcutta.

6.11 The concluding function of the Golden Jubilee Celebrations, held on 22nd November, 1997 was inaugurated by Shri Chittotosh Mukhopadhyay, the former Chief Justice of Calcutta High Court. Professor Dilip K. Sinha was the Chief Guest on this occasion and Prof. Leela Dube presided over the function.

6.12 The Survey also organized an exhibition titled “50 years of Anthropological Survey of India”. This exhibition was inaugurated by Shri Annada Shankar Ray, an eminent scholar and literateur.

6.13 During the period under review, action was taken to complete the documentary film on the Anthropological Survey of India. The work was in progress.

6.14 The Survey also undertook several programmes to commemorate 50 years of India’s Independence. It had already organized an exhibition titled ‘Continuity of Knowledge; Traditional Wisdom, Crafts and Craftsmanship’, which was inaugurated at the Calcutta Information Centre on 14th September 1997 by Shri Binoy Chowdhury, freedom fighter and former Minister of the Government of West Bengal.

INDIRA GANDHI RASHTRIYA MANAV SANGRAHALAYA, BHOPAL

6.15 The IGRMS, a Museum of Communities rather

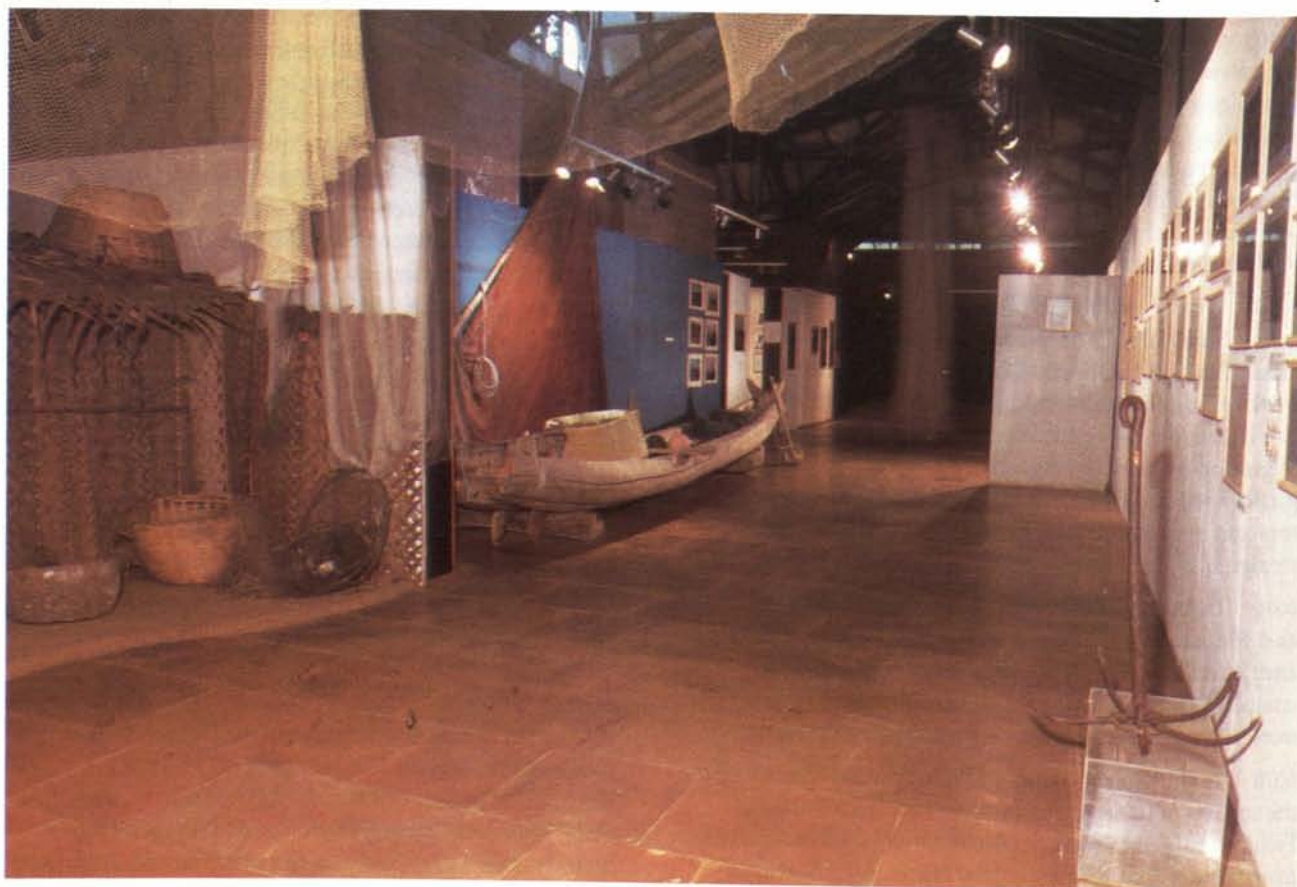
than objects, has taken select initiatives in 1997-98 to further its objective of promoting a new museum movement in the country in order to promote national integration to salvage, preserve and present the diversity, wealth and unity of the bio-cultural heritage of Indian communities from an integrated historical and global perspective.

EXHIBITIONS

6.16 (i) Tribal Habitat, the first open air exhibition of the Museum, situated on a hillock nearly 50 acres in area, has some of the finest examples of tribal architectural patterns from various parts of the country. This year a new complex was constructed for the stay of artists who come to participate in various museum activities.

(ii) The exhibits of Tharu, Toda, Santal, Rajwar, Warli, and Rathawa dwellings in the Tribal Habitat exhibition were thoroughly repaired by the tribal craftsmen from the respective communities.

(iii) This year the Museum mounted five special



View of the periodical exhibition - “Indigenous Knowledge of Navigation and Maritime Communities”.

periodical exhibitions, (i) **'Painted Dots'**, an exhibition on decorative forms in Australian aboriginal art, (ii) Exhibition of selected paintings created by the inmates of S.O.S. Children's Villages in India, (iii) **'Rachna'**, an exhibition consisting of paintings and sculptures in stone, terracotta and ceramic, prepared by art teachers from different zonal Central Schools, (iv) Exhibition of Ms. Mala Mukherjee's photographs and (v) Exhibition on **'Knowledge of Maritime Communities about Traditional Navigation Systems.'**

(iv) The Museum also mounted a special photographic exhibition on **Indian Rock Art** in the Museum premises.

(v) A new exhibit **'Rahat'**, collected from Bhind, Madhya Pradesh, was also displayed in Charaiveti exhibition area.

OPERATION SALVAGE

6.17 Initial work for the development of a Nursery of Indigenous Medicinal Plants at Matkuli, a village in Hoshangabad district of Madhya Pradesh, was completed. The horticulture unit of the Museum acquired 80 slides and 85 photographs of the ethno-botanical studies of different tribes from NBRI, Lucknow and BSI, Calcutta.

6.18 The Museum collected audio recordings of rare importance on Indian classical music from various sources. The unit was enriched by recording traditional folk recitations from Kumaon region of Uttar Pradesh as also from other parts of the country.

6.19 Work on two UNESCO Projects with matching grants from the Museum of Himalayan Ecology and the South East Asian Arts continued.

COLLECTION AND DOCUMENTATION

6.20 This year 713 objects have been collected from various parts of the country. These objects belong to the material culture of different tribal and folk communities as Balija, Gaddi, Gujjar, Kinnauri, Kutia Kanda, Gadolia Lohar, Pangwal, Kansani, Soni, Prajapati, Potua, Rathwa, Fisherman Paniyan.

6.21 Photographic documentation of 764 objects in the Museum's reserve collection was completed.

6.22 240 index cards were prepared on ritual, agricultural and art objects in their reserve collection.

MUSEUM EDUCATION PROGRAMME

6.23 Guided tours were arranged for the general public and institutions and for trainees from organisations related



Australian aboriginal leader Mr. Ken-Cole-Bung playing Didgeridoo - a traditional resonance instrument.

with tribal development, public administration, mass media, environmental education, etc.

6.24 Under its **'Do and Learn'** education programme, the Museum organized a two week long education programme, featuring demonstration cum practical training on palm leaf engraving and applique art of Orissa. This workshop was attended by 60 registered participants.

6.25 A short workshop of 5 days on **'Common Dot Painting Tradition'** among Australian and Indian tribal painters was organized in the Museum premises with the participation of Australian aboriginal artist Mr. Ken-Cole-bung and 20 Gond, Pardhan and Bhil tribal artists from Madhya Pradesh.

6.26 The Museum also organized a two week long education programme for registered participants on traditional lacquer work of Navarangpur, Orissa. This

workshop was attended by nearly 65 registered participants.

6.27 The Museum organized a two week long workshop on traditional 'Dhokra' metal craft of Bankura, West Bengal, attended by 60 registered participants.

6.28 A new chapter was added to this series of 'Do and Learn' education programme with the successful organisation of a 15 day long workshop on traditional papier-mache art of Kashmir, attended by over 70 participants.

ARTISTE'S CAMPS

6.29 The Museum organized three artiste's camps in its campus and outside, during the year. In June, 1997 a workshop for art teachers of zonal Central Schools was organized with the participation of nearly 42 art teachers from various parts of the country. In the same month, the Museum organized an artiste's camp 'Bana' in Patangarh, Mandla district with the participation of 10 painters, 10 wood carvers, 10 folk musicians and dance drama troupes. Besides these, a few smaller artiste's camps were also organised during the year.

PHOTOGRAPHY

6.30 Photo documentation of tribal and folk life and rock art was done during field work. Activities and programmes like cultural concerts, education programmes, popular lectures, seminars, symposia, periodical exhibitions, etc. in the Museum premises were also documented by photographs. The unit also carried out photo documentation of museum objects in reserve collection and produced 5,265 post card size colour prints, 795 colour enlargements, 917 coloured negatives, 59 slides, 66 black and white negatives, 6,640 post card size black and white prints, 18 black and white enlargements and 361 black and white prints for publication purposes.

GRAPHIC UNIT

6.31 The unit prepared designs for museum publications, while the screen printing facility attached to this unit, produced materials like posters, folders, brochures, cards, etc. for various exhibitions, programmes and activities

organized by the Museum. The unit also gave practical training in screen printing to the art teachers of Central Schools.

CONSERVATION

6.32 The conservation unit of the Museum gave preservative remedial treatment to objects displayed in open-air situations; carried out chemical conservation and restoration of 461 ethnographic objects in the reserve collection, and undertook rodent and humidity control, application of insecticide and fungicide etc.

MULTIMEDIA LIBRARY

6.33 **Sandarbh**, the multimedia library of the Museum, houses the reference library and cine video units of the Museum. The reference library added nearly 1250 new titles, 380 volumes of foreign and Indian professional journals to its collection this year. The Library also provided reprographic facility to research scholars, museum personnel and students.

6.34 The cine video unit documented field programmes and activities organized by the Sangrahalaya, including the unique celebration of Independence in Gamsali village of Neeti valley in Uttarakhand, Madai fare in Kondagaon, Bastar and documented folk and tribal cultural and architectural traditions in Bidisha, Bishnupur.

MUSEUM POPULAR LECTURES

6.35 This year, some of the speakers who delivered lectures included Mr. Ken-Cole-bung, Australian aboriginal leader, on "Autonomy of Indigenous Vision in Australian Aboriginal Art", Mr. Girija Pandey on "Nature and Culture of Uttarakhand", Prof. Ramashraya Rai on "Development of Children in Poverty and Freedom, Power and Culture, a Vedic Perspective."

6.36 The Museum organized four seminars and symposia on themes related to its aims and objectives viz, (i) a one week long workshop cum seminar in collaboration with Bhopal Regional Chapter, INTACH on the 'Role of Indigenous Construction Techniques in the Conservation of Built Heritage', with participation of over 30 scholars from different parts of the country, with



Ritual folk dance performance, Theyyam, North Kerala

hands - on training on conservation of the Taj Mahal; (ii) a two day workshop of indigenous medicine men at Matkuli, Hoshangabad (iii) a three day workshop on traditional water management, followed by recording of a water resolution and formation of a water forum (iv) a two day seminar on traditional iron smelting techniques in collaboration with the Department of Science & Technology, Government of India.

6.37 A special volume on “**Rock Art in India and the world**” was published, jointly authored by

Dr. K.K. Chakravarty and Mr. Robert G. Bednarik. Work on an illustrated booklet on “**Indian Navigation Traditions**”, co-authored by Dr. Arunachalam and Sudarsen was completed.

CERAMIC WORKSHOP

6.38 The unit organized camps in which artists prepared signages for the mythological trail in 3 dimensional form. In this connection, potters from Bankura, West Bengal, Bastar, Madhya Pradesh, Molela, Rajasthan prepared murals on their mythological folk tales, customs and traditions. Audio and textual documentation of these myths is under progress. The unit is also working towards the display of artefacts in high temperature clay and preparing furniture i.e. almirahs, chairs, table tops etc.

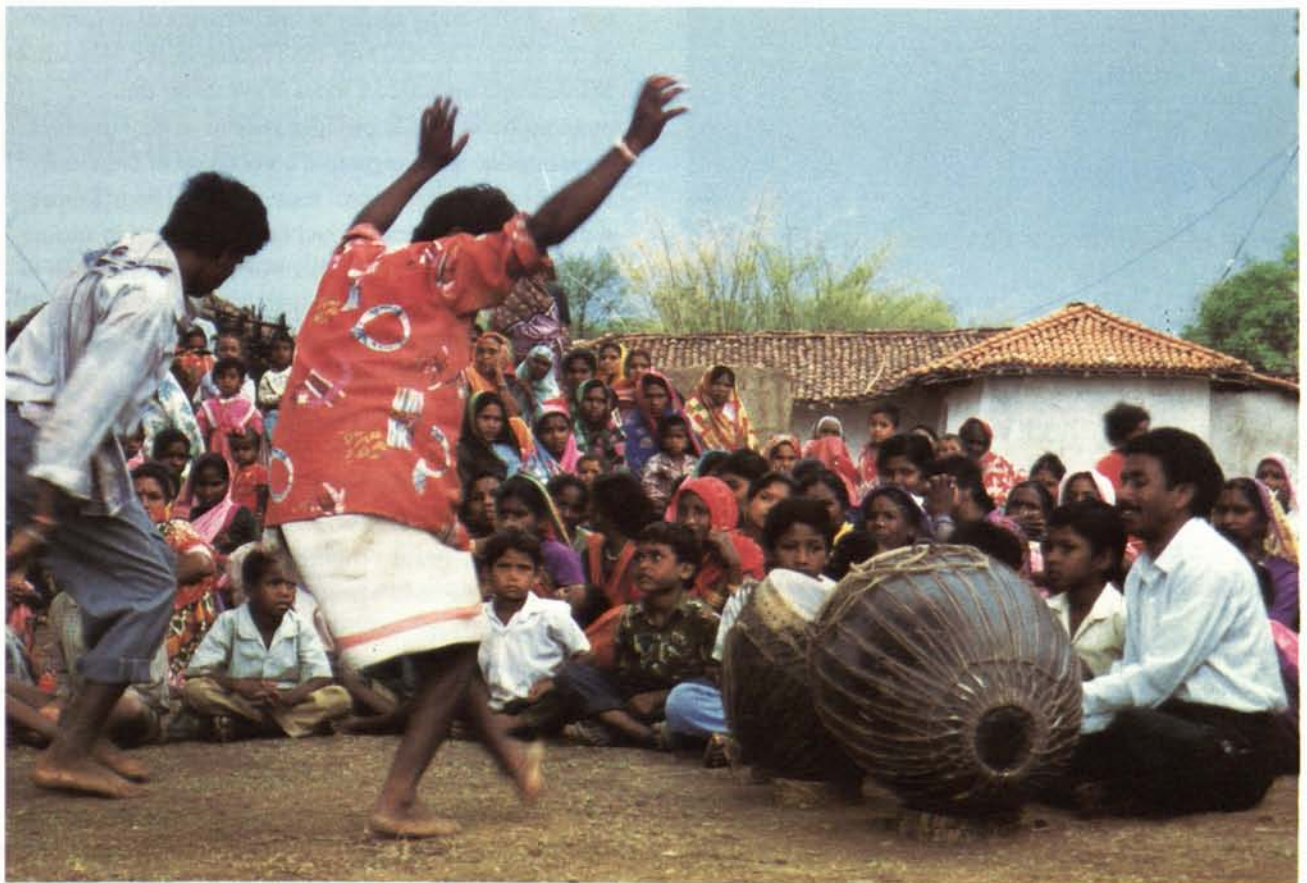
PROGRAMMES FOR CELEBRATION OF THE 50TH YEAR OF INDEPENDENCE

6.39. As the nodal agency of the Department of Culture in the Ministry of HRD for the Himalayas, the Museum of Mankind has organized a series of events for the preservation of local knowledge systems of the Himalayan communities. It has organized a workshop of Pundits for the translation of traditional texts associated with Tantrik systems of prognostication and healing, written in ancient and vanishing scripts. A further workshop of craftsmen in wood and metal, on the compilation of illustrated manual of artisanal practices and nomenclatures was held at Hatkoti in Shimla district of Himachal Pradesh in November, 1997. The IGRMS officials documented the preparatory events in celebration of India's attainment of Independence on 15th August in Gamsali and surrounding villages, in the remote Neeti valley, almost 11,500 feet above sea level. It was a tribute to a community, which has been celebrating India's freedom collectively since 1947, with ritualistic performances by the women of the community. Apart from this, the Museum has also organized a workshop and exhibition on the degradation of the physical landscape and architecture in the Darjeeling hills in December, 1997, dealing with questions of the earthquake resistance capability, thermal efficiency, aesthetic and functional viability of hill architecture. In the same month of December, a further workshop and exhibition

were sponsored by the IGRMS at Kalimpong and at Takna with the collaboration of the Lepcha tribal community. A comprehensive initiative was taken for the revitalisation of the Lepcha language, script and life enhancing cultural traditions, including their knowledge in medicine, tropic diversity and eco- management practices. The Museum took another unusual initiative to further its role as the nodal agency of the MHRD in the Himalayas. It organized a community museum movement based on the tradition of transhumance on the Indo Tibetan at Munsiri and Darkot in the Kumaon Hills. It also acquired wooden fixtures from princely palaces in Himachal Pradesh for building up an exhibition of the Himalayan village, and for constructing a ceremonial gate, representing the Himalayan wood carving tradition.

6.40 A ten day workshop titled ‘Chamayam’, was organized in the KIRTADS campus of the Government of

Kerala at Calicut from 5th to 15th January, 1998. About 190 tribal and folk artists and practitioners from Kerala, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan participated in this programme with demonstrations of skills in traditional wood architecture, herbal medicine, tribal pottery, bamboo craft, metal craft, ritual costume making and mural paintings. The objects prepared in the workshop were displayed at a special exhibition held from 10th to 14th January, which was visited by thousands of people. Two significant features of this event were that (i) a group of Cholanaikans, who are considered to be the most ‘primitive’ tribal people in the Indian mainland, participated in a collective workshop for the first time, and (ii) the mural paintings of Kerala, which were usually confined to temple walls, came outside the temples for viewing by the general public. A group of traditional Kerala mural painters painted the walls of the workshop precincts in Calicut, using traditional pigments. A seven



Tribal artistes performing in a tribal village, Mandla, Madhya Pradesh

day artists' camp was organized at Hyderabad in collaboration with the South Zone Cultural Centre. Tribal and folk artists from Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Orissa participated in this and demonstrated their skills in traditional crafts. They also prepared works of art for the Museum's permanent collection.

6.41 The Museum also organized a number of Outreach Programmes at other places, comprising, seminars, group discussions, workshops of writers in tribal and local languages, demonstrations of indigenous craft traditions, presentations of dance and music, special exhibitions etc. under the programmes named '**Sanncha**' at Hatkoti, Himachal Pradesh, '**Goith**' at Gumla, Bihar, and '**Vedika**' at Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh. A **Tribal Writers' Camp** was also organized in the Arku Valley of Andhra Pradesh.

6.42 Several exhibitions were mounted to create awareness about local knowledge and traditions as an antidote to the growing degradation of physical and cultural landscapes in the country. An exhibition of paintings done by orphaned children of the S.O.S. Villages in India was sponsored and mounted at the Museum. The works of art prepared during the in-service training course of drawing teachers of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, conducted at the Museum, was displayed as a special exhibition, titled '**Rachna**', in the Museum premises. Ms. Mala Mukherjee, an internationally acclaimed photographer exhibited her work at a workshop of photographers at the Museum. A special exhibition on **Indian Traditions of the Navigation and Maritime**

Community was also mounted by the Museum at Bhopal. A special exhibition, titled '**Koitor**' was mounted on the culture and art of Koiter, Gond and Pradhan tribes of Mandla and Bastar districts. This exhibition was co-curated by artisans from these groups. The nucleus of another special indoor exhibition '**Narmada**', was mounted, displaying the story of the River Narmada and the culture in the Narmada River Valley. This exhibition included ethnographic exhibits from the Museum's collection, the works of photographers of G.S.I., ISRO, HCDC, New Delhi, etc. Jhara bronze casters from Raigarh (Madhya Pradesh), terracotta artists from Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat, Madhubani painters from Bihar, iron smelters from Madhya Pradesh, scroll painters, balladeers, mat weavers from West Bengal, Gerasiya stone carvers from Rajasthan, and some other artisan groups from other parts of the country assembled in Bhopal to make and contribute narrative works of arts for a 'Mythology trail' being developed in the Museum premises. An exhibition on the degradation of physical landscape and architecture, developed and mounted at Darjeeling by the Museum in collaboration with the Gorkha Hill Council and an N.G.O. called '**Pahar**', was acquired for further development.

6.43. The Museum has taken up the celebration of the vision and management of water in Indian culture and tradition as a major activity, during this period, for the assertion of the autonomy and relevance of the Indian view of environmental management.

Archives & Archival Libraries

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

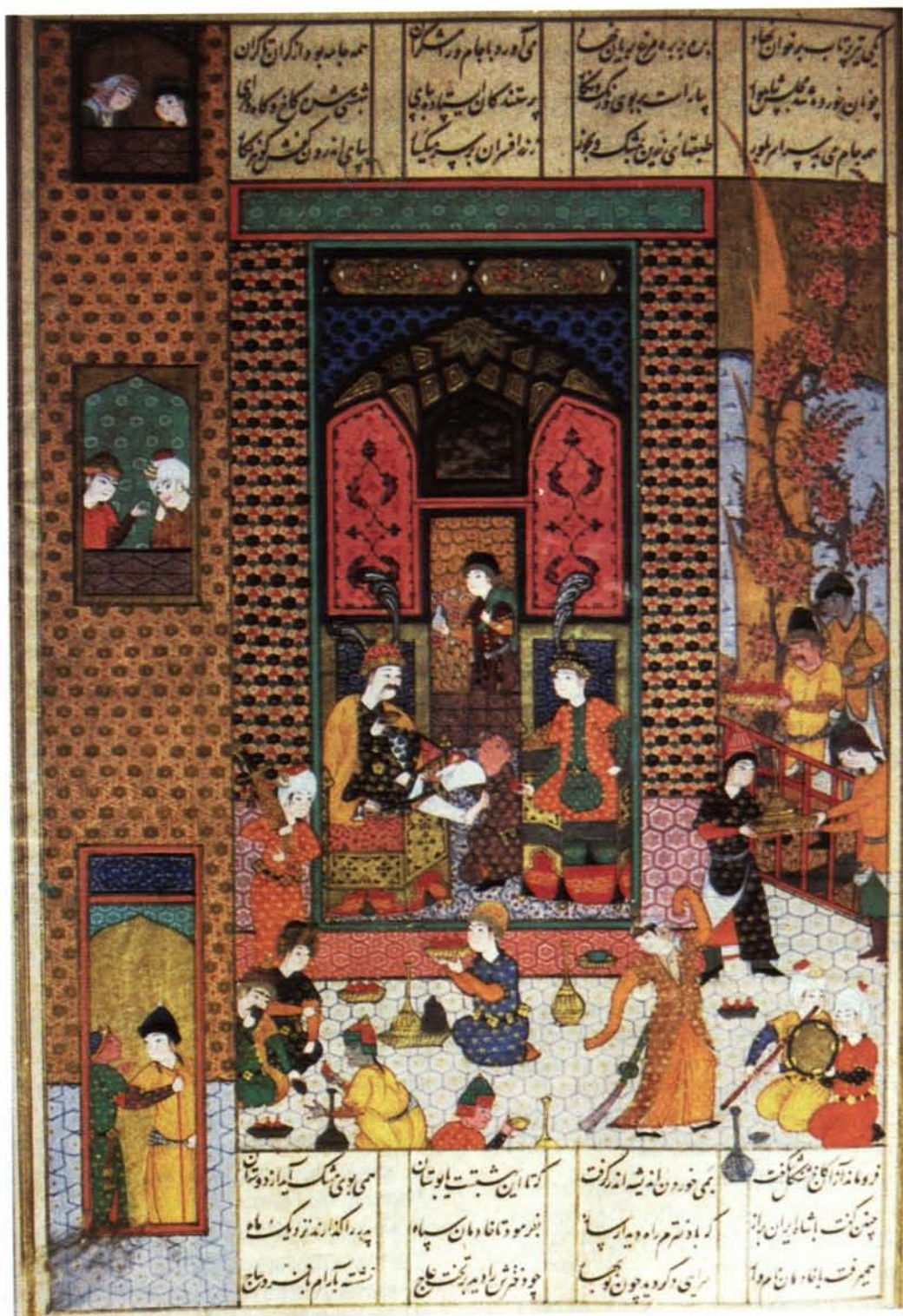
7.01 The National Archives of India (NAI), an attached office under the Department of Culture, houses Central Government records of enduring value for permanent preservation and use by administrators and scholars. It has in its custody, private papers of eminent personalities of India and microfilm copies of records acquired from abroad. During 1997-98, regular programmes of the National Archives of India, viz. assisting various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India in their record management programmes, extending research facilities to scholars visiting the Department from all over India and abroad and providing financial assistance to various voluntary organisations for preservation of manuscripts in their custody as also to State/Union Territory Administration Archives for their development programmes etc., were carried out. It also continued to tender guidance to various Government Departments, voluntary institutions and individual persons regarding technical know-how for preservation of valuable records and papers.

7.02 The School of Archival Studies imparted training under its One Year Diploma in Archival Studies and various short-term courses to Indian and foreign trainees. As a part of its programme of creating archival awareness amongst the people, exhibitions are mounted and Open Houses organized. The Conservation Research Laboratory conducted investigations for the improvement of preservation techniques for better upkeep and was actively associated with the dissemination of knowledge of specialised nature. The National Archives of India has one Regional Office at Bhopal and three Record Centres at Bhubaneswar, Jaipur and Pondicherry.

