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भारत सरकार
Ministry of
Human Resource Development
Govt. of India

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Part 2
Department of Culture
Annual Report 1987-88



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introductory

In his foreword to the Seventh Five Year Plan, the Prime Minister laid emphasis on Human Resource Development in the following words:

"In the final analysis, development is not just about factories, dams and roads. Development is basically about people. The goal is people's material, cultural and spiritual fulfilment. The human factor, the human context, is of supreme value. We must pay much greater attention to these questions in future."

Consistent with these thoughts of the Prime Minister, the Ministry of Human Resource Development undertook co-ordinated efforts for the all round development of education, culture, sports, the youth, women and children.

One of the objectives of the Ministry of Human Resource Development is to bring about coordinated and integrated approach in regard to programmes affecting human resource development, namely, programmes of Education, Health, Nutrition, Employment, etc. The National Policy on Education 1986 emphasises the need to further intensify the nation-wide efforts in human resource development with education playing its multi-faceted role. In the implementation of National Policy on Education, the linkages with several related sectors, such as, Health, Nutrition, Employment, etc. have been kept in view. Besides, the Ministry of Human Resource Development has also requested the State Governments to initiate pilot/experimental projects for working out better coordination and integration of programmes in several areas concerning human resource development so that the experience gained and the conclusions arrived at as a result of these experimental projects could form the basis for the development of a coordinated and integrated strategy for human resource development in the 8th Five Year Plan.

In the following five parts of the report, the Ministry presents a comprehensive picture of the activities and achievements of the different Departments:

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

The year 1987 witnessed the commencement of implementation of the National Policy on Education 1986. Activities envisaged under the Programme of Action were taken up. Major steps to achieve the objective of universalisation of elementary education were put in full steam-school improvement in terms of building space and environment, equipment and teaching staff. The Non-Formal educational system was put on cost effective, scientific and rationalised footing with more meaningful involvement of voluntary agencies.

In order that the talented children of the rural masses are given equitable opportunities, decisions involving major investments on residential schools (Navodaya Vidyalayas) were taken. A network of these schools is coming up all over the country.

Science education, education on environment, and education technology and vocationalisation have been brought under special focus.

The quality of the teachers in general has been sought to be improved by systematic training programmes. The scales of pay of the University and college teachers have been revised significantly with massive assistance for States.

Adult Education has come to be rationalised in terms of a technology mission for national literacy.

The All India Council of Technical Education has come to be given a statutory base to facilitate orderly growth of technical education.

Cutting across the entire spectrum of education, special emphasis has been laid on reorganisation of the content and process of education, linkage of education with work and employment, open learning and continuing education, people's participation including through voluntary agencies and education of women, minorities, scheduled castes and tribes as also the handicapped. Values like national integration and techniques like innovation and experimentation have been given all prevailing importance. At all levels, management infrastructure for education has been given special attention too. Efforts have been made also for making the whole education system accountable to the community as also the parents.

The preservation, promotion and enrichment of the cultural traditions of the country have continued to be the vital concern of the Department of Culture. The Department have sought to maintain the vibrancy of these traditions through a network of institutions and supportive schemes. Seven Zonal Cultural Centres undertook activities focussing attention on cultural kinship and dissemination of culture through popular expositions. Conduct of festivals of India abroad and cultural festivals concerning other countries in India as well as cultural exchange programmes with over 70 countries brought the peoples of various countries closer to the people of India.

In the Department of Arts, action was initiated for nucleating the programmes of the Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts (IGNCA) as per the conceptual plan of the Centre. Important initiatives included enlargement of the Cultural Reference Library and streamlining of the computerised national information system and data bank on arts, humanities and cultural heritage. Another highlight has been drawing up of a plan for compiling Tribal Art Atlas. The IGNCA itself was registered as an autonomous trust with Shri Rajiv Gandhi as the President of the trust and Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao as Chairman of its Executive Committee.

The Department of Women and Child Development undertook coordinated efforts at the development of pre-school children and women, enlisting the support and cooperation of several Departments as also the States and Union Territories. Under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), a package of early childhood services was rendered in terms of supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check-up etc. to children below six years of age and expectant nursing mothers.

The Festival of India in USSR and of USSR in India facilitated reciprocal visits of the youth to the two countries. The National Service Scheme volunteers and Nehru Yuvak Kendras made significant contributions in the area of natural calamities relief. The Society for National Institutes of Physical Education and Sports (SNIPES) was amalgamated with the Sports Authority of India effective from 1st May, 1987. The sports infrastructure in the country has been strengthened by the Third South Asian Federation Games and Second National Games. "Reliance Cup 1987" was the fourth in the series of World Cup in Cricket. This was jointly hosted by India and Pakistan. Signing of Sports Protocols with USSR, GDR, Cuba and Mauritius and unanimous adoption of the revised draft National Policy of Youth in a conference of Ministers of States and Union Territories incharge of Youth Affairs and Sports were the other highlights of the activities of the Department of Youth Affairs and Sports.



an overview

1. The Department of Culture continued to address itself to the preservation, promotion and enrichment of the rich and historic cultural heritage and cultural traditions of the land. The highlights of the year have been the vigorous activities of the Zonal Cultural Centres, which have focussed on cultural kinships and dissemination of culture, as also the Festivals of India abroad in the USSR, Sweden and Mauritius, the Festival in India from USSR and the Japan Month. The following seeks to summarise the major activities of 1987-88 under the aegis of the Department of Culture.
2. The Department of Culture continued to provide financial assistance to dance, drama and theatre ensembles as also to voluntary cultural organisations, and to offer scholarships, fellowships and financial assistance to artistes in different cultural fields. Grants to the extent of about Rs. 45 lakhs were also sanctioned to a number of Buddhist/Tibetan organisations. Two new schemes were given final shape: the scheme for promotion and dissemination of tribal and folk art and culture and the scheme for the preservation and development of cultural heritage of the Himalayas.
3. The seven Zonal Cultural Centres set up during the last two years became fully operational during the year. The Centres organised a number of festivals, workshops, seminars, exhibitions and the like, covering all parts of the country and a generous cross section of the folk and classical art forms. An in depth review was undertaken by the Prime Minister and the major programmes for the year 1988-89 were identified, at a meeting attended in December 1987 by the Chairmen of the Centres, the Culture Ministers of all State/UT Governments and the concerned Ministers of the Government of India. A video of the major events organised by the Centres, with focus on the *raison d'être* and methodology of the Centres, was also screened on the occasion.
4. As part of the 40th Anniversary Celebrations of India's Independence, special programmes to celebrate the 118th birth day of Mahatma Gandhi were organised at Gandhi Darshan and Gandhi Smriti Complex from 2nd to 5th October, 1987. A national seminar on 'Gandhi and National Integration' was held at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi from 17th to 19th October, 1987 which was inaugurated by Shri R. Venkataraman, President of India. The seminar was attended by a galaxy of scholars, educationists, experts from the judicial field, administrators and distinguished public figures. A statue of Mahatma Gandhi gifted by the Government of the USSR was installed at the Gandhi Darshan Complex, in January, 1988.

5. **CENTENARIES AND ANNIVERSARIES:** The birth centenaries of Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant and Dr. Sri Krishna Sinha were inaugurated. National Committees were set up under the Chairmanship of the Vice-President of India and Prime Minister respectively to celebrate the centenaries of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. Steps have been initiated to undertake appropriate programmes to commemorate Raja Sawai Jai Singh-II, Bahadur Shah Zafar and Shri K.M. Munshi.
6. The policy of promoting cultural relations with foreign countries was actively pursued, as an ongoing part of India's cultural diplomacy. Cultural Agreements were signed with Trinidad & Tobago and the Seychelles, bringing the total number of such Cultural Agreements to 78. Besides, 17 Cultural Exchange Programmes (CEPs) were entered into/renewed during the year, bringing the number of CEPs to 54.
7. **FESTIVALS:** The Festival of India in the USSR, inaugurated jointly by the Prime Minister of India and the General Secretary, Shri Mikhail Gorbachev of the CPSU, USSR on 3rd July, 1987, was an unqualified success and will continue till July 1988. The Indian Manifestation in Sweden was inaugurated by the Minister of Human Resource Development on 21st August, 1987 in Stockholm. These ventures are designed to project the cultural image of India through exhibitions, seminars, films, Indian cuisine, classical and folk music and dance and participation by youth in cultural and friendly overtures and sports events. A spectacular participation by India for a week in September, 1987 in the International Ocean Festival in Mauritius, in which 13 countries participated, was organised. India was accorded pride of place in the celebrations and left an inspiring impact on Mauritius.
8. The Japan Month in India, inaugurated in Delhi by the Vice-President on 13th October, 1987 provided an opportunity to the people of India to have a capsule glimpse of Japanese culture-theatre, music, art, cuisine and the like.
9. The reciprocal Festival of the USSR in India was jointly inaugurated on 21st November, 1987 by the Prime Minister of India and Shri N.I. Ryzhkov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. The Festival is dedicated to the 70th anniversary of the Great October Revolution and will go round the country for a year. Great exhibitions of art objects from the Hermitage in Leningrad, the Tretyakov Gallery in Moscow, Russian icons-the Bolshoi Ballet and several music and dance ensembles, have delighted Indian audiences all over the country. An Exhibition on Mahatma Gandhi, Books Exhibition, an Exhibition on Druzba-Dosti and a Conference of intellectuals would be/are being held. These festivals have evoked an exciting and enthusiastic response from the peoples and Governments of both these countries, which would have a lasting impact on our relations. A number of events were also held in Bombay, Madras and Calcutta.
10. The Archaeological Survey of India continued its activities relating to preservation and conservation of monuments and sites of national importance. The important conservation and repair work done during the year covers, among others, the Taj Mahal, Seesh Mahal in Agra Fort, Jama Masjid in Fatehpur Sikri, Jama Masjid in Delhi, Akbar's Tomb in Sikandra, Bibi-ka-Maqbara at Aurangabad, Ajanta and Ellora Caves, Elephanta Caves in Bombay, Khajuraho Temple, Gol Gumbaz at Bijapur, Hazarduari Palace at Murshidabad, Golconda Fort, Jagannath temple at Puri, Sun Temple at Konark, Chittogarh Fort and Qutab Minar at Delhi.
11. Among the important discoveries during the year, mention may be made of an early historical mound at Pandigadda (Medak, A.P.), Rock-cut panels of Jain Tirthankaras at Kuluha Hill (Bihar) three Harappan sites in Bhachau Taluk (Kutch, Gujarat), a temple with wooden roof and sculptures of 4-armed Shiva and Parvati at Mamel (Mandi, H.P.), a torso of Ardhanarishwar and figure of Ganesh at Naranag (Anantnag, J & K), an ornate rangamandapa and inscription of Chalukyan period at Issur (Shimoga, Karnataka), rock-cut cave at Betalvadi (Aurangabad, Maharashtra), residential edifices at Hatyari (Bharatpur, Rajasthan), megalithic burial site at Oligamangalam and Kaliyapatti and rock paintings at Tirumayam (Pudukottai, Tamil Nadu), temples of medieval period at Bhartana, Ratur, Sarianawar, Aheripur, Lakhna (Etawa, U.P.) and inscribed stone image of Buddha at Nageshwarpur (Malda, West Bengal).
12. Important excavations during the year include those at Peddavegi (West Godavari, A.P.) Ashok Dham, Lakhi Sarai (Monghyr, Bihar), Banawali (Hissar, Haryana), Tisseru

(Ladakh, J & K), Hampi (Bellary, Karnataka), Sannati (Gulbarga, Karnataka), Khajuraho, Chhattarpur, M.P.), Daultabad Fort (Aurangabad, Maharashtra), Lalitgiri and Udaigiri (Cuttack, Orissa), Sravasti (Bahraich, U.P.) and Ballalldhipi (Nadia, W.B.). As a result, interesting structural remains and scores of antiquities were brought to light.

13. An exhibition at Rabindra Bhavan of 'World Heritage Monuments and Sites' and a Workshop by the International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) on the same subject were organised at New Delhi in December, 1987. The Exhibition proved so popular that it was repeated at the Pragati Maidan in the T.F.A.I. grounds in New Delhi to enable a larger number of people to view it. Another Workshop on 'Architectural Conservation' was organised at Champaner (Gujarat) in collaboration with INTACH and the Heritage Trust, Vadodara. Under the SAARC programme, a seminar-cum-workshop on 'Preservation of Mural Paintings' organised by the Government of Sri Lanka was attended by three experts of the Science Branch of the Archaeological Survey of India. The 28th meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology was held on 9th May, 1987.

14. The National Museum, New Delhi continued its activities in the fields of acquisition, documentation, conservation of art objects and restoration of oil paintings. Some of the important acquisitions were: Silver screen with 52 ivory engravings, an ivory palanquin, Firman of Aurangzeb, Persian translation of Bhagvata Purana, 100 folios of the Kalpsutra and the Rasikapriya manuscript. Three exhibitions were organised at the National Museum and three others at various places in the USSR as part of the Festivals of India-USSR and were received with plaudits. The first 'Art appreciation Course' was conducted successfully and the second such course began in January, 1988. The expansion of the National Museum building Phase II has made some progress. Plans for Phase III have also been prepared.

15. The Indian Museum, Calcutta continued its activities relating to exhibitions, seminars, training programmes, acquisition of art objects and publication programmes. A Gallery of Egyptian antiquities was opened on 23rd December, 1987. On the occasion of the 173rd foundation day of the Museum, an exhibition was organised in February 1987, on the paintings of Bengal from the 12th to the early 20th century. A special exhibition of acquisitions of the period 1947-1987 was organised from 14th to 23rd August, 1987. Another exhibition on recent collections of ethnological specimens of the tribes of Orissa, Bihar, Nagaland and West Bengal was held from 3rd to 10th December, 1987. Six travelling exhibitions were sent to various districts of West Bengal on the themes of Indian history, archaeology and museography. The Museum has also initiated an in-service museum training course for museum personnel in Eastern and North-eastern India. During the year, 71 objects of art were received through purchases and gifts. A high-powered Building Reorganisation Committee has been set up to look into the architectonic problems of the building and to suggest remedial measures. The Conservation Laboratory of the Museum treated 1400 art object.

16. The Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad has been reorganised on modern scientific lines. Two exhibitions entitled 'Recent acquisitions of Salar Jung Museum' and 'Krishna in Ancient Art' were organised. A mobile exhibition on 'Sculptural Heritage in India' was sent to 72 schools and proved vastly popular and educative. The 101st birth day of Nawab Mir Yousuf Ali Khan Bahadur Salar Jung III was celebrated in the Museum from 12th to 18th June 1987.

17. Work on verification of art treasures of the Allahabad Museum was initiated. The purchases made during the year include 36 sculptures, 73 terracottas, 338 gold, silver, copper and lead coins and models, 14 miniature paintings and 65 art object belonging to other categories. A National Workshop on Sunga Art was organised from 23rd to 25th January, 1987, in which more than 50 scholars from all over the world participated. A two year research fellowship was instituted in memory of Prof. G.R. Sharma.

18. In the Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta, an exhibition entitled 'V.T. Lenin-Artistic and Photographic Exhibition' was held from 3rd January to 28th February, 1988 as part of the USSR Festival in India. The special illumination of the Memorial was switched on by the Governor of West Bengal on 6th January, 1988. A special publication 'European Artists and India - 1700 - 1900' was brought out during the year. Two palmleaf Burmese manuscripts relating to General Mahabandula were gifted to Burma by the Prime Minister of India in

December, 1987. The gesture was deeply appreciated.

19. The National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi sent abroad six important exhibitions. It held 8 exhibitions at the Gallery, of which special mention may be made of the exhibition inaugurated by the Prime Minister on 1st October, 1987: 'Henry Moore in India' consisting of 200 (including 14 monumental bronzes) works by the renowned British Sculptor, who may be hailed as among the most outstanding modern sculptors of the century. Smaller exhibitions covered 8 cities in India. Workshops and sculpture competitions were also held as adjuncts and elicited overwhelming response. A scholarship of ₹ 10,000 has been announced by the Henry Moore Foundation, to be awarded to an Indian Sculptor of promise to visit U.K. for art appreciation and study. 274 works of art were purchased and added to the collection of the Gallery during the year.
20. The Nehru Memorial Museum and Library arranged 3 lectures and 14 seminars/symposia on themes relevant to the understanding and transformation of Indian Society. An important publication on "Indian National Congress-a Reconstruction, Vol. 1, 1885-1918" was brought out. 6 special lectures to mark the 23rd death Anniversary of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and the 40th Anniversary of India's Independence were organised. A panel discussion on 'Social roots of Sati' was also held.
21. The National Council of Science Museums, Calcutta continued its activities of popularising science and technology among students in particular and the masses in general. Construction on the Central Research and Training Laboratory is in full swing at Salt Lake City, Calcutta. The joint 'Energy Ball' exhibit at the Energy Pavillion at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi was opened to visitors for interaction. The Birla Industrial and Technological Museum, Calcutta, a constituent unit of the Council, continued its fascinating Science Quiz Contest 'Quest' on Doordarshan. The National Science Seminar, 1987 entitled 'Pollute & Perish; Conserve & Flourish' was organised at New Delhi on 24th September, 1987 in which students from all states and UTs participated. '25 Years of Space Photography', a rare exhibition of 150 planetary photographs, all taken by hitech equipment from unmanned spacecrafts and synthesized by computers on earth, was brought from the USA and shown round the year at the Council Units at Calcutta, Tirunelveli, Bangalore, Bombay, Delhi, Bhubaneshwar and Patna.
22. The National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property, Lucknow continued its research projects on conservation of cultural properties, which included studies on the Taj Mahal on deterioration of the marble. The findings were also published as a Research paper entitled 'Discolouration of Taj Mahal marble a case study! The work of conservation at Hukuru Mosque at Male (Maldives) was completed during the year. Another important achievement was the restoration of mural paintings from Sinon Monastery in Sikkim.
23. The main thrust of activities of the Anthropological Survey of India centered around the Project 'People of India' initiated in October, 1985. Field work for 3521 communities and writing of reports and abstracts for 1853 and 258 communities respectively have been completed, besides filling up of computer format for 2581 communities. The three Task Forces Constituted to expedite long pending projects of the Survey made progress. The Survey organised, in collaboration with INTACH, an International Seminar on "Visual Anthropology" for the first time in India from 14th to 18th December, 1987, in which 66 scholars, including 22 from abroad, participated.
24. The Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya, Bhopal organised two indoor exhibitions and one open air exhibition entitled 'Tribal Habitat in India', which was inaugurated on 28th January, 1988. The Construction of a temporary exhibition-cum-administration building is in progress. Under the 'Operation Salvage' programme, over 600 specimens were added to the Sangrahalaya's collection.
25. The National Archives of India, New Delhi continued its activities relating to accession and preservation of records. Significant progress was made in the selection of material relevant to the project 'Towards Freedom'. An important exhibition of original documents and photographs entitled 'A Tryst with Destiny-the Story of our Freedom Struggle' was from 14th August to 21st November, 1987. Another exhibition on S. Ramanujam, the eminent mathematician, was also arranged. The construction of the first

phase of the Annexe building consisting of a 7-storeyed tower block was almost completed during the year.

26. The National Library, Calcutta had 18,80,700 books' in its possession during the year, including about 5000 rare books. 1,95,000 publications were issued to the readers and 44,380 books were lent out to borrowers. A micro-computer HP-3000 was installed as a first step towards automation in library services. On the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the Calcutta Public Library, a National Seminar on 'National and Public Library Development' was organised from 12th to 14th March, 1987. An exhibition on the national and public libraries of the world was also arranged on the occasion.

27. The Central Reference Library, Calcutta continued its activities in bringing out volumes of Indian National Bibliography and Index Indiana. The publication of monthly issues of the Indian national Bibliography in Roman script, which had been discontinued in 1978, was resumed.

28. The Central Secretariat Library, New Delhi added about 8000 books during the year, in addition to 26,930 government publications. The Library enrolled 4300 members and lent 1,81,200 volumes, besides providing 61,300 photocopies of documents to research scholars and institutions.

29. The Delhi Public Library system presently consists of a Central Library, a zonal library at Sarojini Nagar, a rural zonal Library at Bawana, 27 branches and sub-branches, 31 R.C. Libraries, a Braille Department and a network of mobile service units, serving 66 areas and 15 deposit stations all over the Union Territory of Delhi. The Delhi Public Library had a net collection of 8,15,098 volumes in 1987-88. It issued 22,81,935 volumes to 87,457 registered borrowers.

30. The Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation, Calcutta gave assistance to the tune of Rs. 133.35 lakhs to about 5000 libraries at different levels all over the country. In addition to its Zonal Office in Delhi, the Foundation set up two more Zonal Offices in Bombay and Madras.

31. The Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library, Patna has a collection of 16,000 manuscripts, 90,000 old and rare printed books and over 2,000 paintings of Mughal, Rajput, Iranian and Turkish Schools. Besides, its ongoing activities of bringing out catalogues and publications, the Library added 250 manuscripts to its holding along with some 5000 books, 50 micro-films and the like. An award to scholars for outstanding research contribution in the Library's special fields was also instituted during the year.

32. The Rampur Raza Library, Rampur (UP) has at present a collection of about 50,000 printed books, 15,000 manuscripts, besides a large number of miniature paintings, 'Bhoj Patras' and the like.

33. The Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi continued to foster and coordinate literary activities in all Indian languages and to promote cultural unity through them. The Encyclopaedia of Indian Literature covering Devotional Letters (Urdu) was released during the year by the Prime Minister. To celebrate the 125th Anniversary of Rabindra Nath Tagore, many functions were organised throughout the year. 22 Awards to outstanding authors were made by the Akademi.

34. The Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi continued its activities for the furtherance of the performing arts of India. Thirty eminent artistes were selected for awards during 1987. Four Zonal Festivals were organised in Jammu, Bhopal, Patna and Madras. The Prime Minister inaugurated 3 sessions of the convention devoted to performing arts held at the Teen Murti House, New Delhi. Rabindra Natyaotsava was held in Delhi from 8th to 16th May, 1987 to celebrate Tagore's 125th birth anniversary. A film on the dance drama "Sangai Dancing Deer of Manipur" was produced by the Akademi based on Keibul Lamjao, a dance drama choreographed by Shri Chaotambi Singh for the Jawaharlal Nehru Manipur Dance Academy, a constituent unit of the Akademi. It tells the story of a species decimated by the loss of habitat.

35. The Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi organised a number of exhibitions in paintings, graphics and drawings during the year. A collection of 35 works by 5 Indian artists was sent to the 19th Sao Paulo International Biennale 1987. 15 sculptures by 4 artists were sent to

Budapest for the 7th International Small Sculpture Biennale. At home, an exhibition of 99 original graphic prints of 33 artists of the FRG was organised in collaboration with Max Mueller Bhavan, from 7th to 20th November, 1987. Another exhibition comprising 30 works of aboriginal arts from Australia was organised under the Indo-Australian Cultural Exchange Programme.

36. The National School of Drama, New Delhi admitted 20 students for its 3-year diploma course. 81 shows were presented during the year. 340 children were admitted for the children's theatre workshop and 8 workshops were conducted under the Extension Programme of the School.

37. The Centre for Cultural Resources and Training, New Delhi continued its activities relating to the propagation of culture among school and college students. The Centre organised 6 Orientation courses, 4 Workshops and a number of Refresher courses. Nearly 10,000 students were trained under the Extension services programme and about 400 cultural kits were prepared. 300 children were selected during the year under the Cultural Talent Search Scholarship scheme.

38. The Central Board of Film Certification certified 806 Indian feature films, 199 foreign films, 1541 Indian short films, 598 foreign short films, 61 Indian video films and 123 foreign video films. A National Conference on Film Certification was organised in January 1988 at Bombay in which eminent actors, directors, producers and writers, as also members of the Appellate Tribunal, Central Board of Film Certification and Regional Advisory panels participated. The Conference was inaugurated by the Minister of Human Resource Development and Ministers of Education and Culture, Information and Broadcasting and Women and Child Development attended. Useful policy pointers emerged therefrom and these are under consideration.

39. The above is a synoptic summary of the salient aspects of the activities of the Department of Culture. The Chapters that follow give a detailed review of the activities under various heads.

organisation

1.1 The Department of Culture forms a constituent part of the Ministry of Human Resource Development set up under 174th amendment to the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961, and is headed by the Minister of State, under the overall charge of the Minister of Human Resource Development. The Secretariat of the Department is headed by the Secretary, assisted by two Joint Secretaries. The festival of India cell is headed by the Director General, Festival of India, who reports to Secretary. The set-up of the Department of Culture is indicated in the Organisational Chart at Annexure III.

ATTACHED/SUB-ORDINATE OFFICES AND AUTONOMOUS ORGANISATIONS

1.2 The Department has two attached offices, viz., The Archaeological Survey of India and the National Archives of India, and a number of subordinate offices and other autonomous organisations under it. A list of these offices and organisations is given at the end of this Chapter.

FUNCTIONS

1.3 The Department of Culture administers several innovative and support schemes, which have a vital role in the dissemination of Culture. Under the Scheme of Zonal Cultural Centres, launched last year, 7 Zonal Cultural Centres have been set-up, as Registered Societies at Patiala, Santiniketan, Thanjavur, Nagpur, Kohima, Udaipur and Allahabad.

1.4 Some of the important functions of the Department of Culture are: to administer libraries and museums of national importance; to promote performing, plastic and literary arts; to administer scholarships in the field of art and culture; observance of Centenaries and Anniversaries of important personalities, memorials, and cultural agreements and friendship treaties with foreign countries. The Department also coordinates matters relating to incoming and outgoing exhibitions, like those undertaken under the Festival of India in the U.S.A., France, U.K., Sweden, USSR and the like.

BUDGET ESTIMATE

1.5 The Budget provisions for 1987-88 and 1988-89 for the Department of Culture are as follows:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

PARTICULARS	BUDGET ESTIMATES 1987-88	REVISED ESTIMATES 1987-88	BUDGET ESTIMATES. 1988-89
Demand No. 48 Art & Culture	1,23,98	1,10,71	1,23,59

Note: This includes provision of Secretariat and Archaeological Survey of India.

I. ATTACHED OFFICES

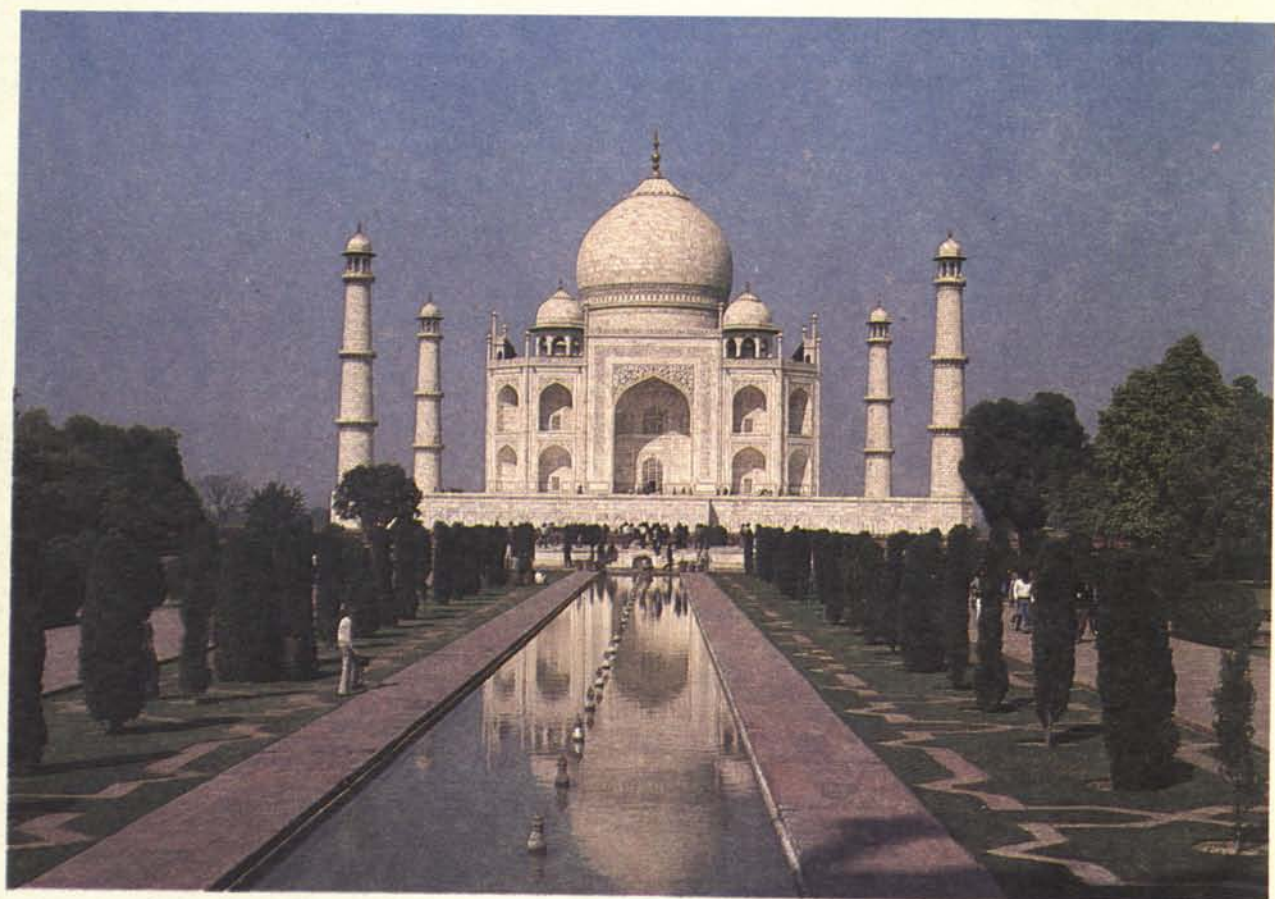
1. Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi.
2. National Archives of India, New Delhi.

