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मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय
भारत सरकार
(भाग-2)

DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
(PART-2)

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Introductory

1.1.0 The creation of the Ministry of Human Resource Development in September, 1985 is a landmark in the organisational history of the Union Government; it marks the institutionalisation of the seminal idea that the people of the country should be looked upon as the most valuable resource, that development should go beyond economic growth with its calculus of GNP, savings, investment and growth rate, and that, instead development should aim at the integrated development of the citizens, beginning with childhood and going right through life and drawing upon all factors having a bearing on the human condition, including science and technology, culture, education, arts and crafts, sports, humanities and human values. The main objective of the Ministry of Human Resource Development is to bring about coordinated and integrated approach in regard to programmes affecting human resource development. During the year 1990-91 the Ministry continued its endeavour in furthering this objective.

1.2.0 The Report of the Ministry of Human Resource Development is presented in three parts, each covering the following Departments:—

- Part I. Education
- Part II. Culture
- Part III. Youth Affairs and Sports

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

1.3.1 Universalisation of elementary education, adult literacy, equalisation of educational opportunities, women's education and development, vocationalisation of school education, consolidation of higher education, modernisation of technical education, improvement of quality, content and process of education at all levels continued to be the themes of national endeavour in the field of education. The year 1990 has been marked by two epoch making events. This year was declared by the United Nations as International Literacy Year (ILY), and the World Conference on Education For All by the year 2000 was held at Jomtien, Thailand, in March 1990. These two events provided the much needed impetus and opportunity to all Governmental and non-Governmental agencies throughout the world to organise a large number of activities with a view to generating an intensive public awareness of and demand for education and to ushering in a decade long plan of action for ensuring education for all by 2000 A.D. In India, observance of ILY assumes special significance due to the fact that about 50% of the world's illiterates live in India. ILY is indeed a watershed in our country's endeavour to eradicate illiteracy, which, as Mahatma Gandhiji said, is India's sin and shame. The year witnessed a tremendous upsurge in the demand for literacy mainly due to innovative use of cultural media and unprecedented mobilisation by several agencies including Bharat Gyan Vigyan Samiti. The success in Ernakulam — which was the first district to be declared fully literate in February 1990 — served as a beacon light, inspiring people of

many other districts to strive for achieving total literacy. Total literacy campaigns were taken up in the entire State of Kerala and the Union Territory of Pondicherry, in 100 taluks of Gujarat and in 42 districts in 10 States. On 18th April 1991 the entire State of Kerala was declared fully literate. Kerala takes pride in being *Akshara Keralam*. The feasibility of total literacy campaigns has been thus established. In consultation with State Governments and Non-Governmental organisations it should be possible to take up much longer programmes of illiteracy eradication and move towards the goal of *Akshara Bharat*.

1.3.2 Over the last few years there has been a qualitative change in the perceptions on primary education and adult education. A holistic view of basic education has replaced sectoral and narrow view of primary education, non-formal education and adult education. The concept of basic education has been evolved to explain this holistic view. In this context Basic Education comprises:

- (a) Universalisation of Primary Education, viewed as a composite programme of (i) access to primary education for all children upto 14 years of age; (ii) Universal participation till they complete the primary stage through formal or non-formal education programme; and (iii) universal achievement atleast of minimum levels of learning.
- (b) Functional literacy, in which self-reliant skills in 3 R's is emphasised, alongside relevant education relating to the needs of the individual, the family and the community;
- (c) A special emphasis on women's education and development, in order that they move towards equality in education and become the instruments and beneficiaries of the development process; and
- (d) Post-literacy, continuing education and inculcation of basic skills for survival and general well-being.

1.3.3 This concept received international validation at the World Conference on Education For All held in Jomtien, in May 1990. The declaration adopted by the Jomtien Conference makes a fervent appeal to all nations and international agencies to take effective steps for achieving EFA by the year 2000 A.D. Efforts are afoot to formulate innovative basic education projects in the educationally backward States. In the year under review the first of such projects, the Bihar Education Project (BEP) was approved by the Government. BEP would cover all components of basic education and would be expanded in a phased manner to cover 20 districts over a period of 5 years. The outlay would be Rs. 360 crores of which UNICEF would contribute Rs. 180 crores, Government of India Rs. 120 crores and Government of Bihar Rs. 60 crores. The BEP has been conceived as a societal mission for bringing about fundamental change in the basic education system and through it the overall socio-cultural situation.

1.3.4 Equalisation of educational opportunities continues to be stressed with focus on—

- 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.

1.3.5 Access to education to those who cannot avail of whole day schooling — from primary to higher education levels — continues to be provided through non-formal stream, the NFE programmes and open school and open universities system. Education Technology in terms of mass media (television and radio), was increasingly pressed into service to facilitate access to Education.

1.3.6 Content of education 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.

1.3.7 Effective steps were taken to bring attention to bear on Learner Attainment and Minimum Levels of Learning were laid down for the primary stage. A strategy to improve learning achievement in schools, introduce continuous comprehensive evaluation and relate inputs to the requirements for improving achievement was designed and put into action.

1.3.8 The strategies and instrumentalities followed for overall educational development continues to be—

- 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.

DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE

1.4.0 In the domain of culture the year 1990-91 can be described as a year of cultural resurgence. The thrust of most of the schemes and programmes in this area has been on dissemination of culture covering manifestation of a vast range of images of human creativity. The objective has been to promote projects and to preserve the myriad features of Indian culture in its rich diversity.

1.4.1 The Department of Culture continued its efforts for the preservation, promotion and enrichment of the cultural traditions of the country through its infrastructure and its supportive institutions in the fields of art, archaeology, anthropology, museums and libraries. An important development during the year was the finalisation of the report of the Review Committee on the working of the three National Academies and the National School of Drama. The recommendations are being scrutinised by an Implementation Cell set up for the purpose. The Archaeological Survey of India made some significant discoveries during the year, including an inscription dating the 2nd Century B.C. in cave No. 4 of Pitalkhora (Maharashtra), a Brahmanical sculpture in a newly discovered cave at Ellora, rock paintings of Jhinhari (Madhya Pradesh) and an early habitation site in Kolar District of Karnataka. The birth centenary celebrations of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Jammalal Bajaj marked other important activities of the Department during the year. Mention may also be made of a special exhibition organised by the Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti depicting "Mahatma Gandhi and Nelson Mandela's fight against racialism in South Africa" to mark the visit of Dr. Nelson Mandela to India.

1.4.2 In the international arena, twelve cultural exchange programmes with foreign countries, including those with Ghana and Rwanda for the first time, were signed/renewed during the year. The highlight was the signing of the Cultural Agreement between India and Namibia. The scope and spread of the Festival of India in Germany to be held in September, 1991 was finalised during the year. The Lalit Kala Akademi organised the "7th Triennale India", an international exhibition of art, in which 38 countries besides India participated. Mention may also be made of the India International Puppetry Festival and the India International Dance Festival held jointly by the Sangeet Natak Akademi and the Indian Council for Cultural Relations, and the SAARC Workshop on Documentation of Musical Traditions organised by the Sangeet Natak Akademi, in which all SAARC member countries participated.

DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS

1.5.1 In the realm of Youth Affairs the year can be described as a year of consultation with Indian Youth to harness youth energy for nation building activities, while in Sports our endeavour has been to achieve the twin goals of Sports for all and excellence in performance. A National Conference of Youth Leaders was convened in May, 1990 and on its recommendations a National Youth Council was constituted with Prime Minister as Chairman. A comprehensive new National Policy on Youth has been drafted and is under consideration of the Government.

1.5.2 National Service Scheme, a Programme for the student youth continued its efforts vigorously in adopted villages through regular programmes for community development thereby contributing to nation building activities through community services. National Service Volunteers also participated in and supported the efforts of the Government in the National Literacy Mission.

1.5.3 In order to revamp and restructure the Nehru Yuva Kendras Programme, which is for the non-student rural youth, the Committee of Secretaries recommended evaluation of the Programmes of Nehru Yuva Kendras through the Evaluation Cell of the Planning Commission and also a Committee to go into the recruitment of the staff of NYKs with a view to sprucing up and restructuring NYK.

1.5.4 A new scheme for promotion of youth activities among the youth of backward tribes was launched during the year and an amount of Rs. 75 lakhs was incurred through State Government agencies and voluntary organisations. Detailed item-wise programmes were circulated so that these programmes can be brought to the notice of various youth organisations working for the tribals.

1.5.5 The Department of Youth Affairs and Sports continued its effort in the areas of national integration camps, festivals for university students, adventure programmes and exhibition for youth. The Department also continued its effort for extending vocational training for youth with a view to preparing them to take up self-employment so that they will be able to earn a living. Scouts and Guides movements continued to grow in their activities and programmes to develop the personality of children and youth. 3,000 National Service Volunteers have been deployed at the grass-root level with

financial assistance from the Department so that these young graduates and under-graduate youth will develop their personality and imbibe the spirit of social service and community development.

1.5.6 The Department associated with Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti through the Nehru Yuva Kendras for organising the Communal Harmony Month during October 1990 in 250 districts of the country. This created a very positive impact in maintaining harmony in many parts of the country. The Department also sanctioned funds to voluntary organisations for the conduct of National Integration Camps in the riot-hit areas in Northern India.

1.5.7 The Department continued its efforts in associating with Commonwealth Youth Programme and strengthened the activities of United Nations Volunteer programmes and particularly the United Nations participatory development programmes in the Asia region. This has brought about international understanding and a feeling of togetherness among the youth of this region.

1.5.8 In the field of Sports, the Department continued its efforts at broad-basing of Sports, particularly in the rural areas. Promotion of excellence for ensuring creditable performances in international events continued to be given the highest importance. This Sports Authority of India has emerged as the apex institution in the field of Sports particularly in the identification of talents, training of sports persons and development of sports academics. The scope of international cooperation in Sports was further widened and we have obtained coaches of high standing from China, Japan and Cuba apart from the USSR and other sources.

1.5.9 Intensive coaching of the National Teams for the XI Asian Games was organised and during these Games held in September-October, 1990 India won 23 Medals (1 Gold, 8 Silver and 14 Bronze). Earlier at the Commonwealth Games held in Newzealand in January-February, 1990 India had won 32 medals (13 Gold, 8 Silver and 11 Bronze), alongwith the Trafalgar Trophy for getting the maximum number of medals in weightlifting.

Commendable performances have been shown by Indian sports persons in other events too:

- India won the World Billiards Championship in August, 1990;
- Shri Vishwanath Anand became the second Asian to qualify for the Candidate Matches leading to the World Championship;
- Shri Dibyendu Barua became the second Indian Grandmaster in chess.
- India won a Bronze medal in the Flyweight Category in the 6th World Cup Boxing Championship in November, 1990 (this is the first ever medal won in Boxing World Championship) held in Bombay.

World standards in Sports are steadily going up and it has been the endeavour of the Department to ensure that Indian participants also show all-round improvement in all events.

An Overview 1990-91

1. The aim of the Department of Culture is two-fold: to develop ways and means by which the basic values and perceptions that help make a complete individual can be instilled in the minds of people, particularly the young, and to undertake programmes of preservation, encouragement and dissemination of the various manifestations of creative activity, past and present. Towards this goal, 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 and ethnology of national character: 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 indicate some of the major activities in 1990-91 under the aegis of the Department of Culture.

2.1 Exploration by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) this year brought up many important discoveries. Some of these are: an extensive habitation site of early historical period in Kolar District of Karnataka; rock paintings at Jhinhari in Madhya Pradesh; an inscription of 2nd century BC in Cave No. 4 of Pitalkhora in Maharashtra; Gandharvas and Bodhi Tree in Cave No. 12 and Brahmanical sculpture in a newly discovered Cave at Ellora; Rockcut Cave at Kalighat, Chalisgaon (Maharashtra); a bronze idol of Jaina Tirthankar of 17th Century at Mullur (Karnataka); an ash mound dateble to the early historical period and a group of temples of later Chola period at Kuridumale and Gudipalli in Karnataka and a semi-elliptical structure with stepped descent and a sacred well in the nothern wall of the shore temple at Mahabalipuram in Tamil Nadu.

2.2 Many important finds were unearthed through excavations. Dholavira in Gujarat revealed further details of the Indus Valley Civilisation such as town planning, drainage system, water storage tanks and houses. The discovery includes stone pillars of massive size consisting of a carved drum base with shafts tapering upwards and an inscription in Harappan large sized letters inlaid on the floor of a structural complex. At Kolhua, a votive stupa of the *Swastika* type and 26 other stupas of different shapes, all belonging to the Gupta and later periods, were exposed. Further excavation work at Hampi and Gudnapur revealed remains of a Kadamba palace and a *Natya-mandapa*. Lalitgiri excavations brought to light remains of a monastery of post-Gupta times. The pre-historic site of Palamiya Tekdi at Chandrapur yielded early and middle stone age tools. Excavations at Adam (Distt. Nagpur) confirmed an extensive post-Mauryan phase and also brought to light portrait coins of the later Satavahana rulers (1st-2nd Century AD) in a baser metal. Rockcut sculptures were noticed during the course of clearance

work at Dasabhuja Devasthanam in Assam. Similarly, the clearance work at St. Augustine Church, Velha-Goa brought to light a number of chapels and painted panels. Sixty stone inscriptions and three copper plates from Karnataka and Tamil Nadu were also discovered.

2.3 The ASI continued its conservation and preservation work. During the year, 126 monuments/sites were identified for special attention. A team consisting of 19 members from the Survey was deputed to Cambodia for further structural repairs and chemical preservation of the famous temple complex at Angkor-Vat. Reorganisation of the Armed Forces Museum at Luanda in Angola was completed. In the famous Tawang Monastery, Arunachal Pradesh, extensive repairs were carried out. The outer facade of the main mausoleum of the Taj Mahal was conserved by replacing the decayed marble railings and by providing the missing black and yellow inlay pieces. At Elephanta, the restoration of the fallen pillars in Cave No. 3 was completed. Extensive structural repairs were carried out at the Red Fort Complex, Delhi. 'The Burial of Sir John Moore', the biggest oil painting in the collection of Hazarduri Palace Museum, Murshidabad (West Bengal) was restored and chemically preserved.

2.4 A Unesco-sponsored voyage to 15 countries by a team of specialists and scholars for the Integral Study of the Silk Route: Roads of Dialogue—Maritime Route Expedition, starting from Venice, touched two important ports of call in India, i.e. Goa from 5—9 December, 1990 and Madras from 19—24 December, 1990, on its way to its final destination in Osaka (Japan). Members of the Expedition were welcomed in India by the ASI and international seminars and a special exhibition were also organised.

✓ 3.1 Some of the important art objects acquired by the National Museum during the year are: a bronze Raja lamp of Tanjore; a bronze portrait of Maharaja Shahjee (18th century AD), Tamil Nadu; a gold South Indian necklace; a Roman gold coin of Augustus (1st century AD); a miniature painting showing a royal man with fish (Mughal style done in Rajasthan); a *Patachitra* on a long cloth painted with 100 scenes on both sides; a Sanskrit manuscript entitled 'Nala-Damayanti Kavya'; and a copy of the Holy Quran.

✓ 3.2 The Museum organised special exhibitions on 'Indian Miniature Paintings', 'Buddhist Art' and 'Shahnama of Firdausi'. Among its publications, mention may be made of 'Dr. Zakir Husain — A Pictorial Biography', an illustrated folder on the lives and works of Dr. Zakir Husain and a brief guide to the National Museum.

✓ 3.3 The National Museum's Institute of History of Art, Conservation and Museology has started functioning and the following courses were introduced this year: M A in History of Art, Conservation and Museology and Ph.D. in History of Art.

4.1 The Indian Museum, Calcutta organised two exhibitions on the theme 'Glory of Himalayan Art' in the State Museum, Lucknow and the State Museum, Kohima, highlighting the colourful art traditions of the States on the Himalayan foothills. From 2-12 November 1990, an exhibition 'Manifestation of Woman in Indian Art' was held at Gangtok (Sikkim). a 3-day seminar on 'Museum Movement in India' was inaugurated on October 22, 1990 at Calcutta, in which, besides Indian experts, two scholars from Berlin and Kathmandu participated as special invitees. On the occasion, a book on gold coins in the Indian Museum was brought out.