ACCESSION

7.03 Holdings of this Department were further enriched by acquisitions of the following public/ private records.

- (a) Public Records: 5,631 files (1920-1963) of the Ministry of Communications, Department of Posts; 490 files (1953-1966) of Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure; 490 files (1942-1945) of INA and RIN Mutiny records and 6 files (1948-1950) of Prime Minister's Office.
- (b) Private Papers
 - i) 44 newspaper clippings of the articles relating to the activities of Bhagat Singh, Rajguru, Sukhdev and Chandra Shekhar Azad.
 - ii) 47 photographs and 31 negatives of Lala Chint Ram Thapar, Mir Abdul Qayyam, Hakim Noor-ud-din, Sukhdev, Rajguru and Bhagat Singh.
 - iii) 4 photocopies of the proceedings of the case known as the 'Lahore Conspiracy Case', held in the Poonch House, Lahore by the Special Tribunal on 5th May, 1930.
 - iv) 2 letters dated 10th March, 1991 addressed to Shri Mathur Das Thapar.
 - v) 1 book entitled 'Mere Bhai Shaheed Sukhdev' written by Shri M.D. Thapar.
 - vi) 8 letters, notes and press-clippings (1962-1982) received from Shri O.P. Paliwal, New Delhi.
 - vii) 36 items from the correspondence of Smt. Annapurna Maharani (1934-1942), a well known freedom fighter, with Mahatma Gandhi, Vinoba Bhave and Nabakrishna Choudhuri.
 - viii) The National Archives of India Eastern Zone Records Centre, Bhubaneswar has acquired on donation, private papers of Surat Atley (1903-1988), a freedom fighter from Orissa.
 - ix) 35 microfilm rolls (1930-1931) relating to the East India Company Papers have been acquired from Cleveland Public Library, Ohio (USA)
 - x) 700 files of Shri Gulzari Lal Nanda, ex-Prime Minister of India, were donated by Shri Tarkol Singh, New Delhi.
 - xi) 139 exposures of Sardar Bhagat Singh's diary written during his imprisonment in 1920-1930.
 - xii) 603 photocopies relating to studies on investigation of mortality in the Indian Army (1839), the monetary system of British India and statistical details of Indian revenue and taxation (1858), were purchased from the Institute of Actuaries, Oxford, United Kingdom.
 - xiii) 4 audio-cassettes of the interview of Shri Shiv Verma, a freedom fighter and close associate of Sukhdev, Bhagat Singh, Rajguru, Ram Prasad Bismil and Chandra-Shekhar Azad.
 - xiv) Smt. Santosh Thapar, sister-in-law of Martyr Sukhdev, presented the sacred soil alongwith four rare photographs of Sukhdev. This sacred soil was collected by Smt. Ralli Thapar, mother of Sukhdev from the banks of River Sutlej, where the bodies of Sukhdev alongwith Bhagat Singh and Rajguru were cremated on 30th March, 1931.



A painting from the collection of Central Asian Art

RESEARCH AND REFERENCE

7.04 4775 visits were made by scholars to the Research Room of the Department. 265 scholars were newly enrolled. Out of these, 23 were foreign scholars. 22,614 requisitions for records, maps and books received from scholars were attended to.

RECORD VERIFICATION

7.05 A total of 14,535 files of the following record series were verified:

Home Department, Education Branch, 'A' Proceedings (1912-1932), 'B' Proceedings (1866-1892), Jail Branch (1888-1902) and Ministry of Home Affairs, Andaman Section (1950-1967)

RECORDS MANAGEMENT

7.06 39,887 files have been appraised – pertaining to various Departments/Offices located in New Delhi and Mumbai which include the Ministry of Power (1897-1972), Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment (1958-1972) Directorate General of Employment and Training (1959-1972), Department of Fertilizers (1942-1972), Department of Legal Affairs (1951-1972), Forward Markets Commission (1954-1972) and Director General of Shipping and Transport (1943-1972). Out of these, 15,134 files were recommended for retention.

- (a) Departmental Records Rooms of 7 Ministries/ Departments have been inspected, which include the Ministry of Coal, Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Defence, Department of Atomic Energy, Department of Bio-technology, Department of Civil Aviation and Department of Fertilizers.
- (b) Study Reports alongwith the Records Retention Schedules were prepared and forwarded to the following Ministries/Offices for implementation: i) Ministry of Coal, ii) Ministry of Power, iii) Department of Food, iv) Prime Minister's Office, v) Central Electricity Authority, vi) Directorate of Extension, vii) Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices and viii) Rural Areas and Employment.
- (c) On the spot study for vetting the Records Retention Schedules of the following Ministries/ Departments/ Offices was completed and their reports are under preparation:
- (d) i) Department of Fertilizers, ii) Department of Tourism, iii) Department of Urban Development, iv) Directorate of Printing; v) Directorate of Cotton

Development, and vi) Central Board of Film Certificate, Mumbai.

SCHOOL OF ARCHIVAL STUDIES

7.07 The School of Archival Studies continued to conduct a One Year Diploma Course in Archival Studies as also various short-term courses of eight and four week durations for the benefit of professional and sub-professionals. Details of the courses are as follows:

- (a) 7 trainees successfully completed the One Year Diploma Course in Archival Studies (1996-1997), while the session of 1997-1998 of the Diploma Course in Archival Studies commenced on 1st September, 1997;
- (b) 5 short term courses, viz. (i) Records Management, (ii) Care and Conservation of Books, Manuscripts and Archives, (iii) Servicing and Repair of Records, (iv) Reprography (2 courses - one for sponsored and another for non-sponsored candidates); and
- (c) 3 short-term courses, namely (i) Archives Administration, (ii) Care and Conservation of Books, Manuscripts and Archives and (iii) Records Management have been conducted.

EXHIBITIONS

In connection with the year-long celebrations of the Golden Jubilee of India's Independence, an exhibition entitled "**Azad Hind Fauj Se Azadi Tak**" was mounted, which was inaugurated by Shri P.A. Sangma, Speaker, Lok Sabha on 28th August, 1997. Shri S.R. Bommai, Hon'ble Union Minister for Human Resource Development was also present.

7.08 The second exhibition in the series, entitled "**Individual Satyagraha**" was inaugurated by Shri S.R. Bommai, Hon'ble Minister for Human Resource Development on 27th October, 1997. The inaugural function was attended among others, by Shri N.C. Parashar, Minister of Education and Culture, Government of Himachal Pradesh, Dr. B.N. Pandey, eminent historian and parliamentarian, Choudhary Ranbir Singh, freedom fighter and one of the few surviving members of the Constituent Assembly.

7.09 A mobile exhibition "**Azad Hind Fauj Se Azadi Tak**" was taken around various places in India from November, 1997 to February, 1998. These places included Kochi, Bhubaneswar, Calcutta, Lucknow, Port Blair, Mumbai, Chennai, Hyderabad, Panaji, Chandigarh, Shimla and other places in Himachal Pradesh.



*Shri S.R. Bommai inaugurating the exhibition
"Individual Satyagraha"*

TOWARDS FREEDOM PROJECT

7.10 819 pages from the files of the Nizam's Government (1951) were received from Andhra Pradesh State Archives, Hyderabad and sent to the Indian Council of Historical Research, New Delhi for inclusion in the proposed volume of Towards Freedom Project. Besides, approximately 2,000 pages from different series of records have been sent to the ICHR, New Delhi for inclusion in the project during 1997-1998.

PUBLICATIONS

7.11 The following volumes were prepared for publication by the National Archives of India during the year 1997-1998:

1. **The Indian Archives, Volume XLIV, Nos.1-2 (January-December 1995)**
2. **Lahuluhan Vaisakhi (Hindi version)**
3. **Guide to the Sources of Asian History, Volume 3-4**
4. **The India Archives, Volume XLV, Nos.1-2 (January-December 1996)**
5. **The Indian Archives, Volume XLV (Golden Jubilee Number 1997)**
6. **Azadi Ki Goonj (Gurmukhi).**

TECHNICAL SERVICE

7.12 Apart from providing technical information on conservation and reprography to Government/private institutions and individuals, a total number of 37,376 sheets were repaired and 4,000 volumes/books/miscellaneous items were bound. Leather preservation mixture was also applied to 10,000 volumes. Besides 96,000 xerox/photocopies of documents and 28,000 metres of positive printing were also prepared.

SECURITY MICROFILMING

7.13 Under the ongoing programme of security microfilming, the Department is engaged in microfilming important series of records housed in its repository with a view to providing security to the original records. In this connection 1,04,736 exposures were prepared for deposit in the air-conditioned microfilm repository which had come up at the National Archives of India, Regional Office, Bhopal.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS/CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMME

7.14 Shri H.D. Singh, Deputy Director of Archives was deputed to Teheran, Iran to attend the General Conference of SWARBICA from 5-7 May, 1997.

Dr. R.P. Malik, Assistant Director of Archives was deputed to Nairobi, Kenya to conduct a **"Workshop on Preservation and Conservation of Library and Archival Material"** from 18-29 August, 1997.

VISITORS

7.15 A number of visitors, including notable visitors from abroad, came to the National Archives of India.

- (i) Mr. Moratto, First Secretary, Embassy of Japan, New Delhi visited the National Archives of India on 26th May, 1997.
- (ii) Dr. Antonio Manuel Hespanha, Commissioner General, Portuguese National Commission for the celebration of Portuguese Navigations visited on 30th September, 1997.
- (iii) Mrs. Habibah-Zon-Yahaya, Director General, National Archives of Malaysia visited the National Archives of India on 3rd October, 1997.
- (iv) Delegation of officials from Government of Nigeria led by Dr. B.K. Kaigama, Director General, Cabinet Secretariat, visited the National Archives of India on 14th October, 1997.

RECORD CENTRE, JAIPUR

7.16 Shri Muhi Ram Saikia, Hon'ble Minister of State for Human Resource Development (Department of Education), Government of India inaugurated the National Archives of India, Record Centre, Jaipur on 7th July, 1997. The principal aim of the Record Centre is to collect and preserve on modern scientific lines, the noncurrent valuable records of administrative and historical nature from all the Government of India offices located in Western Zone, comprising Gujarat, Maharashtra and Rajasthan.

REGIONAL OFFICE/RECORD CENTRES

7.17 The Regional Office/Record Centres at Bhopal, Jaipur, Pondicherry and Bhubaneswar continued normal activities in their respective zones. The Regional Office/Record Centres repaired 40,000 sheets of documents/volumes, etc. and bound 400 volumes/books, etc. during the year.

KHUDA BAKSH ORIENTAL PUBLIC LIBRARY, PATNA

7.18 The Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library, Patna has emerged as one of the richest collections of manuscripts in the sub-continent with over 18,000 manuscripts, 1,80,000 printed books and over 2,000 original paintings of Mughal, Rajput, Iranian and Turkish schools. The Library also possesses a sizeable number of original letters of eminent people, written during their lifetime. Declaring it, by an Act of Parliament of 1969, an institution of national importance, the Government of India took control the same year. It is now managed by a Board headed by the Governor of Bihar.



An exhibition of Books and Photographs on the Freedom Movement

ACQUISITIONS

7.19 During the period under review, the Library has acquired 2847 books by purchase/gift/exchange.

7.20 The Library has a scheme for acquiring copies of rare manuscripts available in other collections. So far collections of Aligarh, Rampur, Bhagalpur, Maner, Phulwarisharif, Asafiya (Hyderabad) and Asiatic Society (Calcutta) have been covered. The British collections at the India and Cambridge offices have also been covered by acquiring microfilms of the choicest manuscripts. 47 manuscripts have been acquired in this financial year.

PRESERVATION OF LIVING EMINENTS

7.21 A separate collection of audio and video tapes has been built up to record and preserve the works of the literary celebrities and the eminents of the composite culture of India. More than 932 audio and 615 video tapes of eminent people have been acquired. Together with the preservation and dissemination of the written word, it would create one of the finest gifts to posterity - providing original records of these people while they were actually alive. The Library added to its collection, 62 audio and video cassettes.

PRESERVATION OF KNOWLEDGE

7.22 The Library is engaged in preservation and dissemination of knowledge alongwith the acquisition of valuable national heritage in the form of manuscripts in particular and books in general. 450 printed books, 110 manuscripts and 12 photographs were fumigated. 72 manuscripts and 1211 printed books were repaired and bound.

DISSEMINATION OF KNOWLEDGE

7.23 Towards disseminating knowledge on a wider scale, efforts are on to make the best use of the valuable material available in the Library. The Khuda Baksh Library has formulated a multi-dimensional programme to provide scholars with all possible help in their research.

INDEXING & DOCUMENTATION

7.24 The entire periodical collection of the Library, old and new, is being indexed to provide micro-information to scholars.

REFERENCE SERVICES

7.25 Besides its regular routine-services to book-borrowers, the Library provides reference facilities to scholars around the globe by supplying the required piece of information in the form of transcribed copies and microfilms.

KHUDA BAKSH RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS

7.26 Two visiting, three senior and seven junior Fellowships have been created on the pattern of UGC/ICHR.

RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION

7.27 Critical edition and publication of the rarities of the Library have been taken up and 9 rarities have been critically edited and published.

7.28 The Library's Quarterly Research journal, containing research articles is a regular feature and so far 109 issues of the journals have been brought out.

The following award winning books have been published:

1. Kashmiri book "**Kante**"
2. "**Shamsul Bayan**" (Hindi dictionary of Shah Alam's period)
3. The first Hindi dictionary produced at the instance of Aurangzeb. "**Aurangzeb Ek Naya Zaviya-e-nazar**"
4. "**Pandit Motilal Nehru Ka Udghatan Bhashan**"

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF MANUSCRIPTS

7.29 To facilitate the availability of material, the Library has been descriptively cataloguing its entire collection of manuscripts. Thirty six volumes of descriptive catalogues of the manuscripts have been published.

ACADEMIC SAARC IN EVOLUTION

7.30 The Library's scheme of South Asian Regional Seminars is aimed at creating an academic infrastructure in South Asia. The Library co-sponsored an International Seminar on the "Role of Literature in the Renaissance of Islam" on 3rd and 4th October, 1997. The Seminar was organized in collaboration with the Alami Rabta-e-Adab-e-Islami. The Seminar was attended besides others, by scholars from Pakistan and Egypt.

RAMPUR RAZA LIBRARY , RAMPUR

7.31 The Rampur Raza Library is an invaluable gift of the Nawabs of Rampur. The Government of India took over the Library on 1st July, 1975 and assumed full responsibility for its management by declaring it an institution of national importance.

7.32 The Library has a unique collection of manuscripts in Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Hindi, Tamil, Pushto, Urdu, Turkish and other languages. It also has a rich collection of miniature paintings belonging to the Mughal, Iranian, Rajput and Kangra schools and has acquired the valuable Loharu collection.

COLLECTION

7.33 The Library has a collection of nearly 14,000 manuscripts; 50,000 printed books; nearly 900 miniature paintings and Bhoj Patras, etc. It includes great works in many important oriental languages such as Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Hindi, Urdu, Tamil, Pushto and Turkish etc. The manuscripts and the printed books are of great academic interest and occupy 2000 sq. m. of shelf space.

7.34 It provides facilities for reference to Indian scholars as well as those from abroad, who visit the Library in great numbers every year.

ACQUISITIONS AND BINDING

7.35 During the period under review, 4,414 books and 100 important manuscripts were acquired. The binding of new books, including journals and newspapers as well as certain old books totalling 800, were carried out as regular work of the Library. In addition, the binders also attended to the work of binding registers, Annual Reports etc.

PUBLICATIONS

7.36 Under the publications programme of the Library the following books were printed:

- i. A Hindi manuscript in Arabic script namely "**Ang**

Darpan" by Sayed Ghulam Ali Rasleen Bilgrami has been transcribed in Nagri and published.

- ii. **Adab Gah-e-Rampur** (a versified history of Urdu and Hindi poets and men of letters of Rampur) has been composed by Hosh Numani.
- iii. **Akhbarus Sanadeed** Vol.I & II by Najmul Ghani Khan (History of Rohilkhand) which was published in 1916 was reprinted.
- iv. **Khat-ki-Kahani Taswiron-ki-Zabani** (Urdu)
- 7.37 The following books are in the press:
 - i. **Kitab Khana Darur Riyasat Rampur** (Urdu)
 - ii. **Tazkiratul Katibeen** (Persian)
 - iii. **Quwatul Kalam** (Persian)
 - iv. **Riyazus-Shoara** (Persian)
 - v. **Tarikh Shahiya Naishapuaris** (Persian)

ESTABLISHMENT OF CONSERVATION LABORATORY

7.38 A conservation laboratory was established in February, 1995, with technical personnel at the Rampur Raza Library and the major project of conservation of rare manuscripts, paintings and art objects has commenced.

7.39 Under the project a total of 356 art objects were received for treatment in the Library of which 342 objects have been scientifically preserved and conservation of 14 antique objects are in progress.

SERVICES TO READERS AND SCHOLARS

7.40 During this period, more than 500 research scholars from India and abroad visited the Library to consult manuscripts, books and journals for their research. They were provided with all the necessary facilities. 40,000 photocopies of the pages of printed books have been supplied to research scholars on payment basis.

CATALOGUING, CLASSIFYING BOOKS AND PERIODICALS

7.41 The work of cataloguing and classifying books and periodicals has been taken up after a gap of nearly two decades. Nearly 9000 new books and research journals and archaeological memories, Epigraphia-Indica and Arabic and Persian supplements have been accessioned.

MAINTENANCE OF LAWNS AND GARDENS

7.42 The impressive large garden around the Hamid Manzil and Rang Mahal buildings, based on the Mughal pattern has been well maintained. A tube well has been sunk and lavish water supply is assured with the electric pump. The pipelines for the irrigation of the entire garden, for the functioning of the fountains and for use of the Library buildings have also been restored.

CULTURAL AND ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES & EXHIBITIONS

7.43 The Rampur Raza Library is an academic institution of national importance whose academic and cultural activities include organising seminars, workshops and special lectures round the year.

The Library organized a Children's Painting Competition as a part of the Golden Jubilee celebrations of India's Independence.

The Library organized an exhibition of blow-ups of 20 rare Persian and Turkish manuscripts at Tashkent, Bukhara, Bursa and Istanbul.

PHYSICAL VERIFICATION

7.44 9000 manuscripts and art objects and 44,000 printed books have been verified so far.

THANJAVUR MAHARAJA SERFOJI'S SARASWATI MAHAL LIBRARY

7.45 The Thanjavur Maharaja Serfoji's Saraswati Mahal Library is one among the few medieval libraries that exist in the world. It is a priceless repository of culture and a time defying treasure house of knowledge, built by the successive dynasties of Nayaks and the Marathas of Thanjavur. The Library houses a rich and rare collection of manuscripts on art, culture and literature.

7.46 Conceived and christened the Royal Palace Library the Nayak kings of Tanjore (1535-1673 AD) nourished it for intellectual enrichment. The development of the Library into a monumental institution was due to the Maratha kings of Thanjavur. Maharaja Serfoji (1676-1855 AD) was an intellectual mandarin, a most pre-eminent scholar and a versatile cognoscente. While on pilgrimage to Banaras, he employed many pandits to collect, buy and copy a vast number of works from all the renowned centres of Sanskrit learning in the north and other areas. It is on account of his singular devotion to this cause that the Library is called "Thanjavur Maharaja Serfoji's Saraswati Mahal Library."

MANUSCRIPT COLLECTION

7.47 The Library has the richest collection of manuscripts which are truly reflective of the culture of South India. In addition to the central collections, the Library was able to get possession of the private libraries of several pandits and patrons living in and around Thanjavur. The manuscripts are available both in palm-leaf and paper form on various subjects in Tamil, Telugu, Marathi and Sanskrit.

The major part of the manuscripts of this Library are in Sanskrit and number over 39,300. They are written in different scripts such as Grantha, Devanagari, Nandinagiri, Telugu etc. The total number of Tamil manuscripts is about 3,500 comprising of titles in literature and medicine. The Library has a collection of 3,075 Marathi manuscripts, the works of South Indian Maharashtrians of the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries and the hierarchy of the saints of Maharashtra belonging to the Ramadasi and Dattatreya Mutts. The Marathi manuscripts are mostly on paper and a few in the palm-leaf form, which are written in Telugu script. There are 802 Telugu manuscripts in this Library, which are mostly on palm-leaf and few in paper form.

7.48 Apart from these manuscripts, there are 850 bundles of the Maratha Raj records available at the Library. The Raj records were written in the Modi script (fast script for Devanagari) of the Marathi language. These records encompass the information on the political, cultural and social administration of the Maratha kings of Thanjavur.

BOOK COLLECTION

7.49 The book collection of the Library exceeding 51,000 is eclectic. The rare book collections were made by Maharaja Serfoji during his lifetime. In his collection there are more than 4,500 books in English, French, German, Italian, Greek and Danish.

OTHER COLLECTIONS

7.50 Besides manuscripts and books, the Library possesses beautifully decorated Thanjavur style of paintings on wood (33 nos.), canvas (2 nos.) and glass (2 nos.), about 5,000 folios of illustrated paper paintings such as Gaja Sastra, Aswa Sastra, mythological paintings, botanical specimen paintings, military costumes, Chitra Ramayana, about 500 maps in 20 atlases and prints and drawings.

MUSEUM

7.51 A Museum functions in the Library and is open to common visitors on all days except the national holidays. Rare manuscripts and books, illustrated manuscripts, paintings, rare atlases, portraits of the Thanjavur Maratha kings, Daniell paintings, Fraser prints of Indian scenarios, punishments of China depicted in picture form, physiognomy charts of Charles Le-Brun, bathing ghats of Banaras etc., are exhibited. During the year, nearly 61,354 people which included nearly 2,759 foreign visitors visited the Museum.

THE CIRCADIAN FUNCTIONAL FOCUS

7.52 The main functions of the Library are preservation, publication, cataloguing and service to readers. Modern conservation techniques such as fumigation, lamination, deacidification are being followed to avoid deterioration caused by insects, acidity and other mechanical damage. Citronella oil is smeared to give flexibility to palm leaves and to get rid of the insects. An indigenously prepared preservative consisting of a powdered mixture of sweet flag, black cumin, cloves, pepper and bark of cinnamon with camphor is used. The conservation section conserved 670 paper manuscripts, 776 palm-leaf manuscripts, 1,800 books and fumigated 460 Modi bundles.

7.53 The Library is publishing rare and unpublished manuscripts in book form to disseminate the knowledge contained in the manuscripts. So far, the Library has published 380 books.

7.54 The microfilm unit of this Library is engaged in microfilming Sanskrit manuscripts for the Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts, New Delhi for preservation and national accessibility. 1943 manuscripts have been microfilmed during the year.

ACQUISITIONS DURING THE YEAR

7.55 Acquisition of rare books and manuscripts is done through gifts. During this year, 80 palm leaf manuscripts, 213 books and 45 paper manuscripts were purchased for this Library.

FUNCTIONS

7.56 The 220th birthday of King Serfoji II was celebrated on 24th September, 1997 in a befitting manner. At the function, books were released and scholars and donors were honoured.



Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi, Minister for HRD, at the Asiatic Society

THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

7.57 The Asiatic Society was founded in 1784 to enquire into “whatever is performed” by Man “and produced” by Nature within the limits of Asia. The foundations of scientific research in modern India were laid by the Asiatic Society in the first hundred years of its existence. 15 members belonging to different walks of life began to collect and analyse data relating to different branches of oriental knowledge. The Society’s journal became India’s main research periodical. A valuable library was built of critical editions of old treatises in oriental languages, including Sanskrit and Persian, which began to be published in the series called *Bibliotheca Indica*. Most of the scientific societies and surveys (now functioning as departments of the Central Government) founded in the 19th century, originated from the Society. So was the case with the Indian Museum, now the biggest institution of its kind in the country.

7.58 The works of such and other research societies and institutions interested in fundamental research in different branches of science, however, gradually redefined the

sphere of the Society’s activities in the late 19th century and the first half of the 20th century. Its research became confined mainly to indology, stating the subject in its widest concept i.e. ancient, medieval and early modern history, culture of India, Indian languages and linguistics. In this area of humanistic studies, the Society is still the most important institution of the country.

7.59 The three main sections of the Society concerned with the scientific pursuit of knowledge are (i) the Library (including the manuscript library) where the members and outsiders do their research, (ii) research unit for conducting different research projects and (iii) publication of the results of research in the pages of the Society Journal bulletin and monographs of different series.

RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

7.60 At present there are 3 categories of scholars who are appointed by the Council :

1) Senior Research Fellow redesignated as Research Professor, 2) Research Associates and 3) Research Fellows. At present 13 Plan projects comprising of History of Medicine, History of Science, Oriental Studies, Language

and Linguistics, Tibetan Studies, Islamic History, Women's Studies, Indology, Religion and Culture, Dictionary Project, Indo-Russian Relations, etc. and 11 Non-Plan endowment projects are in progress.

CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMME

7.61 Under the Cultural Exchange Programme, in collaboration with the Institute of Oriental Studies, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, a project on **History of Indo-Russian Relations** (19th and 20th centuries) was prepared. A checklist of documents on Indo-Russian Relations (1917-1947) Vol.I has been published which was compiled and edited by the Research Professors of the project on Indo-Russian Relations.

PUBLICATION

7.62 The Society brings out illuminating books and journals. During the period the Society published 5 books including **South East Asian Miracles and India, Russia after Stalin**, a reprint of the **Akbarnama, Bengal Nawabs**, etc. and 2 journals.

SEMINAR

7.63 The society organized 6 seminars and 10 lectures during the current financial year.

The Society honours distinguished scholars for their outstanding contributions to their respective fields. This year the highest academic award of the Society i.e. Honorary Fellow for the year 1997 was awarded to Professor Bratindra Nath Mukherjee, renowned Indologist and noted historian. This year the honour was also extended to eminent awardees such as Shri Annada Shankar Roy, Dr. Ali Akbar, Professor M.N.Deshpande, Dr. Kamal Lochan Pruseth, Professor David C. Meelelland, Professor M.S. Khan, Rev. Dharmadhara Mahasthvir, Dr. T.N. Khoshoo, Dr. Surojit Ch. Sinha, Dr. Laljit Singh, Dr. U.N. Biswas, Professor Edward C. Dimock and others.

