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वार्षिक रिपोर्ट 1989-90

DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE
ANNUAL REPORT 1989-90

भाग 2
मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय
भारत सरकार

PART 2
MINISTRY OF
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Introductory

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Introductory

1.1.0 In the broad context of "Human development: goals for the 90s" the Unicef report on the State of the World's Children 1990 says: As the international community formulates development goals and strategies for the 1990s, there is a growing consensus that human development must now take centre stage. In the past, development planners have been preoccupied with economic indicators such as GNP, savings, investment, trade and production targets. Economic growth alone, however, is no guarantee that basic human needs will be met. Human development, on the other hand, focuses on the fulfilment of 'basic human needs' as the most important indicator of development.... human goals are not just desirable, but technically feasible and financially affordable. The major requirement for their achievement is political will, vision and leadership. It is UNICEF's hope that the leaders of the world and the development community will rise to the challenge of these goals, aimed at overcoming the worst manifestations of poverty through the enhancement of human capabilities.

1.2.0 Ministry of Human Resource Development has, indeed, placed before itself the mighty task of striving for fulfilment of basic human needs.

1.3.0 As in the last year, this year's report of the Ministry of Human Resource Development is also presented in five parts, each covering the following Department:

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

1.4.1 Priorities in the Educational Front, in the various sectors were:

- Universalisation of Elementary Education
- Functional skill development in Adult Education
- Vocationalisation of School Education
- Consolidation of Higher Education
- Modernisation of Technical Education
- Language development to foster unity and integrity of the country amidst diversity

1.4.2 Education being a very crucial input in Human Resource Development, target groups given foremost attention were naturally the weaker sections and the disadvantaged—that is,

- Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
- Women
- Those living in backward areas, rural areas in general, urban slums, hilly regions, border and desert zones and outlying places of projects.
- Educationally backward minorities
- The handicapped

1.4.3 Access to education—from primary to higher education levels—was provided through non-formal stream, the NFE programmes and open school and open university systems. Education Technology in terms of the mass media (television and radio), was increasingly pressed into service to facilitate access to Education.

1.4.4. The strategies and instrumentalities followed for overall educational development were—

- Involvement of States and Union Territories to facilitate consensus-based decisions.
- Involvement of voluntary agencies.
- Mass mobilisation.
- Involvement, development and strengthening of national, State and private resource institutions.
- International cooperation—bilateral, regional and multi-lateral.

1.4.5 Content of educational was continuously oriented towards fundamental values and concerns—unity and integrity of the country, creation of cultural consciousness, democracy, secularism and socialism, equality of sexes, development of scientific temper, preservation of environment and population control.

1.5.0 The Development of Culture continued its efforts for the preservation, promotion and enrichment of the cultural traditions of the country through its infrastructure as also through its supportive institutions in the fields of archaeology, anthropology, museums, libraries and the like. The discovery of 28 new caves near Ellora (Maharashtra) and Kalinga Edicts of Asoka at Sannati in Karnataka are outstanding finds of the year. The organisation of the Festival of France in India as a reciprocal event to our Festival in France in 1985-86, the “Deemed to be University” status acquired by the National Museum Institute of History of Art, Conservation and Museology, Delhi and the signing of a cultural exchange programme with Pakistan were the highpoints of the activities of the Development during the year. Efforts to bring the peoples of various countries of the world closer to the people of India continued through cultural agreements and cultural exchange programmes.

1.6.1 The Department of Arts has, during the year under review, started a series of activities with the ultimate objective of facilitating the application of sophisticated electronics and electro-optics technology to scientific studies of cultural heritage and multi-media documentation of cultural source material. The objective was to bridge the conceptual chasm between science and modern knowledge on the one side and traditional knowledge, arts, crafts, skills on the other. The Department liaised with a number of science departments of the Government for action on: development of laser optical disk storage of cultural source material, holograms for art objects documentation, computer programmes for desk-top publishing in various Indian scripts, modules for digital storage of art exhibition materials, etc.

1.6.2 While Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts, (an autonomous Trust under the Department of Arts) has been designated as the nodal agency for the National Information

System and Data Bank for art, humanities and cultural heritage, the Department of Arts took up the question of networking the Governmental agencies for collection of multimedia data for the National Data Bank. The agencies to be networked in the initial phase were identified under the Department of Education, Department of Culture and the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

1.6.3 A programme of great significance long overdue after Independence was initiated by the Department of Arts during the year. After a series of discussions at State level and careful mobilising of academic and technical teams, a system for microfilming the millions of ancient Indian manuscripts spread all over the country and abroad was operationalised. A start was made by launching the microfilm programme at the manuscript libraries most important in India, specially the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras, Saraswati Bhawan Library of Dr. Sampurnanand Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Varanasi and the collections at the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Pune. Arrangements were also finalised for starting a similar programme at Saraswati Mahal Manuscripts Library, Thanjavur, University of Kerala Oriental Manuscripts Library, Trivandrum and Vedic Sanshodhan Mandal, Pune. Several Commissions ranging from the Sanskrit Commission including Dr. V. Raghavan Committee had recommended an all India programme. Government of India had accepted these recommendations and had plans for microfilming the ancient Indian manuscripts collections both within the country and abroad. But a systematic programme could be launched only with the initiative taken by Department of Arts. The Department of Arts also finalised, with the help of Indian missions abroad and the Ministry of External Affairs, inter-institutional agreements for supply of microfilms of Indian material which are in overseas custody. In the first phase of this programme, reprographic material has already started coming from the Staatsbibliothek in Berlin, National Bibliothek in Paris and India Office Library, London. It is hoped that in due course the entire rich heritage of ancient Indian manuscripts would be finally available at one place for consultation and reference by academics, scholars, students and others.

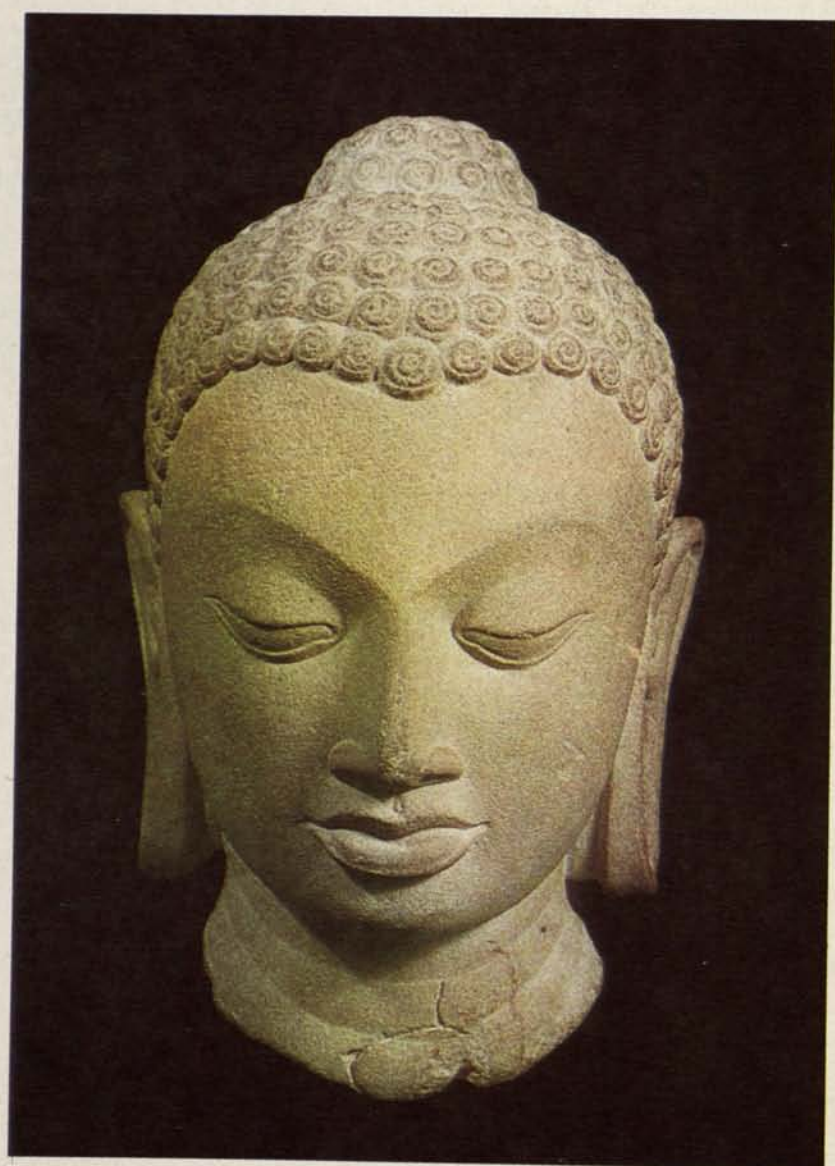
1.7.1 The Department of Women and Child Development continued its concerned efforts to bring women into the mainstream of National Development through various socio-economic programmes seeking to guarantee for them equality of status and social justice. A significant step in this direction was the drawing up of the National Perspective Plan (NPP) upto 2000 AD for Women which is a long term overall policy, guided by the principles and directives relevant to the development process. The Plan is linked to the national targets determined for the end of the century in respect of certain basic indicators as those of health, education and employment. A National Resource Centre is also being established — as a national level apex body — to extend research, training and information services.

1.7.2 Further, the Department continued its priority concentration in rendering early childhood services. The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) was expanded by the sanction of 500 additional projects in 1989-90. The cumulative number of these projects, benefiting children in the age group of 0-6 and expectant and nursing mothers was 2438 — 2236 projects in the Central Sector and 202 in the State Sector.

1.8.1 The Third National Conference of Ministers of Youth Affairs & Sports of States and Union Territories was held at Gandhinagar, Gujarat on March 10, 1989. Specific recommendations were made as to how the National Youth Policy was to be implemented. Prime Minister Shri V.P. Singh presented the National Youth Awards at a function held in January, 1990 in New Delhi. National Youth Week was also celebrated during this month befittingly. The National Service Scheme, the youth programme for university students, continued to contribute to Nation building activities through community services. The NSS volunteers immensely supported the National Literacy Mission, fielding 2.5 lakh volunteers. Selected NSS volunteers representing the States, Union Territories and universities participated in the Republic Day Parade — 1990. Nehru Yuvak Kendras continued their efforts for exposing the rural / non-student youth to new opportunities in various districts of the country, apart from promoting literacy. Presently Nehru Yuvak Kendras are spread over 401 districts. The Department of Youth Affairs continued massive assistance for organising meaningful national integration schemes, promotion of adventure, training of youth, youth exhibitions and voluntary organisations. More youth hostels were established to provide facilities for youth travel, youth festivals and exhibitions, Scouts and guides movement gained in strength.

1.8.2 In sports, the Department pressed forward for the attainment of the twin goals of excellence in performance in prestigious international events and diversifying activities. The Sports Authority of India has become the premier Institution for identification of talents, training of elite sportspersons as also development of sports academics. With a view to enhance the competitive edge of the sportspersons, the Department continued its emphasis on creation of world standard infrastructure in specified places. The synthetic athletic tracks and artificial hockey surfaces were installed in many places and financial assistance was sanctioned for many more. The Department of Youth Affairs & Sports increased the number and intensity of international cooperation activities in the field of physical Education and Sports. Cumulatively, seven Sports Protocols and forty five Cultural Exchanges were concluded. Competent coaches for special training to facilitate international standard competition were engaged for the benefit of National Teams in many disciplines of sports under these Charters of cooperation. Overall improvement in performance and greater achievements in prestigious international sports events could be secured because of such intensive special efforts. The Indian archers won the Asian Championship in October, 1989 by dethroning South Korea, the reigning Olympic Champion. Indian weightlifters gathered an unprecedented haul of medals in Commonwealth Games, 1990. In Wrestling, India won 7 gold, 2 silver and 1 bronze medals in the Commonwealth Championships 1989. The Indian athletes performed highly creditably in Asian Track & Field Event held in November 1989 by securing overall 2nd position after China.

1.8.3 The efforts of the Department for awakening mass consciousness for Physical Fitness and National integration culminated in the successful organisation of display of colourful mass physical exercises by about 35000 of students to the beat of captivating music on 14th of November, 1989 at Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium, New Delhi.



An Overview

1989-90

1. The Department of Culture continued to address itself to the preservation, promotion and enrichment of the rich and historic cultural heritage and traditions of the land. Broadly speaking, the functions of the Department of Culture are: to excavate, conserve and protect ancient monuments and historic sites; to administer libraries, museums and institutions of anthropology and ethnology of national character; to collect and preserve public and private records of importance; to cater to institutions and organisations in the area of Buddhist/Tibetan studies; to promote literary, plastic and performing arts; to administer scholarships/fellowships in the field of art and culture; to observe centenaries and anniversaries of important personalities; to enter into cultural agreements and programmes with foreign countries; and generally, to undertake activities for the promotion and dissemination of culture. The following paragraphs seek to summarise the major activities of 1989-90 under the aegis of the Department of Culture.

2.1 The exploration of the Archaeological Survey of India this year brought up many important discoveries. Particular mention may be made of : an inscription of 5th-6th Century AD on a stone pillar at Kudavalli Sangamesvara (Mahbubnagar); a 10th-11th Century inscription found at Peddavegi (West Godavari); early stone age tools, microliths and late medieval temples and sculptures in Surat District; stone and wooden temples in Karsag Tehsil (Mandi); temples and sculptures in Rampur Tehsil (Simla); a mesolithic occupation site in the Upper Indus valley (Ladakh); a slab containing Asoka Rock Edicts, used as a *Pitha* for the Mahakali image, at Sannati (Gulbarga); ancient temples at Sitaramkilvan and Dangbir-Khari (Bhind); remains of prehistoric to historic period cultures in Khandava and Hershada Tehsil (East Nimar); megalithic sites and a group of rock cut edifices bearing a Brahmi inscription of 2nd Century B.C. at Chandole (Nagpur); ruined temple of Shiva at Sirsadevi (Beed); a fortified village at Wadi (Dhulia); and paintings in Cave No. 12 at Ellora (Aurangabad).

2.2 Many important finds were unearthed through excavations. Special mention may be made of the excavation at Thanesar (Kurukshetra), which brought to light structures of Kushan and later periods. Besides the human and terracotta figurines and terracotta plaques, one of the important finds is a sealing with the figure of a humped bull with an

inscripton below reading 'Sri Rudrah' written in letters of 1st-2nd Century AD. The Survey has also discovered two important Arabic and Persian inscriptions; these include a new epigraph of Sultan Firz Shah Tughluq (1351-1388), dated A.H. 762 (September 1361 AD) from Cambay (Khambhat) in Khera District of Gujarat in Persian Naskh regarding successful expedition of Jainagar in Orissa in October 1360 and hunting of wild animals. Another epigraph discovered from Malda District in West Bengal is a unique specimen of ornamental calligraphy of Bengal; it records the construction of a magnificent gateway called 'Mayana-Dar' or middle gateway, during the regime of Sultan Ruknu'd Din Barbak Shah in A.H. 871 (1466-67 AD).

2.3 The Survey continued its conservation and preservation work. Mention may be made of the work of conservation at Angkorvat in Cambodia and the reorganisation work of the Central Armed Forces Museum at Luanda, Angola; repair and conservation work at the Taj Mahal; and the comprehensive conservation work at the Tawang Monastery in Arunachal Pradesh. In Delhi, the chemical treatment and preservation of Diwan-i-Khas was continued in addition to the cleaning of the steps of the Rashtrapati Bhavan.

2.4 Under the Narmada Valley Project, two important sites were discovered in Khandwa Tehsil of Madhya Pradesh. The transplantation of kudavalli Sangamesvara Temple at Alampur which was dismantled and transported for its reconstruction in the original form at another site has been completed. During the year, five monuments/ sites were declared as Centrally protected.

3.1 In the National Museum, some of the important art objects acquired during the year were: a gold necklace of Srinathjee studded with jewels in Kundan setting; a Panchmukhi Rudraksha gold necklace having a large size gold container as pendant; an inscribed image of Ambika; a brass image of Mahishasuramardini; an ivory carved lamp depicting trees and animals; an illustrated folio of Holy Quran; Persian Farman of Wajid Ali Shah; a copper seal of Aurangzeb; a silver chair studded with precious and semiprecious gems; seven terrakottas representing seven days of the week from Thailand, donated by Late Dr. Grace Morley, former Director of the National Museum; and a wooden flask having geometric designs as gift from the Union of Siberia (USSR).

3.2 The Museum organised an exhibition on tribal art and another exhibition on "Renovated Gallery of Selected Bronzes". A mobile exhibition entitled "Architect of India's Glory" was also mounted and sent on tour. A summer course on Indian and European art was organised for students of Class V to XII in June-July. About 150 students participated in the four-month course on art appreciation organised in the Museum. Another four-month course on "India : Art & Culture" was also organised.

4.1 The Indian Museum, Calcutta celebrated its 175th Anniversary during the year through various programmes of exhibition, symposium, publications, felicitation of eminent museologists, theatre & film shows, demonstration talks etc. On this occasion the Egyptian Embassy presented some Egyptian antiquities to the Indian Museum. The most important programme of the Anniversary was held on December 9-12 when Shri R. Venkataraman, President of India, inaugurated two new galleries of Indian paintings and South and East Asian art and also the international seminar on "Routes and Travellers in India".

4.2 On the occasion of the ter-centenary of the city of Calcutta, the Museum organised an exhibition on "300 Historic buildings of Calcutta". A new gandhara Gallery with a new pattern of display was inaugurated by the Mayor of Calcutta on March 6, 1989. The Art Section of the Museum received Tagore's handwritten copy of a poem, three black and white photographs of the poet's visit to Japan in 1916 and an enamelled and beaded necklace of the poet, all as gifts from Mr. Koji Hayashi of Nagoya city, Japan. At the initiative of the Museum, a Museum Corner, the first of its kind in India, was set up at the Part Street Metro Railway Station. The wheelchair service was introduced at the museum during the year to enable physically handicapped people to go round the galleries comfortably. For the UGC's countrywide schoolroom programme, the Audio Visual Research Centre, Calcutta produced three television programmes on the collection of the Indian museum.

5. The Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad, took up for installation a new gallery for Far Eastern collection, for which 62 objects had been selected from Burma, Nepal, China,

Japan, etc. The physical verification of art objects was completed during the year. The catalogue of arms & armours and the catalogue of Arabic manuscripts (Vol. VI) were printed. Two temporary exhibitions on "Art and Culture of Hyderabad" and "Birds and Animals in Indian Arts" were arranged during the year. A 3-day seminar was organised on the topic "The glory that was Hyderabad".

6. The Allahabad Museum acquired the following art objects during the year : an axe of Copper age; ten silver coins of medieval Muslim period; one Persian manuscript of A.H. 1070; and a one hundred years old decorative pocket watch. The construction of the photographic studio of the Museum was completed and the work of installation of photographic equipment was in progress. An airconditioned dark room was also constructed. Two temporary exhibitions on "Modern Indian Paintings" and on "Nehru's Personal Belongings" were held during the year. Under the Nehru Centenary Celebrations, an exhibition entitled "Nehru : Making of New India" was inaugurated in the temporary exhibition gallery of the Museum. An exhibition entitled "Gaurav Nagri Allahabad" was organised during the Kumbh Mela.

7. The Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta, installed a close circuit television system for the better maintenance of security in the galleries. The eastern regional centre for restoration of art objects of non-Indian origin was opened during the year. The completion of 300 years of Calcutta was celebrated through a number of film shows on art and artists.

8. The National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi, brought out the first volume of the illustrated catalogue of the Gallery representing 3000 works of art. A prestigious exhibition consisting of 92 works "Origin and Evaluation of French Paintings & Sculpture" from the collection of George Pompidou Centre, France, under the aegis of the Festival of France in India was shown in the gallery. It was previewed by the President of France and the Prime Minister of India. Another exhibition "Treasures of Bulgaria : I to IV Century AD" was shown during the Days of Bulgarian Culture in India. An exhibition entitled "Indian Contemporary and Modern Art" was sent out to Algeria. The Gallery also participated in the 3rd Asian Art show in Japan. Under the SAARC Programme, the Gallery organised of SAARC Painters' Camp at Simla in June 1989 in which 19 artists from 6 SAARC countries participated.

9. During the year, the Nehru Memorial Museum & Library, New Delhi, arranged three lectures and eleven seminars and symposia on themes relevant to the understanding of Indian society. Two publications, viz. Indian Foreign Policy : The Indira Gandhi Years, and Indian Foreign Policy : The Nehru Years, were brought out during the year.

10. The National Council of Science Museums Calcutta completed the impressive ten-storeyed building of the Central Research and Training Laboratory at Calcutta with an attachment of hostel and staff quarters block. Two Regional Science Centres at Lucknow and Bhubaneswar were inaugurated during the year. A new gallery on "Perspective" was added at the District Science Centre, Gulbarga. To take science to the grass root level, the Council took up a project "Thousand Schools to set up their own Science Centres" during the year. The project will continue during the 8th Plan. The Visvesvaraya Industrial and Technological Museum, Bangalore, organised two exhibitions entitled "Soviet Inventions" and "Ural-Economic Region and Siberia" for 15 days each in collaboration with the USSR Consulate. The Birla Industrial and Technological Museum, Calcutta, conducted a State level science seminar during July-September 1989 with students from all the Districts of West Bengal.

11. The National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property, Lucknow, continued its activities in the field of conservation of cultural property. Mention may be made of its work on conservation of sculptures at Shantiniketan and the preservation work on the Constitution of India. In an important experiment, the Laboratory successfully prepared original tiles similar to the blue tiles from the 15th Century old Chanderi monuments. Two publications entitled "Four Decades of Conservation in India - Problems and Perspectives" and "Conservation of metals in Humid Climate" were brought out during the year.

12. The Anthropological Survey of India, Calcutta concentrated its resources on the completion of the project "People of India". A series of workshops were organised in

various parts of the country to evaluate the material generated for the project. A book "Jawaharlal Nehru - Tribes and Tribal Policy" was released in connection with the Nehru Centenary Celebrations. The Survey also participated in the first National Tribal Festival held in Ranchi through the organisation of an exhibition.

13. The National Archives of India, New Delhi organised two seminars on "Micrographics" and held exhibitions entitled "Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru - The First Prime Minister of India", "The Capital City of India - New Delhi" and "Development of Communication in 18th and 19th Centuries in India".

14. The Asiatic Society, Calcutta, acquired a microfilm copy of two Persian manuscripts from the Salarjung Museum, Hyderabad and published a book entitled "Shah Alam II and his Court" edited by Dr. P.C. Gupta.

15. The Department of Culture continued to look after the Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Sarnath and the Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh (J&K) and also continued to give grants to other Buddhist/Tibetan organisations.

16. The collection of the National Library, Calcutta, stood at 22.70 lakh volumes. The Library organised exhibitions on Maulana Abul kalam Azad and on William Shakespeare's poetry and songs in translations. A three-member Chinese delegation from the Library of National Minorities, Beijing (China) visited the National Library on 5th May, 1989 and presented some valuable works like the Tibetan Abhidharma of Tripitak.

17. The Central Reference Library, Calcutta, revived the monthly Indian National Bibliography in Roman script, which was discontinued since 1978.

18. The Delhi Public library commissioned one mobile library van for the general public and another for the visually handicapped. Two new deposit stations at Hauz Khas and Vasant Vihar were started during the year.

19. The Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation, Calcutta, organised an All India Public Library Conference on 8th Plan perspective of public library development. The Foundation also organised a National seminar on "Secularism in India : Rammohun to Nehru".

20. The three Akadmies continued their regular activities during the year. Mention may be made of an All India Festival of Contemporary Theatre and the 6th Lok Utsav organised by the Sangeet Natak Akademi. The Sahitya Akademi brought out the 3rd volume of the Encyclopedia of Indian Literature. It has also instituted prizes for translation in 22 languages beginning from the current year. The Lalit kala Akademi organised many exhibitions including an exhibition of Roerich's Works and an exhibition of photographs of Czechoslovakia, both in Delhi. It also participated in the 20th Sao Paulo International Biennale, Brazil and in the III Biennale of Havana. The National School of Drama started the Theatre-in-Education Company of adults performing for children.

21. The Centre for Cultural Resources & Training, New Delhi, organised six seminars on the implementation of the cultural perspective of the National Policy on Education and also a special seminar for American school teachers and students.

22. The seven Zonal Cultural Centres continued to organise festivals, Melas, exhibitions and cultural events with great fanfare round the country.

23. The work relating to Film Certification was transferred from the Department of Culture to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting during the year.

24. The birth centenary celebrations of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan concluded in September 1989. The Rashtriya Sankara Jayanti Mahotsava concluded in May 1989. The birth centenary celebration year of Maulana Abul kalam Azad was held during the year. The celebrations of the birth centenaries of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar were under process.

25. As regards the International cultural relations, a highlight was the signing of the first cultural exchange programme with Pakistan in July 1989 at Islamabad. A high level delegation led by the Minister of State for Education & Culture visited Czechoslovakia in May 1989 in connection with the celebrations of "Days of Indian Culture in Czechoslovakia". The reciprocal "Days of Czechoslovak Culture in India" were held in India during November 11-12, 1989. Dr. Matej Lucan, first Deputy Prime Minister of

26. During the year, the Festival of France in India was organised as a reciprocal event to the Festival of India in France in 1985-86. The inauguration of the Festival of France was marked by a spectacular laser show on the Chowpati beach in Bombay. This was attended by the President of France and the Prime Minister of India. As part of the grand finale of this Festival, the Romain Rolland Choir consisting of 160 artistes performed at Siri Fort, New Delhi on January 18, 1990. This was attended by Shri V.P. Singh, Prime Minister of India and the French Prime Minister, Mr. Rocard.

28. The above is a synoptic summary of the salient aspects of the activities of the Department of Culture during the year. The Chapters that follow give a detailed description 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 the 174th amendment to the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961, and is under the over all charge of the Prime Minister.

1.2 The Secretariat of the Department is headed by the Secretary, assisted by an Additional Secretary and three Joint Secretaries. The Festival of India Cell is headed by a Director General, who reports directly to Secretary. The setup of the Department of culture has been indicated in the Organisational Chart at Annexure-I.

1.3 The Department has two attached offices, six subordinate offices and a number of autonomous organisations under it.

1.4 The Department of Culture administers several innovative and support schemes, including those of financial assistance to voluntary cultural organisations, which has a vital role to play in the dissemination of culture. Under the scheme of Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCC), seven Centres have been set up as Registered Societies at Allahabad, Dimapur, Nagpur, Patiala, Shantiniketan, Thanjavur and Udaipur, with the primary objective of providing facilities for the creative development of performing art, graphic art and other art forms as well as reflecting the uniqueness of forms and styles of the culture of different parts of the country providing linkages, as part of the larger composite Indian Culture.

1.5 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; setting up and administration of memorials; and cultural agreements or cultural exchange programmes with foreign countries. The Department also coordinates matters relating to incoming and outgoing exhibitions like those undertaken under the Festival of India in the USA, France, the UK, Sweden and the USSR as also activities of international organisations like UNESCO, SAARC, NAM in the field of art and culture.

BUDGET

1.6 The Budget provision for 1989-90 and 1990-91 for the Department of Culture is as under :

PARTICULARS	(Rs. in lakhs)		
	BUDGET ESTIMATES 1989-90	REVISED ESTIMATES 1989-90	BUDGET ESTIMATES 1990-91
Demand No. 50 (now revised) Art & Culture	117,14	97,14	135,22

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.

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. Salarjung 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 (Tamil Nadu).

Archaeology

Archaeological Survey of India

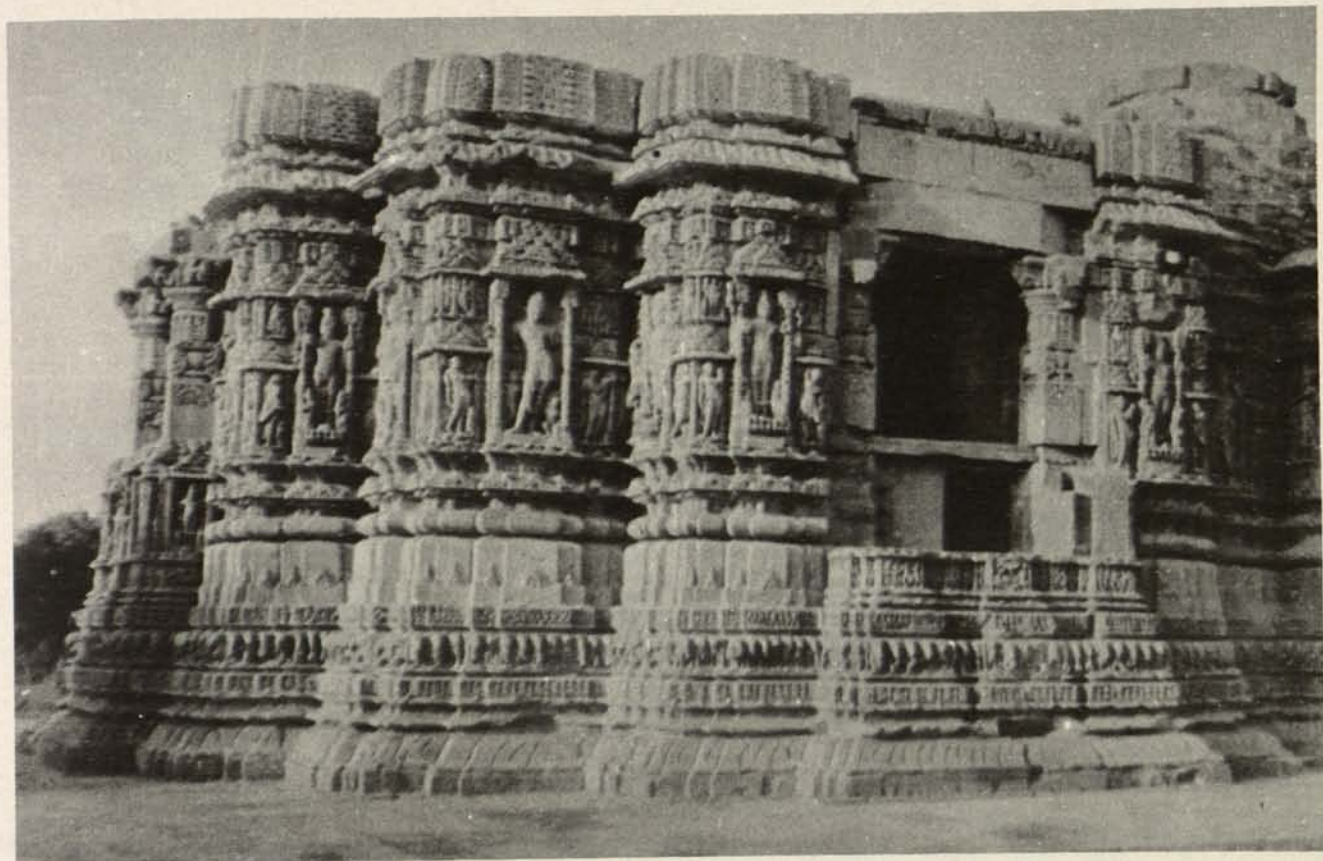
2.1 The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), founded in 1861 with the primary objective of locating, preserving, conserving and studying the archaeological remains in the country, has been carrying out its functions effectively all along. With the headquarters of the Directorate at New Delhi, ASI developed 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.