4.2 The Museum organised a sit-and-draw programme for children living on pavements. A Museum Corner was commissioned in the Explanade Station of the Metro Railways, highlighting 'Transport in India through the Ages'. Ten replicas and models from the collection of the Museum were displayed. A documentary film on the Museum was produced by Doordarshan during the year under report.

5. The Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad fabricated a Chinese gallery and reorganised the Japanese gallery and the Salar Jung Period Room (Gallery No. 2). An exhibition on 'Berlin Wall Speaks' was organised from 4—12 August 1990 in collaboration with the Max Mueller Bhavan. Another exhibition on 'Manuscripts of Hyderabad' was organised from 13—30 October, 1990 to coincide with the celebrations of the 400 years of Hyderabad.

6. The Allahabad Museum organised a number of competitions for school and college students. A group exhibition of the budding artists of Allahabad was organised on 5th September, 1990 to mark Teachers' Day. The Museum also organised a workshop for clay modelling by the deaf and dumb students of a local school.

7. Besides carrying out its regular activities, the Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta organised the following important exhibitions during the year: An exhibition on 'Romain Rolland' in collaboration with the Festival of India and the Festival of France in India; an exhibition on 'Architecture of Calcutta' at the Salt Lake Stadium; an exhibition 'Naari' on 300 years of women in Calcutta organised jointly

with the Ladies Study Group; and an exhibition on 'Colonial Architecture in Colonial Calcutta' at the University of Calcutta.

8. The National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi started the Art Appreciation Course (a 32-lecture course) from September 1990 in which 50 students were admitted. Under the Indo-Polish Cultural Exchange Programme, an exhibition of 100 paintings of Duda Gracz was held during November, 1990. Under the Indo-Swiss Cultural Exchange Programme, two exhibitions, one of Hans Earni and another of six Swiss artists were arranged. Another exhibition from the Netherlands entitled 'Ambassador's Choice' consisting of 171 works of contemporary Indian Art from the collection of H.E. Madam E.M. Schoo, the former Ambassador of the Netherlands to India, was also held.

9. The National Council of Science Museums, Calcutta completed the Regional Science Centre, Guwahati, and decided to elevate the Srikrishna Science Centre, Patna and the Raman Science Centre, Nagpur to the status of Regional Science Centres. The Council has undertaken to set up a Hall of Science, Technology & Energy at Delhi. The first phase of construction of building for this Hall and the development of exhibits for this Unit have already been taken up. A new gallery on 'Ocean' was set up in the District Science Centre, Tirunelveli during the year. The first batch of forty sets of portable planetarium was distributed to different agencies for conducting live demonstration lectures. The School Science Centre activity of the Council set up in collaboration with various State Governments in schools located in the interior areas of the country has won a lot of popularity. It is proposed to set up 1000 such Centres during the VIIIth Plan Period.

10. During the year under report, the Anthropological Survey of India, Calcutta concentrated its resources towards the completion of the 'People of India', project. On the basis of the information collected, reports on about 4500 communities have been prepared and ten volumes on anthropometric survey, bio-anthropological survey and data relating to scheduled castes & scheduled tribes have been released.

11. During the year, the design of the main building of the Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya, Bhopal was finalised and action towards its construction initiated. The most remarkable acquisition this year was a 110 feet long Snake Boat from Kerala. The Sangrahalaya has finalised a format for a national inventory of ethnographic objects in a workshop. Two important seminars on 'Anthropological Museums' and 'Problems of Documentation, Preservation and Popularisation of Rock-Art' were also organised during the year.

12. The work regarding the construction of the Annexe building (Stack/Tour block) of the National Archives of India, New Delhi was completed. The important acquisitions during the year were, 814 microfilm rolls of Panda Records containing Pilgrimage Registers and 14 files of Murlidhar collection containing correspondence and resolutions passed at the 2nd Provincial Conference held at Ambala in November 1896. A publication 'Asar-e-Azad' based on 217 writings and notes in Urdu of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was brought out during the year. The National Archives of India has started celebrating its centenary in February 1991.

13. The Asiatic Society, Calcutta organised a seminar on 'Recent Development in the Status of Bengali Language and Script' between 6th and 8th December, 1990 as a centenary tribute to Suniti Kumar Chatterjee. The Society received 548 rare books as a gift from the collection of the late Dr. Pratul Chandra Gupta.

14. In the field of Buddhist studies, the Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Sarnath made an important acquisition: a set of photo offset reprint copy of the Golden Manuscript of the Tibetan Canon S Tan G Yur, which is a copy made from the Golden Manuscript taken from the Golden Stupa of Je Tsong Khapa at the Gaden Monastery in Tibet. The Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh (J&K) organised a National level seminar at Dharamshala in October 1990. The Department of Culture gave financial assistance to 172 Buddhist/Tibetan organisations during the year.

15. The collection of the National Library, Calcutta stood around 23 lakhs during the year. Apart from its regular activities, the Library organised a seminar on 'Planning, Modernisation and Preservation Programme for South Asian Libraries' and an exhibition on '300 Years of Calcutta' from 10-14 December, 1990 at the Library premises. It also participated in the book exhibition and kept a bookstall during the 36th All India Library Conference held at Jodhpur from 26-29 December, 1990. 'National Library and Public Library Development: 150th Anniversary of the Calcutta Public Library' was an important publication of the Library during the year.

16. The Central Secretariat Library, New Delhi initiated work on creating a data base on Mahabharata.

5000 *slokas* were put on computer during the year. The data collection for the annotated Hindi Bibliography project was completed and the work on compiling the Bibliography was in progress. A bibliographical data base ('Catalog') for books added to the Library with imprint date 1989-onwards and a data base for serials received were also created during the year.

17. The Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation, Calcutta continued its activities for the promotion of public library services in the country. An important step in this direction was the starting of its academic journal 'Granthana: the Indian Journal of Library Studies' during the year. The Foundation set up an Integrated Research Cell-cum-Computer Unit with a view to promoting research in librarianship and creating a data base of public libraries in the country. A mini computer was installed for the purpose during the year.

18. The Rampur Raza Library, Rampur (UP) finalised and notified the Rampur Raza Library (Service) Regulations during the year.

19. The Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi, in association with the Indian Council for Cultural Relations, hosted the India International Puppetry Festival in September, 1990, in which 28 countries including India participated. Another major event in which the Akademi worked in collaboration with the Indian Council for Cultural Relations was the 3-week long India International Dance Festival held in December, 1990, in which 22 countries including India participated. The 7th Lok Utsav featuring performers from all over India was held from 6-10 November, 1990 at Delhi. The Akademi also organised a SAARC workshop on Documentation of Musical Traditions in October-November 1990, in which all the SAARC member countries participated. The 1990 Fellowships of the Akademi were awarded to Shri Ram Gopal and Shri Utpal Dutt.

20. The Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi organised a week-long Festival of Letters from 17-24 February 1991 to coincide with its Annual Awards Presentation Ceremony. With effect from the year 1989-90, the Akademi has instituted prizes for translation in 22 languages.

21. The most important activity of the Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi was the holding of the '7th Triennale India', an international exhibition of art, from 12th February to 14th March, 1991 in New Delhi. Besides India, 38 countries participated in the exhibition and 8 awards and a gold plaque were presented by an international jury. The Akademi also organised the IV Kala Mela from 15-28 February, 1991. The 34th National Exhibition of Art was held in Lucknow from 19th November to 3rd December, 1990. The Akademi also organised an exhibition of photographs by Vincent Van Gogh along with some works of senior artistes from the Akademi's collection, on 30th July, 1990.

22. During the year, the National School of Drama, New Delhi set up a 'Theatre in Education Company' under which a group of 10-12 professionals prepare plays for children and perform them in schools. Seven alumni artistes formed part of the Company who presented three plays during the year under the direction of Barry John.

23. The Gandhi Smriti & Darshan Samiti, New Delhi mounted a special exhibition depicting 'Mahatma Gandhi and Nelson Mandela's Fight against Racism in South Africa' during the visit of Dr. Nelson Mandela to India. The exhibition was inaugurated by Dr. Mandela. Another important exhibition entitled 'Tagore & Gandhi—their Concern for Amity' was held in August 1990 as a tribute to the unique relationship between these two outstanding personalities.

24. In a recent development, the Government of Bihar had offered the Nava Nalanda Mahavihara, Nalanda for merging it with the Hieun Tsang Memorial constructed at Nalanda under the Central Government. A Committee has been constituted to effect the transfer and merger in an appropriate manner. After completion of all requirements, the unified institution will be given a new name.

25. Three important centenaries were celebrated during the year: the birth centenary celebration of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad which concluded in September, 1990; the centenary celebrations of Jamnalal Bajaj which concluded on 5th January, 1991; and the centenary celebrations of Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi. A National Committee for celebrating the birth centenary of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan has been constituted under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister. Another National Committee has been constituted under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister to celebrate the 125th birth anniversary of Lala Lajpat Rai.

26. In the field of international cultural relations, India at present has Cultural Agreements with 80 countries and Cultural Exchange Programmes with 61 of them. Twelve of these Exchange Programmes were signed/renewed this year including Programmes with Ghana and Rwanda for the first time.

27. Arrangements for the Festival of India in Germany to be inaugurated in September 1991 in Bonn

were finalised. India would be the first country to bring such a large cultural festival to unified Germany.

28. The High-Powered Review Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri P.N. Haksar to review the working of the three National Academies and the National School of Drama submitted its report to the Government in July, 1990. In order to implement the various recommendations made by the Review Committee, an Implementation Cell has been set up in the Department of Culture.

29. The Chapters that follow give a more detailed description of the activities of the Department of Culture during 1990-91.

Organisation

1.1 The Department of Culture is one of four Departments of the Ministry of Human Resource Development. The Department of Arts which forms the fourth Department of the Ministry has been merged for all practical purposes with the Department of Culture.

1.2 This Department was set up in 1985 through the 174th amendment of the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961.

1.3 The Department is under the overall charge of the Minister of Human Resource Development and by the Minister of State of the same Ministry. The secretariat of this Department is headed by the Secretary, assisted by an Additional Secretary and three Joint Secretaries. The Festival of India Cell which had been given a separate identity has now been merged with the Department. The detailed set up of the Department of Culture has been indicated in the Organisational Chart at the end.

1.4 The Department has two attached offices, namely, the Archaeological Survey of India and the National Archives of India. It has 6 Subordinate Offices and 22 Autonomous Organisations which are fully or substantially financed by the Government of India. The Subordinate Offices and Autonomous Organisations are as under;

SUBORDINATE OFFICES

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

AUTONOMOUS ORGANISATIONS

1. 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 Rammohun 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. Asiatic Society, Calcutta.
18. Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad.
19. Khuda Bakhsh 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).

1.5 The Department of Culture is also looking after the Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts which was being looked after formerly by the Department of Arts.

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

1.7 The Department also looks after the preservation, conservation and exploration in the field of man-made heritage, namely, archaeology, anthropology, museums etc. It also promotes activities related to these fields including Buddhist, tribal and rural traditions, crafts and societies through specialised agencies like the Archaeological Survey of India, Anthropological Survey of India, Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya etc. It administers a number of museums and galleries of national importance.

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

1.9 A number of scholarships, fellowships and grants are given by the Department of Culture to promote excellence in the various fields of arts and culture. Anniversaries and centenaries of important personalities are organised, memorials commemorating certain important persons or a particular period of history are maintained.

1.10 The Department coordinates all matters relating to the international cultural relations. It acts as the nodal agency for executing cultural exchange programmes with different countries, organises incoming and outgoing exhibitions, holds exhibitions both in India and abroad and undertakes programmes envisaged in the activities of the Unesco in the field of art and culture.

1.11 The total budget provisions for 1990-91 and 1991-92 in respect of the Department of Culture are as under:

(Rupees in lakhs)

| Particulars | BE 1990-91 | RE 1990-91 | BE 1991-92 |
|------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Demand No. 49 | | | |
| Art and Culture | 13522.00 | 12654.00 | 12621.00 |

Archaeology

Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi

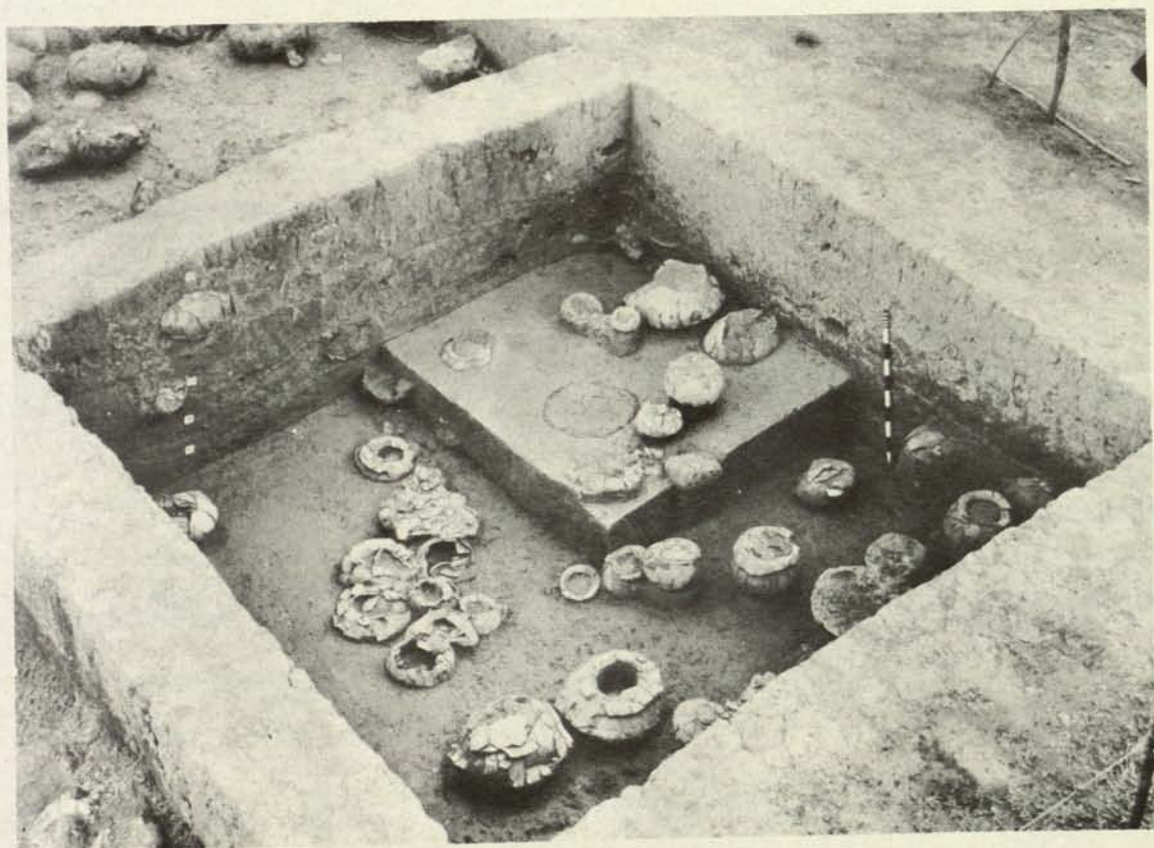
2.1 The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) founded in 1861 with the primary objective of locating, preserving and studying the archaeological remains in the country has been carrying out its functions effectively with the headquarters of the Survey at New Delhi. The Archaeological Survey of India developed into a vast organisation with sixteen circles, two mini-circles, thirteen specialised 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 specialised 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 Antiquities and Art Treasures Act 1972, to regulate export trade in antiquities and art treasures and to prevent smuggling and fraudulent dealings in antiquities.

EXPLORATION

2.4 In the course of carrying out the village-to-village survey and exploration in parts of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, a number of sites with archaeological remains yielding antiquities ranging from prehistoric to medieval periods, were discovered. Amongst the important discoveries, mention may be made about the ornaments of late medieval period at Kharakhari near Nazafgarh, New Delhi; extensive habitation site of early historical period at Tavarekhere in District Kolar, Karnataka; ten shell midden sites located mostly close to the mangroves and fresh water springs in South Andamans; rock paintings at Jhinhari, Madhya Pradesh; protohistoric and historical remains at Nandari, Arambha, Warkeswar and Shrikhandra; prehistoric sites at Sironcha Somnur and Asarali and early historical settlement at Nagram, all in Maharashtra and other historical remains and antiquities in some parts of Ladakh region of Jammu & Kashmir.