LIBRARY

7.64 The Asiatic Society has joined CALIBNET (Calcutta Library Network) and SIRNET (Scientific and Industrial Research Network). The Network will facilitate the building up of the interaction between the institute and researchers, irrespective of geographical distances. During this period, a computerised catalogue of about 2,000 books was appended to the computerised catalogue database of books. Editing work on the computerised database of Index to papers published in the Asiatic Research Journal of the Asiatic Society (all series) including the Bulletins, memoirs, proceedings, Year books

and select monographs (from 1788 to first quarter of 1996) which consists of over 10,000 entries, has been undertaken. Computerised catalogues of pamphlets and off print plates, paintings by old masters, sculpture/photographs/pictures/prints have been prepared. A computerised list of office bearers of the Society from 1784 to 1996 has been prepared. Computerised title index of serial holdings of the Library was also prepared. Further, to facilitate research during the year, the Library has added copies of the following publications to its microfiche collection, i.e. India : Candus of India Reports 1872-1951 and Imperial Gazetteers of India's District Series 1822-1945, Text and Statistics 1221 Vols.

MUSEUM

7.65 The counting and cataloguing of the disputed gold coins of the Museum which is under the investigation of the Calcutta Police has been completed. After receiving the approval from the police authorities it will be published very soon.

CONSERVATION

7.66 The Asiatic Society has a well equipped conservation unit. The Conservation laboratory worked this year to preserve and restore manuscripts, rare books, palmleaf manuscripts, old paintings and other objects. The routine treatment of fumigation, disinfection, lamination, leather preservation application, etc. were done. A few of the major works done by the Conservation laboratory are highlighted, i.e., 70,000 fungus infected volumes were treated with fungicide, 2,90,500 number of insect infected volumes were fumigated with the fumigants, oil paintings were restored and 349 folios of palmleaf manuscripts were treated.

REPROGRAPHY

7.67 The Society has built up unique Reprography and Photography Section for preservation of its most valuable collection. This year this section prepared 9,178 microfilm negatives of old and rare manuscripts from the collection of the Society as well as 6,000 positives from microfilm negatives to protect this valuable collection from frequent handling. Editing of microfilm rolls which started in the year 1996-97 was continued and 488 rolls were edited during the year under project work. Besides, 2,003 exposures of microfilms were taken and supplied to various distinguished scholars and institutions in India and abroad. 40 microfiche and 24 microfilm rolls were processed through the automatic processor. 158 microfiche exposures were taken with a new microfiche camera.

Libraries

NATIONAL LIBRARY, CALCUTTA

8.01 The National Library, Calcutta was established in 1948 with the enactment of the Imperial Library (Change of Name) Act, 1948. The Library is an institution of national importance which acts as a reference centre for research scholars. It coordinates and determines standards in the field of library services in the country. The Library finds a special mention in Article 62 of the 7th Schedule of the Union list in the Constitution of India as an institution of national importance.

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

1. Acquisition and conservation of all significant national production of printed materials to the exclusion of ephemeras;
2. Collection of printed material concerning the country no matter where this is published and as a corollary, the acquisition of photographic record of such material that is not available within the country;
3. Acquisition and conservation of manuscripts of national importance;
4. Planned acquisition of foreign material required by the country;
5. Rendering of bibliographical and documentation services, both general and specialised. This implies the responsibility to produce current National Bibliography and retrospective bibliographies on various aspects of the country;
6. Acting as a referral centre purveying full and accurate knowledge of all sources of bibliographical information and participation in international bibliographical activities;
7. Provision of photocopying and reprographic services;
8. Acting as a centre of international book exchange and international loan.



The National Library, Calcutta.

8.03 The National Library has been functioning on the above mentioned lines. All its developments are planned in accordance with the users' needs and technological progress.

ONGOING SCHEMES

8.04 The Library has the following schemes which are to be treated as ongoing.

COLLECTION BUILDING AND COLLECTION ORGANISATION PROGRAMME

8.05 This scheme was aimed at organising and building up the collection of reading materials at the National Library by acquisition through purchase, Delivery of Books Act, exchange and gift for the use of readers and research scholars.

8.06 The Library has established exchange relations under the Cultural Exchange Programme of the Government of India, with 211 libraries of 86 countries. The exchange comprises of two aspects: (a) exchange of publications and (b) exchange of library experts.

8.07 The Library has received 1733 publications under the book exchange programme during this year.

8.08 A special drive was made to make the Delivery of Books Act more effective and to enhance the collection of publications from Indian publishers. The total number of books received under the said Act is 13,332.

READERS' SERVICES PROGRAMME

8.09 This programme is aimed at strengthening of Reading Room services which include reference and bibliographical services, reading room facilities, lending/loan facilities at local, national and international levels. The Reading Rooms remained open from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. on all working days and also remained open from 9.30 a.m. to 6 p.m. on holidays (except three national holidays).

8.10 New membership in the reading rooms went up to 4950 and the reading rooms were utilised by over 1 lakh readers/scholars.

8.11 The Library attended to approximately 2.3 lakhs reference and bibliographic queries from its diverse clientele. Select bibliographies, reading lists on specific topics, etc. were supplied to readers and scholars on demand.

8.12 The ongoing programme of contributing to UNESCO for the compilation of INDEX TRANSLATIONUM, Vol.50 (1997) and the

BIBLIOGRAPHY DOCUMENTATION TERMINOLOGY, was continued as usual.

CONSERVATION OF LIBRARY MATERIALS PROGRAMME

8.13 The Imperial Library, established in 1903 had nearly 40 thousand books belonging to the Calcutta Public Library, which was established in 1836. The National Library also had the additional collections of the Home Department Library and, the Fort William College and gifts from other sources. The preservation and conservation of these precious books and other materials is the prime duty of the National Library.

8.14 The Library's Conservation units, namely Reprography, Preservation Laboratory and Preservation Bindery are responsible for performing this important activity.

8.15 The Laboratory Unit undertook chemical treatment of very old publications and used pesticides to control termite and other insects. The Preservation Division bound 1383 publications. The Reprography Unit kept itself busy in microfilming old monographs, documents, newspapers, rare publications, etc and prepared 50 negative and 180 positive rolls and 2,23,500 off set prints. It also supplied 1,50,000 xerox prints to readers and research scholars.

MODERNISATION PROGRAMME

8.16 Although the computerization programme had begun long ago, the modernisation of library services is developing gradually. The Library had automated the CIRCULATION SYSTEM in the Lending Section. The system is being used effectively by trained library staff.

8.17 The Library Accounts Unit of the Administration too has been modernised by the installation of a computer for achieving accurate and improved services.

8.18 The Security Department was strengthened by the appointment of a Security Officer and an Assistant Security Officer. Both these persons were drawn from the Sainik Board. The security staff has been provided with walkie-talkies for quicker responses and better security arrangements.

EXTENSION WORK

8.19 In order to create professional awareness and to enhance knowledge and skills, The Library organized seminars and exhibitions. The Library organized exhibitions of books, photographs, press-clippings, etc. on important topics/subjects.

CAPITAL WORK/BUILDING PROGRAMME

8.20 The construction of the multi-storeyed Bhasha Bhawan was started in 1994. The piling work has been completed and half of the basement is constructed and the remaining work is in progress. Besides construction of Bhasha Bhavan, renovation work of the old building is being taken up.

NATIONAL UNION CATALOGUE (NUC)

8.21 The NUC should be a central record for the location of reading materials in addition to being the basic bibliographic source for verifications description and identification. The Library has planned to create a database of Indian publications acquired under the Delivery of Books Act and to set up a network covering all the recipient libraries under the Delivery of Books Act and hook up with the Central Reference Library, Calcutta also. The proposed network will help to make the Indian National Bibliography more exhaustive and up-to-date.

LIBRARY OF MICROFORMS

8.22 The Review Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. V.S. Jha had recommended that the Library's stock should be surveyed and lacunae mapped out. Thereafter, efforts should be made to acquire the documents which are not available, after evaluating their research potential. These lacunae may be filled up by acquiring microforms if the publications are not available in the market. The ongoing programme of microfilming of rare and old publications as also of newspapers and other documents in the National Library along with the acquired microforms from different sources will thus form a unique collection/library of microforms which will be available to readers for consultation. The microforms will be catalogued immediately so that readers can immediately requisition them.

SCHEME FOR DEVELOPMENT OF S.C. AND S.T.

8.23 The development of personnel belonging to the category of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes is considered necessary. The following Special Component Plan is proposed hereunder. The annual plan for 1997-98 has already been submitted and its implementation will start from 1998-99.

- i. The Library proposes to arrange periodically special training courses and workshops for technical efficiency development of the S.C. and S.T. personnel. Such courses will enable them to qualify and/or compete with others for promotion/appointment.

- ii. There will be a special drive to depute S.C. and S.T. candidates/employees for higher training conducted in different institutions in the country.
- iii. A post of Liaison Officer will be created to get suggestions for the betterment of S.C. and S.T. employees and until regular appointment to the post is made one officer will be appointed from any Central Government organisation to look after the interests of the S.C. and S.T. personnel.
- iv. The Library intends to create a separate section of tribal '**Santhal Language Collection**'. Under a senior technical staff, the Library will conduct a survey of publications in other tribal languages to make preparations for building up separate tribal language collections for the benefit and promotion of tribal readers.

DELHI PUBLIC LIBRARY

8.24 The Delhi Public Library ever since its inception in October, 1951, has been making all possible efforts to render free library service to the citizens of the capital city of Delhi and has grown into a premier public library system in the National Capital Territory of Delhi and has become the busiest public library in South Asia.

8.25 The Library has a network consisting of a Central Library at the Headquarters; a Zonal Library at Sarojini Nagar; 4 branches at Patel Nagar, Laxmi Bai Nagar, Karol Bagh and Shahdara; 31 Sub Branch Libraries; 31 Libraries at Re-settlement Colonies; 10 Reading Rooms which inculcate reading habits among the weaker sections of society; a Braille Library with a network of 17 mobile service points for the visually handicapped, both students and adults; 3 Sports Libraries of the status of Sub-branch located in different stadia in Delhi; special services in 2 hospitals for the patients and one at Central Jail for the prisoners; 30 Deposit Stations which are run by various Societies/Associations and a network of 69 Mobile Service Stations to serve the urban and rural areas in the National Capital Territory of Delhi. In short, The Library provides its services to the rural and urban folk, adults, children, students, the visually handicapped, sportsmen, prisoners and patients in hospitals.

LECTURE SERIES

8.26 The Library has initiated a Lecture Series by prominent personalities on books and other topics of interest.

TOTAL BOOK STOCK

8.27 The Library has a stock of approximately 14,80,675 volumes .

ISSUE OF BOOKS

8.28 The Delhi Public Library system issued 16,95,085 books to its readers.

COMPUTERISATION OF LIBRARY ACTIVITIES

8.29 Computers installed at the Central Library, S.P. Mukherjee Marg and at the Zonal Library, Sarojini Nagar are now operational. Computerised acquisition was started in September, 1996. Machine readable database of periodicals received under the Delivery of Books Act was

prepared. Computerised cataloguing was also started on an experimental basis during this period. Hands-on training is being imparted to the staff members to make them computer literate.

PURCHASE OF BOOKS

8.30 The Delhi Public Library purchased 39,585 books on various subjects in Hindi, English, Urdu and Punjabi, during this year.

BOOKS RECEIVED UNDER THE DELIVERY OF BOOKS ACT

8.31 Under the Delivery of Books Act, the DPL received 9745 books from Indian publishers in various Indian languages during the period .

CENTRAL REFERENCE LIBRARY

8.32 The Central Reference Library,(CRL), Calcutta is a



Main reading room of the National Library, Calcutta

subordinate organisation under the Department of Culture. It is mainly responsible for the implementation of two schemes, viz. (i) Compilation and publication of the Indian National Bibliography (both Roman Script and in the respective language scripts) This is a monthly record of current Indian publications in 14 languages including English, based on receipts in the National Library, Calcutta, under the provisions of the Delivery of Books Act, 1954. (ii) Compilation and publication of Index Indiana (in Roman Script), an Index to select articles appearing in current Indian periodicals presently in six languages.

INDIAN NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY: MONTHLY FASCICULES

8.33 The monthly issues of INB for the year 1993 have already been printed and those of 1994 are ready for printing.

Indian National Bibliography : annual volumes

8.34 (a) With the application of modern printing methodology, annual volumes for 1990, 1991 and 1992 have been published and for the year 1993, it is expected to be published shortly.

(b) After making substantial progress in the updating programme, initiated 4 years back, this organisation has concentrated on clearing the backlog of 1994, 1995 and 1996.

INDEX INDIANA

8.35 The Index Indiana at present is published as Annual Cumulated Volumes covering six Indian languages viz. Bengali, Hindi, Marathi, Gujarati, Malayalam and Tamil. The cumulated volumes for the years 1989-91 are ready for printing.

LANGUAGE BIBLIOGRAPHIES ASSAMESE

Ten year cumulated volume for 1971-80 is ready for press. Efforts are on to get it printed.

BENGALI

Ten year cumulated volume for 1982-91 is published. Manuscripts for the five year cumulated volume pertaining

to 1992-96 is ready for the press.

HINDI

The annual volumes for 1990-91 have been published and 1992-93 annual volumes are being printed at Allahabad press. By the year 1998-99, the annual volumes for 1994-96 are expected to be completed.

MALAYALAM

Malayalam Bibliography 1994-95 has been published during this period. Manuscript for 1996 is ready for printing.

MARATHI

Language fascicule cards for Marathi for the years 1989 to 1993 (five years) are being edited.

ORIYA

Ten year cumulative volume for 1981-92 is ready for press and action is being taken to get it printed.

SANSKRIT

Compilation of Sanskrit Bibliography from 1992 to 1996 (5 years) is in progress.

TAMIL

Five year cumulated volume for the years 1992-96 is ready for the press.

TELUGU

Five year cumulated volume 1987-91 is in progress. Target is also to publish 1992-96 cumulated volume by the year 1999.

URDU

Two year cumulated volume for 1995-96 has been published and the annual volume for 1997-98 will be prepared by the end of 1998.

TRAINING OF PERSONNEL

8.36 Two assistant editors and one sub-editor attended a refresher course. Besides this, two sub-editors were also deputed to attend the Indian Library Association and IASLIC Seminar held in Chandigarh and Coimbatore respectively in 1997.

RAJA RAMMOHUN ROY LIBRARY FOUNDATION

8.37 Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation, a fully financed autonomous organisation under the Department of Culture was set up in May 1972 as a part of the bi-centenary birth celebration of Raja Rammohun Roy. The main objective of the Foundation is to promote and support the public library movement in the country by providing adequate library services and by popularising reading habits, particularly in the rural areas, with the active cooperation of the State Library Authorities, Union Territories and Voluntary Organisations operating in the field of library services.

8.38 The Foundation with its limited resources is operating two types of schemes – Matching and Non-Matching as detailed below:-

MATCHING SCHEMES

1. Assistance towards building up adequate stocks of books.
2. Assistance towards storage of books.
3. Assistance towards seminars, workshops, book exhibitions etc.
4. Assistance to state, central and district Libraries to acquire TV-cum-VCR sets and cassettes for educational purposes.
5. Assistance to libraries below district level for increasing accommodation.

NON-MATCHING SCHEMES

6. Assistance to state, central and district Libraries towards supply of books through central selection.
7. Financial assistance to voluntary organisations, working in the field of Public Libraries.
8. Assistance to Central Sponsored Libraries
9. Assistance to Children's Libraries and Children's Section of general Public Libraries.
10. Assistance to Public Libraries towards Centenary celebrations.
11. Assistance to All India Library Association for seminars, conferences, etc.

12. Assistance towards collection and compilation of library statistics through official and non-official agencies.

8.39 Matching Schemes are operated from the Matching Fund created with State Government's contribution (which varies from 1 lakh to 15 lakh depending on size, population and past utilisation) with equal share from the Foundation whereas Non Matching Schemes are operated fully from the Foundation's funds.

8.40 During the year under report, the Foundation rendered assistance worth Rs. 700 Lakhs for 8,000 libraries under both Matching and Non-matching schemes.

8.41 Besides being a funding body, the Foundation also functions as a national agency for co-ordinating, monitoring and developing the Public Library services in the country. The Foundation publishes a quarterly Newsletter which not only highlights the activities of the Foundation but also disseminates important news on library services which is being rendered in different parts of the country and abroad. The Foundation has a special library on Library and Information Science.

8.42 The Foundation celebrated the 225th Birth Anniversary of Raja Rammohun Roy as well as the Silver Jubilee of the Foundation by conducting the following programmes:

- a) Production of a documentary on the life of Raja Rammohun Roy, activities of the Foundation and the development of public library in the post-independence period.
- b) Drawing up of posters highlighting the Foundation's scheme and development of the public library in the post-independence era for distribution to various public libraries.
- c) A bronze statue of Rammohun Roy to be installed at the Head Office of the Foundation and a full size portrait to be drawn by an eminent artist.
- d) Organising seminars on regional basis on the theme "Scenario of Public Library in the 21st Century" at Calcutta, Delhi, Bangalore, Mumbai and Guwahati which will culminate in a National Seminar.

- e) A National Seminar on the theme "**The Place of Raja Rammohan Roy in the Socio-Cultural Perspective of Modern India**" to be held at Calcutta and Delhi.
- f) Setting up a rural library with audio-visual facilities at Radhanagar, Hooghly, the birth place of Rammohun Roy.
- g) Networking of public library upto the state level in collaboration with DELNET and NIC.

CENTRAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

8.43 The Central Secretariat Library is one of the oldest (1891) libraries of the Government of India. In terms of the size of its collection (8,17,215 volumes), it is estimated to be the second largest Central Government Library after the National Library at Calcutta. It was originally known as the "IMPERIAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY" which was founded in Calcutta. With the shifting of the Capital, the Library was also moved to Delhi and since 1969 it is housed in a separate wing of the Shastri Bhawan Complex.

8.44 The Library is well known for its rich and valuable collections of books on Indian History and Culture, Indian official publications such as Annual Administrative Reports, Budget and Plan documents, Civil Lists, Census Reports, Legal documents, Directories and Hand Books, Gazettes, Gazetteers, Committee and Commission Reports, Parliamentary legal documents including microfiche and microfilms, General Reference Books, such as Encyclopaedias, Dictionaries, etc. Foreign official documents including microfiche/microfilm collection of U.S. Government publications and also UN and UNESCO documents. There are rare and out of print materials as well as CD ROMs of important serials and publications.

MEMBERSHIP

8.45 The Central Secretariat Library(CSL), New Delhi is mainly responsible for providing information for research and reference to registered members, policy planners academicians and research scholars from various Universities in India, especially University of Delhi, Jawaharlal Nehru University, Jamia Milia Islamia University and to the general readers, etc. The Library has centralised membership for the entire library complex and

3919 members were enrolled/renewed during the year. CSL has a centralised acquisition policy. The document resources of the library were enhanced during the year by acquiring 6702 books in English, Hindi and regional languages and 72,000 Indian and Foreign official documents including microfilm and microfiche and monographs in English, Hindi and regional languages. CSL also receives 731 journals on subscription and gratis basis. Special efforts are being made for developing a collection of CD ROM databases.

SERVICES

8.46 About 1,77,000 users consulted the resources of the CSL complex during the year and more than 1,26,350 titles were issued to the readers. The Library resources were supplemented by acquiring books on inter-library loan. The Reprography Unit of the Library provided approximately 1,08,000 photocopies during the year and 62,000 pages were duplicated electronically.

COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

8.47 CSL is using computers for a number of library activities such as accessioning, processing of documents, serial control, publications and also for preparing bibliographical databases. CSL is also using computers for bringing out the quarterly "**Book News**" for its users. Document Image Management System would be utilised for storing and managing Indian official documents. Important and rare documents will be published in CD-Format. The work of the circulation counter would be automated using Bar Code technology. Retrospective-conversion of catalogue data has also been taken up in collaboration with INSDOC and ET&T. CSL is entering current membership, acquisition and processing data in the computer with a cut off date of January, 1996. E-Mail facilities are also available for networking and resource sharing. CSL is a member of DELNET (Delhi Library Network). CSL would be introducing Local Area Network (LAN) and Internet connectivity for better coordination and resource sharing.

PUBLICATION

8.48 The Library is in the process of augmenting its activities by bringing out professional publications to render better services to its clientele.

The following publications were brought out during the said period :

- i. **Bibliography of Indian Government Publications on Education**
- ii. **Proceedings of the seminar on New Trends in the Management of Indian Official Documents**
- iii. **CSL Book News** : a quarterly publication

LIBRARY EXTENSION AND DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES:

8.49 The Library had organised an international seminar on "Assessing Information Needs and Services in Government Decision Making Process" on 20th-21st January, 1998 and held a seminar on "Contribution of

Indian Literatures towards Freedom Movement from 1900-1947" in the month of February, 1998. Several training courses on computer applications and awareness for the staff of CSL and Government of India librarians were conducted. CSL is also conducting staff training courses in different aspects of library automation on a regular basis.

8.50 A training programme in collaboration with C-DAC was conducted in GIST technology to facilitate processing of Indian languages.

8.51 CSL is the nodal agency for Microfilming of Indian Publication Project (MIPP). The project has been approved by the Planning Commission as a Plan Project of the Central Secretariat Library during the 9th Five Year Plan. The microfilming repository room in CSL has been set up for preserving the negatives mainly for service purposes.



Silver Jubilee Function of the Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation

Institutions of Buddhist and Tibetan Studies

CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF HIGHER TIBETAN STUDIES, SARNATH, VARANASI

9.01 The Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, envisioned by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru in consultation with His Holiness, the Dalai Lama, was established in 1967 with a view to educating the youth of Tibet and the Himalayan border areas of India.

9.02 In the beginning, it functioned as a special constituent wing of the Sampurnanand Sanskrit University, Varanasi. Thereafter the Government of India reviewed the progress of the Institute and in 1977 decided to accord it the status of an autonomous body under the Department of Culture, Ministry of Education, Government of India with 100% financial support from the Government of India. The Institute has steadily progressed since then and the Government of India declared the Institute a "Deemed University" on 5th April, 1988. The Institute is headed by Prof. S. Rinpoche, the Director who is ably assisted by a learned faculty in their endeavour to achieve excellence in the fields of Tibetology, Buddhology and Himalayan Studies.

OBJECTIVES

9.03 The objectives of the Institute are :

- i. to preserve Tibetan culture and tradition;
- ii. to restore ancient Indian sciences and literature preserved in the Tibetan language, but lost in the original;
- iii. to offer an alternate educational facility to students of the Indian border areas who formerly availed of the opportunity of receiving higher education in Tibet and
- iv. to accomplish gains of teaching and scope of research in traditional subjects within the framework of a modern university system of education with the provision of awarding degrees in Tibetan studies.

COURSES OF STUDY

9.04 The Institute has a nine year integrated course from Madhyama to Acharya through five faculties viz.:

- i. Faculty of Hetu Evam Adhyatma Vidya (Logic and Spirituality)
- ii. Faculty of Shabda Vidya (Language and Literature)

- iii. Faculty of Chikitsa Vidya (Medical Science)
- iv. Faculty of Shilpa Vidya (Art and Crafts) and
- v. Faculty of Adhunik Vidya (Modern Studies)

In keeping with traditional methods of instruction, the students have to memorize certain amount of root-texts every year.

9.05 Viva voce/debate also forms a part of the examination system at the Acharya level. The tradition of Sastrartha or debate is maintained as an integral and viable part of learning.

COMMEMORATION OF GOLDEN JUBILEE OF INDIA'S INDEPENDENCE

9.06 The Institute organized 3 programmes as mentioned below during the year long celebration.

- i. An academic interaction on Gandhi's perception of Swaraj and development of models and experiments in a village for attaining self sufficiency, eco-friendly and non-violent, sustainable socio-economic development. This programme of Gram Swaraj started on 15th August, 1997 at village Paterva near Sarnath.
- ii. An Exhibition of Buddhist Paintings was organised at the National Museum, New Delhi.
- iii. A workshop was organized to review and concretise the experiments and research carried out during the year long celebration.

FOREIGN STUDENTS

9.07 The Institute receives foreign students as non-degree casual researchers provided their research project is approved by the Government of India and is duly recommended by their parent universities. The Institute also receives foreign scholars under various Cultural Exchange Programmes through ICCR and UGC. The affiliated scholars are provided library facilities and expert guidance in the fields of Tibetology and Buddhology. The Institute also imparts a Diploma course in Tibetan Buddhism for interested foreign students.

EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMME

9.08 The Institute has an Educational Exchange Programme with Hampshire College, USA and Tasmania University, Australia. Under the programme, a group of students from Hampshire and Tasmania visit the Institute for a short term course in Buddhist Philosophy and

Tibetan History and Culture. In exchange, students of the Institute are sent to Hampshire and Tasmania for further studies.

GENERAL CONTRIBUTION OF THE TIBETAN INSTITUTE TO THE ACADEMIC WORLD

9.09 The Institute has various research units such as Rare Buddhist Text Research Project, Restoration Unit, Translation Unit, Dictionary Unit and Publication Unit. A number of original Buddhist Texts in Sanskrit, which were lost, were reconstructed with the help of translation of Tibetan into Sanskrit, and translated into other languages. A number of rare Buddhist Texts were edited and published. A comprehensive Sanskrit-Tibetan Dictionary is being compiled of which 4 volumes have been released. General books are published under various series. Biannual research journal 'Dhiti' has been regularly published since 1986. The Institute has been organising local, national and

international seminars, symposia and workshops to discuss various subjects pertaining to several disciplines, opening new dimensions for re-orienting many archaic conceptions.

9.09a The Institute received a grant of Rs. 161 lakh under Plan and Rs. 125 lakh under Non Plan during 1997-98.

CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF BUDDHIST STUDIES, LEH

9.10 The Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh, Ladakh, was established at the behest of late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the year 1959 with the active co-operation of Rev. Kushok Bakula and it was registered under the Jammu and Kashmir Societies Registration Act. Initially it was called the School of Buddhist Studies and imparted education in Buddhist Philosophy and Culture. In 1962, the Department of Culture, Government of India took up the task of financing the School. It was later raised



A Tibetan temple, Dharamsala

to the level of a degree and post-graduate institute with its affiliation to the Sampurnanand Sanskrit University, Varanasi. The Institute is managed by a Board of Management. The main objectives of the Institute are the development of the multifaceted personality of the students through inculcation of the wisdom of Buddhist thought, literature and familiarity with modern subjects besides the collection, conservation and publication of rare manuscripts, etc.