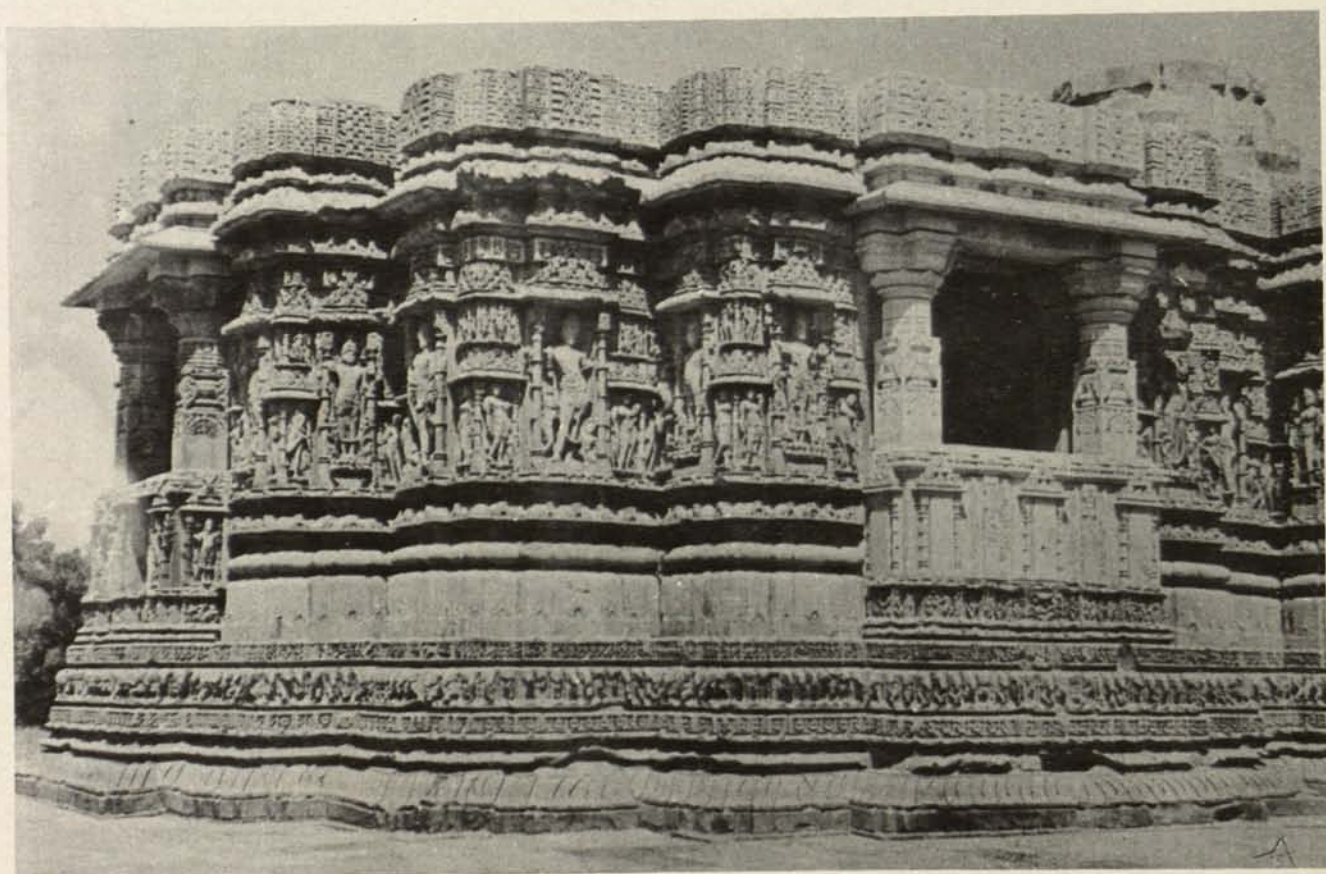
2.3 The Survey's functions also include the implementation of the Antiquities & Art Treasures Act, 1972, to regulate export trade in antiquities and art treasures and to prevent smuggling and fraudulent dealings in antiquities and Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 and Rules thereunder.

EXPLORATION

2.4 In the course of carrying out the village-to-village survey and exploration in parts of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, a large number of sites/remains, yielding antiquities ranging from pre-historic to medieval periods



Modhera Sun Temple— before conservation treatment.



Modhera Sun Temple— after conservation treatment.

were discovered. Among important discoveries, mention may be made of an inscription of 5th-6th century A.D. on a stone pillar at Kudavalli Sangamesvara (Mahbubnagar) and a 10th-11th century inscription found at Peddavegi (West Godavari); early stone age tools, microliths and late medieval temples and sculptures in Surat district; under Sardar Sarovar project microlithic sites at Vadgam and Gedher and sculptures of late medieval period at Vadgam and Surpan (Bharuch and Vadodara); in Karsag tehsil stone and wooden temples (Mandi); temples and sculptures in Rampur tehsil (Shimla) and in the upper Indus valley (Ladakh) a mesolithic occupation site; besides, Satavahana inscriptions on a sculptured memorial stone and Brahmi inscription of 2nd century A.D., a granite slab containing Asokan Rock Edicts, used as a *pitha* for the Mahakali image, Nos. 12 and 14, on one side and on the reverse the separate Kalinga edicts 1 and 2 at Sannati (Gulbarga); temples, inscriptions, herostones and satistones of medieval period in Shimoga district and megalithic, early historic and early medieval sites in Kolar district; ancient temples at Sitaramkilvan and Dangbir-Khari (Bhind); remains of prehistoric to historic period cultures in Khandava and Hershad tehsil (East Nimar); prehistoric tools in the vicinity of Gyarasapur (Vidisha), Chalcolithic and historical remains at Pipaliye Lorka and Semrai (Raisen); megalithic sites and a group of rock cut edifices bearing a Brahmi inscription of 2nd century B.C. at Chandole (Nagpur); stepped-well of late medieval period at Bergam, bastions and fortification wall at Dharvante; ruined temple of Siva at Sirsadevi (Beed); a mound of early historic period at Jawada and fortified village at Wadi (Dhulia); paintings in cave No. 12 and 28 new caves at Ellora (Aurangabad); and prehistoric sites, herostones and inscriptions at Pallipati and Neman and megalithic burial sites at Tuduvalampatti (North Arcot).

TEMPLE SURVEY

2.5 Paramara Temples in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Gujarat, were surveyed by the Northern Temple Survey Branch, Bhopal while Chola Temples in Karnataka were taken up for study by the Southern Temple Survey Branch, Madras. As part of the scheme of the study of medieval structures of Rajasthan, the Building Survey Project of the Survey undertook the survey of Ranthambhor and Jaisalmer areas.

EXCAVATION

2.6 Excavations were undertaken at Raja Vishal Ka garh (Vaisali) and also at Chechar (Vaisali) in Bihar; Sannati (Gulbarga) and Gudnapur (Uttara Kannada) in Karnataka; Balwara (East Nimar) and Khajuraho (Chhatarpur) in Madhya Pradesh; Adam (Nagpur) and Daulatabad (Aurangabad) in Maharashtra; Lalitgiri and Udaigiri (Cuttack) in Orissa; Sanghol (Ludhiana) in Punjab; Erich (Jhansi) in Uttar Pradesh; and Ballalधिpi (Nadia) in West Bengal and St. Augustine Church (old Goa).

2.7 Of significant relics and antiquities unearthed at various sites mention may be made of the brick structures and clay sealings at Vaisali; the remains of late Kushana and Gupta periods of chalcolithic period at Chechar; a brick memorial and Satavahana coins and beads of glass and terracotta at Sannati; plinth of a temple at Gudnapur; late Achulean industry at Balwara; temple remains and a sculpture of Vishnu at Khajuraho; microliths and early historical remains at Adam; remains of a medieval township at Daulatabad; a monastery at Lalitgiri; peripheral wall and central entrance and ramp at Udaigiri; coins of Indo-Parthian kings and Samudragupta; terracotta coin moulds of Kurinda king Amoghabhuti and palace like complex at Sanghol; early historic assemblage at Erich; a small shrine abutting on the southern boundary wall of the Temple complex at Ballalधिpi; and part and base of a bell tower, central naive and decorated side altars and 54 inscriptional slabs on burials at St. Augustine Church (old Goa).

2.8 For training the students of the Institute of Archaeology excavation was continued at Thanesar (Kurukshetra), which brought to light structures of Kushan and later periods. Traces of mud rampart of the Kushana period and brick fortification walls of subsequent periods were noticed. Besides human and terracotta figurines and terracotta plaques, one of the important finds is the discovery of a sealing with the figure of a humped bull with an inscription below reading 'Sri Rudrah', written in letter of the first-second century A.D.

EPIGRAPHY

2.9 The Arabic and Persian Branch of Epigraphy undertook detailed study of 93 *farmans* (royal charters) from the Archaeological Museum at Bijapur and 21 perso-Arabic inscriptions from Tumkur and Kolar districts.

2.10 Two important Arabic and Persian inscriptions have been discovered a couple of months ago which deserve special mention. These include a new epigraph of Sultan Firuz Shah Tughluq (1351-1388), dated A.H. 762 (September 1361 A.D.) from Cambay (Khambhat) in Khera district of Gujarat in Persian Naskh recording successful expedition of Jajnagar in Orissa in October 1360 and hunting of wild animals. It also mentions the temple of Jagannath and the name of Malikush-Sharq Ibrahim Sultani.

2.11 Another epigraph discovered from Malda district (West Bengal) is a unique specimen of ornamental calligraphy of Bengal. It records the construction of a magnificent gateway called (Mayana-Dar) or middle gateway during the reign of Sultan Ruknu'd Din Barbak Shah in A.H. 871 (1466-67 A.D.).

2.12 In all one hundred and eighty three stone inscriptions and eight copper plates, containing Sanskrit and Dravidian records, have been copied. Among these mention be made of a Sanskrit inscription in Brahmi characters of 6th-7th century A.D. from Svargasmam area of Rishikesh (Hardwar) recording the pious deed of one Sutaradhara Sudeva, a resident of Siddhiswara; three inscriptions in Prakrit language and Brahmi characters (1st century A.D.) from Ujjain, mentioning the name of donors Nagaseva, Bhikshu, Pusarakhita and Dharaka.

2.13 Five sets of copper plates have recently been acquired. The first one dated to the 7th regnal year of Maharaja Vishnugopesvarman. The second set belongs to the time of Mahendra Vikramvarman and dated to the 23rd regnal year. Both the grants reveal the gifts made to the *Brahmanas* of different *gotras* and *charanas* who were versed in *Veda-Vedangas*, *Itihasas*, *Puranas* and *Dharmasastras*. The remaining three sets of copper plates were issued respectively by (1) Sri Jayasimha Vallabha (640-670 A.D.), son of Kubja Vishnuvardhana, the founder of the Eastern Chalukya dynasty of Vengi, (2) Sarvalokasraya Maharaja Mangi Yuvaraja (681-705 A.D.) and (3) Vishnuvardhan Maharaja dated to 771-806 A.D.

CONSERVATION, PRESERVATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT OF MONUMENTS

2.14 Conservation, preservation and maintenance of Centrally protected monuments form a primary part of the budgeted activities of the Archaeological Survey of India. As many as 605 works were taken up under this activity, which includes structural repairs, chemical preservation and horticultural development. Of these works, 154 works are included under Action Plan. In addition, the Archaeological Survey of India continued conservation work at Angkorwat in Cambodia. Similarly, the work of reorganisation of the Central Armed Forces Museum at Luanda, Angola was also continued by the team of the Archaeological Survey of India.

2.15 The following are some of the important conservation works undertaken by the Archaeological Survey of India in the country.

2.16 At Taj Mahal complex, decayed veneer stones of the west side enclosure wall were replaced with new ones. The damaged pavement stones of the pathway along the eastern enclosure wall were relaid with new stones following the original geometrical pattern. In the first floor of the main mausoleum, the flooring has been relaid with new stones wherever necessary following the star and diamond pattern adopted in the original scheme. Here while the inner walls were replastered, the exterior face of the walls was pointed to arrest ingress of rain water into the core of the walls.

2.17 Within the Agra Fort, repairs were attended to at Machhi Bhavan including the damaged stone flooring. The Fort wall between Amar Singh Gate and Delhi Gate was repaired by replacing damaged veneer stones, under-pinning lakhauri brick masonry and pointing and plastering, wherever necessary.

2.18 At Fatehpur Sikri the damaged flooring of the Marian palace was relaid. The work of pointing the loose masonry joints was attended to at Khwabagh and Diwan-i-Khas.

2.19 At Jageshwar (Almora), the work of water-tightening of the masonry and relaying of floors in the temples has been attended to.

2.20 Repairs to the facade of first floor of cave No. 12 at Ellora, reconstruction of the damaged retaining wall of the ramp leading to Daulatabad Fort, reconstruction of the fallen and missing portions of the fortification wall at Chandrapur and Bhandak were attended. The ancient site of Paithan was provided with barbed wire fencing. At Elephanta in cave No. 3, the RCC beam provided over the pillars were given a proper finish to match with the mother rock. Repairs have also been carried out to Lady Rosary, Bom Jesus, St. Cajethan and Se Cathedral Churches at Old Goa.

2.21 Apart from the major conservation work under the Hampi National Project, comprehensive conservation measures to the monuments at Bijapur, group of monuments at Lakhundi temples at Aihole and Pattadakal were also taken up.

2.22 The work of providing pillars in RCC and water tightening of the Buddhist Caves Nos. 4 and 6 at Bagh, approach road to Shahzadi-ka-Rouza at Chanderi, restoration of *jagati* platform around the temples at Khajuraho, the work of replacing the damaged stone *jalas* with new ones of a similar pattern in the tomb of Mohammad Gaus at Gwalior were taken up. At Gwalior flight of steps leading to the Jain Collossi was widened and reconditioned. Repairs to the damaged tomb of Rupamati pavilion and the flight of steps leading to Neelkanth temple at Mandu, the damaged floor in the Birsingh Palace at Datia, breached portions of the Fort wall at Langi Fort, Langi and at Fort Ajaigarh, were carried out.

2.23 The work of deplastering and consolidation and preservation of deplastered portions were continued at Jagannath temple, and complete deplastering of Suryanarain temple in the same complex at Puri, besides structural repairs of Kurumi Beda and Dadi Vaman. Repairs to Sun temple at Konarak, Lingraja temple complex at Bhubaneswar, caves at Udaigiri and Khandagiri and the Danteshwari temple at *Dantewara* (Bilaspur) are in progress.

2.24 Structural consolidation in the form of under-pinning and water-tightening were attended to at the temples of Murli Mohan, Jor Mandir, Madan Mohan and Rasmancha at Vishnupur. Repair works on the eastern boundary wall of the Minar mosque at Pandua, Hazardwari Palace at Murshidabad and the Cooch Bihar Palace are in progress.

2.25 Archaeological conservation of the Rambagh Gate at Amritsar; Bhatinda Fort, Bhatinda and Kos Minars in Punjab; Sheikh Chilli Tomb at Thanesar; Hansi Fort at Hansi; Garunda Sarai, Garunda; and Jal Mahal at Narnaul in Haryana are in progress. The work of reconstruction of retaining wall between Jahangiri Gate and Andheri Gate in Kangra Fort, plinth protection work of Ardhnarishwar and Trilokinath temples and structural consolidation of Hidamba Devi temple at Mandi and Chamunda Devi temple at Chamba and repairs to Nurpur Fort at Nurpur are in progress.

2.26 Repair in the form of replacement of worn out and damaged veneer stones along with corroded iron clamps at Qutab Minar is in progress. Structural repairs to the Red Fort Complex, Humayun Tomb, Kotla Ferozshah and Sheesh Mahal are being continued. Underpinning, water tightening and resetting of the bulged out portions of masonry of the Adilabad Fort in progress.

2.27 The Tawang monastery at Tawang has been taken up for comprehensive conservation work. In Tabo monasteries structural repairs in the form of changing the wooden beams and rafters and consolidation of mud masonry has been carried in a major way. Similarly, structural repairs have been attended in respect of Ahom Raja's Palace at Gargaon, Devidol at Sibsagar and Sibdol at Jaysagar.

2.28 The main work of reconstruction of the Kudavelli Sangameshwar temple, Alampur under the scheme of transplantation of submersible temples of Srishailam Hydro-electric has been completed. The work of dismantling and reconstructing of out-of-plumb structures known as Kateshwaralayam and Nandi Mandapa in the Ramappa group of

temples at Palampet is in progress. Major conservation works have also been undertaken of Charminar, at Hyderabad, fort and temples at Udayagiri, Buddhist stupa at Amaravati and the medieval tombs at Bidar.

2.29 Structural repairs to the moat wall and restoration of the fort wall and stabilization of Jawahar Burj at Bharatpur are in progress. At Chittorgarh Fort, fallen portions of the fort wall were rebuilt and the loose masonry joints were rendered watertight by pointing. The walls of the Rattan Singh Palace were replastered. Out-of-plumb portions of the masonry of the lower fortification wall at Jaisalmer were dismantled and reset. At Ranthambore fort, concealed iron girders are being provided to strengthen the broken beams inside the Hamir Palace.

2.30 Structural consolidation in the form of water tightening and resetting of bulged portions of masonry has been attended to at the monasteries Nos. 6, 8 and 10 at Nalanda. Repairs were carried out to votive stupa at Vaishali, rock-cut temple at Colgaon, Arogya Vihar at Kumrahar, votive stupa at Sarnath and the excavated remains at Bhitri.

2.31 Major conservation work in the form of restoration of the Kalyana mandapa of Jalakanteshwara temple at Vellore, structural consolidation of the Kailasnatha temple at Kanchipuram, Sundara Choleshwara temple at Kalathur, Muruganatha temple at Tirumurugan Poondi and the fort at Cannanore are being attended to. The Jaina sculpture and inscriptions at Vallimalai (North Arcot) are also receiving attention.

2.32 Important conservation works were carried out at temple No. 4, Kiramchi, Kala Dera temple at Babore, fort at Akhnoor and the palace at Ramnagar in Jammu region; Sun temple at Martand; Avantismwamy temple at Avantipur; chaitya, vihara and stupa at Parihaspura; mosque at Wular lake; Sarai at Khanpur; tomb of Zainul Abidin's mother and Akhund Mullah Shah's mosque at Srinagar and the temples at Naranag, all in Kashmir valley; the stupa at Tisseru, and the palace at Leh in Ladakh.

2.33 Dismantling of out-of-plumb masonry and resetting of the same and watertightening of the roof are being attended to at the Great mosque and *haram* palace at Ahmedabad. Similar conservation work of dismantling the disturbed masonry on the south side of Sun temple at Modhera and resetting the same have been undertaken. Similar works are being attended to at Dwarkadish temple at Dwarka, Navalakha temple at Sejkapur, Rani-ki-vav at Patan and Fort and Kevara Masjid at Pavagarh.

CHEMICAL PRESERVATION

2.34 During the current year, chemical conservation and preservation works have been carried out in Sivdol, Visnudol, and Devidol temples at Gaurisagar and Ranghar Pavilion at Joysagar in Assam; Hazarduari Palace at Murshidabad in West Bengal; the Ashokan pillar at Rampurwa in Champaran; Sher Shah Suri's tomb at Sasaram; stuccos at Nalanda in Bihar and the Shankaracharya temple in Srinagar. In Gujarat, the Jami Masjid, Pavagarh, Rani-ki-vav, Patan and Sun Temple, Modhera were attended to. In Orissa work on the Jagannath temple complex, Puri, Daksha Parjapati temple, Banpur and Lingaraja temples, Bhubaneshwar was carried out. In Himachal Pradesh the Trilokinath temple at Mandi and the Buddhist monasteries at Tabo in Lahaul and Spiti valley were attended to. Preliminary preparation work for chemical preservation on cave Nos. 1, 2, 6, 7, 14, 16, 17, 19 and 26 of the Ajanta, cave Nos. 12 and 16 at Ellora and the Bibi-ka-Maqbara was carried out. In Karnataka chemical preservation work was carried out on Lakshminarayana temple, Hosaholalu, Darya Daulat Bagh, Srirangapatna, Amriteshwara temple, Amritapura and Tipu Sultan palace, Bangalore. In Uttar Pradesh the work of monitoring the ambient air around Taj Mahal, Agra was continued to assess the level of sulphur-di-oxide, oxides of sulphur, total particulates and the quality of dust along with other meteorological parameters. Chemical conservation and preservation work has been carried out on the Taj Mahal, Agra, the group of temples at Dwarhat and Jageshwar, Almora, Gopeshwar temple, Chamoli, Sheikh Salim Chisti Dargah at Fatehpur-Sikri, Itmad-ud-Daula, Agra, Khusró Bagh, Allahabad, Jhansi Fort, Jhansi, Residency and the Imambara complex in Lucknow. In Tamil Nadu, the Brihadheshwara temple, Gangaikondacholapuram and Shore Temple at Mahabalipuram were attended to. In Madhya Pradesh the tomb of Mohd. Ghaus at Gwalior, Kandariya Mahadev Temple, Khajuraho and Bagh Caves were also attended to. The work on the oil paintings in the

Churches of Old Goa were continued. In Delhi the chemical treatment and preservation of Diwan-i-Khas was continued in addition to cleaning of the steps of the Rashtrapati Bhavan.

ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT

2.35 Besides the maintenance of the existing archaeological gardens in and around the centrally protected monuments all over the country, the horticultural Branch of the Survey improved gardens at Nagarjunakonda, Golkonda Fort, Golgumbaz at Bijapur and Aihole. Landscaping and development of gardens have also been done at the Ramappa temple, Palampet and Rani Mahal area at Golkonda Fort in Andhra Pradesh; ancient palace site at Srirangapatna; Asar Mahal, Bijapur; Mallikarjuna temple, Aihole; southern side of Hoyaleswara temple, Halebidu; Laxminarayana temple, Hosaholalu; and Mallikarjuna temple, Pattadakal, in Karnataka. In Maharashtra landscaping has been done in front of the Bibi-ka-Maqbara, Aurangabad; Pataleshwara Cave temple, Poona and Daulatabad Fort area, Daulatabad. In Tamil Nadu while the area around the rampart of the Brihadeshwara Temple, Thanjavur has been developed for a garden, the existing inner garden there has been reoriented. In addition, landscaping has been done around the Shore temple at mahabalipuram and in Vellore Fort, Vellore.

UNDER-WATER ARCHAEOLOGY

2.36 The Archaeological Survey of India continued to collaborate with National Institute of Oceanography, Goa where training in under-water archaeology is being provided to the trainees of Archaeological Survey of India. During this collaborative project, offshore Goa, remains of guns of a possible ship-wreck have been located.

SITE MUSEUMS AND EXHIBITIONS

2.37 The Museums Branch with its headquarters at Calcutta through 4 regional offices located at Delhi, Calcutta, Madras and Velha Goa looks after 31 site museums located all over the country. The work of setting up galleries in the museums at Singhpur Palace, Chanderi and Gwalior (Madhya Pradesh), Hazarduari Palace, Murshidabad (West Bengal) and Raja Mahal, Chandragiri (Andhra Pradesh) was continued. The work of construction of museum's buildings at Ratnagiri (Orissa) and Ropar (Punjab) was completed. Reorganisation work at the Archaeological museums of Kondapur, Amaravati, Nagarjunakonda in Andhra Pradesh, Bodhgaya, Nalanda and Vaisali in Bihar, Red Fort and Indian War Memorial Museum in New Delhi was further continued. The work of indexing and photo-documentation of the exhibits in various museums has also made considerable progress. The objects from the Archaeological museums were made available for international exhibitions apart from various local displays. Photographic exhibitions on monumental heritage of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Delhi, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal were held during the celebration of World Heritage Week between 19-25 November and celebration of World Heritage Day on 18th April.

INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY

2.38 The training of the 1987-89 batch of students of Post-Graduate Diploma in Archaeology in the various subjects and their final examination was completed by the Institute of Archaeology. In Post-graduate Diploma course and Short-term courses students from Nepal, Bangladesh and Laos participated. A short-term training programme in structural conservation and chemical preservation was organised at Champaner (Pawagarh) in Gujarat which was attended by Diploma students, Conservation Assistants of the Archaeological Survey of India and nominees of State Governments and INTACH. A short term refresher course for Deputy Speringtending Archaeologists of the Survey was organised. Under the scheme of award of fellowship for higher studies/research in Epigraphy, Numismatics, Extinct languages and Scripts and Numismatics, fellows submitted their progress reports. Excavations were resumed at Harsh-ka-Tila, Thanesar, District Kurukshetra, Haryana. A Pre-history training camp was organised for students near Khandwa in Madhya Pradesh followed by a study tour of monuments.

CENTRAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL LIBRARY

2.39 The Central Archaeological Library has a collection of over 89240 books of which a large number are old and rare and relate to different branches of archaeology. During the year 810 new books and periodicals have been added to the library.

PUBLICATIONS

2.40 The Survey printed *Epigraphia Indica* Vol. XL (pts. 4 to 6) and Vol. XLI. Printing of *South Indian Inscriptions* Vol. XXVI has been completed. Under the programme of publication of popular literature on cultural heritage, a four-coloured folder and 13 different kinds of badges were printed in English and Hindi, besides 30 coloured picture post cards. Reprinting of Guide Books in Hindi on various important monuments including Bhuvaneshwar, Konarak, Amaravati, Nagarjunkonda, Delhi and its neighbourhood, Dig, Lothal and Junagarh have been taken up. Printing of *Indian Archaeology 1985-86 — A Review*, *Temples of pratihara*, *Temples of Khajuraho* and *Excavation Report on Surkotada* are in advanced stages of printing. In addition, the *Indian Archaeology 1986-87 — A Review* has been made press ready. *Annual Reports on Indian Epigraphy* for the year 1974-75 and 1985-86 are in advanced stages of printing. Volumes under the series *Indian Inscriptions (Plates)* are under compilation and being made press ready.

MONUMENTS AND ANTIQUITIES

2.41 Considerable progress has been made in connection with the implementation of the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972. Thirty-two meetings of the Expert Advisory Committees for export of non-antiquities were held at Delhi, Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, Bangalore, Trivandrum and Cochin, in which 7801 objects were presented by different parties for examination. Of these, 142 objects were identified as antiquities and the remaining as non-antiquities for which non-antiquity certificates were issued. In all 7 appeal meetings were held in which 153 objects detained as antiquities by the Customs, Central Bureau of Investigation, Police authorities as well as by the firms/private owners were examined. Of these, 60 objects were declared as antiquities and the remaining as non-antiquities. Seven Temporary Export permits for 5064 antiquities/art objects have been issued for display of antiquities in the exhibitions organised by governmental agencies abroad, specially for Festival of India. On the receipt of the requests from the Central Bureau of Investigation and Police authorities, for issue of authorization, the cases were processed and 3 authorizations were issued for filing complaints/charge sheets in the competent courts against the accused persons, who have been found in an unauthorised and unlawful possession of the objects, thereby violating the provisions of the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972. Fifteen Antiquity shops were inspected by the Licensing officers for issue/renewal of licences to the firms dealing in antiquities.

2.42 During the year five monuments/sites have been declared Centrally protected.

EXPEDITION ABROAD

2.43 In continuation of last year's project work, a team consisting of 17 members from the Archaeological Survey of India was sent to Combodia for further structural repairs and chemical preservation of the temple complex of Ankor Vat. An eleven member team from Archaeological Survey of India has been again deputed for renovation of the Central Armed Forces Museum at Luanda (Angola). The Archaeological Survey of India had also sent a team to Bhutan for the preservation of mural paintings in the shrine of Chuk Chi Shey in the Sunthoka Dzong in Thimpu Valley.

CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMME

2.44 Under the Indo-Netherlands Cultural Exchange Programme, two delegates came for surveying Dutch monuments at Cochin; under the Indo-Ethiopian, one delegate visited sites and monuments in India; and under Indo-French, one French archaeologist continued the work at Delhi for preparation of a joint report on Archaeological Exploration in Haryana.

UNESCO TRAINING

2.45 Four trainees from Laos sponsored by UNESCO visited museums and sites in northern India for receiving training in conservation and preservation work.

2.46 The Director-General, Archaeological Survey of India, participated as observer in the sixth session of International Committee for the return of cultural property of its country of origins convened by UNESCO in Paris.

SAARC ACTIVITIES

2.47 Two scholars who were deputed by the Nepal Government are being trained in the Institute of Archaeology, New Delhi, for two years' Post-graduate Diploma in Archaeology.

2.48 The Additional-Director General, Archaeological Survey of India, visited University of California, USA, for attending a seminar and also visited London to examine the objects expected to be of Indian origin seized by Scotland Yard Police in November 1989.

2.49 The Director (Science), Archaeological Survey of India, visited Toronto (Canada) in May 1989 in connection with the Fourth International Congress on Environmental Conservation and also visited with Superintending Archaeological Engineer, Archaeological Survey of India, Ankor Vat temple for reviewing chemical preservation and structural conservation work.

2.50 A Director and a Superintending Archaeologist of the Archaeological Survey of India visited Paris in July 1989 to attend the South Asian Archaeological Congress.

SALVAGE ARCHAEOLOGY

2.51 The transplantation of Kudavalli Sangameshwara temple at Alampur which was dismantled and transported for its reconstruction in the original form at another site has been completed.

2.52 The work of transplanting the Mahadeva temple of Kurdi, Goa, is still continuing.

2.53 Under the Narmada Valley Project two important sites were discovered in Khandwa Tehsil of Madhya Pradesh.

Museums

I. Museums of Indian Art and Archaeology

National Museum, New Delhi

The main activities of the National Museum in the field of acquisitions, exhibitions, conservation, education, publications are as follows:—

ACQUISITIONS

3.1 1306 art objects amounting to Rs. 1,94,33,527/- were acquired by the National Museum Art Acquisition Committee. They have been documented in the General Accession Registers giving their short descriptions, sizes, condition report and so on.

3.2 Four art objects (i) a Pichhawai (painting on cloth) showing Krishna Lila scene; (ii) a pichhawai showing Nathdwara; (iii) a Chamba Rumal depicting Raslila; and (iv) a painting showing 'Ganesh' were also purchased for Rs. 9,500/- for the Shri Krishna Museum, Kurukshetra.

Some of the other most outstanding art objects acquired are:—

A gold necklace of Srinathjee studded with jewels in Kundan setting, a 'Panch-mukhi' rudraksha gold necklace having a large size gold container as pendant, two Tibetan musical instruments, an inscribed image of ambika, a brass image of Mahishasurmardini, a terracotta plaque showing a couple seated on chair, an inscribed damascened metal shield, an agate seal having an inscription in Persian which reads as 'Navsherman' an ivory carved lamp depicting trees and animals, an embroidered pichhawai with mirror work, an illustrated folio of Holy Quran, Persian 'Farman' of Wajid Ali Shah, a Sanskrit Manuscript of Vikramaditya Chaupai, a copper seal of Aurangzeb Alamgir, a silver coin of Gupta King, a miniature painting showing Radha and Krishna in toilet of early 17th Cent. A.D., a miniature showing two hundred and five animals, c. 1815, Paithan, a silver chair studded with precious and semi-precious gems and a silver 'footstool'.