II. SUBORDINATE OFFICES

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

III. AUTONOMOUS ORGANISATIONS

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



archaeology

Archaeological Survey of India

2.1 The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), founded in 1861 with the primary objective of locating, preserving, conserving and studying the archaeological remains in the country, has been carrying out its functions effectively all along. With the headquarters of the Directorate at New Delhi, ASI developed into a vast organisation with sixteen Circles, two mini Circles, thirteen specialized Branches and some other Units located in different parts of the country.

2.2 The principal functions of the Survey include preservation and conservation of Centrally-protected monuments, archaeological sites and remains; maintenance of archaeological gardens around monuments, archaeological sites and remains; chemical preservation of monuments and antiquities; exploration and excavation of ancient sites; discovery and decipherment of inscriptions; establishment and maintenance of Site Museums; promotion of specialized studies in various branches of archaeology through the Institute of Archaeology; architectural survey of secular and religious buildings; undertaking excavation and exploration, and conservation of monuments and sites and studies on different aspects of archaeology both in India and abroad; publication of guide books on monuments, archaeological sites and remains, excavation reports, monographs on architectural studies, coloured and black and white picture postcards; etc.

2.3 The Survey's functions also include the implementation of the Antiquities & Art Treasures Act, 1972, to regulate export trade in antiquities and art treasures and to prevent smuggling and fraudulent dealings in antiquities.

EXPLORATION

2.4 In the course of carrying out the village-to-village Survey and exploration in parts of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, a large number of site remains, yielding antiquities ranging from pre-historic to medieval periods, were discovered. Among important discoveries, mention may be made of an early historical mound noticed at Pandigadda, (Medak); Siva temple at Gundrati Madugu (Warangal); Telugu inscription of the 18th century at Gutharllapalle (Chittoor) and an inscribed slab in old Kannada script at Hemavethi (Anantpur) all of Andhra Pradesh; a large number of sculptures and architectural fragments belonging to Pala period at Rajona (Monghyr); twin

mound with seven ring-wells at Keshi (Muzaffarpur); a Lakulia sculpture of Gupta period at Sasaram (Shahabad); a hoard of punch-marked coins at Nurullahpur (Begusarai); and rock-cut panels of Jain Tirthankaras at Kuluha hill (Muzaffarpur), all of Bihar; three Harappan sites in Bhachau taluk (Kutch) of Gujarat; a temple with wooden roof and sculptures of four-armed Siva and Parvati on its left, at Mamel (Mandi) of Himachal Pradesh; a few sculptures at Gordhamma (Udhampur); a torso of Ardhanarishwar and figure of Ganesh at Naranag (Anantnag), both of Jammu and Kashmir; Siva temple with inscribed pillar in the Sabhamandapa and sculpture of Ganesh, Saptamatikas, Vishnu and Bhairava at Devara, (Chitradurg), four inscriptions at Mallenahalli, sculptures of Hoyasala period at Chikka Magudi, an ornate rangamandapa and inscription of Chalukyan period at Issur, (Shimoga), all of Karnataka; chalcolithic site at Hatnawal, microlithic site at Salan, (Dhar); remains of Paramara period temple at Hirapur, (Hoshangabad), Barkeshwar (Khandwa); rock-edicts and shelters at Kotra Vihar and Hinglajmata (Narsinghgarh), rock-shelter with paintings of horse and elephant in Badopathari (Vidisha), all of Madhya Pradesh; Hemadpanti temples at Jategaon (Ahmednagar), Pangaon (Latur), and Mangram (Nanded); Parli (Satara); Bitale (Sholapur); microlithic sites at Harsul (Aurangabad); memorial stones at Jategaon (Ahmednagar); rock-cut cave at Betalvadi (Aurangabad), all of Maharashtra; a neolithic site at Golbai, (Puri) of Orissa; schist stone sculptures at Kalyanpur (Udaipur); residential edifices at Hatyari (Bharatpur); historical mound at Dehgaon and remains of a temple at Kanawar (Jaipur), all of Rajasthan; extensive megalithic burial sites at Oliyamangalam and Kaliyapatti and rock paintings at Tirumayam (Pudukottai), of Tamilnadu; temples of medieval period at Bhartana, Ratur, Sarainawar, Aheripur, Lakhna and ancient mound at Maman, Chakarnagar, (Etawah) of Uttar Pradesh; and a few images of Vishnu at Mangalkot (Burdwan), Jainagar (24 Parganas), Kasimpur (Nadia), an inscribed stone image of Buddha from Negeshwarpur (Malda); an Orissan Rekha style temple at Potapokhoria; and old Dutch Fort at Falta (Midnapore), all of West Bengal.

TEMPLE SURVEY

2.5 63 temples, forts and other structures were surveyed in fourteen Districts of Madhya Pradesh and Banda of Uttar Pradesh for detailed study and documentation.

2.6 Building surveys Secular buildings like the Palace of Bahadur Shah II known as Zafar Mahal in Mehrauli, Library of Dara Shikoh and the Place of Begum Samru in Chandni Chowk, Delhi, Palace and other secular buildings in Ranthambore Fort (Sawai Madhopur), Rajasthan were surveyed for detailed study and documentation.

EXCAVATION

2.7 Excavations were undertaken at Peddavegi (West Godavari), in Andhra Pradesh; Ashok Dham, Lakhi Sarai (Monghyr) in Bihar; Banawali (Hissar) in Haryana; Tisseru (Ladakh) in Jammu and Kashmir; Hampi (Bellary and Sannati), Gulbarga, (in collaboration with the Society for South Asian Studies, London) in Karnataka; Khajuraho (Chattarpur) in Madhya Pradesh; Daulatabad Fort, (Aurangabad) in Maharashtra; Lalitgiri and Udayagiri (Cuttack) in Orissa; Darasuram, (Thanjavur, Tamilnadu); Sravasti, (Bahraich), (in collaboration with Kansai University Japan) and Garha (Sultanpur), all in Uttar Pradesh; and Ballalldhipi (Nadia) in West Bengal.

2.8 As a result of excavations, interesting structural remains and scores of antiquities were brought to light of which the significant ones are sculptures, fragmentary stucco pieces with floral design, lime stone 'lingas' and ivory pendant at Peddavegi; plan on double arm-cross temple with traces of four subsidiary shrines at Lakhi Sarai; burnt brick drain, house complex of mature Indus period with citadel, an interesting structure with apsidal plan, terracotta bulls, seals and sealings and human figurines and a steatite seal of Harappan period at Banawali; clay tablets depicting Buddha in various mudras and votive stupas at Tisseru; entry passages to Mahanawami-dibba used on festival occasions, and a passage from Royal enclosure to Hazar Rama temple at Hampi; structural remains at Sannati; structures of Pratihara period, iron implements, terracotta bull and beads of horn, copper bones etc. at Khajuraho; settlement pattern of the medieval period, drainage system, silver and copper coins with Persian letters, iron and ivory arrow heads, terracotta lamps, and Chinese porcelain at Daulatabad Fort; an apsidal Chaitya-griha, sculptures of

Buddha, stamped terracotta plaques at Lalitgiri; beautiful images of the Buddhist pantheon, terracotta sealing inscribed in Sanskrit language and Devanagiri characters bearing the legend *Shri Madavapura Mahavibara Bhiksu Sanghasya* at Udayagiri; plan of a temple, at Darasuram; N.B.P. were at Garha; structural remains of a minor Harsha and house-complex of nobles, inscribed brass seals, copper coins, inscribed Chinese porcelain at Fatehpur Sikri; structural remains, possibly of a tank at Sravasti; and female stucco head and ornamental bricks at Ballalghipi.

2.9 For training the students of the Institute of Archaeology and to understand the beginning of urbanization in the area, excavation has also been undertaken at Thaneswar (Kurukshetra, Haryana).

EPIGRAPHY

2.10 Scores of transcripts of Sanskrit and Dravidic inscriptions were prepared and 454 items were listed for Annual Reports of Indian Epigraphy.

2.11 A number of Persian and Arabic inscriptions from Bihar, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal were copied and studied and 215 coins received from different sources examined and reports thereon prepared.

CONSERVATION, PRESERVATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT OF MONUMENTS

2.12 One of the important functions of ASI is to conserve, preserve and maintain the Centrally protected monuments/sites located in different parts of India. There are 3521 Centrally protected monuments/sites, including complexes, in the country. Distributed all over India, these monuments are looked after by 16 Circles headed by Superintending Archaeologists and specialised Branches of the Survey.

2.13 Besides the normal upkeep/maintenance of the monuments/sites, ASI has identified 108 monuments/sites for special attention during the Seventh Five-Year plan. Conservation programmes include both structural repairs to the monuments and excavated remains of national importance, as also chemical preservation of monuments. Leading examples of works carried out are set out below.

2.14 The restoration of missing and decayed geometrical and floral ornamentation encrusted in a stucco of Sheesh Mahal in Agra Fort was carried out. Convex glass mirrors were fixed in the design work, reproducing the original pattern. The surfaces of the outward defence wall from Amarsingh Gate to Delhi Gate were taken up for repairs. In Jama Masjid, the restoration work of the north-west minar was completed. The roof of the main mausoleum of Akbar's tomb at Sikandra was taken up for repairs. The decayed lime plaster of the forecourt of the Taj Mahal was removed and replastered. The sandstone flooring and decayed *dasa* stones were changed with new ones. Marble stones of dislodged *chajja* and railings of the second and third storeys were replaced. The decayed broken moulded *Chajja* stone and carved *dasa* stones of Chini-ka-Roza were changed. Decayed and missing inlay pieces of the Jama Masjid, Agra and Fatehpur Sikri were replaced. The bulged-out and collapsed portion of the Sikhara of the Sun Temple at Katarmal, District Almora was dismantled and restored.

2.15 Missing ornamental and floral designs of the main tomb of Bibi-ka-Maqbara at Aurangabad were reproduced in plaster. A final coat of shining plaster was given to the minarets. The step-well near the Kacheri building in Daulatabad Fort was desilted and damaged portions reconstructed. The parapet wall and surrounding area were also improved. Plastering work of Am Khas and Chand Minar is in progress. The work of re-erection of the Manstanbha in cave No. 32 of Ellora was completed. The ashlar masonry pillars in different caves at Ellora were dismantled and restored in RCC, matching with the adjacent original pillars. The partly missing portions of the Nandi Mandapa in cave No. 27 of Ellora were also restored. The construction of the fallen portion of the Markanda Dev Temple, Markanda is in progress. The dilapidated and fallen retaining wall of Patna Devi Temple, Patan, the dilapidated walls of Raigad Fort, the terrace wall from cave No. 2 to 4 at Elephanta and the dilapidated bastion near the gate of Bassein Fort, were restored. The work of pointing and water-tightening of the walls of Janjira Fort is in progress. The decayed plaster of the drains of side terraces of Se Cathedral, the Mangalore tiles of the

roof of St. Assissi Church, a part of the enclosure of the Basilica of Bom Jesus, the stone flooring adjoining the altar of Lady Rosary Church and side towers of St. Cajetan Church at Velha, Goa were restored. The repairs to Sefa Masjid tank and the work of transplantation of Mahadev temple at Curdi, are in progress.

2.16 The construction work relating to RCC pillars and beams were completed at caves at Bagh. Restoration works were undertaken at Jahaj Mahal at Mandu, Somavati Kund, Naukhanda Palace, Pakhan Gate, Khirki Gate, Koshak Mahal and Singhpur Palace at Chandigarh. Replacement of damaged walls and roofs were undertaken at Mansingh Palace, Assi Khamba, Hospital and Jail buildings in Gwalior Fort, Parvati Temple (Nachna), old fort at Burhanpur and Ghousath Yogini Temple at Bheraghat. The damages monastery and stupa Nos. 3 and 4 at Sonari have been restored.

2.17 Similarly, restoration works of the basement and ceiling of dalans between Gol Gumbad and Museum building at Bijapur and the walls of the Amriteswar temple at Amritpur, Madhukeswar temple, Banwasi, and at Krishna temple were taken up.

2.18 The western side of the Radha Mahadev temple and the eastern facade of the Nandlal temple at Bishnupur, district Bankura were completely restored to their original condition. In Nandlal temple, work of decorative laterite stone masonry, matching the original facade, was completed. The restoration of the stucco ornamental work of the Darbar Hall of Hazarduari Palace at Murshidabad was taken up through traditional craftsmen.

2.19 The Rani-ki-vav, Patan, North Gujrat was further cleaned of debris from the central shaft and adjoining quadrangular and vertical sculpture galleries were also exposed. The sunken steps of the Suri-Kund in front of the Sun Temple, Modhera were reset as per original. The second floor of the eastern side of the Dwarakadhish temple, Dwaraka was conserved by replacing the decayed and worn cut architectural members.

2.20 The restoration of the dilapidated outer bastion of Bhatinda Fort, Punjab, and the eastern and northern boundary walls of the Buddhist monastery at Tabo, Himachal Pradesh were taken up. The cracks developed on the walls of the entrance porch of the Duwang were filled up. The leaking roofs of all the monasteries were watertightened.

2.21 The *sikhara* of the Avantiswara temple was dismantled and reconstructed. The dilapidated stupa, monastery and Chaitya at Parihaspur were taken up for repairs. The other monuments taken up for repairs were Shankar Gauriswar temple, Akhanmullah Shah Mosque, Patthar Masjid, Pari Mahal, Sankaracharya temple, Avantiswara temple and Sun Temple, Martand. Large structural repairs were attempted in the miniature temple and pillared hall at Naranag and the miniature shrine at Kiramchi was brought to light after clearing the debris.

2.22 In Lucknow, in the forecourt entrance gate of Asafuddaula, moulded brick-work on the coping and plastering of the compound wall of Sikander Bagh gate were completed. The exposed structures of the excavated site at Sringaverapura were strengthened. Other buildings taken up for repairs were the Kaiser Bagh gate, the Residency building and Amjad Ali Shah's mausoleum.

2.23 The reconstruction of the Kudavalli Sangamesvara temple and Papnasi group of temples at Alampur, Andhra Pradesh, is in progress. The decayed plaster of Asalkhana inside Balahisar in Golkonda Fort was removed and replastered. Shri Veerbhadra Swami temple at Lepakshi and the *sikhara* of the Ramappa temple at Palampet were repaired. The reconstruction of Nandi Mandapa of Ramappa temple, Palampet is in progress.

2.24 The northern monastery and Buddhist complex of Vikramsila at Antichak was taken up for underpinning and watertightening. The dislodged veneer stones including pointing the joints and cracks of the circular dome of the Sher Shah Suri at Sasaram, Bihar were repaired. The decayed and dislodged bricks of the Dhammeka stupa at Sarnath, Uttar Pradesh were reset. The restoration of a collapsed portion of the southern fort wall at Jaunpur, U.P. was also taken up.

2.25 The deplastering of the Jagannath temple, Puri, reconstruction of the broken steps of the Sun temple, Konark, repairs of the ancient stupa at Lalitgiri, the deplastering and consolidation of superstructure of Surya temple in the temple complex of Lord Jagannath

temple, Puri were taken up. Restoration of Kunti Deul at Ratanpur, District Bilaspur, M.P. was also taken up.

2.26 The existing uneven flooring of the courtyard of Neelkanth Mahadev temple was reset. The repairs were undertaken in Bharatpur Fort, Chittorgarh Fort and Jaisalmer Fort, as also as Patwon ki Haveli in Jaisalmer.

2.27 The roof of the Kalyan mandapa of Jalkantheswar temple (Vellore) and damaged stone flooring in the mandapa and prakara in the Kailashnath temple at Kanchipuram, the damaged eastern prakara wall of Murugnathaswamy temple at Thirumuruganpondi and the fallen front pillars of the mandapa of Siva temple at Kolathur were taken up for repairs. Repairs of Palghat fort, the Siva temple (Peruvanam, Kerala), Pattabirama temple at Narasingrayanpettai, Rajgiri Fort at Gingee, and the fort at Attur (Tamilnadu) were completed.

2.28 The decayed veneer stone and rusted dowels of the ground storey of the Qutab Minar were replaced. Repairs at Adilabad fort, Abdul Rahim Khan Khana's tomb, Isa Khan's tomb and gates of Humayun's tomb complex, Kotla Feroz Shah complex and Roshanara Baradari were undertaken. Damaged and sunken terrace of Rang Mahal in Red Fort was attended to the laying of sand stone flooring on the approach road inside the Jantar Mantar was completed. In addition, structural repairs of Kashmiri Gate, path work of Chausath Khamba and masonry work of Jahaj Mahal were also completed. Watertightening and structural repairs of Badli-ki-Sarai and Khairul Manzil mosque were also taken up.

CHEMICAL PRESERVATION

2.29 Chemical preservation of Centrally protected monuments, remains and sites is carried out by the Science Branch of the Archaeological Survey of India, with its headquarters at Dehra Dun and Regional and Zonal Offices at Bhubaneswar, Hyderabad, Ajanta, Indore, Agra, Madras, Patna, Chandigarh, Aurangabad, Mysore, Vadodara and Delhi. The Science Branch has undertaken an extensive programme of field work for chemical treatment and preservation of ancient monuments all over the country.

2.30 Twentytwo canvas paintings and two paper paintings in Hazaraduari Palace at Murshidabad (West Bengal) were chemically cleaned and relined. One big chandelier, thirteen marble and stone items which include a painted marble throne and two hundred and seventy five armoury items were also chemically cleaned and preserved and two hundred and sixty seven library books were chemically fumigated.

2.31 The white marble of the main building of the Taj Mahal, Agra had acquired a yellow brownish look due to deposition of surface accretions on the surface. It was cleaned chemically and the original colour of the marble was restored.

2.32 Panels of Nayaka paintings in Brihadeswara temple, Thanjavur were stripped off from the west wall and the Chola paintings layered beneath it were chemically treated and consolidated. The mounting of the stripped Nayaka panels is under progress.

2.33 The Devidol temple at Sibsagar, Assam was badly affected by vegetational growth and other accretions. It has now been chemically conserved. Similar action was taken at the Sibdol temple, also at Sibsagar.

2.34 Murals in Mattancherry Palace at Cochin were severely affected by dust, dirt and other accretions with some dark patches. The paintings have been cleaned chemically. Consolidation and filleting work has also been carried out to prolong the life of the paintings.

2.35 The removal of lime accretions and remnants from the Vimana of Lord Jagannatha temple at Puri, on the southern and western side of the vertical wall of the sikhara was attended too.

2.36 The murals in Ajanta Caves covered with old varnish, dirt, dust and other accretions were carefully dusted and chemically treated. Consolidation and filleting work has also been carried out.

2.37 The ancient remains at Dimapur, Nagaland were covered with dust, dirt and thick growth of moss and lichen giving a black appearance. These structures have been cleaned and preserved with the appropriate chemicals.

2.38 The paintings in Cave No. 4 at Bagh were severely affected due to leakage and percolation of water from the top. These have been detached by strappo-cum-stucco technique and after consolidating & stratification, placed on a permanent support.

2.39 The wooden temple of Lakshna Devi at Bharmaur affected by accumulation of dust, dirt, and other accretions has been successfully treated.

2.40 To study the variations of pollutants in the atmosphere of Taj Mahal and Sikandra at Agra, constant monitoring of sulphurous gases is being done by the Air Pollution Laboratory of the ASI at Agra with the help of an auto analyser.

2.41 In addition to the above works, the Science Branch Laboratory at Dehra Dun also undertook research and analysis to study the effect of NOX gases on marble, chemical constituents and binding media of the pigments from Ajanta, Red Fort, Agra, Narbadeswara and Burhanpur, and the nature of textile fibres from Hazarduari Palace, Murshidabad.

2.42 The Science Laboratory treated excavated antiquities from Sanghol, Sringaverapura, Chittorgarh, Hulas and Indian War Memorial Museum, Red Fort, Delhi, paintings from Indian War Memorial Museum, Delhi, 58 panel paintings and 7 paper paintings from Taj Museum, Agra and also one old damaged Koran.

ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT

2.43 Environmental and horticultural operations in ASI are supervised by the Chief Horticulturist stationed at Agra with Zonal Offices at Delhi, Agra and Mysore.

2.44 Apart from attending to the regular maintenance of the existing gardens around a large number of Centrally protected monuments, archaeological sites and remains, attempts to landscape and lay out new archaeological gardens at the Buddhist remains at Parihaspura, Avantiswami temple and Avantiswar temple at Avantipura, Jammu & Kashmir; Brihadeswara temple, Thanjavur, Gangaikondacholapuram, Tamilnadu; Kalachand and Radha Madhav temple, Bishnupur, West Bengal and Shahi Qila, Jaunpur, Uttar Pradesh, have been made. Work is in progress.

2.45 The famous archaeological garden in Taj Mahal, Akbar's tomb, Sikandra, Agra; Humayun's tomb, New Delhi; Bibi-ka-Maqbara, Aurangabad (Maharashtra); Chittorgarh Fort, Rajasthan; Red Fort, Delhi; Church garden at Velha Goa (Goa), to name a few, are being maintained in perfect condition.

VISITS OF UNESCO EXPERTS

2.46 4 UNESCO experts visited the Taj Mahal, Agar and Sun Temple, Konarak for studying the problems of these monuments and making specific recommendations for their improvement. The experts have reassured ASI on the structural stability of the Taj Mahal as well as expressed approbation of ASI's treatment of discoloured marble.

SITE MUSEUMS

2.47 The Museum Branch of the Archaeological Survey of India looks after 29 site museums distributed all over the country. With its headquarters at Calcutta, this Branch functions through four Regional Offices located at Delhi, Calcutta, Madras and Velha, Goa.

2.48 The work of setting up new museums at Singhpur Palace, Chanderi; Hazarduari Palace, Murshidabad; Raja Mahal, Chandragiri and Gwalior Fort is on hand. The work of construction of museum buildings at Ratnagiri (Orissa) and Ropar (Punjab) is in progress.

2.49 Reorganisation works at the archaeological museums at Kondapur, Amaravari, and Nagarjunakonda in Andhra Pradesh; Bodhgaya, Nalanda and Vaishali in Bihar; Purana Qila, Red Fort and Indian War Memorial Museum at Delhi; Velha Goa in Goa; Lothal in Gujarat; Aihole, Badami, Bijapur, Hampi, Halebid, and Srirangapatna in Karnataka; Khajuraho and Sanchi in Madhya Pradesh; Konarak in Orissa; Kalibangan in Rajasthan; and Sarnath in Uttar Pradesh, are progressing briskly. The work of indexing and photo-documentation of the exhibits in various site museums listed above has made good progress.

2.50 The objects from the archaeological site museums were made available for the following international exhibitions: (i) International Ocean Festival, Mauritius; (ii) Exhibition of Classical Art, as part of the Indian Manifestation in Sweden; and (iii) Festival of India in USSR.

2.51 On the eve of UNESCO-ICOMOS Workshop on 'The World Heritage Convention; an exhibition on 'World Heritage Monuments and Sites' was organised by the Archaeological Survey of India at New Delhi. Other photographic exhibitions were also mounted, depicting India's cultural heritage and preservation of monuments and sites in connection with the meetings of SAARC at Kathmandu (Nepal) and Kandy (Sri Lanka).

INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY

2.52 In order to cater to the growing needs of training and research in various disciplines of archaeology, a two year Post Graduate Diploma Course, with emphasis on practical training, was introduced in 1986-88. A short-term Training course in Conservation of Monuments and Chemical Preservation was conducted at Naranag, Jammu & Kashmir from 15th June to 31st July, 1987 which was attended by the Students of the Institute and nominees of ASI and the State Departments of Archaeology. The selection of students for the 1987-89 batch of the Post Graduate Diploma in Archaeology has been completed. One Nepali student has been admitted under T.C.S. Colombo Plan.

2.53 Large scale excavation has been undertaken by the Institute in collaboration with the Excavation Branch II of the Survey, at Thanesar, Haryana for imparting training to the students.

PUBLICATIONS

2.54 'The Indian Archaeology-A Review for the year 1984-85' and 'Manual of Archaeological Survey of India' were published and a few publications viz Memoirs and Indian Archaeology 1985-86. Ajanta Murals, Ancient India Nos. 18, 19, 20 and 21 and Guide books were reprinted. Two volumes of Annual Reports of Indian Epigraphy for the years 1976-77 and 1978-79 and Epigraphia Indica, Volume XL 3-6 have been brought out. South Indian Inscriptions, Volumes III and XI to XV and Epigraphia Indica, Arabic and Persian Supplement in eight Volumes were reprinted.

CENTRAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL LIBRARY

2.55 The Central Archaeological Library of the ASI has more than 80,000 books and journals on various aspects of archaeology. A number of books, periodicals and journals are added to the collection every year to update the Library, which is of inestimable use to ASI officers and research scholars.

EXPEDITION ABROAD

2.56 An archaeological team has been sent to Kampuchea for structural repairs as well as chemical preservation of the famous temple complex of Angkor Wat.

2.57 A three-member team of archaeologists was sent to Male in April-June, 1987 to explore pre-Islamic sand dunes. The team's report has been completed.

CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMME

2.58 Under the Indo-French Cultural Exchange programme, a two-member French team studied ceramic technique and typographical variations and documented and details of the explored pottery from Haryana, Punjab and parts of Rajasthan for compiling the joint report.

2.59 Under the Indo-Finnish Cultural Exchange programme, a Corpus of Indus Seals and Inscriptions-Collections in India was jointly published as Memoirs No. 86 of the Archaeological Survey of India. This prestigious publication has received widespread acclaim.

CONFERENCES AND SEMINARS

2.60 ASI co-sponsored a Workshop with INTACH and Heritage Trust, Vadodara on 'Architectural Conservation' at Champaner, Gujarat.

2.61 The first Indian Conference on Marine Archaeology in the Indian Ocean was co-sponsored with the Department of Science and Technology, Department of Ocean Development and University of Goa at Jamnagar, Gujarat.

SAARC ACTIVITIES

2.62 Under the South Asian Association of Regional Co-operation, a seminar-cum-workshop on 'Preservation of Mural Paintings' organised by the Government of Sri Lanka was attended by three experts of the Science Branch of the Archaeological Survey of India.

2.63 The Director General and two Directors of the Archaeological Survey of India participated in the Second South Asian Archaeological Congress held at Colombo and Kandy.