2.5 An inscription of 2nd century B.C. in Cave No. 4 of Pitalkhōra, a painted inscription in the complex of Kailash temple, flying Gandharvas and Bodhi tree in Cave No. 12, and a Brahmanical sculpture in the newly discovered cave at Ellora and a rockcut cave at Kalighat, Chalisgzon, all in Maharashtra are of special notice.

2.6 During the clearance operation of Mahastupa at Amaravati, Andhra Pradesh, a small crystal reliquary kept in a bowl with precious stone beads was found. Several sculptures and inscriptions were discovered at village Asuni in District Dharwar and a bronze idol of Jaina Tirthankar of 17th century at Mullur, district Coorg. An ash mound datable to the early historical period and a group of temples of later Chola period have been located at Kuridumale and Gudipalli in District Kolar, Karanatak. A Pallava inscription was discovered in the village Kumarpady in the Madurntakam taluk on the river Palar; three inscribed Hero stone slabs were discovered at Melasam Kuppam belonging to the Pallava period; a semi-elliptical structure with stepped descent and a sacred well were brought to light at a lower level near the northern *prakara* wall of the shore temple at Mahabalipuram and three lines of inscription in Tamil language belonging to Kulottunga - I dated to 1117 A.D. was discovered in the village Kilavam, District Chingleput, all in Tamil Nadu.

EXCAVATION

2.7 Excavations were undertaken at Dholavira, District Kutch., Gujarat; Sanghol, District Ludhiana, Punjab; Kolhua (Vaisha) District Muzaffarpur, Bihar; Gudnapur, District Uttar Kanada and Hampi, District Bellary in Karnataka; Lalitgiri and Barahati Fort, District Cuttack, Orissa; Adam, District Nagpur, Maharashtra and Thanesar, District Kurukshetra, Haryana, Dholavira, besides pre and post-Harappan deposits exposed here revealed further details of Indus Civilisation such as town planning and drainage system besides water storage tanks and houses. Among the important finds mention be made of cut stone pillars as architectural members of massive size consisting of carved drum base with shafts tapering upward and an inscription in Harappan large sized nine letters inlaid on the floor of a structural complex. Structural details of the palace complex of Kushana period at Sanghol located earlier and that of a religious edifice were exposed and important antiquities like beads and bangles of shell, bone and ivory including varieties of pottery were brought to light. At Kolhua a votive stupa of *swastika* type and twenty six other stupas of different shapes, all belonging to Gupta and later periods were exposed. Further work continued in Hazara Ramchandra temple complex at Hampi and Gudnapur revealed remains of a Kadamba palace and a *natyamandapa*. Lalitgiri excavations brought to light remains of a monastery of post-Gupta times. Excavations at Barabati fort brought to light remains of a medieval dressed stone bastion and sherds of Chinese porcelain. At Thanesar, Painted Grey Ware was located and structural remains from Kushan and later periods were exposed. The prehistoric site of Palamiya Tekdi at Chandrapur yielded Early and Middle Stone Age tools. Megalithic remains were encountered at Salongathel, District Bishnupur, Manipur and Menhirs and cairns at Karkabhat, District Durg, Madhya Pradesh. Excavations at Adam, District Nagpur confirmed at extensive post-Mauryan phase and also brought to light portrait coins of the Later Satavahana rulers (1st-2nd century A.D.) in baser metal. Rock-cut sculptures were noticed during the course of clearance work at Dasabhuja Devasthanam, District Goalpara, Assam. Similarly, the clearance work at St. Augustine Church, Velha Goa brought to light a number of chapels and painted panels.

TEMPLE SURVEY

2.8 Fifteen Chola temples were taken up for detailed study and documentation in the Districts of Madhya, Bangalore, Tumkur and Kolar in Karanataka. A survey of Paramara temples was also undertaken.

2.9 The Building Survey Project has taken up the study of secular buildings in Gujarat and Rajasthan. The documentation work on the old buildings, palaces, havelis etc. in District Sawai Modhopur, Rajasthan is in progress.

EPIGRAPHY

2.10 Sixty stone inscriptions and three copper plates from Karanataka and Tamil Nadu were discovered. Forty one bilingual sanads (persian and Modi) in possession of Thiruvadutura Adhinam, Thiruvadutura, (Thanajavur), Tamil Nadu and two from Sholapur were also studied. Study of twenty three stone inscriptions and two copper plates from Jaipur and Calcutta were also taken up. Nearly 700 inscriptions of Persian and Arabic languages and Kufic script found in Kerala constitute the earliest of its kind so far.

CONSERVATION, PRESERVATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT OF MONUMENTS

2.11 One of the primary functions of the Archaeological Survey of India is to conserve, preserve and maintain the centrally protected monuments/sites located in different parts of the country. Three are 3555 centrally protected monuments/sites including complexes in the country. Distributed all over the country, these monuments are looked after by 16 circles headed by Superintending Archaeologists and specialised Branches of the Survey.

2.12 Besides, the maintenance and normal upkeep of the centrally protected monuments/sites, ASI has identified 126 monuments/sites for special attention during the year 1990-91. Conservation programmes include both structural repairs to the monuments and excavated remains of national importance, as also chemical preservation of monuments. Some of the important conservation work carried out during the year are mentioned below:—

2.13 In Taj Mahal, Agra, the outer facade of the main mausoleum was conserved by replacing the decayed marble railing and providing the missing black and yellow inlay pieces. The worn out paved pathway having the geometrical patterns along the east side enclosure wall was dismantled and replaced with new stones. The decayed plaster over the walls of the cells at the western gate and parapet was removed and redone. In the Western dalans, the decayed roof concrete over the terraces has been removed and relaid with fresh concrete. In the north western Saheli burj, the accretionary modern brick pavement has been removed and a garden has been laid out in its place.

2.14 In the Agra Fort, the work of replacement of the broken and missing veneer and stone slabs of the fortification wall from Amar Singh Gate to Delhi Gate, besides plastering, pointing and underpinning, were attended to. In Diwan-i-Am, the missing chajja Stones, *dasa* stones and bracket stones were fixed. In Diwan-i-Khas, the decayed special lime plaster was replaced as per original. In the Haveli of Rattan Singh, underpinning work in *lakhauri* bricks was done. The replastering of the compound wall of Itimad-ud-Daula and Chini Ka Rauza complex was undertaken. At the main mausoleum of Akbar's Tomb, Sikandra, open joints in the walls and chattries were water-tightened and the missing jallies in the upper stories of the main mausoleum were replaced with new ones. In Fatehpur Sikri Complex, the missing inlay pieces were replaced in Shaikh Salim Chisti Dargah and the moulded stone pillars were dressed. Recess pointing to the random rubble stone masonry was done in the record office and red sand stone flooring and *dasa* stones were provided in the pathways leading to the Hospital complex.

2.15 The work of reconstruction of the damaged retaining wall and platfacing of the exposed face of this wall to match with rock surface at Ajanata Caves is in progress. At Elephanta, the restoration of the fallen pillars in Cave No. 3 in R.C.C. matching with the original rock surface has been completed. Restoration of the fallen portion of the Shivaji Temple in Shivneri Fort, Junnar is also in progress. In the city the wall and the fallen portion of the gate of Chandrapur are being restored, besides watertightening the top of the wall and pointing of the Rama tank. In the Minis Circle Goa, the work of the consolidation of the recently excavated remains of the Augustine Church Complex is in progress.

2.16 In the Manikeswar Temple at Lakkundi, after removal of the modern accretionary walls and the bulged masonry walls, the work of reconstruction has been undertaken besides replacement of the decayed lime concrete of the roof. The work of strengthening of the foundations of the western and northern sub-shrines is in progress. In the group of monuments at Hampi, the work of the reconstruction of the dismantled pillars and the walls in the Krishna temple as per the original construction and relaying of stone flooring on the front and the eastern side of the Mahadwara have been completed. In the Vithala temple the reconstruction of the dismantled *prakara* wall and basement of the cloister Mandapa, structural conservation of the Gopura of the Northern Gateway have been completed. In the Achutaraya temple conservation works have been taken up at Mahadwara, inner and outer faces of the *prakara* wall and the cloister mandapa. In the Kesava temple, Belur, the work of mending the stucco work on the eastern Mahadwara is in progress. In the fort at Chitradurga, collapsible gates have been provided in the temples of Kasivishweshwar, Hanuman and Garebagilu. The drainage near Maddu Bisuva Hallu has also been improved. In the group of monuments at Aihole, the area of the Ladkhan-Badigar group of temples has been fenced and developed. Environmental improvement around the Chikkigudi temple is in progress. In the monuments at Halebidu the weather-proof course over the roof of the Hoysaleswara temple has been renewed. In addition, the structural conservation work on the Siddamllikarjuna temple, Bettadapura has been completed. Major structural conservation works on the Navaranga, Garbhagriha and Mahadwara of the Gopalakrishna temple, Thimmalapura are in progress.

2.17 In Cave No. 6 of Bagh Caves at Dhar, reconstruction of the missing pillars is being done in R.C.C. and finished in tone and texture as per the original ones. Conservation works were also taken up at

Pattishi Paoli, Chanderi and Chausath Yogini temples at Khajuraho. In Gwalior, the Tomb of Mohd. Ghaus and Jain Collossi were also attended to. In addition, conservation works were taken up on Jama Masjid and Javeli Mahal in Mandu Fort and Kakanmath Temple, Suhania.

2.18 In the Sun temple, Konark, the work on the restoration of the platform continued. In addition, the joints and crevices of the roof slab were also exposed, after raking out the dead mortar and were repointed in combination mortar to match with the original structure. The roof of the Jagmohana was also watertightened. In the Bakreswar temple, Bhubaneswar, the old weathered and out-of-plumb stones were removed and reset in epoxy resin replacing the weathered stone with new ones. The work on the conservation of Papanasini tank and excavated site at Udaigiri in Bhubaneswar are also in progress. Additional land has been acquired around the Parasurameswar and Mukteswar temples, Bhubaneswar for better preservation and improvement of the surroundings. In Jagannath Temple, Puri, the work of removal of the decayed plaster from the exposed face of the Vimana continued and the damaged stones were removed and replaced with new ones. The exposed face was chemically treated and preserved. Similar work was also taken up on the Vimala temple in this complex. In addition, the work of the reconstruction of the dismantled Kanti Deoul temple at Ratanpur in District Bilaspur and conservation work of Varahi temple, Chavradi, Savari temple, Kharod, Mahadev temple at Tuman and Narainpur and Danteswari temples, Dantewada, Bastar in Madhya Pradesh have also been taken up.

2.19 In the monuments at Murshidabad, brick-on-edge flooring has been provided while material has been procured for conservation works of monuments at Bishnupur and Mayer Ghat, Belur near Calcutta.

2.20 The work of the conservation of the Buddhist monasteries at Lahaul and Spiti located at a height of over 3000 metre above sea level is kept in progress. Similarly, the conservation work of the Sheikh Chillies Tomb at Thanesar, was kept in progress. Pathways were laid and the front wall of Harsh Ka Tila at Thanesar was conserved. In the Mughal Sarai at Gharonda, the damaged and missing portions of the mouldings and arches were restored with *lakhauri* bricks and tiles as per original.

2.21 Structural repairs have been carried out in the first storey of Qutb Minar by replacement of decayed / damaged veneer stones and corroded iron dowels with new carved stones which were chiselled in matching pattern reproducing the original floral and geometrical design and fixed in position using copper dowels. In the Humayun's tomb complex, conservation works like stabilising and restoring of the stone masonry, underpinning, watertightening and replacement of the pulverised terrace and floor concrete have been taken up in Arab-Ki-Sarai, Afsarwala tomb and mosque and Isa Khan's tomb. Mild steel railing has also been provided on the southern side of Arab-Ki-Sarai. Extensive structural repairs were carried out in the Red Fort Complex, which include replacement of the decayed red-sandstone veneer stones after stabilising the core. The stone flooring in Sawan pavilion was relaid after fixing red-sandstone, *chajja* stones on the side of Diwan-i-Am and eastern part of Naubat Khana. In addition, conservation works have been carried out in Mumtaz Mahal, Moti Masjid, Hamam and Delhi Gate. The old buried structures in Sultan Gharhi's tomb area have been exposed and conserved. In the Purana Qjila restoration of the collapsed portion of the south west side bastion has been taken up.

2.22 The compound wall of *Shivdol* at Sibasagar and the monuments of Joysagar were conserved. In the Tawang Monastery, the open joints in the outer wall of the Gompha have been grouted and pointed to check the percolation of rain water. In the Kitchen, the out-of-plumb damaged walls have been reset and suitably replastered, besides consolidating decayed flooring with cement concrete. The outer walls of the library were conserved properly and concrete has been laid in the verandah. The four gates have been consolidated after strengthening of the walls.

2.23 Reerection of the western *prakara* wall of the transplanted Kudali Sangameswara temple at Alampur was completed. The compound of the transplanted Papanasi group of temple has been fenced for proper protection. In Charminar at Hyderabad, the dead and loose plaster has been replaced with fresh matching plaster; besides, in the 1st and 2nd floors designed aluminium grill-frames were fixed to the arched openings of Charminar to check bird and bat nuisance. The conservation of the dilapidated *antarala* and the brick *sikhara* of Koteswaralayam temple and Devi shrine, both at Palampet, is in progress. The structural repairs at the Buddhist Mahastupa at Amaravati has been taken up. In the Madarasa of Mohd. Gawan at Bidar, the work of the removal of the dead and loose lime plaster and replacing the same with the fresh plaster in combination mortar is in progress. In addition, the undulating flooring within the above monument is being removed and fresh lime concrete relaid. The periphery of this monument is being fenced.

2.24 The major works executed in Jaipur circle include conservation and restoration of the moat wall around the Bharatpur fort, the restoration of the breaches in the fort wall opposite Gopalgarh and the

conservation of Jawahar Burj. In Jaisalmer the work of dismantling and resetting the bulged out-of-plumb masonry of the lower fortification wall is in progress. In Chittaurgarh fort, conservation works on Ratan Singh and Padmini palaces are in progress.

2.25 The out-of-plumb temple of Piravathaneswara at kanchipuram was completely dismantled and reconstructed as per original after laying proper foundation. The work of strengthening the existing beams / capitals of the Kalyana Mandapa of Sri Jalkanteswara Temple at Vellore has been undertaken which included positioning of a five meter long granite beam after joining the broken parts with the insertion of RS-joist along its length in a concealed manner. Conservation works at the Kalyana Mahal, Gingee are in progress.

2.26 Restoration of the dislodged portions of the Monastery Nos. 1 to 6 of Nalanda including underpinning and watertightening were carried out. Scientific clearance was carried out at Chowkkandi, Sarnath. The ancient site of Kumrahar was fenced and some portions of the fortification wall of Jaunpur fort were restored as per original.

2.27 Repairs of the cells in Rana Suchet Singh fort at Ramnagar complex have been carried out and the modern enclosure wall between Sheesh Mahal was removed in the Suchet Singh's Palace, Ramnagar. The bulged platform of miniature temple was reset at Kala Dera Temple-II, Babore, District Udhampur. In Dera temple, the missing wall portions at the southern side were restored. Watertightening of roofs and relaying the floors of the rooms of palace at Leh(Ladakh) have been taken up. Besides this, the damaged stone wall and projected ornamental windows have been repaired. The wooden flooring of the Gumpah at Alchī (Ladakh) and its roof were attended. Restoration and watertightening of the first and second circular terraces of stupa at Tesseru at Leh (Ladakh) are in progress.

2.28 The dressing of the stones for laying at the Saiyed Masjid, Ahmedabad is in progress. Similarly, ashlar stones are also being dressed for Sun temple, Modhera and Kavda masjid, Pavagadh to match with the original pattern.