9.11 The Institute actively imparts education in all fields of Buddhist Studies to the young lamas and other students who come from far flung areas such as Nubra, Zaskar, Changtrhan, Lahaul-Spiti, Kinnaur, etc. Though the thrust is on Buddhist Philosophy taught in Bhoti, keeping in view the need for the expansion of the horizons of knowledge of the students, subjects such as Hindi, English, General Science, Social Studies, Mathematics, Economics and History are also taught.

9.11a The Institute received a grant of Rs. 75 lakh under Plan and Rs. 60 lakh under Non Plan during 1997-98.

SIKKIM RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF TIBETOLOGY, GANGTOK

9.12 The Sikkim Research Institute of Tibetology, Gangtok is an autonomous organisation under the Government of Sikkim with the Governor of Sikkim as the President of its Governing Body. It was set up for research and studies in Tibetology. The Institute has done significant work in promoting research in Tibetology and associated subjects like iconography, medicine, astrology and history. It has special research and publication programmes. The Bulletin of Tibetology is the Institute's regular research journal which is published thrice a year.

9.13 The Institute received an annual grant of Rs. 12 lakh from the Government of India during 1997-98.

LIBRARY OF TIBETAN WORKS AND ARCHIVES, DHARAMSHALA

9.14 The Library of Tibetan Works and Archives, an autonomous registered institution, was established by H.H. the Dalai Lama in 1971, with a view to preserve and promote the rich heritage of Tibetan civilization and Indo-Tibetan learning. Today, this Institution has acquired world stature as a centre for Tibetology and Indo-Tibetan Studies. The Institution has the following departments:

- (i) Tibetan Books and Manuscripts Library
- (ii) Foreign Language Reference Library
- (iii) Museum and Archives Departments
- (iv) Centre for Tibetan Studies comprising of a School of Indo-Tibetan Buddhist Studies, a School of Tibetan Languages and Literature, a School of Thangka Painting and a School of Traditional Art of Wood-carving, all recognised by the Government of India.

9.15 During the year under review, the Library completed the preparation, translation, research and publication of major works on Indo-Tibetan studies. It organized a number of workshops and seminars on archaeology and Indo-Tibetan literature. A number of new research and translation works were published. The Oral History Department of the Library has now 10,000 hours of recordings on music, dance, folk history, customs and culture of Tibet.

9.16 The Government of India provided a grant of Rs.12 lakh to the Library during 1997-98.

SCHEME OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR DEVELOPMENT OF BUDDHIST/TIBETAN ORGANISATIONS

9.17 Under this scheme, financial assistance is given 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. The grants are ad-hoc in nature and cover non-recurring expenditure up to a maximum of Rs. 2 lakh per year for any single organisation. The ceiling for any single organisation for financial assistance under each project is listed below:

- i. Maintenance/Research project - Rs. 40,000/- p.a.
- ii. Repair, restoration, renovation - Rs.60,000/-p.a. of ancient monasteries, etc. of historical and cultural importance
- iii. Award of fellowships/holding of special courses - Rs.50,000/-p.a.
- iv. Purchase of books, documentation, cataloguing - Rs.50,000/-p.a.
- v. Financial assistance given for the construction of hostel building - Rs.2.00 lakh

Grant is given on the recommendation of an Expert Committee constituted for this purpose.

NAVA NALANDA MAHAVIHARA, NALANDA, BIHAR

9.18 The Nava Nalanda Mahavihara (NNM), an institute dedicated to post graduate studies and research in Pali language and literature and Buddhology, was established by the State Government of Bihar in 1951 with a view to reviving some of the past glories of the ancient University of Nalanda.

9.19 The Mahavihara was originally administered by the State Government of Bihar. However, keeping in view the international character of the Institute, so as also to

facilitate its all round development, the Government of Bihar agreed to hand over the Institute to the Department of Culture. The Nava Nalanda Mahavihara is now an autonomous Society fully funded by the Department of Culture, Government of India.

9.20 During the year 1997-98 the XXI International Conference on Buddhist Studies was held on 9th and 10th December, 1997 at Nalanda with the joint collaboration of the Nava Nalanda Mahavihara, Nalanda and the International Buddhist Brotherhood Association, Tokyo-Bodhi Gaya. The Conference was attended by more than 70 foreign and Indian scholars. Dr. A.R. Kidwai, the Governor of Bihar presided over the function and Ven. Kyoshun Kawai, President, International Buddhist Brotherhood Association inaugurated the Conference.



Akademies and the National School of Drama

SANGEET NATAK AKADEMI

10.01 Sangeet Natak Akademi – the National Akademi of Music, Dance and Drama – an autonomous organisation funded by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, is devoted to the furtherance of performing arts in India. The Akademi seeks to achieve this by arranging performances by renowned veterans as well as by talented artists of the younger generation, through training programmes, award of scholarships, documentation, etc. The Akademi also bestows honour annually on outstanding artistes in the field of performing arts.

10.02 The management of the Akademi rests in its General Council, supported by the Executive Board, which exercises direction and control over the affairs of the Akademi.

10.03 The Akademi runs two teaching institutions – **Kathak Kendra** (New Delhi) and **Jawaharlal Nehru Manipur Dance Akademi** (Imphal) – for Kathak dance and music and Manipuri dance and allied arts. The Akademi also looks after the management of the Rabindra Rangashala in New Delhi.

10.04 During the period, about 7400 black and white and colour photographs, 2200 slides, 108 hours of audio and 186 hours of video recordings were added to the archives of the Akademi.

During 1997-98 the Akademi took up the projects of recording the Gurubani, Kirtan of Bengal and Jagar of the Kumaon region.

10.05 The Museum of the Akademi has a collection of about 1300 musical instruments, masks, jewellery, etc. Out of these, 250 musical instruments are on view in the Gallery of Musical Instruments housed in Rabindra Bhavan.

10.06 The SNA has a Library with about 20,000 books. The Audio Visual Library has a collection of a number of rare gramophone records, audio cassettes, video cassettes and compact discs.

10.07 Under the Training programme, the Akademi, during this period continued training in Sarangi, Pakhawaj, Nadaswaram, Thavil, Pandhmukhvadyam, wind instruments of Rajasthan, Yakshagana music, Sufiana Kalam, etc.

10.08 The Akademi in collaboration with IGNCA and ICCR presented Indian traditional and contemporary mask dances in February, 1998. Krishnattam from Kerala, Chhau dances of Seraikella and Purulia and contemporary dance by Astad Deboo featured on this occasion.

10.09 **A Workshop for Young Theatre Directors** was

organized with a view to introduce various concepts, methodologies and dramatic trends from within the country and outside. The third such workshop in this series was held in Delhi under the direction of Shri Habib Tanvir, from 10th March to 6th April, 1997.

10.10 The Akademi has launched a new scheme entitled **“Playwrights Workshops”** in Indian languages with a view to providing suitable opportunities to young writers to write new plays in Indian languages.

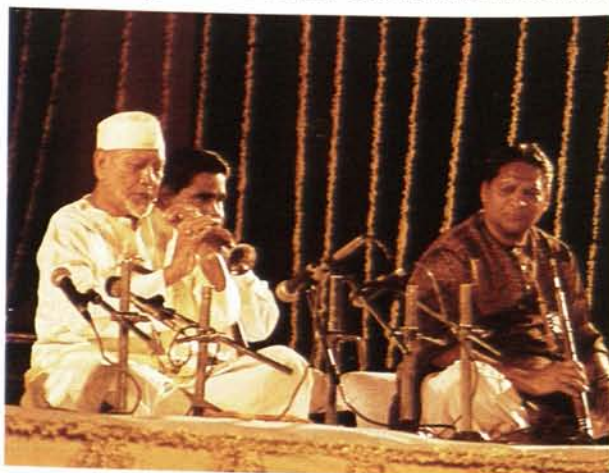
10.11 The Akademi organized a festival workshop on puppetry in Udaipur in May, 1997 in collaboration with Bharatiya Lok Kala Mandal, Udaipur.

10.12 A major event focusing exclusively on Kuchipudi and related parallel traditions of Andhra Pradesh is planned in Delhi in 1998.

10.13 **Inter-state Cultural Exchange Programme** : The programme envisages exchange of individual artistes and groups between the States and the Union Territories of the country. While implementation of the programme rests with State Governments, the Akademi plays a pivotal role in the exchanges by advising the Governments concerned, subsidising and coordinating the tours sponsored.

10.14 The Akademi had identified Kutiyattam and Chhau dances of Seraikella, Mayurbhanj and Purulia as artistic traditions that appear to be threatened and for which support is to be extended by strengthening existing training centres or setting up new centres.

10.15 In pursuance of the decision of the Government of India to commemorate the 50th anniversary of India's Independence, the Department of Culture and the Akademi organized **Swarna Samaroh**, a festival of music and dance. The Festival was inaugurated on 15th August, 1997 at Lal Qila Diwan-e-Aam. Ustad Bismillah Khan and



Ustad Bismillah Khan at the Inauguration of 'Swarn Samaroh'.



A performance by Rohini Bhate

M. Balamurali Krishna performed at the inaugural function. This was followed by a festival in Delhi, Chennai, Calcutta and Mumbai.

During the course of the Festival almost 150 artistes and about 1,000 accompanists from different parts of the country performed in Hindustani and Carnatic music, Bharatanatyam, Kathak, Mohiniattam, Odissi, Kuchipudi, Manipuri and Kathakali.

AKADEMI FELLOWSHIPS AND AWARDS

10.16 The General Council of the Akademi which met on 22nd October, 1997 in Mumbai elected 27 artists and scholars for the Akademi Fellowships (3) and Awards (24).

CENTRE OF INDIAN MUSIC, GWALIOR

10.17 A new Centre of Indian Music at Gwalior for advanced research and training in Indian music, is proposed to be set up by the Akademi in 1998.

KATHAK KENDRA

10.18 The Kathak Kendra is one of the leading institutions for training in Kathak Dance. Both in its earlier incarnations as a department of the Bharatiya Kala Kendra and later (since 1964) as a unit of the Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi, it has rendered significant service in the field of dance education.

10.19 Its main objective is to train proficient dancers committed to pursuing the art as a profession. Eminent masters of Kathak dance and Hindustani music including Pandit Lacchu Maharaj, Shambhu Maharaj, Sunder Prasad, Kundanlal Gangani, Mohanrao Kalyanpurkar, Kumudini Lakhia, Birju Maharaj, Durga Lal, Hafiz Ali Khan, Mustaq Hussain Khan, Mohinuddin and Aminuddin Dagar, Siddeshwari Devi and Naina Devi have taught here. Gifted teachers of the younger generation, have also been brought in for training purposes. Many dancers trained at Kathak Kendra have received acclaim both for solo dancing and for their choreographic work.

10.20 The Kendra has a repertory wing which strives to enrich the repertoire and technique of Kathak through experimental work. Headed by eminent Kathak maestro Pandit Birju Maharaj, the repertory wing has presented over 15 major dance-dramas and group compositions employing traditional Kathak idiom. Some of these have been hailed as landmarks in Kathak.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU MANIPUR DANCE ACADEMY, IMPHAL

10.21 A constituent unit of Sangeet Natak Akademi, the Jawaharlal Nehru Manipur Dance Academy, Imphal is the leading teaching institution for Manipuri dance and allied arts. Established in 1954 at the initiative of late Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Academy offers several comprehensive courses in Manipuri dance, music and allied arts. The courses are designed as a foundation for professional artistes. It also has a Production Unit which strives to enrich the Manipuri repertoire through experimental work. The Production Unit has produced 25 dance-dramas so far. These have been presented in India and in other countries.

SAHITYA AKADEMI

10.22 Sahitya Akademi was set up by the Government of India as an autonomous organisation fully funded by the



Rasila - a Manipuri dance.

Government in the year 1954 with the intention of better interaction between literature and different languages in India. It forms a venue for exchange of ideas and for better understanding of the different literary trends. National integration through literature is one of the aims of the Akademi. The Akademi's powers are vested in the General Council. Its representatives are from the Central Government as well as the State Governments. Men of letters and eminent literary figures are co-opted/nominated to the General Council. The President of the Sahitya Akademi is appointed by the General Council for a period of five years. The Executive Board, Financial Committee and other committees of the Akademi have Government representatives in it.

10.23 During the first quarter of the year, the Akademi hosted the meetings of the literary forum lecture series on 'Loka: The Many Voices'. A workshop on translating 'Diwan-e-Ghalib', 'Mulakat', an encounter with young writers, lecture series 'Through My Window', 'Meet the Author', Festival of Books in collaboration with Loka Vangmay Griha, etc. were organised. The Akademi released

the English translation of '**Gora**', a well known Bengali classic of Rabindranath Tagore and '**Ruko Prithvi**', Hindi translation of Pablo Neruda's selected poems.

10.24 During July, 1997, the Akademi organized a literary evening for three young writers of South Indian languages – Shri K.G. Shankaran Pillai in Malayalam, Volga Lalitha Kumari in Telugu and Jayant Kaikini in Kannada. In "**Meet the Author**" programme, Mirza G.H. Beg Arif an eminent Kashmiri poet attended the function. Prof. Madhu Dandavate, eminent freedom fighter and socialist, spoke on Das Kapital. Shri Kumar Ray eminent theatre personality delivered a discourse on the celebrated theatre personality Shambhu Mitra.

10.25 As a part of Delhi Book Fair, the Sahitya Akademi in collaboration with the Federation of Indian Publishers held a dialogue on writers' concerns today. Another important seminar during the same period organized by the Akademi was on Kerala Verma. Also the Akademi in collaboration with the Poetry Society (India) organized **National Young Poets Meet** in Delhi.

10.26 An exhibition of the books published by the Akademi was an important activity in September this year. **'Imaging the Work'** a Festival of films of Indian authors produced by the Akademi was held in Delhi. Centenary celebration of M. Auezv, noted Kazakh writer was also organized by the Akademi. A workshop for young Hindi writers, reading of Buchner's **"Danton's Death,"** a 10 day translation workshop, etc. were the other important activities undertaken by the Akademi during the year. In the 3rd quarter of the year, the Akademi organized a 3 day seminar on Tribal Literature. The **Southern Poets Meet** at Bangalore, literary forum meetings in Delhi, **Samvad '97** literatures and **"Meet the Author"** programme were also organized by the Akademi. The Akademi also organized, the Hindi Saptah in a grand way.

10.27 The events undertaken during the last quarter of the year are given as under :

- (i) Seminar on **"Freedom Struggle, The Images and Ethos in Telugu Literature"**, held in Hyderabad on 5th, 6th and 7th December, 1997.
- (ii) Seminar on **"Konkani Literature in the Last Two Decades"** organized in Kochi in collaboration with the Cochin University of Science and Technology on 6th and 7th December, 1997.
- (iii) National Seminar on **"Post Independence Urdu Function"** held in the Sahitya Akademi auditorium, New Delhi from 12th to 14th December, 1997.
- (iv) Literary Forum of Sri Samyak held on 19th December, 1997 in Delhi.
- (v) Seminar on **"Proverbs in South Indian Languages"** in collaboration with Centre for Folk and Cultural Studies University, Hyderabad, was held in Hyderabad.
- (vi) **"Meet the Author"** programme of Sri Kartar Singh Duggal, Punjabi writer and a Member of Parliament, was organized on 29th December, 1997, in collaboration with the India International Centre at IIC auditorium, Max Mueller Marg, New Delhi.
- (vii) Sahitya Akademi has conducted a **National Seminar on Refiguring Literary Histriography** in collaboration with Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages, Hyderabad at CIEFL premises in Hyderabad in February, 1998.

- (viii) **A Workshop on Oral Literature** has also been held by the Akademi in collaboration with Vidyasagar University in Midnapur in mid-February, 1998.

10.28 The Akademi organized the following events in March, 1998:

- (i) Sahitya Akademi's annual **'Festival of Letters'** from 4th to 10th March, 1998, was held at Rabindra Bhavan, New Delhi.
- (ii) Inauguration of **Sahitya Akademi 1997 Exhibition.**
- (iii) 5th March, **Award Presentation Ceremony.**
- (iv) 6th and 7th March evening, Sri Suhas Mukhopadhyay delivered the **Samvatsar Lecture.**
- (v) From 8th to 10th March, National Seminar on **"Indian Poetry after Independence : Towards a History of Sensibility"** was organized by Sahitya Akademi.

LALIT KALA AKADEMI

10.29 To promote and propagate understanding of Indian art, both within and outside the country, the Government established Lalit Kala Akademi (National Akademi of Fine Arts) at New Delhi, in 1954. The Akademi has Regional Centres at Lucknow, Calcutta, Chennai and Bhubaneswar where it has set up Community Artists' Studios with workshop facilities in painting, sculpture, print making and ceramics. There is a similar studio centre at Garhi in New Delhi.

10.30 Since its inception the Akademi has been giving recognition to artists and awarding fellowships to distinguished artists. Recognition is given by way of awards given in National and International exhibitions of the Akademi. Ten national awards (presently Rs.25,000 each) are given in each National Exhibition. Every three years, the Akademi organises Triennale-India which is an international exhibition of contemporary art.

10.31 From time to time the Akademi brings out journals viz. **Lalit Kala Contemporary** (English), **Lalit Kala Ancient** (English) and **Samkaleen Kala** (Hindi). Multicolour reproductions of paintings, monographs on artists are also produced from time to time for sale.



Inaugural function the ninth triennale - India

10.32 Detailed below are the major activities undertaken by the Akademi during the year 1997-98.

10.33 An exhibition of contemporary Indian art was sent to Lima, Peru under the Cultural Exchange Programme with Peru in August/September, 1997 and was inaugurated by the Hon. Minister for Education of the Government of Peru.

10.34 An exhibition of **"Major Trends in Indian Art"** was inaugurated by the Hon. Vice President of India, Shri Krishan Kant, on 25th August 1997. The exhibits displayed were from the collections of Lalit Kala Akademi, National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi and Bharat Bhavan, Bhopal.

10.35 To celebrate India's 50 years of Independence, an exhibition was organized by Thailand (as part of the Thai Festival in India) during August/September, 1997 at the Akademi. The exhibition was titled **"Thai Monarchy Exhibition and Thai Paintings Exhibitions"**.

10.36 During November/December, 1997 an exhibition

entitled **'Human Form and Art'** was held in Chennai and was inaugurated by Shri P. Chidambaram, Minister of Finance, Government of India.

10.37 During November, 1997, the Akademi participated in the **8th Asian Art Biennale**, Dhaka, Bangladesh with 12 exhibits.

10.38 On 3rd December, 1997, the **Ninth Triennale-India 1997, an International Exhibition of Contemporary Art**, was inaugurated by Shri S.R. Bommai, Minister for Human Resource Development, Government of India. Exhibits from 46 countries were displayed at this prestigious exhibition. An International Seminar on **'Home and World'** was held on 4th, 5th and 6th December, 1997, in which well known artists and curators from India and abroad presented papers and slides were shown on various themes and art techniques. An **International Camp-cum-Workshop** was held from 10th December, 1997, to 19th December, 1997, in which 12 foreign artists and 40 Indian artists participated.

10.39 The Regional Centres organized a number of artists' workshops, lecture programmes and "On the Spot" painting programmes at various places in and around the territories under their purview for promoting art and giving an impetus to artists in the States and Union Territories.

10.40 Amendments to the Constitution of the Lalit Kala Akademi were drafted and discussed with the artists at various centres subsequent to the take-over of the management of the Akademi by the Government.

NATIONAL SCHOOL OF DRAMA

10.41 National School of Drama, one of the foremost theatre training institutions in the world and the only one of its kind in India was set up by the Sangeet Natak Akademi in 1959. Later, in 1975 it became an autonomous organisation, fully financed by the Department of Culture, Ministry of Human Resource Development.

10.42 Over the years, the School has advanced on various fronts including a rapid expansion of its activities in all

parts of the country. It has produced a galaxy of talent – actors, directors, script writers, designers, technicians, educationists who work not only in theatre but in film and television also – winning several awards, national and international.

10.43 The training in the School is based on a thorough, comprehensive and carefully planned syllabus in which every aspect of theatre theory is related to practice, and in which all work is ultimately put to test before the public. The syllabus takes into account the methods of great theatre personalities who have shaped contemporary theatre, in all its variety of expressional forms. The systematic study and practical performing experience of Sanskrit drama, modern Indian drama, traditional Indian theatre forms, Asian drama and western drama give the students a solid grounding and a wide perspective in the art of theatre. In order to establish links to traditional theatre and to train the students in these forms, the school also sends students to Regional Centres for training in traditional theatre.



"Yeh bhi jangal, woh bhi jangal", a play by Sanskar Rang Toli

10.44 The National School of Drama has a faculty of 14 members. To provide a varied and wide ranging syllabus the School regularly invites professors, theatre personalities and experts from India and abroad to supplement the teaching process. Twenty eminent personalities conducted classes in the School during the year 1997-98. The school admits 20 students per year in the first year of the three year course. The selection is on an all India basis. All students admitted are awarded a scholarship of Rs. 1,000 for meeting their academic and other expenses.

10.45 The School awards apprentice fellowships to its students after completion of their course for widening their field of work and also for gaining more experience in theatre and its allied arts. Under this scheme, the fellowship holders are required to work on a variety of projects, such as survey of traditional and folk forms of various regions of the country, to translate plays and conduct intensive theatre workshops in remote, rural areas etc.

10.46 As a part of the training programme, the students of the School produced 4 dramas in Hindi. These productions were directed by eminent directors like Shri Prasanna, Prof. D.R. Ankur, Shri B.V. Karanth, etc. Similarly, seven productions by outsiders were also arranged by the School.

10.47 On the invitation of the Department of Culture and Religious Affairs, Government of Sri Lanka, a team of students visited that country and performed Kalidasa's **Shakuntalam** in Sanskrit in Colombo and Kandy. The performances were highly appreciated by the theatre personalities and media.

10.48 The School has a Repertory Company, which is the performing wing. It consists of a group of artists and technicians who are mainly alumni of the School. The Repertory Company staged 57 shows during the period April to October, 1997. The Repertory Company produced 12 plays during the period.

10.49 Theatre-in-Education Company, now re-named as **Sanskar Rang Toli** was established in 1989 with a view to preparing plays and to performing them for children and adults at Delhi and nearby areas. The major thrust of the company is in going to schools with plays and organising workshops specially designed for specific age groups. In the summer workshop held by the company, 364 students from various schools participated.

10.50 Under Extension Programme, the School plans to

organise intensive theatre workshops at Delhi and various other parts of the country for children and young theatre workers with an idea of creating awareness about theatre and its techniques.

10.51 Various other activities of the School for the period under review are given as under :

- (i) Visit of IInd year students to Ujjain to stage the play "**Vikromosiyam**" in the Kalidas Samaroh from 14th to 18th November, 1997. A team of technicians alongwith staff members also accompanied the students.
- (ii) Staging of shows of two plays named "**Veer Abhimanyu**" by IInd year students under the direction of Prof. B.M. Shah and "**Midsummer Night's Dream**" by IIIrd year students under the direction of Prof. Mohan Maharishi.
- (iii) Conducting of classes/workshops with the final year students by Sri Kanhailal from Manipur, Guru Singhajit from Delhi and Sri Naseeruddin Shah from Mumbai in December, 1997.
- (iv) Visit of Ist year students to Aurangabad was organised to see historical places from 18th to 22nd December, 1997.
- (v) Film Appreciation course was organised by Mrs. Gayatri Chatterjee from National Film Archives of India, Pune with the final year students in the last week of December, 1997. Dr. Suresh Chhabria, Director, N.F.A.I., Pune took some sessions during the course.

THEATRE WORKSHOPS & PART-TIME COURSES IN REGIONS AND TEACHER TRAINING & REFRESHER COURSES.

10.52 A. Theatre Workshops

- (i) Conducted Intensive Theatre Workshop in the Andamans from 2nd October to 15th November, 1997 in collaboration with the Government of Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
- (ii) Collaborative Intensive Theatre Workshop was conducted with Ravindra Bharati University, Calcutta from 7th November to 21st December, 1997.
- (iii) Intensive Theatre Workshop was organised in collaboration with WZCC, Udaipur for performances of 10 productions in different States (Maharashtra, Gujarat, Goa, Diu & Daman, etc.).

- (iv) Theatre Workshop in Chennai from 1st January to 15th February, 1998 in collaboration with C.P.O.
- (v) Production Oriented Workshop was organised in Jodhpur from 27th January to 27th February, 1998 in collaboration with WZCC, Udaipur.
- (vi) Intensive Theatre Workshop was organised in Riva, M.P. from 1st February to 15th March, 1998.

B. Part-time Courses

- (i) Continuation of one Year Drama Course in collaboration with Seagull Theatre Academy, Guwahati from 1st June, 1997 onwards.
- (ii) Continuation of one year **Part Time Course** started in July, 1997 in collaboration with Roopantar Natya Manch, Gorakhpur.

C. Teachers and Refresher Courses

- (i) Schedule is still under consideration for the period.

D. Children's Theatre Workshops

- (i) Six Children's Theatre Workshops were conducted from 1st December, 1997 to 30th November, 1998 in schools with children from different States during the period.
- (ii) Assistance for conducting workshops in schools in Delhi and outside Delhi by NSD post graduate students will continue.

E. Regional Centre, Bangalore

- (i) Karnataka Rangayan toured with their production '**Agni Aur Barkha**' directed by Shri B.V. Karanth and performed in New Delhi.

- (ii) Production Oriented Workshop was organised in Chitradurga, Karnataka in collaboration with Rachna, a local well established group, in December, 1997.
 - (iii) Intensive Theatre Workshop was organised in Chennai from 1st January to 15th February, 1998/ 15th February to 31st March, 1998 in collaboration with Indian International Organisation of Tamil Studies and Department of Tamil & Culture, Government of Tamil Nadu, in January, 1998.
 - (iv) A seminar on Kannada play writing was held at Hempi in collaboration with Kannada University, Hempi in February, 1998.
 - (v) A **Children's Theatre Festival** was organised in Kerala in collaboration with Rang Prabhat, a well established troupe, in March, 1998.
- 10.53 (i) Two Volumes on the works of Shri Jaishankar Prasad, an eminent playwright of the century are under printing.
- (ii) Finally a series of monographs of ex-graduates and ex-teachers right from 1959 onwards (eight titles) is in process and is under print.
 - (iii) First issue of the School's First Arts Magazine '**Rang Prasang**' was brought out.

Promotion and Dissemination of Art and Culture



A lively performance by folk dancers

ZONAL CULTURAL CENTRES

11.01 The seven Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) were set up under the VIIth Five Year Plan for the creative development of Indian culture in various regions. The essential thrust of these Centres has been to create a cultural awareness and to identify, nurture and promote vanishing and dying folk art traditions in the rural and semi urban areas.