MONUMENTS AND ANTIQUITIES

2.64 The Archaeological Survey of India provided conference facilities and visits to the World Heritage listed monuments to the delegates attending the UNESCO-ICOMOS Regional Workshop on 'The World Heritage Convention' held at New Delhi.

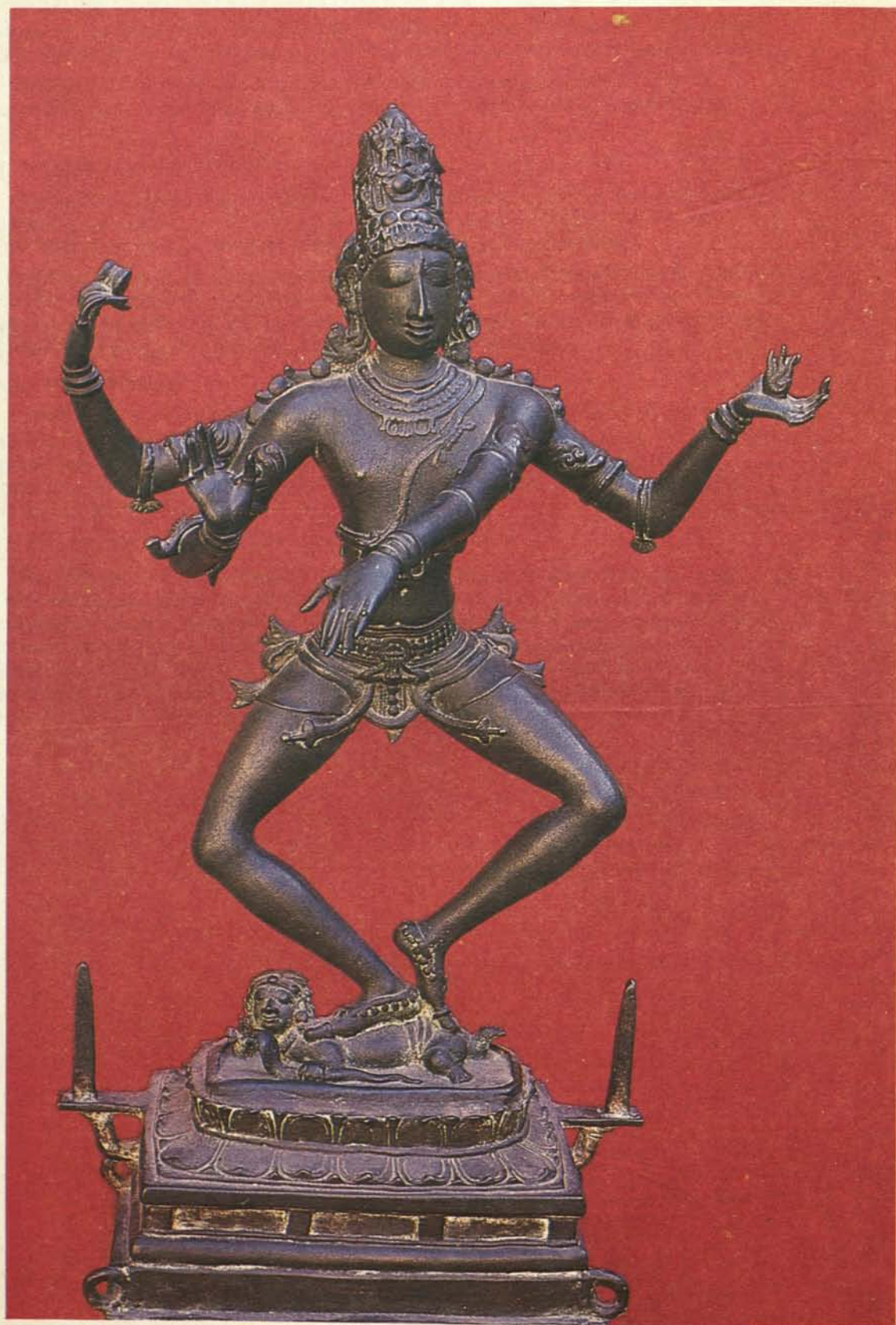
2.65 Vigil was maintained against theft and smuggling of antiquities with the help of C.B.I. and Police. A large number of objects craft items intended for export of non-antiquities were examined by the Expert Advisory Committees for export of antiquities in Delhi, Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, Bangalore, Trivandrum and Cochin.

SALVAGE ARCHAEOLOGY

2.66 Of the four major projects of dam construction under the Narmada Valley Project undertaken by the Government of Madhya Pradesh with the assistance of the World Bank, the Archaeological Survey of India has commenced a time-bound work of intensive exploration for salvaging cultural property in the submerged area of the 'Narmadasagar Project' in District Khandwa.

CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD OF ARCHAEOLOGY

2.67 The 28th meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology was held on 9th May, 1987 which was chaired by the Minister of State for Education and Culture. Eminent scholars, scientists and archaeologists of the country participated in the meeting, besides Members of Parliament and officers from various Ministries and Departments and deliberated on various aspects of Indian archaeology including co-ordination of the archaeological research between Archaeological Survey of India and Department of Archaeology in States, Universities and Research Institutions.



museums

I. Museums of Indian Art and Archaeology

National Museum, New Delhi.

3.1 The main activities of the National Museum are in the field of acquisition of art objects, exhibition, conservation, publication and education.

ACQUISITIONS

3.2 Art objects worth Rs. 80 lakhs have been recommended for acquisition by the Art Purchase Committee. Some of the outstanding items are: silver screen with 52 ivory engravings, ivory palanquin, Firman of Aurangzeb, Persian translation of Bhagavata Puran, 100 folios of Kalpsutra and the Rasikpriya Manuscript.

3.3. 241 sculptures purchased as per the recommendations of a prior Art Purchase Committee meeting have been brought to the National Museum from Mahabalipuram.

EXHIBITIONS

3.4. The following exhibitions were organised:

3.4.1 In the National Museum:

(i) Art of the Himalayan Region.

(ii) Masterpieces of West European Art from the Collection of the Hermitage, Leningrad, under the aegis of the Festival of the U.S.S.R. in India.

(iii) 'Russian Icons' under the auspices of the Festival of the U.S.S.R. in India.

(iv) Life and Works of the late President Dr. Zakir Husain.

3.4.2 The special exhibitions 'Archaeological Discoveries of the Decade' and 'Kushana Sculptures from Sanghol' have ended.

3.4.3 Abroad:

Exhibitions held under the aegis of the Festival of India included:-

(i) Classical Art in India (3000 B.C.-19th cent. A.D.) at Moscow and Leningrad,

(ii) 'Indian Decorative Art and Jewellery' at Moscow, Leningrad and Tashkent.

(iii) 'South Indian Paintings' at Moscow, Leningrad and the Tbilisi.

3.5 Renovation of Prehistory and Central Asian galleries is in progress.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES:

- 3.6** (i) The 19th Short-term In-Service Course in Museology is in progress.
- (ii) The first 'Art Appreciation Course' was conducted successfully and the second started in January, 1988.
- (iii) Eight guided tours and six film shows were arranged daily.
- (iv) Four gallery talks were arranged every month for the general public.
- (v) Arrangements are being made to build a huge Colour Slide Library which will include slides pertaining to all the important objects of art within the National Museum as well as from other institutions.
- (vi) 1500 copies of a monthly 'Calendar of Events' were printed and sent to educational institutions, museums and persons interested in museum activities.
- (vii) A 'Clay Modelling Workshop' for deaf and dumb children was organised. 12 deaf and dumb children attended it. They were allowed to touch, feel and handle the rare art objects and make their models.
- (viii) Twelve Gallery Sheets for various galleries have been printed. Six Gallery Sheets are in the press.
- (ix) "The Indus Valley Civilisation Activity" is in the press. It will be printed within two months.
- (x) School children were guided in project work assigned to them by their schools.
- (xi) 1.13 lakh visitors including foreign dignitaries, school children and delegates, visited the National Museum during the first 9 months of the year.
- (xii) A programme on 'The Art of Communication Through Mudras' by Smt. Komala Vardan, an artiste of many parts, was organised.
- (xiii) Two papers prepared by the technical staff of the National Museum are read every fortnight.
- (xiv) 950 books were added to the Library.
- (xv) Photo equipment is being imported through S.T.C. Five items-slik tripods, slide mounting machine, glazing machine, exposure meter and electronic flash guns, have arrived; others are awaited.
- (xvi) An illustrated lecture on "Thermoluminescent Dating-Past, Progress and Future Prospects: Implications for the Chronology of the Early Man" by Dr. A.K. Singvi, Fellow, Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad was organised.
- (xvii) Lectures were arranged for teaching of History of Art course and final comprehensive examination was conducted.
- (xviii) Diploma and Post-Graduate Diploma in History of Art will begin from January, 1988.

PUBLICATIONS

3.7 Beside posters, folders and brochures in English and Hindi in connection with the exhibitions related to the festival of India-USSR, the following activities in the field of publications are worthy of note:-

- (i) Three catalogues for the Festival of India exhibition held in the USSR.
- (ii) Printing and binding of the publication 'Mewari Gita Govinda' have been completed.
- (iii) Binding of 'Gupta Gold Coins' have been completed.
- (iv) 10,000 copies each of the 26 picture postcards have been printed.
- (v) Layout of the publication 'Bidriware' has been finalised.

CONSERVATION

3.8 (i) 750 art objects belonging to different departments of the National Museum were treated chemically. 250 objects will be treated chemically upto 31st March, 1988.

- (ii) 523 objects sent for the Festival of India exhibition in the USSR were examined and their condition reports prepared.
- (iii) Technical study of NBP and pigments in miniatures is in progress.
- (iv) *Oil paintings*-11 from Institute Menzes Braganza Goa, 3 from Asiatic Society, Calcutta and 3 from Rajputana Rifles, Delhi Cantt, are under restoration. Work on 3 paintings has been completed.
- (v) 19 prints, drawings, currency notes and bronzes from Institute Menzes Braganza are under treatment.
- (vi) The third semester of the two years' Diploma Course in Conservation of Art Objects including Restoration of Oil Paintings is in progress. The fourth semester will begin in March, 1988.
- (vii) Training in conservation of museum material is to be provided to one delegate from Bangladesh under the cultural exchange programme.
- (viii) The three-month course on 'Conservation of Oil Paintings' was attended by seven participants from different parts of India.
- (ix) Restoration work of 12 Kota murals is in progress.
- (x) An exhibition of 'Photos, and Copies of Art objects' was arranged for students in the Conservation laboratory.
- (xi) Nine jewellery items, purchased recently by the Art Purchase Committee, were verified.

INDO-U.S. SUB-COMMISSION ON EDUCATION AND CULTURE

3.9 National Museum being the Secretariat of the Joint Committee, a Cultural Heritage and Endeavour, all items pertaining to the Committee have been kept upto-date with concerned organisations as well as the American Secretariat of the Sub-commission, I.C.C.R. and U.S.I.S., New Delhi.

- (ii) Ms Janice Leoshtho, Curator, the Country Museum of Art, Los Angeles, visited India under the aegis of the Indo-U.S. Sub-commission and arrangements were made for her visits to various cities for her research.
- (iii) A meeting of the Joint Committee was held at Los Angeles in February, 1988 when the programmes were finalised for consideration by the Sub Commission.

SALE

3.10 The following amounts were collected from sales at the Museum:-

- (i) Admission tickets : Rs. 21,740.50
- (ii) Camera fee : Rs. 7,538.00
- (iii) Plaster cast replicas : Rs. 95,610.40
- (iv) Fibreglass replicas : Rs. 52,338.00
- (v) Colour slides : Rs. 2,079.00
- (vi) Publications: Rs. 90,717.75

PHOTOGRAPHY

3.11 Both black and white and coloured photographs were prepared as under:

- (i) Number of objects photographed : 5175
- (ii) Prints made : 14055
- (iii) 135 mm colour transparencies : 2171
- (iv) 2 B size colour transparencies : 281
- (v) Colour negatives: 216
- (vi) Colour prints supplied : 246

SCHEME OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO VARIOUS MUSEUMS

3.12 The meeting of the grants-in-aid committee was held in January, 1988 under the scheme of financial assistance for the reorganisation and development of other museums and grants amounting to Rs. 25 lakhs sanctioned. The beneficiaries include science, art,

crafts, personalia, and children's museums among others managed by voluntary institutions, societies, trusts, colleges and universities.

Indian Museum, Calcutta

3.13 The largest and the oldest Museum in the country, the Indian Museum, Calcutta was founded in 1814. The subjects covered in the Museum include Art, Archaeology, Anthropology, Geology, Zoology and Botany, with a good number of galleries in each Section. Many rare and unique specimens, both Indian and trans-Indian, relating to humanities and natural sciences, are preserved and displayed. The administrative control of the three Cultural Sections rests with the Board of Trustees under its Directorate; and that of three science Sections with the Geological Survey of India, Zoological Survey of India, and Botanical Survey of India.

GALLERIES

3.14 A new gallery to depict the bio-cultural evolution of Man in pre-historic days spread over five dioramas representing Ramapithecus, Australopithecus, Homo Habilis, Neanderthal and Cromagnian stages of mankind, was opened in the Anthropology Section of the Museum. A substantial number of pre-historic implements, skeletal remains reproduced from original specimens and models were also displayed. The first of its kind in India, the gallery was declared open by Prof. Nurul Hasan, Governor of West Bengal.

3.15 A gallery to display Egyptian antiquities was opened on 23 December, 1987 by Sri M. Varadarajan, Secretary, Culture, Government of India. Efforts have been made to highlight the Egyptian civilization spanning more than four thousand years, through thirty-two antiquarian remains and twenty-five reproductions. Fifteen showcases display photographs, artworks and models of a pyramid and the Sphinx. The gallery has a few Ushabtiu figures, canopic jars, funerary objects, mummified hands, deities like Horus, Osiris and Isis - the cardinal attraction being the mummy.

EXHIBITIONS

3.16 Material culture consisting of artefacts, utensils, ornaments and textiles belonging to three tribal communities Kondh and Gadaba of Orissa, and Rabha of North Bengal, collected during anthropological field work and covering a period between 1979 and 1985 was displayed in an exhibition.

3.17 On the occasion of the 173rd foundation day of the Indian Museum, an exhibition was organised to highlight the paintings of Bengal from the 12th to early 20th century. Sixty-six paintings of the Pala school, Company school and traditional folk paintings of the Bengal school were displayed.

3.18 A special exhibition of acquisitions (1947-1987) by the Museum in its three Sections of Art, Anthropology and Archaeology, was organised in August 1987. Selected treasures acquired during the last forty years such as sculptures, coins, inscriptions, manuscripts, terracottas, painted potteries, textiles, decorative arts, paintings, gems and jewellery as well as tribal and folk artefacts which ranged from 1000 B.C. to early 20th century A.D. were displayed. A colourful exhibition folder and a brief historical account of the Museum since Independence was published.

3.19 An exhibition on recent collection of ethnological specimens of the tribes in Orissa, Bihar, Nagaland and West Bengal was opened (in December, 1987) in connection with a Seminar on Eastern Indian Tribes. Ninety-three tribal artefacts, like musical instruments, dress and ornaments, basketry, masks, tools and implements and other household objects belonging to the Kondh, Gadaba, Rabha, Birhor, and Angami Nagas, supplemented by fifty-four photographs were displayed.

TRAVELLING EXHIBITION

3.20 Seven Travelling Exhibitions as follows were sent to the districts of West Bengal on various themes of Indian history, archaeology, and museography:-

- (i) 'Indian Sculpture through the Ages' at Kundarali village, South 24 Parganas.
- (ii) 'R.D. Banerji & Mohenjodaro' at Chhaygharia Rakhaldas Vidyalay, North 24 Parganas.
- (iii) 'Glory of Ancient India' at Shishu Mela, organised by Mass Education, Calcutta Maidan.

- (iv) 'Great Thinkers on Museums' at Ananda Niketan Kirtishala, Howrah.
- (v) 'Great Thinkers on Museums' at Institute de Chandernagore, Hooghly.
- (vi) 'Archaeological Excavations' at Basanti Institute, Chittaranjan, Burdwan.
- (vii) 'Cultural Heritage of India in Postal Stamps' at Ramakrishna Mission Vidyapith, Purulia.

EXHIBIT OF THE MONTH

3.21 A Display Corner was opened at the the Entrance Hall of the Museum for the presentation of recent collections. Rare objects kept thus far in the store-house were also displayed as thematic exhibits:-

- (i) Stone inscription recording plunder of Calcutta by Siraj ud Daula;
- (ii) Holi in Indian Paintings;
- (iii) Life-size Masks of Snake-charmers of the Gadaba Tribe of Orissa;
- (iv) Krishnalila on Chamba Rumals;
- (v) Scroll Paintings and Decorative Arts from Japan; and
- (vi) Two Pala sculptures recently seized by the Police.

EXHIBITION ABROAD

3.22 The Museum has sent a number of stone sculptures, terracotta and decorative arts for display at the Festival of India in the USSR and at the Indian manifestation in Sweden.

NATIONAL SEMINAR ON ART AND ANTHROPOLOGY

3.23 A four-day seminar on Art and Anthropology was organised on the occasion of the Museum Foundation week. The seminar was attended by scholars from many cities in India. Dr. S.K. Bhattacharya, Vice-Chancellor, University of Calcutta inaugurated the seminar. The keynote address and the valedictory were delivered by Prof. Chintamani Kar and Dr. R.K. Dasgupta respectively. The Seminar addressed itself to painting in Bengal from the prehistoric to the modern day.

3.24 A two-day seminar on 'Tribal Life in Eastern India: Ecology, Economy and Technology of Production' was organised by the Museum (in December, 1987). Sixteen eminent anthropologists from all over India presented papers on the Eastern and North Eastern regions.

TRAINING PROGRAMME

3.25 The Museum has initiated an In-Service Museum Training Course for museum personnel in Eastern and North Eastern India. The course covers visits to museum galleries, workshops, laboratories, tribal areas and archaeological sites in West Bengal and Orissa as well as a study of the history of the museum movement in India, antiquarian laws, security, accounts and administration, museum architecture, handling, shifting and transport, acquisition policy, planning and display, storage and documentation, educational programme, publication, public relation and publicity, preservation and care of objects. Eight trainees from Assam, Tripura and West Bengal completed the course successfully.

3.26 Sixty participants attended the annual art appreciation pedagogy for three months on the subjects of origin, growth and development of Indian sculpture, painting and coins.

3.27 A day-long Orientation Course was arranged by the Museum in collaboration with the Indian Council for Cultural Relations to apprise the foreign students on facts of Indian culture, art, religion, philosophy, socio-economic structure, industrial development and classical dance. Thirty students participated from Namibia, Nepal, Mauritius, Afghanistan, Bhutan, Bangladesh, West Germany, France, U.S.A. and Canada.

INTERNATIONAL DISCUSSION SEMINAR

3.28 A monthly seminar to discuss the highlights of special studies undertaken by the Museum staff in art, archaeology, anthropology and various aspects of museology was organised from June 1987.

LECTURES

3.29 (i) A commemorative lecture was arranged on the occasion of 40 years of Indian Independence on August 14, 1987. Dr. Pratapaditya Pal, Senior Curator, Los Angeles Country Museum delivered the talk on 'Indian Art as viewed in the West in the post-Independence period'.

(ii) On the occasion of the 297th year of the city of Calcutta, a commemorative lecture by Sri B.N. Niyogi, formerly, Deputy Director General, Geological Survey of India was arranged on:- "Is Calcutta sinking? A geologist's viewpoint".

(iii) Forty-four lectures and demonstration talks during the In-Service Museum Training, twenty-five lectures in the seminar on Panorama of Bengal Paintings, sixteen lectures in the seminar on Tribal life in Eastern India, ten lectures during the Short Course in Museum Studies, five talks in the Orientation Course of foreign students and three special talks under Mass Education Lecture Series were arranged.

MUSEUM FOUNDATION WEEK

3.30 The Foundation Week of the Museum was observed for the first time in the history of the Museums, the organisation of a national seminar, exhibition and cultural function.

COMMISSIONING OF AUDIO VISUAL VAN

3.31 To cope with the growing demand for exhibitions, film shows and other educational programmes in rural areas, a mobile van has been commissioned recently. The new van carries travelling exhibitions and a package of educational documentary films for outdoor programme.

FIELD COLLECTION

3.32 A team of anthropologists from the Museum undertook an exploration in Koraput district of Orissa among the tribes of Gadaba and collected nearly one hundred artefacts.

ACQUISITION OF ART OBJECTS

3.33 Seventy-one objects of arts like paintings, manuscripts, ornaments, ivory, textile, bone and wood carving, porcelain and inscribed grain were received by the Art Section through purchase and gift. The painting collection was enriched by the acquisition of Rajasthani, Malwa, and Pahari schools and those painted by Abanindranath, Asit K. Haldar, Sunayani Devi and Jamini Roy.

3.34 In the Archaeological Section, one hundred and forty-five coins of gold, silver and copper, twelve metal sculptures, five copper-board objects, six terracotta figurines, six stone sculptures, three seals and one wooden sculpture were acquired.

Noteworthy among these objects are gold coins of Kumara Gupta I's Rhinoceros slayer type, Jahangir's Leo and Portrait type, silver coins of Jahangir-Nurjahan and Vijayamanikya's Ardhanirishwar type; stone sculptures of Hara-Parvati as well as of Vishnu ascribable to 12th century A.D., a 2nd century Gandhara Buddha, prehistoric copper shoulder celts, 1st century A.D. terracotta snake sucking nectar from a flower and an early Kushan dancing figure of a lady in metal.

REORGANISATION OF BUILDING, GALLERIES AND STORAGE AREA

3.35 A high-powered Building Reorganisation Committee was set up to look into the architectonic problems of the age-old building and find more space for display. It was also to suggest relevant measures for improvement of surroundings and better public amenities.

3.36 Assorted repair works were undertaken and a facelift given to some galleries.

3.37 The art objects and antiquities of the Reserve Collection of Archaeology Section were cleaned, chemically treated, classified and replaced to the well-lit, properly ventilated and cleaned storage area. Necessary documentation of the antiquities so reorganised was also taken up.

3.38 In view of two important Sports events (the Reliance Cup Finals and the South

Asian Games) and the Festival of the USSR in the city, of the Museum building was given a much needed facelift.

PUBLICATIONS

3.39 The following publications were brought out by the museum:-

1. Album of Art Treasures: Mathura Sculptures, by Dr. R.C. Sharma.
2. Album of Art Treasures: Gandhara Sculptures, by R.C. Sharma.
3. Album of Art Treasures: Kalighat Paintings, by Dr. B.N. Mukherjee.
4. A Select Bibliography of Conservation of Museum Objects, by Shri D.T. Mukherjee.
5. Indian Museum Bulletin, Vol. XX.
6. Annual Report (English) 1985-86.
7. Annual Report (Hindi) 1985-86.
8. Annual Report (English) 1986-87.
9. Multi-coloured Picture postcards: Nandalal Bose's Paintings.

3.40 The Publication Unit of the Museum participated in the Book Fairs held at Trivandrum, Jamshedpur, Calcutta and Taki.

NEW OUTDOOR PROJECT

3.41 The Board of Trustees of the Indian Museum has agreed to the proposal of the Metro Railway authorities to set up 'Museum Corners' in two stations of the Railways with plaster cast replicas of Museum sculptures. Thirty such replicas to represent the three themes, namely 'Glory of Bharhut', 'Life of Buddha' and 'Transport in Ancient India' were prepared.

CONSERVATION

3.42 One thousand and four hundred objects were treated in the Conservation Laboratory of the Museum. These included stone sculpture affected by salt action, miniature paintings affected by acidity and fungus, ethnological objects infected by insect and fungus, torn out textiles, corroded coins and the Egyptian mummy. Physico-chemical study of a good number of coins was also conducted. A few oil paintings were also restored. The staff of the Conservation Laboratory attended workshops at Lucknow and Calcutta.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION

3.43 Adequate measures were taken during the year to build up a Slide Cabinet for study and research as well as photographic documentation. 2678 colour transparencies of painting, sculptures and coins were prepared, besides 2292 black and white photographs used for documentation, exhibition and research.

PARTICIPATION IN CONFERENCES ABROAD

3.44 Officers of the Museum attended conferences abroad and delivered talks and papers.

VERIFICATION OF HOLDINGS

3.45 A thorough verification of the collections in the Museum Directorate was undertaken and is continuing. Out of 1,03,406 objects acquired in the Art, archaeology and Anthropology sections, 98,642 verification cards have been prepared and 43,407 objects verified so far.

FACILITIES TO SCHOLARS AND STUDENTS

3.46 Usual facilities for study have been extended to the students of the Government college of Art & Craft and those from the Department of ancient Indian History & Culture, Museology, Archaeology of Universities of Calcutta and Jadavpur in the galleries of the Museum. Besides, a number of scholars and research institutes of the country and abroad were permitted to study and research in the Museum. 2872 students from 64 institutions were specially taken round by the guide lecturers in different sections of the Museum under the students' programme.

EDUCATIONAL FILM SHOWS

3.47 Nearly 200 film shows were organised for students' programmes, seminars, lectures, Science Week, Training Courses, Quami Ekta Week, Museum Week and on other occasions. A large number of shows were held in the districts in connections with fair and festivals.

OBSERVATION OF QAUMI EKTA

3.48 The Week was observed with the arrangement of film shows on National Heroes. A Group Discussion on 'Museum and National Integration' was also organised on November 20, 1987. The Education Unit of the Museum assisted the Geological and Zoological Survey of India Offices in arranging the film shows and exhibitions.

Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad

GALLERIES

3.49 The South India gallery (Room No. 3) has been re-organised on modern scientific lines. Fifteen show-cases and 2 panels have been prepared, and bronzes, Kalamkari, and printed textiles displayed on modern scientific lines. Another gallery of clocks has been taken up for re-organisation. The work of air-conditioning has been extended to more galleries.

DOCUMENTATION

3.50 Verification of 8647 art objects of various categories with reference to index cards has been undertaken. The keepers of the Museum have countersigned 3,600 photographs of art objects in the Master Ledger.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

- 3.51** (i) Two Temporary Exhibitions, one on 'Recent Acquisitions of Salar Jung Museum, 1986-87 and the other on 'Krishna in ancient Art' were arranged.
- (ii) Lectures on 'Museum Architecture' were delivered by Prof. Michael Brawne, Architect, U.K. 'Salar Jungs and their Lines' by Sri H. Rajendra Prasad, Post Master General, 'Place Names of Hyderabad' by Prof. Dharmendra Prasad and 'Evolution and Revolution in Oil Paintings' by Prof. E. Van De-Wetering, Sr. Conservator, Central Research Laboratory, Amsterdam.
- (iii) Nine gallery talks on 'Children Art', 'Metalware', 'European Glass', 'Indian Textiles', 'European Bronzes', 'Persian Manuscripts' and 'French Gallery' were delivered by the officers of the Education wing of the Museum.
- (iv) A short-term practical demonstration course on Nirmal paintings was arranged for 30 students for a period of one month.
- (v) Two workshops were conducted in June and August. The Indian National Council of ICOM (International Council of Museums) arranged a workshop in collaboration with the Salar Jung Museum on "Interaction of Science and Art in creative Process A case study with Metal crafts". About 30 delegates attended the workshop.
- (vi) Another workshop on 'Conservation of Paintings' was inaugurated by Prof. Van-De-Wetering, Sr. Conservator, Central Research Laboratory, Amsterdam. Delegates from State Archaeology, Birla Museum, Archaeological Charity Branch, College of Fine arts and Architecture participated.

PUBLICATIONS

3.52 The Salar Jung Museum Bi-annual Research Journal, Vol. XXI & XXII devoted to Decorative Arts of India (seminar conducted in connection with the birth centenary of Salar Jung-III) is under print.

3.53 A catalogue of Arms & Armour of the Salar Jung Museum is under preparation. The dummy copy which is ready has measurements of 1423 Arms.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

- 3.54** (i) Under the scheme of planned school visits, students of 8 schools and colleges visited the museum and were given concessional admission and guide assistance.
- (ii) A mobile exhibition on 'Sculptural Heritage of India' was sent to 72 schools.