CHEMICAL PRESERVATION

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

2.30 Chemical preservation works have been taken up at Amriteswara temple, Amritpura, Chikmagalur, Madhukeswara temple, Banavasi, Dist. Uttara Kanara in Karnataka; Shore temple, Mahabalipuram, Dist. Chingleput in Tamil Nadu; Lakhana Devi Temple, Bharaur, Hari Rai Temple, Chamba in Himachal Pradesh; main building of Bara Imam Bara, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh; Roshanara Bag Baradari, New Delhi and Vaman temple, Khajuraho in Madhya Pradesh. Besides these, chemical preservation of painting and painted panels on canvas in the Archaeological Museum, Goa was carried out. Sculptures inside Bodhgaya museum and Tryambakeswar temple, Nasik and deplastered surface of vimana above 16 meters from the ground level of Lord Jagannath Temple, Puri, were consolidated after treating with chemicals. Maintenance of the stripped and mounted paintings from Cave No. 4 at Bagh was attended to. Recording of humidity and temperature is being continued in Ajanta Caves.

2.31 In addition to the above, chemical preservation works were also attended to at the Tipu Sultan Palace, Bangalore, paintings of Daria Daulat Bagh, Srirangapatnam, Panchkutaa Basadi, Kambadaholi; Thousands Pillared temple, Hanamakonda, Warrangal; Bhogmandapa, Natamandir and Jagmohan of Lord Lingraj temple, Bhubaneswar, Ardhanariswara temple, Mandi, paintings in Twang gumpah and Tabo, removal of dust and moist from the sculptures and paintings at Ajanta Caves, the two Elephants at Delhi gate, Red Fort, Delhi and fumigation and insecticidal treatment of Cave Nos. 2, 3, 4 and repairing of sculptures of Cave No. 4 at Bagh. "The burial of Sir John Moore", the biggest oil painting in the collection of Hazarduari palace museum, Murshidabad, was restored and chemically preserved.

ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT

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

2.33 Apart from the maintenance and further development of the existing archaeological gardens in and around the centrally protected monuments, Qutb complex and Vijay Mandal in New Delhi were taken up for further development of the gardens and augmentation of water supply. The gardens around

Avantipur temple Complex, Avantipur and stupa, Parihaspur, Devi Bhagwati temple, Babore, Jammu & Kashmir; Deeg palace, Deeg, Bharatpur, Annasagar baradari, Ajmer, Bharatpur fort and Chittaurgarh fort in Rajasthan; Sun temple, Modhera and monuments at Pavagadh in Gujarat; Jaunpur fort, British Residency of Lucknow, Akbar's tomb at Sikandara, Ram Bagh and tomb of Itimad-ud-Daula and Taj Mahal in Uttar Pradesh; Ramappa temple, Palampet and Golconda fort, Hyderabad in Andhra Pradesh; Bibi-ka-Maqbara, Aurangabad and Daulatabad fort in Maharashtra; Assam Mahal, Bijapur and monuments at Aihole and Hampi in Karnataka; fort, Vellore in Tamil Nadu; and temples at Vishnupur, Malda in West Bengal were also attended.

MARINE ARCHAEOLOGY

2.34 The Archaeological Survey of India provided financial assistance to the Institute of Oceanography, Goa for undertaking training programme in underwater archaeology.

SITE MUSEUMS

2.35 The Museum Branch of the Archaeological Survey of India looks after 31 site museums distributed all over the country with its headquarters at Calcutta. This Branch functions through four regional offices located at Delhi, Calcutta, Madras and Velha, Goa. The work of organising new galleries at Hazarduari Palace Museum, Murshidabad, West Bengal; Archaeological Site museum housed in Raja Mahal at Chandragiri in Andhra Pradesh; the site museum at Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh, is in hand. While the construction of Museum building at Ratnagiri in Orissa is completed, the work of setting up the galleries is being taken up. The gallery plans within the Ropar Museum in Punjab in progress. Reorganisation work in the galleries of the Archaeological site Museums at Kondapur, Amaravati, Nagarjunakonda in Andhra Pradesh; Bodhgaya, Nalanda and Vaishali in Bihar and three Site Museums in Delhi is in progress. New pedestals for display of objects were erected in the Site Museums at Sanchi, Madhya Pradesh; Mattancherry Palace, Cochin, Kerala and Fort St. George, Madras.

WORLD HERITAGE DAY & WEEK

2.36 The World Heritage Day (18th April, 1990) and Week (19th—25th November, 1990) were celebrated by the Archaeological Survey of India at 14 centrally protected monuments inscribed in the World Heritage List. These are Ajanta and Ellora caves, churches and convents of Goa, Elephanta Caves, Agra fort, Taj Mahal, monuments of Fatehpur Sikri, Sun temple, Konark, monuments at Hampi and Pattadakal, monuments at Mahabalipuram and Brihadiiswara temple, Thanjavur (Tamil Nadu), monuments of Khajuraho and monuments at Sanchi. In addition to the above, the Red Fort and Qutb were selected as special venues for the celebration of World Heritage Day. Specially designed badges depicting these monuments with labels (both in Hindi and in English) were presented to the public as a souvenir on the occasion. Circles also observed the functions at the following monuments: Sibsagar (Guwahati), Alampur (Hyderabad), Malda (West Bengal), Imambara (Lucknow), Kiramchi (Srinagar), Chamba (Chandigarh), Patan (Baroda), Vaishali (Patna), Nagada (Jaipur), Humayun's Tomb (Delhi). Free entry was permitted throughout the country at all the centrally protected monuments on 18th April and 19th to 25th November, 1990. Photo exhibitions on 'Monumental Heritage of India' were held during the week. Special programmes on monuments and Cultural Heritage of India were broadcast through the All India Radio and Doordarshan Kendras. Illustrated coloured brochures were brought out on Kondapur museum, Fort St. George museum, Madras (English and Tamil); Hoysala Heritage (Somnathpur, Halibid and Belur); transplanted temples at Alampur, Hazarduari Palace, Murshidabad, Tipu Sultan Museum, Srirangapatnam and Archaeological Museum, Cochin.

EXHIBITION

2.37 A Photo Exhibition was organised jointly by the Archaeological Survey of India and Maxmueller Bhavan, on the Art of the Himalayas. The ASI has also jointly organised with the British Council a Photo Exhibition on the occasion of the Wheeler Centenary Celebrations.

UNESCO PROJECT

2.38 The Unesco sponsored voyage to 15 countries by a team of specialists and scholars for the Integral Study of Silk Roads: Roads of Dialogue—Maritime Route Expedition starting from Venice City touched two important Ports of Call in India on its final way to its destination in Osaka (Japan) as a part of its study. The ports were Goa from 5—9th December, 1990 and Madras from 19—24th December, 1990. The members of the Expedition were welcomed in India and as a part of the study, International Seminars were organised by the Archaeological Survey of India on Maritime Encounter between East and West during 15—19th century A.D. at Goa and (i) India and the Roman World between 1st—4th Century A.D.; (ii) India's Cultural Relationship with East and South-East Asia during 4th—13th Cent. A.D. at Madras.

Apart from the Seminars, a Special Exhibition on the theme Cultural and Commercial Links East and West (Sea Routes) was also organised by the Archaeological Survey of India at Madras. The members of the team were taken around the monuments and historical places of Goa and Madras.

INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY

2.39 In order to cater to the growing needs of training and research in various disciplines of archaeology, a two-year Post graduate Diploma in Archaeology has already been introduced. A short-term training programme in structural conservation and chemical preservation was organised at Chittaurgarh in Rajasthan which was attended by students of 1989-91 batch of the Institute, Conservation Assistants of the Archaeological Survey of India and nominees of the State Governments. The Post-graduate Diploma students imparted training which included lectures besides practical field training in anthropology, art and architecture, prehistoric, protohistoric and early historic archaeology, excavation techniques, pottery and potters' craft surveying, drawing and photography, museology, antiquarian laws, conservation and chemical preservation of monuments and epigraphy and numismatics.

A programme of training comprising a short-term course on Epigraphy and Numismatics was also started.

PUBLICATIONS

2.40 *Indian Archaeology 1985-86 — A Review. Temples of Pratihara period of Central India; Temples of Khajuraho (in 2 volumes) and Cooper Plate Hoard of the Gupta period from Bagh (M.P.)* were published. Thirty varieties of coloured picture post cards on Delhi, Agra, Sasaram and Champaner monuments have been brought out. *The Reports on Excavations at Surkotada 1971-72 and Exploration in Kutch. Architectural Survey of the Temples of Ganges of Karnataka Paramara Inscriptions (Volumes I and III), Epigraphia Indica, Volume XLII, Annual Reports on Indian Epigraphy for the year 1974-75, 1979-89 and 1985-86* and a guidebook on *Delhi and Its Neighbourhood* in Hindi are in various stages of printing.

CENTRAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL LIBRARY

2.41 The Central Archaeological Library of the Archaeological Survey of India has more than 90,050 books and journals in its collection, of which a large number are old and rare and relate to various aspects of archaeology and art. During the year under review, the collection of the Central Library has been augmented by the addition of 625 books and periodicals.

ANTIQUITIES AND ART TREASURES ACT

2.42 Considerable progress has been made in connection with the implementation of the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972. Reports received from different parts of the country indicate that 3,964 antiquities were registered during this year upto October, 1990. Thirty two meetings of the Expert Advisory Committees for export of Non-Antiquities were held in important centres in which 6,156 objects were presented by different parties for examination; out of these, 37 objects were identified as antiquities and the remaining objects declared as non-antiquities for which non-antiquities certificates were issued. In all, eight appeal meetings were held for examination of objects detained as antiquities by the Customs, Central Bureau of Investigation, Police authorities as well as those for which appeals were made by the firm/private owners. 137 objects were examined under section 24 of the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972, of which 35 objects were declared as antiquities. Nine temporary export permits for 11,478 antiquities/art objects selected for special exhibitions outside the country were issued.

EXPEDITION ABROAD

2.43 In continuation of last year's project work, a team consisting of 19 members from Archaeological Survey of India was deputed to Cambodia for further structural repairs and chemical preservation of the famous temple complex at Angkor Wat. Reorganisation of the Armed Forces Museum at Luanda in Angola undertaken by a team of Archaeological Survey of India was completed.

CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMME

2.44 Under Cultural Exchange Programmes, one delegate each from Syria and Belgium visited during the period and two delegates from the Archaeological Survey of India were deputed for one month to France for training in Computer Science and Marine Archaeology.

CONFERENCE LECTURES AND SEMINARS

2.45 The Director General, Archeological Survey of India participated in the 9th Session of the Executive Committee held in Paris for safeguarding of Mohenjodaro, Pakistan and also the Round Table Conference of Experts for preservation of Angkor Vat in Cambodia.

2.46 The Additional Director General of Archaeological Survey of India participated in a Seminar on Cultural Heritage of South and South-East Asia in Nepal besides the Bi-Centenary Celebrations and an International Conference at Colombo.

2.47 Two senior officers of the Archaeological Survey of India were deputed to U.K. under the fellowship scheme of Charles Wallace (India) Trust. At the invitation of the Netherlands Government, a Superintending Epigraphist of the Archaeological Survey of India delivered lectures in the Kern Institute of Indology, Leiden.

SALVAGE ARCHAEOLOGY

2.48 Of the four major projects of dam construction under the Narmada Valley project undertaken by the Government of Madhya Pradesh, the Archaeological Survey of India was involved in the intensive exploration for salvaging cultural property in the submersible area of the Narmada Sagar project in District Khandawa.

2.49 The prehistory Branch, Nagpur, explored 72 villages in Pauni and Bhandara districts of Maharashtra revealing microliths and historical remains. Twenty eight villages falling under submergence area under Hippargi Hydro-project in Krishna Valley in district Belgaum, Karnataka, were also explored.

2.50 The area that falls under Subarnarekha Dulmi project, Singhbhum, Bihar, has been also surveyed thoroughly during the course of which several ancient remains have been noticed and shifting of the same to safer places is in progress.

Museums

I. Museums of Indian Art and Archaeology

National Museum, New Delhi

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

ACQUISITIONS

3.2 1048 art objects were acquired through the Art Acquisition Committee. Some of the outstanding art objects acquired are: a bronze Raja lamp of Tanjore; a bronze portrait of Maharaja Shahjee, 18th century A.D. Tamil Nadu; a bronze image of Uma Sahita; a wooden swing with deity, Bastar; a ceremonial Ewer, 20th century, Ladakhi Tribe, Laddakh; two hand armour damascened in gold; an ivory box; an Aad Neckware—collar with hanging elements; a gold South Indian Necklace; a copy of the Holy Quran; Sanskrit manuscript entitled Nala-Damayanti Kavya; a Roman gold coin of Augustus, 1st century A.D.; a defaced gold coin of 'Shridarananarati' of the Rata family of Samantata, 7th century A.D.; a miniature painting showing a royal man with fish (Mughal style done in Rajasthan); a Patachitra on a long cloth painted with 100 scenes on both sides.

CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMMES

3.3 The Government of India has Cultural Exchange Programmes with various countries and the National Museum is actively involved with 97 countries with regard to the (i) exchange of museum personnel, (ii) exchange of art exhibitions, (iii) exchange of art publications and (iv) exchange of reproductions of works of art. The Museum will undertake the following programmes:

1. An exhibition of Indian Miniature Paintings from the National Museum collection will be sent to Cuba in connection with the celebration of India-week in Cuba.
2. An exhibition of 'National Art Treasures from 3rd century B.C. to 18th century A.D.' from the National Museum collection will be sent to Maldives. In return, the Maldivian side will send an exhibition entitled 'National Art Treasures of Maldiver' to India.



3. The National Museum is also negotiating with various countries like Japan, Bangladesh, France, Bulgaria and USSR to have exhibitions on reciprocal basis.
4. Apart from the exhibitions, the National Museum has also entertained requests from countries like Seychells, PDRY and Egypt for imparting training in museology and restoration of oil paintings to the museologists.

INDO-US SUB-COMMISSION ON EDUCATION AND CULTURE

3.4 The fifteenth meeting of the Joint Committee on Cultural Heritage and Endeavour of the Indo-US Sub-Commission on Education and Culture was held at Washington D.C. U.S.A., from January 22nd to 23rd, 1990.

3.5 The sixteenth meeting of the Joint Committee on Cultural Heritage and Endeavour of the Indo-U.S. Sub-Commission on Education and Culture will be held in India on 28-29 November, 1990.

3.6 EXHIBITIONS

1. A special exhibition on 'Indian Miniature Paintings' was organised.
2. A special exhibition on 'Buddhist Art' was organised.
3. A special exhibition 'Shahnama of Firdausi' was organised.
4. The Prehistory and the Sunga galleries were reorganised.
5. The Gems and Jewellery gallery is being set up.

3.7 EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

1. The 22nd Short-term In-service Training Course in Museology is being conducted.
2. A special training programme in Museology was organised for University students.
3. Calendar of events was published every month and sent to educational institutions, museums and other interested persons.
4. 77686 visitors including V.I.P.'s visited the Museum.
5. Eight guided tours were conducted daily for the general public and school children.
6. Four film shows were projected daily.
7. Four gallery talks were arranged every month.
8. A seminar on 'Documentation of Tribal and Folk Art' is being organised.
9. A Summer Course on Indian and European Art was organised for school students in the month of June and July, 1990.

NATIONAL MUSEUM INSTITUTE OF ART, CONSERVATION AND MUSEOLOGY

3.8 The National Museum Institute of History of Art, Conservation and Museology has started functioning. The following courses were introduced this year:

1. M.A. in History of Art.
2. M.A. in Conservation
3. M.A. in Museology
4. Ph.D. in History of Art

3.9 Besides these degree courses, two courses each on 'Art Appreciation' and 'Indian Art and Culture' were held.

3.10 The slide library was enriched with 3464 new slides.

CONSERVATION

3.11 Conservation Work

1. Conservation treatment was given to about 250 objects from different departments and work on 188 objects is in progress.
2. About 500 objects were given insecticidal fumigation in the reserve collection itself.

3.12 TECHNICAL STUDY

1. Three projects on the study of (i) Damascus Sword, (ii) Mughal shawls and (iii) Efficacy of consolidants for sedimentary rocks, are in progress.

2. Analysis of plaster ground of Kotah wall paintings has been completed.
3. Scanning Election Microscope and X-ray Diffractometer were operated.
4. Standard samples of dyes were prepared.