DONATIONS/GIFTS

3.3 7 terracottas representing 7 days of the week from Thailand, donated by late Dr. Grace Morley, former Director of the National Museum and a wooden flask having geometric designs has been received as a gift from the Union of Siberia (USSR).

CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMMES

3.4 The Government of India has Cultural Exchange programmes with various countries, and the National Museum is actively involved with 90 countries in regard to:— (1) exchange of art exhibitions; (2) exchange of museum personnel; (3) exchange of art publications; and (4) exchange of reproductions/replicas of masterpieces of art.

The National Museum has proposed exchange of art exhibitions on reciprocal basis with various countries like Afghanistan, Algeria, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, GDR, FRG, Italy, Japan, Pakistan, Netherlands, USSR and Yugoslavia.

INDO-US SUB COMMISSION ON EDUCATION AND CULTURE

3.5 The National Museum is the Secretariat of the Joint Committee on Cultural Heritage and Endeavours of the Indo-US Sub-Commission on Education and Culture. The Secretariat is involved in the coordination with its various agencies such as Archaeological Survey of India, National Museum of Natural History, National Council of Science Museum, National Gallery of Modern Art, National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property, Indian Council for Cultural Relations, United States Information Service, New Delhi and the American Secretariat of the Sub-Commission, New York.

The annual meetings of the Joint Committee and Sub-Commission are held on alternate year in India and USA. In 1989, the Joint Committee meeting was held in New Delhi on February 11, 1989.

EXHIBITIONS IN THE NATIONAL MUSEUM

3.6 An exhibition on 'Tribal Art' was on show for the public. This exhibition included wooden sculptures from Nagaland, Bastar in Madhya Pradesh and Nancowrie Island in Andaman and Nicobar, stylized fiddles from Santhal Pargana, Bihar, magico religious masks, metallic hollow cast images in Dokhra traditions and solid cast brass pendants from the tribal areas of Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland etc.

An exhibition entitled 'Renovated Gallery of Select Bronzes' was organised. The old bronze gallery was renovated and some of the rarest bronzes were kept on display which were laying in the reserve collection. Some of the most rare and exquisite bronzes are of Buddha, Phophnar, 5th Cent. A.D.; Vasudeva, circa 15th Cent. A.D., Nepal, Kaliyamardan Krishna, Chola, 10th Cent. A.D., South India; Vishnu Chaturanama, 9th Cent. A.D., Kashmir; Nataraja, Chola, 9th-10th Cent. A.D., Tiruvangulam, South India. The Manuscripts gallery, Pre-history gallery and Central Asian Antiquities gallery have all been opened after renovation. The anthropology Gallery is still under renovation.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES

3.7 The museum conducted the 21st short term in-service training course in Museology from 15th November to 26th December, 1989. About fifteen museum Curators from various museums participated in the programme, Museology students from M.S. University, Baroda, Bharat Kala Bhawan, B.H.U., Varanasi, Bhopal University, Bhopal and University of Calcutta, Calcutta were given practical training in the National Museum.

The mobile exhibition bus with an exhibition entitled 'Architect of India's Glory' was sent on tour in Pilani, Rajasthan.

Each month 1500 copies of a calendar of events were prepared and sent to different educational institutions, museums and to interested persons. Eight guided tours were conducted daily for general public and school children. Four film shows were shown daily

for school children and the general public. Every Thursday gallery talks were arranged for the public. Some of the gallery talks are: Baburnama Manuscripts by Shri Naseem Akhtar; Indian Miniature Paintings by Shri Promod Ganapatya; Musical instruments of India by Shri U. Das; Indian Scripts by Dr. R. K. Tiwari; Indian Terracotta by Shri R. R. Bahmania; Indian Textiles by Smt. Krishna Lal; Sanskrit Manuscripts by Shri Sunil Khanna; Buddhist Art collection in the National Museum by Dr. Shashi Asthana; Collection of Pre-Columbian art in the National Museum by Shri S. K. Bhattacharya.

A summer course on Indian and European Art was organised for the students of Class V to XII in the month of June and July, 1989. About 150 students participated in a four months' course on 'Art Appreciation' organised in the National Museum.

A four months' course on 'India: Art and Culture' has been organised. Sixteen gallery sheets on various subjects have been put on sale. School students were given assistance in their project work assigned to them by their schools. Physically handicapped visitors and students were shown around the museum and special programmes were prepared for them.

NATIONAL MUSEUM INSTITUTE OF ART, CONSERVATION AND MUSEOLOGY

3.8 The National Museum Institute of History of Art, Conservation and Museology, Delhi has been declared as a Deemed-to-be a University from 28th April, 1989 (vide Notification No. F.3-1/89-U.3, dated 28th April, 1989 of the Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India. The new name shall be the 'Society of the National Museum Institute of the History of Art, Conservation and Museology, Delhi'.

CONSERVATION

3.9 Conservation of 362 objects from different departments has been completed and work on 184 objects is in progress.

TECHNICAL STUDY

3.10 Insecticidal fumigation of 158 objects of the Department of Anthropology in the department itself has been done. Six stone objects of the Department of Archaeology were given the required treatment in the rotunda of ground floor. Other activities include: Monitoring of temperature and relative humidity in the galleries and reserve collections of National Museum; visit by staff members to Indira Gandhi Memorial Trust in connection with (a) the calibration of thermohygrographs installed there, (b) cleaning of the glass cover, (c) cleaning of show cases, and (d) examination of printed books for treatment; analysis of pigments of Kotah murals; operation of Scanning electron microscope and X-ray Diffractometer; study of properties of black glaze on pottery; restoration of oil paintings done in the National Museum Laboratory.

DOCUMENTATION

3.11 For the purpose of examining the works of art and to record their condition before, during and after their treatment and also for the purpose of teaching programme, the following documents were prepared: Photo Documentation: Photograph-993, prints made-1590, slides made-1804, contact prints made-402. Preparation of treatment chart, treatment records and index cards for each and every object received in the Laboratory for treatment was completed. Slides were prepared to show different processes of conservation of works of art. These are being identified and classified. A catalogue system has been formulated for conservation slide.

WORK FOR EXHIBITION TO BE SENT OR RECEIVED FROM ABROAD

Whenever any exhibition is sent abroad, the environmental conditions of that place are studied and objects are thoroughly examined before sending and after receiving and their condition reports are prepared. Also when an exhibition is received from outside the country, the condition reports of the objects are prepared in the same way. Following works were undertaken during the reported period:—

Prepared the condition report of 85 Tantrik art objects selected for an exhibition in Japan; prepared the condition report of the objects and the proposed exhibition on Indian Art at Yugoslavia; and prepared condition reports of the objects related to special exhibition 'Two Courts—The Mughals and the Medici' in Italy.

MODELLING

Plaster Casts

3.12 3237 raw cast of masterpieces of sculptures were prepared in the Modelling workshop. 2347 casts were finished 2323 plaster casts were coloured during the year of report. 15 rubber moulds were also prepared during this year. In the fibreglass section 180 reproductions were prepared and completed for sale purpose. About 70 more pieces would be ready by the end of March, 1990.

PUBLICATION

3.13 An illustrated album on the life of Dr. Zakir Hussain is complete. Work on the printing of monographs Bidriware is about to be completed. Work pertaining to printing of Baburnama in 'Hindi' is in progress. physical verification of the stock of publication is about to be completed. New guide book of the National Museum has been published. Labels for the 'Bronze Gallery' and manuscript gallery were printed on silk screen. 4 more gallery sheets were printed this year. Certificates for 21st short term in-service course were printed. Certificates for the IInd summer course on Indian and European Art for the school students were printed.

LIBRARY

3.14 The Library was enriched by the addition of 826 books on art, archaeology, culture and history. About 400 more books would be acquired by the end of March, 1989. 82 books were gifted by late Dr. Grace Morley, former Director of the National Museum. 12,000 readers visited the Library during the year of report. About 3000 photo copies were supplied to readers.

Scheme of Financial Assistance to Various Museums

3.15 Under the scheme of Financial Assistance for the Reorganisation and Development of other Museums, grants to the tune of Rs. 30 lakhs was sanctioned and released to various institutions in India. The beneficiaries include Art Craft, Personalia, Children Museum managed by voluntary institutions, societies, trusts, colleges and universities.

Indian Museum, Calcutta

175th ANNIVERSARY PROGRAMMES

3.16 Being founded in 1814 the Indian Museum, the largest and earliest museum of the country celebrated its 175th Anniversary in 1989 through various programmes. The event was inaugurated by Prof. S. Narul Hasan, Governor, West Bengal on February 3, 1989. The main programmes were:—

- (i) An exhibition on 'Indian Museum through Ages'.
- (ii) *Symposium on 'The Role of Indian Museum and Community's expectation'*.
- (iii) Release of Publications like Art album on Krishna in miniature, monograph on Technology of Indian Coinage, new edition of general guide book in English, art album on Kangra Kalam, colour picture postcards on Gandhara sculpture and a booklet — Indian Museum — a journey through 175 years.
- (iv) Felicitation to two eminent Museologists in India — Prof. Deva prasad Ghosh and Dr. S. C. Kala.
- (v) Presentation of Egyptian antiquities to the Indian Museum by the Minister, Egyptian Embassy.
- (vi) Members of the Indian Museum Recreation Club staged 'Palashir Pare'.
- (vii) Film shows on different aspects of art and culture.
- (viii) Demonstration talk cultural programme—'Indo-Jazz Concert-East and West' by Shri Shyamal Chattopadhyay, Arthus Gracious and party, and recital on Rudravina by Sri Asit and Smt. Aroti Banerjee.

In the third phase, the Museum organised an exhibition. On April 12, 1989 Shri T. V. Rajeswar, Governor of West Bengal, inaugurated an exhibition 'New Collection to the Indian Museum'. A short course in Museum Studies, 1989, was opened on this occasion.

The first issue of the Indian Museum News Letter (January—March, 1989, Vol. I, No. 1) was released by the Governor and two sets of picture postcards were also released for sale.

The most important programme of the 175th Anniversary was held on December 9-12, 1989. Shri R. Venkataraman, President of India graced the occasion as Chief Guest and inaugurated two new galleries on (i) Indian paintings (2) South and East Asian Art and an International seminar on 'Routes and travellers in India'. The President also unveiled the 175th Anniversary plaque and visited the nine rooms of the galleries.

NEW GALLERIES

3.17 A vast panorama of Indian paintings spanning three thousand years forms the subject-matter of the three compartments of the gallery on Indian Paintings. The exhibits include:—

(1) Earliest phases of paintings in India; Rock paintings Murals and frescoes of classical period, pre-Mughal manuscript illustrations, Mughal court miniatures and a few Persian paintings, deccani paintings, Rajasthani paintings, Pahari miniatures, provincial Mughal paintings, Company drawings and oil paintings, Folk paintings of Bengal and Bengal School Paintings. Five rooms are devoted to South and East Asian Art display, the works of nine countries of Asia, China, Japan, Tibet, Nepal, Burma, Siam, Cambodia, Java and Sri Lanka. These include sculpture and wood carvings, jewellery, porcelain and ritual objects in metal. They date from the 7th to the 20th century.

NEW GANDHARA GALLERY

3.18 A remarkable event was the opening of the new Gandhara Gallery by Sri K. K. Basu, Mayor, Municipal Corporation, Calcutta on March 6, 1989. The gallery follows a new pattern of display.

NEW ACQUISITIONS

3.19 The Art section received Rabindranath Tagore's handwritten copy of a poem, three black and white photographs of the poet's visit to Japan in 1916 and an enamelled, beaded necklace of the poet. All these objects were received as gift from Mr. Koji Hayashi of Nagoya City, Japan, through the Embassy of India in Japan and the Department of Culture, Government of India. A colourful Orissan pata was also received as gift from Prof. D. P. Ghosh of Calcutta. The Art section acquired through purchase a scroll painting relating to Tantra art and a portrait of a lady by Sunayani Devi. Collections were further enriched by the addition of 6 watercolour paintings by late Hrishikesh Dev Varma. Two ivory Chinese carvings and one silver filigree atardan from Orissa were acquired through purchase. The Anthropology section of the Indian Museum undertook extensive field-work in tribal belt of Orissa in Koraput and phulbani Districts for the collection of tribal artifacts from Kondhs and Gadabas in the month of February, 1989. Initial field contact was also established with the 'Bondas', one of the most primitive tribes in the Indian main land to extend the horizon of the tribal collection of the Museum. Steps were taken for the collection of the representative examples of folk arts and crafts. Under this project 77 pieces of traditional terracotta dolls and toys were collected from Jainagar-mazilpur area of South 24-Parganas District.

Twenty-nine terracotta plaques, figurines, and reliefs, from Chandraketugarh, 24-Parganas (North), of the Sunga Period and six carvings on animal horn and copperware were collected for the Archaeology section. Two gold coins, one of Balabhata, another of Shah Alam II and a silver coin issued by the native state of Bhopal were also acquired.

The Museum has recently acquired two small pots from Hadipur near the famous site of Chandraketugarh from Dr. Gouri Sankar De. The Pots contain Kharosthi inscriptions of 1st-2nd century A.D.

TEMPORARY EXHIBITIONS

3.20 On the occasion of the Ter-Centenary of the City of Calcutta Indian Museum organised an exhibition on '300 Historic Buildings of Calcutta'. The exhibition displaying 300 photographs of old and historic buildings of Calcutta was inaugurated by Dr. Bhaskarananda Ray Chaudhury, Vice-Chancellor, University of Calcutta on August 23, 1989. Art-Exhibition on 'Durga Chalchitra of Bengal' was organised from September 28 to

the October 5, 1989. The exhibition highlighted the back-drop decorations of Durga images of Bengal.

EXHIBIT OF THE MONTH

3.21 Chinese Art displaying eleven items of decorative art porcelain, wall vase, rihno horn vase, scroll paintings, ivory objects and figures continued as exhibit of the month.

A one hundred and eighty million years old fossil of a turtle collected by the palaeontologists of the Geological Survey of India from Pranhita Godavari Valley of Maharashtra was displayed in the exhibit of the month show-case from April 6, 1989.

Tagore mementoes in Japan were displayed as exhibit of the month from May 7, 1989 on the eve of 128th birth anniversary of Rabindranath Tagore, and continued till August 2, 1989. On August 3, 1989, an exhibition of paintings on the theme of 'Exploits of Lava Kusha in Indian paintings' was inaugurated. A few Pahari Paintings of 1780 A.D. and paintings of Sri Krishna Lal Das were displayed.

TRAVELLING EXHIBITION AND EDUCATIONAL FILM SHOW THROUGH AUDIO-VISUAL VANS

3.22 A travelling exhibition on 'Great men of Museum' was arranged in the Basantia High School, February 19-20. Six panel boards adorned with six oil paintings of greatmen of India like Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar, Rama-Krishna Paramahansa, Sir Asutosh Mukherjee, Rabindranath Tagore, Satyendranath Dutta and Abanindranath Tagore alongwith their sayings and comments on museums and the Indian Museum in particular were displayed.

A film festival for the students was arranged from April 24 to 28, through an audio-visual van in the premises of Jagaddal colony Primary Vidyalaya, P.O. Harinavi, Dist. 24-Parganas (South). A special film show at noon for students on wildlife, ancient civilizations, environment, constellations and space, tribals, folk art and coins is being arranged on two days of the week in the museum auditorium.

An audio-visual programme was arranged at the premises of Gurudas College on the occasion of the Ter-Centenary.

OTHER EXHIBITIONS

3.23 The museum has been asked to coordinate an Exhibition on classical Art as part of Festival of India in Federal Republic of Germany.

The Department of Culture, Government of India has congratulated the Museum for organising the Inter-State Museum Exhibitions at Shillong and Guwahati as a pioneering job.

Exhibition on terracotta made by the trainees of Terracotta workshop jointly organised by the Indian Museum and INTACH, Burdwan Chapter was inaugurated by Prof. Chintamani Kar.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU BIRTH CENTENARY

3.24 The Museum organised a symposium 'Indian Art and Culture; Nehru's Vision' on November 15, 1989. Dr. R.C. Sharma spoke on 'Contribution of Pandit Nehru in Indian Art and Culture and Development of Museum; Dr. S. R. Sarkar on 'Nehru's attitude towards the tribal people and his tribal policy'; Sri Priti Bhusan Chaki on 'Nehru and his attitude towards children'; and Sri Sakti Kali Basu on 'Whether Nehru's ideals are applicable today'.

TRAINING PROGRAMMES

3.25 The third in-service Museum Training course was held. This year, six trainees from Bihar, Tripura and West Bengal registered their names for two month's course. In all 39 lectures were arranged both inside and outside the Museum. The lecture classes were taken by renowned museologists in India, Directors of some museums, professors of the Calcutta University and Museum personnel of the Indian Museum.

SHORT COURSE IN MUSEUMS STUDIES, 1989

3.26 The fifth Short Course in Museum Studies was inaugurated by Shri. T. V. Rajeswar, Governor of West Bengal on April 12, 1989; altogether eight lectures were arranged. The

speakers dealt with paintings, sculptures, architecture and coins of India from the earliest period to the mediaeval period and the lectures were supplemented by visual aids.

The 5th session of the Short course concluded on August 23, 1989, with the awarding of certificates to the successful participants.

WORLD TOURISM DAY

3.27 The Museum observed 'World Tourism Day' on 27 September. The theme for this year was 'Free Movement of Tourists creates one world'.

PARTICIPATION IN BOOK FAIR

3.28 The Indian Museum participated in the Calcutta Book Fair organised by the Book Sellers and Publishers Guild from 25.1.1989 to 5.2.1989. The total turnover from the sales of publication in this fair was Rs. 11,686.65.

HINDI DIVAS

3.29 On September 13, 1989 the Indian Museum organised a discussion, seminar and lecture programme. Dr. R. C. Sharma, Director, Indian Museum, inaugurated it with his lecture 'Hindi Maharathon Ki Sangrahalay Prem'.

WHEEL CHAIR SERVICE FOR HANDICAPPED

3.30 As per recommendation of the Central Advisory Board of Museums and instructions of the Department of Culture, the wheel chair service was introduced on January 4, to enable physically handicapped people to visit the Museum.

MUSEUM CORNER IN THE METRO RAILWAY STATION

3.31 The first of its kind in India, the corner was established in the Park Street Metro Railway station at the initiative of the Indian Museum.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL FIELD WORK

3.32 Extensive field work over a fortnight was undertaken in Balasore and Mayurbhanj districts of Orissa during the month of June, 1989 for the collection of tribal cultural artefacts from the Santal, Bhumij and Bathudi for building up the National Ethnographical collection in the Indian Museum.

DOCUMENTARY FILMS ON MUSEUM AND ITS ACTIVITIES

3.33 Doordarshan has taken up a project to prepare a film on Indian Museum on the occasion of its 175th Anniversary for national telecast.

The Museum has also embarked upon the preparation of video films to document 175th Anniversary programmes. For U.G.C.'s country-wide school room programme the Audio Visual Research Centre, Calcutta has produced three television programmes on the collection of the Museum. Facilities for shooting in the galleries of the Museum were given to Doordarshan Kendra, Calcutta, Audio Visual Research Centre, Calcutta.

Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad

I. Re-organisation of Galleries.

3.34 A new gallery for Far-Eastern Statutory has been taken up for installation. In this 62 objects have been selected from Far Eastern region i.e. from Burma, Nepal Tibet, China, Japan etc. The Fabrication work of this gallery has been completed at a total cost of Rs. 2,59,520/- and the installation work is in progress.

The Gallery of Manuscripts and Calligraphy has been reorganised on modern scientific lines at a total cost of Rs. 2,19,995/-. This was inaugurated by Shri. P. Shiv Shankar, Union Minister for Human Resource Development, Government of India and presided by Shri Yogeswar Dayal, Chief Justice, High Court of Andhra Pradesh on 12.8.89.

A Gallery in the second floor was converted as auditorium at a total cost of Rs. 2,20,921/- and was inaugurated by Shri P. Shiv Shankar, Union Minister for Human Resource Development, Government of India on 12.8.1989.

Re-organisation of Chinese Gallery has been taken up and work order issued at a cost of Rs. 3,57,369/-

The proposal for reorganisation of the Japanese gallery has been approved by the Board and tenders are under finalisation.

AIR-CONDITIONING OF GALLERIES

3.35 The work of air-conditioning of the six galleries has been entrusted to C.P.W.D. in 1987 at a total cost of Rs. 46,69,132/-. The major portion of the work is yet to be completed.

The proposal for air-conditioning of four stores has been approved by the Board. Final estimates are awaited from the C.P.W.D.

II. Documentation

PHYSICAL VERIFICATION OF ART OBJECTS

3.36 During the period the officers of the Museum have physically verified the balance of 4297 art objects of various categories with reference to the index cards. The work has been completed.

The Keeper-I and II of the museum have completed the work of countersigning the photographs of art objects pasted in the master ledger.

III. Educational Activities

TEMPORARY EXHIBITIONS

3.37 During the period two Temporary Exhibitions were arranged. The first Exhibition on "Art and Culture of Hyderabad" was arranged from 20th May, 1989 to 3rd June, 1989. The Exhibition was inaugurated by Prince Muffakhan Jah Bahadur on 20-5-1989. The Second Exhibition on "Birds and Animals in Indian Art" was arranged to coincide with Vanamahotsav from 3.10.1989 to 18.10.1989. This was inaugurated by Shri Basheeruddin Babu Khan, Minister for Tourism, Government of Andhra Pradesh and presided over by Shri Surender Reddy, Minister for Forests, Government of Andhra Pradesh.

LECTURES

3.38 During the period a lecture on "The Reforms of Salar Jung-I" was delivered by Prof. V. Rama Krishna, Head, Department of History, University of Hyderabad on 23.5.1989.

GALLERY TALKS

3.39 During the period six Gallery talks on Far Eastern porcelain gallery, Jade Gallery, European painting, Egyptian gallery, Children's section and European Bronzes were delivered by the officers of the Education Wing of the Museum.

PUBLICATIONS

3.40 (i) *The Catalogue of Arms & Armour* has been printed by M/S. Navachetan Photoset (Pvt) Limited, New Delhi and the printed copies have been received.

(ii) *The Catalogue of Arabic MSS Vol. VI* has been printed by Dairatul Marrifil Osmania, Hyderabad and the copies have been received.

SCHOOL VISITS

3.41 Under the planned school visit the students of two schools visited the Museum and they were given concession in the admission fee and provided guide assistance.

MOBILE EXHIBITION

3.42 During the period the Mobile Exhibition on "European and Middle Eastern Collection in Salar Jung Museum" was sent to 19 schools on prior appointment and a good number of students visited the Mobile Exhibition.

FILM SHOWS

3.43 During the period Educational Films on Art and Culture were screened every month on different dates for the benefit of the visitors.

MUSEUM LECTURE SERVICE

3.44 Under this programme the following lectures were delivered by the officers of the Museum to the members of the Ladies Club.

1 A lecture on Western paintings was delivered on 5.4.1989.

2. A lecture on Arts & Crafts of Far East was delivered on 28.6.1989
3. Two lectures on European Sculptures were delivered on 25.7.1989 and 29.8.1989.
4. A lecture on Manuscripts was delivered on 26.9.1989.

SALAR JUNG III BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS

3.45 The 103rd Birthday of Nawab Mir Yousuf Ali Khan Bahadur Salar Jung III was celebrated in the Museum from 20th to 26th May, 1989. The celebrations were inaugurated by Prince Muffakhan Jah Bahadur on 20th May, 1989, presided over by Shri Gopal Rao exbote, Retired Chief Justice of Andhra Pradesh High Court. The Museum was kept open for half a day on 26.5.1989 exclusively for the visit of the disabled. 153 disabled students visited the Museum and they were allowed free admission. During the celebrations, cultural programmes such as Mushaira, music competitions, games and sports competitions were conducted. *A three-day Seminar organised on the topic "The Glory that was Hyderabad" was inaugurated by Dr. D. Swaminathan, Vice-Chancellor, Jawahar Lal Nehru Technological University and the Seminar was attended by 19 scholars.*

MANUSCRIPTS

3.46 During the period the officers of Manuscripts Section have physically verified 3632 manuscripts (Urdu, Persian and Arabic), catalogued 374 Arabic and Persian MSS, identified 500 rare books, fumigated 312 Persian MSS, prepared 781 classification slips and micro-filmed 3812 folios.

ii) Library: During the period the Library staff physically verified 5545 printed books, 2449 catalogue cards were prepared and 718 books were classified subject-wise.

CONSERVATION OF ART OBJECT

3.47 During the period 772 art objects and miniature paintings were chemically treated by the Conservation Laboratory staff. Besides this, the picture restorer restored 9 oil paintings.

SECURITY

3.48 The Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee, gave proposals for the installation of fire-fighting equipment in the Museum at a total cost of Rs. 19.05 lakhs in three phases. Under the first phase the Museum purchased fire-fighting equipment worth Rs. 1.4 lakhs. Under the second phase orders were placed for the supply and installation of hydrant system worth Rs. 5.98 lakhs and the work is in progress. In the third phase the contract was awarded for the installation of fire detection and alarm system, and public address system.

Allahabad Museum, Allahabad

3.49 The Allahabad Museum was established in the year 1931 under the Allahabad Municipal Board. It was subsequently taken over on 29.04.1986 by the Government of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Culture under the care of the Allahabad Museum Society (Regd.) with an eye on its all-round development and to raise its status to that of a national-level institution.

The following are the details of important activities carried out in the Museum during the year under report:

1. ACQUISITION

3.50 The Museum was presented with the following art objects during the year:

- (1) An axe of Copper-age
- (2) Ten silver coins of Mediaeval Muslim period
- (3) One Persian manuscript (Al Hijari Year 1070)
- (4) Hundred-year old decorative pocket watch.

2. PHYSICAL VERIFICATION OF COLLECTIONS AND PREPARATION OF GENERAL ACCESSION REGISTERS

3.51 The physical verification work of the various collections has been completed and the art objects are being entered in the General Accession Register.

3. EXHIBITIONS

3.52 (i) Modern Indian Paintings—Immediately after Tolstoy Exhibition, a specially organised temporary exhibition depicting the modern Indian Paintings of the Museum was held in a specially built temporary gallery equipped with modern techniques of presentation.

(ii) Nehru's Personal belongings—During the Nehru Centenary Celebrations held on 19th November, 1989 the rare personal belongings of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru were brought from safe collection and shown to the visitors through a temporary exhibition organised for this purpose.

4. EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

3.53 The Museum organised special programmes on Indian history, archaeology, art and culture.

5. LIBRARY

3.54 The Library of the Museum has been shifted to an air-conditioned room fully equipped with modern facilities. To enrich the Library with reference books, journals and Special Books of interest on different subjects numbering 750 were purchased.

6. VISITORS

3.55 During the year a large number of persons visited the Museum from all over the country and abroad and were immensely benefitted by the available facilities.

7. PUBLICATION

3.56 To give full information of programme on the occasion of Tolstoy Exhibition and Nehru Centenary Celebrations, the Museum published two attractive folders and with a view to giving publicity during these festivals posters were also published. The research papers read out at various seminars organised by the Museum pertaining to 'Sunga Art' and 'Tolstoy & Gandhi' have been compiled and their publication is being actively considered.

8. JOINT CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

3.57 (i) Yuva Paribhraman Samiti of the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Allahabad Museum Society and G.R. Sharma Archaeological Society jointly organised a great exhibition entitled 'Nehru: Making of New India' in the temporary exhibition gallery of the Museum under the Nehru Centenary Celebrations. The exhibition was inaugurated by Hon'ble Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma, Vice-President of India, on 27th November 1988.

(ii) During the Kumbh Mela, the Allahabad Museum and G.R. Sharma Archaeological Society jointly organised an exhibition entitled 'Gaurav Nagri Allahabad'. Through this exhibition, people could learn about the glory of Allahabad on the one hand and, on the other could know about the activities of the Museum.

9. CONSERVATION LABORATORY

3.58 The Conservation Lab. was established about 2 years ago. Many latest equipments were acquired from the Government of Norway as gifts to the Conservation Lab. of the Museum. Many equipments were also purchased locally.

To modernise the Conservation Laboratory different types of construction works were also undertaken.

Approximately 958 art objects were treated during this period in the Conservation Laboratory.

10. PHOTOGRAPHY STUDIO

3.59 In the Photography Studio the construction work has been completed and now the work of installation of photographic equipment is in hand. An air-conditioned Dark Room has been constructed. Acquisition of cameras, enlargers and other photographic equipment is in rapid progress.

11. PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES

3.60 (i) To tone up the different activities and programmes of the Museum, the old Director's room was converted into a Committee Room. It was fully air-conditioned and furnished with latest type of furniture, lighting arrangement and public address system.

(ii) Central Hall—To make the entrance hall of the Museum attractive, false ceiling was provided and new look was given by repainting its walls under new colour scheme. Latest lighting arrangement has added to its beauty manifold.

(iii) Public toilets were fully renovated.

(iv) New doors were fixed at the entrance of Central Hall and other important places.

12. DEVELOPMENT OF MUSEUM BUILDING AND ITS CAMPUS

3.61 As the Museum building had become old, extensive repair works were carried out and new lighting arrangements were also made from the security point of view. To make the Museum lawns lush green and attractive, water supply arrangements were toned up. Number of earthen pots and flower plants were purchased to beautify the garden. Museum lawns were provided with new grass and equipments for enriching gardens were purchased.

II. Museums of Contemporary History and Art Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta

Gardens

3.62 Tree plantation ceremony was held in collaboration with INTACH, Friends of Trees, and Rotary Club.

RESTORATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE

3.63 The Eastern Regional Centre for Restoration of Art-objects of Non-Indian Origin was opened. The Centre has been catering to the restoration needs of the eastern region of India.

SECURITY OF ART-OBJECTS

3.64 Closed circuit television (CCTV) system for the better maintenance of security in the galleries of the Victoria Memorial was installed.

EDUCATIONAL SERVICE

3.65 The Museum organised Kavi-Sammelan i.e. gathering of poets of different languages and lectures on the subject of National Integration.

A public lecture on Company Painting with special reference to Calcutta was delivered by the eminent artist Mr. Paritosh Sen.

An art appreciation course with special reference to Tradition and Modernity in Indian Paintings was conducted. The first of its kind in Calcutta, this three-month long course was inaugurated by Dr. Ashok Mitra, ICS (Retd), the eminent art historian. The programme includes a series of lectures with visual illustration with the help of slides, delivered by eminent artists, art historians and art critics.