- (iii) Educational films on "Art and Culture" were screened on different dates.
- (iv) A slide lecture on "Indian Culture" was arranged at Prashanti Vidya Niketan, Vanasthalipuram, Hyderabad.
- (v) The 101st birthday of Nawab Mir Yousuf Ali Khan Bahadur Salar Jung-III was celebrated in the Museum in June 1987. The celebrations were inaugurated by Smt. Kumud Ben Joshi, the Governor of Andhra Pradesh (and Chairman, Salar Jung Museum Board). The Museum was kept open free for half day that day exclusively for the visit of disabled persons. 400 disabled students visited the Museum. During the celebrations, cultural programmes such as Mushaira, music, sports and games competitions were conducted.
- (vi) A commentary on the Founders Gallery has been finalised and translated into Telugu, Urdu and Hindi. The translation of commentary for the Miniature Gallery into other languages is progressing. Plans have been drawn up for introducing the system at the foyer, Marble Gallery and Western Paintings Gallery.
- (vii) The Manuscripts Section has physically verified 4916 Manuscripts (1997 Persian, 1855 Arabic and 1064 Urdu) and enlisted 886 Persian Manuscripts including 671 enclosures. 3995 photographic prints were countersigned by the Keeper in the Master Ledger of Manuscripts. In addition, corrections were made in 3000 entries in the Catalogue of Persian Manuscripts and 286 entries in the Catalogue of Arabic Manuscripts. Vol. VI 197 Persian and Arabic Manuscripts contained in 30,863 folios have been micro-filmed.
- (viii) In the Library, physical verification of 4683 books was done. 2860 catalogue cards were prepared and 863 books were classified, subjectwise.
- (ix) 711 art objects and 13 miniature paintings were chemically treated by the Conservation laboratory. Besides this, 7 oil paintings have been restored.
- (x) The Central Building Research Institute Roorkee has given a comprehensive programme of installation of security measures in the Museum in 3 phases at a total cost of Rs. 19.05 lakhs. This has been approved by the Board in principle. The representatives of the Institute, also suggested the fixing of fire-fighting equipment at various places and their suggestions have been complied with.

CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMMES

3.55 Prof. Van-De-Wetering, Sr. Conservator, Central Research Laboratory of Amsterdam, visited the Museum under the Indo-Netherlands Cultural Exchange Programme.

Allahabad Museum, Allahabad

3.56 The Allahabad Museum was established in 1931. Prior to its transfer to the present Allahabad Museum Society, the Museum was administered by Municipal Corporation of Allahabad. The important activities carried out by the Museum are summed up as under:-

COLLECTION AND VERIFICATION

3.57 Immediately after the taking over of the Museum by the Society, the work of verification of art treasures was given the highest priority. Individuals were appointed on deputation for this work and most of it has been completed.

ART PURCHASE

3.58 The Art Purchase Committee of the Museum held two meetings and purchased a number of archaeological objects, decorative and other art pieces which include 36 sculptures, 73 terracottas, 338 gold, silver, copper and lead coins and medals, 14 miniature paintings and pichhwais and 65 art objects belonging to other categories.

WORKSHOP ON SHUNGA

3.59 The Museum organised a National workshop on Sunga Art, in January, 1987. More than 50 scholars from all over the world participated in the workshop and read their papers.

ART OBJECTS FOR FESTIVAL OF INDIA

3.60 The Museum sent two sculptures and 3 miniatures to the National Museum, New Delhi for an exhibition in the USSR.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

LECTURERS

3.61 The Museum organised 11 lectures on various subjects on culture and art:-

1. 'Concept of Beauty', by Prof. G.C. Pande
- 2-3. 'South Indian Temples' and 'North Indian Temples', by Shri KV Soundarajan.
4. 'Sculptures from Sanghoul', by Dr. S.P. Gupta
- 5-7. 'Three lectures of Brahatrayi', by Prof. K.D. Bajpai.
8. 'The Art of Sculptures of Bundelkhand', by Dr. S.D. Trivedi.
9. 'Identification of the Nag Panel from Sonkh', by Dr. S.P. Tiwari.
10. 'The art of Bheem Baithaka', by Dr. B.N. Mishra.
11. 'Marine Archaeology of Dwarka', by S.R. Rao.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

3.62 For promotion of research, the Museum has started a research fellowship in memory of Prof. G.R. Sharma, late professor of Ancient History, Culture and Archaeology at Allahabad University. The title of the research project is 'History and Heritage of Allahabad'. Prof. J.S. Negi has been selected for the two year fellowship.

3.63 The Museum sent one of its employees to Bharat Kala Bhavan, Varanasi and American Institute of Indian Studies, Varanasi for studies. A Technical Assistant attended the training course in the National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property, Lucknow.

3.64 About 1534 students and research scholars were taken around the Museum and given lectures free of charge.

3.65 The Museum has undertaken expansion of its library to attract more research scholars.

3.66 During the year 1986-87, 64,335 Indian and foreign visitors visited the Museum galleries.

THE BUILDING MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME

3.67 The present building of the Museum is about 35 years old. Repairs and white-washing, have been attended to. Construction of tubewells has been undertaken to ensure adequate water supply.

II. Museums of Contemporary History and Art

Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMME

3.68 The educational programme, was actively continued in the Memorial and consisted of periodical lectures for the public, special exhibitions, musical programmes, publications and guide services.

SPECIAL EXHIBITION

3.69 On the occasion of the U.S.S.R. Festivals in India, an exhibition featuring the life and teachings of Lenin was held in the Memorial. The exhibition was brought from the U.S.S.R. and installed in the Darbar Hall of the Memorial. The exhibition entitled 'V.I. Lenin-Artistic and Photographic Exhibition' was inaugurated on 3rd January, 1988 by Mr. V.A. Masol, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Ukraine Soviet Socialist Republic, jointly sponsored by the Festivals of India & the U.S.S.R., the Victoria Memorial Hall and the National Archives, the exhibition was on view till 28 February, 1988. More than a lakh and a half of people have visited the exhibition.

SPECIAL ORCHESTRA

3.70 On the occasion of the U.S.S.R. Festival in India, the Brass orchestra of the U.S.S.R. performed two open air shows on the marble terrace and gardens of the Memorial in January, 1988. The musical performance was held under the joint auspices of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations, Sanskriti Sagar and the Victoria Memorial.

PUBLICATIONS

3.71 A special publication entitled "European Artists and India 1700-1900" was completed during this period and put on sale at the Publications Sales Counter. Several hundred publications of the Memorial in the form of picture post cards, folio-paintings, albums, monographs and catalogues were sold. The Memorial participated in the Book Fair 1988 organised by the Book-Sellers and Publishers' Guild.

ILLUMINATION OF THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL

3.72 On 6 January, 1988 at the inauguration of the special illumination of the Memorial, Prof Nurul Hasan, Governor of West Bengal switched on the lights when a variety of lamps including metal halide, halogen, high pressure mercury and Sodium vapour bathed its exterior minarets, statue and domes in soft light. Many high dignitaries including Shri Jyoti Basu, Chief Minister, West Bengal, Lady Alexandra Metcalfe, the last surviving daughter of Lord Curzon, the Viceroy who had conceived the Memorial, graced the occasion.

DOCUMENTATION

3.73 The Documentation Unit with the assistance of the Photography Unit arranged to supply 86 photoprints of Calcutta High Court documents with labels to the High Court for its exhibition installed on the occasion of its 125th anniversary. Besides performing its duties relating to accessioning, cataloguing and indexing, the Documentation Unit catered to a number of scholars, students and teachers.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

3.74 The Conservation Unit took preventive measures against insect and fungus attack with regard to new acquisitions like miniatures and scrolls. The Indian miniature paintings and some paintings of the Dutch Bengal school were also treated and reinforced. The Unit treated a number of water colour/ink sketches of the noted artist Gaganindranath Tagore, a number of antique Dasavatar playing cards, 55 pages of paper objects consisting of letters, poems, songs and miscellaneous compositions of Rabindranath Tagore, D.L. Roy and Sarat Chandra Chatterjee.

3.75 Two palm-leaf Burmese manuscripts (relating to General Mahabondola) were taken to Rangoon in December, 1987 and presented by the Prime Minister of India to the Burmese Government.

3.76 The Conservation Unit continued to restore oil paintings. Notable among these are 'A part of the Mausoleum of Nawab Assuf Khan at Raj Mahal' by T. Daniell; portrait of Maharajadhiraja Mehatab Chand Bahadur of Burdwan by R. Hudson; and a portrait of King Edward VII by an unknown artist. The unit gave minor treatment to some oil paintings of the Memorial.

3.77 The library of the Memorial is a special reference library with emphasis on Indo-British history and arts relating to the 18th and 19th centuries. Significant additions were made to the library collections through purchase, donations and exchange. The routine work of accessioning/cataloguing continued.

3.78 The Photography Unit continued to supply photoprints to a number of scholars, students and teachers for study and research. Besides, the Unit also worked for the Conservation, Restoration and Documentation Units. It prepared 25 colour transparencies of Emily Eden's sketches for documentation and study purposes.

3.79 The Victoria Memorial was visited by more than one million visitors. A large number of students and teachers from various educational institutions from the country and abroad were conducted round the galleries of the Museum by the Guide-Lecturers.

National Gallery of Modern Art (NGMA), New Delhi

3.80 The National Gallery of Modern Art (NGMA) is a subordinate office of the Department of Culture and treasures works of contemporary and modern art. It handles incoming and outgoing exhibitions in this field and actively participates in Cultural Exchange Programmes.

EXHIBITIONS

3.81 The following exhibitions were organised by the NGMA:

Outgoing exhibitions:-

- (a) Under the Cultural Exchange Programme an exhibition of "Nandalal Bose" consisting of 60 paintings and drawings was shown at Sofia (Bulgaria), Lubljana and Titograd (Yugoslavia), as also at the Oriental Art Museum, Moscow.
- (b) 116 drawings and paintings of Rabindranath Tagore were shown in London, Manchester and Oxford.
- (c) "Indian Figurative Paintings" were exhibited in Beijing (China) in January, 1987 under the Indo-Chinese Cultural Exchange Programme.
- (d) Three major exhibitions from the Gallery's collection were sent for the Festival of India in USSR:
 - (i) "Paintings of Three Pioneers: Rabindranath Tagore, Amrita Sher-Gil, and Jamini Roy".
 - (ii) "Contemporary Indian Paintings based on tradition" (1900-1947).
 - (iii) "Modern Indian Art of the Last Three Decades".

Exhibitions at the Gallery:-

- (a) "Graphics by Picasso" from Spain in collaboration on with the I.C.C.R., New Delhi, January, 1987.
- (b) "Indian Women Sculptors" March, 1987.
- (c) Jamini Roy (1887-1972) Centenary Exhibitions April-May 1987.
- (d) "Chinese Contemporary Paintings" June-July, 1987 held under the Indo-Chinese Cultural Exchange Programme.
- (e) "Contemporary Art of Bangladesh" June-July, 1987 arranged under the India-Bangladesh Cultural Exchange Programme.
- (f) Paintings by Thomas Moran: "Power and Poetry of the Yellow Stone", July-August, 1987 in collaboration with the American Centre, New Delhi.
- (g) "Henry Moore in India" A major exhibition consisting of 200 works by the renowned British Master Sculptor. It was inaugurated by the Prime Minister of India on October 1, 1987 and remained on view upto November 15, 1987.
- (h) "Art Born of the October Revolution" and "Soviet Sculpture from the Tretyakov Gallery" November-December 1987 under the aegis of the Festival of the USSR in India.

MOBILE EXHIBITION BUS

3.82 A Mobile exhibition "Landscape in Prints", visited different schools in Delhi. A new exhibition: "Contemporary Modern Art in Prints" has been mounted for visiting different schools.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

3.83 About 200 school groups consisting of 8,872 students and 549 teachers visited NGMA and were provided conducted tours of the Gallery. Group of teachers sent by the CCRT were given special lectures on art and art appreciation.

3.84 During the Henry Moore exhibition, Professor Alan Bowness, Director, Tate Gallery, London, Shri Alkazi of Art Heritage and Prof. Bernard Meadows, Director, Henry Moore Foundation gave illustrated talks on the life and works of Henry Moore. There was extraordinary response from the public and large numbers visited the exhibition. It has been a landmark in the history of exhibition in India. At the time of the visit of Princess Alexandra of U.K., to the Henry Moore exhibition, an on-the-spot modelling competition for children was conducted on October 17, 1987. A quiz programme for children on the life and works of Henry Moore was also arranged on November 14, 1987.

3.85 During 1987, 243 film shows were arranged on every Sunday and Second Saturday for the general public and school groups.

3.86 Art Sketch Club meetings were arranged for the different age groups on 39 Sundays. Practising artists were invited to conduct these classes. They provided necessary guidance to the participants.

3.87 The photo section prepared 3068 negatives, 10058 black and white photographs, 1244 colour photographs and 2878 slides for different projects including special exhibitions.

3.88 1148 books on Art were added. Clippings of the day-to-day art news are being preserved and maintained in two volumes: one for the Special Exhibition Programmes and the other for art news. Nearly 2000 visitors, students and research scholars visited the library for consulting all the available art reference material.

RESTORATION LABORATORY

3.89 The following works were completed by the Restoration Laboratory:

- (a) 25 Paintings were treated,
- (b) All in-coming and out-going exhibits were examined and reported upon,
- (c) Acidity test of 20 samples was carried out.
- (d) The relative humidity and temperature of the display area of the Gallery was examined regularly.
- (e) The intensity of light in the Gallery and the display areas was also monitored regularly.

PUBLICATION

3.90 1. Illustrated catalogues were published for the following exhibitions:

- a) Indian Women Sculptors;
- b) Jamini Roy; and
- c) Henry Moore.

2. Three illustrated catalogues were published in the Russian language for the Festival of India in the U.S.S.R. for the exhibitions sent to the U.S.S.R. from the Gallery's collection.

3. A set of 12 picture post cards based on the Gallery's collection was brought out.

4. An illustrated colour folder of the NGMA was also printed for free distribution.

5. Six colour reproductions of important works of art from the Gallery's collection were brought out.

ART ACQUISITIONS

3.91 The meeting of the Art Purchase Committee was held in March, 1987 and, 274, works of art were purchased and added to the Gallery's collection on the recommendation of the committee.

Nehru Memorial Museum and Library

3.92 The Nehru Memorial Museum and Library maintains: (i) a personalia museum which brings into focus the life of Jawaharlal Nehru and the Indian struggle for freedom; (ii) a library of printed material, books, periodicals, newspapers and photographs having a bearing on the history of modern 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 have taken part in public affairs; and (vi) a centre for research.

3.93 The Museum, which illustrates the life and times of Jawaharlal Nehru, through visual materials continued to be the focus of interest for large numbers of visitors from India and abroad. About seven lakh visitors came to the museum, which averages a daily attendance of 3176 on working days, and 3879 on Sundays and holidays. It also continued to figure prominently in the itinerary of dignitaries visiting the capital from India and abroad. The exhibitions, which are part of the permanent display in the Museum, also continued to

excite the deep interest of the visitors. In connection with the 40th anniversary of Independence, one exhibition was especially organised on "India, the Decades of Development 1947-87." The important themes dealt with in this exhibition were: The birth of a new nation, the consolidation of nationhood, the framing of the Indian Constitution, the functioning of social democracy, the development of Indian economy, the growth of science and technology in India and the renaissance of art and culture.

3.94 The Library, which has a special focus on modern Indian history and social sciences, continued to grow in holdings as well as in quality of its services. 5,661 books were added to the stock up to the end of December, 1987, which now stands at 1,11,883. The titles in the Nehruana collection have gone up to 1,078, the Gandhiana stood at 1,653 and the Indirana has 273 titles. The books acquired under these three sections are in English, Hindi and in various other Indian and foreign languages. The number of newspaper files and dissertations (on microfilms) rose to 4,635 and 820 respectively. The photo section of the Library raised its collection of photographs to 73,792.

3.95 Collections in the Archives continued to record further additions. Some of these were : paper of S. Satyamurti, Devadas Gandhi; Henry Austin, Raj Bahadur and Pt. Shiv Sankar, among others. Valuable additions were also made to the existing collections of papers of Bhulabhai Desai, Apa B. Pant, the Nehru family and C. Rajagopalachari. Papers of Pt. Shri Ram Sharma, Pt. Din Dayalu Sharma, the Tagore family and Cossimbazar Estate, are also likely to be received by March, 1988. The Oral History Division also maintained a good record of work. Two new transcripts were finalised and 108 sessions of interviews were recorded. The total number of persons interviewed rose to 958 and the sessions recorded to 3,151.

3.96 The Reprography Unit augmented the Library's microfilm collections for research and reference and prepared about 2,52,501 frames of negative film of newspapers, 18,300 metres of positive film, 45,668 microfiche frames, 3,484 photographs, 14,914 electrostatic prints from microfilms and 71,400 xerox copies for record and for supply to scholars.

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

3.98 Research being conducted in the Organisation in history and social sciences made substantial progress. Besides, the Nehru Museum arranged 3 lectures and 14 seminars/symposia on the themes relevant to the understanding and transformation of Indian society.

3.99 A publication 'The Indian National Congress-A Reconstruction, Vol.I 1885-1918' was brought out. 4 publications, 'Jawaharlal Nehru Correspondence : A Catalogue'; 'Jawaharlal Nehru : A Bibliography'; 'Socialization, Education and Women,; and 'Jawaharlal Nehru on Science and Society' are under print. Work on the publication of 'Selected Works on Motilal Nehru-Volume V' is nearing completion. 11 occasional papers contributed by the Museum Fellows were circulated to Universities and research institutions. These papers are a part of the ongoing research programme of the Nehru Museum. Besides, 6 special lectures to mark the 23rd death anniversary of Jawaharlal Nehru and 40th anniversary of India's Independence were organised, including one in connection with 'Quami Ekta' week. A panel discussion on 'The Social Roots of Sati' was also organised.

3.100 Under the general theme 'Perspectives on Indian Development 1947-87', 2 special lectures were organised.

National Council of Science Museums, Calcutta

3.101 The National Council of Science Museums (NCSM) is primarily engaged in the task of popularising science and technology among the students in particular and the masses in general, through a wide range of programmes and activities.

3.102 The National Council of Science Museums administers and manages the following Science Museums/Centres, countrywide :

1. Birla Industrial & Technological Museum, Calcutta.
2. Visvesvaraya Industrial & Technological Museum, Bangalore.
3. Nehru Science Centre, Bombay.
4. National Science Centre, Delhi.

5. District Science Centre, Purulia.
6. Shrikrishna Science Centre, Patna.
7. District Science Centre, Gulbarga.
8. District Science Centre, Dharampur.
9. District Science Centre, Tirunelveli.
10. Raman Science Centre, Nagpur.
11. Regional Science Centre, Bhubaneswar.

OBJECTIVES

3.103 The objectives of NCSM are:-

- a) To popularise science and technology;
- b) To supplement science education given in schools and colleges.
- c) To organise training programmes;
- d) To render assistance to Universities, technical institutions, museum schools and colleges of other bodies;
- e) To design, develop and fabricate science museum exhibits, demonstration equipment and scientific teaching aids;
- f) To collect, restore, and preserve important historical objects; and
- g) To conduct research in the history of science and technology with special reference to India.

3.104 NCSM concentrated on planning new exhibits for exhibition in the permanent galleries of the Museums/Centres; commissioning new galleries in different Science Museums and Centres; and establishment of new Science Centres. Construction work for Regional Science Centres at Bhubaneswar, Lucknow, Guwahati and the main building of the National Science Centre in Delhi are progressing rapidly. Science Parks and Mobile Science Exhibition Units of Raman Science Centre in Nagpur and Regional Science Centre in Bhubaneswar were inaugurated. They are attracting a large number of visitors every day. Planning for establishment of three District Science Centres at Bhopal, Goa and Calicut and fabrication work for three permanent galleries - "Sun" at RSC, Bhubaneswar, "Earth" at RSC, Guwahati and "Fluidics" at RSC, Lucknow has continued.

CENTRAL RESEARCH & TRAINING LABORATORY, CALCUTTA

3.105 The Central Research & Training Laboratory is coming up in a big way at Salt Lake City, Calcutta. Construction work for this impressive 10-storied building with 45,000 sq.ft. floor area in the first phase, with a provision for substantial expansion on an area of 2.5 acres, involving an expenditure of Rs. 2 crores is in full swing. It will provide facilities for research and prototype exhibit development, evolution of new museum techniques and training of science museum personnel from all over India and abroad.

BIRLA INDUSTRIAL & TECHNOLOGICAL MUSEUM (BITM), Calcutta

3.106(i) BITM, Calcutta organised a "Nature Camp" at Chandipur in Orissa, in October 1987. Many school children participated in this interesting outdoor programme. The Zoological Survey of India collaborated in this.

(ii) A "Nature Awareness Programme" for 20 primary grade school children was held at BITM.

(iii) BITM conducted the State Level Science Seminar with the participation of students from all the districts of West Bengal.

(iv) BITM introduced the new and spectacular demonstration programme on Chemistry - "Chemistry is Fun". An important aspect of this programme is that it is designed not only for students but for the public too.

(v) BITM conducted 200 Science Demonstration Programmes, both in-house and outside the Museum. About 20,000 students participated.

(vi) 13 Creative Abilities Centre or Hobby Centre programmes were held in the Museum and 40 students worked on various projects.

(vii) 19 Sky Observation Programmes were held, with about 1100 people.

- (viii) 24 Popular Lectures were arranged, attended by about 2000 people.
- (ix) 3 Teachers' Training Programmes were held where 70 teachers received training and 126 kits were developed.
- (x) 6 Amateur Radio Programmes were held. 30 trainees were trained in a total of 74 classes.

NEHRU SCIENCE CENTRE (NSC), BOMBAY

- 3.107** (i) Nehru Science Centre, Bombay celebrated its second anniversary on November 11, 1987, with the inauguration of the new mobile science exhibition unit, "Perception".
- (ii) "International Management Film Festival" - a two-day programme was held in collaboration with a local management institute.
 - (iii) "Computer-aided Construction Projects" - a one-day workshop was held in collaboration with the Institute of Engineers. About 100 professionals in the field of construction took part.
 - (iv) "Jamboree-On-The-Air" for Scouts and Guides of Bombay had the participation of 80 Scouts and Guides. 8 stations within India and 3 outside the country were contacted.
 - (v) "Joining Hands", a work-oriented exhibition for spastic children, highlighting their special needs and ways of meeting them, was organised at NSC, Bombay on November 14-15, 1987. Industrial Design Centre of IIT, Bombay and Spastics Society of India collaborated.
 - (vi) The mobile science exhibition units of NSC held exhibitions at 59 sites in over 123 exhibition days. A total distance of 7000 km. was covered. Over 2,00,000 people attended the exhibitions and film shows.
 - (vii) 22 Science Demonstration Lectures were arranged, for the benefit of over 2000 students.
 - (viii) 8 Creative Ability Centre programmes were held in which about 500 students participated. A total of 126 projects was completed.
 - (ix) 25 Sky Observation Programmes were held.
 - (x) 2 Computer Training Programmes were held. 45 children took part and developed 2 softwares.
 - (xi) Over 100 amateur radio operators were trained in 28 sessions. They were on air for about 23 hours during which they contacted 47 stations.
 - (xii) 350 school children from 173 schools took part in 21 Science Quiz Contests.

VISVESVARAYA INDUSTRIAL & TECHNOLOGICAL MUSEUM (VITM), BANGALORE

- 3.108** (i) The mobile science exhibition units of VITM attracted about 3,50,000 visitors to their exhibitions and film shows at 43 sites in over 101 exhibition days. The total distance covered was 7,176 kms.
- (ii) 12 Science Demonstration Programmes were held, attended by about 900 students.
 - (iii) 8 Popular Lectures were held, attended by 610 people.
 - (iv) 2 Teachers' Training Programme were held, in which 20 teachers were trained and 6 kits developed.
 - (v) 6 Computer Training Programmes were held. The number of students trained was 63.
 - (vi) 15 Science Quiz Contests were organised in which 30 students participated.
 - (vii) 12 Hobby Centre Programmes were arranged in which about 100 students took part, to complete 20 projects.

NATIONAL SCIENCE CENTRE, DELHI.

- 3.109** (i) The giant "Energy Ball" exhibit at the Energy Pavilion at Pragati Maidan Complex was fully set and opened for visitors' interaction. In this exhibit, balls move all over 3,000 sq.ft. of space having a 650' path. In a fascinating way, they demonstrate transformation of energy from muscle to potential, from potential to kinetic, from kinetic to potential and

from kinetic to electricity. Transfer of momentum, centrifugal force, conservation of angular momentum and even Kepler's Law on planetary motion were also demonstrated. The exhibit is possibly the largest of its kind ever placed in a Science Centre.

(ii) The Mobile Science Exhibitions of the Centre were held at 56 sites in over 88 days. About 1,00,000 people attended the exhibitions.

(iii) 4 Popular Lectures were arranged, for about 400 people.

(iv) 2 Teachers' Training Programmes were held in which 20 teachers took part. 10 teaching aids were developed.

(v) One Computer Training Programme was held in which 31 school students were trained.

(vi) One Science Quiz Contest was held in which 22 students participated.

SHRIKRISHNA SCIENCE CENTRE, PATNA

3.110 Shrikrishna Science Centre, Patna continued its activities. The new gallery "Our Senses", Children's Corner and Life Science Laboratory, completed last year, have become quite an attraction for the visitors of all age-groups, especially, children. Over 100,000 people visited the Centre.

Among the important activities of the Centre the organising of the State level Science Seminar, Eastern India Science Camp and conducting of various regular educational programmes for school children and application oriented programmes for adults including housewives.

DISTRICT SCIENCE CENTRES

3.111 The District Science Centres at Purulia, Gulbarga, Dharampur and Tirunelveli continued their activities for school students, tribal people and rural communities. Large numbers of people visited these Centres and participated in various programmes conducted by them. DSC, Purulia opened the new Popular Science Gallery this year. DSC, Gulbarga also opened its new Popular Science Gallery, DSC, Tirunelveli added a permanent auditorium and also infrastructure for temporary exhibition. Apart from regular activities, there was a plethora of extra-mural programmes, ranging from "Know the Insects" and "Bakery Demonstration" to "Computer Awareness".

EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

3.112 (i) Museo-buses or the Mobile Science Exhibition units travelled across the length and breadth of the country covering nearly 300 sites. They travelled remote interior areas of West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Delhi, Dadra and Nagar Haveli. About 10,00,000 people visited the exhibitions, which toured over 16,000 km. Besides, over 2,00,000 attended the scientific film shows held at different rural sites.

(ii) Science Demonstration Lectures on a regular basis are held every year in VITM, Bangalore, NSC, Bombay and BITM, Calcutta. Other Science Centres have also started following the same process. The unique mode of presentation brings the text book sciences alive and their effect dramatically supplements formal School Education.

(iii) The Museum/Centres helped to organise Science Fairs and Camps in a massive way in Guwahati and Bangalore. the Southern India Science Fair was organised by VITM Bangalore in February 1987. 174 schools took part in it, with two students, one teacher and three exhibits from each school. The Eastern India Science Camp was held in Guwahati during February 1987. 265 participants from 139 schools and 14 Science Clubs with 200 models assembled there, to mark their creative abilities. Exposure-oriented training camps on aeromodelling, life sciences and electronics were organised for 46 observers coming from all over Eastern India.

(iv) BITM, Calcutta continued their fascinating science Quiz Contest, "Quest", through the Doordarshan National Programme, in which BITM answers the queries of millions of TV viewers across the country every month.

NATIONAL SCIENCE SEMINAR-1987

3.113 The National Council of Science Museums organised the National Science Seminar -

1987 at the FICCI auditorium in New Delhi. The topic was "Pollute & Perish; Conserve & Flourish". Students from all the States and Union Territories participated in this Seminar.