DOCUMENTATION

3.13 For the purpose of examining the works of art to record their condition, before, during and after their treatment and also for the purpose of teaching programmes, the following documents were prepared:

i) Photo Documentation

| | |
|-------------------|------|
| a) Photographs | 1000 |
| b) Prints | 1200 |
| c) Slides | 1200 |
| d) Contact prints | 250 |
| e) X-ray | 1 |

ii) Treatment charts, treatment records and index cards for each and every object received in the Laboratory for treatment were prepared, Slipes were prepared to depict different aspects of conservation of works of art. These are being identified and classified.

3.14 Training and Teaching Programme

1. A Three-month in-service training course was conducted on the conservation of museum material.
2. Lectures were conducted for the Art Conservation Course. Students were also guided in their practical work.
3. Four Seminars were conducted for the students of IV and final semesters of Art Conservation Course. The subjects, were—Conservation of (i) Metals, (ii) Oil Paintings, (iii) Archival material and (iv) Miniature Paintings.
4. The Indo-U.S. Workshop on 'Training in Conservation' was organised.
5. The Indo-German Workshops on the conservation of stone objects and on the conservation of oil paintings were organised.

3.15 Helping other allied institutions in Conservation Work

The staff of the Conservation laboratory visited the Indira Gandhi Memorial Trust for conservation work there. One of the staff members visited the Parliament House to arrange a test for the recruitment of a Painter.

3.16 Other Miscellaneous work

1. Temperature and RH were monitored in the galleries and the reserve collection.
2. Three teams each visited Trivandrum, Maharashtra and Gujarat to survey the works of art of non-Indian Origin and to fix priority of their treatment.
3. 14 Shahnama manuscripts were bound in the Deptt. of Manuscripts.
4. Preparation of the technical bulletin is in progress.
5. 6 Central Asian Wall Paintings and 36 manuscripts were examined.
6. A team of two persons have left for Kabul to prepare a report for a UNESCO PROJECT.
7. Work on the preparation of fibreglass panels for Kotah wall paintings is in progress.

3.17 MODELLING

1. 2985 plaster casts of masterpieces of sculptures were prepared. Out of these, 2722 were finished and 2923 were coloured. Besides, fifteen rubber moulds and 7 master copies were prepared.
2. 161 casts of masterpieces of sculptures were prepared in fibreglass. Out of that 154 were finished and 150 were coloured. Three rubber moulds were also prepared.

3.18 PUBLICATIONS

1. A brief guide to the National Museum was printed.
2. Colour picture post cards of twenty art objects were printed (1000 copies each).

3. 5000 copies of 'Dr. Zakir Husain—A Pictorial Biography' were printed.
4. 5000 copies of the illustrated folder on the life and works of Dr. Zakir Husain were printed.
5. A bidriware catalogue has been printed.

Illustrated folder Miniatures from Rajasthan are being printed.

3.19 LIBRARY

1. The Library was enriched with 211 books on art, archaeology, culture and history.
2. 308 books were accessioned and 200 books were classified and catalogued.
3. 13400 visitors visited the Library.

SCHEME OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO VARIOUS MUSEUMS

3.20 Under the scheme of 'Financial Assistance for the Reorganisation and Development of other Museums', grants amounting to 26,33,500/- were approved.

Indian Museum, Calcutta

3.21 The largest and the oldest Museum in the country, the Indian Museum, Calcutta was founded in the year 1814. At present it comprises six sections, namely, Art, Archaeology, Anthropology, Geology, Zoology and Botany, with a good number of galleries in each section. Many a rare and unique specimen, both Indian and trans-Indian, relating to humanities and natural sciences are preserved and displayed in the galleries of these sections. The administrative control of the three cultural sections rests with the Board of Trustees under its Directorate; and that of the three Science sections is with the Geological Survey of India, the Zoological Survey of India and the Botanical Survey of India.

3.22 The Museum Directorate has eight co-ordinating Service Units, viz., Presentation, Preservation, Publication, Education, Photography, Modelling, Medical and Library.

3.23 The administration of the Indian Museum is run in accordance with the Indian Museum Act of 1910 (as amended upto 1960) and by the Indian Museum Rules and Bye-laws with subsequent amendments made under the Act.

3.24 The year under report witnessed accelerated extra-mural activities like Inter-State Exhibitions, Museum Festivals, Museum Corners, travelling and outdoor expositions of various collections, besides a number of academic functions to disseminate education to the masses viz., national seminars, symposium, training programme etc. Extension of public facilities and planning of a new building also marked the year.

INTER STATE EXHIBITIONS

3.25 The Museum organised two exhibitions on the fascinating theme of the '*Glory of Himalayan Art*' in the State Museum, Lucknow and also in the State Museum, Kohima, highlighting the colourful art traditions of the States on the Himalayan foothills. Sculptures, paintings, textiles, seals and terracottas, ornaments, tribal artifacts and masks, hailing from Kashmir in the extreme north of our country to the easternmost State of Nagaland as well as from the three adjoining countries Nepal, China (Tibet) and Bhutan, were incorporated in the exhibition. With more than one hundred twentyfive exhibits on show, a time scale of two thousand years of continuity of Indian art heritage was reflected. Booklets on the aims and purposes of the exhibition and catalogues highlighting the exhibits as well as colourful posters were printed for distributions. In both the places, people and the media appreciated the exhibitions. In Nagaland the display was supplemented by similar objects from the collection of the host Museum.

3.26 A reciprocal exhibition from the State Museum, Lucknow under the title *Terracottas of Uttar Pradesh* was hosted in the Indian Museum with one hundred seventy-five art objects viz. figures of divinities, apic scenes, inscribed bricks and decorated utensils, which provided a glimpse into the human creations from Indian earth spanning over a history of one thousand years beginning from the 6th century B.C. Two sets of brochures on the related theme were also published for the benefit of the visitors.

3.27 One hundred seventy-five sculptures in stone, terracotta, metal, ivory and wood; paintings; textiles; ornaments and tribal and folk implements delineating feminine forms from the Indus Valley Civilization days to the present date constituted the exhibits of an Inter-State Exhibition held at the premises of the White Memorial Hall, Gangtok on 2—12 November 1990. Shri N.R. Tahiliani, Governor of Sikkim, inaugurated the exhibition '*Manifestation of Women in Indian Art*' which was sponsored by the Department of Art and Culture, Government of Sikkim.

3.28 All these Inter-State Exhibitions were organised by the Indian Museum under the sponsorship of the Department of Culture, Govt. of India.

INDIAN MUSEUM FESTIVAL AT DARJEELING

3.29 As a part of its outreach programme, the first Museum festival was organised at Darjeeling with a view to entertaining and fostering visual education to the people living on the hills. The five-day festival on 2-6 June, 1990 held at the Durbar Hal of the Raj Bhavan and Gorkha Rangmanch Bhavan, Darjeeling, included exhibition on recent collections of the Museum, cultural functions of dance and music, illustrated talks and screening of educational films. Prof. S. Nurul Hasan, Governor, Sri Kanti Biswas, Minister in charge, Primary Secondary Education, Govt. of West Bengal and Sri Subash Ghising, Chariman, Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council attended the inaugural ceremony. Besides the exhibits recently acquired by the Museum, a panoramic view of the past and present of the Indian Museum covered through snapshots and illustrations as well as a special corner of a few treasures of the Darjeeling hills in the Indian Museum were put on display.

NATIONAL SEMINAR ON 'MUSEUM MOVEMENT IN INDIA'

3.30 A three day seminar on 'Museum Movement in India' was inaugurated on October 22, 1990 by Sri Chiman Bhai Mehta, then Union Minister of State, Human Resources Development, spreading over seven sessions. Twenty five papers were presented by museum directors, academicians, museologists from Hyderabad, Madras, Baroda, New Delhi, Lucknow, Ahmedabad, Shillong, Santiniketan and Calcutta. Two scholars from Berlin and Kathmandu attended the seminar as special invitees. Various problems of the Indian Museum, e.g. security, care of objects, introduction of advance techniques, museology courses, research facilities and tributes to the museum stalwarts of the country were discussed at length. Recommendations of the Seminars were forwarded to the Department of Culture, Govt. of India and circulated through the Newsletter published by the Indian Museum. A book on Gold Coins in the Indian Museum and a revised edition of a booklet on Museum's chronological history were published on the occasion.

175TH ANNIVERSARY PROGRAMME

3.31 The concluding function of the yearlong celebration of the 175th anniversary at the Indian Museum was marked by the opening of an exhibition, release of monographs and other cultural functions. Prof. S. Nurul Hasan, Governor of West Bengal presided.

300 YEARS OF CALCUTTA

3.32 In a grand function presided over by the then Prime Minister, Sri V.P. Singh, on February 2, 1990 at Yuva Bharati Kridangan, Bidhan Nagar, organised by the Govt. of West Bengal, the Indian Museum put up a pavilion to display the origin, growth and development of the institution through one hundred seventy five years of its fruitful existence. Museum publications, diorama, models and photographs were exhibited as part of the Festival.

SYMPOSIUM AND WORKSHOP IN SIKKIM

3.33 A two-day symposium on "Woman in Indian Art" and a workshop on 'Care of antiquities' were inaugurated at the Community Centre at Gangtok by Shri Sonam Chhyod Lepcha, Minister for Culture, Govt. of Sikkim (2-3 November, 1990). Seven speakers from Calcutta and Gangtok participated in the deliberations.

CALCUTTA LECTURES AND EXHIBITION:

3.34 The Museum organised on the occasion of the tar-centenary celebration of the city of Calcutta its Annual Lecture on 'Trees and shrubs of Calcutta' by Dr. R.K. Chakravarti, Joint Director, Botanical Survey of India. An Exhibition 'Museum Collection, 1990' was inaugurated by Shri Pransanta Chatterji, Mayor, Calcutta Municipal Corporation. About one hundred seventy recently acquired specimens of antiquities, decorative arts, folk and tribal artefacts were displayed.

TRAINING COURSE

3.35 The fourth and the fifth in-service training courses were arranged during the period under report, one in February, 1990 and another in January, 1991. The first two months' course was inaugurated by Dr. Mulk Raj Anand and the next by Dr. Pratap Chandra Chunder (in absentia). In the 1990 course, six trainees from U.P., Orissa and West Bengal and in the 1991 course, nine participants from Arunachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Assam and West Bengal undertook the training successfully. Museum Directors, Museology Professors of the Universities and Museum personnel all over the country

comprised faculty members. The trainees were taken to the field situations and historical sites. Certificates were awarded at the valedictory functions.

3.36 The sixth three months' short course on museum studies commenced in May, 1990 which was inaugurated by Prof. K.N. Chatterji, Vice-Chancellor, University of North Bengal. One hundred thirty five participants from different walks of life joined the course which dealt with study of Indian paintings, sculptures, coins, temple architecture and care of antiquities. On September 1, 1990, certificates were awarded by Shri Bhaskar Ghose, Secretary of Culture, Govt. of India, to the successful participants. Dr. Bhaskarnanda Roy Chowdhuri, Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University, presided.

3.37 The Indian Museum has arranged a number of gallery classes to correlate school and college curriculum with museum education. Beneficiaries of these classes were teacher trainees of the Assembly of God Church Teachers' Training Junior College, Post-graduate students of the History Departments of Jadavpur University and Sambalpur University and participants of the orientation programme conducted by the NCERT.

3.38 A three-day colloquium on *Gandhara Art* was organised to discuss chronology, style, elements of iconography and inter-actions with other art traditions (1-3 February, 1991). Scholars from England, France and academicians and museologists from all over India participated. The colloquium also deliberated on the preparation of a compendium and computerisation of Gandhara objects. Prof. Karl. J. Khandalavala, Chairman, Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, presided.

3.39 An exhibition of ninety Gandhara sculptures from the reserve collection of the Museum was also organised.

3.40 A Museum Corner in the Esplanade station of the Metro Railway highlighting 'Transport in India through the ages' was commissioned by George Fernandez, Union Railway Minister. Ten replicas and models of transport from the collection of the Museum were displayed.

3.41 To facilitate communication system for the visitors, a public telephone booth was installed at the entrance lobby of the Indian Museum on September 14, 1990.

3.42 The Indian Museum organised a sit-and-draw programme for the children living on pavements and red light areas. In one function, Dr. Mulk Raj Anand, participated. About three hundred children joining this competition were awarded prizes.

3.43 The Museum has embarked upon a project of videographing its collections, exhibitions and other educational activities. A documentary film on the Museum was produced by the Doordarshan Kendra during the year under report.

3.44 A good number of mass communication programmes—dance demonstration, musical recitals, film festivals etc. were also organised.

3.45 Hindi Divas as observed and meetings of the Official Language Implementation Committee were held during the period with debate, drama competitions and workshops on various aspects of Hindi Language and literature.

3.46 Preparation for exhibition on 'Classical art of India' in Germany was going on in full swing. Selection, photographic documentation, coverage of insurance and other formalities were taken in hand.

3.47 The Museum's popular feature—Exhibits of the month was organised regularly during the year. Animal masks of Gadaba tribes of Orissa, ivory carvings from Shovabazar Raj family, semi-fossilised skull of wild buffalo and the wood-carvings of Naga tribes were shown as exhibits of the month.

3.48 The annual prestigious lecture series in memory of Dr. Nathaniel Wallich, the founder-curator of the Museum, was delivered by Prof. S.Z. Qasim, Vice-Chancellor, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi on March, 1991 on "Resources of the Indian Ocean" and "The Future of Oceans and Antarctica".

3.49 One hundred and seventy four lectures were arranged under mass education programme and five hundred fifty film shows were screened for students and museum personnel during the year. Occasional film-festivals were also organised particularly for the students.

3.50 During the year under report, thousands of coins, paintings, sculptures, textiles and wood carvings were conserved by the Preservation unit to arrest decay and deterioration due to bio-chemical problems.

3.51 Various types of publications were brought out during the year. Noteworthy of these are the following:

1. Money of the people, by Dr. Roma Neogi.
2. Jhewari Bronze Buddhas, by Dr. Ashoka Bhattacharjee.
3. Indian Gold: Introduction to the Gold Coin cabinet of the Indian Museum, by Prof. B.N. Mukherjee.
4. Paintings by Jamini Roy, by Smt. Sipra Chakraborty.
5. Indian Museum Newsletters.
6. Indian Museum Bulletin.
7. Mask of West Bengal, by Dr. S.R. Sarkar.
8. Multi-colour Pictures Post Card (Mughal Miniature Painting).

Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad

REORGANISATION OF GALLERIES

3.52 The fabrication of the Chinese gallery has been completed and the installation work is in progress.

3.53 The Japanese gallery has been reorganised on modern scientific lines. The gallery was inaugurated by Shri Bhaskar Ghose, Secretary, Deptt. of Culture, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India on 26th August, 1990.

3.54 The Salar Jung Perid Room (Gallery No. 12) was reorganised. The gallery was inaugurated by Prof. T. Navaneeth Rao, Vice-Chancellor, Osmania University, on 10th May, 1990.

AIR-CONDITIONING OF GALLERIES

3.55 The work of air-conditioning of six galleries entrusted to the Central Public Works Department is in progress.

3.56 The work of air-conditioning of four stores has been entrusted to the Central Public Works Department.

DOCUMENTATION

3.57 In November, 1989 two teams were formed for physical verification of art objects in the stores and on display and in addition Keeper (MSS) has been entrusted with the verification of art objects acquired by the Salar Jung Museum Board through purchase/exchange or gift from 1961 till the end of October 1990, 27,587 art objects have been verified by the three teams.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

3.58 The first exhibition for the year 1990-91 was organised on "The Berlin Wall Speaks" in collaboration with the Max Mueller Bhavan which remained open to the public from 4th to 12th August, 1990.

3.59 The second exhibition on "Manuscripts of Hyderabad" to coincide with the celebrations of "400 years of Hyderabad" was organised from 13th to 30th October, 1990. The exhibition was inaugurated by Shri Gopal Rao Ekbote, Retired Chief Justice of Andhra Pradesh High Court on 13.10.1990.