Audio-visual programme on 300 years of Calcutta Film Shows (Documentary) on the following topics were held:—

1. Our Islamic Heritage
2. Baghchal Gardens
3. Achitra
4. Rejuvenation
5. Radha and Krishna
6. Bundi Paintings
7. Gaganendranath Tagore
8. Tagore Paintings
9. Amrita Shergil

10. Nandalal Bose.
11. Ramkinkar Baij

PUBLICATIONS

3.66 The following were brought out:

1. Colour folio on Victoria Memorial Hall with a brief write-up.
2. Engravings on porcelain tile and tray as household decorative items.
3. Albums containing reproductions of views of old Calcutta by Thomas Daniell and J.B. Fraser.
4. A calender for 1990 with best wishes from the Victoria Memorial.

National Gallery of Modern Art (NGMA), New Delhi

3.67 The National Gallery of Modern Art is a subordinate office of the Department of Culture. The Gallery acquires and preserves works of Contemporary and Modern art including National Treasures from 1857 onward and organises special and foreign exhibitions in the country and abroad.

ART COLLECTION

3.68 The Gallery acquired 187 art objects which include a few important paintings by Amrita Shergil, M.F. Pithawala, M.F. Husain, K.G. Subramanian, Ramkinkar Vaij Harkishan Lal, Laxman Pal, Akbar Padamsee, Jatin Das, Arpana Kaur, K.S. Kulkarni Madhav Menon, Dhan Raj Bhagat, Nand Gopal, Meera Mukherjee, George Keyt, Shiv Singh and Balbir Singh Katt.

EXHIBITIONS (OUT-GOING)

3.69 The following exhibition were sent out:

Indian Contemporary and Modern Art Exhibition to Algiers and shown at Palais d'Culture. The Gallery participated in the 3rd Asian Art Show, Fukuoka Art Museum, Japan under the theme: Symbolic Visions in Contemporary Asian Life in which works of 7 Indian Artists were represented. This exhibition was also shown at Seoul (South Korea) and Yokohama, Japan.

INCOMING EXHIBITIONS HELD AT THE GALLERY

3.70 (a) "Treasures from Bulgaria I to IV Century A.D." was shown during the Festival; 'Days of Bulgarian Culture in India'.

(b) A prestigious exhibition consisting of 92 works: 'Origin and Evaluation of French Painting and Sculpture' from the collection of George Pompidou Centre, Muse d'Orly, France, under the aegis of Festival of France in India was shown in the Gallery. It was indeed a major exposition of French Art ever shown in India. It was previewed by the President of France and the Prime Minister of India.

(c) An exhibition of graphics from National Gallery, Prague (Czechoslovakia) was organised under the aegis of Days of Czech Culture in India.

(d) 'A Collector's Eye' from the Olga Hirshhorn Collection (U.S.A.) was exhibited under the aegis of Indo-US Sub-Commission and in collaboration with the I.C.C.R.

SPECIAL EXHIBITION

3.71 The following special exhibitions from the collection of the National Gallery and Private Collection were organised.

(a) A Centenary Exhibition: Drawings and paintings by Sarada Charan Ukil was arranged from works from private owners.

(b) An exhibition: 'Haripura Panels' by Nandalal Bose was arranged to mark the Centenary Celebrations of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

(c) The NGMA was given a special assignment for organising SAARC Painters Camp at Shimla between June 15 and 25, 1989. Six countries of the SAARC represented by 19 artists participated in the Camp. An exhibition of 52 paintings executed in the camp was arranged.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

3.72 About 346 school groups visited the Gallery for conducted tours. 24 groups of teachers sent by the CCRT were given special lectures on art and art appreciation. 128 foreign groups were given conducted tours of the Gallery. An on-the-spot painting competition was held for children on the occasion of the French Festival in India.

FILM SHOWS

3.73 During 1989, 196 film-shows of 425 films were arranged on every Sunday and second Saturday for general public and school groups, on special requests.

ART SKETCH CLUB

3.74 34 Art Sketch Club meets were arranged for students on Sunday and they were guided by reputed local artists.

PUBLICATIONS

3.75 Following publications / documents were published:

First volume of the illustrated catalogue of the NGMA representing 3000 works of art.
Catalogue of exhibition: Treasures from Bulgaria from I to IV Century A.D. Catalogue of exhibition: Sarada Charan Ukil (1890-1940) Informative folder for the SAARC Painters Camp in Kufri, Shimla. Catalogue of exhibition: Haripura Panels by Nandalal Bose. Catalogue of exhibition of paintings executed at SAARC Painters Camp, Shimla. An illustrated folder for the Czechoslovakian exhibition of graphics.

LIBRARY

3.76 897 books on art were added during the year and 55 journals and 10 dailies were subscribed for 200 clippings of the day-to-day art news were preserved and maintained in two volumes. About 1115 visitors, students and research scholars visited the library for consultation.

RESTORATION LABORATORY

3.77 The restoration of four paintings by M.F. Pithawala and one miniature painting and one sculpture was completed. All incoming and outgoing exhibits were examined and reported upon with regard to their physical condition. The relative humidity and temperature of the display area of the Gallery were examined regularly. The Senior Technical Assistant (Restoration) has been sent to the National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property, Lucknow for a 6 month Conservation Course organised by the UNESCO.

PHOTO SECTION

3.78 Negatives and positives of all the art objects of incoming and outgoing exhibitions, 1500 photographs for catalogue of the collection, Vol. II and 5000 colour slides of 35 mm were prepared.

Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi

3.79 The Nehru Memorial Museum and Library maintains: (i) a personalia museum which focuses on the life of Jawaharlal Nehru and the Indian struggle for freedom, (ii) a library of printed materials, books, periodicals, newspapers and photographs having 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 man and women who have taken part in public affairs; and (vi) a centre for research.

The Museum which illustrates through visual materials, the life and times of Jawaharlal Nehru, continued to be the focus of interest for the visitors from India and abroad. During the period, more than eight lakh visitors came to the Museum: which aggregate figure rests upon a daily attendance of 3,969 on working days and 4973 visitors on Sundays and other holidays. It also continued to figure prominently in the itinerary of dignitaries visiting the capital from India and abroad. The exhibitions which are part of the permanent display in the Museum also continued to evoke deep interest of the visitors.

exhib

per The Library, which focuses upon modern Indian History and social sciences, continued to grow in holdings as well as in the quality of its services during 1989-90. 2829 books were added to the existing stock upto the end of November, 1989 which now stands at 1,20,887. The titles in the Nehruana collections have gone upto 1152, the Gandhiana stood at 1708 and the Indirana has 287 titles. No addition was made to the collection of newspaper files which earlier stood at 4668. Dissertations (on microfilms) rose to 837. The photo section of the library raised its collection of photographs to 80,448.

Collections in the Archives continued to record further additions. Some of these were: Papers of Tamralipta Swadhinta Sangram Itihas Committee (1924-83), G.P. Pillai (1888-1903 & 1912-1965), Rambrikshna Benipuri (1933-67), Jatindranath Mukherjee (1900-15 & 1956-79), H.D. Malaviya (1941-84), Indira Gandhi (Part 1947), Rajmohan Gandhi (1915-1983), Mahakavi Ulloor Parameswara Iyer (1883-1949), Lord Mountbatten (1947-48), Bhogendra Jha (1954-88), M.S. Golwalkar (1931-73) and Shivpujan Sahay (1912-1963). Valuable additions were made to the existing collections of papers/records of Bengal Coal Company, D.P. Mishra, Shrinath Singh, Indulal Yajnik, Asutosh Mookherjee, J.J. Singh, Mridula Sarabhai, V.R. Bhende and A.C. Banerjee. Upto the end of March, 1990 the collections likely to be acquired are papers of Bengal Coal Company (XII instalment), F.I.R's of Delhi Police (III instalment), American Baptist Foreign Mission Societies records, Y.D. Gundevia (II instalment), Justice R.R. Bhola (III instalment), K.F. Rustamji (III instalment), B.G. Kher (IV instalment), Madhuri Shah (II instalment), Bhulabhai Desai (V instalment), Subimul Dutt (IV instalment), D.P. Singh (II instalment), Shivpujan Sahay (III instalment), G.R. Agarkar (III instalment), Uma Shankar Joshi, Dr. Nagindra Singh, Jainendra Kumar Jain, Dinanath Nadim, Hari Kishore Singh, Dharambir Sinha and Ramavtar Shastri, The Oral History Division also maintained a good record of work. One new transcripts was finalised during the period bringing the total of such transcription to 511. Sixty sessions of interviews were recorded and the total number of persons interviewed rose to 997 and the sessions recorded to 3331.

The reprography unit augmented the Library's microfilm collections for research and reference and prepared 1,59,535 frames of negative microfilm of newspapers, journals and private papers. In the same period 9060 metres of positive microfilms, 5566 photographs, 13092 electrostatic prints from microfilms and 92,982 zerox copies were prepared for record and distribution to scholars. The unit also prepared 550 copy of negatives of old photographs for archival record.

Scholarly researches in history and in social sciences being conducted in the organisation made substantial progress. Besides, the Nehru Museum arranged 3 lectures and 11 seminars and symposium on the themes relevant to the understanding of Indian Society. Two publications—Indian Foreign Policy: The Indira Gandhi years and Indian Foreign Policy: The Nehru years (reprint) were brought out during this period. Twelve occasional papers contributed by Fellows were circulated to research institutions and scholars. The papers are a part of the ongoing research programmes, being conducted under the auspices of the Nehru Museum.

The National Council of Science Museums (NCSM), Calcutta

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

During the period under report, the National Council of Science Museums stressed on planning of new exhibits for exhibition in the permanent galleries of the Museums/Centres; commissioning new galleries in different science museums and centres; and at Salt lake city in Calcutta the impressive 10 storied, 12,000 Sq. mt. Central Research and Training Laboratory building with an attachment of hostel and staff quarter block. Two Regional Science Centres at Bhubaneswar and Lucknow have been inaugurated and are functioning with complete facilities and they are going on attracting a good number of visitors every day. The development work for the Regional Science Centre at Guwahati and Nagpur are going with full swing and they will be opened for public soon. The second phase of National Science Centre, Delhi is nearing completion and the centre

will be inaugurated soon with two outstanding galleries i.e. 'Heritage' and 'Information Revolution'.

Architectural planning is almost complete at the Regional Science Centre, Bhopal. The centre has already been provided with a new 'Museo Bus'. Planning is continuing at the NCSM Head Quarters for setting up, within the 8th plan period, two Regional Science Centres at Tirupati and Shimla, and Sub-Regional District Science Centres at Calicut, Vijaywada and Goa.

To take science to the grassroot level NCSM has taken up a project 'Thousand Schools to set up their own science Centres' during the 8th plan, which is successfully going on.

Expansion of exhibition space and addition of new galleries have been done at the museums & centres in Calcutta, Bombay, Bangalore, Patna, Purulia, Gulbarga, Tirunelveli and Dharampur. Manpower development is also being carried out during the period.

As a catalytic support to budding science centres in India and abroad, the NCSM is carrying on with the development of 'Fun Science' exhibits.

CENTRAL RESEARCH & TRAINING LABORATORY, CALCUTTA

3.81 It is a pioneer in the entire science centre profession. Nowhere exists such a centralised, extensive facility for human resource development, for a science centre movement. From scratch to finish it has taken the NCSM just a span of two years to fully commission at Salt Lake city in Calcutta this impressive ten storied 12,000 Sq. mt. Laboratory building with an attached hostel for 64 persons and a staff quarter block, involving a total expenditure of Rs. 6.00 crore.

BIRLA INDUSTRIAL & TECHNOLOGICAL MUSEUM (BITM), CALCUTTA

3.82 The BITM conducted a State level science seminar during July-September, 1989 with students from all the districts of West Bengal. It celebrated the birth anniversary of Acharya P.C. Roy on August 2, 1989 in collaboration with the Acharya Prafulla Chandra Sammilani. An exhibition entitled 'Radha Govinda Chandra' was organised in collaboration with Indian Astronomical Society and R.G. Chandra Memorial Committee. 50 shows of Taramandal programme were arranged, which were experienced by 915 students. Approximately 180 people experienced this sky observation programme in 12 shows. About 57 persons were trained for amateur radio activities in 3 classes. In the teacher's training programme, 264 kits were developed and 63 teachers were trained. In the computer training programme, 60 softwares were developed and 345 students were trained. About 18 Science Quiz contests were held, where 149 students participated. A total of 336 science demonstration lectures were held which were attended by 18,000 students. About 27 popular lectures were held, attended by 1510 visitors.

The BITM fabricated 74 exhibits for their own and other units. A mobile science exhibition toured 144 days in 55 sites which were attended by 76399 people. The number of Museum visitors were 1,56,331 during the year.

VISVESVARAYA INDUSTRIAL & TECHNOLOGICAL MUSEUM (VITM), BANGALORE

3.83 The VITM organised one exhibition entitled 'Soviet Inventions' for 15 days in collaboration with the USSR consulate. About 10,000 visitors visited the exhibition. Another exhibition 'The Ural-Economic Region and Siberia' continued for 15 days in collaboration with the USSR consulate. The exhibition was visited by 48,480 people. The Museum organised 270 Taramandal Programmes which drew 5455 visitors. 5 amateur radio classes were held where 261 persons were trained. The Museum trained 68 teachers and 68 kits were developed in the teachers training programme. The Museum also conducted a computer training programme where 306 students were trained and 2 softwares were developed. In the Science quiz programme, 14 contests were held where 43 students participated. The Museum also conducted 259 science demonstration lectures which were attended by 19761 students. 21 popular lectures were held which were attended by 1374 visitors. 40 Schools joined in the State level science seminar with one student representative from each school.

The museum fabricated 97 exhibits for their centre and other units. The mobile science

exhibition units of the VITM toured 142 days in 42 sites which were visited by 109894 people of the Southern Indian States. The Museum drew 6,80,260 visitors during the period.

NEHRU SCIENCE CENTRE (NSC), BOMBAY

3.84 The NSC, Bombay organised 50 Taramandal programmes which were experienced by 915 students. The centre organised 26 sky observation programmes which were enjoyed by 832 visitors. About 68 people were trained in amateur radio programme in 2 classes. 60 teachers were trained and 75 kits were developed in the teacher training programme. The centre also conducted computer training programme where 57 students were trained and 15 softwares were developed. 30 quiz contests were held which were participated by 685 students. About 3097 students were present in 50 science demonstration lectures. The centre conducted 5 popular lectures which drew 1206 visitors.

The NSC, Bombay fabricated 39 exhibits for their own and other units. The mobile science exhibition units of the NSC, Bombay travelled 216 days in 85 sites, which attracted 2,06,619 village people of the Western Indian States. The Centre drew 1,69,302 visitors during the period.

NATIONAL SCIENCE CENTRE, DELHI

3.85 The Centre conducted a science seminar with 10 schools of the Union Territory with one student representative from each school.

The Centre fabricated 38 exhibits for their galleries. The mobile science exhibition unit of the Centre toured 55 days in 36 sites which drew 28,482 visitors.

SHRIKRISHNA SCIENCE CENTRE (SSC), PATNA

3.86 The SSC, Patna arranged 21 sky observation programmes which drew 592 visitors. In the teachers training programmes, 52 kits were developed and 8 teachers were trained. The Centre organised 6 contests of Science quiz which were participated by 48 students. About 5 popular lectures were held which drew 1050 visitors. The Centre conducted 41 science demonstration lectures which were attended by 1215 students. The mobile science exhibition units of the Centre toured 157 days in 52 sites, which drew 89,146 visitors. The Centre drew 74,736 visitors during the year.

REGIONAL SCIENCE CENTRE (RSC), BHUBANESHWAR

3.87 The RSC, Bhubaneshwar was inaugurated in August '89, though the science park and the mobile science exhibition were in operation for the last two years. The mobile science exhibition units of the Centre travelled 75 days in 27 sites which attracted 46,515 visitors. The Centre attracted 40,757 visitors since its inauguration.

Regional Science Centre, Lucknow

3.88 The Centre was inaugurated on September 7, 1989. The Centre is displayed with four halls-Fluidics, Fun Science, Frontiers of Astronomy and Taramandal. The children science park is also one of the great attractions in the city. The mobile science exhibition units are touring throughout the State as usual.

REGIONAL SCIENCE CENTRE, LUCKNOW

3.89 The Centre organised 18 sky observation programmes which were participated by 403 visitors. The mobile science exhibition unit of the Centre toured 90 days in 36 sites which drew 59,448 visitors. The science park of the centre drew 1,89,043 visitors during the year.

DISTRICT SCIENCE CENTRES (DSC)

3.90 The DSC, Purulia organised 18 sky observation programmes which were participated by 360 people. In the computer training programme, 54 students were trained and 3 softwares were developed. 6 Science quiz contests were held which were participated by 90 students. About 15 science demonstration lectures were held which were attended by 390 students. The Centre was visited by 1,07,676 people.

The DSC, Dharampur organised 19 sky observation programmes which were participated by 303 visitors. About 57 teachers were trained and 226 kits were developed. 13 science demonstration lectures were held which were participated by 3000 students. The Centre

conducted 5 popular lectures which drew 199 visitors. The Centre drew 1,84,713 visitors during the year.

The DSC, Gulbarga added a new gallery on 'Perception'. The Centre drew 78,105 people during the period. 10 popular lectures were held which attracted 1140 visitors. 50 science demonstration lectures were held which drew 2865 students. 144 students participated in 9 quiz contests. The computer training programme trained 26 students and developed 2 softwares. 2 others computer training programmes were held which were participated by 45 persons. About 70 teachers were trained & 6 Kits were developed in the teachers training programme. The Centre also conducted 63 sky observation programmes which drew 834 visitors. The nos. of programmes of Taramandal were 168 which were attended by 3972 people.

The DSC, Tirunelveli drew 85533 visitors. The mobile science exhibition units of this Centre toured 132 days in 45 sites and drew 1,13,604 visitors. 32 popular lectures were held which attracted 2292 visitors. 9 science demonstration lectures were held which were participated by 594 students. About 60 students participated in 5 quiz contests. 11 community training programmes were held which were participated by 1096 visitors. The sky observation programme drew 3501 visitors in 72 programmes. 190 programmes were held in the Taramandal programme and they attracted 4921 visitors.

National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property (NRLC), Lucknow

3.91 The Laboratory, a subordinate office of the Department of Culture, continued to make progress in research, conservation, training, library and documentation. Shri O.P. Agrawal, founder Director of the Laboratory, retired on 31st October, 1989, and in his place Dr. I.K. Bhatnagar, Project Officer of the Regional Conservation Laboratory, Mysore, a unit of the NRLC, took over as Project Officer, NRLC, with the current charge of its Director.

During the period under report, the following major programmes were continued/initiated.

RESEARCH PROJECTS

3.92 Studies of natural gums occurring in the objects of art: A multidisciplinary study of the various natural gums to obtain information about their origins, historical uses and properties is under way. It might be possible to identify them in art objects and thus to select suitable methods for conservation. It will also help reveal the secrets of our master craftsmen in ancient India.

Infra red studies of organic museum material biopolymers and synthetic polymers: Polymers have wide application in the conservation as adhesives, coating materials, consolidants and storage and display material. Selection from wide commercial range being a problem for the curator and conservations, this study helps in selecting proper and suitable materials for conservation.

Studies on Blue Tiles from Chanderi (M.P.) monuments: *Some piece of blue tiles from 15th Century old Chanderi monuments were obtained.* Different portions of these coloured tiles were analysed. Experiments have been also carried out for the fabrication of tiles for restoration purposes. *The NRLC has successfully prepared similar tiles by mixing the constituents of glass material and fusing it at the 950°*

XRD and XRF Analysis of Art Objects:

Pigments: Some samples of pigments and paint layers with ground were obtained from Nagour (Rajasthan) for non-destructive analysis. The aim was to see if sulphur is associated in any form with lead pigments.

Corrosion Products: Samples were collected from metal conservation division for identification.

Studies on loading materials in paper: Loading material which is added at the pulping stage to the paper sometime brings adverse effect during the course of natural ageing. The project has been undertaken to find out merits and demerits of certain loading materials on the permanency of paper.

Studies on the methods of preservation of palmleaf:

This is a continuing project. The following aspects were studied during the period under report:

Application of oils on identification; study of morphology of palm-leaf; application of consolidants and its effect on palm-leaf; lamination by the use of different adhesives and supporting materials.

Study of 'Constitution of India'

In order to preserve the Constitution of India, some of the paper samples from different areas of the document were procured and analysed for its conservation.

OTHER STUDIES

3.93 Studies on the bio-deterioration of Ajanta wall paintings; study of bio-deterioration of wall painting of India; eradication of plants growing on monuments; study of efficacy of natural plant products against museum insects; studies on the efficacy of consolidants for stones; development of suitable gap-filling materials; studies on the effect of biogenic acids on stone; investigations on cleaning of bronze images without damage to green patina; stabilisation of bronze disease infected images; study of iron metallurgy in India; and scientific investigations and conservation of bronzes in India.

CONSERVATION

3.94 The Laboratory is being regularly requested by museum and other institutions for the conservation of their objects.

Conservation of sculptures at Santiniketan: Chemical cleaning has been done and biocides applied. Consolidation of sculptures is in progress. Conservation of illustrated MSS 'Krishnalila' of State Museum, containing 190 folios was done. Conservation of cloth painting 'Nathdwara Pichhawai' of State Museum, Lucknow was also completed.

Conservation of 8 miniature paintings of Bharat Kala Bhavan, Varanasi was completed. Conservation of metal objects: 90 objects, 68 coins and 2 sculptures belonging to different museums & archaeological departments were chemically cleaned and treated during the period under report. Conservation of bronze images of Tanjore Art Gallery: Survey of the conditions of bronze images of Tanjore Art Gallery has been done. 252 images were examined. Report on their condition and chemical treatment required has since been submitted. National Project on Conservation of wall paintings in India: A number of sites in 7 States were visited and surveyed.

3.95 INSTRUMENTATION- Standardisation: SEM (philips Model 515) was installed in the laboratory and beam alignment, changing of filament and cleaning of web/net assembly has been done. The instrument was standardised by varying focal length, contrast and brightness of the camera and video unit. Suitable developer and fixers were also chosen for obtaining good photomicrograph.

TRAINING

3.96 A six-month conservation course was held in the conservation of archaeological materials. Nine candidates-3 from India and 6 from the countries of South and South-East Asia-attended the course. NRLC scientists and other invited experts from outside delivered lectures. A ten-day orientation workshop on 'Care and Maintenance of Museum Materials' was held for curators at Lucknow. 12 candidates including 3 from abroad attended. Another ten-day orientation workshop was held at the Regional Conservation Laboratory, Mysore.

LIBRARY AND DOCUMENTATION

3.97 The NRLC library, being a research oriented scientific library, lays special stress on the documentation services to the readers. During 1989-90, number of volumes acquisitioned & accessioned = 415, number of periodicals subscribed = 115, number of issues of periodicals received = 950, number of books classified & indexed = 400, computerisation of library holdings = 4000 entries.

PHOTO DOCUMENTATION

3.98 Number of black and white photographs of art objects - 1750 exposures, in colour

transparency - 1000 exposures. Black and white transparencies-50 photoprints and enlargements - 3000.

PUBLICATIONS

3.99 The following two publications were brought out during the year under report:

- i) FourDecades of Conservation in India - Problems and Prospects.
- ii) Conservation of Metals in Humid Climate.

PROGRAMME ADVISORY COMMITTEE

3.100 A programme advisory committee of the NRLC was formed by the Department of Culture. The committee will advise the NRLC on the formulation of its various research and other programmes.

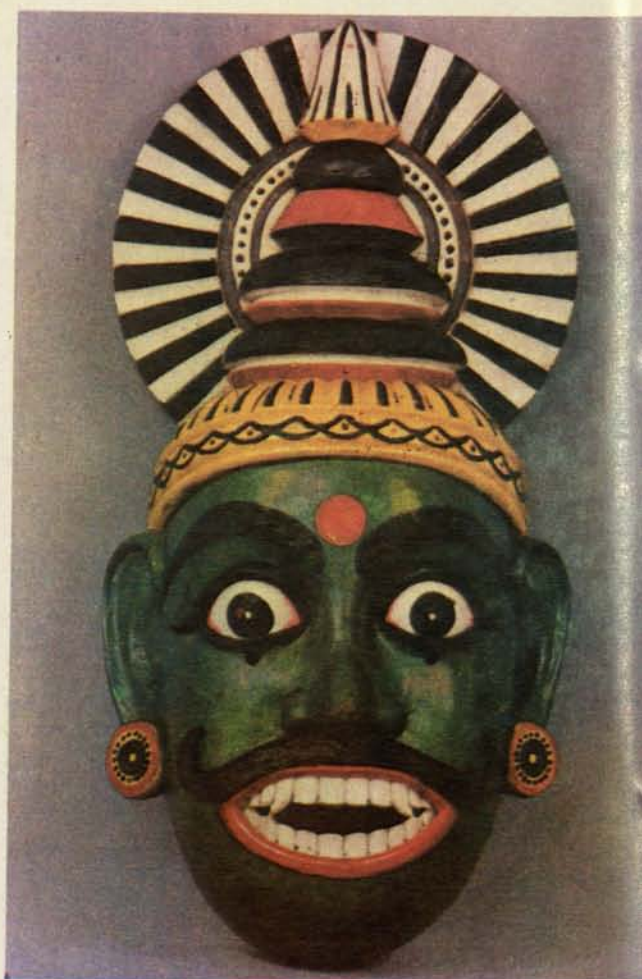
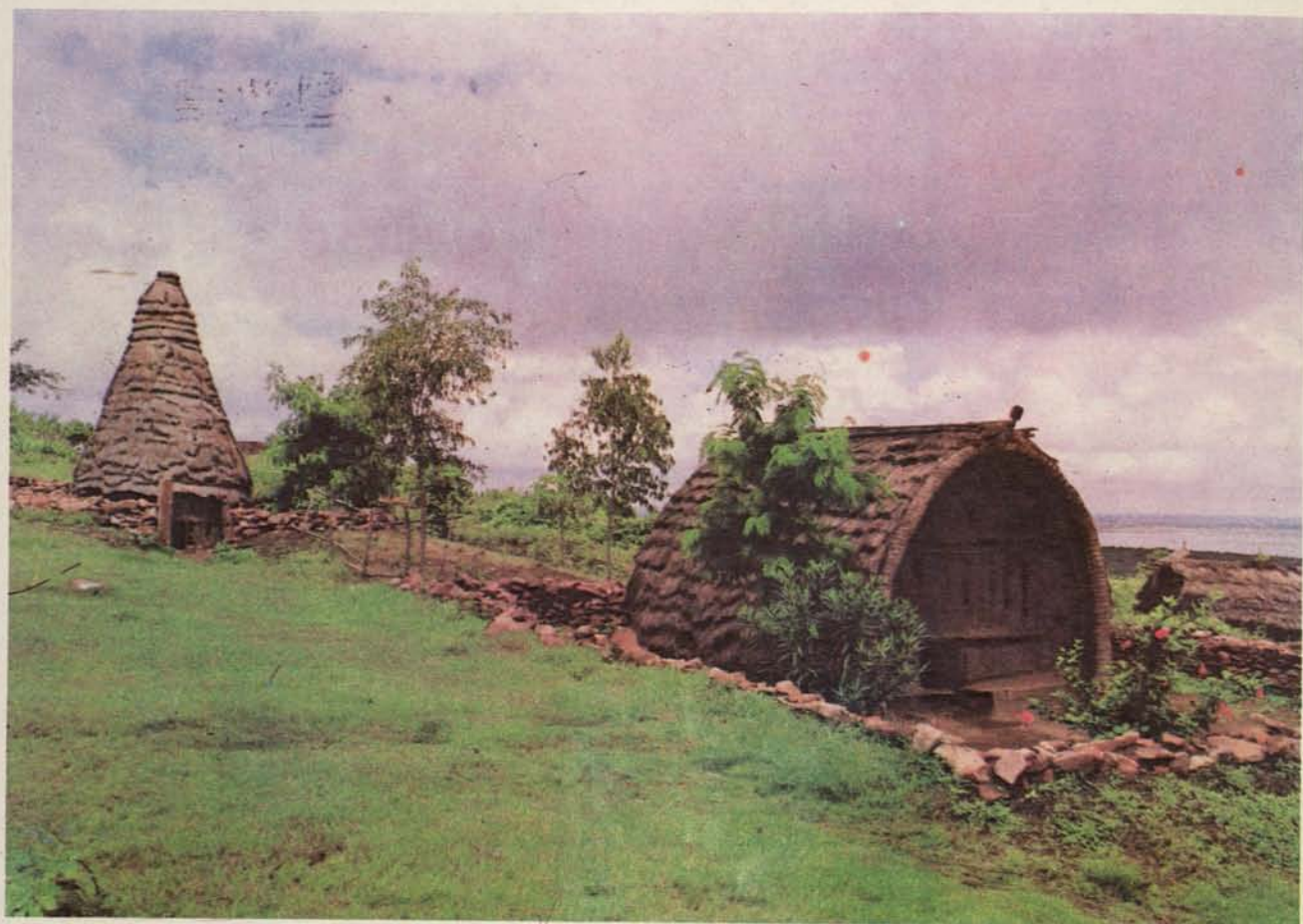
REGIONAL CONSERVATION LABORATORIES

3.101 i) Regional Conservation Laboratory, Mysore:

The Laboratory is now fully functional and has taken up several conservation projects in the southern region.

ii) Regional Conservation Laboratory, Calcutta

Steps were taken up to set up the Regional Conservation Laboratory at Calcutta.



Institutions of Anthropology and Ethnology

Anthropological Survey of India, Calcutta

4.1 The Survey concentrated its resources on the completion of the project, 'People of India' which was initiated in October 1985, with a view to generating an upto-date anthropological profile of all communities of the country (approximately 4385) and to highlight the linkages that bring them together. It is now in its final stage of completion. The physical targets have been achieved. Until October 1989, information was collected from 4379 communities from different parts of the country by 273 scholars of the Survey and from outside. Writing of reports, completion of abstracts and filling up of computer formats have been completed for 4115, 4378 and 4379 communities respectively. General formats have been filled up for 4348 communities. Computer formats and abstracts for 4348 communities have been transferred to computer and word Processor respectively. Illustrative material including photographs and maps have been made ready for 2557 and 3184 communities respectively. Regional, State and Union territorywide editorial boards have been formed underlining participation by local scholars. Sensitivity tests have been applied. Steps have been taken to invite thematic writeups from scholars. Meetings of the core group editors have been regularly held at the office of the Director General in New Delhi. A series of workshops were organised in Sikkim, Haryana, Punjab, Shimla and Delhi which were attended by local scholars besides the members of the An.S.I. to evaluate the material generated for the project. Almost 10 out of 35 State/UT volumes are ready. Two volumes on Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes are being prepared.

4.2 In spite of the involvement in the national project, it has been possible to attend to

other Seventh Plan projects. Field investigation has been conducted with regard to the projects on human origins and variation; agrarian system and agrarian laws in tribal India; religion and tribes, ecology, environment and human population in India; anthropometric survey in Sikkim, Rajasthan and West Bengal; and nutritional status of Indian population. Information so far generated is being analysed to prepare phasewise reports.