11.02 Apart from organising a chain of cultural programmes in major city centres as well as in rural and far-flung areas, the ZCCs have established linkages with State Departments and NGOs for preservation, promotion and propagation of tribal and folk art forms. The ZCCs have also taken up the following three schemes of the Department of Culture during the VIIIth Plan.

- (i) **National Cultural Exchange Programme**, i.e. exchange of artists, musicologists, performers and scholars from one region to another within the country.

- (ii) Setting up of **Shilpgrams** to provide promotions and marketing facilities to craftsmen.

- (iii) Setting up of **Documentation Centres** to document vanishing and dying art forms.

11.03 Four Zonal Cultural Centres presented the spread of folk culture among youth by bringing school children from far-flung areas of the country to display folk dance skills in the Republic Day Parade '1998.

Zonal Cultural Centres presented a programme of folk dances at the inaugural function of the Golden Jubilee celebrations of India's Independence on 14th and 15th August, 1998 at New Delhi.

ANANTHAMOORTHY COMMITTEE REPORT

11.04 The Government of India set up a High Powered Committee on 19th August, 1994, to review the working of the seven Zonal Cultural Centres. This was headed by Prof. U. R. Ananthamoorthy.

The Committee was also supposed to suggest how the Centres can serve the purpose of enriching and

highlighting the cultural pattern in their respective areas. The Committee submitted its report to the Government in January, 1996.

11.05 The Committee recommended structural changes, reduction in administrative expenditure, suggested better coordination with the national akademies and provided patronage to young and upcoming artists. The recommendations of the Committee were discussed in a meeting of the Chairmen of the ZCCs under the Chairmanship of HRM. There was further detailed discussion on the recommendations in the two day Conference of Directors of the ZCCs, the Secretaries of Akademies and State Secretaries of Culture, on 11th and 12th February, 1998 at the National Museum under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Culture). Most of the recommendations of the Committee have been put into implementation during the programme year 1998-99, in the programmes of the Zonal Cultural Centres.

MAJOR CULTURAL EVENTS

11.06 Some of the major cultural programmes/festivals organized by ZCCs during the period under report are as follows:

I. WZCC, UDAIPUR

1. Shilpgram Utsav
2. Navachar (Intensive Theatre Training Workshop)
3. Uttarakhand Utsav
4. Classical Dance Festivals:
 - Classical Dance Festival, Goa
 - Classical Dance Festival, Nasik,
 - Classical Dance Festival, Jaipur and
 - Classical Dance Festival, Nathdwara
5. Experimental Theatre Festival
6. Folk Festival
7. Meera Utsav
8. Bal Utsav
9. Geet Gobind
10. Shilpgram Utsav '97.

II. EZCC, CALCUTTA

1. Gotipura Dance (Orissa)
2. Sonapur Mela in collaboration with the Department of Culture, Government of Bihar
3. Srijani

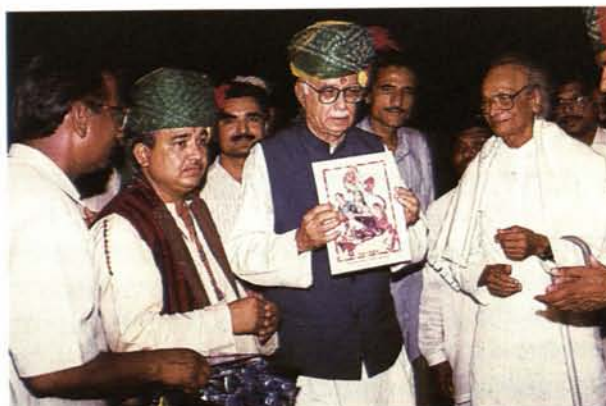
4. Anand Dhvani
5. Konark Music and Dance Festival
6. Sara Painting and Workshop at Srijani
7. Vasant Utsav in collaboration with Parampara, an N.G.O. of Orissa
8. Heritage Series Lecture
9. World Music Day
10. Rabindra Pronam – Gaaner Pare Gaaye Gaan in collaboration with Indian Museum.

III. SCZCC, NAGPUR

1. Modern Dance by Shri Astad Deboo
2. Modern Theatre Festival
3. Dr. Vasant Rao Deshpande Sangeet Samaroh
4. 50th year of India's Independence
5. Folk Dance Festival and Felicitation of Freedom Fighters
6. 11th All India Art Contest
7. 11th Yuva Sangeet Nritya Mahotsava (preliminary round)
8. Yuva Sangeet Nritya Mahotsava (preliminary round)
9. Lok Kala Yatra, M.P.
10. 11th All India Art Exhibition 1997.

IV. NZCC, PATIALA

1. Folk Artists Camp
2. Uttar Dakshin Sangeet Sangam
3. Theatre Workshop for disabled children
4. Janjatiya Parva
5. National Theatre Festival



Shri L.K. Advani, Minister for Home Affairs, at the release of the publication "Kale Yaha"

6. Theatre Festival of Musical Plays
7. Programmes of Ghazal, Sufikalam, Theatre and Classical and Folk dances organised at Srinagar
8. 10 day long programme arranged at Chandigarh to celebrate 50 years of India's Independence
9. Folk artists from NZCC performed at the U.N.O. Hall, Geneva.

V. SZCC, THANJAVUR

Festivals conducted

Tamil Nadu:

- Tamil Isai Moovar Vizha
- Gandhi Jayanti

Kerala

- Children's Folk & Classical Dance Festival
- Soorya Festival
- Writer's Camp
- Folk Theatre Festival, Vodakore

Andhra Pradesh

- Yuva Nrityotsav
- All India Traditional Painting Workshop
- Rajagonde Tribal Dance Festival
- A programme on Marina Beach involving 10,000 children on the 50th anniversary of India's Independence.

VI. NEZCC, DIMAPUR

National Puppetry Festival

- Inauguration of Heritage Museum of Shangyu Village
- Silver Jubilee of Mizoram State Legislative Assembly
- Audio recording of Folk Songs
- Poet's Meet

REPUBLIC DAY FOLK DANCE FESTIVAL & CRAFTS FAIR '98

11.07 The Department of Culture organized the Republic Day Folk Dance Festival 1998 on the occasion of the Republic Day. The Festival was inaugurated by the President of India on 25th January, 1998 at 12.30 p.m. As this Republic Day was on the 50th Year of India's Independence, the Festival was enlarged in scope so as to include dances from each and every State and Union

Territory of India. The dances presented were selected by a Committee of well known experts drawn from the field of performing arts. The event was witnessed by about 12,000 citizens of Delhi, besides 6,000 school children.

11.08 The Department also organized a Republic Day Crafts Fair which was held at Talkatora Cricket Ground, in which about 100 craftsmen from interior areas of the country took part. Regional crafts were selected on the basis of 14 crafts from each cultural zone of the country.

11.09 The Department contributed to the Republic Day Parade by organising four children's items depicting traditional cultural heritage from Eastern, Western, Northern and Southern India, through respective Zonal Cultural Centres. A camp was organized at Bhartiyaam, where 650 children along with 550 folk artists from different parts of the country lived together, and created a mini India for about three weeks.

CENTRE FOR CULTURAL RESOURCES AND TRAINING

11.10 The Centre for Cultural Resources and Training (CCRT) is an autonomous organisation under the Department of Culture. The broad objective of the Centre is to revitalise the education system by creating an understanding and awareness among students about the plurality of regional cultures of India and integrating this knowledge with the school education. The main thrust is on linking education with culture and making students aware of the importance of culture in all developmental programmes.

The training stresses on the role of culture in science and technology, housing, agriculture, sports, etc. An important component of training is creating an awareness amongst students and teachers of their role in solving environmental pollution problems and conservation and preservation of the natural and cultural heritage.

11.11 A course has been designed to provide high school teachers throughout India, with knowledge and information about the fundamental principles underlining the development of Indian Culture. It gives opportunity to formulate methodologies, through which aspects of Indian Culture and practical art activities can be made an integral part of the process of learning and teaching, and an



Folk dancers at the Republic Day Crafts Fair

opportunity to interact with teachers of different regions, disciplines and specialisations, with scholars and artists, in order to devise new ways of making education a fruitful experience. The Centre organized 'Orientation Courses' in which 821 teachers were trained between April, 1997 and October, 1997.

11.12 On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of India's Independence, CCRT organized a Weekend Programme for young people to learn and create jewellery through an exposure to the exhibition entitled **"The Enduring Image: Treasures from the British Museum"**, hosted by the National Museum and the British Council in Delhi. 150 participants attended this programme. A dance demonstration was also arranged for the people visiting the exhibition. The CCRT organised regular visits to this exhibition for school students.

11.13 During the period from April, 1997 to March, 1998, 27 workshops were organized and approximately 1,816 teachers were trained in these workshops.

11.14 Coinciding with each Orientation Course, the CCRT organised Seminars for Principals, Headmasters, District Education Officers and Senior Administrators for a duration of three to four days.

11.15 During the period under report, 3 Seminars were organized in which 45 Principals, Headmasters, DEOs, DSCs participated. 3 special Seminars entitled **"Continuity and Change: India on Threshold of the 20th and 21st century"** and **"A Half Century of Indian Democracy and Diversity"** for 29 teachers from USA were organized in collaboration with the United States Educational Foundation in India (USEFI) at New Delhi.



Folk Festival, Gujarat. A birds eye view of the Rangmanch

11.16 During the period from April, 1997 to October, 1997, the following forms have been documented on video:

1. Folk Songs of Punjab
2. Kuchipudi Dance
3. Sarabhuja – Traditional martial dance of Midnapur, West Bengal
4. Qawwali (Sufiyana Kalam)
5. Folk songs of West Bengal
6. Ravannachaya (Shadow Puppet) of Orissa
7. Ankianat - a ritual dance drama of Assam
8. Bihu Dance of Assam
9. Kalbelia Dance of Rajasthan
10. Ghoomar Dance of Rajasthan

11.17 A video film on Agra Fort, one of the World Cultural Heritage Sites listed by UNESCO, has been prepared.

11.18 English and Hindi versions of the programme, **“The Enduring Image”** have been also prepared in collaboration with the British Council, New Delhi.

11.19 During the period April, 1997 to October, 1997, 600 cultural kits have been prepared and 536 cultural kits have been distributed to the teachers attending the Orientation Course. 415 sets of audio cassettes on regional songs, each containing two audio cassettes, have been distributed to the teachers attending the Orientation Course. 238 sets of audio cassettes **“My Pledge to Freedom”** and **“Azaadi ke Geet”** were also distributed to teachers attending the Orientation Course.

11.20 During the period under review, the CCRT has prepared a series of booklets on National Symbols, i.e.

National Anthem, National Song, National Flower, National Bird, National Animal, National Emblem, National Flag and National Calendar. A report on the national seminar on "Culture and Development" has been also prepared.

11.21 The CCRT has been implementing the Cultural Talent Search Scholarship Scheme since 1982. The Scheme aims at providing facilities to study the performing and other arts, to outstanding children in the age group of 10 to 14 years. 334 students have been selected and offered scholarships in various art forms.

11.22 The Centre has also instituted the CCRT Teachers Award which is given every year to selected teachers in recognition of the outstanding work done by them in the field of education and culture. This year ten teachers were given the Award in December, 1997. The Award includes an amount of Rs. 10,000, an angavastram and a plaque.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR PROMOTION AND DISSEMINATION OF TRIBAL/FOLK ART AND CULTURE

11.23 Under this Scheme, Financial Assistance is provided to voluntary organisations/individuals working in the field of folk art and culture. The main areas are

(i) Documentation, (ii) Dissemination, i.e. creating awareness of the richness of tribal/folk art and culture, (iii) Organising cultural activities, including festivals, and (iv) Propagation of tribal art, crafts, oral traditions, etc. The grant is administered by an Expert Committee constituted for the purpose. The maximum grant envisaged under the scheme is Rs. 2 lakh per project. The total number of beneficiaries in the year is 60, under this scheme.

SCHEME OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE PROMOTION OF HIMALAYAN ART & CULTURE

11.24 To promote, project and preserve the cultural heritage of the Himalayas, financial assistance is provided to institutions, universities, museums, libraries, research bodies and individual experts and various organisations/departments, for their short duration projects, including study and research of all aspects of cultural heritage,

collection of objects of art and crafts of the Himalayas, dissemination of the Himalayan culture through audio visuals programmes, assisting and setting up of museums and libraries of Himalayan culture.

11.25 The responsibility for drawing up of a long term programme for development of Himalayan culture has been entrusted to Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya (IGRMS), an autonomous undertaking of the Department of Culture. They convened meetings of the experts and representatives of the institutions involved in the preservation of Himalayan culture, including folk culture to draw up a long term plan. IGRMS also co-ordinates measures for the promotion and preservation with Zonal Cultural Centres, representatives of selected organisations and the Anthropological Survey of India.

11.26 The scheme envisages a Grant upto Rs. 5 lakh to voluntary organisations, research bodies, etc. The Grant is given on the recommendation of an Expert Committee constituted for this purpose. Cases of 26 institutions/individuals have been recommended during the current financial year.

SCHEME FOR DEVELOPMENT OF CULTURAL ORGANISATIONS

11.27 Under this scheme, a maximum grant of Rs. 50,000 is provided to registered organisations of national fame, engaged in cultural activities and research on Indian culture, usually on the recommendations of the concerned State Government/State Akademi for the purposes of (i) holding a conference, seminar and symposia on important cultural matters and (ii) meeting expenditures on activities of a developmental nature like the conducting of surveys, pilot projects, etc. About 80 organisations were benefited in the year.

BUILDING GRANTS TO VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS

11.28 The objective of the Scheme is to give Grant to voluntary cultural organisations, primarily working in the field of dance, drama, music, fine arts, indology and literature, for the construction of the building and the purchase of equipment. The Scheme excludes religious institutions, public libraries, museums, municipalities,

schools, universities, institutions fully financed by the Central Government or State Governments and such institutions as are run by local bodies, municipalities and corporations, etc.

11.29 A maximum Grant of Rs. 10 lakh for the construction of building and equipment can be sanctioned under the Scheme to an organisation on a matching share basis. The quantum of assistance does not exceed 50% of the estimated cost of project.

Applications under the Scheme are to be routed through the Departments of Culture of the concerned State Governments/Union Territories. 54 voluntary organisations were assisted during the year.

SCHEME OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO PERSONS DISTINGUISHED IN LETTERS, ART AND SUCH OTHER WALKS OF LIFE AND THEIR DEPENDENTS WHO MAY BE IN INDIGENT CIRCUMSTANCES

11.30 Under this Scheme, financial assistance is provided to the artists whose contribution to the field of culture has been of great significance, and who have attained an age of 58 years or above and are in indigent circumstances. The assistance is given in the form of a monthly pension. Such assistance is also given to the dependents of these artistes whose income does not exceed Rs. 1000 per month.

11.31 The artistes are recommended by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. A total amount of Rs. 1,500 is given in the ratio of 2:1 to be shared by the Centre and State Governments respectively. In some cases, the entire pension is borne by the Central Government. This year 589 persons from all over the country received such assistance from the Department.

MULTI PURPOSE CULTURAL COMPLEXES

11.32 Under the Scheme of financial assistance called "Setting up of Multi-Purpose Cultural Complexes in the States including those for Children", the Department of Culture gives financial assistance of Rs. 1 crore to an autonomous body set up for this purpose by the concerned State Government. The main objective of the Scheme is to

promote, disseminate and support excellence in creative arts, literature, etc. and to improve the quality of our young people by exposing them to the finest forms in different fields such as music, dance drama, literature and fine art, etc. So far, the State Governments of Karnataka, Jammu and Kashmir, Sikkim, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal have received grants under this Scheme. This year the following states, namely, Kerala, Pondicherry, Bihar and Haryana were also sanctioned funds.

SRIMANTA SANKARADEVA KALAKSHETRA, GUWAHATI

11.33 In pursuance of Clause 6 of the Assam Accord, which pertains to providing safeguards for protecting, preserving and promoting the cultural, social and linguistic identity and heritage of the Assamese people, a multi-purpose cultural complex is being constructed in Guwahati, which has been named after Shri Srimanta Sankaradeva, a legendary personality of Assam. For the construction of this dream project of the Assamese people – as it is perceived – the Department of Culture has released an amount of Rs.10 crore. The Government of Assam has recently sent a revised and enlarged proposal for this project with an additional financial implication amounting to Rs. 9.05 crores, which is presently under the consideration of the Department of Culture. However, pending consideration of the matter, an amount of Rs. 2 crore has been released for this project during the year 1997-98.

KALAKSHETRA FOUNDATION, CHENNAI

11.34 Kalakshetra – a cultural institution of international repute – was started by Smt. Rukmini Devi Arundale in the year 1936 as a cultural academy for preservation of traditional values in Indian art especially in the fields of dance and music. The avowed objective of this institution was to bring about, on the one hand, integration of all art forms and regional variants thereof and to revive the ancient glory of Indian culture and set standards of true art, on the other.

11.35 Recognising the importance of the institution, the Government of India took over the management of Kalakshetra by a Presidential Ordinance issued on 29th September 1993 and declared it an institution of National

importance. The Ordinance was later replaced by an Act of Parliament, namely the Kalakshetra Foundation Act (No.6 of 1994). Since then, the Kalakshetra Foundation has been functioning as an autonomous body under the Department of Culture. The management of Kalakshetra Foundation is vested in a Governing Board headed by Shri R. Venkataraman, former President of India.

11.36 During the year, the Kalakshetra Foundation, besides its regular activities such as training, research, study, teaching and development of art, music, dance-drama, fine arts and Bharatanatyam, organized a number of programmes to commemorate the 50th Anniversary of India's Independence under the banner "Joy of Freedom".

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO PROFESSIONAL GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS FOR SPECIFIED PERFORMING ART PROJECTS

11.37 The idea behind this Scheme is to promote Guru-Shishya Parampara and to support organisations/

individuals working in the field of performing arts, i.e. dance, drama, music and theatre. The scheme has three main parts; (a) Production Grant - Grants are to be given for approved projects or programmes in these areas. The maximum Grant envisaged under the Production Grant is Rs. 50,000 per organisation/individual, and (b) Salary Grant - it is aimed at providing assistance to Performing Arts Groups to help them establish themselves in their fields. The rate of salary for one artist is Rs. 1,500 per month upto a maximum of 30 artists inclusive of one guru, who is paid Rs. 3,000. There is a provision for meeting the expenditure of their establishment, maintenance of library, photography and documentation also.

11.38 The individual/organisation should have made substantial contribution in their area to become eligible for the Grants. About 112 organisations have been receiving Salary Grants and 190 organisations/individuals received Production Grant during 1997-98.

Scheme for Fellowships and Scholarships and Financial Assistance in the Fields of Performing, Literary and Visual Arts

EMERITUS FELLOWSHIPS TO EMINENT ARTISTES IN THE FIELDS OF PERFORMING, LITERARY AND VISUAL ARTS

- 12.01 The Scheme of Emeritus Fellowships was formulated with the objective to honour artistes who have already achieved a high degree of excellence in their respective fields and received recognition, both at national and international levels, to enable them to continue experimentation in a spirit of financial freedom. The value of the fellowship is Rs. 7500 per month and is tenable for a period of two years. Artistes selected should be 60 years of age and above, and must be physically fit and mentally alert. The total number of fellowships are limited to 50 in a year (which includes the Kumar Gandharv Fellowship).

KUMAR GANDHARV FELLOWSHIP

- 12.02 A fellowship in memory of Pandit Kumar Gandharv was instituted from 1992-93. This fellowship is equated to the Emeritus Fellowship and is awarded by the Government to artistes in the age group of 30-40 years in the fields of performing, literary and visual arts. The amount of fellowship is Rs.7500/- per month for a period of two years.

AWARD OF SCHOLARSHIPS TO YOUNG ARTISTES IN DIFFERENT CULTURAL FIELDS

- 12.03 The objective of this scheme is to give financial assistance to promising young artistes in the age group of 18-35 years, to enable them to take advanced training within India, in the fields of (a) Music, (b) Dance, (c) Theatre, (d) Visual arts and (e) Traditional forms of folk and indigenous arts. The number of scholarships have been increased to 250

per year w.e.f. 1st April, 1997. The value of the scholarship is Rs.2000/- per month and is granted for a period of two years.

FELLOWSHIPS TO OUTSTANDING ARTISTES IN THE FIELDS OF PERFORMING, LITERARY AND VISUAL ARTS

- 12.04 This Scheme provides financial support to outstanding artistes in the fields of (a) Music (b) Dance, (c) Theatre, (d) Visual Arts (e) Literature and (f) Traditional forms of folk and indigenous arts. A total of 300 fellowships are awarded every year.
- 12.05 Out of a total of 300 fellowships, 100 Senior fellowships have a value of Rs.6000 per month. Artistes in the age group of 40 years and above are eligible to apply.
- 12.06 The remaining 200 fellowships have a value of Rs.3000 per month. Artistes in the age group of 25 to 40 years are eligible to apply. Each fellowship is tenable for a period of two years.

GRANTS TO CULTURAL ORGANISATIONS

- 12.07 Financial assistance is given to institutions of All India character, engaged in the development of cultural activities to meet part of their expenditure on maintenance and developmental activities. The institutions assisted include the (1) Ramakrishna Mission Institute of Culture, Calcutta (2) Institute of Historical Studies, Calcutta (3) Numismatic Society of India, Varanasi (4) Institute of Traditional Culture, Chennai (5) Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan, Mumbai and the (6) Institute of Numismatic Studies, Nasik.

Memorials

GANDHI SMRITI AND DARSHAN SAMITI

13.01 "Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti" was formed in September, 1984 with the merger of Gandhi Darshan at Rajghat and Gandhi Smriti at 5, Tees January Marg, and is functioning under the constructive advice and financial support from the Department of Culture, Ministry of Human Resource Development.

13.02 Among the basic aims and objectives for which the "Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti" was set up are: (i) Preservation, maintenance and up-keep of Gandhi Smriti and Gandhi Darshan Complex and (ii) to propagate the life, mission and thoughts of Mahatma Gandhi by organising various socio-educational and cultural programmes.

13.03. Today Gandhiji is remembered chiefly for his non violent methods of social protest or 'Ahimsa' which he first developed in South Africa, then applied in India to win Independence. Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti attach a great importance to the propagation of Gandhian values amongst different segments of society through meaningful programmes.

13.04 The Samiti undertook various activities during the period of report, which were aimed at spreading awareness of Gandhian principles, his life, work and message and understanding their relevance in our day to day life. The activities included: (a) Regular programmes, (b) orientation camps for children and youth, (c) research, (d) workshop and seminars, (e) dissemination, (f) vocational training and (g) meetings and discussion.

13.05 Regular Programmes : The programmes undertaken regularly are: (1) taking Gandhi to schools, (2) seminars, (3) arranging Gandhi memorial lectures, (4) regular Sarvadharm prayers everyday at the campuses, (5) rendering of Gandhi bhajans and songs on communal harmony, (6) Charkha spinning by employees every morning and free spinning classes for the public on Sundays, and (7) Khadi sales counters to propagate Khadi at both the campuses.

SHANTI SENA TRAINING PROGRAMMES

13.06 Gandhiji's idea of training youth in non-violence and creating a task force of young men and

women to promote communal harmony through Shanti Sena, has now become a regular programme of the Samiti.

GUIDANCE CELL

13.07 Programmes for scholars and researchers working on Gandhi, non-violence and Indian culture and history, were started from 1994-95 onwards.

STAFF ORIENTATION PROGRAMME

13.08 Under this programme, periodic lectures by eminent scholars on Gandhi, Indian culture and history are arranged for the 'Guides' and others involved in the dissemination of information on Gandhi.

PROGRAMMES FOR MASS AWARENESS

13.09 The Samiti has designed the following programmes for the College and University students :

- Mobile Exhibitions on the life and work of Mahatma Gandhi, as well as the causes dear to him and other contemporary topics.
- Film shows, which projects films on Gandhi and other national heroes.
- Discussions, seminars and symposia.
- Short-term condensed orientation programmes for students on the Freedom Movement, the lives of national heroes, national integration, peace force and other constructive programmes .

PROGRAMMES FOR CHILDREN

13.10 Mahatma Gandhi wanted every child to get a sound education and to be brought up in a proper manner, wanted parents and teachers to guide them on the right lines. To further this cause, we have now introduced a more intensive weekly programme for the children, where they are encouraged to spend their weekends at either of our campuses under the educational-cum-recreational programmes.

13.11 As part of this programme, children visit Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti. Here they pay homage to the Father of the Nation at the sacred spot where he

laid down his life, see the room where Gandhiji spent 144 days of his life and visit the galleries arranged in a manner that depicts the evolution of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi to Mahatma Gandhi.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S CAMPAIGN ON WHEEL

13.12 In order to generate awareness about Mahatma Gandhi's life and works and interest in reading value based books, an ambitious project entitled 'Gandhi's Campaign on Wheel', was launched on the 125th birth anniversary of Gandhiji. Under this project, a well equipped library-on-wheels was flagged off on 30th January, 1995 by the first recipient of the Gandhi Peace Prize, Dr. Julius Nyerere, former President of Tanzania. The Library aboard the bus contains an extensive collection of books on Gandhi and allied subjects. There is a special section of books for children besides a small exhibition entitled 'Gandhi and Children', and a film projector to screen films on Gandhiji.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S PRIVATE PAPERS

13.13 "The last papers of Mahatma Gandhi" were handed over to India by a British auction firm on 21st April, 1997. Mr. I.K.Gujral, former Prime Minister of India, received them from the Indian High Commissioner in U.K., Dr. L.M.Singhvi, on behalf of the Government of India at a simple ceremony at Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti.

FREEDOM 50 LECTURES

13.14 Gandhi Smriti has launched a series of nation-wide Freedom 50 Lectures to commemorate the 50 years of India's Independence, in which 50 universities participated.

- (i) The inaugural lecture was presented by Prof. Y.K. Alagh, former Minister of State for Power on 7th August, 1997 at Gandhi Smriti. Titled "**Gandhi and Indian Economy in the 21st Century**", the lecture discussed the state of the Indian economy in the 21st Century.
- (ii) Second in the series of the Freedom 50 lectures was delivered by Shri E.M.S.Namboodripad, the

veteran Communist leader and former Chief Minister of Kerala.

- (iii) The third lecture in this series was delivered by Dr. Radhakrishnan, Director, GSDS on "**50 years of Indian Independence: Prospects and Perspectives**" on 29th August, 1997.
- (iv) The fourth in the series of the Freedom 50 lectures was given by Sri C. Subramanian, former Maharashtra Governor, on 8th September, 1997 at Chennai on the question of "**Women and Freedom Movement**".