INDIA : A FESTIVAL OF SCIENCE

3.114 The exhibition on 5,000 years of Indian Science & Technology finished in August, 1987, its 2 year-long tour through six cities of the USA. NCSM also took part in a big way, in the Festival of India in the USSR. NCSM fabricated a large section of the S&T exhibition, organised by the Department of Science & Technology, Government of India. The exhibition was inaugurated at Leningard and travelled through Moscow and Tashkent.

25 YEARS OF SPACE PHOTOGRAPHY

3.115 NCSM brought this unique exhibition from the USA during November 1986, of 150 planetary photographs, all taken by hitech equipment from unmanned spacecrafts and synthesized by Computers on Earth. Round-the-year shows at NCSM Units at Calcutta, Tirunelveli, Bangalore, Bombay, Delhi, Bhubaneswar and Patna were held. Over half a million came to see it. On October 24, 1987, the Union Minister of State for Education and Culture, formally received the exhibition on behalf of India from the American authorities, for further shows by NCSM.

INDO-US WORKSHOPS ON SCIENCE MUSEUMS

3.116 NCSM conceptualised and established Asia's largest outdoor Children's Science Park in 1979 at NSC, Bombay. Considering the positive impact of Science Parks in children's nonformal education, Science Centres of the USA have taken up a plan to establish such Parks; and, to tap the NCSM expertise in this area, a Workshop was held at St. Louis. This is a signal recognition of NCSM's achievements in this behalf. Another workshop was held in Boston in September, 1987, on "Interactive Video Technology in Science Centre".

National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property, Lucknow

3.117 The National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property (NRLC), a sub-ordinate office under the Department of Culture, continued to carry out research work in the field of conservation of cultural property for developing new methods of conservation and to improve upon the existing methods with regard to Indian conditions. It also provides assistance to various museums, departments of archaeology and libraries for the preservation of their collections besides training persons working in the field of conservation and preservation of cultural property.

3.118 The Laboratory made all-round progress in various areas of research, conservation, training, library and documentation. The Laboratory continued to receive assistance from UNDP and UNESCO for its programmes. International Council of Culture and Research of Monuments (ICCRUM) also collaborated in organising an Asian Regional Seminar at Lucknow.

RESEARCH PROJECTS

3.119 (a) Study of iron metallurgy in ancient India and technical studies of some artefacts from early Iron Age sites, Kausambi, Mahurjhari, Arni, Hulaskhera and Takalghat were completed. Work on the study of technology of tools from another site, Manjhi Bihar (600 B.C.) has been started.

(b) Conservation of bronze and brass images in India: A number of bronze collections from Bihar and West Bengal were examined. Efforts were made to get the severely deteriorated bronzes brought to the NRLC for study and conservation. A short-term project entitled "Controlling the Corrosion rate in brass with inhibitors" has been undertaken.

(c) Studies on the Taj Mahal: Various combinations of lime based mortars and plasters and indigenous additives like *dal*, *gur*, *bel*, *alsi*, etc. were tested to find out the best combination that can be used as a material for crack filling at the Taj. In order to assess the role of pollutants from the Mathura Refinery, monitoring of suspended particulate matter (SPM) was carried out.

(d) Evaluation of commercial washing powders for stone cleaning: The project was

started to assess the damage caused to stone by commercial washing powders.

(e) Effect of acid rain on spotted sandstone - This project was started to study the effect of acid rain phenomenon on Mathura sandstone. With growing levels of air pollution, this project assumes great importance.

(f) Study of Microflora of Ajanta wall paintings and their control measures - In continuation of the previous studies under the above project, 20 fungal species were identified, which were isolated from wall paintings, aeroflora, soil/dust of caves.

(g) Study of foxing marks on paper - SEM studies were done at the National Botanical Research institute, Lucknow for the brown foxed spots collected from 1931, 1952 and 1954 books. All the spots showed fungal spores.

(h) Control of furniture carpet beetle (Sp. *Anthrenus*) - Para-di-chlorobenzene and DDVP were tested for the control of carpet beetle. Insecticidal paper was prepared for preventing silver-fish.

(i) Discolouration of Taj Mahal Marble-Detection of organic coating - The preservation of the Taj Mahal has been a matter of great concern for quite some time, mainly because of yellowish appearance all over the white marble, particularly in the niches and arches. A study is being carried out to ascertain the presence of organic coating that might have been applied for preservation of the monument in the past. Detailed results are documented in the Laboratory's report "Studies on Materials of Taj Mahal". The work is also published as a research paper entitled "Discolouration of Taj Mahal Marble-A case study".

(j) Studies on the characterisation and identification of natural resins occurring in the cultural objects with particular reference to Ajanta wall paintings - Natural resins have been used by artists as protective coatings, adhesives and paint media since times immemorial. Though natural resin is good as artist's or restorer's material, it has a tendency to yellow and become brittle with age, whence arises the need for its characterisation and identification so that optimum conservation of cultural objects could be ensured. The present study was undertaken in this light.

(k) Study of the Indian Exudate plant gums in their artistic applications - Gums have been important in art as a principal media for 'water colours', miniatures, wall paintings and manuscript illumination. Analysis of gums will shed light on the technology of the painting which is also helpful in selecting proper methods of conservation. The Laboratory has initiated work on this.

(l) Study of the Fundamental properties of Birch Bark and Preservation Technique:- In continuation of the study of evaluation of birch bark, further investigations are being carried out by covering different technical aspects.

(m) Study of the methods of preservation of Palm-Leaf-Taking into consideration the nature and extent of deterioration of palm-leaf manuscripts, this project has been undertaken to carry out extensive evaluation of palm-leaf.

CONSERVATION

3.120 (a) Conservation of Hukuru Mosque at Male (Maldives) - NRLC was actively engaged in the conservation of the Hukuru Mosque at Male. Various types of studies were conducted on the coral stones and the building material of the Mosque. Samples were tested for determination of the nature of stone. The tests included water absorption by capillarity, water absorption by total immersion, rate of water evaporation and absorption of moisture from the atmosphere. The porosity of the samples was determined by hydrostatic weighing, paraffin method and mercury weighing.

(b) Restoration of Mural paintings from Sinon Monastery in Sikkim - The Mural Paintings of the Sinon Monastery in Sikkim were in a poor condition and were transferred to the NRLC for treatment. Restoration work on these paintings has been completed.

(c) Conservation and restoration of museum objects - NRLC is being regularly requested by museums and other institutions for the conservation and restoration of their objects. The following would be of interest.

(i) Shree Guru Granth Sahib consisting of 776 pages received from Burhanpur Gurdwara, Madhya Pradesh.

(ii) Pata chitra received from Sarabhai Foundation, Ahmedabad.

(iii) 250 sq. wall paintings at Shiv-duala, Chamba, H.P.

(iv) Iron object belonging to the National Institute of Oceanography, Goa.

(v) 25 iron objects belonging to Banaras Hindu University.

(vi) 70 copper objects belonging to Banaras Hindu University.

(d) Preparation of Conservation reports for other museums and departments was done in respect of:-

1. Garwhal Rifles Regiment Centre, Landsdowne.
2. Parliamentary Museum, New Delhi.
3. Allahabad Museum, Allahabad.
4. Department of Archaeology, Punjab.
5. Raj Bhawan, Ooty.
6. Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya, Bhopal.
7. Mural paintings at Orcha.
8. Conservation state of jaswant Thada, Jodhpur.
9. Cultural heritage of Bikaner and conservation at junagarh Fort.
10. Wall paintings in Ahichattragarh, Nagaur.
11. Conservation of Bodh Gaya temple.

SEMINARS

3.121.1 A three-day seminar on conservation of cultural property was organised in September, 1987 by the NRLC at Lucknow in collaboration with the Indian Association for the Study of Conservation of Cultural Property, New Delhi.

3.121.2 A six-day Asian Regional Seminar on "Conservation of Metals in Humid Climate" was organised in December, 1987 at the NRLC. Experts from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan and Thailand, besides conservation experts from several museums and archaeological departments in India, participated.

3.121.3 A workshop on bio-deterioration of museum material was held in the USA. in May/June, 1987. This was coordinated by the Director, NRLC and a technical paper on "Effect of Fungal growth on Ajanta Wall Paintings" was presented by an expert of NRLC.

TRAINING AND WORKSHOPS.

3.122 NRLC organised the following training/workshops:-

- (i) Six-month conservation course from September 1987 to February, 1988 in the conservation of archaeological materials.
- (ii) Ten-day orientation workshops in August, 1987 and February, 1988 on the care and maintenance of museum materials.
- (iii) Six-day workshop in June, 1987 on the care of art objects in collaboration with the INTACH Conservation Centre, Lucknow for Army personnel.

EQUIPMENT ACQUIRED

3.123 A chromatograph obtained recently through UNDP has been installed. This equipment is especially useful for the analysis of anions which are generally encountered in all types of art objects. Standardisation of the equipment is under way.

LIBRARY & DOCUMENTATION

3.124 The important activities were as under:-

- (i) Number of volumes acquisitioned and accessioned-412;
- (ii) 1056 issues of periodicals received and accessioned;
- (iii) 300 books classified and catalogued; and
- (iv) Compilation and printing of special bibliographies on (a) wood, & (b) metals.

PHOTO DOCUMENTATION

3.125 NRLC undertook the following photographic documentation:-

- (i) Black and white photographs of art objects - 1600 exposures;
- (ii) Colour transparencies - 750; and
- (iii) Preparation of 3 exhibitions regarding the work of the NRLC for the (1) Crafts Museum, New NRLC for treatment. Restoration work on these paintings has been completed.
- (c) Conservation and restoration of museum objects - NRLC is being regularly requested by museums and other institutions for the conservation and restoration of their objects. The following would be of interest:-
 - (i) Shree Guru Granth Sahib Delhi. (2) Department of Archaeology and Museum, Karnataka and (3) Asian Regional Seminar at Lucknow.

PUBLICATIONS

3.126 About 27 papers/books were published by the NRLC.

institutions of anthropology and ethnology

Anthropological Survey of India, Calcutta

4.1 The Anthropological Survey of India is the premier organisation of anthropological research under the Department of Culture, committed to the study of the people of India, the biological and cultural evolution of man with reference to India, the study of scheduled tribes and other weaker sections, and the conducting of surveys in the social, cultural and physical anthropology through-out the country. It is also concerned with the conservation of environment, welfare of women and children, physical fitness and nutritional status of populations and preservation of cultural heritage. As anthropological adviser to the Government of India, it works in collaboration with University departments of anthropology, tribal research institutes and other organisations interested in anthropology and allied subjects. It also takes steps to disseminate its research findings through its publications and organisation of exhibitions.

PEOPLE OF INDIA AND OTHER PROJECTS

4.2 The main thrust of research activities of the Survey centered around the National Project on the 'People of India' initiated in October, 1985. This project seeks to generate upto-date information on all communities (approximately 5,229) of India, and to highlight the linkages that bring them together. Most of the scientific and technical members of the Survey are engaged on this project by way of collecting field data, analysis of the collected material, writing of reports, abstracts and filling up of the computer formats, preparing maps, photographs and the like. Till November, 1987 field work for 3,521 communities has been completed and writing of reports and abstracts for 1,853 and 258 communities has been completed, besides filling up of computer formats for 2,581 communities. This project is also being implemented with active involvement of the scholars from various University departments, tribal research institutes and other organisations. A computerized list of the communities, both national and regional, has been prepared with the help of the National Informatics Centre (NIC). As a part of the building up of a computerized information system in collaboration with the NIC, training of the officers of the ANSI was arranged.

PROGRESS OF TASK FORCES

4.3 The three Task Forces constituted to expedite long-pending projects of the Survey



made satisfactory progress. They are expected to achieve their targets by the end of the current financial year (1987-88). The data report on the All India Anthropometric Survey (the South Zone) will be released shortly. The data of All India Anthropometric Survey (the North Zone) are under computer analysis, and it is planned to bring out shortly a volume for each State containing basic data. Preparation of preliminary Tables on the All India Bio-Anthropological Survey is almost complete and arrangement has been made to computerise the tabulated material for further analysis and to bring out a volume on preliminary tables. The basic data of Culture Trait Survey are under computer analysis and will be published shortly.

INTERACTIONS WITH VARIOUS UNIVERSITIES/DEPARTMENTS/ORGANISATIONS ETC.

4.4 Collaborative research activities of the Survey continued to expand through close interaction with various Universities/Departments/Organisations. The Survey participated in the preparation for holding the joint Indo-Soviet Exhibition called, "Druzhba-Dosti" its first venture abroad, as part of the festival of India in USSR. An International Seminar on Visual Anthropology was organised in December, 1987 at Jodhpur in collaboration with the Indian National Trust for Art and Culture Heritage (INTACH). At this Seminar, which was held for the first time in India, 66 scholars and film makers participated including 22 from outside the country, some of whom were distinguished visual anthropologists. The ANSI brought out on this occasion interesting publicity material on its work and the first report on the status of visual anthropology in India in collaboration with the INTACH, and acquired a number of Ethnographic films. An Ethnographic Film Festival which will be the first of its kind is being planned for next year. A plan of action for making ethnographic films is also being drawn up.

4.5 The Survey also collaborated with a number of institutions in planning seminars and discussions on anthropology. For instance, it collaborated with the Indian Social Science Congress to organise the anthropology session at Mysore; with the Department of Anthropology, Lucknow University to organise a seminar on tribal situation in UP, scheduled to be held next year; with the Department of Folklore, Gauhati University a seminar on 'Ramakatha' in tribal and folk traditions with special reference to North East India; and with the Centre for study of Administration of Relief in organising an International seminar on 'Afro-Asian Studies on Special System and Food Crisis', to be held next year. The Survey is also collaborating with the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library in organising a national conference on tribal society and tribal development; with the Indian Academy of Social Sciences in organising a national seminar on the evolution of man and society in India and with the Ananthakrishna Iyer Centre for Anthropological studies in celebrating the centenary of the distinguished anthropologist, the late Ananthakrishna Iyer.

4.6 The research project on Area Study: North East India, in collaboration with various University departments of Anthropology of North East India, was continued. The collaborative programme with the Bureau of Police Research and Development (Ministry of Home Affairs) with regard to the project 'Portrait Building System' resulted in the preparation of 'Identity Kit' on the Indian population.

COMPUTERIZATION

4.7 Steps were initiated for the introduction of a computerized information system for the Survey. A Feasibility Report was prepared by the West Bengal State Unit of the National Informatic Centre.

CENTRAL AND ZONAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL MUSEUMS

4.8 The Central and Zonal Anthropological Museums of the Survey continued their collection, documentation, preservation and display of ethnographic specimens. A large number of photographs were generated under the "People of India" project. An exhibition was held at Port Blair in connection with the programme 'Island on the March' organised by the Andaman and Nicobar Administration. On the occasion of 'Dusserah festival' celebrated by the Government of Karnataka at Mysore, an exhibition on 'Evolution of Man' was organised.

CULTURAL EXCHANGE

4.9 In accordance with the Indo-South Korean Cultural Exchange Programme, a Superintending Anthropologist of the Survey was deputed to South Korea to undertake a study tour to various Institutes conducting research/training in anthropology and allied disciplines.

PUBLICATION PROGRAMME

4.10 Members of the Survey published 24 scientific papers. The Publication Wing of the Survey brought out three issues each of the Newsletter and Human Science, three memoirs and two books, besides continuing the publication of folders, booklets and the Annual Report of the Survey for the year 1985-86.

Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya, Bhopal

4.11 Dedicated to the depiction of the story of humankind in time and space, the Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya (RMS) Bhopal, an autonomous organisation under the Department of Culture, is being developed around general anthropology as its central discipline, with the following three major areas of interest: (i) Human Evolution and Human Variations (ii) Human Society in the prehistoric times; and (iii) Patterns of Culture. The presentation in the museum will be both in open air and indoor galleries.

MASTER PLAN

4.12 The RMS has taken up construction of a temporary exhibition-cum-administration building at the site at an estimated cost of Rs. 17 lacs.

4.13 The work of electrification by laying underground cables and provision of path-lights in the area of open-air exhibition of 'Tribal Habitat in India' undertaken this year is nearing completion. A network of water distribution pipe-lines has also been laid in the site. The RMS has done extensive plantation in its land spread over 200 acres. While this plantation is being nursed, the area of open-air exhibition is being filled with such plants as are found in the habitats of various tribes.

OPEN-AIR EXHIBITION 'TRIBAL HABITAT IN INDIA'

4.14 The open-air exhibition 'Tribal Habitat in India' was opened to the public on January 27, 1988. The exhibition has added a Naga village-gate, a Maria shrine, ritual complexes of Rathwa and Chodhuri Tribes and three houses of potters during the current year. An indoor exhibition area on a tribal pattern of housing has been provided near the location of the open-air exhibition for typological display of material culture.

INDOOR EXHIBITION

4.15 The RMS organised two exhibitions in its indoor exhibition facility. The first exhibition, prepared and opened in the first quarter of the year, presented the central theme of the RMS, providing visitors with a window into the future presentation. The second exhibition 'Manav ki Kahani' was inaugurated on 15th August, 1987 by the Chief Minister, Government of Madhya Pradesh. This exhibition has three components: human evolution, evolution of culture and patterns of culture.

COLLECTION AND DOCUMENTATION

4.16 The RMS organised collection of museum specimens, both through field work by its own staff and through assignment to non-government agencies under phased programme of 'Operation Salvage'. The professional teams of the RMS did field-work in the tribal and folk cultures of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa & Uttar Pradesh as a result of which over 600 specimens were added to the reserve collection. Besides, about 500 objects of material culture to equip the houstypes and ritual complex in the Tribal Habitat Exhibition were also collected. The work of collection was accompanied by photo and graphic documentation.

CONSERVATION

4.17 The RMS was visited by a team of experts from the National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property and INTACH, Lucknow.

DEVELOPMENT OF REFERENCE LIBRARY AND INFORMATION CENTRE

4.18 The RMS is developing a specialized reference Library and Information Centre to facilitate research and education. To the collection of this facility, 371 new books, 360 issues of foreign journals and 223 issues of Indian professional journals were added.

LECTURES & SEMINARS

4.19 To commemorate the 40th Anniversary of India's Independence, the RMS organised a series of National lectures. The first of such lectures was on the topic 'Culture Identities and Alternative Future'.

FOREIGN VISIT

4.20 The Director, RMS accompanied by the designated architect of the RMS visited museums of importance in Mexico, the USA, Romania and Denmark to study museum housing and related problems specific to open-air display, towards finalisation of the RMS's Master Plan.

archives and records

National Archives of India, New Delhi

5.1 The National Archives of India (NAI), the repository of non-current records of permanent value of the Government of India, continued its usual activities, relating to accession of public records and private papers of national interest from India and abroad; preservation, administration and management of records and making them available for research; conducting training courses in various archival disciplines through its school of Archival Studies, and rendering technical advice and financial grants/assistance to various State/Union Territory Archives for their development and to Voluntary Organisations and institutions engaged in the preservation of manuscripts of historical importance. Significant activities of NAI include:

ANNEXE TO THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA BUILDING

5.2 The construction of the first phase of the Annexe, consisting of a 7-storied tower block, with a basement and underground water storage tank, is likely to be completed by March 1988.

5.3 The ban on construction of high rise building in the Central Vista zone, which had adversely affected the projected 8 storied service block was lifted.

PUBLICATIONS

5.4 The following publications were brought out. (i) The Indian Archives, vol. XXXV No.1, (ii) Annual Report of the National Archives of India, 1986, (iii) Bulletin of Research Theses and Dissertations, Vol. XIV, (iv) National Register of Private Records, Vol. XV, (v) Catalogue of Printed and Published Maps, Part 1 & 11, (vi) Fort William-India House Correspondence, Vol. XIV, (vii) Calendar of Acquired Documents (1357-1754) Vol. 11, (viii) Proceedings of the Indian Historical Records Commission, Vol. XLIX (49th Session, Surajkund).

ACCESSIONS

5.5 The holdings of NAI were further enriched by the acquisition of the following public/private/microfilm collections of records:

5.5.1 PUBLIC RECORDS: 8,411 files belonging to the following Ministries/Departments for the period 1838-1955 were accessioned: Hyderabad Residency, Cabinet Secretariat, and

Ministries of Law and Justice, Defence, and Home Affairs. Ministries of Defence and External Affairs are expected to transfer about 15,225 files (1874-1957) before March, 1988.

5.5.2 PRIVATE PAPERS: (i) A batch of papers (1975-1979) of Shri V.V. Giri, former President of India, (ii) a microfilm strip containing 19 exposures relating to Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri and covering the years 1931-1932, (iii) 146 items of papers of late Major General S.L. Bhatia, largely bearing on medical services (1891-1982), (iv) a file containing correspondence between M.D. Thapar and Hans Raj Vohra relating to Martyr Sukhdev of the Lahore conspiracy case (1930), (v) a file on the First Indo-Soviet Joint manned space flight of April 1984, (vi) Papers of the Madras Chamber of Commerce and Industry comprising 92 volumes, covering the years 1836-1962 and dealing with the trade-mark registers and annual reports, (vii) two volumes containing typed draft of the autobiography of Shri Tarachand Wazir (1893-1969), which throw light on the sericulture industry, as also the social system under the Pundits in Kashmir; and

5.5.3 MICRO FILMS: The following items were acquired from the British Library (IOLR), London:- (i) 9 rolls of Ried collection (1891-1963) containing notes, press clippings, speeches, letters etc; 23 rolls of Meston collection (1906-1936) containing his confidential correspondence with Lord Chelmsford, proceedings of India Office Committee on Reforms Bill etc; 20 rolls of Simon collection (1914-1937) containing reports from the Joint Select Committee on the Government of India Bill, Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee etc; 227 rolls of War Staff files (1921-1948) relating to the movements of troops in the Middle East, Army in India and Burma, history of the I.N.A., reports on political situation in India, plan for modernisation of Army etc; 32 rolls of R/3/1 series containing papers relating to the transfer of power, defence of India, Gandhiji and his political activities etc., (1921-1949); and 1 roll of L/P & J/10 series containing Indian Constitutional Assembly proceedings (1947-1949); (ii) 35 rolls of documents of Indian interest (1884-1943) were received from the Archives of Foreign office of the F.R.G. under the Indo-F.R.G. Cultural Exchange programme; (iii) Under Unesco aid 45 rolls of Hardinge papers (1910-1916) were acquired from Cambridge University Library, U.K.; (iv) 7 rolls of documents of Indian interest (1921-1940) were acquired through purchase from P.R.O., Surrey, U.K.; and (v) Photocopies of 1,500 pages (approx) of Labour Party papers (1918-1946) were likewise acquired through purchase from the Labour Party Archives, London.

RESEARCH AND REFERENCE

5.6 Over 9,000 Scholars availed themselves of the research and library facilities provided by the NAI. 248 scholars including 23 foreign scholars were enrolled. About 86,000 requisitions for records, books and microfilms were attended to. Also, excerpts from records numbering around 11,200 pages in typescripts/xerox copies were released to them. More than 100 queries, seeking information from amongst the holdings of the NAI received from Public and Private agencies, and individuals were attended to.

REFERENCE MEDIA

5.7 While summary inventory of 7,445 letters and files of different Ministries/Agencies was prepared, about 7,090 items of private papers were listed. Besides, 3,000 documents to Inayat Jang Collection were descriptively docketed.

RECORDS AND ARCHIVES MANAGEMENT

5.8 (a) About 80,000 files of different Ministries/Departments were appraised; (b) Vetting of detention schedules for Records of 32 Ministries/Departments were completed; (c) Record Rooms of 20 Ministries/Departments were inspected; and (d) Records Management study of 6 Ministries/Offices was conducted and necessary advice was rendered to them on the spot.

'TOWARDS FREEDOM' PROJECT

5.9 Selection of material relevant to the project, 'Towards Freedom' was continued to be made from public and private records and microfilms (1939-1947) housed in the National Archives of India and the various State repositories. 5,718 pages of excerpts taken from the selected material were forwarded to the Indian Council of Historical Research, New Delhi, for inclusion in the volumes of the projected Publication.

SCHOOL OF ARCHIVAL STUDIES

5.10 The School continued to conduct the one-year diploma course in Archival Studies, as also various short-term courses of eight weeks duration for the benefit of professionals and sub-professionals. While 19 trainees, including 10 from abroad, were awarded diplomas after successful completion of the one year course (1986-87 session) in Archival studies, a fresh diploma course (1987-88) with 14 trainees on the roll is currently in progress. In addition, 10 short-term courses were completed during the period. These covered: Records Management (2 sessions), Archives Administration (2 sessions), Reprography (2 sessions), Care and Conservation of Book Manuscripts and Archives (2 sessions) and Servicing and Repair of Records (2 sessions).

5.11 NAI organised two workshops, one each in 'Records Management's and 'Conservation of National Documentary Heritage' at the National Archives of India, Bhopal and Pondicherry in the month of October and November, 1987, respectively.

SCHEMES OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

5.12 The Grants Committee for implementation of the scheme entitled 'Financial Assistance for Preservation of Manuscripts' decided to release grants to the extent of Rs. 23,53,800/- to 31 institutions/organisations.

5.13 Another scheme entitled 'Financial Assistance to the Archival Repositories of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations' to promote Archival activities, maintenance and scientific preservation of public records was approved by the Government of India during 1986-1987. On the recommendations of the Grants Committee constituted for this purpose, an amount of Rs. 10,08,600/- was granted to various archival repositories.

EXHIBITION

5.14 On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of Independence, an exhibition of original documents, photographs, published material etc, entitled "A Tryst with Destiny-the story of our Freedom Struggle" was mounted on August 14, 1987.

ARCHIVES WEEK

5.15 To promote archival consciousness among the people, an Archives Week was celebrated from 2 to 8 November 1987. An 'Open House' programme and an exhibition of interesting documents and photographs on 'S. Ramanujam', the celebrated genius and mathematician, were arranged during the week.

TECHNICAL SERVICES

5.16 Besides providing technical information on conservation and reprography to 75 government and private institutions, a total number of 1,50,000 sheets of records were repaired and rehabilitated, and 5,750 volumes/books & miscellaneous items were bound. Besides, 1,37,798 exposures of microfilms, 82,372 xerox copies, 18,862 metres of positive microfilms and 1,406 enlargement prints were prepared by the NAI.

5.17 The Conservation Research laboratory of NAI continued to strive for developing high grade indigenous tissue paper, cellulose acetate foil and leaf casting Machine in consultation with Khadi and Village Industries Commission (Handmade Paper), Bombay; Indian Petrochemical Corporation Ltd., Vadodara, and Forest Research Institute, Dehradun respectively.

REGIONAL OFFICES

5.18 The Regional offices of NAI at Bhopal, Jaipur and Pondicherry continued their normal activities in their zones. Among the major acquisitions, mention may be made of the transfer of 1179 Etat. Civil Register, reports and books of the pre-1954 period from the Pondicherry Administration to the National Archives of India, Record Centre located there.

5.19 The Regional offices repaired approximately 42,633 sheets of documents and bound 482 volumes/books. The Archives Week was celebrated at all the three centres.

The Asiatic Society, Calcutta

5.20 The Asiatic Society, Calcutta, a two hundred year old institution, was founded with the

object of enquiring into history, antiquities, arts, science and literature of Asia. The Institute had proved to be the fountain head of all literary and scientific activities in India and the parent of all other Asiatic Societies. Its declared objectives are to conduct research into matters which are largely cultural and sociological, with a special bearing on Indology.

5.21 The Asiatic Society, Calcutta, was declared an institution of National Importance through an Act of Parliament in March, 1984. Its activities are in the following broad categories:

- (i) Improvement in Library
- (ii) Preservation and conservation of library materials and museum objects
- (iii) Augmentation of research activities and
- (iv) Publications.

ACHIEVEMENTS DURING 1987-88

5.22 The physical targets during 1987-88 were mainly- (i) the cataloguing of 1000 rare books and manuscripts, documentation of 1500 Museum objects, and acquiring of 2000 new books for library; (ii) the binding of 1000 volumes, restoration of four old paintings, repair of 67,000 sheets of pages of books and manuscripts; (iii) publication of three reprints of "out-of-print" publications; (iv) collection of material for writing the history of the Asiatic Society, Calcutta; (v) completion/renovation of the old building (about 20,000 sq.ft.); (vi) installation of three units of airconditioning plants for the Library and Museum; and (vii) research work in nine fields of studies.

institute of tibetan, buddhist and other historical studies

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

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

The Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Sarnath, Varanasi.