4.3 Three Task Forces have been constituted to expedite the processing of data collected under three long pending projects. It is planned to publish 11 volumes containing basic data of All India Anthropometric Survey (North Zone). Four volumes on Assam, Bihar, Orissa and Maharashtra have been released. Volumes on Jammu and Kashmir, Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh are under print while volumes on Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh are getting press ready. A report on anthropometric study of Andhra population under All India Anthropometric Survey (South Zone) is awaiting release while a similar report on the population of Karnataka is being sent to press. The data of All India Culture trait Survey have been computerised. A volume containing the data of All India bio-anthropological Survey has been published.

4.4 Dr. K. S. Singh, Director General visited Bangkok, Singapore, Australia and Japan under the Culture Exchange Programme to study the planning, development and display techniques in anthropology/ethnography museums and to study the formats of ethnographic studies conducted in these countries.

4.5 Dr. G. C. Ghosh, Anthropologist, was deputed to visit Czechoslovakia under Indo-Czechoslovakia Culture Exchange Programme to study the trends and development of anthropological research and to exchange views on matters of mutual academic interest.

4.6 Five out of six monographs on the tribes of Andaman and Nicobar Islands such as the Onge, Great Andamanese, Shompen, Sentenelese and Jarawa have been sent to the press. The monographs on the first three tribals will be released shortly; the remaining volumes will come out shortly. A book 'Jawaharlal Nehru, Tribes and Tribal Policy' has been released in connection with the Celebration of the Nehru Centenary year.

4.7 The An. S.I. organised an exhibition on the occasion on the first National Tribal Festival held in Ranchi. It was the biggest tribal festival organised outside Delhi. The Anthropological Survey of India, in collaboration with the Regional Development Commission, brought out a book 'Our Tribal Heritage' edited by the Director General. It was released on this occasion by Minister of State, Department of Welfare, Govt. of India. The An.S.I. also participated in Dussehra Festival held at Mysore and Jagdalpur (M.P.)

A Mangnum II computer is being installed at the head office, Calcutta as part of the computerised information system. Proposals for inducting computers in all regional offices of the An. S.I. are under active consideration. The foundation stone laying ceremony for the office-cum-museum building of Andaman and Nicobar regional office at Port Blair was organised on 2 October 1989.

Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya (RMS), Bhopal

4.8 The Sangrahalaya, an autonomous organisation under the Department of Culture, is dedicated to the depiction of the story of mankind in time and space.

MASTER PLAN

4.9 The construction of temporary exhibition-cum-storage building at the site is nearing completion. The work of construction of 20 staff quarters and guest house-cum-hostel building has commenced. The design work of the main museum building is in final stage. The work of infrastructural facilities like water electricity, boundary wall and plantation has been carried out as per plan.

OPEN-AIR-EXHIBITION

4.10 The Tribal Habitat an open-air exhibition is the first permanent exhibition of the R.M.S. It exhibits different house types of tribal groups highlighting aspects of rural architecture utilising indigenous materials and techniques. A 30 ft. high Dussehra Chariot collected from Bastar was displayed. Development of an open-air exhibition on Rock Art Heritage, utilising series of existing pre-historic painted rock shelters in the premises of RMS, is in progress.

INDOOR EXHIBITION

The exhibition 'Manav Ki Kahani' based on RMS's central theme continued to attract visitors. Preparation of more exhibits for expanding the content and subsequent moving of the exhibition into the newly constructed temporary exhibition-cum-storage building is in progress. Installation of exhibitions on theme 'Emergence of Culture' in the newly constructed building is in progress.

COLLECTION AND DOCUMENTATION

4.11 Nearly 700 specimens covering different facets of material culture were collected from - Korwas, Tamrakars, Kumars, Korkus, Sahariyas, Dhimals and other populations of Madhya Pradesh; Jaunsaris, Gujjars, Garhwalis, Bhotias of Uttar Pradesh; Birhors and Hill Kharias of Bihar; Musaris of Kerala; Korkus of Maharashtra; Minas of Rajasthan; Dongri-Bhils of Gujarat and Nicobarese of Nicobar islands. These include groups which have been covered under Operation Salvage programme aimed at preservation of fast disappearing aspects of national heritage.

4.12 Field and post-collection documentation of recent and previous collections was carried out. Necessary exercises towards computerisation of museum documentation and installation of computer system are in progress.

PHOTOGRAPHY

4.13 About 116 museum specimens were photographed for preparation of index and catalogue cards. The field coverage of tribal and folk life produced 2,831 photographs, 3,147 coloured and 105 black and white enlargements of assorted sizes as per requirement of exhibitions were prepared. Photo-documentation of education programmes, exhibitions and other activities of museum development was carried out. Indexing of photographs and maintenance continued.

GRAPHIC AND MODELLING

4.14 The Graphic unit of the RMS prepared a number of illustrations, paintings, drawings and sketches as exhibits for the forthcoming exhibitions. It also prepared and updated layout designs as part of planning of open-air thematic exhibitions. Layout designs of publications including folders, posters for exhibits and annual report of the museum were also prepared.

4.15 The Modelling Unit of the RMS prepared models in fibre-glass on themes related to a few selected archaeological sites for the forthcoming exhibition.

MUSEUM EDUCATION

4.16 The informal education programme, both indoor and in open-air exhibitions of the RMS, are conducted through guided visits and gallery talks four times a day. In addition, other educational activities during the year were as follows:-

Special Lectures and guided tours in indoor gallery and in open-air-exhibition were arranged. Childrens' education programme were organised at the open-air-exhibition. Demonstration programmes on tribal and folk techniques were organised periodically. There were regular screening of ethnographic films in the area of open-air-exhibition throughout the year. The Tribal Habitate exhibition was visited for study of rural architecture, art, crafts, etc. by the students of different institutions.

CONSERVATION

4.17 The in-house conservation laboratory of the RMS undertook the following preservation works:- About 800 specimens displayed both in open-air exhibition and in indoor gallery were given adequate preservative and remedial treatment. Nearly 950 specimens in the reserve collection were treated chemically, including restoration of 125 objects, and fumigation of 400 objects.

DEVELOPMENT OF REFERENCE LIBRARY

4.18 The RMS is developing a specialised reference library to facilitate research, exhibit-preparation, education and updating of bibliographic informations. During the year, 695 new books, 367 issues of foreign journals and 292 issues of Indian journals of anthropology

and other branches of social sciences, museology, arts, photography, were added. In addition, preparation of catalogue, index-cards, binding, and efforts to procure important and rare publications as well as preparation of bibliography are in progress.

MUSEUM POPULAR LECTURES

4.19 Two popular lectures on topics of general interest were arranged. An illustrated lecture accompanied by demonstration of technique was delivered by Prof. L. N. Bhavasar, Hamidia College, Bhopal on "Malwa Ke Mandne Aur Chitravan". The other illustrated lecture was delivered by Prof. S. N. Saraf, H.S. Gaur Vishwavidhyalaya, Sagar on 'Man: A Solid three dimensional Museum Curio'.

PUBLIC RELATION

4.20 The Public relation Unit of the Sangrahalaya made efforts to popularise the activities of the museum resulting in increase in the numbers of visitors and greater participation of local schools in the educational and 'do and learn' programmes. News items, features and articles appeared in local and national English and language newspapers, magazines periodicals to popularise museum's activities.

OTHER INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

4.21 Equipping of video and cine facility towards documentation of tribal and folk ways of life is in progress. Museum officials participated in the All India Museum Council at Baroda and Indian International Photographic Council Seminar in New Delhi. A working group of experts from participating institutions for retrieval of bio-cultural material from Narmada basin has been constituted.

پترا - جت ۸۵



بھوپا پو پدھ معرہ ابرافٹ
 غانہ شیشاں اکیا پ ہندوستانی ترک
 بھی خورکے جائے جو دیوناگرہ اور
 اردو دونوں رسم الخطوں میں چھاپا جائے
 ایک ریش بھی اضافہ کیا جائے خانہ نمبر
 سرکاری کانت اور بیوٹ سندھ راول
 پھر اس کام میں ملے گا کہ ہیں - مہرہ لگا
 اکھ چھاپائی کے لیے افس کو مقرر ہے
 مہرہ بھی مقرر کو لکھا ہے

بھوپا پدھ ہندو اردو ہندوستانی
 تینوں طرح کے لکھانے آج کل
 اور لوگ راجا نام لکھتے ہیں

ایسے ہی دھروہ دون
 (جی) ایک ہی محبت کے ہندو ہوا ہوا
 ابراہیم

ڈاکٹر راجندر پت د ریشٹ
 خانہ شیشاں ریشٹ
 کیسے دھروہ دون

Archives and Records

National Archives of India (NAI), New Delhi

5.1 The National Archives of India is the custodian of non-current records of permanent value of the Government of India, with its activities relating to accession of public records, private papers of national importance, and microfilm copies of records of Indian interest from abroad.

ANNEXE TO THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA BUILDING

5.2 Work regarding the construction of the National Archives of India Annexe (Phase I-Stack/tower block) was almost completed. The N.D.M.C. has sanctioned temporary occupation of the building till June 1990. The work of providing air-conditioning ducts in the Annexe building has been taken up. Besides, building plans for the service block were examined and returned to C.P.W.D. with suggestions.

PUBLICATIONS

5.3 The Indian Archives, Volume XXXVI, No.1; The Annual Report of the National Archives of India, 1987; The Catalogue of Manuscripts of the Fort William College Collection; Guide to the Source of Asian History Volume 3.1; Catalogue of Memoirs of the Survey of India, 1773-1866.

ACCESSION

5.4 Holdings of the N.A.I. were further enriched by the acquisition of the following public/private records/microfilm copies of records.

Public Records: 5227 files (1938-64) were accessioned. They pertained to Ministries of Urban Development, Defence and External Affairs, and Cabinet Secretariat.

PRIVATE PAPERS

5.5 489 photographs of Pandit G.B. Pant, alongwith 74 photographs displayed during Pandit Pant Birth Centenary Celebrations (both Covering the period 1906—61), and 4 audio-cassettes containing speeches of Pandit Pant (1949—60) were received from the Department of Culture. A microfilm roll relating to Bardoli satyagraha running into 287 exposures was received from Dr. Ravindra Kumar, Research Representative, Sardar Patel National Memorial, Ahmedabad. A copy was made and the original returned. 31 photographs of eminent historical buildings located in Agra, Bombay and Delhi were received as gift through Indian High Commission, London. A letter dated 22 January 1937, written by Shri Danial Latifi from St. John's College, Oxford (U.K.) to his parents, and containing information about his future plans was received as gift from his brother, Shri Kamran Latifi. Five Index Volumes of Gandhi papers (Nidhi and Sabarmati Series) were received from National Gandhi Museum and Library, New Delhi, and were subsequently returned to it after keeping a xerox copy of the same.

MICROFILMS

5.6 229 microfilm rolls were received from British Library, London under the Charles Wallace Trust Grant. These include : (i) 223 microfilm rolls (1928-51) of War Staff files covering subjects like Indian Army Cadet Wing, nationalisation of Indian Army etc. (ii) Four rolls of Hartog Collection (1926-29) pertaining to the growth of education in Bengal; (iii) one roll of Dunlop Smith Collection (1905-10) containing letters written by Dunlop-Smith (Private Secretary to Viceroy) to Lord Minto, and (iv) one roll of Ganeshee Lall Tehsildar Collection (1846) containing his diary which includes, amongst other things, details of the administrative system in Kashmir. 119 microfilm rolls of 'Panda Records' containing 'Pilgrimage Registers' (in the form of Bahis) were received as gift from the Genealogical Society of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah (U.S.A.). These pertain to Bihar, Punjab, and Uttar Pradesh. 22 rolls of microfilm relating to Central Files, (Confidential Series), U.S. State Department and covering the subject India-Foreign Affairs, 1945-49, were purchased from the University Publication of America, U.S.A. A catalogue of the material incorporated in the rolls was also received.

RESEARCH AND REFERENCE

5.7 9,704 visits were made by the scholars to the research room and library of the NAI of the new 240 scholars enrolled during the period, 23 were from foreign countries, viz. Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, France, Holland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Nepal, Norway, people's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY), Trinidad and Tobago, U.S.A., and U.S.S.R. 72,907 requisitions for records, books and microfilm were attended to, and 7,888 pages of excerpts from records (in type/xerox copies) were released to them. Besides, 136 queries seeking information from amongst the holdings of the NAI received from individuals and public/private agencies were attended to.

REFERENCE MEDIA

5.8 Summary inventory of 5,869 letters of Central India Agency, Indore (1857-59) was prepared. 14,434 items of private papers were listed, 700 documents of Inayat Jang Collection were descriptively docketed. A descriptive list of 600 letters of persian correspondence (1804) was prepared.

RECORDS AND ARCHIVES MANAGEMENT

5.9 80,000 files of the following Ministries were appraised: Ministry of Law and Justice (1913-16) Ministry of Information and Broad casting (1961-63), Ministry of Communication (1914-63), Ministry of Home Affairs (1873-1946 and 1956-63), Ministry of Works and Housing (1917-63). This appraisal include files of National Archives of India, Establishment Branch (1936-63) as well. As a result of this appraisal, 14,401 files were marked for destruction, thereby saving 72 metres of shelf space and Rs.14,401/= per annum towards their maintenance cost alone. Retention schedules for records of substantive nature of 24 Ministries/Departments/Offices were vetted. Record Rooms of 20 Ministries/Departments/Offices were inspected and necessary suggestions for their improvement were made. Records Management Studies of 6 Ministries/Offices were conducted and necessary on-the-spot advice was tendered to them.

TOWARDS FREEDOM

5.10 Work regarding selection of material of the 'Towards Freedom' project was continued, and the following record series were examined : Central India States Agency (1941), Hyderabad Residency (1941), P.D. Tandon papers (1943), B.D. Chaturvedi Collection (1943), C. Rajagopalachari papers (1941), P.S. Sivaswami Aiyer Collection (1941), Bapu-Birla Correspondence (1942), and records available at the Punjab State Archives (1945-47) and Haryana State Archives (1937-47). 34,500 papers of excerpts from records were forwarded to the Indian Council of Historical Research, New Delhi, for inclusion in the projected volumes.

SCHOOL OF ARCHIVAL STUDIES

5.11 The School continued to conduct its one-year Diploma Course in Archival Studies as also various short term courses of eight and four week's duration for professionals and sub-professionals. Fifteen trainees, including seven from foreign countries, were awarded Diploma after they had completed the one year Diploma Course in Archival Studies (1988-89 Session). Training the eleven persons under the Diploma Course (1989-90 Session) made progress.

Nine short-term courses viz. Records Management (2 sessions) Care and Conservation of Books, Manuscripts and Archives (2 sessions), Reprography (2 sessions), Servicing and Repair of Records (2 sessions), and Archival Administration (1 session) were completed. The NAI organised two seminars on 'Micrographics' in collaboration with the Genealogical Society of Utah (U.S.A.) from 6-7 and 9-10 November 1989 at the National Archives of India, New Delhi. A Workshop on Restoration of Documents was also organised at its Record Centre, at Pondicherry from 11-15 September 1989.

SCHEME FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

5.12 a) The Grants Committee for the implementation of the 'Scheme of Financial Assistance for Preservation of Manuscripts' was reconstituted on 3 July 1989. The reconstituted Committee held its meeting on 29 August and 30 November 1989 respectively. It recommended a sum of Rs. 20.75 lakhs for disbursement as grant-in-aid to 20 organisation/institutions.

b) The Grants Committee for the implementation of the 'Scheme of Financial Assistance for the Development of State Archives' was reconstituted on 15 July 1989. The reconstituted committee held its meetings on 4 September and 5 December 1989, respectively. It recommended a sum of Rs. 26.40 lakhs for disbursement to 11 States Archives viz. Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

c) To accelerate the pace of work of survey and listing of records in private custody under the National Register Scheme, a sum of Rs. 90,000 was sanctioned during the year @ Rs. 15,000/- each to the following State Archives/Regional Records Survey Committees; Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Manipur, Rajasthan and West Bengal.

EXHIBITION

5.13 An exhibition 'Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru - The First Prime Minister of India' based mainly on public records/private papers and rare photographs within the custody of the N.A.I., was organised from 16 November - 14 December 1989.

ARCHIVES WEEK

5.14 To promote archival consciousness among the people, the NAI kept up its usual annual programme to celebrate the 'Archives Week' (17 to 30 November 1989) Under the aforesaid programme, an 'Open House' was arranged, wherein guided tours to a section of the stack area, and Preservation and Reprography Units were arranged. An exhibition of original documents of 'The Capital City of India - New Delhi' was also organised under this programme.

TECHNICAL SERVICE

5.15 Besides providing technical information on Conservation and Reprography to 45 Government and private institutions, a total Number of 1,46,000 sheets of records were repaired and 4,810 volumes/books/miscellaneous items were bound. Besides, 2,04,000 exposures of microfilms, 96,000 xerox copies, 18000 metres of positive microfilms and 470 prints were prepared.

For repair and restoration of fragile records in its custody, the Conservation Research Laboratory continued its investigations with a view to finding suitable indigenous materials for substituting high grade tissue paper, and cellulose acetate film which are at present being imported. Efforts are also being made to modify starch (maida) paste currently in use for the preservation of records.

REGIONAL OFFICE RECORD CENTRES

5.16 The Regional Office/Records Centres at Bhopal, Pondicherry and Jaipur continued normal activities in their respective zones. The Regional Office/Record Centres repaired approximately 48,534 sheets of documents and bound 600 volumes/books. Archives Week was also celebrated at the Regional Office, Bhopal and at the Record Centre, Jaipur from 3-9 November 1989. An exhibition on 'Development of Communication in 18th and 19th Centuries in India', was organised on the occasion by the Regional Office and the two Centres.

The Asiatic Society, Calcutta

5.17 During the period under review the Society continued the academic programmes and research projects initiated during the previous year and thereby maintained its distinction in the field of Oriental Studies and Research. The work in the different academic and research projects continued to make progress under the guidance of experienced and renowned scholars and fellows of the Society. The teaching arrangements for the students of Sanskrit studies were made satisfactorily and the last batch of the two courses i.e. Shastri and Acharyya will sit for the final examination in April 1990. Dr. Manabendu Banerjee, a renowned Sanskrit scholar and member of the Library Committee of the Society helped the Society by making the teaching arrangements for the Students.

During the previous year, the Advisory Committee instituted 6 (six) Sr. Research Fellowships in different fields of studies. Prof. Sukumari Bhattacharyya joined as Prof. Beni Madhab Barua Senior Research Fellow to work on History of Fatalism in Ancient India. She is working in consultation with Prof. B.N. Mukherjee.

2. Dr. Sudhir Karan joined the Society as Prof. Suniti Kumar Chatterjee Senior Research Fellow to work on "A Study on the Jharkhandi Dialect of Bengal". He is working in consultation with Dr. Pabitra Sarkar.

3. Dr. Debabrata Sen Sharma joined as Mohamohopadhyaya Gopinath Kaviraj Senior Research Fellow to work on "Matsyendra Samhita and Unnoticed Tantrik Manuscript to Matsyendranatha". Dr. Sen Sharma is working in consultation with Prof. Gourinath Shastri. Sri. P.T. Nair, joined as Prof. R.C. Mazumdar Senior Research Fellow to work on "Calcutta". Shri Nair is working in consultation with Prof. Nisith Ranjan Roy. All these Senior Research Fellows are paid a monthly remuneration of Rs.3,000/- each and a contingency grant of Rs.10,000 per annum. the tenure of these Research Fellowships is for 2 years but renewable for another year.

Academic meetings and lectures by eminent scholars were organised by the Society during the period which attracted a large number of scholars and researchers to the Society. Quite a few eminent foreign scholars and dignitaries visited the Society and expressed their appreciation of the work being done in the Society. The foreign visitors include Mr. Pablo Arconado from Spain; Mrs. F. Guillen; Mr. Choos Febbys from the Library of Congress; Prof. G.G. Kotovosky, Deputy Co-Chairman, Indo-Soviet Joint Commission for Social Science and Humanities; Prof. M.P. Kotovoskaya, Director, All-Union Research Institute; Rechar F. Gombrich, Boden, Professor of Sanskrit, Oxford University; Mr. Savery Ruiliffe from France; Mr. Vollrat Dreyer from state Museum, Schwerin, GDR; Mr. Graham Shaw,

Deputy Director, India Office Library and Records, London; Dr. Imre Lazar, Second Secretary, Embassy of the Hungarian Republic, New Delhi and Madam Boryana Kamova, Centre for Ancient Languages and Culture, University of Sofia, Bulgaria.

The Advisory Committee has decided to arrange a conference on "Life and Thought" of Pt. Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar to mark the death centenary of Vidyasagar. It was also decided that a portrait of Pt. Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar would be unveiled at a befitting function. The Advisory Committee also decided to hold a conference in collaboration with the Oriental Institute of Moscow on Oriental Studies as a part of Calcutta Ter-centenary celebration. The Advisory Committee has accepted a scheme prepared by Dr. Aloka Chattopadhyaya to explore Buddhist Studies in Bhutan under the Indo-Bhutan Cultural Exchange Programme. The Advisory Committee has decided to institute a Senior Research Fellowship in Tibetology to honour the memory of Csoma de Koros. The fellowship is to be called the Csoma de Koros Senior Research Fellowship in Tibetology. Monthly remuneration for this fellowship has been fixed at Rs.3,000/- and annual contingency grant at Rs.10,000/-. The Committee also formed a Selection Committee under the Chairmanship of the Administrator. The dictionary Project is continuing under the supervision of Prof Asit K. Bandyopadhyay who is being remunerated as Senior Research Fellow at Rs. 3,000/p.m.

With a view to improving the services in the Library, Shri Chitra Bhanu Sen has been appointed by the Hon'ble High Court as Librarian on a consolidated honorarium of Rs. 4000/- per month. After his joining, the Library work has improved remarkably. A good number of readers including foreigners used the Library during the period under review. Mr. James Nye, Bibliographer for Southern Asia, Chicago University Library came to consult the Sanskrit collection in connection with the scheme of preparing a catalogue of Sanskrit books under series entries.

Efforts were continued to improve the functioning and services of the Museum and Manuscript Section and conservation work with regard to old books, documents and paintings.

The publication of books, quarterly journals and monthly bulletin continued as before. The increase in demand and sale of Society's publication indicated the growing appreciation of the same. The Society participated in the World Book Fair and in Calcutta Book Fair which helped the Society further in boosting up its sale.

The residual work pertaining to plastering etc. of the old building in connection with the repair work at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.44 lakhs has been taken by M/s Bridge & Roof Co. (I) Ltd. (a Govt. of India Undertaking). This phase of work is expected to be completed by March 1990.

LIBRARY

5.18 The number of working days during the period was 195. A total number of 6114 readers used the Library. Besides, 1855 members and 4259 non-members also used the Library during this period. The total number of books issued was 21257. 38 books were received on gift during the year. The Library acquired over 1251 books costing Rs. 1, 60,705.93. A total of 2583 books were processed and 1752 books were verified with cards. As many as 1251 books were accessioned. 348 books of Islamic section were accessioned and 513 books were processed. 975 periodicals were processed and entered into Kardex. 32 new journals were received on gift. Author index and additional subject headings from the Library of Congress have been prepared. The Library has spent Rs. 2,23,978.49 for journals including back-issues. A list of subscribed journals for 1990 was prepared. A revised list of journals received on exchange is under preparation. Holdings of periodicals have been checked physically.

MESEUM & MANUSCRIPT SECTIONS

5.19 Cataloguing of the manuscripts continued as before during the period under review. 224 manuscripts were catalogued-17 in descriptive form and 207 in tabular form. Stock taking and physical verification of Sanskrit manuscripts were done in respect of 1596 manuscripts. 2 Catalogues of manuscripts - one descriptive and the other tabular - are ready for press for printing. About 12,925 manuscripts have been cleaned. The Section

received a microfilm copy of 2 Persian manuscripts "Mu-thir-e-Rahimi" from Salarjung Museum, Hyderabad on exchange. A good number of foreign and Indian scholars visited this Museum and Manuscript Section.

CONSERVATION

5.20 The Conservation Laboratory Division was active during the period in preserving & restoring manuscripts, books and other documents kept in the Museum and Library of the Society. Appropriate conservation measures were taken for the binding of laminated books, rare books and journals etc. Over 12,35,000 volumes were disinfected with Pip insecticide by the Fumex Aerosol Generators periodically. 4418 volumes were fumigated with Paradichlorobenzene. 8598 sheets were deacidified, 157 sheets were delaminated, 47 sheets of worm-eaten paper manuscripts were separated for treatment, 3000 folios of palm leaf manuscripts were treated and 148 sheets of paper manuscripts were mended. Over 2733 delicate sheets were laminated with Lense tissue paper and C.M.C. paste, and over 4895 delicate sheets (worm-eaten, brittle and fragile) were laminated with cellulose acetate foil and tissue paper. The lamination work was done with the imported lamination machine and by solvent. Over 302 volumes were departmentally bound with care testing work of various types of papers, catalogue cards and chemicals etc, was done. Temperature and humidity were recorded during the working days throughout the period.

REPROGRAPHY

5.21 During the period, microfilm copies 7,075 exp. approx. 14,000 pages were prepared for the members, non-members, scholars and institutions in India and abroad and 23,379 exp. approx. 47,000 pages were prepared from 118 rare valuable journals, manuscripts books for the Library of the Society. Apart from this, positive print of 2250 exp. approx 4500 pages from different manuscripts were prepared.

30,240 xerox copies were prepared & supplied to various departments of the Society and to members, institutions & scholars in India and abroad.

PUBLICATION

5.22 During the period under review, a book entitled "Shah Alam II and His Court" edited by Dr. P.C. Gupta has been published which has been found to be quite useful for the scholars. Two issues of the quartely journal has also been published. Monthly Bulletins were published during the period regularly.



Institute of Tibetan, Buddhist and Other Historical Studies

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

6.1 When the age-old practice of sending young Lamas and novices to Tibet from Ladakh to prosecute their studies in Buddhist Philosophy and Metaphysics came to end in 1959, it was felt that in Institute specialising in Buddhist Philosophy should be set up in India, for which Leh was considered to be the most suitable location. Accordingly, the Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, formerly known as the School of Buddhist Philosophy, was set up which was declared open by Ven. Ling Rinpoche, the seniormost teacher of the Dalai Lama.

Later on, apart from Buddhist Philosophy, regular academic course were started and the Institute was affiliated to the Sampurnanand Sanskrit University, Varanasi, to prepare students for classes such as Purva Madhyama, Uttar Madhyama, Shastri, Acharya and Ph.D. The total strength of the students in all the classes is 350 excluding the students studying in the various branch schools in the monasteries run by the Institute. At present, 24 primary schools are run in different monasteries of Ladakh.

The Institute is actively involved in publishing the rare and valuable Buddhist texts, to preserve and promote the Buddhist art and culture. Translation of rare and valuable books from Tibetan to Hindi for the benefit of the Hindi speaking people is also undertaken. The Institute has a Library consisting of thousands of rare and valuable books especially in Buddhist Studies. During the year, the Institute organised two seminars at the national level, one at Leh and another at Shimla, which focussed on the preservation and promotion of Himalayan Culture.

The Institute is rapidly expanding as an important centre for advanced studies in Buddhism and in Buddhist Culture in the Himalayan region.

Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Sarnath, Varanasi.

6.2 It is a premier institution of Tibetan studies in India established in 1967 by the Government of India with the initiation of Pandit Nehru in acquiescence with the Fourteenth Dalai Lama Tenzing Gyatso. A scrupulous growth in its infrastructure and the basic concepts of preservation of the Tibetan culture and tradition led to its declaration as Deemed-to-be University on 5th April, 1988. As a result, the syllabai, examination and evaluation systems of the Institute have substantially been revised with the inclusion of a two semesters system and the two-year degree (Shastri) and the three-year post-graduate (Acharya) courses of the Sampurnananda Sanskrit University have been changed into a three-year degree and a two-year post-graduate courses in order to be compatible with the all India University system.

Faculty members joined the academic college of Banaras Hindu University for refreshers and orientation courses as envisaged by the University Grants Commission. Likewise, the academic calendar, extension programme and such other activities were faithfully introduced in accordance with the U.G.C. directives. Along with these, serious thought has been given for revitalising the curricular development which has resulted in a much improved academic standard visible in all aspects of the academic fields.

The extensive treatment of the original Buddhist texts and exegetical works which are taught and restored here currently with systematic teaching and research work of various kinds carried out since its inception justify its modalities and nature.

The Shantarakhshita Library of the Institute is building up a rich and specialised library of national importance in the fields of Buddology. Tibetology and Himalayan studies. In its holding, there are above 27559 volumes, 322 titles of academic journals and 19 precious Thankas (painted scrolls), while the installed computers are currently being used for text processing.

A number of restored texts were published during the year and copious material is in process for further restitution and print. The fifth and sixth issues of the Rare Buddhist Texts Research Project review 'Dhik' of the Institute were also published.

Financial Assistance to Buddhist/Tibetan organisations

6.3 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 Govt. and the concerned State Govt./organisation. 140 institutions were selected for grants of financial assistance during 1989-90.

Library of Tibetan Works and Archives, Dharamsala

6.4 Conceived and founded by the Dalai Lama, the Library of Tibetan Works & Archives was established in 1971 to preserve and promote the rich national heritage of Tibetan civilisation. Today the institution has developed as a major international centre for Tibetology and Buddhist Studies.

6.5 The LTWA's main aims and objectives are to acquire and artefacts etc; to provide research service and facilities and act as a referral centre through its vast collection; to organise occasional lectures and seminars and to hold regular courses on Indo-Tibet Buddhist literature, Tibetan Language, Tibetan History and Fine art; to preserve aspects of Tibetan culture through the format of audio-visual documentation; and to translate and publish rare Tibetan texts and research papers in Tibetan and English.

The LTWA has the following Departments:

- (i) Tibetan Books and Manuscripts Library houses 63000 books and manuscripts, including invaluable handwritten manuscripts.
- (ii) Foreign Language Reference Library has 5400 books, periodicals and newsletters in English and other European languages on Tibet, Himalayas and Buddhism.

(iii) Museum and Archives has about 700 icons, paintings, stupas, ritual objects and 350 historical documents and 4600 old photographs of Tibet dating back to 13-19th centuries.

(iv) Research, Translation and Publication has so far published 210 titles in Tibetan and English.

(v) Oral History and Audio-visual Department has developed into a reservoir of unrecorded Tibetan history, culture, customs and biographies with thousands of hours of recording conducted over the years.

(vi) Centre for Tibetan Studies comprises a school of Indo-Tibetan Buddhist Literature and Tibetan Language, and two fine art schools, i.e. Thangka Painting and Woodcarving schools—both recognised by the Government of India.

6.6 During the year under review, 2744 Tibetan texts and manuscripts on Tibetan Culture and Buddhist studies were acquired in the Tibetan Books and Manuscript Department. 3242 descriptive card catalogues covering the collected works of great Tibetan scholars and other historical and psycho-philosophical works were completed along with the compilation of a comprehensive Tibetan Tripitaka which is in collaboration with the Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies at Sarnath.

The Foreign Language Reference Library has acquired 430 new titles of books on Tibet, Trans-Himalayan civilisation in English and other European languages. 1109 students and scholars from various parts of the world made use of its collections.