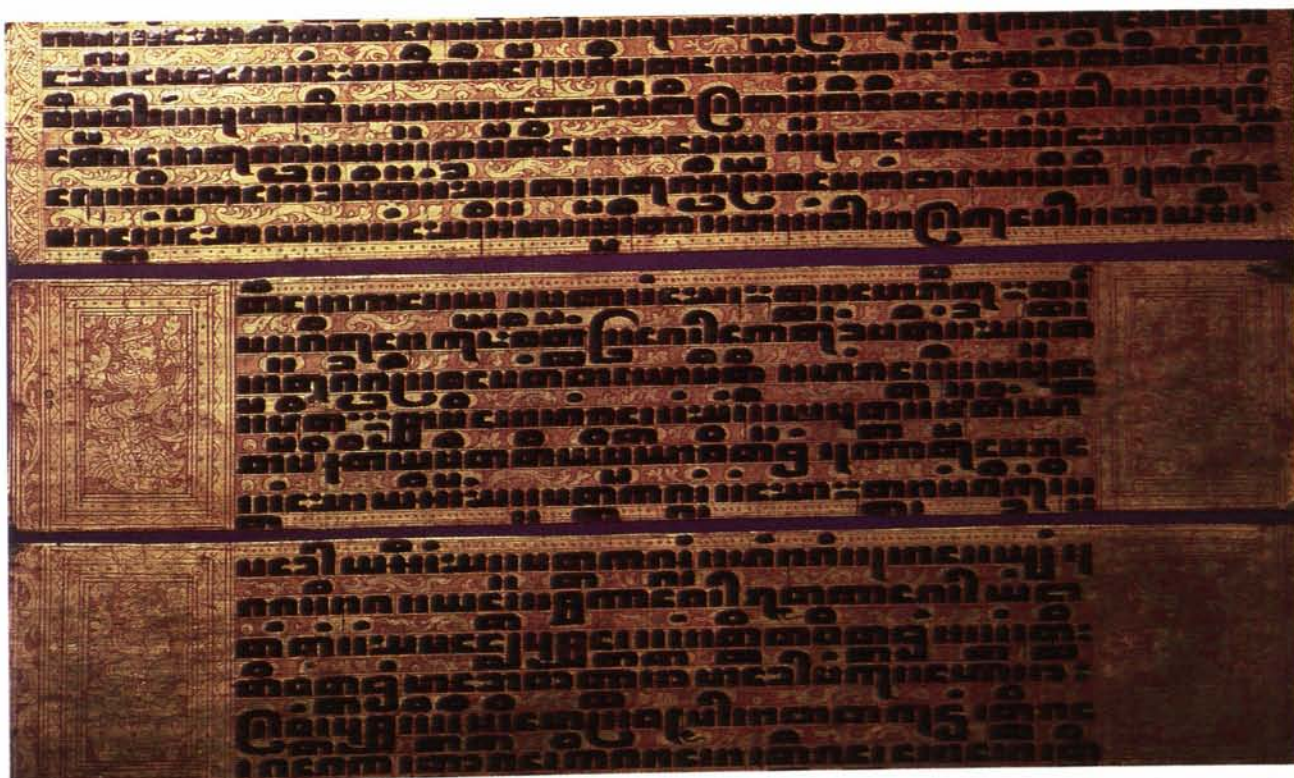
13.15 Representatives of several Gandhian organisations paid tribute to Mother Teresa at Gandhi Darshan on 9th September, 1997.

13.16 Nation's March to Freedom - a special exhibition on Indian Freedom Movement - was held at Gandhi Darshan on Gandhi Jayanti.

13.17 Elaborate programmes were held to mark the 50th anniversary of the Martyrdom of Mahatma Gandhi. Five Gandhi Smriti Sadbhavana Jyoti Yatras originating from Porbandar, Champaran, Vaikom, Jallianwala Bagh and Noakhali/Sodepur, covering 16 States reached Delhi on the eve of the 50th anniversary of the Martyrdom of Mahatma Gandhi. These Jyoties were handed over to the President, Vice President, Prime Minister, Union Minister for Human Resource Development and Dr. B.N. Pande by the leaders of the five yatras. In the evening, several other programmes were held at Gandhi Smriti.

NEHRU MEMORIAL MUSEUM AND LIBRARY

13.18 The Nehru Memorial Museum and Library maintains: (i) a museum which portrays the life and works of Jawaharlal Nehru and the Indian struggle for freedom, (ii) a Library of printed material, books and periodicals on India, (iii) a repository of unpublished records of institutions and private papers of eminent Indians, which provide 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 had taken part in the freedom struggle and (vi) a Research and Publications Division for promoting research in modern Indian history through publications and by conducting seminars and lectures, etc.

13.19 The Museum provides a vivid account of the life and works of Jawaharlal Nehru in the background of the history of modern India, and of Indian nationalism with the help of visual materials. The Museum is very popular and attracts sizeable crowds every day. During the period under review, around 6 lakh visitors came to the Museum, which comes to an average of 3,353 visitors per day. On Sundays and other holidays, the average daily attendance was 4,042 visitors.

13.20 The Museum also had the privilege of receiving distinguished visitors like Mr. Eriya Kategayam, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Uganda, Dr. Indira V. Peterson of Mount Holyoke

College of U.S.A., Mr. Arthur R. Donahoe, Secretary General, Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Secretariat and Shri Chanderjit Chanana, former Minister for Industry.

13.21 An Exhibition entitled "15th August, 1947 - The Mood of the Indian Nation", was organised in the Central Hall of the main building on 12th August, 1997, on the occasion of 50 years of Indian Independence. During the period of this report, the maintenance of the objects, jyoties, gas cylinder bank and the building was carried out as in the past. Almost the entire Museum is currently under renovation. Books, photographs, brochures and other literature relating to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and other freedom fighters worth Rs. 28,399 were sold at the sales counter of the Museum.

13.22 The Library, which focuses on Modern Indian History and Social Sciences continues to grow in holdings as well as in the quality of its services during the period under report. 4,001 books were added to the existing stock up to the end of March, 1998. The

total number of books now stands at 1,97,410. There are at present 1,392 titles on Nehru, 2,040 titles on Gandhi and 326 titles on Indira Gandhi. The Photograph Section of the Library raised its collection of photographs to 8,82,406. The documentation list and select articles on modern Indian history (in mimeograph form), continues to be brought out regularly.

13.23 The Library proposes to purchase sets of National Development Plans of South Asian countries as also Catalogue of Books published and printed in various provinces of India for the period 1864 to 1964 on microfilm.

13.24 Collections in the Manuscripts Division continued to record further additions. Some of these were Bengal Coal Company (1889 to 1896, 1924, 1961 to 1963), M.K.Gandhi (1947-48), Kalka Dass (1972-96), Ganesh Ghosh (1971-86), Aurobindo Ghoshal (1948-94), Acharya Narendra Deva (1909-55), Nari K. Rustomji (1942-79), Mahadev Desai (1926-28), D.K. Barooah (1950-76), Badruddin Tyabji Family Papers (1887 to 1959), E.S. Reddy (1907 to 1997), Madan Mohan Chopra (1914 to 1994), Nana Sita (1962 to 1994), P. N. Haksar (1960 to 1997) and Jane Gool Family Papers (1897, 1963 to 1997).

13.25 It is proposed to acquire manuscripts of Jainendra Kumar Jain, Akshay Kumar Jain, G.S. Dhillon, Biren Roy, Darbara Singh, Jamnalal Bajaj, Ramkrishna Bajaj, B.S. Soman, Sardar Swaran Singh, etc.

13.26 During the period under review, 157 scholars recommended by various universities/institutions in India and abroad, working on various subjects of modern Indian history, consulted 3,940 files in the Reading Room of the Manuscripts Section.

13.27 The Oral History Division also maintained a good record of work. 122 sessions of interviews were recorded and the total number of persons interviewed rose to 1,188 and sessions recorded to 4,358.

13.28 The Reprography Unit augmented the Library's

microfilm collections for research and reference and prepared approximately 2,60,764 frames of 35 mm and 1,23,600 frames of 16 mm, microfilm rolls of newspapers, journals and private papers during the period under report. Besides this, few rare books like essays, speeches, writings and private papers were also microfilmed. The Division prepared 516 microfilm copies of various journals and pamphlets for archival record, such as the Journal of the Christian Medical Association of India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon (January, 1950 to October, 1982); Marwari Brahmin Hitaishi - (a Hindi Monthly - 1928); Gaur Mahasabha Patrika (Hindi Monthly - May to June, 1931). The production of positive microfilm was 21,960 metres for supply to our Library, other institutions in India and abroad. In addition, 2,660 metres of direct duplicating film were used in preparing the second set of master negatives.

13.29 During the period under review, approximately 3,930 photographs in different sizes were prepared for record in our photo-section exhibition and supplied to different institutions and individuals; 422 copies of negatives of old photographs; 13,448 paper copies from microfilms for supply were also prepared. Xerox facilities continued to be extended to research scholars. In all 1,80,044 Xerox copies were prepared for supply to scholars, different institutions and different sections of our own organisation.

13.30 The Preservation Unit continued to render useful service in the repair and restoration of valuable documents. During the period, 372 sheets were given lamination treatment, 7,736 documents were given full pasting (tissue & bond paper), 34,583 sheets were provided with guards and finally made into 197 volumes with full-cloth binding for record in our Manuscripts Division. In addition to these 1,783 sheets were deacidified, 4,153 guards were removed from sheets for preparing their microfilms. The unit provided minor repairs according to their needs to 122 documents to ensure their proper preservation.

13.31 Fumigation of records was carried out systematically. The number of books and files fumigated

were 1,511. The unit repaired and bound 58 volumes of newspapers and books after their filming and recased 676 books. In addition to this the unit checked and collected 2,61,862 sheets of transcripts and occasional papers and finally bound /stapled them in 5,349 volumes for supply to the Research Division, Oral History Division and Manuscripts Division. The unit also provided assistance to the Museum in pasting the exhibits and captions, and to the Library in pasting 67 photographs in the albums.

13.32 Scholarly research in History and in Social Sciences being conducted in the organisation made substantial progress. The Nehru Memorial Museum and Library arranged a 14 one-day seminars/discussions such as a 1-day seminar on "India-Africa Relations"; an informal dialogue between the Prime Minister and eminent social scientists and humanists relating to the celebration of the 50th Anniversary of Independence; a dialogue on our recently published book "Embodiment"; and "Minorities problems in the post-Independence India".

13.33 During the period under report, eight occasional papers under the series of "History and Society" and one occasional paper under the series of "Perspectives in Indian Development" were issued.

13.34 Under the auspices of our institution, a book entitled "Embodiment: Essays on Gender and Identity", edited by Dr. Meenakshi Thampan was brought out.

13.35 During the period under report, a book entitled "Indian and Chinese Foreign Policy in Comparative Perspective" has been brought out.

13.36 Shri Awandhendra Sharan, University of Chicago, U.S.A., gave a lecture on 30th March, 1998.

13.37 Several books, positive microfilm rolls, maps and photographs of Indian leaders have been added to the holdings of the organisation.

GANDHI PEACE PRIZE

13.38 On the occasion of the 125th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, the Government of India instituted

an annual International Gandhi Peace Prize. The prize carries a cash award of Rs. 1 crore, a Citation and a Plaque.

13.39 The Jury for the Gandhi Peace Prize met under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister and selected Dr. Gerhard Fischer, a former German diplomat for the Prize for 1997. The Prize was conferred on Dr. Fischer by the Hon'ble President of India at a special ceremony held on 5th January, 1998 at the Rashtrapati Bhawan.

13.40 The first Gandhi Peace Prize for 1995 was given to Dr. Julius K. Nyerere, former President of Tanzania. Dr. A.T. Ariyaratne, President, Sarvodaya Sramadana Movement, Sri Lanka was the recipient of the Prize for 1996.

MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD INSTITUTE OF ASIAN STUDIES

RESEARCH THRUST

13.41 The work of the Institute towards equipping and pursuing Asian studies on a comparative basis and twentieth century historical perspective continued in 1997-98 with emphasis on four themes: (a) processes of governance, (b) relations among countries in the region, (c) trans-border population flow and its manifold impact in terms of security, ethnicity, nationalism, ecology, and conflict resolution and (d) developing a peace studies programme in South Asia.

FIELD WORK IN BANGLADESH

13.42 During this period, field work in Bangladesh with regard to the continuing study of the political culture of that country was undertaken. With that visit, the study programme assisted by the Ministry of External Affairs has been brought to a close. Brief reports of the four visits have been sent to the Ministry of External Affairs (three of them taking place in the preceding financial year). The findings of the field work are now being integrated into detailed research work of the Institute to be published subsequently.

13.43 Field work in Central Asia is now a prime necessity

for which the materials available in Calcutta, New Delhi and Mumbai have been surveyed.

PUBLICATION PROGRAMME

13.44 During this period two editions, Volume 3:4 and Volume 4:1 of our Newsletter were published. These Newsletters carried research notes, bibliographic notes, guest columns, reports on field visits and current policy analyses. In this period, the Institute also brought out a volume entitled "Women in Asia". One working paper on the theme of "Nationalist Historiography in Bangladesh" was published in May, 1997.

LIBRARY

13.45 The acquisition of books in the library went up from 1666 volumes to 1900 volumes. The process of electronic cataloguing of the acquisitions has begun.

ORIENTATION COURSE

13.46 One major activity of the Institute in this period was organising an orientation course on 'South Asian Peace Studies' at Calcutta. It was held with the assistance of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, from 20th to 29th October, 1997. This course was included in the programme for celebration of the 50 years of Indian Independence by the Department of Culture, Government of India. The preparatory work for this course began in May, 1997. On the basis of evaluation, the Institute plans to hold an Orientation Course once every year on a regular basis.

13.47 As a part of the peace studies programme, the Institute hosted a preparatory meeting for the Second Dialogue between Bangladesh and the Indian Neighbouring States on 30th July, 1997. This Dialogue has been initiated by the Bangladesh Institute of International and Strategic Studies, Dhaka, which has requested our Institute to be a dialogue partner.

SEMINARS AND VISITS

13.48 Staff seminars and public seminars for exchange of opinion among scholars continued. In this period eight staff seminars were organized.

STUDY ON MIGRATION

13.49 The work of the institute on "Refugee and Migration Studies" has continued during this period. The study of trans-border migration from Bangladesh to West Bengal in the context of the entire range of trans-border population movements in South Asia was given its final manuscript form.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF NATIONAL MEMORIALS

13.50 The objective of this scheme is to commemorate the role of eminent national personalities and highlight the lives of those who have contributed and played a historic role in the history of our country and to preserve their memory and propagate the message of such personalities among the younger generation.

13.51 The scheme covers memorials set up on the initiatives of the (a) Central Government, (b) State Government and by (c) Voluntary organisations. Voluntary organisations registered under the societies Registration Act of 1,860 are eligible for financial assistance to a maximum of Rs. 5 lakh. An amount of Rs. 2 crore has been provided for development of the Jallianwala Bagh Memorial of Amritsar. Besides, several other NGOs have been provided financial assistance for development of Memorials.

The budgetary allocation for the scheme during 1997-98 is Rs. 299 lakh.

Centenaries and Anniversaries

14.01 One of the important activities of the Department of Culture relates to the organisation of Centenary and Anniversary commemoration of important personalities/events. For this purpose, the Department of Culture constitutes National Committees, which are usually headed by the Prime Minister or Minister for Human Resource Development, to advice in activities and the programmes to be undertaken for organising the celebrations at the National level. Grants are given to appropriate non-Governmental organisations for supporting the programmes relating to centenaries and anniversary commemoration.

14.02 The Government of India had constituted National Committees for organising (a) Birth Centenaries of – Morarji Desai (28th February, 1996 to 28th February, 1997); V.K. Krishna Menon (3rd May, 1996 to 3rd May, 1997); Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose (23rd January, 1997

to 23rd January, 1998); Dr. Zakir Husain (8th February, 1997 to 8th February, 1998); Mirza Ghalib (27th December, 1997 to 27th December, 1998); Gulzari Lal Nanda (4th July, 1998 to 4th July, 1999), (b) centenary of Enlightenment of Bhagwan Ramana (17th July, 1996 to 17th July, 1997),

(c) 125th Birth Anniversary of Sri Aurobindo (15th August, 1997 to 15th August, 1998) and (d) for observing the 50th Anniversary of the Martyrdom of Mahatma Gandhi (30th January, 1998 to 30th January, 1999).

14.03 As for the Grants to Non-Governmental Organisations, 20 Non-Governmental Organisations were sanctioned grants for celebrating birth centenaries and anniversaries of important personalities and events during the current financial year. An amount of Rs.226 lakh has been approved for the development of 'Abhay Ghat' as a part of the birth centenary celebration of Morarji Desai.



The Department of Culture celebrates the birth centenary of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose



Maharana Pratap

International Cultural Relations

CULTURAL AGREEMENTS AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMMES

15.01 Since 1947, we have entered into Cultural Agreements leading to the formulation of Cultural Exchange Programmes with a number of countries. Currently we have Cultural Agreements with 108 countries and Cultural Exchange Programmes with 73 countries. During the year 1997-98, Cultural Agreements were signed with Lebanon, Botswana and Madagascar, and Cultural Exchange Programmes were renewed/signed with Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Jordan, Oman, Bulgaria, Uganda, Singapore, Romania, Bangladesh, Germany and Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea. An MOU has been signed with the Government of the Republic of Turkmenistan on Celebration of the 500th Anniversary of the great oriental thinker, Bairam Khan Turkmen in India and Turkmenistan.

15.02 The “**Days of Indian Culture**” was celebrated in Kazakhstan from 3rd to 9th September, 1997 which was inaugurated by Prof. Y.K. Alagh, former Minister of State. The “**Days of Indian Culture**” was also organized in Kyrgyzstan from 17th to 24th October, 1997. Shri Muhi Ram Saikia, former Minister of State for Education, inaugurated the Days on 20th October, 1997 in Bishkek.

15.03 The “**Days of Kazakh Culture**” in India was inaugurated on 24th December, 1997 in New Delhi, by Ms. Kamala Sinha, Minister of State for External Affairs. A 42-member cultural delegation from Kazakhstan, headed by Mr. M.K. Kozybaev, academician of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan participated in the week long celebrations from 24th to 31st December, 1997. The cultural team included ‘**Adyrna**’, a folk dance group and ‘**Guilder**’, a dancing group.

A few eminent writers from Kazakhstan also participated. The performances of the groups were arranged in Delhi, Agra, Chandigarh and Haridwar.

PRESENTATION OF BOOKS, ART OBJECTS AND ESSAY COMPETITIONS

15.04 The Department of Culture continued to provide funds to ICCR for the presentation of books and art objects to foreign Governments, organisations, libraries and individuals and for organising essay competitions abroad through the Indian Missions.

INDO-FOREIGN FRIENDSHIP/ CULTURAL SOCIETIES

15.05 The grants under this Scheme are sanctioned on the specific recommendations of the Indian Missions concerned. Before recommending a case for grant, the Indian Mission ensures:

- i) that the Society is actively engaged in the tasks of fostering friendly relations and projecting India’s cultural image in the country concerned,
- ii) that the Society has a definite and well-planned programme of activities for which financial assistance by the Government of India is considered necessary, and
- iii) that the Society has gainfully utilised the earlier grant, if any, sanctioned by the Government of India.

15.06 The grant-in-aid is given to Indo-Foreign Friendship Societies upto a maximum of Rs.15,000 per annum per Society. About 100 Societies have been assisted under this Scheme.

Festivals of India

16.01 Festivals of India have been held in different parts of the world since 1982. Nine such Festivals have been held so far in UK, USA, Japan, Sweden, USSR, France, Germany, China and Thailand.

16.02 Festivals are launched with the purpose of creating greater awareness among the people of the receiving country about India's rich cultural heritage as well as contemporary developments in various spheres of modern India, thereby generating an appropriate climate of goodwill and understanding for mutual exchange in different spheres, including technology, commerce and tourism.

16.03 A Festival of India was held in Thailand between

December, 1995 and March, 1997. This was India's contribution and participation in the celebrations of the 50th Anniversary of the accession to the Throne by the Thai King Bhumibol Adulyadej. As a reciprocal gesture, the Thai Government organized a month long Festival of Thailand in India as their participation during the celebrations of 50 years of Indian Independence. This was held from 20th August to 20th September, 1997 at New Delhi and Calcutta, and comprised of performances by Thai artists, exhibitions, a food festival, a film festival, seminars and lectures. Both the Festival of India in Thailand and the Festival of Thailand in India received warm public response.



Festival of Thailand in India

Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts

17.01 The Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA) was formed as an autonomous Trust vide Government of India Resolution dated the 19th March, 1987. It is visualised as a Centre encompassing study and experience of all the arts, each form with its own integrity, yet within a dimension of mutual inter-dependence. The IGNCA seeks to underpin through its programmes of collection of resource material and fundamental research in the field of the arts and humanities, the inter-relationship with the disciplines of science, physical and material metaphysics, anthropology and sociology.

17.02 The IGNCA functions through 5 divisions named **Kala Nidhi**, a Division of Library and Information Systems, Cultural Archives and Area Studies, **Kala Kosha** i.e. Research and Publication Division; **Janapada Sampada** Division of Life- Style Studies and Research on regional culture; **Kala Darshana**, dissemination of Production Division and **Sutradhara** - the Administration Division.

17.03 The Centre is implementing the project of strengthening national facility for inter-active multi-media documentation of cultural resources with UNDP assistance. The Centre has established a multi-media lab in collaboration with Xerox Corporation, USA to launch a Project on Gitagovinda with the objective of producing Systems Software for computer compatible CD's.

17.04 The important activities of the Centre during the year are as follows:

1. The Reference Library added a number of selected works of eminent authors to its collection. A number

of publication manuscripts and microfilms, etc. were catalogued.

2. 116 rare gramophone records of great masters of Hindustani and Carnatic music were gifted to the Centre.
3. During the period, Janapada-Sampada Division enriched its ethnographical collection with the acquisition of traditional masks from within the country as also other countries of the world.
4. Under Lok Parampara Programme, the Centre completed 9 projects including :
 - 'Santhal Knowledge of Food: A comparative study in Rural and Semi-urbanised area of Birbhum' by Indrani Bhattacharya.
 - 'Cosmogogenesis of Loktak Lake' by Vijayalakshmi
 - 'Thesaurus of Arunachal Tribes' by Tamo Mibang
5. A number of seminars/workshops/conferences were organized by the Centre during the year under reference.
6. The Centre organized 3 exhibitions on Gitagovinda.
7. The prestigious Indira Gandhi Memorial Fellowship for the year 1997 has been awarded to two eminent personalities – Ustad R. Fahimuddin Dagar, a musician par excellence and Prof. K. Ayyappa Panikkar, pioneer of modern poetry in Malayalam, author, critic and translator.

National Policy on Culture

NATIONAL CULTURE FUND

18.01 The National Culture Fund (NCF), set up by the Department of Culture in terms of a Notification dated 28th November, 1996 perhaps constitutes the most important innovation on the Indian culture scene. Essentially, it is a mechanism to elicit people's support, both intellectual and financial, to culture-related endeavours - culture as understood in its holistic connotations. Thus, the income of the NCF will be available for utilisation in activities such as (i) conservation and preservation of monuments; (ii) promotion and reinforcement of oral and other forms of intangible cultural expressions; (iii) inter-disciplinary research; (iv) strengthening and creation of new galleries and museums; (v) training of specialists in cultural activities; (vi) international cultural cooperation; etc.

18.02 The NCF, though set up on 28th November, 1996, was formally launched only on 29th March, 1997 by the Minister for Human Resource Development. As such,

the NCF has effectively completed about eight months of its existence. These eight months have witnessed efforts by the Department of Culture to make the NCF fully operational. As a consequence, the NCF has now reached the threshold of a self-sustaining momentum. Some of the initiatives taken to actualise the objectives of the NCF include constitution of two bodies, as provided for in the Notification, for management of the NCF; publicising the NCF through consultations with the representatives of the community and corporate sectors, and through letters to a large number of individuals and institutions; and formulation of a strategy for actualising the goals of the NCF. These initiatives have resulted in a promising response to the NCF and the prospect of further contributions flowing in, is sanguine.

18.03 Since the NCF has been set up under the Charitable Endowments Act 1890, donations to it are exempt from the Income Tax Act to the extent admissible.

Celebrations of the Golden Jubilee of Indian Independence

50th ANNIVERSARY OF INDIA'S INDEPENDENCE

19.01 One of the most important landmarks of Indian History in this century was 15th August, 1997, when India completed 50 years of Independence. Half a century of freedom has meant a tremendous release of energy, attention to many neglected sectors, empowerment of various deprived sections and furtherance of creativity of our people and society in all spheres. It was a momentous occasion for celebrations in the most befitting manner – an occasion to recall and recreate the spirit of the freedom struggle, to highlight the gains of 50 years of Independence and mesh it with a vision of the future.

19.02 The Government of India had decided to celebrate the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of India's Independence in a befitting manner and also utilise the anniversary as a solemn occasion for introspection, assessment and evaluation of achievements during the 50 years of Independence. The attempt was to ensure that the events planned during the year long celebrations were not merely ephemeral but enduring and contributed to values in public life. Towards this end, a National Committee was set up under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister to guide, steer and direct the programmes. For facilitating expeditious approvals and clearances, for ensuring timely implementation of commemorative programmes, a Cabinet Committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of Home Minister. An Implementation Committee headed by the Minister for Human Resource Development was also constituted to oversee successful implementation of programmes. The National Committee had identified 16 themes of celebrations which were coalesced into 10 streams. An Advisory Group for each stream was set up for suggesting suitable programmes to the Implementation Committee.

19.03 The 50- India Secretariat with a sanctioned strength of 88 posts, was created in the month of November, 1996 to service the three Committees for organising and coordinating the various programmes and activities of the 50th Anniversary. The Secretariat is headed by an Additional Secretary with a total strength of 61 officers and staff.

19.04 The major activities undertaken by the Secretariat during the year under report were as follows:

- (i) The National Committee had two meetings on 14th December, 1996 and 21st July, 1997 and the Implementation Committee held two meetings on 5th March, 1997 and on 5th June, 1997. Each of the Advisory Groups met at least once and they came out with some valuable suggestions which were placed before the Implementation Committee in its meeting held on 5th June, 1997.
- (ii) As suggested by the Implementation Committee, a distinctive and unique Logo was designed for the celebration of 50th Anniversary of India's Independence. The Logo was sent to all Ministries/ Departments of the Government of India, all State



Kranti Diwas Function, Mumbai

Governments and to all the Indian Missions abroad, for use and making the Logo popular and giving wide publicity to the Golden Jubilee celebrations.