6.2 The Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Sarnath, an autonomous organisation fully financed by the Central Government, was established with the objective of preservation of Tibetan culture and tradition, restoration of ancient Indian literature preserved in the Tibetan language and provision of higher education in Buddhist Studies to students from the border areas. The Institute prepares students for various courses of the Sampurnanand Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya. The proposal for the grant of "deemed university" status to the Institute is under active consideration.

Sikkim Research Institute of Tibetology, Gangtok.

6.3 The Institute (SRIT) is an autonomous organisation under the Government of Sikkim, with the Governor of Sikkim as the President of its Governing Body, and has been set up for research and studies in Tibetology. The Institute receives maintenance and development grants from the Govt. of India. The Institute has done significant work in promoting research in 'Dharma' and associated subjects like iconography, medicine, astrology and history. It has a special research and publication programme. It also provides research facilities to scholars in Tibetology and allied subjects.

6.4 During the year the President of India opened the Research Block of SRIT and released an Outline Catalogue of Tibetan Collections. The Bulletin of Tibetology, quarterly journal covering the history, art, culture of Tibet was also brought out.

Library of Tibetan Works and Archives, Dharamsala.

6.5 The aims of the Library of Tibetan works and Archives (LTWA) a voluntary



Organisation, are to acquire and conserve Tibetan books and manuscripts, provide intensified reference service and act as a reference centre for queries on Tibetan source material, manuscripts, painting and objects of art.

6.6 The Library comprises the Department of Research/Translation, Tibetan books and Manuscripts, Reference Library (Non-Tibetan), Oral and Audiovisual History, Publication, Museums, Schools for Tibetan studies and Administration. The Library acquired 4,186 manuscripts and research works on Tibetology, many of these belonging to the periods from the 15th to the 19th century. The Library has also entered into a joint venture with the Academy of Central Asian Studies, Munich in the preparation of a comprehensive micro-filming and documentation of their historical records. 1,182 new titles on Tibet, Trans-Himalayan civilisation and Buddhist studies as well as related journals, periodicals and press clippings in English and other Asian and European languages were also added.

6.7 75 titles in Tibetan of great value covering such diverse fields as Tibetan Medicine, collected works of Tibet's outstanding Lama scholars and the Tibetan legal system have been published.

6.8 121 Research scholars from as many as 21 countries, sponsored by Universities, research institutions and the Government of India under the Cultural Exchange Programme did extended research work in LTWA.

6.9 Regular courses on Indo-Tibetan Buddhist culture are held for ten months a year. The LTWA sent Lama scholars as visiting lecturers to the Universities of Seattle and Michigan, U.S.A., University of Vienna, Austria and the National University of Australia.

6.10 300 students have successfully passed the Tibetan Language course in which text books and recorded cassettes developed by LTWA are used.

6.11 An Art school offering a seven-year training programme covering all aspects of traditional Thangka Painting, and a Craft school offering a three-year practical training in the traditional skills of woodcarving have been established. These schools are major centres of Tibetan Fine Arts in India recognised by the Government of India.

6.12 A four-storied extension building fully funded by the Government of India and a three-storied staff quarters funded from the Library's own funds have been completed.

6.13 The Library receives regular grants from the Government of India for its maintenance and other projects.

Financial Assistance to Buddhist/Tibetan Organisations

6.14 The Department of culture is administering a scheme of financial assistance for the development of Buddhist/Tibetan organisations, including monasteries, engaged in the propagation and scientific development of Buddhist/Tibetan culture, tradition and research in related fields. Grants are on an ad-hoc and non-recurring basis given upto a maximum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs for any single organisation. Expenditure on each of the approved projects is to be shared in the ratio of 3 : 1 between the Central Government and the concerned State Government organisation. 49 institutions have been selected this year for grant of financial assistance.

libraries

National Library, Calcutta

7.1 The National Library is the biggest Library in the country, having a collection of about 1.89 million volumes housed mainly at Belvedere, Calcutta. It is one of the recipient libraries under the provisions of the Delivery of Books Act, 1954 (amended 1956), and is the foremost repository of United Nations documents. It also acts as a referral centre for research scholars.

7.2 The prime source of acquisition of current books, newspapers and journals, published in India is under the Delivery of Books Act. English books and journals published abroad are acquired through purchase. The Library has a book exchange programme with 195 institutions in 80 countries. This programme finds an excellent source for the acquisition of foreign publications not readily obtainable through normal trade channels.

7.3 Providing bibliographical and reference services to readers and research scholars from India and abroad is a standard activity of the Library. The Library has published bibliographies and catalogues of its holdings with a view to disseminating information. The Library plans and arranges exhibitions of books and illustrations to mark national and international events. Mention may be made of the exhibitions organised in August, 1987 on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of India's Independence entitled "The Day we became free", and "Intellectual Property-Hazards and safeguards" in November, 1987 on the occasion of the International Convention of Judges and Jurists in Calcutta.

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

7.5 The Library renders reader services through its Reading Rooms and Lending Section. The Library has on its roll 7,230 readers as "Reading Room Members". The Lending Section deals with 33,800 registered borrowers, local and outstation. It also functions as the National Centre for International Loan. During the year 1,95,000 publications were issued to the readers and 44,380 books were lent to the borrowers.

7.6 The Library received and installed a micro-computer (HP-3000) as a step towards automation in rendering various library services.



7.7 On the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the Calcutta Public Library in March, 1987 the National Library organised a National Seminar on "National and Public Library Development". An exhibition on the "National and Public Libraries of the world" was also arranged on the occasion.

7.8 The following facts about the important holdings of the Library are worthy of note:

Total No. of books in the Library	18,80,700
Total No. of books in Indian languages	4,10,600
Total No. of manuscripts	3,703
Total No. of maps	76,968
Total No. of current periodical titles	19,782
Total No. of bound volumes of periodicals	1,08,500
Total No. of publications received as gift and exchange	4,27,390
Total No. of publications received under the D.B. Act	6,86,321
Total No. of Indian Official Publications	4,53,050
Total No. of microfilms/microfiche cards	2500/87,500
Books in the rare collection	About 5000

Central Reference Library, Calcutta

7.9 The Central Reference Library, a subordinate office of the Department of Culture, is located in the National Library premises and is mainly responsible for the implementation of the two schemes viz. (i) compilation, printing and publication of Indian National Bibliography (both in Roman and in respective Indian language scripts) a bibliography of current Indian publications published in Indian languages (including English) recognised by the Constitution; and (ii) Compilation and publication of Index Indiana (in Roman script), an Index to articles appearing in current Indian periodicals in major Indian languages.

INDIAN NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

7.10 The most important achievements is the revival of the publication of monthly issues of the Indian National Bibliography (INB) in Roman script which was discontinued from 1978 due to delay in composing and printing by the Government of India Presses. Composing is being done by the library through an electronically devised photocomposing Machine imported from the U.S.A. The monthly issues up to August 1985 have already been published. Monthly issues up to December 1985 are expected to be published by March 1988. Annual Volumes for 1980 and 1981 are expected to be published by 1988. Preparation of the manuscripts for 1982 and 1984 Annual Volumes are in progress. In order to augment the development in Hindi and other regional languages, the language parts of the Indian National Bibliography are also being published separately in respective language scripts. Accordingly, Hindi language bibliography for 1983-84 (Combined) and 1985 Annual Volumes, Malayalam for 1986 (Annual), Tamil for 1984 (Annual) and Urdu 1981-82 (Cumulated) language bibliographies have been published during the year. Language bibliographies for Hindi 1986 and Urdu 1983-85 are expected to be published during this year. Steps have been taken to print other language bibliographies also in this year.

INDEX INDIANA

7.11 The first Annual Volume of Index Indiana was published covering six languages viz. Bengali, Hindi, Gujarati, Marathi, Malayalam and Tamil. The remaining languages will be covered and the publication will be brought up-to-date as early as possible. Annual Volume 1982 of the Index Indiana has been published. Annual Volume 1983 is ready for press.

PROGRESSIVE USE OF HINDI FOR OFFICIAL PURPOSE OF THE UNION GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

7.12 An official Language Implementation Committee has been set up for implementation of the Government orders relating to progressive use of Hindi in the Central Reference Library. In all, four meetings were held during the year. One Hindi Assistant has been appointed specifically for Hindi work, 80% of employees (other than Group D staff) have passed either Pragma Examination or acquired proficiency in Hindi

language equivalent to or higher than Pragma standard.

Central Secretariat Library, New Delhi

7.13 The Central Secretariat Library, including the Hindi and Regional Languages Wing at Bahawalpur House and a Branch library at Ramakrishnapuram, New Delhi have been engaged in providing research and reference services to government agencies and departments, members of the library, research scholars and others. A small collection of material for lending in English, Hindi and other Indian languages is maintained for members only.

7.14 The Library added about 8,005 books in Hindi, English and other regional languages to its main collection of over seven lakh volumes. In addition 26,930 items of Central and State government publications including Gazettes, legal documents, proceedings of legislative bodies and the like were received by the library. Official publications received during the year from International Agencies and foreign governments exceeded 1,255. The library has also received 1,320 U.S. Government publications in microfiche form.

7.15 The Library enrolled 4,300 members during the year 1987 and lent out 1,81,202 volumes on a variety of subjects. Over 621 volumes were supplied on Inter-library loan basis to different local libraries and similarly 256 books were borrowed to meet the demands of the members. The Library provided 61,307 Photo copies of the documents to research scholars, individuals and institutions.

7.16 Reading Halls of the Central Secretariat Library Complex cater to the needs of members as well as non-member readers, by providing them popular Dailies in Hindi, English and other Indian languages published locally and elsewhere in India. The total number of such Dailies regularly subscribed stands at 90. The total number of periodicals received by the library in English, Hindi and Regional languages through subscription, gift and exchange is 1,081.

7.17 Under the Library's extension activities programme, the library organised:-

- (i) A lecture under 'National Integration Lecture Series' by Ms. Amrita Pritam in March 1987.
- (ii) A seminar-cum-book exhibition on 'Marathi Musical Drama' in November 1987.

7.18 The Library's Microfilming Unit has prepared 104 microfilms of 39 rare documents for research and reference purposes. In the computer section, two small sample data bases were created. To enable extensive use of the computer, training programme for the staff is going on. Three fresh graduates from library schools were given 3 months' practical training during the year. The work of data collection for the Hindi Bibliography Project is in progress.

Central Library, Bombay

7.19 Under the Delivery of Books Act, the Central Government have declared four libraries as the recipient libraries for the receipt of a copy of the books/newspapers published in the country. The Central Library, Bombay is a recipient Library for this purpose. The Central Government releases grants to the library for maintenance of the delivery of Books Act Section of the library, provision for the year being Rs. 5 lakhs.

Delhi Public Library, Delhi

7.20 The Delhi Public Library established in 1951 by the Government of India with financial and technical assistance from the UNESCO has been providing excellent free library service to the citizens of Delhi. Starting as a small Unitary Library in Old Delhi, it has since developed into a Metropolitan Public Library System consisting of a Central Library, a Zonal Library at Sarojini Nagar, a Rural Zonal Library at Bawana, 27 Branches and Sub-Branches, 31 R.C. Libraries, a Braille Department for the Blind and a net-work of Mobile Service Stations serving 66 areas and 15 Deposit Stations spread all over the Union Territory of Delhi. One Mobile Van designated as 'Rural Mobile Library on wheels' started on 6th November, 1986 serves the residents of 14 villages in the Union Territory of Delhi.

7.21 The Library has a net collection of 8,15,098 volumes and 87,457 registered borrowers as on 31st March, 1987. It issued 22,81,935 volumes during the year 1986-87.

Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation, Calcutta

7.22 The Foundation, is an autonomous organisation engaged in the promotion of library services in the country, which has continued to serve the public libraries in cooperation with the state Union Territory Governments.

7.23 In addition to its continuing Schemes, Foundation has also adopted three new schemes of assistance during the year: (a) Assistance to Libraries Below District Level for Construction/Extension of Library Building; (b) Assistance to Children's Libraries or Children's Sections of General Public Libraries; and (c) Assistance to State/Central Libraries and District Libraries to acquire TV-cum-VCR Sets for Educational Purposes.

7.24 Keeping in view the need for strengthening the administrative and supervisory machinery for the implementation of the Foundation's plan programmes, a conference of the conveners of the State Library Committees was organised in February, 1987 at New Delhi. The main theme of the conference was "Implementation of the Foundation's Programme of Assistance problems and Remedies".

7.25 The Foundation also assisted about 5000 libraries at different levels all over the country.

7.26 The Foundation brings out a quarterly newsletter to give publicity and disseminate library services in different parts of the country.

7.27 The Foundation has also undertaken a project for the extension of its office building at Salt Lake, Calcutta. The Eastern Zonal Office is functioning from the headquarters. In addition to its Zonal Office at New Delhi, the Foundation also set up two more Zonal Offices at Bombay and Madras.

Indian Council of World Affairs Library, New Delhi

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

Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library, Patna

7.29 Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library's Collections have emerged as one of the richest treasure house of manuscripts in the country, with over 16,000 manuscripts, 90,000 old and rare printed books and over 2,000 paintings of the Mughal, Rajput, Iranian and Turkish schools. Declared by an Act of Parliament as an institution of national importance, the Government of India took over its control in 1969. It is now managed by a Board, headed by the Governor of Bihar.

PRESERVATION OF KNOWLEDGE

7.30 The Library is engaged in preservation and dissemination of knowledge, acquisition of valuable national heritage in the form of manuscripts in particular and books in general. With a well-equipped bindery, the manuscripts and rare books are being given a new and lasting life through chemical treatment, lamination, necessary repairs and binding. The Library is extending its cooperation to other collections as well in respect of preservation.

DISSEMINATION OF KNOWLEDGE & RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION

7.31 Towards disseminating knowledge on a wider scale, efforts are on for making the best use of the precious material available in the Library. The Library has formulated a multi-dimensional programme to provide the scholars all possible help in their research pursuits. 21 volumes of descriptive catalogues of the manuscripts have been published; experts are busy at the task of completing 10 more volumes to be released in the next few years; union catalogues (handlists) of Arabic and Persian manuscripts on a few subjects, i.e. Tibb (Ionian Medicine), Taspuwuf (Sufism) and Urdu Literature (on all subjects) have been completed and published through three South Asian Regional Seminars on the respective subjects; critical edition and publication of rare manuscripts of the Library have

been taken up and so far, 32 such manuscripts and monographs have been published. They are being introduced to the scholarly world too, through the Quarterly Research Journal of which 44 issues have been brought out so far. The entire periodical collection of the Library, old and new, is being indexed to provide micro-information to the scholars. Annual/extension lectures, talks and symposia are being held. These lectures are being published regularly.

7.32 Reference facilities are being widely provided to scholars round the world by supplying the required information through postal and reprographic services in the form of transcribed copies, photostats and microfilms.

7.33 To accelerate the pace of research, one National, two Visiting, three Senior and seven Junior Fellowships have been created on the pattern of ICHR/UGC to work on the available store of knowledge. Kashmir University, Gulbarga University, Jamia Millia Islamia and the Magadh University have recognised the Library as their Research Centre.

7.34 A vast amount of material on the Freedom Movement is still lying buried in the old periodicals which may add new dimensions to the history of Movement. The Library is collating all such material to be published in thirty volumes. A rare speech of Motilal Nehru has since been published.

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

ACADEMIC SEMINARS

7.36 The Khuda Bakhsh Library has entered into a programme of intensive research through holding special seminars in specialised fields in which India, Pakistan and Bangladesh might be equally interested. The subjects are Tibb, Quranics, Sufism, Perso-Arabic Scientific Literature, Indian History and Urdu Literature. Hamdard National Foundation, New Delhi and Aligarh Muslim University are collaborating in the venture.

7.37 The Library's scheme of South Asian Regional Seminar is aimed at creating an academic infrastructure for South Asia, now fast evolving into a successful South Asian Regional Cooperation. Of the three Seminars held so far, one each was devoted to Tibb, Tasawwuf and Urdu manuscripts which helped in the preparation of union catalogues of manuscripts on the respective subjects scattered over South Asian countries. In addition, these Seminars have been playing a vital role in strengthening the SARC ties at the academic level.

RECOGNITION AWARD

7.38 The Library has also instituted an award to scholars for outstanding research contribution in the Library's special fields of Arabic/Persian/Urdu/Islamic Studies/Tibb/South Asian Studies/West Asian Studies/Central Asian Studies/Comparative Religion/Sufism/Composite Culture of India.

ACQUISITION

7.39 The Library continued acquisition of manuscripts through purchase, exchange and gift. During the year the Library has been able to add 250 manuscripts to its holdings along with some 5,000 printed books and about 50 microfilms/photostats.

PRESERVATION OF EMINENTS

7.40 A separate collection of audio and video-tapes is being built up to record and preserve the eminents of the composite culture of India. About 100 audio and 62 video-tapes of eminents have been prepared.

Thanjavur Maharaja Serfoji's Saraswati Mahal Library, Thanjavur

7.41 The Thanjavur Maharaja Serfoji's Saraswati Mahal Library, Thanjavur is an institution of acknowledged repute. It contains very rare and valuable collections of manuscripts on manifold aspects of art, culture and literature. The main aim and object of this Library is to publish the rare and old manuscripts of matchless value, so that scholars, in particular, may benefit therefrom in their researches, as also, of course, the reading public.

7.42 The Library has a wide collection of manuscripts and books from the times of the Maratha Kings. The Library, which was under the management of the Maratha royal family till 1918, became a Registered Society in 1986, under the chairmanship of the Minister of Education, Tamilnadu.

7.43 The Library has more than 42,000 manuscripts in Sanskrit, Marathi, Telugu and Tamil, as well as a few in Persian. Among these, the largest collection is in Sanskrit, numbering 37,000 manuscripts, both in palm-leaves and paper, in different scripts such as Grantha, Nandinagari and Nagari scripts. The Library is in possession also of 4,500 old books in European languages printed in England during the period of Maharaja Serfoji (before 1832). The manuscripts in the Library are preserved using modern preservation methods. Microfilming and transcription of manuscripts are also done. The manuscripts are edited by expert Guest Editors and published. So far, 260 books in Sanskrit, Marathi, Telugu and Tamil languages have been published.

Rampur Raza Library, Rampur

7.44 To provide better management and adequate financial support, the Government of India took over the Library on 1st July, 1975 under the Rampur Raza Library Act, 1975. The Library was also declared as an institution of national importance. While it is funded by the Department of Culture, it receives a modest Annual grant of Rs. 48,000 from the U.P. Government. The Library is managed by a highpowered Board, with the Governor of Uttar Pradesh as the Chairman. There is a provision for a Vice-Chairman and 12 other members who represent the erstwhile ruling family of Rampur, distinguished historians/scholars in Arabic, Persian and Urdu literature, besides officials of the Central and State Governments concerned with the affairs of the Library.

7.45 The Library has a collection of about 50,000 printed in Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Pushto, Turkish, Urdu and Hindi books, 15,000 manuscripts besides a large number of miniature paintings, 'Bhoj Patras' and the like.

akademies and national school of drama

Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi

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

8.2 Some of the functions of the Akademi are:- Publication of books (including reference books) in 22 Indian languages recognised by it, covering various genres of literature; translation of classics from one Indian Language into another and from foreign languages into Indian Languages; translation of Akademi award-winning books from one language into other Indian Languages, conducting writers meets, workshops, informal literary gatherings, organising seminars and symposia-local, regional, national and international to provide opportunities for the coming together of those interested in creative and critical literature, preparation of an Encyclopaedia of Indian literature and awarding of annual prizes of Rs. 10,000/- each to the most outstanding books of literary merit published in the languages recognised by the Akademi.

8.3 The Akademi published 99 books in 19 languages. Regular Meetings of the Literary Forum were held at the offices of Akademi. Advisory Boards of all the 22 languages met during the year. The Encyclopaedia of Indian Literature covering Devotional Letters (Urdu) was released by the Prime Minister. To celebrate the 125th Anniversary of Tagore, various functions were organised. Six issues of Indian Literature, four issues of Samakaleen Bhartiya Sahitya and Vol. 16 (1-2) of Samskrita Pratibha were brought out by the Akademi. A National Workshop on Translation was organised to bring together translators from different parts of the country. In all, 11 national and regional seminars on themes of literary interest were organised in different parts of the country.

8.4 The Akademi has a Library in the Rabindra Bhawan, New Delhi. 4,000 books were added to its collection this year. The Library has now about 72,000 titles.

Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi

8.5 Sangeet Natak Akademi — the National Academy of Music, Dance and Drama was founded in 1953 by the Government of India, for the furtherance of the performing arts of India. A number of Schemes have been formulated and implemented over the years with these objects in view. 30 eminent artistes were awarded the Sangeet Natak Akademi awards during the year.



8.6 As part of its on-going Schemes, the Akademi in collaboration with State Akademies has organised four zonal festivals in Jammu, Bhopal, Patna and Madras. Four plays selected from these festivals were featured in the Natya Samaroh'87 held in New Delhi.

8.7 The Prime Minister inaugurated three sessions of the convention devoted to performing Arts held at Teen Murti House New Delhi.

8.8 Rabindranath Tagore's 125th Birth Anniversary was celebrated by the Akademi as Rabindra Natyaotsava in Delhi from 8th to 16th May, 1987.

8.9 The publication Unit of the Akademi published in their Quarterly Journal a new title "Aspects of Indian Music" edited by Dr. Sumati Mutatkar.

Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi

8.10 The Lalit Kala Akademi (LKA) was set up by the Government of India in August, 1954 and was registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860 on March 11, 1957. In pursuance of the objectives set out in the Constitution, the Akademi functions through its General Council, Executive Board and other Committees.

8.11 An exhibition of paintings of psychological research of fine arts by Mr. Steven Doma; an exhibition of the recent acquisitions of the Akademi, which included paintings, graphics, drawings, as also another exhibition comprising 61 prints of graphics from the Louvre Museum were organised by the Akademi.

8.12 A collection of 35 works by 5 Indian artists was sent to the 19th Sao Paulo International Biennale 1987. 15 sculptures by 4 artists were sent to Budapest for participation in the 7th International Small Sculpture Biennale. An exhibition of 99 original graphic prints of 33 artists of Federal Republic of Germany was organised in collaboration with Max Mueller Bhavan, New Delhi. Another exhibition comprising 30 works of Aboriginal Art from Australia was organised under the Indo-Australia Cultural Exchange Programme.

8.13 The Akademi has given a grant amounting to Rs. 4,21,500/- to 68 organisations under the Scheme of Grants to State Akademies and Art organisations.

8.14 The Akademi is finalising the completion of documentary films on Paintings of Nathdwara, Art Treasures of Santiniketan and a film on Bhabesh Sanyal. The Akademi acquired a film on Worli Tribal Art called 'Walking Picture' produced by Gul Ramani. A film on Cholamandal was completed. 145 new titles were acquired by the Akademi Library.

National School of Drama, New Delhi

8.15 The National School of Drama (NSD) is a premier theatre institute set up by the Central Government as a fully funded autonomous organisation. It imparts training in dramatics and promotes the theatre movement in the country. It has done commendable work in the field of theatre education. NSD is putting up performances and providing assistance to theatre all over the country and is playing a constructive role in raising the standard of drama using modern theatre techniques.

8.16 NSD celebrated its Silver Jubilee and organised a Special Convocation which was presided over by the Minister of Human Resource Development. 278 graduates received diplomas.

8.17 8 workshops were conducted under the extension programme of the School. Theatre workshops were also held at Patna, Ujjain, Muzaffarnagar, Faridabad and some slum colonies in Delhi.

8.18 340 children were admitted for the children's Theatre Workshop held at NSD. The Repertory Company of NSD participated in the Berlin Theatre Festival. It also presented 81 shows during the year.

8.19 20 students were admitted for the three year diploma course of studies. An equal number of past Graduates were given one year fellowship for special projects of research and training. NSD commissioned the translation of 18 plays from English and other foreign languages into Hindi.

promotion and dissemination of culture

New Schemes

9.1 Schemes for providing financial assistance for (i) Promotion and dissemination of Tribal and Folk Art and Culture and (ii) Preservation and development of Cultural Heritage of the Himalayas have been formulated in the Seventh Five Year Plan. While the scheme of financial assistance for promotion and dissemination of Tribal and Folk art and Culture will be implemented by the Department of Culture, the scheme for the Cultural Heritage of the Himalayas will be implemented by Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya in respect of long term programmes and by the Department of Culture itself for others. These two schemes and associated literature including application formats have been circulated to all the State Governments/Union Territories and the U.G.C. advising them to obtain the applications from eligible organisations/institutions and forward them to the Department of Culture with their recommendations.

9.2 However, in view of the economy measures initiated by the Government consequent on the drought conditions in the country, it has been decided to defer the implementation of these schemes up to the end of the current financial year 1987-88.

Centre for Cultural Resources & Training

9.3 The Centre for Cultural Resources and Training (CCRT) New Delhi is an autonomous body, fully financed by the Government of India and is mainly responsible for propagation of culture among college and school students.

9.4 The activities of the Centre comprise training programmes, evaluation and feedback, collection of cultural resources, production of educational material and implementation of the Cultural Talent Search Scholarship Scheme.

9.5 The Centre organised six orientation courses. The Centre has been training school teachers from all parts of the country in rural and urban areas. It proposes to organise seminars for principals and District Education Officers, to coincide with the various teacher training programmes, as well as train about 10,000 students under Extension Services.

9.6 The Centre has designed a cultural kit for primary schools and proposes to prepare approximately 400 cultural kits.

9.7 Three hundred children have been selected for the Cultural Talent Search Scholarship.



9.8 In addition to its training programme, production of materials for the setting up of school museums and holding of youth camps for conservation has been undertaken by the Centre.

Building Grants to Cultural Organisations

9.9 The object of the Scheme is to give grants to Voluntary Cultural Organisations for construction of buildings and purchase of equipment. The scheme covers Organisations (other than religious institution, public libraries, museums, municipalities, schools, Universities and institutions fully financed by the Central/State Governments) exclusively working in the field of dance, drama, music, fine arts, Indology and literature. Assistance under the scheme has been approved for 32 organisations.

Financial Assistance to Dance Drama and Theatre Ensembles

9.10 Yet another scheme provides for financial assistance to well-established institutions doing good work in the field of performing arts to help them to become national or regional resource centres in their respective fields. 42 institutions received assistance under this Scheme.

9.11 The objective of a third Scheme is to provide non recurring, adhoc financial assistance to professional groups and individuals for projects and specified performing arts such as, drama groups, theatre groups, music ensembles, orchestra units, children's theatre, puppet theatre and individual artistes. About 100 groups and individuals have already received such assistance.

Grants to Cultural Organisations

9.12 Financial assistance is being 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 Ramakrishna Mission Institute of Culture (Calcutta), Institute of Historical Studies (Calcutta), Numismatic Society (Varanasi), Bharitya Vidya Bhavan (Bombay), and Institute of Traditional Culture (Madras).

Zonal Cultural Centres

9.13 The seven Zonal Cultural Centres set up in the country during the years 1985-86 and 1986-87 have become fully operational. The Centres have put in nearly 2 years of striking performance. Some of the more striking programmes undertaken by the Zonal Cultural Centres during the year 1987-88 are given below:-

NORTH ZONE CULTURAL CENTRE, PATIALA.

9.14 (a) The Chandigarh festival was held at Chandigarh and surrounding villages in February, 1987 and 700 artistes from Punjab, Haryana, H.P., Rajasthan and Jammu & Kashmir participated. About 5 lakh people witnessed the festival.

(b) Folk festivals were held in various towns and villages of Haryana in April, 1987 and 140 artistes from Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan and J & K participated.

(c) The Kashmir Festival was held in June and July, 1987 and artistes from Haryana, Punjab participated. In Srinagar about one and a half lakh people witnessed the festival. In the villages where the festival was featured, 5,000 people enjoyed the same on an average.