In the Museum and archives, two craft products of clay pots were added in its collections. 60 object D' Arts from the LTWA museum were sent for exhibition to the Ethnological Museum of St. Gallen Switzerland.

6.7 The Research, Translation and Publication Department has brought out ten titles in English (including four issues of "The Tibet Journal") and three in Tibetan.

The Oral History and Audio-visual Department has recorded 112 in cassette tapes, mostly interviews with older Tibetans on history and culture of Tibet. 1090 pages of transcription were also done from previous recordings. Five important video recordings of the discovery and recognition of child incarnates were also recorded.

In the Centre for Tibetan Studies Department, 12 major and minor Buddhist texts were covered, making a total of 400 hours of classroom teachings in the courses on Indo-Tibet-Buddhist phycho-philosophy. The students in the Five-year course in Thangka Painting and three-year course in Woodcarving are in the third year.

LTWA scholars participated with contribution of papers in the All India Microfilm Convention at New Delhi, All India Seminar on Buddhist Monasteries of Himalayan Region at Leh (Ladakh), Seminars on problems of Reading, Editing and Publication of rare Buddhist Manuscripts at Sarnath and Conference on Indological Studies at Calcutta.

34 accredited researchers and scholars sponsored by different universities of America, Europe and U.S.S.R. availed themselves of the facilities available in this institution.

Sikkim Research Institute of Tibetology, Gangtok

6.8 The Institute (SRIT) is an autonomous organisation under the Government of Sikkim, with the Governor of Sikkim as President of its governing body, and has been set up for research and studies in Tibetology. The Institute has done significant work in promoting research and associated subjects like iconography, medicine, astrology and history. It has a special research and publication programme.

RESEARCH AND PUBLICATIONS

6.9 Tales the Thangka Tell, 64 pp. 9" x 11" in size with colour illustrations was released on 3rd July, 1989 by the Governor of Sikkim & President of the SRIT during its annual Executive Board Meeting held at the Institute's Research and Development Wing. The book is dedicated in memory of the late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to mark his Birth Centenary. This book is aimed at providing fuller information on Mahayana Buddhist Pantheon and will be of good use to scholars and institutions.

The publication of the SRIT's catalogue Series is one of the main programmes of the

Institute and currently the following catalogues are under print:

1. 'Dam Nga Mdzod

Kagyudpa Catalogue Series, Vol. 1

2. Sakya Kabum

Sakyapa Catalogue Series, Vol. 1

The publication of Kadam Bucho, volume Ka and Kha could not be taken up earlier.

However, reproduction of these two volumes are now under process. This reproduction will complete the set of Kalampa Works consisting of 5 volumes of which three volumes were already published by the Institute.

Life and various aspects of Guru Padmasambhava is a research work on the subject and it would be ready in a few month's time.

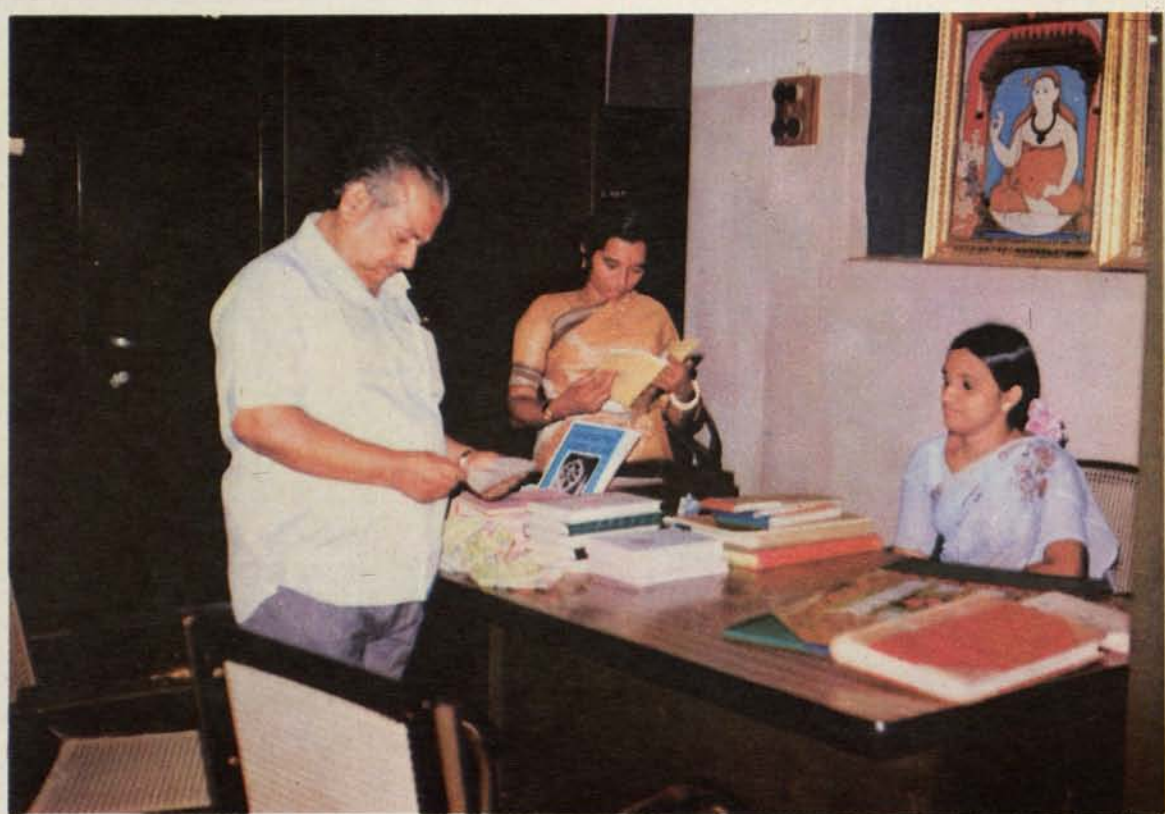
Bulletin of Tibetology

6.10 The Bulletin of Tibetology is the Institute's regular research journal published thrice in a year. The first volume of 1989 is already published and the second volume is under print.

Acquisitions

6.11 During the year, the Institute procured about 53 volumes of Tibetan books of which 36 books were purchased and the remaining 17 books came as gifts from individual Lamas and institutions. The Institute also acquired about 110 non-Tibetan books, journals and periodicals for the General Library.

During this season, about 35,000 domestic and 1,500 foreign tourists visited the Institute.



Libraries

National Library, Calcutta

7.1 The National Library is the biggest Library in the country having a collection of about 2.27 million volumes housed mainly at Belvedere, Calcutta. It is one of the recipient libraries under the provisions of the Delivery of Books Act, 1954 (amended 1956), and is the foremost repository of the United Nations documents. It also acts as a referral centre for research scholars.

The prime source of acquisition of current books, newspapers and journals, published in India is under the Delivery of Books Act. English books and journals published abroad are acquired through purchase. The Library has book exchange programme, with 196 institutions in 84 countries. This programme finds an excellent solution for the acquisition of foreign publications not readily obtainable through normal trade channels.

7.2 Providing bibliographical and reference services to readers and research scholars from India and abroad is one of the standard concepts of the Library. The Library publishes 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 on Maulana Abul Kalam Azad on 3rd April, 1989 and an exhibition of William Shakespeare's poetry and songs in translations:

India and abroad to commemorate Shakespeare's 425th Birth Anniversary on 21st April, 1989.

Under the departmental microfilming programmes the library preserves the contents of rare and out-of-print publications through microfilming. The Library also prepares microfilming photo/zerox copies of research material available in the collection of the Library and supply them to the scholars at cost.

The Library renders reader services through its reading rooms and lending section. The Library has on its roll approx. 8,248 readers as reading room members. The lending section deals with 34,870 registered borrowers, local and outstation. It also functions as the National Centre for International Loan. During the year approx. 1,06,578 books were issued to the readers and approx. 30,624 books were lent out to the borrowers.

A meeting was held in this library on the 9th and 10th May, 1989 to finalise the discussions regarding the standardisation of diacritics for Indian languages as well as Perso-Arabic scripts.

Under Indo-China Cultural Exchange Programme, 1988-90, a three-member Chinese delegation from the Library of National Minorities, Beijing, China, visited the National Library, Calcutta on the 5th May, 1989 and presented some valuable works like the Tibetan Abhidharma of Tripitak.

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

1. Total No. of Books in the Library	19,95,707 (approx)
2. Total No. of Books in Indian languages	4,43,642 "
3. Total No. of Manuscripts	3,024 "
4. Total No. of Maps	77,910 "
5. Total No. of current periodical titles	14,381 "
6. Total No. of bound volumes of periodicals	1,09,600 "
7. Total No. of Publications received as gift & exchange	4,60,184 "
8. Total No. of publications received under the Delivery of Books Act	7,27,142 "
9. Total No. of Indian Official publications	4,58,171 "
10. Total No. of microfilms/microfiche cards	2,806/87,500
11. Books in the rare collection	5,000

Central Reference Library, Calcutta

7.3 The Library is a subordinate organisation under the Department of Culture.

INDIAN NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

7.4 The most important achievement during the year is the revival of the monthly Indian National Bibliography (I.N.B.) in Roman script which was discontinued from 1978 due to delay in composing and printing through Government of India Presses. Now the composing is being done by the Library through an electronically devised photocomposing machine which was imported from U.S.A. for this purpose. Currently, the monthly issues of 1988 are being composed on this machine. In order to clear backlogs, monthly issues of 1986 and 1987 were printed through a private printer. Accordingly, 12 issues of 1986 and five issues of 1987 have been already published during this period. The manuscripts of another 3 monthly issues, i.e. June to August, 1987 are under print and are expected to be published shortly. The cumulated annual volume for 1980-81 has been published during this period and preparation of the manuscripts for 1982 and 1983 annual volumes are in progress. The printing of the annual volume for 1984 is in progress at the Government of India Press, Coimbatore. In order to augment the development in Hindi and other regional languages, the language parts of the I.N.B. are also being published separately in respective language scripts. Accordingly, the annual volume of Hindi language for 1988 and of Tamil language for 1986 are at present underprint. The annual volume of Malayalam for 1989 and of Hindi for 1989 and the cumulated volume of Tamil for 1987-88 are under compilation and getting ready for the press. Steps have been taken to print other language bibliographies also during this period.

INDEX INDIANA

7.5 The Index Indiana is published at present as annual volumes covering only six Indian languages viz. Bengali, Hindi, Gujarati, Marathi, Malayalam and Tamil. The remaining languages will be covered in future and the publication will be brought up-to-date as soon as the proposed new posts of sub-editors for the remaining languages are created. The annual volume for 1983 has already been published. The cumulated volumes for the year 1984-85 is under print and for 1986-88 under compilation.

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

7.6 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. Four meetings were held during the year. One Hindi assistant has been appointed specifically for Hindi work. More than 80% of the employees (other than Group 'D' staff) have passed Hindi examinations under Hindi teaching scheme or acquired proficiency in Hindi language equivalent to or higher Pragma Standard.

TRAINING

7.7 One Assistant Editor has been deputed to Sheffield University, United Kingdom for bibliographical and Librarianship training for a period of one year under the Technical Co-operation Training Programme sponsored by British Council.

Central Secretariat Library, New Delhi

7.8 The Central Secretariat Library, including the Hindi Regional Languages Wing at Bhawalpur House and a branch library at Rama Krishna Puram, New Delhi have been engaged in providing research and reference services to Government organisations, members of the library, research scholars and others. A small collection of material for lending in English, Hindi and other Indian languages is maintained for members only.

The Library added about 7001 books in Hindi, English and other regional languages to its main collection of over seven lakh volumes. In addition, 27265 items of Central and State Government publications including gazettes, legal documents, proceedings of the legislative bodies and so on were received. Official publications received from International Agencies, such as Unesco, United Nations and ILO and other foreign governments exceeded 3193 during the year. The Library has also received 2000 U.S. Government publications in microfiche forms.

The Library enrolled 3656 members and lent out 12319 volumes on a variety of subjects during the year. Over 1320 volumes were supplied on inter-library loan basis to different local libraries and 378 books were borrowed on Inter-library loan basis to meet the demands of the members. 19776 information queries in person, over telephone and by post were attended to at different units during the year. The Library provided 35000 photo copies to research scholars, individuals, institutions.

The reading halls of the Central Secretariat Library Complex cater to the needs of registered members and non-members as well, by providing them popular dailies in Hindi, English and other Indian languages. Total number of such dailies regularly subscribed to stands at 72. Similarly, total number of periodicals received by the Library in English, Hindi and regional languages through subscription, gift and exchange is 576.

The library services at the language wing, Tulsi Sadan, Bahawalpur House, remained suspended since July 1989 due to major renovation work of the library building.

The Library prepared 700 microfiche of old and rare documents.

Two fresh graduates from the Library Schools were given 3 months practical training during the year as a part of our regular programme. The work of data collection for Hindi Bibliography Project is in progress. Bibliographical Survey of India Manuscripts (a joint project sponsored and funded by IMTACH) is also progressing satisfactorily.

Central Library, Bombay

7.9 Under the Delivery of Books Act, the Central Government has declared four libraries as recipient libraries for receipt of a copy of the books/newspapers published in the country. The Central Library, Bombay is such a recipient library. The Central Government releases grants to the Library for maintenance of the Delivery of Books Act Section.

Thanjavur Maharaja Serfoji's Saraswati Mahal Library, Thanjavur

7.10 The Thanjavur Maharaja Serfoji's Saraswati Mahal Library, Thanjavur is an institution of acknowledged repute. It contains 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 rare and old manuscripts so that scholars and the reading public may benefit.

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.

The Library has over 44,477 manuscripts both in palm-leaf and paper in Sanskrit, Marathi, Telugu and Tamil languages and a few in Persian. Among these, the largest collections is in Sanskrit, numbering 37,499 manuscripts, both in palm-leaf and paper in different scripts such as Grantha, Devanagari, Nandinagari and Nagari scripts. Besides the manuscripts the Library is in possession of 4500 old books in European languages printed in Britain during the period of Maharaja Serfoji (before 1832).

Delhi Public Library, Delhi

7.11 The Delhi Public Library established in 1951 by the Ministry of Education, with financial and technical assistance from UNESCO has been providing free library service to the citizens of Delhi. Started 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 and 29 branches, sub-branches and community libraries, 31 R.C. libraries, a Braille department and a network of mobile service stations serving 81 areas including 14 Braille institutes and 2 hospital libraries, one prisoners' library and 21 deposit stations spread all over Delhi.

Two new mobile vans were commissioned for providing service to the readers. One mobile library van for the general public was flagged off on 29.4.1988 by the Minister of State for Education & Culture, and the Braille mobile van was flagged off on 7.5.88 by Shri H.L. Kapoor, the then Lt. Governor of Delhi.

Two new deposit stations, one at telephone exchange, Hauz Khas and the other at Uttar Pradesh Samaj, Vasant Vihar were started during the year. One new mobile point at D-1 Block, Janakpuri was also started during the year.

To commemorate the 40th anniversary of India Independence, a pictorial exhibition along with rare books on 'National Liberation to National Reconstruction' was organised in cooperation with DAVP.

The Library has a net collection of 8,69,485 volumes and 90,635 registered borrowers; it issued 22,21,150 volumes for home reading during the year.

Raja Ram Mohun Roy Library Foundation, Calcutta

7.12 The Foundation is an autonomous organisation engaged in the promotion of library services in cooperation with State Governments and Union Territories. In order to improve public library services in the country, it has been implementing a number of schemes of matching and non-matching assistance.

The volume of assistance rendered during the year amounted to Rs. 141.22 lakhs. About 7000 libraries at different levels were assisted during this year.

In addition to the assistance programmes, the Foundation has also initiated a number of promotional activities with a view to promoting library movement in the country. On the occasion of the 216th Birth Anniversary of Raja Rammohun Roy, the 40th year of independence and the Birth centenary of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Foundation organised a National Seminar on 'Secularism in India: Rammohun to Nehru'.

Professor S. Gopal, Emeritus Professor of contemporary History at the Jawahar Lal Nehru University, New Delhi, delivered the second Raja Rammohun Roy Memorial Lecture-Secularism from Rammohun Roy to Jawahar Lal Nehru, the theme paper of the seminar. The Foundation also organised an all India Public Library Conference on Eighth Plan Perspective of Public Library Development.

7.13 The Foundation bring out a quarterly, RRRLF Newsletter to give information on its activities and to disseminate information on library services in different parts of the country. All the four issues have been published during the year. The Foundation has decided to publish a journal Granthana: Indian Journal of Library Studies, which will initially be in the English language. A special Library in library and information science

was started in the office of the Foundation in the year 1981-82. The Library is being developed to function as an important resource centre in library and information science. To ensure the proper implementation of the foundation's schemes, three zonal offices at Delhi, Bombay and Madras have been set up.

Indian Council of World Affairs Library, New Delhi

7.14 The Indian Council of World Affairs Library (Popularly known as Sapru House Library, New Delhi) provides research facilities on international and area studies and for long has attracted research scholars from all over the world. It has the richest collection of books, periodicals, documents and press clippings on international affairs. It has also a very good collection of microfilms, maps and atlases. It is a Depository Library of the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies.

Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library, Patna

7.15 An illustrious son of Bihar, an advocate by profession and a bibliophile by taste, Khuda Bakhsh Khan, established a "Public Library" in 1891 out of his own family collection of manuscripts and printed books and, by a Deed of Trust, donated to the public his entire collection the same year. That Library, now known the world over as Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library, has emerged to be one of the richest collections of manuscripts in the sub-continent with over 17000 manuscripts, 90,000 old and rare printed books and over 2000 original paintings of Mughal, Rajput, Iranian and Turkish schools. Declaring it by an Act of Parliament an Institution of National Importance, the Government of India took over its control in 1969. It is now managed by a Board headed by the Governor of Bihar.

PRESERVATION OF KNOWLEDGE

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

DISSEMINATION OF KNOWLEDGE

7.17 Towards disseminating knowledge on a wider scale, as also in keeping with the cherished desire of the Father of the Nation and of the scholar-statesman Jawaharlal Nehru, efforts are on for making the best use of the valuable material available in the Library. For the purpose, Khuda Bakhsh Library has formulated a multi-dimensional programme to provide the scholars all possible help in their research pursuits. Thirtyfour volumes of descriptive catalogues of the manuscripts have been published, and experts are busy with the task of completing rest of the volumes to be released within the next few years; Union Catalogue (handlists) of Arabic and Persian manuscripts on a few of the special subjects of the Library, i.e. Tibb (Ionian Medicine), Tasawwuf (Sufism), Urdu Literature & Quranics, have been completed and published during the five South Asian Regional Seminars on the respective subjects. The work of critical edition and publication of rare material of the Library continues; so far, 44 such monographs have been printed. The rarities are also being introduced to the scholarly world through the quarterly research journal, of which 49 issues have been brought out so far. The entire periodical collection of the Library, old and new, is being indexed to provide micro-information to the scholars. Annual/extension lectures, talks and symposia are being held regularly wherein eminent scholars are being invited to deliver lectures and their present researches. This is easiest means to impart knowledge in crucible: a big chunk within a short span. These lectures, the substance of a life-long study and experiences, are being published regularly.

7.18 Besides its regular routine-services to the book-borrowers, the Library is providing reference facilities widely provided to the scholars round the globe: by supplying the required piece of information on-the-spot as also post-reprographic services in the form of transcribed copies, photostats and microfilms. To accelerate the speed of research, one National, two Visiting, three Senior and seven Junior Fellowships have been created on the

pattern of the ICHR/UGC to work on the hidden store of knowledge as speedily as possible leading to the award of ph.D./D. Litt. degrees. Kashmir University, Gulbarga University, Jamia Millia Islamia, Magadh University and the Visva Bharati University, Santiniketan have recognised the Library as their Research Centre.

RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION

7.19 Jawaharlal Nehru, while visiting the Library in 1953 expressed his desire to see the rare material of the Library reproduced by the latest techniques so that others, who cannot afford to come to patna, may share in this joy. To fulfil his desire, critical edition and publication of all such rarities has been taken up and 36 rarities have been critically edited and published. To facilitate availability of the material, the Library has been descriptively cataloguing its entire collection of manuscripts. The Library's quarterly research journal, containing articles based on the material preserved in the Library, is yet another effort to introduce the material to the scholarly world of knowledge.

A lot of material on freedom movement is lying buried in the old periodicals which, when brought to light, may add new dimensions to the history of freedom movement in the sub-continent. The Library is collecting all such material to be published in about thirty volumes. A rare speech of Motilal Nehru covering about sixty pages has already been published.

Literature plays a significant role in effectuating the concept of national intergration. The Library is, therefore, working on a scheme to translate the outstanding pieces of literature of Hindi and other national languages into Urdu and of Urdu into Hindi. The Award-winning books have been taken up first; and the translated version of the Sahitya Akademi Award-winning Kashmiri book, (Hindi dictionary of Shah Alam's period) Shamsul Bayan by Sada-Khair and the first Hindi dictionary produced at the instance of Aurangzeb have been published.

ACADEMIC SAARC IN EVOLUTION

7.20 The Khuda Baksh Library has, of late, entered into a cash programme of intensive research through holding special seminars in a few 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 (Aligarh) are collaborating in the venture. The scheme of the proposed seminars is to sort out the most significant from amongst the rare and important manuscripts preserved in the public and private collections of India, Pakistan and other SAARC countries, with an aim to bring out their critical editions and/or translations.

RECOGNITION AWARD

The Library has also instituted an award to be given to scholars for the outstanding research contribution in the Library's special fields of Arabic/Persian/Urdu/Islamic Studies/South Asian Studies/West Asian Studies/Central Asian Studies/Comparative Religion/Sufism/Composite Culture of India. The awards are on the pattern of Sahitya Akademi and Janpith Award.

ACQUISTION

7.21 Acquisition of manuscripts through purchase, exchange, gift or in-consideration is a continuing feature of the Library. Concerted efforts to acquire manuscripts have been paying dividends. The Library has been able to acquire around 300 manuscripts to its holdings alongwith some 1000 printed books and about fifty microfilms/photostats each year.

PRESERVATION OF LIVING EMINENTS

7.22 A separate collection of audio and video tapes is being built up to record and preserve the eminents of the composite culture of India. Above one hundred audio and 43 video tapes of eminents have been prepared which-along with preservation and dissemination of the written work- would be one of the finest gifts to the posterity in the form of original record of the eminents while they were actually alive.

Rampur Raza Library, Rampur

7.23 The Rampur Raza Library, Rampur was established on 1st July, 1975 under the Rampur Raza Library Act, 1975 (No. 22 of 1975). Under the provisions of the Act, the affairs of the Library are managed by the Rampur Raza Library Board which has been set up under Section 4(1) of the Act. It is a high-powered Board of which the Governor of Uttar Pradesh is the Chairman. There is provision for a Vice-Chairman and twelve other members who represent the erstwhile ruling family of Rampur, distinguished historians, scholars in Arabic, Persian and Urdu literature besides officials of the Central and State Governments concerned with the affairs of the Library. The Library is an institution of national importance.

The Library has a collection of about 50,000 printed books, 15,000 manuscripts, besides a large number of miniature paintings and *bhoj patras* etc. As the library's collection had never been physically verified earlier, the Rampur Raza Library Board at its meeting held on 13th December, 1986, set up a committee to ensure stock-taking of the Library's holdings. The work of listing of manuscripts etc. commenced in March, 1987 and was completed in July, 1988. The final result of stock-taking will be known after tallying with the original records. A list of paintings, miniatures and other rare materials is also to be prepared.

The Library is housed in 'Hamid Manzil', a palatial building, in the Fort Area of Rampur. The government of Uttar Pradesh, by a Deed of Grant dated 18th November, 1982, transferred this building alongwith 'Rang Mahal' and adjoining vacant land to the Government of India for the management and maintenance of the Library. These buildings are nearly eighty years old and required extensive repairs/renovations. Repairs to Rang mahal and the roof of Hamid manzil have since been completed. Other works are expected to be completed within the next two years.

The Rampur Raza Library Board is required to frame, with the approval of the Central Government, regulations with regard to the discharge of its functions as provided in Section 28 of the Rampur Raza Library Act, 1975 (22 of the 1975). Regulations on 'Maintenance', 'Board Meetings', and 'Administration' have been published in the Gazette of India in 1987-88. The regulations on 'Delegation of Financial Powers', 1988 have also been published in the Gazette of India on 6th August, 1988. The only remaining regulations on 'Service Matters' are likely to be finalised soon.

The Library is fully funded by the Department of Culture, Government of India. It also receives a token grant of Rs. 48,000 per year from the Government of Uttar Pradesh to meet part of the expenditure on maintenance.

Academies and National School of Drama

Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi

8.1 The Sangeet Natak Akademi (SNA) was founded in 1953 for the furtherance of the performing arts of India, a task in which it cooperates with its counterparts in the States and voluntary organizations all over the country. A number of schemes have been implemented for preservation, promotion, documentation and dissemination of folk, tribal and classical art forms of the country. The Akademi also runs two training institutes namely; Kathakendra, New Delhi and Jawaharlal Nehru Manipur Dance Academy, Imphal, for teaching of Kathak and Manipuri dance.

A major function of the Akademi is to provide financial assistance to cultural institutions for training, production and research. During the year, 143 institutions received grants from the Akademi.

AKADEMIC AWARDS 1989

8.2 The Sangeet Natak Akademi Fellowships and awards to distinguished artistes and scholars are the highest national honour in the performing arts. The Awards are annual while the Fellowships are limited to thirty living recipients, past and present. 1 Fellow and 24 Awardees were selected for this year.

Shri R. Venkataraman, President of India gave away the Fellowships and Awards at a ceremony held at Bangalore on 15 December, 1989.

NEHRU SHATABDI NATYA SAMAROH

8.3 An all-India festival of contemporary theatre, Nehru Shatabdi Natya Samaroh was presented over two weeks at the Kamani Auditorium, New Delhi. The festival was dedicated to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru whose birth centenary the nation celebrated in 1989.

NEW FELLOWS



The 15-day event was of retrospective nature, featuring 15 notable plays from the 40s, in eight languages, produced by eminent directors; all productions were specially commissioned by the Akademi.

ASSISTANCE TO YOUNG THEATRE WORKERS

8.4 The scheme was initiated in its present form in 1984 with the broad objective of supporting the efforts of young directors and four zonal theatre festivals were held this year.

The zonal festivals will be followed by a National Theatre Festival at Delhi from 26 March to 1 April 1990 featuring selections from the zonal festivals.

FESTIVAL/LECTURE

8.5 Begun in 1984 the Lok-Utsav is an annual festival of traditional music, dance and theatre featuring performers from all over the country. The festival provides a platform for these arts and helps sustain them to an extent. The 6th Lok-Utsav in October 1989 at Delhi featured 32 forms of traditional music, dance and theatre involving over 250 folk and tribal performers from all regions of the country.

SNA collaborated with the National School of Drama and British High Commission in presenting an illustrated lecture "Behind the Scenes: Who does What in Technical Theatre?"

INTER-STATE CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMME

8.6 The programme promotes exchange of performing troupes and individual artistes between States and Union Territories of the country. On the basis of the exchange programme for 1989-90 about 12 inter-state tours have been organized so far.

TEACHING

8.7 The Akademi implements a scheme of Promotion and Preservation of Rare Forms of Traditional Performing Arts—to sustain forms of music, dance and drama which attract few students today. Fellowships are given to practitioners to train young students, and stipends to the students themselves.

Five new teaching programmes in Nadaswaram, Nattuvangam, Sufiana Qalam, Naggara, Pakhawaj, were initiated by the Akademi during the year, while the existing programme in Sarangi was renewed.

PUBLICATION

8.8 Sangeet Natak—a quarterly journal on the performing arts was started in 1965. To date 93 issues have been published. The *News Bulletin*, a quarterly designed to disseminate information about Akademi activities, appeared regularly during the year.

DOCUMENTATION/DISSEMINATION

8.9 The Akademi's archival collection now comprises over 1,35,000 feet of 16-mm films, 58,530 photographs, 21,320 transparencies, 5668 hours of audio/video recording.

Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi

8.10 The Sahitya Akademi was set up by the Government of India on 12 March 1954 as a National organization to work actively for the development of Indian letters and to set high literary standards to foster and coordinate literary activities in all the Indian languages and to promote through them all the cultural unity of the country. The Akademi has recognised 22 languages in which its programmes are implemented. They include 15 languages enumerated in the Constitution of India and English, Maithili, Manipuri, Dogri, Rajasthani, Konkani and Nepali.

The main activities of the Sahitya Akademi are : popularising writers and language-literature beyond their language boundaries through translation, declaring literary awards to books of outstanding literary merit, prizes for translations and offering fellowship honours; assessing literary trends and encouraging experiments

in the Indian languages through its journals; encouraging younger generation of writers through its various workshops; grants to authors; and other schemes.

The Akademi has three Regional Offices at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras which look after the programme in the languages of the respective regions.

The Akademi published 63 books in various Indian languages and reprinted 38 titles. The third volume of *Encyclopaedia of Indian Literature* was also published during the period and the work on the fourth volume is in progress. The Akademi participated in 10 book exhibitions, organised 12 seminars, 6 'Meet the Author' functions besides 2 'men and Books' programmes—one of the new series of programmes in which distinguished persons, not necessarily literary personalities, are invited to speak on literary books they enjoyed most in their career. 26 literary Forum meetings were also held during the period and six eminent writers were honoured as Fellows of the Sahitya Akademi.

The Akademi maintains a library-cum-reading room at Rabindra Bhawan, New Delhi with about 83,000 books. Small reference libraries also function at its three Regional Offices at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

The Sahitya Akademi has instituted Prizes for Translation in 22 languages, beginning from 1989-90.

In the international literary world, the Akademi cooperates with UNESCO and participates in the Cultural Exchange programmes of the Government of India on bilateral basis with other countries.

Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi

8.11 The Lalit Kala Akademi was set up in 1954 and works principally for the promotion of art.

Following exhibitions were organised during the year:

'Nature & Environment exhibition in connection with the 'Days of Indian Culture' in Czechoslovakia; An exhibition of paintings on the works of the late Smt. Maha Devi Verma organised by the Akademi in collaboration with Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi and 'shilpi', Lucknow in May, 1989; An exhibition of Marc ribound, the French artist at the regional Lalit Kala Kendra, Lucknow and Bhubaneswar in collaboration with the Festival of India; An exhibition entitled 'Graphic of the Sixties' in New Delhi in collaboration with Max Muller Bhavan; participated in the XXI International Festival of Paintings, Cognes-Sur-Mer, in France in the month of June, 1989, (The Akademi sent 8 works of artists, that of Dr. Shail Choyal and Sri Basant Kashyap. Dr. Choyal was sent to France as Commissioner); An exhibition consisting of 85 copies of photographs and original designs of Le Corbusier in collaboration with Alliance Francaise, Delhi in July, 1989; An exhibition of sculptures by George William Kyeyune of Uganda in collaboration with the High Commission of the Republic of Uganda at Delhi in August, 1989; An exhibition of Chinese Art Ceramics in collaboration with the cultural office of the Chinese in India in October, 1989; and an exhibition of original graphics of Max Klinger in October in collaboration with Max Muller Bhavan.