- (iii) The major functions organized at the National level were as follows:
 1. Curtain Raiser Event; held at August Kranti Maidan, Mumbai on 9th August, 1997.
 2. March of the Nation: A public function was held on Rajpath on the night of 14th August, 1997. Groups representing various sections of Indian Society took part in the march which began from National Stadium and culminated at Vijay Chowk.

3. Commemorative function in the Central Hall of Parliament: This function was held on the midnight of 14th August, 1997 in the Central Hall of Parliament when the President addressed the Nation.
4. 15th August, 1997: This began with the unfurling of the National Flag at Red Fort by the Prime Minister, followed by an address to the Nation. The President of India released Commemorative Coins brought out by the Ministry of Finance and the Prime Minister released Commemorative Stamps brought out by the Department of Posts.
5. **Swarna Samaroh:** A fortnight long cultural programme "Swarna Samaroh" was held by the Department of Culture, Government of India, in various auditoria of New Delhi from 15th to

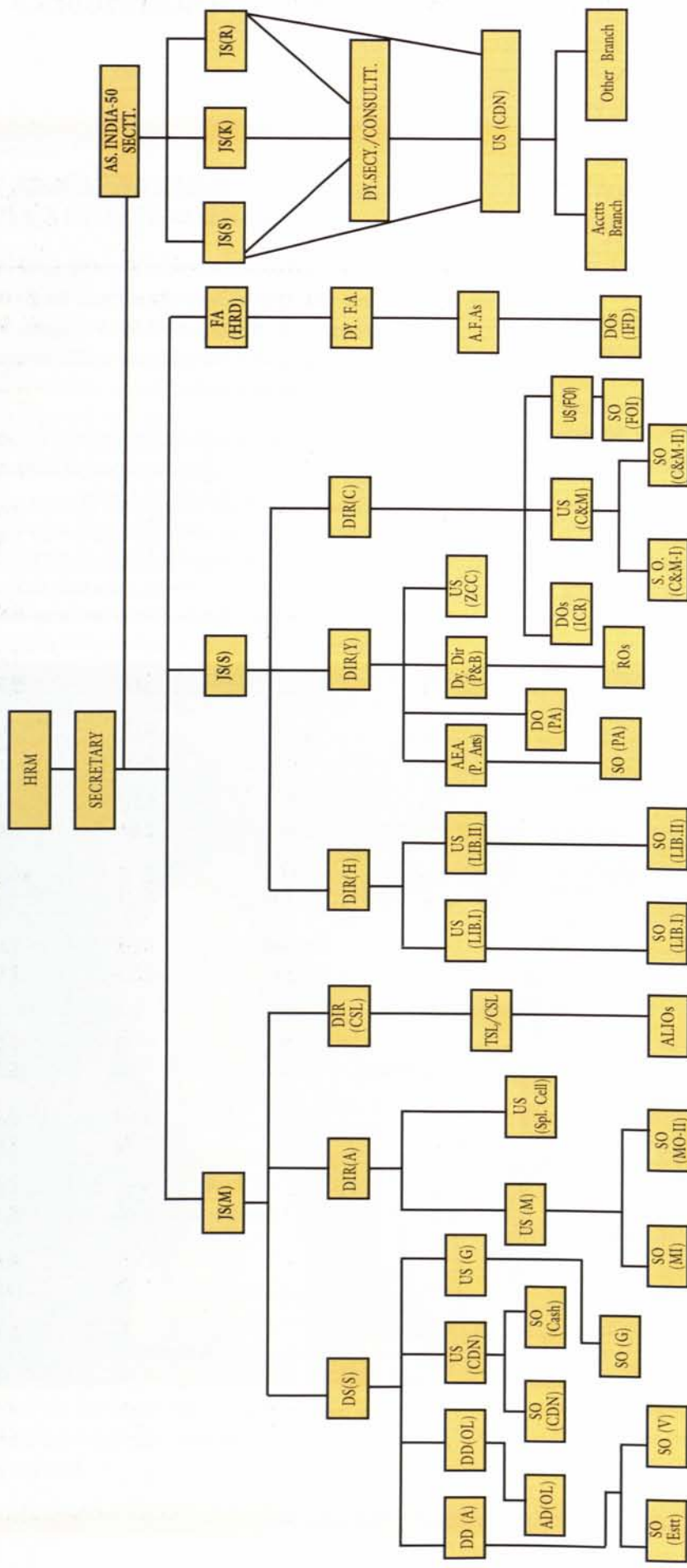
31st August, 1997 to depict the cultural diversity of the country.

6. The Secretariat brought out the first volume of the National Calendar of Events for the year-long celebrations (15th August, 1997 to 15th August, 1998) to be undertaken by various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India.

19.06 The Secretariat received various proposals from Ministries/Departments of the Government of India, State Governments, Individuals, NGOs, Voluntary organisations, etc., with requests for financial assistance. These proposals have been examined by the Secretariat and funds have been released in deserving cases with the approval of the Chairman, Implementation Committee.



The President, Shri K.R. Narayanan inaugurates the 'Swarna Samaroh'



LEGENDS

Minister for Human Resource Development
Addl. Secretary/Secretariat for Commemoration of 50th Anniversary of India's Independence
Joint Secretary (Smt. Kasturi G. Menon)
Joint Secretary (Shri S. Sathyan)
Financial Adviser (HRD) (Shri S. Sathyan)
Joint Secretary (Shri Sanjay Narayan)
Joint Secretary (Smt. Komal Anand)
Joint Secretary (Shri P. S. Randal)
Director (Shri R. K. Chopra)
Director (Ms. Humera Ahmed)
Director (Ms. Anjali Sen)

- [illegible]

- | | | |
|-------------|---|---|
| US (Lib.I) | - | Under Secretary (Library-I) |
| US (Lib.II) | - | Under Secretary (Library-II) |
| DD (A) | - | Deputy Director (Administration) |
| DD (OL) | - | Deputy Director (Official Language) |
| DD (P&B) | - | Deputy Director (Planning and Budget) |
| ROs | - | Research Officers |
| DO (ICR) | - | Desk Officer (International Cultural Relations) |
| DO (P.A.) | - | Desk Officer (Performing Arts) |
| A.E.A. | - | Assistant Educational Advisers |
| A.D. | - | Assistant Director |
| S.O. | - | Section Officer |
| ALIO | - | Assistant Library & Information Officer |

Financial allocations of items discussed in various chapters

Rupees in Crore					
S.No.	Item	Plan Non-Plan	Budget Estimates 1997-98	Revised Estimates 1997-98	Budget Estimates 1998-99
1.	Archaeological Survey Of India, New Delhi	Plan Non-Plan	20.00 45.00	24.62 55.23	20.00 61.55
2.	National Museum, New Delhi	Plan Non-Plan	3.90 4.00	2.55 5.15	3.90 5.72
3.	Indian Museum, Calcutta	Plan Non-Plan	2.50 1.30	2.35 1.79	2.50 1.99
4.	Salarjung Museum, Hyderabad	Plan Non-Plan	3.60 0.84	3.39 1.32	3.60 1.46
5.	Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta	Plan Non-Plan	2.00 0.45	1.29 0.81	2.00 0.90
6.	National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi	Plan Non-Plan	3.00 0.52	3.11 0.65	3.00 0.72
7.	Nehru Memorial Museum & Library, New Delhi	Plan Non-Plan	2.50 2.00	0.98 2.51	2.00 2.79
8.	Allahabad Museum, Allahabad	Plan Non-plan	0.70 0.40	0.61 0.56	0.70 0.62
9.	National Council of Science Museums, Calcutta	Plan Non-Plan	5.00 5.20	12.01 6.61	10.00 7.35
10.	National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property, Lucknow	Plan Non-Plan	1.00 0.58	0.61 0.90	1.00 1.00
11.	Anthropological Survey, Calcutta	Plan Non-Plan	1.70 4.00	1.22 5.16	1.70 5.73
12.	Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya, Bhopal	Plan Non-Plan	3.20 0.72	3.68 0.92	4.20 1.02
13.	National Archives of India, New Delhi	Plan Non-Plan	3.50 3.42	2.65 4.65	3.50 5.17
14.	Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library, Patna	Plan Non-Plan	0.62 0.60	0.64 0.75	0.62 0.83
15.	T.M.S.S.M. Library, Thanjavur	Plan Non-Plan	0.40 —	0.38 —	0.40 —
16.	Rampur Raza Library, Rampur	Plan Non-Plan	0.80 0.43	0.83 0.43	0.80 0.48

S.No.	Item	Plan Non-Plan	Budget Estimates 1997-98	Revised Estimates 1997-98	Budget Estimates 1998-99
17.	The Asiatic Socceity, Calcutta	Plan Non-Plan	1.08 1.10	1.11 1.56	1.08 1.73
18.	Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh	Plan Non-Plan	0.75 0.60	0.75 0.70	1.50 0.78
19.	Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Sarnath, Varanasi	Plan Non-Plan	1.50 1.10	1.65 1.65	1.00 1.83
20.	Library of Tibetan Works and Archives, Dharamshala	Plan Non-Plan	— 0.17	— 0.17	— 0.18
21.	Sikkim Research Institute of Tibetology, Gangtok	Plan Non-Plan	— 0.17	— 0.12	— 0.12
22.	Financial Assistance for Development of Buddhist & Tibetan Organisations	Plan Non-Plan	0.90 —	0.85 —	0.90 —
23.	National Library, Calcutta	Plan Non-Plan	2.00 4.10	2.07 6.08	2.00 6.76
24.	Central Reference Library, Calcutta	Plan Non-Plan	0.20 0.40	0.19 0.40	0.20 0.44
25.	Central Library, Mumbai	Plan Non-Plan	0.58 0.15	0.54 0.15	0.58 0.16
26.	Central Sectt. Library, New Delhi	Plan Non-Plan	1.13 0.25	0.94 0.37	1.13 0.45
27.	Delhi Public Library, Delhi	Plan Non-Plan	1.30 2.95	0.85 3.50	0.80 3.89
28.	Connemara Public Library, Chennai	Plan Non-Plan	0.48 0.20	0.47 0.20	0.48 0.22
29.	Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation, Calcutta	Plan Non-Plan	5.40 0.80	5.32 0.90	5.40 1.00
30.	Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi	Plan Non-Plan	3.10 1.20	3.11 1.99	4.20 2.21
31.	Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi	Plan Non-Plan	3.15 1.70	3.77 2.30	3.30 2.55
32.	Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi	Plan Non-Plan	2.75 1.70	2.59 1.80	2.35 2.00

S.No.	Item	Plan Non-Plan	Budget Estimates 1997-98	Revised Estimates 1997-98	Budget Estimates 1998-99
33.	National School of Drama, New Delhi	Plan Non-Plan	3.00 1.40	3.11 1.75	3.15 1.94
34.	Centre for Cultural Resource & Training, New Delhi	Plan Non-Plan	6.00 1.00	5.59 1.33	6.00 1.47
35.	Building Grants to Voluntary Cultural Organisations	Plan Non-Plan	1.75 —	1.79 —	1.75
36.	Financial Assistance to Professional Groups and Individuals for Specified Performing Art Projects	Plan Non-Plan	4.00 0.75	4.05 0.90	4.00 1.00
37.	Art Exhibition (Festival of India)	Plan Non-Plan	— 2.30	— 2.20	— 2.44
38.	Shankar's International Children's Competition	Plan Non-Plan	— 0.02	— 0.02	— 0.02
39.	Development of Cultural Organisations	Plan Non-Plan	0.50 —	0.47 —	0.50 —
40.	Cultural Organisation of India	Plan Non-Plan	0.67 0.50	0.71 0.50	0.67 0.56
41.	Institutions & Individuals Engaged in Literary Activities	Plan Non-Plan	— 0.10	— 0.10	— 0.11
42.	Financial Assistance for Promotion of Tribal Folk Arts	Plan Non-Plan	0.75 —	0.75 —	0.75 —
43.	Zonal Cultural Centres	Plan Non-Plan	3.50 —	3.63 —	3.50 —
44.	Scholarships to Young Workers in Different Fields	Plan Non-Plan	— 0.35	— 0.45	— 0.50
45.	Award of Fellowships to Outstanding Artists in the Fields of Performing, Literary And Plastic Arts	Plan Non-Plan	2.04 0.60	1.98 0.60	2.04 0.67
46.	Scheme of Financial Assistance to Persons Distinguished in Letters, Arts, etc of life who may be in indigent Circumstances	Plan Non-Plan	1.00 0.75	1.07 0.75	1.00 0.84

S.No.	Item	Plan Non-Plan	Budget Estimates 1997-98	Revised Estimates 1997-98	Budget Estimates 1998-99
47.	Emeritus Fellowships	Plan Non-Plan	— 0.12	— 0.12	— 0.13
48.	Gandhi Smriti & Darshan Samiti, New Delhi	Plan Non-Plan	1.90 0.82	1.98 1.10	1.90 1.22
49.	Integrated Development of Nava Nalanda Mahavihara & Huen-Tsang Memorial	Plan Non-Plan	1.30 0.30	1.22 0.30	1.55 0.33
50.	Development and Maintenance of National Memorials	Plan Non-Plan	0.20 0.35	0.19 2.80	0.20 3.11
51.	Financial Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Celebration of Centenaries/ Anniversaries	Plan Non-Plan	0.15 1.40	0.14 4.55	0.15 5.06
52.	International Cultural Activities	Plan Non-Plan	— 0.20	— 0.25	— 0.28
53.	Presentation of Books & Art Objects	Plan Non-Plan	— 0.20	— 0.20	— 0.22
54.	Delegations under CEP	Plan Non-Plan	— 0.15	— 0.25	— 0.28
55.	Setting up of Multi-purpose Cultural Complex in States	Plan Non-Plan	2.50 —	2.03 —	2.50 —
56.	Indira Gandhi Centre for the Arts, New Delhi	Plan Non-Plan	1.00 0.02	0.94 0.02	1.00 0.02
57.	Secretariat of the Department of Culture	Plan Non-Plan	0.50 3.75	0.50 4.98	0.50 5.49
58.	Kalakshetra, Chennai	Plan Non-Plan	1.00 0.62	1.03 0.85	1.00 0.95
59.	Srimanta Sankaradeva Kalakshetra, Guwahati	Plan Non-Plan	2.00 —	2.03 —	2.00 —
60.	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute Of Asian Studies	Plan Non-Plan	0.40 0.06	0.41 0.06	0.40 0.07
61.	Rajiv Gandhi Memorial Centre for Creativity	Plan Non-Plan	0.50 —	— —	0.50 —

S.No.	Item	Plan Non-Plan	Budget Estimates 1997-98	Revised Estimates 1997-98	Budget Estimates 1998-99
62.	National Museum	Plan	0.60	0.56	0.60
	Institute of History of Conservation & Muscology	Non-Plan	0.03	0.03	0.03
63.	Promotion & Strengthening of Regional & Local Museums	Plan	1.00	0.94	1.00
		Non-Plan	—	—	—
64.	Gandhi Peace Prize	Plan	—	—	—
		Non-Plan	1.35	1.15	1.27
65.	Secretariat for Commemoration of 50 th Anniversary of India's Independence	Plan			
		Non-Plan	22.00	20.00	22.24
66.	Scheme for Setting up of India Library	Plan	0.20	0.02	0.50
		Non-Plan	—	—	—
67.	DELNET	Plan	1.00	0.15	0.50
		Non Plan	—	—	—
68.	NAPLES	Plan	0.20	0.18	0.20
		Non-Plan	—	—	—
69.	National Culture Fund	Plan	2.00	1.88	2.00
70.	Programmes of Freedom Celebration	Plan	2.00	1.33	2.00
		Non-Plan	—	—	—
71.	Financial Assistance for Promotion of Himalayan Art	Plan	0.30	0.31	0.30
		Non-Plan	—	—	—
72.	Travel Subsidy(TA/DA & other items)	Non-Plan	0.10	0.10	0.11

Outstanding audit objections of Department of Culture and its Organisations

Sl. NO.	Name of the Organisation	Year From which outstanding	No. of Outstanding audit objections
1	2	3	4

1. Archaeological Survey of India

—

—

MUSEUMS

2. National Museum, New Delhi.

1993-94
1994-95
1994-96

1 (One statutory Audit Report Of DG ACR For these years)

3. National Council of Science Museums (NCSM), Calcutta
(i) NCSM (Hqrs.)

1986-87
1988-89
1992-93
1993-94
1994-95
1995-96
1996-97

1
1
1
1
3
3
9

- (ii) Birla Industrial & Tech. Museum, Calcutta.

1992-93
1993-94
1994-95
1995-96
1996-97

2
1
1
9
8

- (iii) Visvesvaraya Industrial Tech. Museum, Bangalore

1987-88
1992-93
1994-95
1995-96
1996-97

1
2
2
1
11

- (iv) Nehru Science Centre, Mumbai

1994-95
1996-97

1
5

- (v) National Science Centre, Delhi

1988-89
1990-91
1992-93
1994-95
1995-96

1
1
2
2
7

Sl. NO.	Name of the Organisation	Year From which outstanding	No. of Outstanding audit objections
1	2	3	4

- (vi) Science City, Calcutta

1994-95
1995-96
1996-97

2
7
6

INSTITUTIONS OF ANTHROPOLOGY & ETHNOLOGY

1. Anthropological Survey of India

1978-79
1992-93
1993-94/95
1995-96

1
1
2
8

- (i) Internal Audit, Head Office

4/92-3/95
4/92-3/93

7
3

- (ii) North Eastern Region, Shillong

1986-87
1994-95

1
5

- (iii) Eastern Regional Centre

1986-88
1991-92
1992-93
1994-95
1995-96

1
1
1
1
3

- (iv) North-West Regional Office, Dehradun

1992-96
1995-96

4
2

- (v) Sub-Regional Centre, Jagdalpur

1992-93

1

- (vi) Southern Regional Centre, Mysore

1982-83
1983-84
1990-91
1991-92
1993-94

1
1
2
1
1

- (vii) Camp office, New Delhi

1996-97

9

2. Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya, Bhopal

—

Sl. NO.	Name of the Organisation	Year From which outstanding	No. of Outstanding audit objections
1	2	3	4

ARCHIVES & ARCHIVAL LIBRARIES

1.	National Archives of India	—
2.	The Asiatic Society, Calcutta	—
3.	T.M.S.S.M, Thanjavur	—

AKADEMIES

Lalit Kala Akademi	1981-82	3
	1983-84	1
	1985-86	1
	1989-94	1
	1990-91	2
	1991-92	2
	1992-93	2
	1993-94	8
	1994-95	36

Sl. NO.	Name of the Organisation	Year From which outstanding	No. of Outstanding audit objections
1	2	3	4

MEMORIALS

1.	Gandhi Smriti & Darshan Samiti	1987-88	4
		1988-89	2
		1989-90	7
		1991-92	13
		1993-94	1
		1994-95 & 1995-96	17
2.	Nehru Memorial Museum & Library	1980-81	1
		1991-92	4
		1993-94	1
		1994-95	9
		1995-96	3
3.	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies	—	—

Private and voluntary organisations sanctioned/released grant of one lakh or more during 1997-98

Sl. NO.	Name of the private and voluntary organisations	Brief activities of Organisation	Amount of grant-in-aid sanctioned/ released during 97-98 (Rs. in lakhs)	Purpose for which grant was utilised/ sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5
1	Akka Nagadevi Women's Cultural Centre, Ron-Gadag, Karnataka	Cultural Activities	8.45	Building/ Equipment
2	Gopal Dass Memorial Cultural Organisation, Nasiour (Orissa)	-do-	5.15	-do-
3	Kudamaloor Kala Kendra, Kerala	-do-	5.00	-do-
4	Karthik Kala Kendra, Bangalore	-do-	10.00	-do-
5	Nataka Karnataka Rangayane, Mysore	-do-	6.00	-do-
6	Bengal Fine Arts College, West Bengal	-do-	6.85	-do-
7	Institute of Prakritik Studies and Research, Hasan	-do-	10.00	-do-
8	Vaidehi Samiti, Darbhanga, Bihar	-do-	4.10	-do-
9	Kalasadan, Trichur	-do-	10.00	-do-
10	Natakayyogam, Kerala	-do-	1.00	-do-
11	Odissi Research Centre, Orissa	-do-	10.00	-do-
12	The Liling Chajing Youth Community Centre-cum-Cultural Institute, Manipur	-do-	1.00	-do-
13	Peddne Cultural Club, Goa	-do-	2.00	-do-
14	Northern Brothers Club, Kavaratti (Lakshadweep)	-do-	10.00	-do-
15	DASYA, Porvorim, Goa	-do-	10.00	-do-
16	Maloor Prabhat Arts Club, Kannur	-do-	2.97	-do-
17	Padmashree Mavelikara Krishnamutty Nair Memorial, Mavelikara (Kerala)	-do-	6.00	-do-
18	Yuvasakthi Kalavedi, Kasaragod (Kerala)	-do-	2.83	-do-
19	Home of Folk Art, Gurgoan	-do-	1.00	-do-
20	Upchar Trust, Calcutta	-do-	10.00	-do-

Sl. NO.	Name of the private and voluntary organisations	Brief activities of Organisation	Amount of grant-in-aid sanctioned/ released during 97-98 (Rs. in lakhs)	Purpose for which grant was utilised/ sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5
21	Progressive Artists Laboratory, Imphal	Cultural Activities	10.00	Building/ Equipment
22	Akash Sanskritik Darpan, Jaunpur(UP)	-do-	1.00	-do-
23	Institute of Asian Studies, Chennai	-do-	10.00	-do-
24	Rangaprabhath Children Theatre, Kerala	-do-	9.40	-do-
25	Chitra Theatres, Kannur	-do-	2.12	-do-
26	Himachal Cultural Research Forum and theatre Repertory, Mandi(HP)	-do-	1.00	-do-
27	Action for Integrated Rural Tribal Development Social Service Society,Tenali (AP)	-do-	2.15	-do-
28	Vishwa Boudha Sewa Sangh	-do-	10.00	-do-
29	Akhyama Kalyan Samiti, Dhenkanal	-do-	10.00	-do-
30	Fine Arts Society, Trichur	-do-	3.90	-do-
31	Annur Peoples Arts Club, Annur	-do-	1.40	-do-
32	Refro, Patna	-do-	5.00	-do-
33	India International Rural Cultural Centre,New Delhi	-do-	1.00	-do-
34	Kalika Bindadeen Kathak Natwari, Sultanpur, U.P.	-do-	1.00	-do-
35	Meharan, New Delhi	-do-	1.00	-do-
36	Kerala Hindi Prachar Sabha, Kerala	-do-	1.00	-do-
37	Midnapur, Shilpi Chakra, West Bengal	-do-	3.94	-do-
38	Kala Vikas Kendra, Orissa	-do-	1.00	-do-
39	Hubli Dharwar Municipal Corporation	-do-	10.00	-do-

Sl. NO.	Name of the private and voluntary organisations	Brief activities of Organisation	Amount of grant-in-aid sanctioned/ released during 97-98 (Rs. in lakhs)	Purpose for which grant was utilised/ sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5
40	Mahua Mahila Vikas Sansthan Vaishali, Bihar	Cultural Activities	1.00	Building/ Equipment
41	Kalloorkad Arts Society, Kerala	-do-	5.45	-do-
42	Palli Sanskriti Kala Parishad, Orissa	-do-	5.00	-do-
43	Kuttikad Arts and Cultural Society, Trichur	-do-	10.00	-do-
44	Maharana Kumbha Sangeet Parishad, Udaipur	-do-	1.00	-do-
45	Dr. Mumindra Knowar DCB Girls college Dibrugarh University, Teshat, Assam	-do-	1.50	Tribal Art & Culture
46	Smt. Ranjana Gauhar, Odissi Dancer, Jangpura Extension, New Delhi	-do-	2.00	-do-
47	Hafeez Khan, Shakarpur, Actor/Director	-do-	2.00	-do-
48	Brechtian Mirror, Noida Amitava Das Gupta, Director	-do-	1.50	-do-
49	Smt. Hema Uniyal, Individual, R.K. Puram, Delhi	-do-	1.00	-do-
50	Narnarayan Institute of Culture, Delhi	-do-	1.00	-do-
51	Prof. Vaishna Narang, School of Languages, JNU, New Delhi	-do-	1.50	-do-
52	Jilla Kannada Sahitya Bhawan, Visgwast Mandali, Belgaum	-do-	2.00	-do-
53	Sr. Basaveshwara Education Society, Tukur	-do-	1.25	-do-
54	Smt. Subbalakshamma, Bangalore	-do-	1.00	-do-
55	Shri P. Gangadharswamy	-do-	1.00	-do-
56	Sanchar Regd. AT/PO Fakirpur, Distt. Keonjhar	-do-	1.50	-do-

Sl. NO.	Name of the private and voluntary organisations	Brief activities of Organisation	Amount of grant-in-aid sanctioned/ released during 97-98 (Rs. in lakhs)	Purpose for which grant was utilised/ sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5
57	The Organisation for Women and Rural Development, Bhubaneswar	Cultural Activities	1.00	Tribal Art & Culture
58	Lok Kala Bikas Kendra, Boudh	-do-	1.40	-do-
59	Kala Vikas Kendra, Cuttack	-do-	1.00	-do-
60	Sangeet Kala Kendra, Bheelwara	-do-	1.00	-do-
61	Rajasthan Shodh Sansthan, Jodhpur	-do-	2.00	-do-
62	Dr. H. Bilashini Devi, Imphal	-do-	1.50	-do-
63	Mutua Museum, Imphal	-do-	1.00	-do-
64	Theatre Mirror, Imphal	-do-	1.00	-do-
65	Integrated Tribal Upliftment Society, Imphal	-do-	1.00	-do-
66	Tribal Art & Textile Museum Society, Dimapur	-do-	1.05	-do-
67	Bajjikanchal Vikas, Village-Hakimpur -P.O. Fullar, Distt. Vaishali, Bihar	-do-	1.00	-do-
68	Society for Social Service, Agartala	-do-	1.00	-do-
69	Theatre Devotees, Chandigarh	-do-	2.00	-do-
70	Himachal Pahari Sahitya Sabha, Hamirpur	-do-	2.00	-do-
71	Himachal Cultural Research Forum & Theatre Repertory	-do-	1.00	-do-
72	Orissa Media Centre, Bhubaneswar	-do-	1.00	-do-
73	Manju Kak, New Delhi	-do-	1.00	-do-
74	Institute for Social Service and Rural Development	-do-	1.00	-do-
75	Netaji Institute for Asian Studies, Calcutta	-do-	2.00	-do-