(d) A special programme in Sangrur, Punjab was organised in July-August, 1987 and about fifty thousand people of Sangrur and adjoining villages witnessed the programme.

(e) The Shimla Film festival and symposium was organised in October, 1987.

SOUTH ZONE CULTURAL CENTRE, THANJAVUR

9.15 (a) A Folk Art Festival was held at Hyderabad in January-February, 1987 and 600 artistes from the participating States participated.

(b) The Madras festival in March, 1987 had artistes from all the Zones participating in the festival.

- (c) A "Dweep Mahotsava" was held in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands in April, 1987 and 350 artistes from various Zonal Centres participated. About forty five thousand people witnessed the festival at each location in the Islands.
- (d) "De-Jure Day" festival was held at Pondicherry in August, 1987 to the delight of nearly 2 lakhs of people.
- (e) "Purandara Utsava" was held at Hampi, Karnataka in October, 1987 in which 62 artistes from Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka participated. More than 2.5 lakhs enjoyed the festival.

SOUTH CENTRAL ZONE CULTURAL CENTRE, NAGPUR.

- 9.16** (a) The Adivasi Mahotsava was held at Bhopal in January, 1987 with 47 artistes from Maharashtra and Karnataka participating. About 2.00 lakhs audience witnessed the Mahotsava.
- (b) The Mizoram National festival was held at Aizawl and 188 artistes from Goa, Gujarat, Maharashtra, participated. An audience of one lakh strong witnessed the festival.
- (c) The Kala Mahotsava and Bal Gandharva Janma Shatabdi was held at Hyderabad and Bombay in June, 1987 and artistes from Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat participated in the Mahotsava. About 5-6 thousand people witnessed it every day.
- (d) Intensive Theatre Workshops were held from July to September, 1987 at Bhopal and Nagpur. 40 artistes participated in the Workshops.
- (e) Bhartiya Chitrapat Mahotsava was held at Jabalpur and Hoshangabad in September, 1987.

WEST ZONE CULTURAL CENTRE, UPAIPUR

- 9.17** (a) The Banewar Tribal Festival was held at Dungarpur, Banewara in February, 1987 and 153 artistes from Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Gujarat and M.P. participated. 25 thousand people witnessed the festival.
- (b) The Arunachal festival was held at Itanagar in February, 1987 and 117 artistes from Gujarat, Rajasthan and M.P. participated. About One lakh people witnessed the festival.
- (c) A Terracotta Camp was held at Bichelim, Goa in April, 1987.
- (d) The Summer-camp childrens theatre festival was held at Udaipur in June, 1987. About one thousand school children witnessed the festival.
- (e) A 15-day Ceramic camp was held at Bhadrawati in August, 1987.

NORTH CENTRAL ZONE CULTURAL CENTRE, UDAIPUR

- 9.18** (a) "Chalo Man Ganga Jamuna Teer" a three day festival of devotional and folk songs and folk dances was held at Allahabad. 150 artistes from U.P., Bihar, M.P. and participated.
- (b) Brij Mahotsava was held at Bharatpur Rajasthan in March, 1987 in which 88 artistes from Rajasthan and U.P. participated. About ten thousand people witnessed the Mahotsava.
- (c) A Parvatiya Parv and Yatra in the Hills of U.P. was organised in May and June, 1987. All the participating States of NCZCC participated in the Yatra. About 15-20 thousand people witnessed the festival at each location.

NORTH EAST ZONE CULTURAL CENTRE, DIMAPUR

- 9.19** (a) A 32-member cultural troupe from Nagaland gave performances in Assam in February-March, 1987 to an audience of about 4 lakhs.
- (b) A 50-member cultural troupe from Manipur and Nagaland undertook cultural programmes at Aizawl. An audience of about sixteen thousand witnessed the programme.
- (c) A 60-member cultural troupe from Assam and Nagaland performed at Itanagar during the Statehood Inaugural function of Arunachal Pradesh.
- (d) 3 cultural troupes participated in "Our India Exhibition" organised at Kohima, Nagaland. An audience of 25 thousand witnessed the performances.

EAST ZONE CULTURAL CENTRE, SHANTINIKETAN

9.20 (a) A festival was held at Gangtok in June, 1987 and 50 artistes from Sikkim, West Bengal participated.

(b) A festival was held at Agartala in June, 1987 with 65 artistes from West Bengal, Assam and Tripura participating.

(c) A festival was held at Bhubaneswar in June, 1987 and 37 artistes from West Bengal, Assam, Tripura, Manipur, Orissa and Bihar participated.

(d) An exhibition-cum-demonstration along with a seminar on "Dying Art Forms" was held at Gangtok in July, 1987. 12 artistes and 8 scholars participated.

(e) An exhibition-cum-demonstration on traditional embroidery and costumes was held at Imphal in September, 1987.

9.21 A Review meeting was held in January, 1988 under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister. This was attended by the Chairman of the Centres, the Culture Ministers of all States/UTs. concerned, Central Ministers and Officials, and the Zonal Centre Directors. The programmes and directions for the year 1988-89 were approved. For the year 1988-89, seven specific interzonal events were also identified: (1) the Magh Mela, Allahabad (January'88), (2) Adivasi festival, Belgaum (Feb.-March'88), (3) Statehood of Himachal Pradesh, Shimla (April'88), (4) Onam festival, Alleppy (Sept.'88), (5) Goa Fete, Panaji (Oct.'88), (6) Sikkim festival, Gangtok (Oct.'88) and (7) The 25th Anniversary of the founding of Nagaland, Kohima (December'88). An exhibition on the rationale of these Centres was held at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi for nearly 3 weeks from December 20, 1987 accompanied by performances by folk groups from all the Centres. This proved to be an immense draw and served to highlight the facts that nearly 300 events, with more than 16,000 artistes participating, were held by the ZCCs all over the country, to an audience of over a million people. The activities of the ZCCs served vast members of the people away from the formal confines of auditoria and theatres and enabled a healthy and happy exchange in the field of performing and plastic arts between peoples and artistes of various states.

Central Board of Film Certification

9.22 Films can be publicly exhibited in India only after they have been certified by the Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC). Set up under the Cinematograph Act, 1952, the Board consists of non-official members and a part-time Chairman, with headquarters at Bombay. It has six Regional Offices at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Bangalore, Trivendrum and Hyderabad. These Offices are assisted in the examination of films by advisory panels which include eminent educationists, critics, journalists, social workers; psychiatrists and others.

Films Certification Appellate Tribunal

9.23 The Film Certification Appellate Tribunal constituted in March, 1984 with headquarters at New Delhi continued to hear appeals against decisions of the Central Board of Film Certification.

FILMS CERTIFIED DURING 1987

9.24 India continues to produce the largest number of feature films. In 1987, the number of Indian feature films certified was 806. The production graph of feature films in the country has shown a continuous rise since the inception of the Central Board of Film Certification. In that year a total of 219 films were certified by the Board. The number rose to 287 in 1955, 326 in 1965, 475 in 1975, 912 in 1985 and 840 in 1986. However, the number of feature films certified by the Board in 1987 fell short by 106 of the all-time-record of 912 films in 1985. Tamil films dominated the 1987 scene with 167 films, followed by Telugu, with 163 films. The third place was taken by Hindi, with 150 films.

INDIAN FEATURE FILMS

9.25 Out of 806 films certified in 1987, 534 were granted 'U' certificates, 88 'UA' certificates and 184 'A' certificates.

FOREIGN FEATURE FILMS

9.26 Foreign feature films touched a new height after 1981. The Board certified a total of 199 foreign feature films in 1987. Out of them, 80 were granted 'U' certificates, 29 'UA' certificates and 90 'A' certificates.

INDIAN SHORT FILMS

9.27 The Board certified 1541 Indian short films in 1987. Out of them 1509 were given 'U' certificates, 11 'UA' certificates and 21 'A' certificates.

FOREIGN SHORT FILMS

9.28 The Board granted 598 certificates to foreign short films. Out of them, 552 were given 'U' certificates, 8 'UA' certificates, 37 'A' certificates and 1 'S' certificate.

VIDEO FILMS

9.29 The number of video films presented for certification during 1987 was appreciable, as can be seen from the following:-

184 were certified: Indian Films: Feature 28, Short 33 and Foreign Films: Feature 45 and Short 78.

9.30 The Central Board of Film Certification is making a conscious effort to carry out its functions in accordance with the provisions of Cinematograph Act and Rules and the guidelines prescribed for the certification of films. In January, 1988 at the direction of the Minister of Human Resource Development, a National Conference was held in Bombay for two days, which was attended by an impressive cross-section of producers, directors, actors, distributors, theatre owners, critics and members of the Central Board, Advisory panels and the Appellate Tribunal. The Union Ministers of State, Education and Culture, Information and Broadcasting and Women and Child Development also participated, along with the senior officers of the concerned Ministries. The Conference, arranged with the cooperation of the Maharashtra Government, went into all relevant issues in great depth, the discussions and interventions were free and frank resulting in pointers for active consideration.



schemes for training and research

Award of Scholarships to Young Workers in different Cultural Fields

10.1 The objective of the Scheme is to give financial assistance to young artistes of outstanding promise for advanced training, within India, in the fields of music, dance, drama, painting, sculpture, illustration and design and woodcraft among other such cultural activities. The duration of the 100 scholarships is two years, but in, exceptional cases, it may be extended by another year. The value of the scholarships is Rs. 400 per month. The emphasis is on award of scholarships in fields which are becoming extinct.

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

10.2 The Scheme of Emeritus Fellowships has been formulated so that the artistes, who have achieved a high degree of excellence in their respective fields but have since retired from the profession, could be given financial support to enable them to continue experimentation in a spirit of financial freedom. The fellowships are of the value of Rs. 2,000 each per month, tenable for a period of two years and are awarded every year. The scheme came into operation from the financial year 1983-84. Presently there are 20 Fellows.

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

10.3 The Scheme provides for the award of 15 Senior Fellowships of the value of Rs. 1,000/- per month and 35 Junior Fellowships of the value of Rs. 500/- per month each. The awards are given every year. The main objective is to provide basic financial support to outstanding men in the fields of literary, plastic and performing arts in the age group of 25-65 years for very advanced training or individual creative efforts or for revival of traditional forms of arts. 16 Senior and 36 Junior fellowships were awarded.

Financial Assistance to Persons Distinguished in Letters, Arts and such other Walks of Life who may be in indigent circumstances

10.4 The Scheme provides for financial assistance to persons distinguished in letters and arts who may be in indigent circumstances and are above 58 years of age. In certain cases their dependents who have been left unprovided for are also considered under the scheme. Expenditure is shared by the Government of India and the respective State Governments on 2:1 basis. In exceptional cases, the entire expenditure is borne by the Government of India. At present, there are 445 beneficiaries and 64 persons were selected under the scheme in 1987-88.

memorials

Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti, New Delhi

11.1 The Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti is an autonomous body fully financed by government of India functioning under the administrative control of the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Culture.

OBJECTIVES

- i) to preserve and maintain the "Gandhi Smriti" at Tees January Marg and the pavilions and grounds at the Gandhi Darshan Complex;
- ii) to plan and carry out activities for the promotion of Mahatma Gandhi's ideals and national causes identified with him, especially National Integration; and
- iii) to make efforts to enlarge the activities of the Samiti for projecting Gandhiji's message to students in schools and colleges.

ACTIVITIES

11.2 As part of the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of India's freedom, special programmes were organised to celebrate the 118th Birthday of Gandhiji at Gandhi Darshan and Gandhi Smriti Complex from 2nd to 5th October, 1987. These included cultural programmes by school children, special film shows, charkha-spinning, on-the-spot painting competition for school children, one-act play competition on topics relevant to Bapu's constructive programmes and National Integration, impromptu speeches in Hindi on various subjects relating to Bapu and his life, elocution competition based on 'shlokas' from the Gita and a variety programme by handicapped students sponsored by the Blind Relief Association.

11.3 On the occasion of Martyr's Day, 30th January, 1988, special programmes of prayer meetings and a photo-exhibition was organised at Smriti and Darshan Complex.

GANDHI MEMORIAL LECTURE

11.4 The Samiti instituted during the year a Gandhi Memorial lecture to be delivered annually, to promote understanding of the life, work and message of Mahatma Gandhi and to highlight his contribution to the National causes identified with him. The lecture will be delivered every year in New Delhi, preferably on a day associated with an important event in Gandhiji's life. Eminent scholars, scientists and persons in other fields of public



life will be invited to deliver lectures on a subject of their choice dealing with social, economic, educational and moral aspects of Gandhiji's life and work and their relevance to the present day. The inaugural lecture was delivered on 31st January, 1988 by Prof. Raghavan Iyer, Professor Emeritus, University of California, U.S.A.

TAKING GANDHI TO SCHOOLS

11.5 The scheme "Taking Gandhi to Schools", which is for dissemination of Gandhian Ideals through children's programmes was given a further fill-up during the year. In various competitions organised till December, 1987, 15,365 school students participated.

11.6 A weekly Spinning programme is being held every Saturday at Gandhi Smriti Complex from 3.30 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. About 30 to 40 women, men and children participate in this programme. Wives and children of the employees of the Samiti living in the Smriti Complex take part.

NATIONAL SEMINAR ON GANDHI AND NATIONAL INTEGRATION

11.7 A National Seminar on "Gandhi and National Integration" organised under the auspices of the Samiti was held at Vigyan Bhavan from October 17 to 19, 1987, which was inaugurated by Shri R. Venkataraman, President of India. The Seminar was attended by a galaxy of scholars, educationists, judicial luminaries, administrators and distinguished public figures from all over India. Thirteen papers were presented at the Seminar.

EXHIBITIONS

11.8 A project for the preparation of prototype exhibition sets on various facets relating to Mahatmaji's life and work has been taken in hand. The first set and model on the theme "Gandhi and Freedom Struggle" was put on display in an exhibition organised on the 118th birth anniversary of Gandhiji.

11.9 A special exhibition on "The Last Phase of Mahatmaji's Life" was inaugurated on 30th January, 1988.

11.10 Special photo exhibitions on various facets of Mahatmaji's life were organised by the Mobile Exhibition unit at five different educational and other institutions.

CHILDREN'S CORNER AT GANDHI DARSHAN COMPLEX

11.11 A 'Children's Corner' is being set up in the Gandhi Darshan Complex. This will have a small gallery in which the paintings and other art objects created by children on various topics relating to Mahatma Gandhi's life and work will be displayed. The "Corner" is proposed to be developed in phases with a view to provide creative outlets to children in arts and crafts, as also an introduction to the Mahatma's constructive programmes, India's Freedom Struggle and nation-building.

STATUE OF GANDHIJI

11.12 The statue of Mahatma Gandhi made by the Soviet sculptor Raibatchev and gifted by the Government of U.S.S.R. was installed at the Gandhi Darshan Complex on January 30, 1988.

Huen T-Sang Memorial Hall

11.13 The proposal for the merger of the Huen T-sang Memorial Hall at Nalanda constructed by the Government with the Nav Nalanda Mahavihara, Nalanda is under the consideration of the government of India in consultation with the government of Bihar.

centenaries and anniversaries

12.1 One of the important activities undertaken by the Government of India since Independence has been the commemoration of the anniversaries of distinguished Indians, who have left an indelible impression on the history and life of our country. Independence gave the means and the opportunity for the Government to bring into focus the valuable contribution that such great men and women have made for the enrichment of the socio-political landscape of our sub-continent. Three important aims are sought to be achieved through such programmes. The first is to bring to light in detail the life and activities of such outstanding personalities and through them, inform world opinion about the ideas and ideals they stood for and their relevance to India through the ages. The second is to create and arouse in the younger generation of our own country an awareness of our heritage and to re-interpret through these programmes, the cultural and spiritual values India stands for. Finally, these programmes seek to promote international understanding through the inclusion of commemorations/celebrations of noted personalities of other countries in the world community.

12.2 National committees are set up for the centenaries/anniversaries which are considered to be of such importance. Year-long programmes are drawn up by the committees for implementation during the centenary year. These programmes normally include organisation of national seminars, installation of statues, other functions, publications and exhibitions.

12.3 The Department of Culture also provides financial assistance to Registered Voluntary Organisations for grants for celebrating the centenaries/anniversaries of outstanding personalities, which are not taken up for celebration by the Government of India.

CENTENARIES AND ANNIVERSARIES

12.4 The following important centenaries and anniversaries were taken up for celebration in 1987-88:

1. Conclusion of the 125th birth anniversary of Rabindranath Tagore.
2. Conclusion of the birth centenary of Maithili Sharan Gupta.
3. Conclusion of the 125th birth anniversary of Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya.
4. Inauguration of Pt. Govind Ballabh Pant Birth Centenary Celebrations.
5. Inauguration of the birth centenary of Dr. S.K. Sinha.

175
125

175
125

1200

1200 175 100
100 125

1200

175 100

125

1200

175 100

125

1200

100

12.5 National Committees have been set up under the chairmanship of the Vice-President of India to celebrate the centenary of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. A national committee for celebrating the 1200th Birth Anniversary of Adi Shankaracharya has also been set up under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister. The Department of Culture has also initiated steps to undertake programmes for celebrating the tri-centenary of Raja Sawai Jai Singh-II, the centenary of Kulpati K.M. Munshi and the 125th death anniversary of Bahadur Shah Zafar.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS FOR CELEBRATION OF ANNIVERSARIES AND CENTENARIES

12.6 Financial assistance to registered voluntary organisations includes grants for celebrations of the birth centenary of S. Ramanujan, M.S. Sathyamurti, 22nd centenary of Shah Zohooruddin Hatim, Maharaja Swathi Thirunal 175th birth anniversary, Guru Karaikudi Sambasiva Aiyar's birth centenary, 150th death anniversary of Bankim Chandra Chatterji, 106th birth anniversary of Prof. Puran Singh, birth centenary of Kailash Nath Katju; 243rd birth anniversary of Shah Abul Latif, birth anniversary of Natha Ram Gaur, birth centenary of Babu Gulab Rai, 115th birth anniversary of Bhai Vir Singh, birth centenary celebrations of Sant Gokul Dutt Shastri and birth centenary of Veturi Prabhakara Sastri.

cultural relations

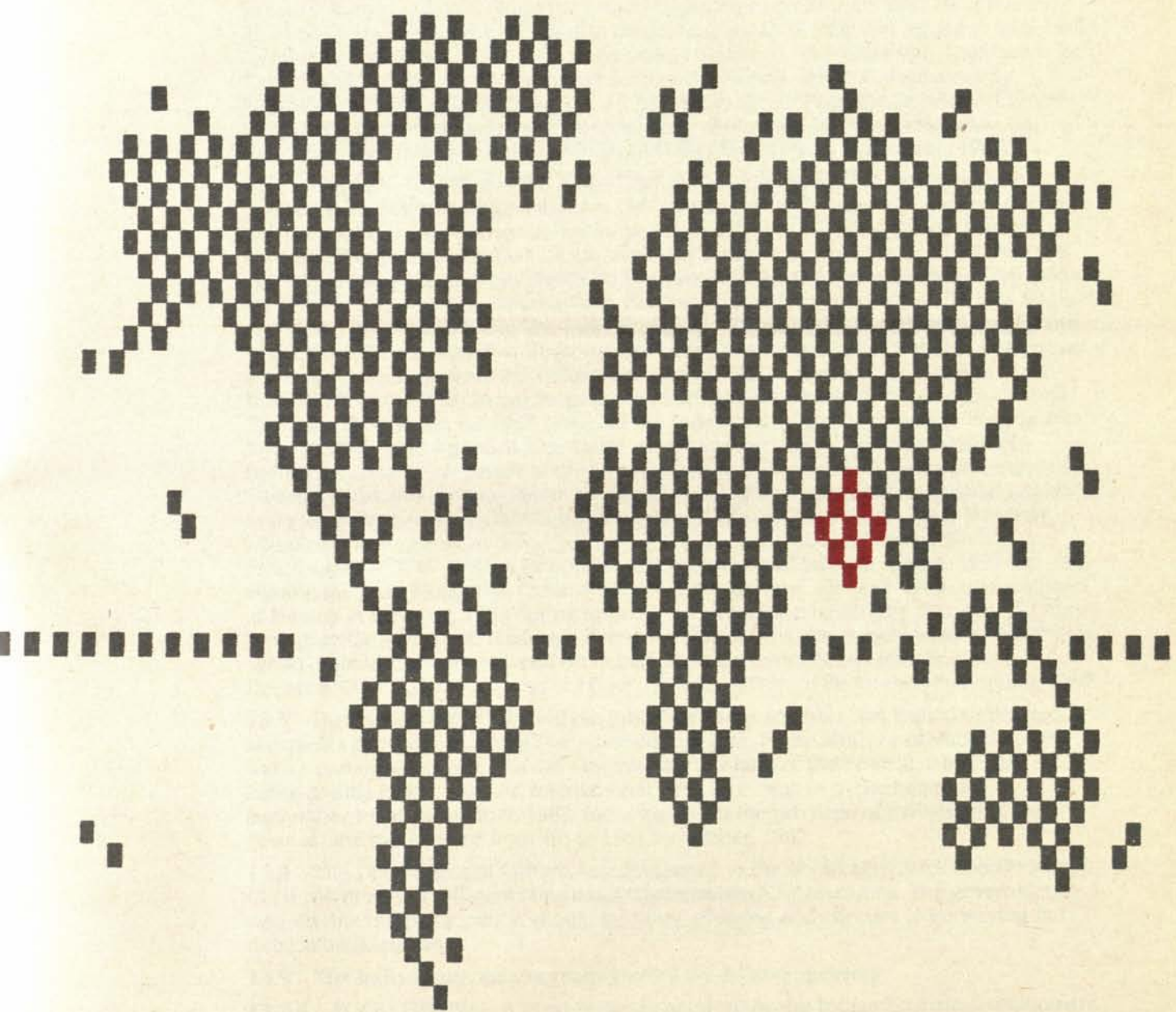
Cultural Agreements/Cultural Exchange Programmes

13.1 Exchanges in education, arts, science, technology and information are immensely useful for fastening and strengthening the spirit of international understanding between peoples and nations. There is an increased recognition among countries about the importance of such exchanges in building a stable world community and supporting social and economic development.

13.2 The Department of Culture has been actively pursuing a policy of cultural relations with many countries in the world and this forms an essential and viable part of India's total international efforts. From a small figure of 21 Cultural Agreements until 1970, the number has increased to 78 at present, including 3 cultural agreements signed this year with Peru, Trinidad & Tobago and Seychelles.

13.3 Cultural Agreements lay down the broad principles of cooperation and are implemented through Cultural Exchange Programmes (CEPs), which specify the details of exchanges. These programmes are formulated and reviewed every 2-3 years. Efforts have been sustained to develop within the framework of Cultural Agreements regular programmes of exchanges with a number of countries. Their number is 54 at present, including 17 CEPs entered into renewed this year with Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Finland, Hungary, Italy, DPRK, Korea (South), Mongolia, Maldives, Norway, USSR, Yemen (PDR), Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe.

13.4 In respect of countries with which regular programmes of cultural exchanges have not so far been evolved, bilateral cultural relations are maintained on the basis of adhoc cultural activities such as visits of performing troupes and offers of scholarships. Cultural presentations through performing delegations, exhibitions and exchange of scholars have played an important role in cultural projection and in creating a favourable environment in our overall external relations on a bilateral basis. However, our exchange programmes are now exploring new avenues and are not restricted to the standard pattern of student-teacher and art exchanges programme. Many more areas of cooperation such as Sports, media, academic links between institution of higher learning in India and abroad, language study programmes, exchange of specialists, participation in conferences, professional and technical training, museology and archaeology have been included. These programmes are proving in-valuable in providing new dimensions to our international cultural relations.



13.5 In the development of cultural relations, goodwill visits at the highest level have been historically important. The Minister of External Affairs paid a goodwill visit to Trinidad & Tobago in March, 1987. A Cultural Agreement with Trinidad & Tobago was signed at Port-of-Spain during his visit. Similarly, the Peruvian Minister of External Affairs visited India for signing the Indo-Peruvian Cultural Agreement at New Delhi in January, 1987. The Cultural Agreement with Seychelles was signed at New Delhi December, 1987 during the visit of the Minister of Education, Information and Youth, Government of Seychelles. An Indian delegation led by Secretary (Culture) visited Cuba in February, 1987 to sign the Indo-Cuban Cultural Exchange Programme for the years 1987-89 at Havana. The Indo-Bulgarian Cultural Exchange Programme for 1987-1989 was signed in New Delhi in February, 1987 during the visit of Mr. Georgi Yordanov, Vice-Chairman, Committee for Culture and Education. A high level delegation consisting of Shri G. Parthasarathy, Chairman, Indo-US Joint Commission on Education and Culture and Secretary (Culture) visited USA for attending the 13th Joint Meeting of the Indo-US Sub-Commission on Education and Culture held in Austin Texas (USA) from 15th to 17th March, 1987.

13.6 The Indo-Finnish and the Indo-Czech Cultural Exchange Programmes for the period 1987-1989 were signed in June, 1987 at Helsinki and Prague respectively during the visit of the Indian delegation led by Secretary (Culture). The Indo-USSR Cultural Exchange Programme for 1987-88 was signed at Moscow in September 1987 during the visit of Secretary (Culture) to the USSR. The Indo-Ethiopian Cultural Exchange Programme for 1988-90 was signed in New Delhi in October, 1987 during the visit of the Vice-Minister of Culture, Ethiopia to India. The Indo-Hungarian Cultural Exchange Programme for the year 1988-1990 was signed at Budapest during the visit of Secretary (Culture) to Hungary. A cultural delegation from the DPRK visited New Delhi in March, 1987 for signing the Indo-DPRK Cultural Exchange Programme for 1987-1989. The Indo-Norwegian Cultural Exchange Programme for 1987-1989 and the Indo-Italian Cultural Exchange Programme for 1987-1989 were signed at New Delhi in January and March, 1987 respectively by Secretary (Culture) on behalf of the Government of India and Mr. Knut Sverre, Director General, Press and Cultural Relations, Government of Norway and Mr. A. Romano, Minister and Plenipotentiary on behalf of the Government of Italy respectively. Joint Secretary (Culture) visited Seoul in May, 1987 for signing the Indo-Korean Cultural Exchange Programme for 1987-1989. A Mongolian delegation visited India in August, 1987 for signing the Indo-Mongolian Cultural Exchange Programme. The CEP 1988-90 was signed at Mexico in February, 1988 during the visit of a delegation headed by Secretary (Culture). A programme of Cultural Exchange between India & Syria was signed at New Delhi by the Syrian Ambassador in New Delhi on behalf of his government and Joint Secretary Department of Culture on behalf of Govt. of India in Feb., 1988 for the years ending 1989.

13.7 During his visit to Mauritius in July, 1986 Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi, had accepted a proposal, made by Shri Anerood Jugnauth, Prime Minister of Mauritius, for India's participation in the Ocean Festival. The duration of the Festival, which was subsequently called "Festival International de la mer" was from the beginning of September to 5th November, 1987. India was given the privilege of inaugurating the Festival, and participated from 4th to 13th September, 1987.

13.8 The Department of Culture was designated as the Nodal agency for coordinating the involvement of different Ministries/Departments/Organisations. The government desired that our participation should be lively, pleasing and effective in conveying our rich Cultural traditions.

13.9 The Indian participation encompassed the following events:

13.9.1 **FOOD FESTIVAL:** A Food Festival organised by the Indian Tourism Development Corporation was very regular, as also the Chat Bazar, in the spacious lawns of the Mahatma Gandhi Institute.

13.9.2 **FASHION PAGEANT:** A Fashion Pageant put up by the Trade Fair Authority of India at the Mahatma Gandhi Institute Auditorium was very well-received. All the shows drew full houses.

13.9.3 **CRAFTS EXHIBITION:** A Crafts Exhibition named the 'Golden Hands' was

organized by the Central Cottage Industries Corporation at the Mahatma Gandhi Institute. The master craftsmen who were displaying their skills on the spot proved to be a big draw. The foods on display were a total sell-out.