GALLERY TALKS

3.60 From February, 1990 to October, 1990, nine Gallery Talks on European glass, carpets, bronze and painted textiles, European porcelain, Founder's Far Eastern porcelain, manuscripts and calligraphy, European glass and Ivory Gallery were delivered by the Officers of the Education Wing of the Museum.

SEMINAR

3.61 A three-day seminar on "Manuscripts of Hyderabad" was organised from 13th to 15th October, 1990. This was organised as a part of the celebrations of 400 years of Hyderabad. This National Seminar was inaugurated by Shri Gopal Rao Ekbote, Retired Chief Justice, High Court of Andhra Pradesh on 13.10.1990. In all 42 scholars from different parts of India attended the seminar.

3.62 PUBLICATIONS

- (i) Two sets of six picture post cards each has been got printed.
- (ii) The Printing of the revised edition of "Guide to Salar Jung Museum" has been completed.
- (iii) The printing of the catalogue of Persian Manuscripts Vol. X, is in progress.

SCHOOL VISITS

3.63 Under the planned school visits, students of 17 schools visited the Museum upto the end of March, 1990. From April to October, 1990 students of seven schools visited the Museum.

MOBILE EXHIBITION

3.64 A new mobile exhibition on the theme "European and Middle Eastern collection of Salar Jung Museum" has been organised during the year 1990-91. The exhibition was sent to 8 schools till October, 1990 and a good number of students visited the exhibition.

FILM SHOWS

3.65 During the period, educational films on art and culture were screened every month on different dates for the benefit of the visitors.

SALAR JUNG III BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS

3.66 The 104th birthday of Nawab Mir Yousuf Ali Khan Bahadur Salar Jung III was inaugurated by Prof. T. Navaneeth Rao, Vice-Chancellor, Osmania University, on 10.5.1990 and was presided over by Padmashri Abid Ali Khan, Editor, Siasat Daily. The Museum was kept open for half a day on 11.5.1990 exclusively for the visit of the disabled. 153 disabled visited the Museum and they were allowed free admission. Due to the great disaster caused by the cyclone in Andhra Pradesh, Other programmes in connection with the birthday celebrations were cancelled.

MANUSCRIPTS

3.67 During the period November, 1989 to October, 1990 the officers of Manuscripts section have physically verified 5,595 manuscripts (Urdu, Persian and Arabic), catalogued 500 Arabic and Persian Manuscripts, fumigated 530 manuscripts, prepared 1177 classification slips and microfilmed 9302 folios of Manuscripts.

LIBRARY

3.68 During the period November, 1989 to October, 1990 the Library staff physically verified 10,934 printed books, prepared 4,900 catalogue cards and classified 1608 books subject-wise.

CONSERVATION OF ART OBJECT

3.69 During the period from November, 1989 to October, 1990, 1,587 art objects and miniature paintings were chemically treated by the Conservation Laboratory staff. Besides, the Picture Restorer restored 15 oil paintings.

PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATION COURSE

3.70 A practical demonstration course on Tanjore painting was organised in the month of May, 1990 for a period of one month. 25 students received training under this course.

Allahabad Museum, Allahabad

3.71 The Allahabad Museum was established in the year 1931 under the Allahabad Municipal Board. It was subsequently taken over on 29th April, 1986 by the Department of Culture, Ministry of Human Resource Development as an autonomous body being managed by the Allahabad Museum Society (Registered), Allahabad, fully funded by the Government of India apart from an annual token grant of Rs. 5.36 lakhs from the Uttar Pradesh Government.

3.72 A review of the important activities in the Museum from 1st April, 1990 to 31st January, 1991 is given below:

3.73 PHASED PROGRAMME OF ACCESSIONING OF ART OBJECTS

- (i) Location Register of Miniature Paintings has been prepared. Modern paintings and manuscripts have been sorted out and entered in the respective registers. A total number of 400 miniature paintings has been entered in the GENERAL Accession Register (GAR).
- (ii) Objects of the Bronze Collection were verified. 115 objects were identified and entered in the GAR.
- (iii) All objects of Sumitranandan Pant Collection and the collections of other literary luminaries were verified and entered in the GAR.
- (iv) Two thousand (2,000) beads made of various materials were verified and over 1,000 of them were entered in the GAR.

3.74 RE-ORGANISATION OF RESERVE COLLECTIONS

- (i) Antiquities of miscellaneous minor archaeological section were verified and the Reserve Collection was re-arranged completely. Over 300 stone sculptures were arranged systematically and kept in wooden show-cases fitted with glass panels for the benefit of scholars.
- (ii) The re-organisation of terracotta reserve collection was completed during the period under review. The terracottas also have been kept in wooden show-cases, almirahs and cabinets for proper viewing of the scholars.
- (iii) Re-organisation of Modern Paintings, Literary Collections is in progress. The brittle pages are being kept in non-acidic paper covers till they are laminated.
- (iv) Re-organisation is being done in respect of Decorative Art (Reserve Collection) also.

EDITING AND PUBLISHING

3.75 The papers read in the Seminar on 'Sunga Art' were edited and the monograph is being brought out in the current financial year.

PHOTO-DOCUMENTATION OF ART OBJECTS

3.76 The Photo-documentation work commenced in the month of September 1990. Over 380 stone sculptures and 35 miniature paintings have been documented till date.

CONSERVATION OF ART OBJECTS

3.77 During the period under review, the conservation laboratory treated and restores over 275 objects forming part of various collections in addition to stone sculptures kept in the central courtyard and in the lawn outside.

RE-ORGANISATION OF DISPLAY

3.78 The exhibits are being re-organised as per collection and character of the objects.

EXTENSION OF BUILDING

3.79 Measures are being taken to add two more galleries. The Central P.W.D. has taken preliminary steps to further the work.

EXHIBITIONS AND EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

3.80 Besides its regular activities like guided gallery talks and film shows, the Museum organised the following exhibitions and lectures during the period under report:

- (i) The exhibition of the paintings of Prof. R.C. Shukla, former Professor and Head, Department of Fine Arts, Banaras Hindu University and a renowned artist of this area, was inaugurated on 30th March, 1990 and continued up to 28th April, 1990.
- (ii) A group exhibition of the budding artists of Allahabad was organised to mark the Teachers' Day on 5th September, 1990. The exhibition was a big draw for the students of Allahabad. The exhibition received the attention of local media as well.
- (iii) An exhibition of the paintings and sculptures of Shri K.D. Tripathi was held in the month of December, 1990. Shri Tripathi is an eminent artist who helped a great deal in restoration of the cave paintings under the Archaeological Survey of India.
- (iv) The Museum is collecting material to put exhibition on 'Chandrashekhar Azad and His Age'. The exhibition will be put up coinciding with his death anniversary on 27th February, 1991.
- (v) The Museum arranged lectures of eminent scholars like Prof. R. Dasgupta, Head of the Department of History of Art, Banaras Hindu University, on 'Byzantine Art of Greece'; Prof. K.D. Bajpai on 'Early Buddhism - Recent Archaeological Evidences'; Dr. S.D. Trivedi on 'Purva Madhyakalin Murtikala Ke Katipaye Vishesh Sandarbha'; Prof. K.K. Thapliyal, Prof. and Head, Deptt. of Ancient Indian History and Archaeology, Lucknow University, on 'Indus Script' and Dr. C. Bopearachchi, Research Officer in CNRS, Paris on 'Indo-Greek Coins and Indo-Roman Coins', to name a few.
- (vi) The Museum organised a number of competitions during the month of November for school and college students. It was followed by a prize distribution ceremony in which school and college students presented a gala cultural programme. The Museum also organised a workshop for clay modelling by the deaf and dumb students of a local school. It was appreciated by the people of Allahabad and noted by the media.

3.81 LIBRARY: A fully air-conditioned library has been set up to facilitate research primarily in the areas of art, archaeology and history. The library started subscribing academic journals from this financial year. It acquired approximately 1,504 books during the period under review.

II. Museums of Contemporary History and Art

Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta

3.82 Victoria Memorial, Calcutta, established during 1903, is mainly a historic art gallery which contains the relics and art objects relating to the British period of Indian history covering the period 1700—1900 A.D.

3.83 EXHIBITIONS: During the year, the following exhibitions were held:

- (a) Exhibition on 'Romain Rolland' in collaboration with the Festival of India and the Festival of France in India.
- (b) Exhibition on 'Architecture of Calcutta' at the Salt Lake Stadium celebrating the City's Tercentenary organised by the Government of West Bengal.
- (c) Exhibition on 300 years of women in Calcutta entitled 'Narri' jointly organised with the Ladies Study Group which was inaugurated by Shri Jyoti Basu, Chief Minister, West Bengal.
- (d) Exhibition on 'Colonial Architecture in Colonial Calcutta' in the History Department, University of Calcutta.
- (e) Exhibition on 'Conservation of Cities' jointly with the Indian Institute of Architecture.

3.84 OTHER ACTIVITIES

- (i) Lectures-cum-demonstration of old songs of Calcutta and Rabindranath Tagore were organised.
- (ii) Forty lectures on Tradition and Modernity in Indian Paintings were organised during this year.
- (iii) Cultural programmes and the annual prize distribution of Sishu Mela, were organised in collaboration with the Nikhil Banga Nababarsa Utsab Samity.
- (iv) Cultural programmes were held on 24th August, 1990 celebrating the Tercentenary of Calcutta, in collaboration with the Press Club of Calcutta.
- (v) The Calcutta Tercentenary Quiz 1990 in collaboration with the English Speaking Union was presented, which was the first of its kind to be held in Victoria Memorial.

3.85 There were a series of shows of documentary films of the Indian Art Tradition which included:

Radha Krishnan
Our Islamic Heritage
Mughal Gardens
Pata-Chitra
Gaganendranath Tagore
Rabindranath Tagore
Jamini Roy
Amrita Shergil
Nandalal Bose
Ramkinkar

3.86 Victoria Memorial brought out the following publications;

- 1. Pictorial albums on
 - (a) Calcutta in the eyes of Thomas Daniell
 - (b) J.B. Fraser's Calcutta
- 2. Picture folio no. 3 : Plantation, by Jaimini Roy
- 3. Porcelain tile - print of St. Andrews Church, by J.B. Fraser
- 4. Porcelain tray - sketch of Victoria Memorial.

National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi

3.87 The National Gallery of Modern Art promotes the cause of modern art in the country through its programmes, exhibitions, publications, library, seminars and education etc. The collection of the Gallery comprises paintings, sculptures and graphics mainly by Indian and, to some extent, by international artists.

ART COLLECTION

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

3.89 EXHIBITIONS HELD AT THE GALLERY

- (i) Under the Indo-Polish Cultural Exchange Programme an exhibition of one hundred paintings of Duda Gracz was held during November, 1990.
- (ii) 'Ambassador's Choice' consisting of 171 works on contemporary Indian Artists from the collection of her Excellency Madam E.M. Schoo, the former Ambassador of the Netherlands to India, was on display during December, 1990.
- (iii) Exhibition of 260 works of art by Sh. Ramkinkar Baij was held at Delhi and Pune during October to December, 1990.

3.90 An exhibition by Hans Erni was inaugurated on 4.2.91. An exhibition consisting of six Artists from Switzerland under the Indo-Swiss Cultural Exchange Programme was also organised by the Gallery.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES

3.91 About 49 school groups consisting of 1854 students and 277 teachers and 46 foreign groups, comprising 853 visitors, visited the National Gallery of Modern Art and were provided conducted tours. Five groups of 312 teachers, sent by the Centre for Cultural Resources & Training, were given special lectures.

ART SKETCH CLUB

3.92 Thirty five Art Sketch Club meets were arranged for the students on Sundays and they were provided on-the-spot practical guidance by reputed artists.

FILM SHOWS AND ACQUISITION OF FILMS

3.93 Special film shows were arranged for school groups on request, apart from 124 film shows arranged for the general public. The following films were purchased by this Gallery:

1. Gaganendra Nath Tagore
2. Unknown show
3. Amrita Shergil
4. Nandalal Bose
5. Inner Eye
6. Kalighat Painting.

PUBLICATIONS

3.94 Catalogues of the following exhibitions were released:

- (i) Exhibition of Duda Gracz
- (ii) Exhibition of Ramkinkar Baij
- (iii) Exhibition of "Ambassador's Choice"
- (iv) Exhibition of Hans Erni
- (v) Exhibition of Swiss Contemporary Art.

LIBRARY

3.95 Nine hundred and forty one books on art were added and 31 journals and 10 dailies were subscribed.

3.96 The clippings of the day-to-day art news were preserved and maintained in two volumes: one for "Special Exhibition Programme" and the other for "Art News."

RESTORATION LABORATORY

3.97 The following works were executed by the Restoration Laboratory:

- (i) Restoration Reports on the Exhibition of Duda Gracz and Ramkinker Baij were prepared.
- (ii) 22 paintings and 11 sculptures were given necessary treatment in the Restoration Laboratory.
- (iii) 250 works of art were fumigated.

PHOTO STUDIO

3.98 1625 negatives, 3231 photographs and 1727 colour slides were prepared in the photo laboratory.

ART APPRECIATION COURSE

3.99 The National Gallery of Modern Art has started the Art Appreciation Course (a 32-lecture course) from September, 1990. Fifty students were admitted to this course. Two courses are held in a year.

Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi

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

3.101 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 6.5 lakh visitors came to the Museum: which aggregate figure rests upon a daily attendance of 3,422 on working days and 3,959 on Sundays and other holidays. It also continued to figure prominently in the itinerary of the 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. Captions of all the exhibitions were replaced by new prints and worn out photographs replaced.

3.102 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 1990-91. Two thousand six hundred and eighty four books were added to the existing stock upto the end of November, 1990 which now stands at 1,25,171. The titles in the Nehruana collections have gone upto 1246, the Gandhiana stood at 1741 and the Indirana has 295 titles. The number of newspaper files and dissertations (on microfilms) rose to 4743 and 846 respectively. The Photo Section of the Library raised its collection of Photographs to 81,372.

3.103 Collections in the Archives continued to record further additions. Some of these were: Raghukul Tilak (1937-86), H.D. Sankalia (1987-89), Kala Venkata Rao (1921-44), Subbalakshmi Ammal (1924-48), Laldenga (1954-87), Baptist Foreign Mission Societies (1835-1947), C. Rajagopalachari (1952-58, IX instalment), Indira Gandhi (1976-84, III Instalment), G.L. Mehta (1925-74, IV instalment), G.G. Agarkar (1882-1896, II instalment), M.N. Saha (1921-56, VI instalment), J.J. Singh (1936-90, VI instalment), H.D. Malaviya (1938-75, II instalment) and Ram Singh Jakhar (1936-90, VI and VII instalments). Upto the end of March 1991—the collections likely to be acquired are papers of Bengal Coal Company (XV instalment), C.M. Poonacha, Krishnabai Nimbkar, Saroj Mukherjee, Raghukul Tilak (II instalment), Harindranath Chattopadhyaya, Gopal Singh, Uma Shankar Joshi, Kanwar Lal Sharma, Shri Ram Sharma, Laldenga (II instalment), Nagendra Singh, P.S. Pattani, Dharmbir Singh, C.P.N. Singh and Yogendra Sharma. The Oral History Division also maintained a good record of work. One new transcript was finalised during the period bringing the total of such transcriptions to 530. Fifty three sessions of interviews were recorded and the total number of persons interviewed rose to 1025 and the sessions recorded to 3442.

3.104 The Reprography Unit augmented the Library's microfilm collections for research and reference and prepared approximately 1,43,545 frames of negative microfilm of newspapers, journals and private papers. Among the important newspapers, journals and private papers microfilmed during the period were Kalpana (May 1959-1977), Hindu (Jan. 1941—Dec. 1953), Amrita Bazar Patrika (Jan. 1988-Dec. 1989), Hindustan Times (Jan. 1988-Dec. 1989), The Mail (July 1931-1981), Tribune (1983), Statesman (1988-1989), Times of India (1988-1989), Spokesman (1985-1989) and Leader (1950-57). The Unit also prepared approximately 71,900 frames of negative microfilm (16 mm microfilm). AICC files, T.B. Sapru Papers, Mahakavi Ulloor papers were microfilmed. The Unit prepared microfiche copies of Hindustan Review (Jan. 1915-July 1926). One hundred and thirty six microfiche sheets were also prepared by the

unit for the organisation's archival record. The Unit also prepared 1010 metres of direct negative microfilm.