On the occasion of the 150th Anniversary of Nicholai Roerich, the Akademi organised an exhibition of N. Roerich's works at Delhi in October, 1989. An exhibition of Photographs of Czechoslovakia was organised in Delhi during the 'Days of Czechoslovakia Culture in India'. The exhibition consisted of 40 photographs. This exhibition was also organised at the Lucknow and Madras centres of the Akademi.

An exhibition of "Existing Schools of Traditional Paintings in India" was held at Delhi in November. A collection of 118 exhibits from Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Orissa, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Bengal, Bihar and Himachal Pradesh was displayed.

The Akademi participated in the 20th Sao Paulo International Biennale, Brazil. The Indian section was represented by the works of Smt. Anjolie Ela Menon, Sri G.R. Santosh and Sri Sunil Das. Sri Das was sent to Brazil as Commissioner.

The Akademi participated in the IIIrd Biennale of Havana in November. Sri P.N. Choyal, went to Havana as Commissioner for the Indian Section.

PUBLICATIONS

8.12 Rabindranath Tagore—a collection of essays, edited by Dr Ratan Parimoo; working catalogue for 'Nature and Environment of Exhibition'; catalogue for 21st International exhibition of paintings at Cagnes-Sur-Mer, France; the Romance of the Cowherd God (A portfolio); catalogue for the Chinese ceramic art exhibition; monograph of Sri V.R. Karmarkar; catalogue for the exhibition of "Existing Schools of Traditional Paintings in India"; and Kala Samvad (newsletter).

SLIDE LECTURE/FILM SHOWS

8.13 The Regional Centre of Lalit Kala Akademi, Madras and Cholamandal Artists village jointly organised a slide lecture on "Sculptures of Jamini Roy" by Prof. Ajit Chakravarty and "sculptures on symposiums" by S. Kannippan, K.M.V. Namboodri, Paul Schnaider (West Germany), Peter Paszkiewicz (Australia) and Thomas Link (W. Germany) in January, 1989.

The Regional Centre of Lalit Kala Akademi, Madras and the British High commission (British Council Division) jointly organised the Royal College of Arts Films in April, 1989.

The Akademi arranged a slide lecture at Lalit Kala studies Garhi on portrait painting in Bulgarian art in cooperation with the Bulgarian Culture and Information Centre. The lecture was delivered by the well-known Bulgarian Professor Ms. Vera Dinova.

National School of Drama, New Delhi.

8.14 The National School of Drama (NSD) is a premier theatre institute established by the Sangeet Natak Akademi in 1975. It was registered as an autonomous institution, fully financed by the department of culture. Its main objective is promoting theatre in India, with a specific responsibility of developing and establishing high standards of theatre education in the country.

The students produced a number of plays during the year.

The N.S.D. commissioned translations into Hindi of Moiler's 'The would be Gentlemen', Brecht's 'Round Heads and peak Heads.' The final year students went to Trivandrum to study the traditional folk forms of Kerala under the supervision of shri Kavalam Narayana Pannikkar. On their return they presented Tagore's 'Raja' directed by Shri Panikkar.

The Children's Theatre Workshop-33 admitted 450 children of age 8 to 13. The workshop lasted one month and the children presented nine plays. Intensive theatre workshops for adults were organised in collaboration with groups such as Ekjut of Kanpur and Ankur Manch. These workshops were part of the extension programme of the N.S.D.

This year the school has started the Theatre in Education Company of adults performing for children.

8.15 The repertory Company mounted a record number of new productions. Among the directors with whom the Repertory Company worked are Rodney Marriot, Mohan Maharishi, Bansi Kaul, Bhaskar Chandavarkar and Habib Tanvir. During the year 113 performances were staged. Among the tours undertaken by the company were those to Allahabad and Calcutta.

8.16 Under the cultural exchange programme, Mr. John Rettalack and Miss Kristina-London Smith, both from the U.K., visited the School and worked with the students. Mr. Rodney Marriot from the U.S.A. visited N.S.D. and produced a play Marco Millions by Eugene O'Neill with the Repertory Company.

Promotion and Dissemination of Culture

9.1 The Government of India, in the Department of Culture, as a part of its programme of Promotion, Preservation and dissemination of Culture, has formulated two Schemes viz.

- (1) Scheme for Promotion and Dissemination of Tribal and Folk Art and Culture.
- (2) Scheme for the preservation and development of Cultural Heritage of the Himalayas under the Seventh Five Year Plan.

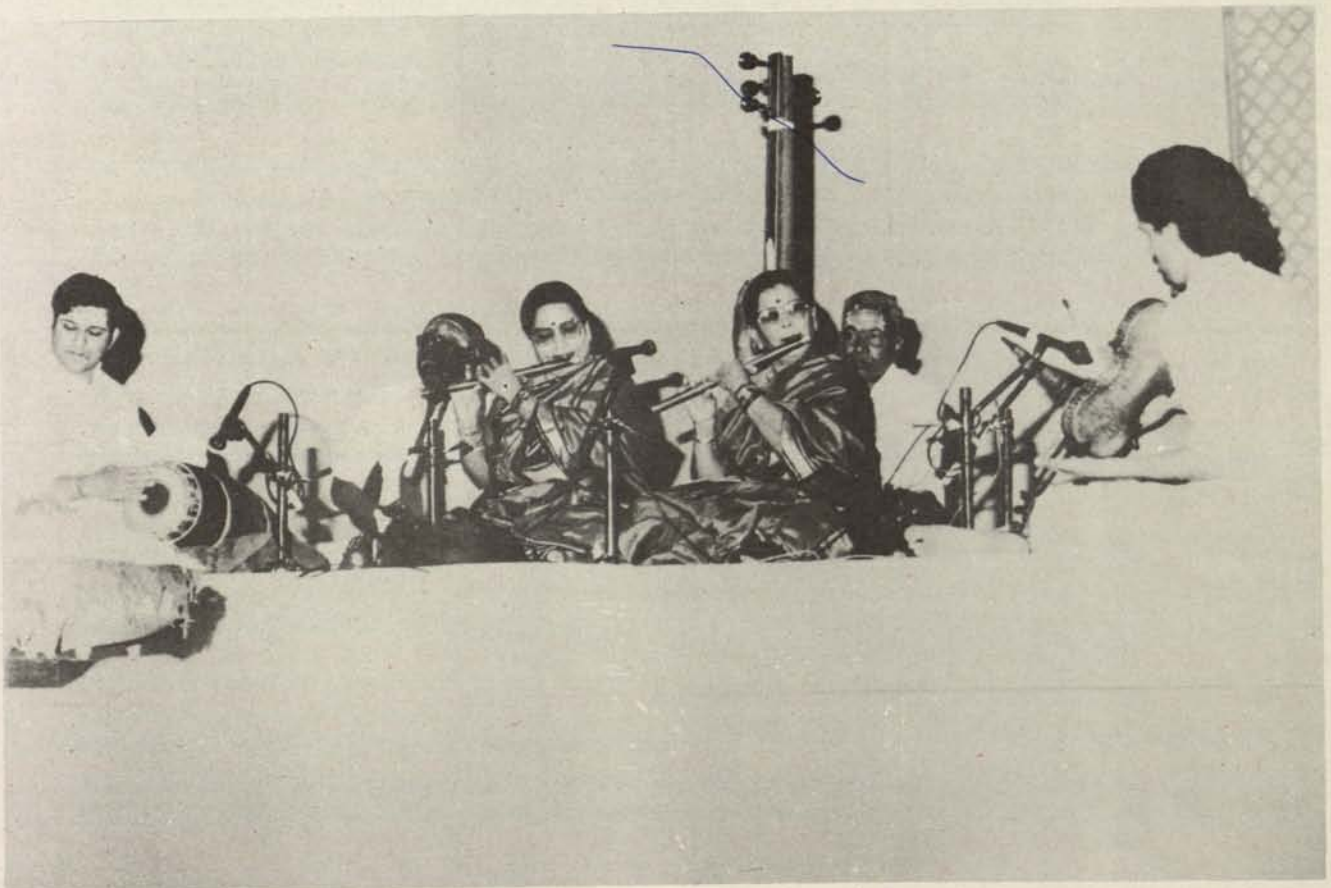
The Schemes envisage to provide financial assistance to Voluntary Organisations, Institutions etc., as per the details given below:—

Scheme for Promotion and Dissemination of Tribal and Folk Art and Culture

This Scheme envisages to provide grants/subsidies to registered Voluntary Organisations, institutions and individuals who are engaged in the areas of the preservation of tribal art and crafts for undertaking projects of:

- (a) documentation, research survey and photographic record of artistic manifestations;
- (b) identifying projects in the system of formal and non-formal education to disseminate awareness of the richness of tribal culture and life; and
- (c) preservation and propagation of tribal art, craft, oral traditions and other facets of tribal and rural culture.

Individuals applying for financial assistance should either be associated or will have to associate themselves with some institutions having the necessary infrastructure facilities for undertaking their projects.



Scheme for the Preservation and Development of Cultural Heritage of the Himalayas

9.2 This scheme envisages to provide financial assistance to (a) institutions including the concerned Department of Universities (b) Voluntary Organisations, Museums, Library Research bodies, and (c) individual experts engaged in the task of:

- (a) Study and research of all aspects of cultural heritage;
- (b) Collection of objects of art and craft and documentation of cultural artifacts including the folk, music, dance and literature;
- (c) Dissemination through audio-visual programmes of art and culture;
- (d) Training in traditional and folk art; and
- (e) Assisting and setting up of museums and libraries etc. of Himalayan culture.

This scheme of financial assistance for the Preservation and development of cultural heritage of the Himalayas is being implemented for long term programmes by Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya and for short term programmes by Department of Culture.

The two schemes have now been circulated amongst all the State Governments/Union Territories and also the U.G.C. advising them to obtain the applications from the eligible organisations, institutions etc. on or before 31st August 1989 and forward the same to the Department of Culture alongwith their recommendations by 30th September 1989.

The application invited in respect of the Schemes of preservation and development of Himalayan Arts, pertains only to the short term programmes envisaged in the Scheme.

Centre for Cultural Resources and Training

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

The Centre organised a variety of training programmes for inservice school teachers throughout the country. These training programmes were aimed at making teachers aware of the rich natural and cultural heritage of India. During the year 1988-89, the Centre organised seven Orientation Courses in which 532 teachers were trained from different States and Union Territories.

The Centre organised sixteen Workshops in which 832 teachers and 2216 students were trained.

9.4 The Centre conducted four training programmes on Course on Puppetry for Education in which 368 primary school teachers were trained from all parts of the country. The Centre organised six Seminars on the implementation of the Cultural Perspective of the National Policy on Education, in which 276 Headmasters/Principals and DEOs were trained.

The Centre organised a special seminar for American School teachers and students under American Fulbright Scholar Programme, in which 39 American teachers participated.

The Centre has undertaken educational programmes for school children in various parts of the country to enable them to study India's historical monuments and museums. Over 5000 children in the Delhi and 600 children in Baroda were trained under this programme in the year under report.

During the year under report, 391 cultural kits were distributed to various schools in different States of India.

9.5 The Cultural Talent Search Scholarship Scheme being implemented by CCRT provides scholarships to young students in the age group of 10-14 years to enable them to pursue their talent in music, dance, fine arts, etc. The Centre selected 317 awardees from different parts of the country for scholarship and at present there are 1139 young scholars receiving scholarship under this scheme.

Building Grants to Cultural Organisations

9.6 The object of the Scheme is to give grants to voluntary cultural organisations for construction of buildings and purchase of equipment. The Scheme covers organisations

(other than religious institutions, public libraries, museums, municipalities, schools, universities and institutions fully financed by the Central/State Governments) primarily working in the cultural fields of dance, drama, music, fine arts, indology & literature.

During the year 1988-89, applications were invited from the cultural institutions through State Governments for giving grants for construction of buildings and purchase of equipment. Building grant have been sanctioned to 8 institutions. A few more cases will be considered for grant during 1989-90.

Financial Assistance to Dance, Drama & Theatre Ensembles

9.7 Under this head two Schemes of financial assistance are presently in operation. The first Scheme provides for financial assistance to well-established institutions in the field of performing arts, to help them to become national or regional resource centre in their respective fields. 63 Institutions are in receipt of financial assistance under this Scheme during 1989-90.

The objectives of the second Scheme are to provide financial assistance to professional groups and individuals for specified performing arts projects. Dramatic groups, music ensembles, orchestration units, children's theatres, puppet theatres, socio-artists and all genres of performing art activities are considered. About 110 groups and individuals are in receipt of financial assistance on a non-recurring ad-hoc basis under this Scheme during 1989-90 and assistance is likely to be given to in some more cases.

Community Singing Programme

9.8 To promote national and emotional integration through community singing various camps are being organised in different parts of the country since 1982. The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) is implementing this Scheme.

Feedback study on the implementation of Community Singing Scheme has been undertaken and the data analysis, related to the scheme in different states, was completed. Reports on the southern states viz. (1) Andhra Pradesh (2) Karnataka (3) Tamil Nadu and (4) Kerala were drafted and finalised. Reports for the remaining states are in hand and these are likely to be completed soon.

Grants to Cultural Organisations

9.9 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), Bhartiya Vidya Bhavan (Bombay) and Institute of Traditional Culture (Madras).

Zonal Cultural Centres

9.10 The seven Zonal Cultural Centres set up in the country during the period from November 1985 to December 1987 have become fully operational. The Centres have put in 3-4 years of creditable performance, particularly aimed at the performance of folk and tribal arts and crafts.

"Apna Utsav", Bombay, jointly organised by the Department of Culture and the State Government of Maharashtra and held at 14 sites all over Bombay from January 7-24, 1989 was actively participated in by all the Zonal cultural Centres. The theme of the Utsav was "Discover What Binds us Together". 3500 folk artistes entertained the citizen of Bombay with folk music, folk dances, folk theatre, handicrafts and other art forms not normally accessible to them. The Utsav also included classical music, classical dance, martial arts, acrobatics, fine art exhibitions and regional food stalls at 14 sites all over Bombay. The finale, held at Wankhede Stadium Bombay and attended by the Prime Minister, was a glittering function.

The ZCCs actively participated in the Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru Centenary programmes.

NORTH ZONE CULTURAL CENTRE, PATIALA

9.11 (a) All India Crafts Mela was held at Suraj Kund, Haryana from February 1-14, 1989. Artistes from Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, J & K, Punjab and Haryana regaled the

audience with classical dances, ghazals and folk performances. The mela was a resounding success.

(b) National Photographic Exhibiton was organised at Patiala on March 3-9, 1989.

(c) The Centre organised SURTAAL, a programme of classical music and dance at Jallandar, Hoshiapur, Ludhiana, Patiala and Simla from March 22-27, 1989. At each of the places it attracted a large audience.

(d) The Governor of Punjab inaugurated Food Festival at Chandigarh on April 12, 1989. States of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal, Jammu & Kashmir, Mizoram, Kerala, Punjab and Haryana participated. Besides, introducing people of Chandigarh and other places to specialities from different parts of the country they were entertained with folk dances, puppet shows and special evening programmes of ghazals, songs and theatrical performance. The festival concluded very successfully on 16th April.

(e) The Governor of Punjab inaugurated AAYI Baishakhi on 13th April, 1989 at Patiala. Artistes from 5 States and local talent participated in the programme which later on fanned out in different parts of Punjab, concluding on 21st April. Folk songs, dances and theatre, children programmes, exhibition of paintings, embroidery, and of extinct household articles as well as special evenings were the main attractions of the event.

(f) JASHNE-ZAFRAAN was inaugurated by Governor of Jammu & Kashmir at village Chaldhora (Pamlora) district Phulwara in Kashmir valley on 23rd October. This 3-day event was participated by 200 artistes from Jammu & Kashmir and other member states.

(g) The Centre arranged Dhrupad (Dagarvani) Samaroh at Chandigarh on December 7-8, 1989. It was inaugurated by governor of Haryana and Dagar brothers treated each day an audience of 800 with their inimitable style of singing.

(h) The Centre organised Harbhallaabh Sangeet Mela at Jallandar on December 21-23, 1989 in collaboration with Harbhallaabh Sangeet Mahasabha. Noted classical vocalists and instrumentalists, like Kishori Amonkar, Pt. Jasraj, Gangubai Hangal, Hariprasad Chaurasia, Ustad Amjad Ali Khan, Singh Bandhus and Rita Ganguly attended the Mela. Music competition for youth were held on December 17-25, 1989.

NORTH-CENTRAL ZONE CULTURAL CENTRE, ALLAHABAD

9.12(a) The Centre organised Chalo Man Ganga Jamuna Teer on the occasion of Mahakumbh Mela at Allahabad from January 15 to February 22, 1989. A painting exhibition was held at the Mukhya Pandaal.

(b) An inter-zonal cultural festival was held at Allahabad on 16-19 February, 1989 which was attended by a large number of artistes from Different Centres.

(c) Sanskrit Sandhyas were organised at Allahabad on March 4 and 24, 1989.

(d) The Centre organised a Folk Dance Workshop at Garasrai Mandala on March 8-16, 1989.

(e) A chain programme "Parvataya Parva" inaugurated by Prime Minister at Badrinath on May 17, 1989 in the presence of about 20,000 people. It was later on held in 42 different places in the UP, Himalayas was continued up to June 6 and proved to be a resounding success.

(f) Janjaateeya Chain programme was organised in tribal areas of Bihar from July 24 to August 4, 1989. More than 100 artistes from UP Rajasthan, Bihar and MP participated in this very successful programme.

(g) The Centre organised Chaupal Manch in the villages of Allahabad, Sultanpur, Mirzapur and Rae Bareilly districts where 75 events were held from August 1-30, 1989. 370 local artistes entertained a total audience of 21,000.

(h) A chain programme JO RABBI HAI WOHI RAM was inaugurated in Bihar on 2nd October. The programme, which concluded at Barabanki on 16th October, was shown at 64 places in Rajasthan, UP, Haryana and MP, creating healthy atmosphere and consciousness for communal unity.

(i) An inter-zonal festival Nehru Kisan Mela was organised at Allahabad from 16 to 19

November, 1989. It was participated by SCZCC, Nagpur and EZCC, Santiniketan. Estimated strength of audience was 3500 on each of the festival.

NORTH-EAST ZONE CULTURAL CENTRE, DIMAPUR

9.13(a) The North-East ZCC organised an inter-zonal Spring Festival at Gauhati on April 12-15, 1989. 419 artistes drawn from different parts of the country entertained a total audience of more than one lakh.

(b) Shri N. Bendang Ao, Director, NEZCC inaugurated a Theatre Workshop at Imphal on April 3, 1989. It was successfully concluded on 18.4.1989. Another workshop on Art & Craft was held at Naharlaga on May 22-26, 1989. It was attended by 150 artistes and had a total audience of 20,000.

(c) The Centre organised at Dimapur, a Summer Festival from June 29 to July 2, 1989 and a Folk Songs Festival on September 21-22, 1989. 15 groups from the members States participated in the latter festival.

(d) The Centre also organised National Festival on Classical Dances at Imphal on November 1-5, 1989.

(e) The NEZCC, Dimapur participated in the centenary celebrations of Oil India, a public sector undertaking, at Duliajan on November 5-7, 1989. Artistes from Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Manipur participated in the celebrations.

(g) The Centre organised a festival with theme "Spirit of Freedom for Communal Harmony" for all communities settled in Dimapur, from November 30 to December 2, 1989.

EAST ZONE CULTURAL CENTRE, SANTINIKETAN

9.14(a) A Classical Music Conference on national integration was organised at Calcutta from January 18 to 22, 1989. It attracted a very large number of music lovers on each day.

(b) A workshop-cum-seminar on Bamboo Craft, held in Distt. Bankura from April 3-10, was attended by 24 artistes from the member states.

(c) A festival of Traditional Theatre and Theatre Crafts of Eastern India was organised at Calcutta on November 4-11, 1989. It was attended by about 15,000 persons.

(d) The Centre organised a festival of Paika Akhra (Martial Arts) at Bhubaneswar on June 4-8, 1989. 27 artistes drawn from different parts of the State entertained an audience of about 7,500.

(e) A Tribal Festival was held at Birbhum on 30th June and 1st July, 1989. An estimated audience of about 10,000 was entertained by 29 artistes.

(f) About 100 artistes participated in the National Drama Festival organised by the Centre at Calcutta. About 8000 audience witnessed the performance of 100 artistes for 8 days from June 3-12.

(g) The EZCC organised Bishnupur Festival in collaboration with the Government of West Bengal. About one lakh audience witnessed it on 5 days from 23 to 27 December.

SOUTH-CENTRAL ZONE CULTURAL CENTRE, NAGPUR

9.15(a) The Centre organised Apna Utsav at Alibagh, Rajapur, Ratnagiri and Mahad. Shobha Yatras at each of these places were witnessed by audience varying between 8,000 and 10,000.

(b) A Tribal Folk Instrumental Music Ensemble Workshop was attended by 21 artistes at Chandrapur from May 25 to June 4, 1989.

(c) The Centre organised a 10-day II Dolls Workshop for Deaf and Dumb children at Nagpur between June 10 and 19, 1989.

(d) A Visual Art Contest for school children was inaugurated at Nagpur on 25th June and various other places in Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, MP and Karnataka. At each place, about 300 children participated in an on-the-spot painting contest on given subjects.

(e) Prof. K.N. Sontakke, Director, of the South-Central Zone Cultural Centre, Nagpur was appointed as Creative Director for the programme "Drums of India" as part of 8th Asian Trak and Sports Meet held at New Delhi from 4-20 November, 1989. 306 artistes drawn

from member states as well as NZCC, NEZCC, WZCC and SZCC and the State of Delhi participated. Audience varied from 52,000 to 60,000 on each day. Shri Romesh Bhandari, Lt. Governor of Delhi graced the occasion at its inauguration. As part of this meet 345 artistes from Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh entertained the audience with folk dances.

SOUTH ZONE CULTURAL CENTRE, THANJAVUR

9.16 (a) Dweep Mahotsava was organised at Andaman & Nicobar Islands from April 7 to 17, 1989 in which about 400 artistes participated for the benefit of a total audience of about 50,000.

(b) Fete De Pondicherry, an inter-zonal festival was held at Pondicherry on August 16-18, 1989, which was enjoyed by about 25,000 audience. The festival subsequently fanned out on 19th August to Karaikkal and Mahe, concluding at Yammam on 20th August. It was participated by EZCC, WZCC, NZCC and NEZCC.

(c) 'Attolu Eoliu', an inter-zonal Island Festival was organised in Lakshadweep from October 25 to November 1, 1989. All the Zonal Centres participated with a total of 150 artistes. The festival was inaugurated at Kavaratti later covering 50 islands of the Archipelago. A total audience of 30,000 witnessed the festival.

(d) The Centre organised a Tribal Art Festival at Agaliattapadi, Distt. Palghat on December 29-31 in collaboration with Government of Kerala. Around 350 artistes drawn from various parts of the country entertained an estimated audience of 50,000.

WEST ZONE CULTURAL CENTRE, UDAIPUR

9.17(a) The Centre pushed on with the colourful programme of 'Paschimalap'. Its phase III was organised in Goa and Maharashtra from April 10 to May 8, 1989 when a total audience of 65,000 enjoyed it thoroughly. Its phase IV was celebrated in Daman, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Gujarat from September 9 to October 17, 1989. 60 artistes participated and was attended by a total audience of 93,000.

(b) The Centre organised All India Sculptors Camp at Udaipur from May 14 to June 9, 1989 while an All India Painters Camp was also held there during the same period.

(c) A large number of deaf and handicapped children stayed at Shilpgram for Bal Ruchi Shivir for 3 weeks from 15th May to 5th June, 1989 and learnt the arts of drama and dance and the crafts. Their creation were exhibited on the last two days.

(d) The Centre organised a Balotsav at Rajkot, Gujarat from July 2-23, 1989. The inauguration was done by the Gujarat Minister of Culture in the presence of about 2,600 children, including 100 deaf children. 8,000 children and adults witnessed the shows while exhibitions attracted an audience of 24,000. 82 art teachers participated in this Utsav.

(f) 'Aravali Ki Gode Main' Chain Programme was organised from 20th September, 1989 at different places of Rajasthan. It concluded at Tonk on 12th October and the number of audience at these places varied from 3,000 to 7,000. 60 artistes drawn from Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Manipur participated in the programme.

Central Board of Film Certification

9.18 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 Chairman (all of whom are appointed by the Central Government) with headquarters at Bombay. It has six regional offices, at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Bangalore, Trivandrum and Hyderabad. The regional offices are assisted in the examination of films by advisory panels, appointed by Central Government and include eminent educationists, Art critics, journalists, social workers, social scientists, doctors, lawyers and others.

SEMINARS

9.19 Four Seminars were arranged by the CBFC during 1989 relating to certification of films viz. Hyderabad on Changing Trends in Telugu cinema; in Bombay on impact of Films on Children (Below 12 yrs); in Madras on Guidelines for Film Certification; and in Trivandrum on Impact of Films on Adolescents.

INDIAN FEATURE FILMS

9.20 Out of 781 feature films certified in 1989, 451 were granted 'U' certificates, 106 'UA' and 224 'A' certificates.

FOREIGN FEATURE FILMS

9.21 Of the 139 foreign feature films certified in 1989, 62 were given 'U' certificates, 15 'UA' certificates and 62 'A' certificates. Fifteen foreign films were refused certification.

SHORT FILMS

9.22 The Central Board of Film Certification certified 1240 Indian Short films (1218 with 'U' certificates, 8 with 'UA' 13 with 'A' and one with 'S') while the number of certified foreign shorts was 419 (381 with 'U' certificates, 3 with 'UA', 33 with 'A' and 2 with 'S').

LONG (NON FEATURE) FILMS

9.23 The total number of long Indian films and foreign films certified during 1989 was 9 and 3 respectively.

EDUCATIONAL FILMS

9.24 Three hundred nineteen films were classified as predominantly educational films.

VIDEO FILMS

9.25 The CBFC issued certificates to 1268 video films. Of these, 62 were Indian feature films, 48 Indian long films (other than feature films) 30 foreign long films, 1235 video films received 'U' certificates, 5 'UA' 26 'A' and 2 'S' certificates. 213 Indian shorts and 915 foreign shorts were also issued certificates.

FILM CERTIFICATION APPELLATE TRIBUNAL (FCAT)

9.26 The FCAT constituted in March, 1984, with head-quarters at New Delhi continued to hear appeals against decisions of the Central Board of Film Certification.

9.27 The work relating to Film Certification has been transferred from the Department of Culture to the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting as a result of an amendment to that effect in the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1921.

Schemes for Fellowships, Scholarships and Financial Assistance

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 woodcraft among other cultural activities. The number of scholarships awarded is 150 each year. The usual duration of these 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 artistes who have achieved a high degree of excellence in their respective fields but 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 10 fellowships are awarded every year. The scheme came into operation from the financial year 1983-84.

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

10.3 The scheme provides for the award of Senior Fellowships of the value of Rs. 1,000/- per month and Junior Fellowships of the value of Rs. 500/- per month each. 30 Senior Fellowships and 75 Junior Fellowships are awarded every year. The main objective is to provide basic financial support to outstanding people in the fields of literary, plastic and performing arts in the age-group 25—65 years for very advanced training of individual creative efforts or for revival of traditional forms of arts.

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 Govt. of India and the concerned State Govt. on 2:1 basis. In exceptional cases, the entire expenditure is borne by the Govt. of India.



Memorials

Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti, New Delhi

11.1 The Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti is an autonomous body functioning under the administrative control of the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Culture. This institution came into existence in September, 1984 by merger of the erstwhile Gandhi Darshan Samiti and Gandhi Smriti Samiti.

OBJECTIVES

11.2 The main objectives of the Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti are:—

- (i) to preserve and maintain the “Gandhi Smriti” at Tees January Marg as also 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;
- (iii) to make efforts to enlarge the activities of the Samiti for projecting Gandhiji's message to students in schools and colleges; and
- (iv) to acquire, maintain and preserve the personal papers and other historical materials pertaining to the life and works of Mahatma Gandhi.

ACTIVITIES DURING 1989-90

11.3 A Ballet titled “Shishu Tirtha” based on Tagore's poem of the same title was presented by the Indian Revival Group on 12th April, 89 under the financial aid from the Samiti at Kamani Auditorium.

- (i) On October 2, 1989 Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti celebrated 120th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi. Various programmes were organised at Gandhi Darshan and Gandhi Smriti Complex. These included singing of favourite Bhajans of Gandhiji and patriotic songs by school children, film show and several competitions for the children.
- (ii) This being the Centenary year of Jawaharlal Nehru a special exhibition on the theme “Gandhi-Nehru, the making of Indian Nation” was organised at Gandhi Darshan Complex

and was inaugurated by Shri Sheelbhadra Yajee, President, All India Freedom Fighters Association.

(iii) In the evening a prayer meeting was held at Gandhi Smriti. Charkha spinning, singing of patriotic songs by school children, Sarvadharm Prayers and Bhajans and Ramdhun by Gandharva Vidyalaya group, were the highlights of this programme. Vice-President Dr. S. D. Sharma and several other dignitaries joined the prayer meeting.

(iv) The scheme "Taking Gandhi to Schools" which aims at acquainting the young children with Bapu's life and work and thus disseminating Gandhian ideals through these programmes continued to be very popular. As in the previous year, this year also several competitions for the school children were held. On November 30, a General Knowledge test on Gandhiji was held in which more than a hundred schools participated.

(v) Weekly spinning programme is held every Saturday at Gandhi Smriti Complex from 3.30 p.m. to 5 p.m. About 30 to 40 men, women and children take part in this programme. Efforts are made to involve wives and children of the employees of the Samiti living in the Smriti Complex in the programme.

GANDHI MEMORIAL LECTURE

11.4 In furtherance of its aims and objectives, the Samiti instituted in 1987 the National Memorial Lecture on Gandhiji to be delivered annually at New Delhi by eminent scholars, scientists, writers, artists and persons distinguished in various other creative fields. The first memorial Lecture was delivered by Prof. Raghavan Iyer, Prof. Emeritus, the University of California, the second memorial lecture in the series was delivered by Shri B. R. Nanda, and eminent historian and biographer of Gandhi and Nehru.

EXHIBITION ON ROMAIN ROLLAND AND GANDHI

11.5 One of the highlights of the French Festival of India is an exhibition on Romain Rolland and Gandhi at Gandhi Smriti scheduled was organised on 19th January, 1990.

MARTYR'S DAY

11.6 On January 30, like every year, Martyr's Day will be observed at Gandhi Smriti Complex to pay homage to the Father of the Nation. A Sarva Dharma Prayer Meeting is held at the spot where Mahatma Gandhi attained his martyrdom on January 30, 1948. Various competitions are held at Gandhi Darshan Complex to mark the occasion in which several school children participate.

The Samiti also proposes to organise an exhibition on this day on the theme "Gandhi-Azad and Communal Harmony" to mark the centenary year of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

A seminar on Gandhi and Nehru and the making of the Indian Nation will be held in the first week of February 1990.