13.9.4 FILM FESTIVAL: The film festival proved immensely popular with Tamil, Telugu, Marathi, Hindi and Bhojpuri films being shown in 20 theatres all over the country. Children's films were also shown. Film personalities of India were also present.

13.9.5 MARITIME EXHIBITION (NAVIK): A Maritime Exhibition (Navik) was organized by the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, at the Mauritius Institute of Library and Sciences. This was also a big attraction with about 7,000 coming daily to see the unique exhibits.

13.9.6 "SAGAR KANYA": The Ocean Research Vessel 'Sagarkanya' of the Department of Ocean Development which visited Mauritius during the Festival proved to be a special attraction. Unprecedented crowds numbering 10-12, thousands visited the Exhibition on board each day.

13.9.7 'INS VINDHYAGIRI': The Defence Ministry had despatched INS 'Vindhyagiri' to Mauritius. Large numbers of Mauritians visited the ship every day and enjoyed the band display. The band display was also held at several locations in the Island and proved to be an unfailing crowd puller. A 'Day at Sea' Programme was organized on the ship in September, 1987.

13.9.8 PERFORMING ARTS: The Indian Council for Cultural Relations coordinated the presentation of all Indian Classical and folk items at the Festival. The classical performances enthralled the audiences. These were presented every day after the Fashion Show. The Folk group comprised a number of contingents from different States of India. These folk groups gave performances at different venues all over the Island. Their presentations appealed to the hearts of the Mauritian people of all strata.

13.10 In the space of about a week, India had sailed into the hearts of every Mauritian. Never before had they been exposed to such a diverse range of Indian Culture. They were first surprised, then intrigued and finally captivated by each facet of the Indian presentation. Both to the young and old alike it was a breathtaking voyage to India, to its culture, to its achievements in science and technology, to its power in the ocean, as well as a momentary return to their own roots. The Indian and Mauritian people, linked by a common heritage, undoubtedly came closer together as a result of the Indian participation. The official Indian Delegation was headed by the Minister of Human Resource Development and consisted of 2 MPs, 2 MLAs from Maharashtra and Bihar, a State Minister of Bihar and the Secretary (Culture).

SOUTH ASIAN ASSOCIATION FOR REGIONAL COOPERATION TECHNICAL COMMITTEE ON SPORTS, ARTS AND CULTURE

13.11 The Fourth and Fifth meetings of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation Technical Committee on Sports, Arts and Culture were held respectively at Male and Kathmandu in March and September, 1987 respectively.

PRESENTATION OF BOOKS, ART OBJECTS AND ESSAY COMPETITIONS

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

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

13.14 The Government of India had constructed an Indian student's hostel in the campus of the Cite Universite Paris and donated it to the University in 1960. The hostel known as 'Maison de L'Inde' has accommodation for about 104 students. Its management has, however, been retained by India. The Government of India meets the deficit in the running of the hostel each year. In 1987-88, the government remitted Rs. 3.82 lakhs towards meeting the deficit.

festival of india

14.1 The Festival of India in the USSR and the Festival of USSR in India are being held under a Protocol signed in the presence of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, Prime Minister of India and Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Soviet Union, during the latter's visit to India in November, 1986, by Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, Minister of Human Resource Development and Mr. E.A. Shevardnadze, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR.

14.2 The Festival of India in the USSR was inaugurated by the Prime Minister of India and the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Soviet Union on 3rd July, 1987 in Moscow. Later, ceremonial events were also held at Leningrad and Tashkent. The Festival of India in the USSR is dedicated to the 40th Anniversary of our Independence, and will continue for a period of one year. During this period, the people of the Soviet Union will witness various manifestations of India's cultural heritage, as well as its commitment to economic development. A series of concerts, exhibitions, panorama of films, youth and sports teams, visits and a number of seminars and symposia have generated a "people to people" contact, strengthening further the bonds of friendship that exist between the two countries. The opening of the first ever Indo-Soviet joint venture in July, 1987 of the "DELHI" restaurant in Moscow, was a significant event of the Festival.

14.3 A total expenditure of Rs. 1630 lakhs is likely to be incurred on the Festival of India in the USSR. The year-wise phasing of the expenditure will be as under:

1986-87	Rs. 4 lakhs
1987-88	Rs. 7.15 lakhs
1988-89	Rs. 5.15 lakhs

14.4 The reciprocal Festival of the USSR in India was inaugurated on 21st November, 1987 by the Prime Minister of the USSR and the Prime Minister of India, in New Delhi. Ceremonial events of the Festival were similarly held subsequently at Bombay, Bangalore and Calcutta also. The Festival of the USSR in India is dedicated to 70th Anniversary of the great October Revolution, and will continue for a period of one year. Under the Festival of the USSR too, as in the case of our Festival in the USSR, besides performing arts; exhibitions, seminars, conferences, festival of Soviet films and the like, youth and sports programmes are being held in different parts of the country. They have all been received with great acclamation.



14.5 A total expenditure of Rs. 2504.86 lakhs is likely to be incurred on the Festival of the USSR in India. The year-wise phasing of the overall estimated expenditure on the Festival of USSR is as follows:

1987-88	Rs. 1914.26 lakhs
1988-89	<u>Rs. 590.60 lakhs</u>
TOTAL:	Rs. 2504.86 lakhs

14.6 As already stated, one of the significant events of our Festival in USSR was the opening of the first joint venture project, the "Delhi Restaurant" which could well be the harbinger of many more such and other joint ventures. The Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Limited were also able to secure orders for Rs. 3.5 crores worth of handicraft items for sale as souvenirs in USSR. Earnings from the sale of books/catalogues brought out specially for the Festival of India in USSR are estimated at Rs. 80 lakhs. Sizeable revenues are also expected from the sale of tickets for various events of the USSR Festival in India such as the Inaugural and ceremonial events and the performing arts presentations.

14.7 PERFORMING ARTS IN THE FESTIVAL OF INDIA IN USSR: A sizeable contingent of classical and folk performing artistes have been/are being sent to USSR. This is in 4 phases ranging from July-August, 1987, September-October, 1987, November 87 to April, 1988 and May to June, 1988. In the first phase, about 800 artistes participated and in each of the other three phases the contingents are of the order of 330-350.

14.8 19 exhibitions were/are to be held as follows, many of them at more than one locations in USSR:

1. Classical Art of India 300 BC to 19th Century AD
2. Classical Indian Decorative Art and Jewellery
3. South Indian Paintings of Thanjavur and Mysore Schools XVII-XIX centuries.
4. Indian Paintings (1900-1947; from the collection of the National Gallery of Modern Art)
5. Retrospective Exhibitions from the works of Janami Roy, Amrita Shergil Rabindra Nath Tagore; from the collection of the National Gallery of Modern Art
6. Modern Indian Art of the last three decades; from the collection of the National Gallery of Modern Art
7. Druzhba-Dosti links between the peoples of the India and the USSR through the ages
8. Exhibition of Contemporary and Tribal Textiles and Fashion Show
9. 'Shilpkar' Living Traditions in Indian Handicrafts
10. 'My Land My People': Children's Exhibition
11. 'Vistara'-Exhibition of Architecture in India
12. Science and Technology Exhibition
13. Book Exhibition: Meetings of Minds through Books
14. Mahatama Gandhi: The Indian Revolution
15. Women of India
16. India in Photographs-'Pratibimb'
17. Musical instruments of India
18. India: Nature's Bounty
19. Indian Youth in Photographs

14.9 The following seminars/conferences and symposia have been held/planned in USSR:

SEMINARS, CONFERENCES AND SYMPOSIA

1. The Indian Revolution in Perspective
2. Nine Decades of Indian Cinema; A Reflection of social change
3. Cities in India
4. Seminar of Indian Dance
5. Evening of Poetry

6. Seminar of Indian Theatre
7. Indian Civilisation: Diversity in Unity
8. Modernisation of Agriculture
9. Status of Women in India
10. Seminar on Indian Music
11. Communication in India Role on Traditional and Modern Media
12. Science and Technology.
13. Study of Indian languages in USSR
14. Women's Work Patterns

14.10 The Film Festival was also held from August 13 to September 20, 1987 at:

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1. Moscow | August 13 to August 23. |
| 2. Kiev, Tiblisi, Leningrad | Aug. 28 to Sep. 6, 1987 |
| 3. Tallinn, Riga, Vilnius | Sep. 11 to Sep. 20, 1987 |
| 4. Minsk, Pskov Tashkent and Samarkhand and Dushanbe | |

14.11 A Food Festival was also held from July 11 – October 4, 1987 at Moscow, Leningrad, Tashkent, Kiev, and Tiblisi and it would be held at Minsk in June 1988.

14.12 500 youth have visited USSR under the Youth Exchange programme. Apart from presenting cultural and other programmes, our youth had the opportunity of meeting individual members as well as groups of the Soviet Youth organisations.

14.13 SPORTS: 192 sports persons from India have visited the Soviet Union and participated in various sports events.

14.14 Over 3000 performing artistes have visited/would be visiting India during the Festival of USSR in India. This would be in 4 phases: November 1987 to January, 1988, mid January to mid May 1988, May to August 1988 and August to November 1988. In phase I over 1200 artistes have come.

14.15 EXHIBITIONS: The following 21 exhibitions have been/would be held during the Festival of USSR in India:

1. Art Born of the October Revolution
2. Soviet Sculpture from the Collection of the State Tretyakov Gallery
3. V.I. Lenin Artistic and Photographic Exposition
4. Russian Jewellery from the end of the XVII to the beginning of XX Century
5. West European Art from the Collection of the State Hermitage, Leningrad
6. Ancient Russian Art from Soviet Museums
7. Russian Paintings of the Nineteenth Century from Soviet Museums
8. Contemporary Decorative and Applied Arts of the Peoples of USSR
9. Clothes of the Peoples of USSR (1850 to 20th Century)
10. Traditional Arts and Crafts of USSR (XVII cc to XIX cc)
11. Life and Creative Works of L.N. Tolstoy
12. Magic Effect
13. Exhibition of Artistic Textiles Fashion Show
14. 'Druzhba-Dosti' : Links between the Peoples of India and USSR through the ages
15. Women of the USSR
16. Multi-National Soviet Literature at the service of Peace, Progress and Friendship
17. Modern Soviet Architecture
18. India through the eyes of Soviet artists
19. A. Carpets made by an Artist of Azerbaijan
B. Carpets of the Peoples of USSR
20. Science and Technology
21. Exhibition dedicated to the participation of Youth in Historical development, struggle for freedom, role of youth in art, creation and science.

14.16 16 seminars/conferences and symposia have been/would be held in India as follows:

1. Trends of Social and Economic development of the USSR in the 12th Five Year Plan
2. Evening of Soviet Poetry
3. Trends in architecture and problems of restoration
4. Scientific information and cultural development
5. Contribution of Working Women to development and rise of living standards
6. Soviet Music
7. Evolution of World outlook of Soviet and Indian Cinematographers
8. Role and Place of a Journalist in the modern world
9. Problems of Contemporary theatre
10. Mass-media and National Culture
11. Social factors and their influence on the agricultural productivity in the USSR
12. Problems of Publishers and Book-Trading Organisations
13. Rational utilisation of natural resources and regional development
14. Russian language-the language of peace, friendship, cooperation
15. Women's Health and Child Care
16. Conference: Indo Soviet Friendship and Political, Scientific, Economic and Trade Cooperation

14.17 The schedule of the Soviet Film Festival in India is as follows:

Delhi, Bhopal and Ahmedabad:	Dec. 7 to 17, 1987
Madras, Cochin and Bangalore:	January 27 to Feb. 3, 1988
Calcutta, Gangtok and Gauhati:	Feb. 15 to 25, 1988
Bombay, Pune and Goa:	Sept. 10 to 20, 1988

14.18 500 Soviet youth have visited India and travelling extensively all over in groups, have established purposeful contacts with our youth.

14.19 SPORTS: 225 sports persons from USSR have participated/would be participating in sports activities in India.

14.20 A Soviet Food Festival has been/would be held in Delhi, Bombay, Bangalore, Calcutta, Hyderabad and Lucknow.

14.21 SWEDEN: The Indian Manifestation in Sweden was inaugurated by the Minister for Human Resource Development on August 21, 1987 in Stockholm. The Manifestation was designed to project the cultural image of India through exhibitions, music, concerts, dance, recitals, seminars and symposia. The manifestation was received with great warmth and appreciation.

14.22 All the Festivals both here and abroad have elicited enthusiastic and unprecedented response from the peoples of the respective countries. An immense curiosity about each other's culture has been generated and to a large extent, the Festivals have served to assuage and satisfy the same. In terms of enduring gains and the strengthening of the bonds of friendship between our country and USSR, Japan, Sweden and Mauritius, the Festivals have been an unqualified success.

other activities

Progressive Use of Hindi

15.1 The Department of Culture was notified under Section 10(4) of the Official Language Rules, 1976, in 1980 on the basis that 80% of the staff in the Department have a working knowledge of Hindi. The Annual Programme for the progressive use of Hindi has been received from the Department of Official Language and brought to the notice of all concerned. Its implementation is evaluated through the meetings of the Official Language Implementation Committee of the Department.

15.2 During the year 1987-88, six offices of this Department, situated at Lucknow, Patna, Varanasi and Bhopal have been inspected by the officers of the Department to evaluate the progressive use of Hindi. The Department itself was inspected on 11.2.88 by the First Sub-Committee of the Committee of Parliament on Official Language. Their suggestions regarding further improvement in the use of Hindi have been noted and attempts will be made to implement them.

15.3 A proposal is being moved for the setting up of a separate Official Language Unit as well as for constituting a Hindi Advisory Committee for the Department of Culture.

Meetings of Consultative Committee

15.4 The Consultative Committee of Parliament for the Ministry of Human Resource Development met six times from April 87 till Feb' 1988, where officers of the Department of Culture also participated.

Financial Allocations (in lakhs of rupees) of items discussed in various chapters

Sl. No.	Item	Plan Non-Plan	Budget Estimates 1987-88		Budget Estimates 1988-89
			Original	Revised	
1.	Archaeological Survey of India	Plan	728.00	620.00	730.00
		Non-Plan	1696.60	1804.00	1900.00
2.	National Museum, New Delhi	Plan	155.00	108.35	180.00
		Non-Plan	87.22	86.46	94.17
3.	Indian Museum, Calcutta	Plan	36.75	36.75	65.00
		Non-Plan	50.55	53.15	55.00
4.	Salarjung Museum, Hyderabad	Plan	57.75	57.70	60.00
		Non-Plan	35.50	35.50	37.00
5.	Financial Assistance for Reorganisation and Dev. of Museums including Nehru Centre	Plan	100.00	100.00	100.00
		Non-Plan	1.60	1.60	1.70
6.	Victorial Memorial Hall, Calcutta	Plan	42.00	40.00	40.00
		Non-Plan	19.30	19.30	20.00
7.	Setting up of a Museum for Gem and Jewellery	Plan	—	—	—
		Non-Plan	1.00	—	1.00
8.	National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi	Plan	62.00	62.00	75.00
		Non-Plan	16.00	17.11	17.90
9.	Nehru Memorial Museum & Library, New Delhi	Plan	45.00	45.00	66.00
		Non-Plan	80.00	60.00	95.00
10.	Allahabad Museum, Allahabad	Plan	30.00	30.00	35.00
		Non-Plan	—	—	—
11.	National Council of Science Museums, Calcutta	Plan	495.00	560.00	618.00
		Non-Plan	170.00	193.77	203.47
12.	National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property, Lucknow	Plan	60.00	45.73	60.00
		Non-Plan	16.86	15.00	17.75
13.	Inter-Museum Exchange of Exhibitions of Art Objects	Plan	5.00	4.75	5.00
		Non-Plan	—	—	—
14.	Anthropological Survey of India, Calcutta	Plan	80.00	66.00	90.00
		Non-Plan	176.82	173.80	186.50
15.	Rashtriya Manav Sanghralaya, Bhopal	Plan	155.00	63.63	150.00
		Non-Plan	—	—	—
16.	National Archives of India, New Delhi	Plan	136.00	100.80	159.00
		Non-Plan	149.21	156.80	161.55
17.	Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library, Patna	Plan	21.00	20.40	25.50
		Non-Plan	9.85	11.50	12.48
18.	T.M.S.S.M. Library	Plan	13.00	13.00	15.00
		Non-Plan	—	—	—
19.	Rampur Raza Library, Rampur	Plan	11.00	10.50	11.50
		Non-Plan	—	—	—
20.	Asiatic Society, Calcutta	Plan	59.00	36.46	59.00
		Non-Plan	46.38	43.55	45.00
21.	Fin. support to organisations for preservation & Documentation of their holdings of national importance	Plan	—	—	—
		Non-Plan	—	—	—

Sl. No.	Item	Plan Non-Plan	Budget Estimates 1987-88		Budget Estimates 1988-89
			Original	Revised	
22.	Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh	Plan Non-Plan	60.00 26.22	38.35 34.26	50.00 30.58
23.	Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Varanasi	Plan Non-Plan	70.00 28.40	66.50 28.40	61.00 31.00
24.	Library of Tibetan, Works and Archives, Dharamsala	Plan Non-Plan	— 8.00	— 7.75	— 8.00
25.	Sikkim Research Institute of Tibetology, Gangtok	Plan Non-Plan	— 3.00	— 3.00	— 6.00
26.	Financial assistance for development of Buddhist & Tibetan Organisations	Plan Non-Plan	35.00 —	45.00 —	50.00 —
27.	National Library, Calcutta	Plan Non-Plan	119.00 166.94	86.50 182.20	102.00 194.46
28.	Central Reference Library, Calcutta	Plan Non-Plan	12.00 17.50	10.00 17.90	12.00 18.40
29.	Central Library, Bombay	Plan Non-Plan	5.00 5.00	2.00 5.50	5.00 5.00
30.	Central Sectt. Library, New Delhi	Plan Non-Plan	18.00 1.81	18.00 1.85	18.00 1.90
31.	Delhi Public Library, Delhi	Plan Non-Plan	52.50 62.81	52.50 68.85	55.00 69.50
32.	Connemara Public Library, Madras	Plan Non-Plan	— 7.00	— 7.00	— 7.00
33.	Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation, Calcutta	Plan Non-Plan	131.25 10.20	131.25 10.20	140.00 12.50
34.	Indian Council of World Affairs Library, New Delhi	Plan Non-Plan	6.00 2.50	6.00 2.50	6.00 2.50
35.	Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi	Plan Non-Plan	85.00 42.00	68.24 40.12	100.00 53.00
36.	Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi	Plan Non-Plan	91.70 65.00	96.70 64.00	100.00 67.00
37.	Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi	Plan Non-Plan	64.00 55.90	66.00 55.58	100.00 71.00
38.	National School of Drama, New Delhi	Plan Non-Plan	63.00 39.41	60.00 37.95	73.00 42.00
39.	Establishment of National School of Hindustani Music, Jaipur	Plan Non-Plan	5.00 —	— —	2.00 —
40.	Centre for Cultural Resources and Training, New Delhi	Plan Non-Plan	72.60 17.59	72.60 17.59	81.00 25.00
41.	Building Grants to Voluntary Cultural Organisations	Plan Non-Plan	30.00 15.00	25.00 10.00	30.00 15.00
42.	Financial Assistance to Dance, Drama and Theatre Ensembles	Plan Non-Plan	30.00 35.00	25.00 35.00	30.00 35.00
43.	Art Exhibitions (Festival of India)	Plan Non-Plan	— 1066.00	— 2812.00	— 1000.00
44.	Shankar's International Children Competition	Plan Non-Plan	— 1.75	— 1.75	— 1.75

Sl. No.	Item	Plan Non-Plan	Budget Estimates 1987-88		Budget Estimates 1988-89
			Original	Revised	
45.	Development of Cultural Organisations	Plan Non-Plan	4.00 —	4.00 —	5.00 —
46.	Cultural Organisations in India	Plan Non-Plan	20.00 13.93	20.00 13.93	20.00 15.00
47.	INTACH	Plan Non-Plan	— 100.00	— 100.00	— 100.00
48.	Institutions & Individuals engaged in Literary Activities	Plan Non-Plan	— 1.20	— 1.20	— 1.40
49.	Hundred New Festivals	Plan Non-Plan	20.00 —	— —	20.00 —
50.	Cultural Camps & National Festivals.	Plan Non-Plan	40.00 —	— —	40.00 —
51.	Financial Assistance for promotion of Himalayan Arts	Plan Non-Plan	40.00 —	— —	40.00 —
52.	Financial Assistance for promotion of Tribal Folk Arts	Plan Non-Plan	45.00 —	— —	45.00 —
53.	Project for interlinking of Culture with Education Mass-media etc.	Plan Non-Plan	10.00 —	11.43 —	30.00 —
54.	Enhancing the status of Artists	Plan Non-Plan	1.00 —	— —	1.00 —
55.	Zonal Cultural Centres	Plan Non-Plan	2095.00 —	1495.00 —	1300.00 —
56.	Central Board of Film Certification	Plan Non-Plan	4.00 32.90	4.00 40.02	5.00 41.12
57.	Censor Appellate Tribunal	Plan Non-Plan	— 2.09	— 1.40	— 2.00
58.	Scholarships to Young Workers in Different Cultural Fields	Plan Non-Plan	11.00 —	10.00 —	11.00 —
59.	Award of Fellowships to Outstanding artists in the fields of performing, the Literary and the Plastic Arts	Plan Non-Plan	9.00 3.00	7.51 0.30	12.50 2.00
60.	Scheme of Financial assistance to the Persons in Letters, Arts & such other walks of life who may be in indigent circumstances	Plan Non-Plan	8.00 —	7.00 8.00	10.00 8.00
61.	Emeritus Fellowships	Plan Non-Plan	4.00 2.00	4.00 2.00	4.50 2.00
62.	Gandhi Smriti & Darshan Samiti	Plan Non-Plan	9.45 32.49	9.45 32.49	10.00 35.00
63.	Integrated Development of Nav Nalanda Mahavihara & Huen-T-Sang Memorial	Plan Non-Plan	5.00 —	— —	2.00 —
64.	Development & Maintenance of National Memorials	Plan Non-Plan	— 50.00	— 20.00	— 50.00
65.	Centenaries/Anniversaries	Plan— Non-Plan	— 50.00	— 35.00	— 50.00
66.	Exchange of visits of Archivists, Museologists Librarians etc.	Plan Non-Plan	1.00 —	0.90 —	1.00 —

Sl. No.	Item	Plan Non-Plan	Budget Estimates 1987-88		Budget Estimates 1988-89
			Original	Revised	
67.	International Cultural Activities	Plan Non-Plan	— 10.00	— 10.00	— 12.00
68.	Presentation of Books & Art Objects	Plan Non-Plan	— 15.00	— 15.50	— 20.00
69.	International Co-operation & World Heritage Fund	Plan Non-Plan	— 3.20	— 2.90	— 3.00
70.	Delegations	Plan Non-Plan	— 6.50	— 5.50	— 6.00
71.	Travel Subsidy, TA/DA & Other Items	Plan Non-Plan	— 21.84	— 6.67	— 8.27
72.	Centre for South East Asian Studies	Plan Non-Plan	2.00 —	— —	1.00 —
73.	Secretariat of the Department of Culture	Plan Non-Plan	12.00 123.19	12.00 130.15	20.00 150.10

**Statement showing the names of private and voluntary organisations
which received recurring grant-in-aid of Rs. 1.00 lakh and
more from the Ministry of Human Resource Development
(Department of Culture) during 1986-87**

Sl. No.	Name of the private and Voluntary organisation with address	Brief activities of the organisation	Amount of recurring grant-in-aid released during 1986-87 (Rs.)	Purpose for which the grant was utilised	Remarks
1.	Central Library, Town Hall, Bombay (Maharashtra)	Maintenance of Delivery of Books Act Section of the Asiatic Society of Bombay.	5,05,083	Maintenance of Delivery of Books Act Section of the Library.	Grant is released on the recommendation of the State Government on matching basis.
2.	The Ramakrishna Mission Institute of Culture, Gol Park, Calcutta (West Bengal)	Promotion of thought, knowledge and education.	31,93,000	Annual Maintenance, maintenance and development of Library, maintenance of buildings and plants etc.	
3.	Library of Tibetan Works & Archives, Dharamsala District, Kangra (Himachal Pradesh)	To acquire and conserve Tibetan books and manuscripts, to provide intensive reference Centre for queries on Tibetan source materials and to compile and publish catalogue of Tibet etc.	7,84,000	To meet expenditure on items like establishment, contingency, maintenance of buildings/books/ manuscripts/ equipment and furniture etc.	
4.	Shri Ram Bharatiya Kala Kendra, Copernicus Marg, New Delhi	Dance, Drama and Theatre activities.	2,22,000	Salary, Maintenance, Establishment and Library Documentation.	
5.	Delhi Art Theatre, Flat-36, Shankar Market, Connaught Place, New Delhi.	DO	2,57,500	DO	
6.	Triveni Kala Sangam, New Delhi	DO	1,42,000	DO	
7.	Kalakshetra, Tiruvannamur, Madras (Tamil Nadu)	DO	2,98,000	DO	
8.	Darpana Academy of Performing Arts, Ahmedabad.	DO	2,90,500	DO	
9.	Ranga Sri Little Ballet Troupe, Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh)	DO	3,03,000	DO	

Sl. No.	Name of the private and Voluntary organisation with address	Brief activities of the organisation	Amount of recurring grant-in-aid released during 1986-87 (Rs.)	Purpose for which the grant was utilised	Remarks
10.	Indian National Theatre, Bombay (Maharashtra)	DO	3,13,000	DO	
11.	Nandikar, Calcutta (West Bengal)	DO	1,48,500	DO	
12.	Manipuri Jagoi Marup, Imphal (Manipur)	DO	1,64,500	DO	
13.	Ballet Unit, Bombay (Maharashtra)	DO	1,95,000	DO	
14.	Naya Theatre, New Delhi	DO	1,95,000	DO	
15.	The Little Theatre Group, New Delhi	DO	1,48,750	DO	
16.	The International Centre for Kathakali, New Delhi.	DO	1,37,250	DO	
17.	Yakshgana Kendra, Udipi (Karnataka).	DO	1,10,940	DO	
18.	Bhoomika, New Delhi	DO	1,26,000	DO	
19.	Shriram Centre for Art and Culture, New Delhi	DO	1,02,500	DO	
20.	ANK, Bombay	DO	1,07,500	DO	
21.	Kuchipudi Art Academy, Hyderabad	DO	1,06,000	DO	
22.	Little Theatre (Bal-rangbhoomi), Bombay.	DO	1,04,500	DO	
23.	Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage, 71 Lodi Estate, New Delhi	The organisation has been set up to make awareness among the people about their Cultural heritage.	1,00,00,000	To make Corpus Fund	

ORGANISATION CHART DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE

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1987-88



MINISTER OF H.R.D.

MINISTER OF STATE

AS ON 1.2.1988

SECRETARY

DIRECTOR GENERAL
FOI
(EX OFFICE ADVISORY)

DIRECTOR GENERAL
(ASI)

JOINT SECRETARY
(F.O.I.)

JOINT SECRETARY
(T)

JOINT SECRETARY
(M)

JOINT SECRETARY
(FINANCIAL ADVISER)

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DIR (P&C)

DIR (CH)

DEA (CH)

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&
PUBLI-
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CH-5
CH-6
CENTENARY
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&
EXHIBITION
DESK

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& CHA

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II & IV (ICR)
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UNIT
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PARL. UNIT
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DESK III
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ACCOUNTS
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●
FINANCE
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LEGEND

P & C PLANNING & COORDINATION
CA CONTROLLER OF ACCOUNTS
● COMMON TO THE DEPTTS OF EDU., CULTURE
AND ARTS IN THE H.R.D.

IWSU INTERNAL WORK STUDY UNIT
ASI ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA
CBPC CENTRAL BOARD OF FILM CERTIFICATION
CSL CENTRAL SECTT. LIBRARY

DIR DIRECTOR
F FINANCE
A ADMINISTRATION
CH CULTURAL HERITAGE

ICR INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL RELATIONS
NCA NATIONAL COUNCIL OF ARTS
ZCC ZONAL CULTURAL CENTRES
FOI FESTIVAL OF INDIA