3.105 In the same period, approximately 8540 metres of positive microfilms, 4500 photographs, 16,300 electrostat prints from microfilms and 67,219 xerox copies were prepared for record as well as for supply to scholars and other institutions. The Unit also prepared 240 metres positive microfilm copies (16 mm) for the organisation's use. The Unit also prepared 1608 negative copies of old photographs for archival record.

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

3.107 Scholarly researches in history and in social sciences being conducted in the organisation made substantial progress. Besides, the Nehru Museum arranged 18 seminars/symposia on the themes relevant to the understanding and transformation of the Indian society. A memorial lecture to observe the birth anniversary of Jawaharlal Nehru was also organised. Two one-day symposia were also held. Six occasional papers under the series 'History and Society' and four occasional papers under the series 'Prospectives in Indian Development' contributed by Fellows were circulated to research institutions and scholars. These papers are a part of the ongoing research programmes being conducted under the auspices of the Nehru Museum.

National Council of Science Museums (NCSM), Calcutta

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

3.109 The following Science Museums/Centres are administered by the NCSM:

1. Birla Industrial & Technological Museum, Calcutta.
2. Visvesvaraya Industrial & Technological Museum, Bangalore.
3. Nehru Science Centre, Bombay.
4. National Science Centre, Delhi.
5. Central Research & Training Laboratory, Calcutta.
6. Srikrishna Science Centre, Patna.
7. Regional Science Centre, Lucknow.
8. Regional Science Centre, Bhubaneswar.
9. Raman Science Centre, Nagpur.
10. Regional Science Centre, Guwahati.
11. Regional Science Centre, Bhopal.
12. Regional Science Centre, Tirupati.
13. Regional Science Centre, Calicut.
14. District Science Centre (DSC), Purulia.
15. District Science Centre, Gulbarga.
16. District Science Centre, Dharampur.
17. District Science Centre, Tirunelveli.

3.110 OBJECTIVES

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

3.111 The National Council of Science Museums concentrated on planning of new exhibits in the permanent galleries of the museums/centres, commissioning of new galleries in different science museums and centres and establishment of new science centres. The Regional Science Centre, Guwahati has been completed with its exhibition galleries, out-door science park and mobile science exhibition unit. This centre is expected to be inaugurated during early 1991. The construction work for the main building of the National Science Centre, Delhi has been completed. The work of setting up of exhibition

galleries in this centre is now going on in full swing. The Council has also started construction work for the Regional Science Centres at Bhopal, Tirupati and Calicut. The Sub-Regional Science Centres will be set up at Imphal, Burdwan and Simla during the 8th Plan period. 14.40 lakhs people visited the various science museums/centres of the NCSM during the period from April to November, 1990.

CENTRAL RESEARCH & TRAINING LABORATORY CALCUTTA

3.112 An exhibition on 'India—A Glimpse of Science' with 76 working exhibits was set up for the purpose of travelling throughout the European countries. The exhibition was inaugurated at the Palais de la Decouverte, Paris in the first week of November, 1990.

3.113 Fifty exhibits on 'Fun Science' and 'Animation Techniques' were fabricated in the Central Research & Training Laboratory. In addition to the above, 2 Mobile Science Exhibition units have been planned at the Central Research & Training Laboratory during the period from April to November, 1990. 24 exhibits are under fabrication in the Central Research & Training Laboratory workshop for this purpose.

BIRLA INDUSTRIAL & TECHNOLOGICAL MUSEUM (BITM), CALCUTTA

3.114 The Birla Industrial & Technological Museum opened an exhibition gallery on 'Electrotechnique' to the public. Fabrication of exhibits for galleries on 'Evolution' for the Srikrishna Science Centre, Patna and 'Vibration' for the DSC, Purulia has been undertaken in the BITM workshop.

3.115 The BITM organised a State level science seminar with students from all districts of West Bengal.

3.116 The BITM continued with its popular science lectures, science demonstration lectures, science quiz contests, computer training programmes, teachers' training programmes, amateur radio programmes, sky observation programmes, Taramandal, creative ability centres and science film shows.

3.117 The centre organised a temporary exhibition on 'Calcutta—300 years: Science & Technology'.

NEHRU SCIENCE CENTRES BOMBAY

3.118 The Nehru Science Centre, Bombay celebrated its 5th anniversary on November 11, 1990 with various special programmes for the students.

3.119 The Centre completed the setting up of a new gallery 'Man Machine-I'.

3.120 The Mobile Science Exhibition units of the Centre held shows at 11 sites for 24 days benefitting about 18,000 visitors.

3.121 The Centre continued with its activities of science demonstration lectures, creative ability centres, sky observation programmes, computer training programmes, amateur radio programmes and science quiz contests. The Centre also organised a State level science seminar for the students from the various districts of Maharashtra.

VISVESVARAYA INDUSTRIAL & TECHNOLOGICAL MUSEUM (VITM), BANGALORE

3.122 The Visvesvaraya Industrial & Technological Museum, Bangalore set up 2 exhibition galleries on 'Engine' and 'Energy'.

3.123 The planning for expansion of the 'Electrotechnique' gallery has also been taken up. The Museum also completed the work of construction of the link block.

3.124 The Mobile Science Exhibition units of the Museum held exhibition at 50 sites for 106 days benefitting over 82,000 people.

3.125 The Museum also continued with its activities like the State level science seminars, popular lectures, science demonstration lectures, science quiz contests, computer training programmes, teachers' training programmes, amateur radio programmes and Taramandal.

NATIONAL SCIENCE CENTRE DELHI

3.126 The exhibits for 'Information Revolution' gallery have been fabricated. The gallery will be set up in two phases. The work of the first phase has been completed.

3.127 The Centre held Mobile Science Exhibitions at 42 sites for 48 days benefitting about 24,000 people. Besides, the Centre also held Taramandal demonstration for 1,400 people. A temporary exhibition on Swedish Technology was held.

3.128 The Centre organised a temporary exhibition on 'Entering the Space' which was visited by about 57,000 people.

SRIKRISHNA SCIENCE CENTRE PATNA

3.129 It has been decided to elevate the Srikrishna Science Centre to the status of a Regional Science Centre. For this purpose construction of the phase-I of the extension building has been taken up.

3.130 The Centre will have a new exhibition gallery on 'Evolution' for which planning is going on in the Birla Industrial and Technological Museum, Calcutta. The Centre conducted Mobile Science Exhibitions at 19 sites for 54 days benefitting over 36,000 people.

3.131 The Centre also continued with its regular activities like science demonstration lectures, science quiz contests, teachers' training programmes, sky observation programmes, Taramandal demonstration lectures and science film shows.

REGIONAL SCIENCE CENTRE, BHUBANESWAR

3.132 The Centre was inaugurated along with the science park in September, 1989.

3.133 The Centre conducted Mobile Science Exhibitions at 15 sites for 37 days benefitting about 30,000 people.

3.134 The Centre also continued with its regular activities like State level science seminars, science demonstration lectures, science quiz contests, computer training programmes and science film shows.

3.135 A temporary exhibition on 'I am a mammal — so are you' was held.

REGIONAL SCIENCE, LUCKNOW

3.136 The Centre was inaugurated in September, 1989 along with its science park.

3.137 The Centre conducted Mobile Science Exhibitions at 7 sites for 23 days thereby benefitting over 10,500 people.

3.138 The Centre also continued with its usual activities like popular science lectures, computer training programmes, sky observation programmes and science film shows.

3.139 Planning for a new gallery on the theme 'Ganga' covering an area of 3,000 sq.ft. has been taken up.

RAMAN SCIENCE CENTRE, NAGPUR

3.140 It has been decided to elevate the Centre to the status of a Regional Science Centre. For this purpose planning of the phase-II of the building has been completed. Simultaneously, planning of the phase -II of the science park has also been completed. The Centre will have a new gallery for which planning has also been started.

3.141 The Centre organised Mobile Science Exhibitions at 18 sites for 105 days benefitting about 80,000 visitors. The Centre also continued with its usual activities like science demonstration lectures, science quiz contests, computer training programmes, sky observation programmes, Taramandal, science film shows and creative ability centres.

DISTRICT SCIENCE CENTRE (DSC)

3.142 The DSC, Purulia will have a new gallery on 'Vibration' for which exhibits fabrication work is going on in full swing. The Centre continued with its activities like popular science lectures, science demonstration lectures, science quiz contests, computer training programmes, sky observation programmes, science film shows and creative ability centres.

3.143. The DSC, Gulbarga continued with its usual activities like popular science lectures, science demonstration lectures, science quiz contests, community training programmes, sky observation programmes, Taramandal demonstration lectures, creative ability centres and science film shows. The gallery on 'Wealth of Gulbarga' is under-going renovation.

3.144 The DSC, Dharampur continued with its usual activities like popular science lectures, science demonstration lectures, computer training programmes, sky observation programmes, creative ability centres and science film show.

3.145 A new gallery on 'Ocean' has been set up in the DSC, Tirunelveli. The existing galleries of the Centre also underwent renovation. The Centre held Mobile Science Exhibitions at 19 sites for 36 days about 45,000 visitors. It continued with its usual activities like popular science lectures, science demonstration lectures, science quiz contests, computer training programmes, sky observation programmes, Taramandal, creative ability centres and science film shows.

HALL OF SCIENCE TECHNOLOGY & ENERGY

3.146 The Council has undertaken to set up the Hall of Science, Technology & Energy at Delhi. The first phase of construction of the building for this Hall has also been taken up. Development of exhibits both indoor and out-door for this unit has been taken up.

EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

3.147 During the period from April to November, 1990 museobuses of the Mobile Science Exhibition units travelled across the length and breadth of the States and Union Territories of India. They travelled to the remote interior areas of West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Delhi, Dadra & Nagar Haveli. The buses carrying a series of working exhibits on specific scientific themes, held shows at 250 sites for about 600 days benefiting over 4 lakhs people.

SCHOOL SCIENCE CENTRES

3.148 The School Science Centre activity of the Council has won a lot of popularity. The Council has set up School Science Centres in collaboration with various State Governments in schools located in the interior areas of the country and has taken up an ambitious programme to set up 1,000 such Centres during the 8th Plan period.

PORTABLE PLANETARIUM

3.149 The Council distributed the first batch of 40 sets of portable planetarium to different agencies for conducting live demonstration lectures.

AUDIO-VISUAL PROGRAMMES

3.150 The NCSM has decided to set up an Audio-Visual production unit at its Headquarters in Calcutta for the production of short duration films on different aspects of science and technology, communication and education for projection of museums/Centres and also through the Doordarshan Kendra, collection of equipments and strengthening inhouse facilities for video filming and multiplication in all the national level museums/Centres. For the production of films on science and technology, possibilities of collaboration with the agencies like Films Division, Space Application Centre and NCERT, Teachers' Training Institute, which have the requisite expertise and equipment for the production of video films etc., will also be explored.

HOUSING FACILITIES

3.151 The Council has decided to provide housing facilities for its employees at Calcutta and other place. The second phase of the construction of staff quarters at Bombay and Calcutta has already been started.

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

3.152 The National Research laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property (NRLC), a subordinate office of the Department of Culture, Government of India, continued to make progress in research, conservation training, Library and documentation.

RESEARCH

3.153 During the year under report, study/research on the following projects was conducted:—

1. Study of ancient iron technology in India;
2. Study of ancient coin technology in India;
3. Scientific Studies and conservation of ancient bronzes in India;
4. Study of evaluation of oils to develop the fluxural property of palm leaf;
5. Studies on the methods of lamination of birchbark manuscripts;
6. Miscellaneous work on paper research and conservation;
7. Study of efficacy of natural products against museum insects;
8. Testing of resistance of paints against microbial deterioration;
9. Microbial analysis of the lithographs of the Residency, Lucknow;
10. Identification of microorganisms from Kerala and Karnataka wall paintings;
11. Study of flora of provided samples of the Rashtrapati Bhawan;
12. Study of the flora of the provided samples of Mangalore soil;
13. Studies on the flora of the provided dust samples of Mangalore (Out and inside);
14. Eradication of plants growing on monuments;
15. Physico-chemical studies on the evaluation of Polymers in conservation of stone;
16. Studies on mortars and plasters in relation to conservation of historic buildings;
17. Study of biodeterioration of Ajanta wall paintings;

18. Biodeterioration studies of paper materials and fixing of paper;
19. Biodeterioration studies of wooden samples;
20. Studies on the plant gums in their artistic application; and
21. Techno-historical studies of ancient coins.

CONSERVATION

3.154 Restoration work

During the year under report, the Laboratory restored one Fichwal of the State Museum, Lucknow, 16 miniature paintings of the Govind Vallabh Pant Govt. Museum, Almora, 1 scroll of the Govind Vallabh Pant Govt. Museum, Almora, 200 pages of 'Krishna Lila' received from the State Museum, Lucknow, 84 pages of a book received from the Dogra Regiment, Suratgarh, Rajasthan, 41 pages of the book received from the Dogra Regiment, Rajasthan, 107 photos of Photo Album received from the Dogra Regiment, Suratgarh, Rajasthan, 15 miniature paintings received from the Government Museum, Mathura, 12 miniature paintings of the Ram Katha Sangrahalaya, Ayodhya, Faizabad, two iron objects of the Calicut University, Calicut (Kerala), 57 iron objects of the Jajmau excavation site received from the U.P. State Archaeological Organization, Lucknow, 140 copper coins of the Government Museum, Mathura, 73 copper coins of the Allahabad University Museum, Allahabad, two pieces of a pottery received through the U.P. State Archaeological Organisation, Lucknow, two marble sculptures at the Raj Bhawan, Lucknow, about 28.30 sq. meters wall paintings at the Saint Monica Church, Goa, wall paintings (About 552 metres) of Raja Mahal at Orchha (Madhya Pradesh), 23 Thankas of the Tawang Monastery, Tawang (Arunachal Pradesh), 3 Ram Kinker's sculptures at Shantiniketan, West Bengal and ten bronze images at the Thanjavur Art Gallery, Thanjavur (Tamil Nadu).

3.155 Preparation of Conservation/Technical Report's:

Conservation/Inspection report on Ram Kinker's sculptures at Shantiniketan, West Bengal, Thankas at Tawang Monastery, Tawang (Arunachal Pradesh) murals at Orchha (Madhya Pradesh), murals of the faculty of Fine Arts, University of Lucknow, Lucknow, art objects at Pt. Govind Vallabh Pant Government Museum, Almora, books at Akhil Bhartiya Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Allahabad, art objects Dogra Regiment, Suratgarh and Hissar, and art objects at 4 Horse Regiment, Hissar were prepared.

3.156 TRAINING

- (i) An Orientation Workshop for curators on the 'Care and Maintenance of Museum Materials' was held in August, 1990 at the NRLC, Lucknow. Ten persons from various museums in the country, including one each from Iran and Malaysia participated in the Workshop.
- (ii) Similar Orientation Workshop for curators was held in January, 1991 at the Regional Conservation Laboratory, Mysore basically to cater to the needs of curators in southern India.
- (iii) The XIII six-months conservation specialization course started from 3rd September, 1990 at the NRLC.

PHOTO DOCUMENTATION

3.157 Black and white photographs of art objects 1550 exposures, in colour - 1440 exposures, black and white transparency - 800 photoprints and enlargements - 2, 455 were documented

LIBRARY AND DOCUMENTATION

3.158 The NRLC Library being a research oriented scientific library gives special stress on the documentation services to the readers. During 1990-91, The number of volumes acquisitioned & accessioned = 250 the number of periodicals subscribed = 125, the number of issues of periodicals received = 1000, and the number of books classified & indexed = 300.

PUBLICATIONS

3.159 During the period under report, a bilingual booklet on the NRLC in Hindi & English describing various divisions and activities of the NRLC has been got published from the Government of India Press.