Sl. NO.	Name of the private and voluntary organisations	Brief activities of Organisation	Amount of grant-in-aid sanctioned/ released during 97-98 (Rs. in lakhs)	Purpose for which grant was utilised/ sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5
76	Sarabhuj, Midnapur, West. Bengal	Cultural Activities	1.00	Tribal Art & Culture
77	Institute of Asian Chennai, Tamil Nadu	-do-	1.00	-do-
78	Sri Sri Narhari Seva Sansthan	-do-	1.00	-do-
79	Notanki Kala Kendra, Kucknow	-do-	1.00	-do-
80	New Opportunities for Women, New Delhi	-do-	1.00	-do-
81	Ranga Mancha(R) Kagodu, Shimoga Distt.	-do-	1.00	-do-
82	Punashcha, Patna	-do-	1.00	-do-
83	Bengal Bratachari Society	-do-	2.00	-do-
84	Society for Edn. Research	-do-	1.00	-do-
	Voluntary efforts, Jaipur			
85	Manipur Jagoi Marup, Imphal	-do-	2.73	Salary Grant
86	Chorus Repertory Theatre, Imphal	-do-	1.38	-do-
87	Huyel Lallong Thangta Cultural Association, Manipur.	-do-	1.65	-do-
88	Kalakshetra, Imphal	-do-	1.02	-do-
89	Kuchipudi Art Academy, Chennai	-do-	1.08	-do-
90	Nrityandaya, Chennai	-do-	1.02	-do-
91	Sopanam, Trivandrum	-do-	1.83	-do-
92	Yakshagana Kendra, Udupi	-do-	1.08	-do-
93	Darpan Academy of Performing Art Academy	-do-	2.46	-do-
94	Kuchipudi Art Academy, Hyderabad	-do-	1.62	-do-
95	Sri Vinayakatlatya Mandali, Hyderabad	-do-	1.62	-do-
96	Himachal Culture Research Forum & Theatre Laboratory	-do-	1.62	-do-
97	Indian National Theatre, Mumbai	-do-	1.47	-do-

Sl. NO.	Name of the private and voluntary organisations	Brief activities of Organisation	Amount of grant-in-aid sanctioned/ released during 97-98 (Rs. in lakhs)	Purpose for which grant was utilised/ sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5
98	Ballet Unit, Mumbai	Cultural Activities	1.83	Salary Grant
99	Ank, Mumbai	-do-	1.35	-do-
100	Usankar Ballet Troupe, Mumbai	-do-	1.83	-do-
101	Nalanda Dance Research Centre, Mumbai	-do-	1.83	-do-
102	Ranga Sri Little Ballet Troupe, Bhopal	-do-	2.73	-do-
103	Naya Theatre, Bhopal	-do-	1.83	-do-
104	Ganesa Natyalaya, Delhi	-do-	1.11	-do-
105	Sri Ram Bharatiya Kala Kendra, Delhi	-do-	2.28	-do-
106	Sri Ram Centre for Performing Arts, Delhi	-do-	1.26	-do-
107	Bhoomikia, Delhi	-do-	1.65	-do-
108	The International Centre for Kathakali	-do-	1.83	-do-
109	Parvitiya Kala Kendra, Delhi	-do-	1.11	-do-
110	Pandatik Dance Centre, Calcutta	-do-	1.47	-do-
111	Anand Shankar's Centre for Performing Arts	-do-	2.70	-do-
112	Nandikar, Calcutta	-do-	1.83	-do-
113	Natrang, Jammu	-do-	1.35	-do-
114	Rupantar Natya Manch, Gorakhpur	-do-	1.47	-do-
115	Kotthu-P-Pattarai Trust, Chennai	-do-	1.38	-do-
116	Theatre Mirror, Manipur	-do-	1.35	-do-
117	Spic Macay, Delhi	-do-	30.00	Production Grant
118	Karnataka Sangeetha Nritya, Bangalore	-do-	1.50	-do-

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25.	Shri Bijaya Kumar Barik	-do-

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37.	Smt. Arambam Apabi Devi	-do-
38.	Smt. Thokchom Gyanesori Devi	-do-
39.	Shri Khoisnam Kunjeshor Singh	-do-
40.	Shri Laishram Gopal Singh	-do-

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44.	Shri Lairellakpam Robindro	-do-
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66.	Shri R. Jankiraman	-do-
67.	Shri Thakurananda Pal	-do-
68.	Shri Babu Shantappa Goluragi	-do-
69.	Shri Suryakant Nandur	-do-
70.	Shri Ranjith K.R.	-do-
71.	Shri Madhu Sudan Das	-do-
72.	Shri Dharmendra Rathore	-do-
73.	Shri Satyendra Terang	-do-
74.	Shri Nidhu Kumar Mondal	-do-
75.	Shri Santhiyagu Michael Iruduayaj	-do-
76.	Ms. Nirali Deinesh Chandra	-do-
77.	Shri Jayarama Kodibattaje	-do-
78.	Km. V. Kanak Latha	-do-
79.	Shri P. Vindo Kumar	-do-
80.	Shri Abhas Dutt	-do-
81.	Shri Animesh Halder	-do-

TEXTILES

82.	Shri Abhijit Saha	-do-
83.	Km. Priti C. Nartiang	-do-

84.	Km. Bhawana Chaturvedi	Rs. 2000/- p.m.
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GRAPHICS

85.	Shri Vadapalli Srinath	-do-
86.	Km. Hemlata	-do-
87.	Shri Rahim Mirza	-do-
88.	Ms. Anshoo Rajvandhi	-do-
89.	Shri Kuldeep Singh	-do-

SCULPTURE

90.	Shri Krishna Yadav	-do-
91.	Km. Lata Upadhayaya	-do-
92.	Smt. Vandana Singh	-do-
93.	Shri Gobinda Das	-do-
94.	Shri Sasi P.	-do-
95.	Shri Arun Kumar H.G.	-do-
96.	Shri Madan Gopal	-do-
97.	Km. Shamala B.J.	-do-
98.	Shri Anitya Roy	-do-
99.	Shri Rutvij Mistry	-do-
100.	Shri Krishna Murari Mishra	-do-
101.	Shri T.I.V. Santhosh	-do-
102.	Shri Vikas Khajuria	-do-
103.	Shri V. Satheesan	-do-
104.	Shri Avadesh Kumar Khare	-do-
105.	Km. Uma Shukla	-do-
106.	Shri Rajesh Kumar Srivastava	-do-
107.	Shri Daroz Vindo Kumar	-do-
108.	Shri Partha Das Gupta	-do-

KUCHIPUDI DANCE

109.	Shri Prithvi Joshi	-do-
110.	Ms. Buluso Sailaja	-do-
111.	Shri CH.Siva Adinaryana	-do-
112.	Km. V. Kiranmai	-do-
113.	Km.Varanasy Aruna Rekha	-do-

KATHAKALI DANCE

114.	Shri M. Amaljit	-do-
115.	Shri K. Kesavan Kutty	-do-
116.	Shri Vijayan G.	-do-

MOHINIATTAM

117.	Km. Mini Nair M.	Rs. 2000/- p.m.
118.	Km. Deepa Kartha	-do-

RARE ART

119.	Shri Rabindra Kumar Maharana	-do-
120.	Shri Nirapada Mondal	-do-
121.	Shri Saswata Biswas	-do-
122.	Shri Rayala R. Harischandra	-do-
123.	Shri Suresh K.	-do-
124.	Shri Manikandan K.S.	-do-
125.	Ms. Jyothi K.G.	-do-
126.	Shri Jadav Hazarika	-do-
127.	Smt. Shumi Gohain	-do-
128.	Shri Amit Kumar Halder	-do-
129.	Km. Mira Basunia	-do-
130.	Miss Shelly Paul	-do-
131.	Km.Nita Soni	-do-
132.	Km.Shampa Ghosh	-do-
133.	Shri Naman Dutt	-do-
134.	Smt. Jugal Rani	-do-
135.	Shri Avadhuth Bapurao Vibhute	-do-
136.	Shri Devinder Pal	-do-
137.	Shri Swaran Singh Pappi	-do-
138.	Shri Vijaya Kumar P.	-do-
139.	Shri Subhajit Bandhaopadhyay	-do-
140.	Shri Prabir Kumar Majumdar	-do-
141.	Shri Subramanya Holla	-do-
142.	Km. Nita Deb	-do-
143.	Km. Mamta Sahoo	-do-

THEATRE

144.	Km. Astha Udyia Kumar Godbole	Rs. 2000/-p.m.
145.	Shri Pankaj Prabhakar Rao Dabhade	-do-
146.	Shri Virendra Pandey	-do-
147.	Smt. Anjaja Dash	-do-
148.	Shri Krishna Kar	-do-
149.	Shri Kunwar Rananjay singh	-do-
150.	Shri Manoj Dadhi	-do-
151.	Shri Raja G.	-do-
152.	Shri Jijoy P.R.	-do-
153.	Shri N.K. Sajeev	-do-

154.	Shri Shrish Naiyar	Rs. 2000/- p.m.
155.	Km. Laishram Suchitra Devi	-do-
156.	Shri Deepak Kumar Dobriyal	-do-
157.	Shri Debabrata Basu	-do-
158.	Shri Sandeep Roy	-do-
159.	Ms. Sipra Das	-do-
160.	Smt. Anita Sarkar	-do-
161.	Ms. Najumul Shahi A.	-do-
162.	Shri Deb Kumar Paul	-do-
163.	Shri A.R. Govinda Swamy	-do-

HINDUSTANI MUSIC

164.	Shri Sankar Bhattacharya	-do-
165.	Shri Ranjeev Mallick	-do-
166.	Km. Sumana Dhar	-do-
167.	Smt. Rupasree Patnaik	-do-
168.	Km. Swagata Mukherjee	-do-
169.	Shri Dhananjay Hegde	-do-
170.	Shri Anand Swarup Singh	-do-
171.	Km. Indrani Das Gupta	-do-
172.	Shri Suchit Narang	-do-
173.	Km Ratna Das	-do-
174.	Km. Moghe Madhura Ravindra	-do-
175.	Km. Rakhi Mukherjee	-do-
176.	Shri Sougata Banerjee	-do-
177.	Shri Yadavraj Mahadeorao Phad	-do-
178.	Shri Shelender Goswami	-do-
179.	Smt. Shampa Choudhury	-do-
180.	Shri Sandipan Samajpati	-do-
181.	Shri Diwakar Narayan Pathak	-do-
182.	Shri Nagarkar Rahul Vijay Kumar	-do-
183.	Km. Dharap Varada Moreshwar	-do-
184.	Km. Soma Goswami	-do-
185.	Shri Anurag Singh	-do-
186.	Shri Zahid Khan	-do-
187.	Shri Keerti Kumar Badseshi	-do-
188.	Shri Abhijit Ray	-do-
189.	Shri Sougata Ganguli	-do-
190.	Shri Abir Hossain	-do-
191.	Shri Sanjeev Shankar	-do-
192.	Shri Lokesh Anand	-do-

193.	Shri Ghulam Mohammad	Rs. 2000/- p.m.
194.	Shri Ashutosh Kumar Upadhaya	-do-
195.	Shri Manoj Baruah	-do-
196.	Shri Gopal Kumar Yadav	-do-
197.	Shri Khundongbam Shamu Singh	-do-
198.	Km. Kabita Das	-do-
199.	Shri Abhay Kumar Roy	-do-
200.	Shri Nitin Bhanu Das Pawar	-do-
201.	Shri Guru Murthy N. Vaidya	-do-
202.	Shri Chandika Prasad Mishra	-do-
203.	Km. Soma Pandit	-do-
204.	Shri Jagar Nath Singh	-do-
205.	Shri Sumanta Chattopadhyaya	-do-
206.	Shri Rupak Sadashiv Pawar	-do-
207.	Shri Radheshyam Sharma	-do-
208.	Shri Mata Prasad Mishra	-do-
209.	Shri Anand Kirshna	-do-
210.	Shri Y. Mukunda Singh	-do-
211.	Shri Lavinya B. Ambade.	-do-
212.	Shri Chakradhar Khuntia	-do-
213.	Shri Yogesh Shanker	-do-

CARNATIC MUSIC

214.	Shri Balamurali G.S.	-do-
215.	Shri G. Vinayagam	-do-
216.	Ms. Rasika R.	-do-
217.	Km. Pachava Aparna	-do-
218.	Shri Uttiramerur E. Ganesan	-do-
219.	Smt. P.H. Rajeswari	-do-
220.	Km. Savita Narasimhan	-do-
221.	Shri G. Srikanth	-do-
222.	Ms. Sangeetha Mahadevan	-do-
223.	Shri Vedula Srikan	-do-

224.	Shri Suresh K. Nair	Rs. 2000/- p.m.
225.	Shri V. Sanjeev	-do-
226.	Shri Satyanarayana Havuduru	-do-
227.	Km. T. Swathy Shastry	-do-
228.	Km. Anupama Krishnan	-do-
229.	Shri S. Rama Krishna	-do-
230.	Km. Rangarajan Tara	-do-
231.	Ms. Kurvavi Lalitha	-do-
232.	Shri G. S. Rajesh Nath	-do-
233.	Shri Ramesh Kotipalli	-do-
234.	Km. Sheela Prakash	-do-

BHARATNATYAM DANCE

235.	Km. Geetha Ganesan	2000/- p.m.
236.	Ms. Sangeeta Isvaran	-do-
237.	Ms. P. Sai Kripa	-do-
238.	Shri Nee-win Hershall A.	-do-
239.	Shri K. T. Pradeesh	-do-
240.	Shri Pratheesh Kumar S.	-do-
241.	Km. Veenu Dakshina Moorthy	-do-
242.	Ms. Neha Dushyant Dalal	-do-
243.	Km. Bindhu C.K.	-do-
244.	Shri Bimal A. Raj	-do-
245.	Km. S. Padmavathi	-do-
246.	Km. K. Seema	-do-
247.	Km. Rupa Chandra	-do-
248.	Km. J. Lavanya	-do-
249.	Miss Rekha V. Hedge	-do-

THEATRE

250.	Shri Prashant Hirenath	-do-
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State-wise distribution of the emeritus fellowships for the year 1997-98

State	F I E L D						Total
	Literature	Music	Dance	Theatre	Visual Art	Indigenous Arts	
Assam	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Andhra Pradesh	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Bihar	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
Delhi	1	—	—	1	2	—	4
Gujarat	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Karnataka	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Kerala	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Maharashtra	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Manipur	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Orissa	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
Tamil Nadu	—	2	2	—	—	1	5
Uttar Pradesh	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
West Bengal	1	—	—	1	1	—	3
Total	6	4	5	5	4	1	25

Grant of fellowships in the different cultural fields - 1997-98

State	Folk, traditional & indigenous arts		Drama & traditional theatre		Different streams of music	
	Senior fellowship	Junior fellowship	Senior fellowship	Junior fellowship	Senior fellowship	Junior fellowship
Fellowship						
Andhra Pradesh	—	1	—	1	1	3
Assam	—	2	—	1	—	2
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bihar	—	2	—	1	—	2
Delhi	3	—	2	4	5	6
Gujarat	1	1	1	—	—	—
Goa	1	—	—	1	—	—
J&K	—	—	—	2	—	—
Karnataka	1	1	2	2	1	3
Kerala	1	—	—	3	2	3
Madhya Pradesh	—	—	—	—	2	1
Maharashtra	2	—	—	1	3	7
Manipur	—	—	—	3	1	—
Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orissa	1	1	—	—	—	2
Rajasthan	—	—	1	—	—	—
Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	—	5	4
Tripura	2	2	—	1	—	—
Uttar Pradesh	—	—	1	1	—	4
West Bengal	3	4	3	3	—	4
Chandigarh	—	—	—	1	—	—
Pondicherry	—	1	—	1	—	—
Total	15	15	10	26	20	41

Grant of fellowships in different cultural fields - 1997-98 *(contd.)*

State	Classical forms of Indian dances		Visual Art		Total	
	Senior fellowship	Junior fellowship	Senior fellowship	Junior fellowship	Senior fellowship	Junior fellowship
Andhra Pradesh	1	2	—	2	2	9
Assam	—	—	1	—	1	5
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bihar	—	—	—	1	—	6
Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	1
Delhi	3	5	11	14	24	29
Gujarat	—	—	1	8	3	9
Goa	—	—	—	—	1	1
J&K	—	—	—	1	—	3
Kerala	2	3	1	3	6	12
Karnataka	—	5	—	3	4	14
Maharashtra	—	2	—	2	5	12
Madhya Pradesh	1	—	1	2	4	3
Manipur	—	2	1	1	2	6
Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orissa	1	2	—	3	2	8
Pondicherry	—	—	—	1	—	3
Rajasthan	—	1	—	—	1	1
Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu	—	1	4	3	9	8
Tripura	—	—	—	—	2	3
Uttar Pradesh	—	—	2	5	3	10
West Bengal	2	3	3	13	11	27
Total	10	26	25	62	80	170

Language-wise distribution of awardees of senior/ junior fellowships in the field of literature

Language	Senior fellowships	Junior fellowships
Assamese	—	2
Bengali	1	4
English	3	5
Hindi	4	8
Kannada	1	1
Kashmiri	1	—
Malayalam	3	3
Manipuri	—	1
Marathi	1	—
Oriya	1	1
Punjabi	1	1
Tamil	1	1
Telugu	1	2
Urdu	2	1
Total	20	30

State-wise distribution of awardees of Scholarships for the year 1997-98

State	F I E L D						
	Hindus- tani music	Rabindra sangeet	Carnatic music	Chhau dance	Manipuri martial arts	Manipuri dance	Kathak dance
Assam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Andhra Pradesh	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Bihar	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
Delhi	8	—	—	—	—	—	5
Gujarat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kerala	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Manipur	2	—	—	—	5	15	—
Maharashtra	7	—	1	—	—	—	3
Orissa	1	—	—	5	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
Rajasthan	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Uttar Pradesh	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tripura	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
West Bengal	16	4	—	1	—	—	1
Madhya Pradesh	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	50	5	21	8	5	15	10

State-wise distribution of awardees of the scholarships for the year 1997-98 (contd.)

State	F I E L D							Total
	Odissi dance form	Kuchipudi dance form	Bharat natyam form	Kathakali & Mohiniatt- am dance	Visual art	Theatre	Folk, tradi- tional & ind- igenous art	
Assam	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Andhra Pradesh	—	3	1	—	1	—	1	12
Bihar	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	6
Delhi	1	1	1	—	3	2	1	22
Gujarat	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	14
Goa	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Haryana	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
J & K	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Kerala	—	—	4	5	2	4	4	24
Karnataka	—	—	2	—	4	2	1	11
Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	24
Madhya Pradesh	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	5
Maharashtra	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	14
Orissa	12	—	—	—	—	1	1	20
Rajasthan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tamil Nadu	—	1	4	—	1	—	—	15
Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	—	8	1	—	18
Punjab	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
West Bengal	2	—	2	—	14	6	8	54
Total	15	5	15	5	50	21	25	250

Financial assistance to voluntary organisations under different scheme, 1997-98

(Rs. in lakh)

State	Building grant to voluntary organisations	Tribal/folk art & culture	Professional groups and Individuals for specified PA	
			Salary grants	Production grants
Andhra Pradesh	3	3	6	5
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—
Assam	2	2	—	—
Bihar	4	3	1	13
Delhi	3	12	25	39
Goa	2	—	—	—
Gujarat	—	—	2	1
Haryana	1	—	—	1
Himachal Pradesh	1	4	—	—
J&K	—	—	—	6
Karnataka	7	5	13	18
Kerala	13	3	—	13
Madhya Pradesh	—	—	7	4
Maharashtra	2	—	8	4
Manipur	2	4	7	15
Meghalaya	—	—	—	—
Mizoram	—	—	—	—
Nagaland	—	—	—	—
Orissa	7	5	4	2
Punjab	—	—	—	2
Rajasthan	2	4	1	6
Sikkim	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu	1	1	5	7
Tripura	—	2	—	—
Uttar Pradesh	3	8	4	23
West Bengal	3	4	20	20
Union Territories	—	—	—	—
A.&N. Islands	—	—	—	—
Chandigarh	—	2	3	—
Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—
Lakshadweep	1	—	—	—
Pondicherry	—	—	—	—
Total	57	59	109	179

Financial assistance to voluntary organisations under different schemes, 1997-98 (contd.)

State	Preservation of Himalayan art & culture	Buddhist/ Tibetan Organisation at State/UTs	Promotion & strengthening of regional & local museums
Andhra Pradesh	—	—	—
Assam	—	—	—
Arunachal Pradesh	—	1	—
Bihar	—	—	1
Chandigarh	—	—	1
Delhi	1	—	2
Gujarat	—	—	—
Goa	—	—	1
J&K	—	—	—
Kerala	—	—	—
Karnataka	—	1	2
Maharashtra	—	—	1
Madhya Pradesh	—	—	—
Manipur	1	—	2
Meghalaya	—	—	—
Mizoram	—	—	—
Nagaland	—	—	1
Orissa	—	—	—
Pondicherry	—	—	—
Rajasthan	—	—	1
Sikkim	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu	—	1	—
Tripura	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh	—	—	3
West Bengal	1	1	4
Himachal Pradesh	4	1	1
Haryana	—	—	1
Punjab	—	—	2
Total	7	5	23

Financial assistance to voluntary organisations under different schemes, 1997-98

State	Dev. of cultural organisations	Setting up of multi-purpose complexes at State/UTs	Celebration of Centenaries & Anniversaries	Maintenance of memorials
Andhra Pradesh	—	—	2	1
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—
Assam	—	—	—	—
Bihar	3	1	3	—
Delhi	4	—	5	—
Goa	—	—	—	—
Gujarat	—	—	—	—
Haryana	—	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh	1	—	—	—
J&K	—	—	—	—
Karnataka	3	1	3	1
Kerala	1	1	1	—
Madhya Pradesh	—	1	—	1
Maharashtra	2	—	—	2
Manipur	1	—	—	—
Meghalaya	—	—	—	—
Mizoram	—	1	—	—
Nagaland	—	—	—	—
Orissa	1	—	1	2
Punjab	—	—	—	—
Rajasthan	4	—	—	—
Sikkim	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu	—	—	6	—
Tripura	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh	3	—	3	2
West Bengal	2	—	2	—
Union Territories	—	—	—	—
A.&N. Islands	—	—	—	—
Chandigarh	—	—	—	—
Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—
Lakshadweep	—	1	—	—
Pondicherry	—	—	—	—
Total	25	7	26	9

Schemes of financial assistance to persons distinguished in arts and such other walks of life who may be in indigent circumstances and their dependents

List of artists receiving pension

Sl.No.	State	Central quota	State quota
1.	Andhra Pradesh	26	—
2.	Assam	2	27
3.	Chandigarh	—	1
4.	Goa	—	1
5.	Bihar	8	2
6.	Gujarat	1	3
7.	Haryana	—	1
8.	Delhi	29	—
9.	Karnataka	26	22
10.	Kerala	26	84
11.	Madhya Pradesh	7	22
12.	Maharashtra	3	18
13.	Manipur	2	3
14.	Meghalaya	—	2
15.	Mizoram	3	1
16.	Nagaland	—	2
17.	Tamil Nadu	6	1
18.	Uttar Pradesh	16	35
19.	West Bengal	8	14
20.	Orissa	30	134
21.	Pondicherry	2	1
22.	Rajasthan	—	12
23.	Himachal Pradesh	5	2
Total		200	389

Allocation of Annual Plans 1997-98 and 1998-99

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	Annual Plan 1997-98	% age to Total allocation	Out of which capital	Annual Plan 1998-99	% age to Total allocation	Out of which capital
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Direction & Administration	50	0.36	—	50	0.36	—
2.	Promotion & Dissemination	4001	28.58	—	4101	29.29	—
3.	Archaeology	2200	15.71	200	2300	16.43	300
4.	Archives & Record	720	5.14	80	755	5.39	115
5.	Museums	2850	20.36	500	3350	20.36	500
6.	Anthropology & Ethnology	890	6.36	400	790	5.64	200
7.	Public Libraries	1979	14.14	730	1844	13.17	665
8.	IGNCA	100	0.71	—	100	0.71	—
9.	Institutions of Buddhist & Tibetan Studies	315	2.25	—	340	2.43	—
10.	Other Expenditure	695	4.96	—	670	4.79	—
11.	Celebration of Golden Jubilee of India's Independence	200	1.43	—	200	1.43	—
Total		14000	100.00	1910	14500	100.00	1780

8th Plan : Allocation and expenditure

(Rs. in lakh)			
Sl. No.	Sector	8th Plan Allocation	Actual Expenditure
1	2	3	4
1.	Direction & Administration	140	142.79
2.	Promotion & Dissemination	8715	11275.03
3.	Archaeology	3900	6593.63
4.	Archives & Record	1315	2585.81
5.	Museums	10030	13575.04
6.	Anthropology & Ethnology	1400	2386.16
7.	Public Libraries	6720	3570.8
8.	IGNCA	5000	9600
9.	Institutions of Buddhist & Tibetan Studies	850	1090.97
10.	Other Expenditure	430	2104.84
11.	Celebration of Golden Jubilee of India's Independence	—	22
Total		38500	52947.07

Year-wise budget estimates and expenditure on art & culture (central sector)

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Budget estimates			Expenditure			BE (Col.5) to G.D.P. A Factor Cost
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1985-86	19.07	32.43	52.00	19.87	31.34	51.21	0.02
1986-87	57.80	32.43	90.23	45.09	39.81	84.90	0.03
1987-88	65.00	67.76	132.76	45.64	65.65	111.29	0.04
1988-89	62.00	71.26	133.26	51.08	55.58	106.66	0.04
1989-90	54.00	70.14	124.14	52.15	47.98	100.13	0.03
1990-91	66.20	81.32	147.52	56.98	55.33	113.86	0.03
1991-92	74.20	62.80	137.00	58.94	60.99	119.90	0.02
1992-93	64.00	62.59	126.59	57.63	66.55	124.18	0.02
1993-94	85.70	70.06	155.76	104.19	73.55	177.74	0.02
1994-95	102.60	77.09	179.69	98.35	301.95*	400.30	0.02
1995-96	113.00	82.73	195.73	121.01	86.84	207.85	0.02
1996-97	113.76	89.47	203.23	102.24	98.18	200.42	0.02
1997-98	120.90	127.00	247.90	@117.25	@141.50	258.75	
1998-99	127.20	174.00	301.20				

* Includes Rs. 218.00 crore for Nizam's Jewellery

@ Certified expenditure