VISITORS

11.7 During the year under review around 3,07,208 people visited Gandhi Smriti to pay homage to the Father of the Nation. This included a large number of foreigners.

LIBRARY

11.8 The Samiti has the main library and reading room facilities at Smriti Complex. A small unit consisting of a reference library and reading room is also housed at Gandhi Darshan Complex. There are 6335 books in the library besides periodicals, magazines and newspapers. During the current financial year 193 books have been added to the library collection.

Huen Tsang Memorial Hall

11.9 . The proposal for the merger of the Huen-Tsang 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.

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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. Three important aims are sought to be achieved through such programme. The first is to bring to light in detail the life and activities of such outstanding personalities and through them inform the world 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 programme seek to promote international understanding through the inclusion of commemoration/celebration of noted personalities of other countries in the world community.

MODES OF CENTENARY/ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS:—

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, stamp release, publications and exhibitions.

12.3 The Department of Culture also provides financial assistance to registered voluntary organisations for celebrating the centenaries/anniversaries of outstanding personalities which are not taken up for celebration by the Government of India.

12.4 Recently, grants for anniversaries has been discontinued. However, grants will continue for anniversary celebrations of Presidents, Vice-Presidents and Prime Ministers. The scheme is under review and it is envisaged that enhanced grants would

be given only for anniversaries falling in the Jubilee years i.e. 125th, 150th, 175th, etc. The scheme for centenaries could continue unchanged.

12.5 A third mode of organising centenaries is where one or more State Governments are requested to set up centenary committee and the Government of India or its part organises a few programme like release of commemorative postage stamp, seminar/lecture, publication etc.

CURRENT PROGRAMME:

12.6 The birth centenary celebrations of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan which commenced from 5th September, 1988 has been concluded in September, 89, Rashtriya Sankara Jayanti Mahotsav also concluded in May, 89. The birth centenary celebrations of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad were held during the year. The National Committee for the birth centenary of Khan Abdul Guffar Khan has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Prime Minister. For the 125th anniversary of Lala Lajpat Rai, a committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri B.N. Pande.

FUTURE PROGRAMME:

12.7 The birth centenary celebration of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar falls on 14th April, 1991. Setting up a National Committee is under process. It has already been announced that the committee will be chaired by the Prime Minister. In principle, a decision has been taken to celebrate the 125th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi which falls on 2nd October, 1994.

GRANTS GIVEN:

12.8 Financial assistance was given to registered organisations during the year for celebrations of centenaries/anniversaries include grants for celebrations of tri-centenary of Sawai Jai Singh, Dr. Sampurnanand, Acharya Narendra Dev, 5th Centenary of Mahapursh Madhav Dev, Jai Shanker Prasad, 12th death anniversary of Fakruddin Ali Ahmed, birth centenary of Makhan Lal Chaturvedi, 98th birth anniversary of Dr. B.R. Ambedker, 125th birth anniversary of Swami Vivekanand, birth centenary of Nolini Kanta Gupta, birth centenary of Ustad Sadiq Ali Khan, 4th centenary of Tansen, birth centenary of Jamna Lal Bajaj, birth centenary of Sri Prakash, birth centenary of Sri Papanassam Sivan, 5th centenary of Kanakdasa, birth centenary of Tamil poet Namakkal Ramalingam Pillai.



Cultural Relations

Cultural Agreements/Cultural Exchange Programmes

13.1 The Department of Culture has continued to pursue a policy of cultural relations with other countries. At present, we have Cultural Agreements with 81 countries.

13.2 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. Within the framework of Cultural Agreements, regular time-bound programmes of exchanges have been developed with a number of countries. Their number is 58 at present, including, 6 CEPs signed/renewed this year with Pakistan, P.D.R.Y., Seychelles, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Mauritius, Kuwait, the Netherlands, Bulgaria and the Republic of Korea. *A highlight has been the signing of the First Cultural & Educational Exchange Programme with Pakistan in July, 1989.*

13.3 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. Many more areas of cooperation such as sports, mass media, academic links between institutions of higher learning in India and abroad, language study programme, exchange of specialists, participation in conferences, professional and technical training, museology and archaeology have been included. These programmes are proving invaluable in providing new dimensions to our international cultural relations.

GOODWILL VISITS/OFFICIAL DELEGATIONS

13.4 A high level delegation led by Shri L.P. Shahi, the then Minister of State for Education and Culture visited Czechoslovakia in May, 1989 in connection with the celebration of "Days of Indian Culture in Czechoslovakia". The reciprocal "Days of Czechoslovak Culture in India" were held from November 11-12, 1989. Dr. Matej Lucan, First Deputy Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia led a delegation to India in that connection.

13.5 Shri J. Veeraraghavan, Secretary, Department of Culture visited Hungary in June,

13.5 Shri J. Veeraraghavan, Secretary, Department of Culture visited Hungary in June, 1989 for inauguration of 'Nehru'

Exhibition and also for releasing a book titled 'Nehru' written by the famous Hungarian author, Ms. Vera Gathi. Shri J. Veeraraghavan, Secretary, Department of Culture visited U.S.A. in June, 1989 to attend the Joint Meeting of the Indo-US Sub-Commission on Education and Culture held in Washington D.C. (USA).

13.6 A 4-member cultural delegation led by Mr. Irfan Husain, Joint Secretary, Government of Pakistan visited India during June, 1989 to attend informal consultations pertaining to matters covered by Indo-Pak Joint Commission III on Information, Education (including Social Sciences), Culture and Sports.

13.7 The Indo-Pakistan Cultural and Education Exchange Programme for the period 1989-1991 was signed in July, 1989 at Islamabad, during the visit of the Indian delegation under the leadership of Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, the then Minister of External Affairs. The Indo-P.D.R.Y. Executive Programme of Cultural and Scientific cooperation for the period 1989-1991 was signed in September, 1989 at Aden during the visit of the Indian delegation led by Shri Man Mohan Singh, Joint Secretary, Department of Culture. The Indo-Seychelles Cultural Exchange Programme for the period 1989-1991 was signed in September, 1989 in Seychelles during the visit of the President, Government of India. The Cultural Exchange Programme for the years 1989-1991 between India and Poland was signed in New Delhi in February, 1989 during the visit of the delegation headed by Mr. Eugeniusz Mielcarek, Director for Science and Technology in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to India. The Cultural Exchange Programme between the Republic of India and the Kingdom of Belgium for the years 1990-1992 was signed in New Delhi in October, 1989 during the visit of the Belgium delegation to India.

Days of Czechoslovak Culture in India

13.8 In pursuance of article 28 of the current Indo-Czechoslovak Cultural Exchange Programme, the reciprocal Days of Czechoslovak Culture were organised in India from 11-21 November, 1989. The Days of Czechoslovak Culture were inaugurated by H.E. Dr. Matej Lucan, First Deputy Prime Minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic at Siri Fort Auditorium on 11th November, 1989. From the Indian side, Shri Romesh Bhandari, Lt. Governor of Delhi was present on this occasion. During the Days of Czechoslovak Culture, the Czechoslovak artists presented some glimpses of their rich cultural tapestry. The Days of Czechoslovak Culture in India comprised the following events:

- (i) Exhibition of Graphics from National Gallery, Prague, was held at N.G.M.A.
- (ii) Crystal and Glass Exhibition was held at I.C.C.R.
- (iii) Exhibition of Czechoslovak Handicrafts was held at Birla Academy of Fine Arts, Calcutta.
- (iv) Photograph Exhibition was held at Lalit Kala Adademi Galleries at New Delhi, Madras and Lucknow.
- (v) Exhibition of Czechoslovak Children's Paintings was held at Bal Bhavan, New Delhi.
- (vi) Czechoslovak Film Festival was held at Nandan Theatre, Calcutta and Nehru Centre, Bombay.
- (vii) Poet's and Writer's Meetings were held at Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay.
- (viii) The closing function of the Days of Czechoslovak Culture was held at Rabindra Natya Mandir, Bombay on 21-11-89.
- (ix) Performance by Czechoslovak Performing Art Ensembles were held in various cities. Presentation of Books, Arts objects and Essay Competitions

13.9 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.

INDO-FOREIGN FRIENDSHIP SOCIETIES

13.10 Indo-Foreign Friendship Societies organise cultural activities such as lectures, festivals, exhibitions and performances of Indian artists. Some of these societies also maintain small libraries and reading rooms. The Department of Culture has been extending financial assistance to these societies on the recommendation of the concerned Indian mission 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.

13.11 The Government of India has 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.

Festival of India

14.1 During 1989-90, the Festival of India Cell was mainly involved in the organisation of the Festival of France in India as a reciprocal event to our Festival in France in 1985-86. The pattern was similar and consisted of a grand opening, followed by a series of performing arts programmes, exhibitions, seminars and film Festivals.

14.2 The inaugural of the Festival of France was marked by a spectacular laser show on the Chowpati beach in Bombay. This was attended by the President of France Mr. Mitterand and the Prime Minister of India, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi.

14.3 As part of the inaugural, the prestigious Lyon Opera Ballet performed 'Cinderella'. Thereafter the group proceeded to Madras and Calcutta and concluded with a performance at Siri Fort in New Delhi.

14.4 A French Jazz Festival featuring some of the leading jazz bands of France travelled to five cities in India for two weeks. Six groups including a traditional jazz band formed part of this Jazz Yatra.

14.5 This was followed by Stage performances of the famous Moliere comedy 'The Imaginary Invalid' in the original French. The group toured Bombay, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta and Delhi.

14.6 Marcel Marceau the great mime artist performed at Kamani Auditorium, New Delhi and later at Bombay.

14.7 The French Mela. 'La Fete', was organised at the Talkatora Gardens in New Delhi. 160 artistes including clowns, trepeze artistes, gypsies, flamenco dancers and Can Can dancers took part in this Mela. The Mela was later put up at the Gateway of India at Bombay.

14.8 A package of events associated with the eminent French philosopher Romain Rolland formed part of the concluding evens of this Festival. A Seminar on Romain Rolland was organised by the Sahitya Academy in New Delhi. The Romain Rolland photographic exhibition was held at the Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti. The highlight of this exhibition were photographs of Romain Rolland with Mahatma Gandhi and Tagore. The



Romain Rolland theatre Strasbourg, performed in Delhi at the Sri Ram Centre on January 16-17, 1990. The Romain Rolland Choir consisting of 160 performers performed at Siri Fort as part of the grand finale of this Festival on January 18, 1990. This was attended by the Prime Minister of India, Mr. V. P. Singh and the French Prime Minister Mr. Rocard. In the closing six weeks, a number of other events, such as a rock show, a theatre production of the famous play 'Phaedra' in Hindi, directed by a leading French Stage Director, Mr. Lavaudaunt also took place.

14.9 'Birth and Life of Modernity'—an exhibition of French paintings from the Impressionist to the 1940's was inaugurated in the National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi on February 6th, 1989.

14.10 'Great Urban Projects', an exhibition of the recent trends in French urban environment design was put up in Bombay and later in New Delhi.

14.11 'Facets of the Indo-French Dialogue' an exhibition on natural environment and Indology opened in Cochin in August 1989. It later travelled to Delhi.

14.12 An exhibition on Marc Riboud based on photographic studies on the changing world around us has been held in Chandigarh, Nagpur and Bhubaneswar.

14.13 An exhibition on 'Textiles of France', opened in Bombay and later moved to Delhi.

14.14 An interesting seminar titled 'Women'—myths and rights, was held in Delhi, in which eminent scholars from France and India participated. A seminar on contemporary Art was organised in Bombay with leading creative painters from both countries participating.

14.15 A seminar 'India and the French Revolution' was held by the Indian Council for Historical Research in February 1989. 'Water for Mankind' was another seminar held by the Department of Rural Development in Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi, in February 1989.

14.16 A French Film Festival consisting of the best French films from the New Wave to the 80's was arranged in Madras and Bangalore during March, 1989. The second and third phase of this Festival covered Calcutta, Bombay, Simla, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Bhubaneswar and Guahati. Films featured in this Festival were by award winning directors—Claude Chabrol, Godard, Tavernier, Leos Crax. A retrospective entitled 'Cinema and the French Revolution' was held in Delhi in August 1989 to celebrate the bicentennial of the French Revolution.

14.17 The national premier of Peter Brook's film 'Mahabharat' was organised at Siri Fort, New Delhi in November 1989. Peter Brook, Jean Claude Carriere and producer of the film attended this premier. This was followed by theatre workshops entitled 'Theatre days' in New Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Bangalore. Eminent theatre personalities, namely, Rudraprasad Sen Gupta, B.V. Karanth and Vijaya Mehta were actively associated and 300 participants assembled at each of these centres.

14.18 A Swedish Manifestation is scheduled to be held in India in November 1990. Preparatory arrangements for this reciprocal Festival of Sweden in India are on. It is due to be inaugurated by the King and Queen of Sweden.

14.19 Preparations are also underway for the holding of the Festival of India in the Federal Republic of Germany which is scheduled to be held in 1991. Steps have been initiated for drawing up of a calendar of events of performing arts, exhibitions, film festivals, seminars, publications and so on.

Other Activities

Progressive Use of Hindi

15.1 In the Department of Culture, as per Section 10 (4) of the Official Language Rules, 1976, 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 Languages and brought to the notice of all concerned.

15.2 This Department has its own Official Language Implementation Committee. A Joint Hindi Advisory Committee has been constituted for the Departments of Culture and Arts. The subordinate offices under this Department are regularly inspected by the officers of the Department to monitor the progress made in the official use of Hindi. A roster has been drawn up for the inspection of various offices. A unit to supervise the implementation work of the official language policy is being constituted.

Meetings of Consultative Committee

15.3 The Consultative Committee of Parliament for the Ministry of Human Resource Development met three times on 25th April, 8th August and 20th September, 1989; 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 1989-90		Budget Estimates 1990-91
			Original	Revised	
1.	Archaeological Survey of India	Plan	790.00	6,50.00	670.00
		Non-Plan	1995.00	2,364.00	2509.00
2.	National Museum, New Delhi	Plan	205.00	220.00	225.00
		Non-Plan	135.80	135.80	243.40
3.	Indian Museum, Calcutta	Plan	95.00	105.00	100.00
		Non-Plan	75.00	75.00	79.00
4.	Salarjung Museum, Hyderabad	Plan	87.00	97.00	91.00
		Non-Plan	46.00	46.00	73.00
5.	Financial Assistance for Reorganisation and Dev. of Museums including Nehru Centre	Plan	100.00	100.00	5.00
		Non-Plan	1.80	1.80	1.90
6.	Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta	Plan	70.00	80.00	74.00
		Non-Plan	30.60	30.60	40.00
7.	Setting up of a Museum for Gem and Jewellery	Plan	—	—	—
		Non-Plan	1.00	1.00	1.00
8.	National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi	Plan	90.00	90.00	187.00
		Non-Plan	23.80	23.80	35.00
9.	Nehru Memorial Museum & Library, New Delhi	Plan	65.00	61.57	57.00
		Non-Plan	100.00	100.00	128.17
10.	Allahabad Museum, Allahabad	Plan	35.00	25.00	35.00
		Non-Plan	—	—	28.23
11.	National Council of Science Museums, Calcutta.	Plan	650.00	650.00	830.00
		Non-Plan	217.00	217.00	338.40
12.	National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property, Lucknow	Plan	70.00	61.40	70.00
		Non-Plan	19.20	19.20	34.80
13.	Inter-Museum Exchange of Exhibitions of Art Objects	Plan	5.00	3.00	6.00
		Non-Plan	—	—	—
14.	Anthropological Survey of India Calcutta.	Plan	100.00	80.00	128.00
		Non-Plan	206.50	222.00	262.28
15.	Rashtriya Manav Sanghralaya, Bhopal	Plan	175.00	165.00	175.00
		Non-Plan	—	—	55.47
16.	National Archives of India, New Delhi	Plan	165.00	95.20	175.00
		Non-Plan	174.75	187.10	201.70
17.	Khuda Bakhs Oriental Public Library, Patna.	Plan	27.00	25.60	30.00
		Non-Plan	15.23	16.86	17.00
18.	T.M.S.S.M. Library	Plan	24.00	20.00	24.00
		Non-Plan	—	—	—
19.	Rampur Raza Library, Rampur	Plan	12.50	12.00	8.00
		Non-Plan	—	—	5.00
20.	Asiatic Society, Calcutta	Plan	65.00	61.75	50.00
		Non-Plan	54.72	43.75	94.00
21.	Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh	Plan	57.00	57.00	80.00
		Non-Plan	33.00	33.00	45.40
22.	Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Varanasi	Plan	70.00	70.00	70.00
		Non-Plan	40.00	40.00	76.77

Sl. No.	Item	Plan Non-Plan	Budget Estimates 1989-90		Budget Estimates 1990-91
			Original	Revised	
23.	Library of Tibetan, Works and Archives, Dharamsala	Plan Non-Plan	— 8.00	— 8.00	— 8.00
24.	Sikkim Research Institute of Tibetology, Gangtok	Plan Non-Plan	— 6.00	— 7.00	— 5.00
25.	Financial Assistance for Development of Buddhist & Tibetan Organisations	Plan Non-Plan	55.00 —	53.00 —	50.00 —
26.	National Library, Calcutta	Plan Non-Plan	140.00 232.56	86.93 233.00	140.00 245.56
27.	Central Reference Library, Calcutta	Plan Non-Plan	12.0 24.00	10.70 24.00	10.00 25.85
28.	Central Library, Bombay	Plan Non-Plan	5.00 7.00	1.00 7.00	5.00 8.00
29.	Central Sectt. Library, New Delhi	Plan Non-Plan	21.00 2.05	19.00 2.25	22.50 16.00
30.	Delhi Public Library, Delhi.	Plan Non-Plan	65.00 85.35	47.70 88.10	30.00 142.80
31.	Connemara Public Library, Madras	Plan Non-Plan	— 7.00	— 8.00	— 8.40
32.	Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation, Calcutta	Plan Non-Plan	180.00 13.00	170.00 12.15	160.00 49.00
33.	Indian Council of World Affairs Library, New Delhi	Plan Non-Plan	6.50 2.00	— —	6.50 2.00
34.	Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi	Plan Non-Plan	120.00 53.00	120.00 53.00	190.00 86.00
35.	Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi	Plan Non-Plan	140.00 81.00	140.00 83.72	215.00 122.39
36.	Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi	Plan Non-Plan	120.00 96.85	140.00 84.40	130.00 126.96
37.	National School of Drama, New Delhi	Plan Non-Plan	98.00 50.00	83.95 54.50	110.00 111.72
38.	Establishment of National School of Hindustani Music, Jaipur	Plan Non-Plan	1.00 —	1.00 —	— —
39.	Centre for Cultural Resources and Training, New Delhi	Plan Non-Plan	110.00 30.00	104.50 30.00	190.00 34.87
40.	Building Grants to Voluntary Cultural Organisations	Plan Non-Plan	50.00 15.00	30.00 12.00	75.00 15.00
41.	Financial Assistance to Dance, Drama and Theatre Ensembles	Plan Non-Plan	75.00 35.00	75.00 35.00	100.00 35.00
42.	Art Exhibitions (Festival of India)	Plan Non-Plan	— 550.00	— 235.00	— 374.00
43.	Shankar's International Children Competition	Plan Non-Plan	— 1.75	— 1.75	— 1.75
44.	Development of Cultural Organisations	Plan Non-Plan	5.00 —	5.00 —	5.00 —

Sl. No.	Item	Plan Non-Plan	Budget Estimates 1989-90		Budget Estimates 1990-91
			Original	Revised	
45.	Cultural Organisations of India	Plan	35.00	40.00	45.00
		Non-Plan	16.25	21.12	23.11
46.	INTACH	Plan	—	—	—
		Non-Plan	—	—	—
47.	Institutions & Individuals engaged in Literary Activities	Plan	—	—	—
		Non-Plan	1.40	1.40	1.40
48.	Hundred New Festivals	Plan	20.00	—	—
		Non-Plan	—	—	—
49.	Cultural Camps & National Festivals	Plan	35.00	—	—
		Non-Plan	—	—	—
50.	Financial Assistance for promotion of Himalayan Arts	Plan	40.00	5.00	15.00
		Non-Plan	—	—	—
51.	Financial Assistance for promotion of Tribal Folk Arts	Plan	50.00	20.00	50.00
		Non-Plan	—	—	—
52.	Project for interlinking Culture with Education Mass-Media etc.	Plan	50.00	47.20	50.00
		Non-Plan	—	—	—
53.	Enhancing the status of Artists	Plan	1.00	—	—
		Non-Plan	—	—	—
54.	Zonal Cultural Centre	Plan	100.00	665.00	400.00
		Non-Plan	—	—	—
55.	Central Board of Film Certification	Plan	5.00	7.00	—
		Non-Plan	45.67	53.22	—
56.	Censor Appellate Tribunal	Plan	—	—	—
		Non-Plan	2.00	1.38	—
57.	Scholarships to Young Workers in Different Fields.	Plan	14.00	14.00	20.00
		Non-Plan	—	—	9.00
58.	Award of Fellowships to Outstanding artists in the fields of Performing, Literary and the Plastic Arts.	Plan	15.00	10.00	20.00
		Non-Plan	3.00	3.00	7.66
59.	Scheme of Financial Assistance to the Persons in the Letters, Arts & such other walks of life who may be in indigent circumstances	Plan	12.00	12.00	17.00
		Non-Plan	2.00	2.00	2.00
60.	Emeritus Fellowships	Plan	5.00	4.50	3.00
		Non-Plan	2.00	2.00	3.25
61.	Gandhi Smriti & Darshan Samiti	Plan	10.00	10.00	20.00
		Non-Plan	36.00	36.00	38.00
62.	Integrated Development of Nav Nalanda Mahavihara & Huen-T- Sang Memorial	Plan	1.00	1.00	15.00
		Non-Plan	—	—	—
63.	Development & Maintenance & National Memorials	Plan	—	—	—
		Non-Plan	50.00	20.00	50.00
64.	Centenaries/Anniversaries	Plan	—	—	—
		Non-Plan	50.00	35.00	45.00
65.	Exchange of visits of Archivists Museologists Librarians etc.	Plan	1.00	1.00	1.00
		Non-Plan	—	—	—

Sl. No.	Item	Plan Non-Plan	Budget Estimates 1989-90		Budget Estimates 1990-91
			Original	Revised	
66.	International Cultural Activities	Plan — Non-Plan 12.00	— 12.00	— 12.00	— 12.50
67.	Presentation of Books & Art Objects	Plan — Non-Plan 20.00	— 20.00	— 20.00	— 20.00
68.	International Co-operation & World Heritage Fund	Plan — Non-Plan 2.70	— 2.90	— 3.60	— 3.60
69.	Delegations	Plan — Non-Plan 6.00	— 6.00	— 6.00	— 6.50
70.	Travel Subsidy, TA/DA & Other Items	Plan — Non-Plan 9.42	— 9.45	— 9.99	— 9.99
71.	Centre for South East Asian Studies	Plan 5.00 Non-Plan —	0.10 —	5.00 —	5.00 —
72.	Secretariat of the Department of Culture	Plan 25.00 Non-Plan 173.60	22.00 181.00	15.00 197.00	15.00 197.00

**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 1988-89.**

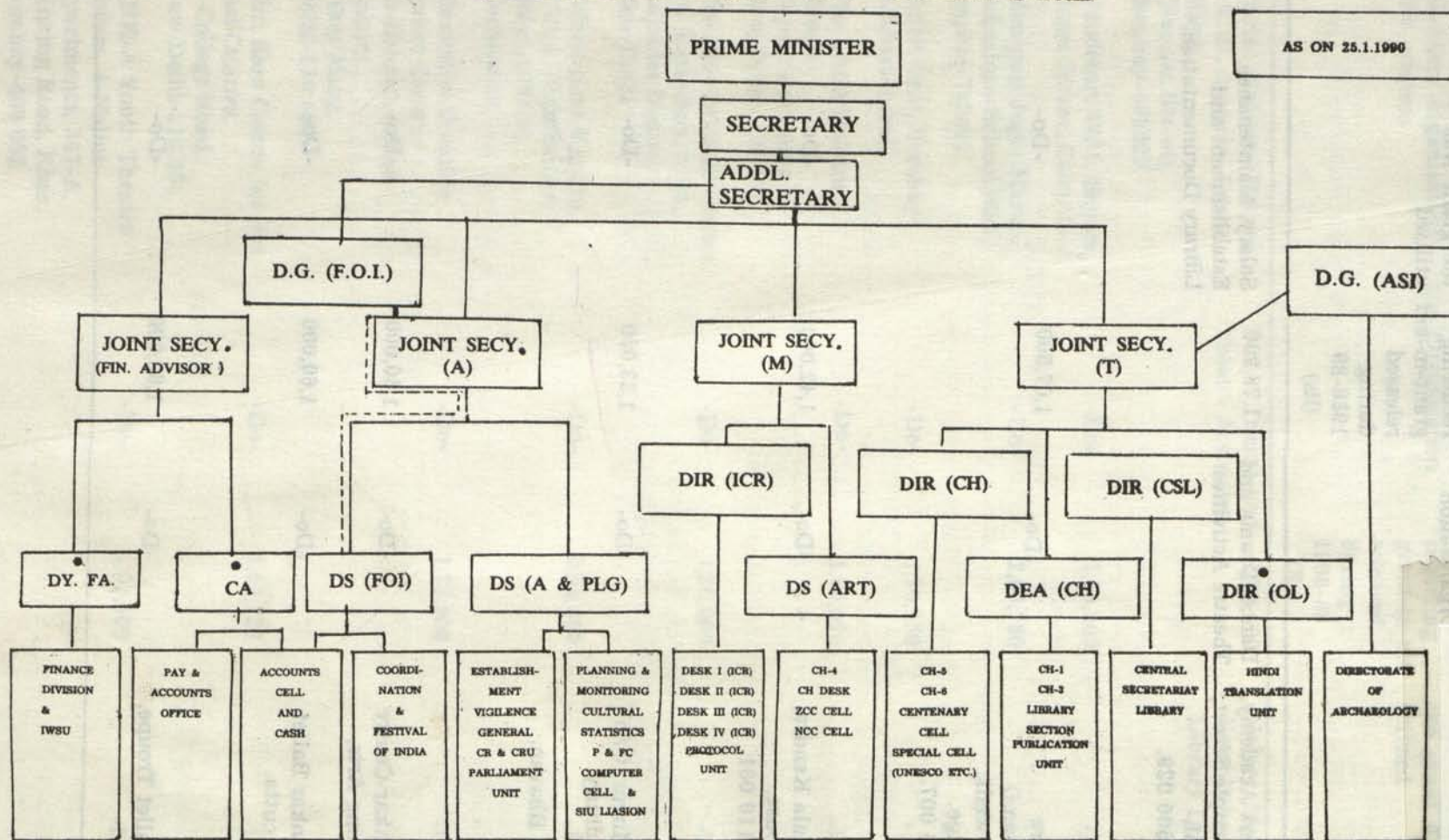
Sl. No.	Name of the private and voluntary organisation with address	Brief activities of the Organisation	Amount of recurring grant-in-aid released during 1988-89 (Rs)	Purpose for which the grant was utilised	Remarks
1.	The Ramakrishna Mission Institute of Culture, Gol Park, Calcutta (West Bengal).	Promotion of thought, Knowledge and Education	35,47,000	Annual Maintenance, Maintenance and Development of Library, maintenance of buildings and plants etc.	
2.	Library of Tibetan Works and 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.	8,00,000	To meet expenditure on items like establishment, contingency, maintenance of buildings/books / manuscripts/equipment and furniture etc.	
3.	Shri Ram Bharatiya Kala Kendra, I-Copernicus Marg, New Delhi.	Dance, Drama and Theatre Activities.	2,31,000	Salary, Maintenance, Establishment and Library Documentation.	
4.	Delhi Art Theatre, Flat, 36, Shankar Market, Connaught Place, New Delhi.	-Do-	3,49,000	Salary, Maintenance, Establishment and Library Documentation.	
5.	Triveni Kala Sangam, 205, Tansen Marg, New Delhi.	Dance, Drama and Theatre activities.	1,19,700	Salary, Maintenance, Establishment and Library Documentation.	
6.	Kalakshetra, Tiruvanmiyur, Madras (Tamil Nadu)	-Do-	3,12,000	-Do-	
7.	Darpana Academy of Performing Arts, Ahmedabad.	-Do-	2,97,400	-Do-	
8.	Ranga-Sri Little Ballet Troup, Bhopal, 4/27, Civil Lines, Near Care Office, Bhopal-462002.	-Do-	2,83,500	-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 1988-89 (Rs)	Purpose for which the grant was utilised	Remarks
9.	Indian National Theatre, 19/21, Ambalal Doshi Marg, (Hamam Street), Bombay-400023.	Dance, Drama and Theatre Activities.	3,03,000	Salary, Maintenance, Establishment and Library Documentation.	
10.	Nandikar, 47/1, Shyam Bazar Street, Calcutta-4.	-Do-	1,55,000	-Do-	
11.	Manipuri Jogoi Marup, Johnstone School Hall, Imphal-795001.	-Do-	2,60,750	-Do-	
12.	Ballet Unit, Bombay (Maharashtra)	-Do-	1,90,150	-Do-	
13.	The Little Theatre Group, Copernicus Marg, New Delhi-110 001.	-Do-	1,60,000	-Do-	
14.	The International Centre for Kathakali, 1/84, Rajinder Nagar, New Delhi	-Do-	1,56,000	-Do-	
15.	Yakshagana Kendra, 'Udipi,' Yakshaloka Udipi-676102. Karnataka.	-Do-	0,54,000	-Do-	
16.	Bhoomika Creative Dance Centre, 53-Bharati Artists Colony, Vikas Marg, Delhi-110 092.	-Do-	1,73,500	-Do-	
17.	Shri Ram Centre for Art and Culture, 4-College Road, New Delhi-110 001.	-Do-	1,62,127	-Do-	
18.	ANK-A Youth Theatre Forum, 4-Nalini Apartments, 347-A, Linking Road, Khar, Bombay-400 052.	-Do-	1,08,400	-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 1988-89 (Rs)	Purpose for which the grant was utilised	Remarks
19.	Kuchipudi Art Academy, Hanuman Temple Street, Gagan Mahal, Hyderabad-500 029.	Dance, Drama and Theatre Activities.	1,78,900	Salary, Maintenance, Establishment and Library Documentation.	
20.	Little Theatre (Balrangbhoomi) 4-A, Raghavwedi, Grench Bridge. Bombay-400 007.	-Do-	1,07,500	-Do-	
21.	Parvatiya Kala Kendra, 110-Asia House, New Delhi-110 001.	-Do-	1,42,000	-Do-	
22.	Brechtian Mirror, C/o Jogen Choudhury, Curator, Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi.	-Do-	1,33,000	-Do-	
23.	Anand Shankar Centre for Performing Arts, Calcutta.	-Do-	1,80,000	-Do-	
24.	Mamta Shankar Ballet Troupe, Calcutta.	-Do-	1,60,000	-Do-	
25.	Usankar Ballet Troupe, Bombay.	-Do-	1,62,000	-Do-	

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