REGIONAL CONSERVATION LABORATORY, MYSORE

3.160 The Regional Centre for South established at Mysore aims at catering to the conservation needs of the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu and the Union Territories of Andaman & Nicobar, Islands, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry. The work on the following conservation projects has been done during the period the report:—

- (i) Chitramandapa wall paintings;
- (ii) Punch-marked silver coins;
- (iii) Archival material;
- (iv) Printed picture frame;
- (v) Thanjavur style paintings
- (vi) Miniature paintings;
- (vii) wall paintings of the Saraswati Mahal Library, Thanjavur;
- (viii) Paper paintings from Triputi Museum;
- (ix) Archival material.

Institutions of Anthropology and Ethnology

Anthropological Survey of India, Calcutta.

4.1 The Anthropological Survey of India, a scientific department under the Department of Culture, Ministry of Human Resource Development, is committed to the study of human surface in terms of both biology and culture with special emphasis on tribes and weaker sections of our population. It is also concerned with the conservation of environment, welfare of women and children, physical fitness and nutritional status of the population and preservation of cultural heritage. It works in collaboration with university departments of Anthropology, Tribal Research Institutes and other organisational in anthropology and related disciplines. The Director General acts as the Anthropological Adviser to the Govt. of India. The Survey disseminates its research findings through the publication of books, monographs and journals. It promotes awareness of our bio-cultural heritage by organizing exhibitions and screening of films through a chain of museums distributed in different parts of the country.

4.2 During the year under report, the Survey concentrated its resources towards completion of the national project 'People of India' which was initiated in October, 1985 with a view to generating upto-date anthropological profile of all the communities of the country and to highlight the linkages that bring them together. The information so far generated has been analysed and the abstracts and reports on about 4,500 communities have been prepared. The abstracts and reports were transferred to the word Processor. The computer formats designed for this project have been filled up on all the communities studied under this project and have been registered to the computer for analysis. The other related exercise, such as, editing of reports, preparation of community maps, etc. were also attended to. A function was organised in October, 1990 at the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi when the diskettes of the 'People of India' project and ten volumes of Anthropometric Survey and All India Bio-anthropological Survey as well as descriptive data on the Scheduled Castes and scheduled tribes generated under the 'People of India' project were by Shri Chimanbhai Mehta, former Hon'ble Union Minister of State for the Ministry of Human Resource Development. The function was presided over by Prof. M.N. Srinivas and was participated by a host of eminent scholars of the country.

4.3 Although the Survey was primarily involved in the national project 'People of India', the other 7th Plan projects were also taken up. Investigations were conducted during the last Assembly election in relation to the projects ethnicity, politics and political system in Tribal India. Anthropometric data were collected from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Rajasthan and Meghalaya under the project

Anthropometric Study in Sikkim, Rajasthan, West Bengal, North-east India and island communities. Fresh data were collected with regard to the projects 'Tribal India: structural pattern and transformation and religion' 'Shamanism and Mother Goddess cult among India tribes'. The data so far generated are under analysis to prepare phase reports. Besides, phase reports are under preparation with regard to the project Nutritional Status on Indian population, Agrarian Laws and Agrarian System in Tribal India and Ecology, Environment and Human population in India. There has been a beginning with regard to the project Genetic structure of Indian population, Anthropological Study of Indian Women and Study on Folk Tradition. These apart, the continuing 6th Plan projects were also attended to and reports on Kotwalis of Gujarat, Katkari of Maharashtra and Maram Naga of Nagland under the project Tribes in Contemporary India' are under preparation. Field investigation has been carried out in connection with the projects Human Origins and Variation; and Area Study: North East India. the report has been finalised on the ongo of Little Andaman under the project 'Tribal Transformation in India'.

4.4 The Task Force constituted to expedite completion of long pending projects made a satisfactory progress. Four volumes, one each on Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Punjab, have been released containing basic anthropometric data (North Zone). The report on the anthropometric study on the Karnataka population is awaiting release while a similar report on the population of Tamil Nadu is under print. A similar report on the population of Kerala is under finalization.

4.5 A team of six members of Indian delegates headed by Dr. K.S. Singh, Director General visited USSR to participate in the Second Indo-Soviet Joint seminar on Ethnicity. They discussed various issues of mutual academic interest with the scholars in Moscow, Leningrad and Tashkent and formulated proposals for future Indo-Soviet Collaborative academic venture.

4.6 In order to strengthen collaborative academic activities, the Survey sponsored a national seminar with Madras University on Tribes of Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

4.7 In view of the developing intimate contact with the neighbouring population and for close monitoring of anthropological issues, the Survey has established a few field stations in different parts of the country. The inauguration ceremony of Ranchi field station was organized at Ranchi and an exhibition was also arranged on the occasion. It also participated in Dasserah festival held at Jagdalpur and organized an exhibition on the life and culture of the tribes of M.P. It also arranged an exhibition on the occasion of Indian international Trade Fair, New Delhi along with the Andaman and Nicobar administration.

4.8 During the period, the publication wing of the Survey brought out five books, one issue of house journal and the annual Report of the Survey for 1989-90. These apart, a number of papers by the scientific and technical members of the Survey were published in various journals. The Survey also initiated several moves to clear the backlog of the manuscripts lying in the Survey.

Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya (RMS) Bhopal

4.9 The Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya, Bhopal, an autonomous organisation under the Department of Culture, Government of India is dedicated for depiction of the story of mankind in time and space. the Sangrahalaya is being developed on holistic approach of general anthropology as the central discipline highlighting the three broad topics of (i) Human Evolution and Human Variation (ii) Society and Culture in pre and proto-historic times and (iii) patterns of Culture, with special reference to India. The Sangrahalaya is preparing two complementary components of Open-air Complex and Indoor Galleries. The objectives of the Sangrahalaya include collection, documentation and conservation of objects, the whole it aims at research with popularisation.

MASTER PLAN

4.10 During the year under report, the design of the main Museum building was finalised and formalities towards its construction were initiated, the construction of a temporary exhibition-cum-storage building was completed; the construction of a limited number of staff quarters was commenced; the construction of Guest House-cum-Hosted building is nearing completion and is likely to become available for use before March, 1991; the construction of internal road net work in the premises is under progress; the construction of additional staff quarters (Type-I) was entrusted to the M.P. Housing Board. The construction of the boundary wall commenced and steps towards providing other adequate infrastructural facilities like electricity, water, plantation and site development continued; the construction of temporary housing was started to facilitate the moving of museum office and division from hired accommodation to Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya's own land; temporary

housing of facilitate the presentation of exhibits for visitors' orientation of rock art heritage, and site development for two new open-air exhibitions were also undertake.

EXHIBITION

4.11 The Tribal Habitat, the open-air exhibition of tribal house types, continued to attract increasing number of visitors and the attention of media during the year. An encampment complex of nomadic Birhor tribe of Orissa and Bihar, and Ghotul, the Youth dormitory of Muria tribe, were constructed, whereas the construction of Jaunsari house is under progress. The development of a new open-air exhibition 'Rock-art Heritage' (Phase-I), nearing completion, utilises a series of pre-historic painted rock-shelters present in the premises of the sangrahalaya. This exhibition is being opened in January, 1991. Another open-air exhibition presently being prepared is on 'Rural Settlement Patterns and House Types'. In the first phase house-types from coastal areas of Kerala are being constructed. This exhibition is to be opened for the public towards the next summer. A temporary indoor exhibition was organised coinciding with inauguration of newly-constructed exhibition-cum-storage building. The exhibition entitled 'Vastu Prasang' highlighted richness of material culture of the folk and tribal societies. The exhibition was inaugurated by H.E. Kunwar Mehmood Ali Khan, Governor, Madhya Pradesh. Another temporary photographic exhibition was held from 14th to 25th November, 1990. In this exhibition entitled 'Bachhe Lok Samajon Mein' were displayed through photographs various aspects of child-hood as also toys and certain other objects used by folk and tribal children. An exhibition on the theme 'Annual Agricultural Cycle', was ready for opening. A special temporary exhibition from 7th to 9th January, 1991 on 'Rock Carvings of Central Alpine Region' was being organised in collaboration with the Cultural Centre of the Italian Embassy, New Delhi.

COLLECTION

4.12 Over 900 objects of material culture collected from various parts of the country were added to the reserve collection of the Sangrahalaya. The most remarkable recent acquisition was a 110 ft. long Snake Boat from Kerala collected under the Museum's operation-salvage programme. The Snake Boat received by the citizens in a procession was displayed near Bhopal lake. As the field collection is still being carried out by the Museum field parties, another 1000 objects are likely to be added to the reserve collection by the end of this year. Field documentation and post-collection cataloguing of the new and previous collections was carried out. Computerisation for museum documentation has also started and is likely to become fully operational by the next year.

MUSEUM EDUCATION

4.13 As part of its objective the Sangrahalaya provided informal education through both guided tours to exhibitions and special children's education programmes.

ROCK-ART DOCUMENTATION

4.14 The Format towards a *National Inventory of Rock-Art* in the Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya was finalised in a workshop participated by experts from the disciplines of museology, prehistory, anthropology, geology, etc. The action towards the implementation of a national inventory and a computerised image-text data-base on Indian rock art was in progress utilising computerised image-progressing. The rock art site situated in the sangrahalaya was documented, completing recording by tracing, photography and other methods and describing the contents. A multi-disciplinary project on 'Documentation of Kathotia Rock-art Site' was launched in collaboration with Saugar University. This project is intended to be a model of study and documentation, to be followed in the coming years. Visual documentation of selected rock-shelters at three other sites were carried out towards museum presentation.

NATIONAL INVENTORY OF ETHNOGRAPHIC OBJECTS

4.15 A format for a national inventory was prepared in a workshop participated by experts. This format is being further subjected to opinion on a national level so that the participation of the collection-possessing institutions is ensured. The inventory is being computerised. It will provide a holistic picture of the collections held by the country for the first time. Associate-ships are being awarded to harness talent by the engagement in work of documentation towards implementation of the national inventory, to result into computerised data-base accessible to researchers and others.

RESEARCH

4.16 The initiative to take up the following new collaborative projects is in process. The work under these projects will be spilling over into the year 1991 as well.

- (i) Taphonomy and palaeo-economy of quarternary fossils from Central Narmada Valley.
- (ii) Excavation of upper palaeolithic site of Mehtakheri and further exploration in the Nimar region.
- (iii) Collection and documentation of material culture objects from tribal, artisan and folk populations in the area of two dams in the Narmada Valley.
- (iv) Collection of Vedic ritual objects.
- (v) Population genetic studies on tribes with special reference to Haemoglobin variants towards an exhibition on the same topic.

PHOTOGRAPHY

4.17 About 900 objects in the museum collection were photographed towards preparation of index and catalogue cards. The field coverage of tribe and folk life produced 1500 colour negative; besides, blown-up colour and black and white enlargements for exhibit-making were also prepared. Coverage of the exhibition and events taking place in the museum was done.

GRAPHIC UNIT

4.18 Paintings, drawings and sketches were prepared to develop exhibits for various exhibitions. The unit also prepared designs for the various museum publications and undertook graphic documentation on the life style of Muria and Agaria tribes through field work. A screen printing facility set up in the unit was operationalised which produced materials for various exhibition and events.

CONSERVATION

4.19 An inhouse conservation facility set up to meet the minimum needs of preservation of objects was further equipped by acquiring more equipment and chemicals. The conservation laboratory executed the following works:

- (1) Preservative and remedial treatment of about 300 objects displayed in open-air situations.
- (2) Chemical conservation of over 600 ethnographic objects in the reserve collection.

4.20 Restoration of damaged terracota, agricultural implements, household objects and wooden images in the museum collections were also undertaken.

DEVELOPMENTS OF REFERENCE LIBRARY

4.21 The Sangrahalaya is developing a specialised reference library. 1536 new books were added to the existing collection of about 15,000. 323 issues of foreign journals and 252 issues of Indian professional journals were added to the collections this year. The significant addition has been the collection useful for children. The Library plans to open a special facility for the Young readers. 221 books printed in Hindi were also added; besides, classifying 500 books, 3000 catalogue cards were also prepared. The library provides reading, bibliographic and reprography facilities to the scholars and academics.

MUSEUM OF POPULAR LECTURES

4.22 Towards dissemination of information on various themes, such as, human evolution, pre-history, contemporary culture, museum methods etc., the Sangrahalaya organised a museum popular lecture series. 16 lectures were delivered. Some of the important speakers who delivered lectures are Dr. S.C. Dubey, Dr. Sachin Roy, Dr. S.R. Rao and Dr. S.P. Gupta etc.

VEDEO-CINE-UNIT

4.23 A video-documentation facility equipped with High-band U-Matic equipments of videography and cinematography was set up and operationalised. This unit prepared video coverage on Agaria metal craft, Snake Boat of Kerala, Muria wood Carving as well as important events and exhibitions organised by the Sangrahalaya. The unit developed a collection and acquired 37 new titles of 16mm films on anthropological subjects.

PUBLIC RELATION

4.24 The Public Relation unit of the Sangrahalaya made efforts to popularise the activities of the Museum resulting in increased visits by the public. It also helped towards greater participation of local schools in the educational and 'do and learn' programmes.

PUBLICATIONS

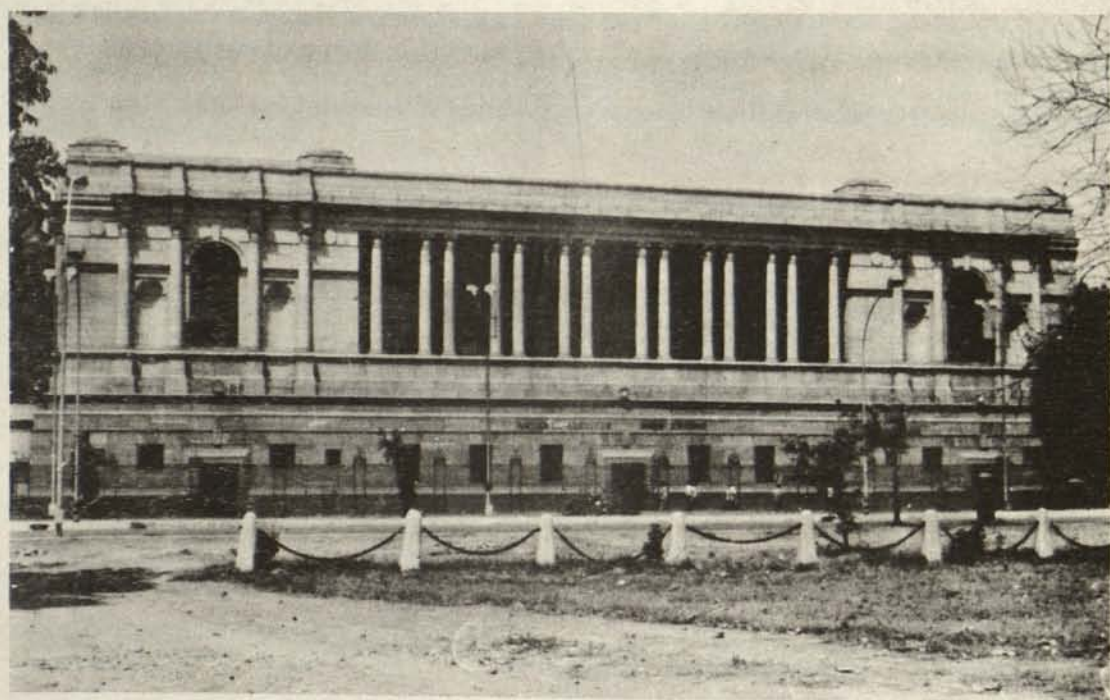
4.25 The Sangrahalaya published a catalogue on the exhibition 'Vastu Prasang', a guide map-cum-folder on open-air exhibition 'Tribal Habitat', a folder on temporary exhibition 'Bachche Lok Samajon Mein', educational material on four tribal groups for distribution among school children and general visitors and annual report of Sangrahalaya. Publications on rock-art and collections from two tribes were in the process of production. Preparation of publications of Museum Picture Cards, posters, exhibition catalogue and folders, leaflets for forthcoming exhibitions were under progress.

MODELLING

4.26 The Modelling Unit of the Sangrahalaya prepared fibre-glass models and dioramas as part of the exhibit preparation for temporary and permanent exhibitions.

NATIONAL SEMINARS

4.27 A National seminar on "Anthropological Museums" was organised by the Sangrahalaya in May, 1990 which was attended by a large number of scholars from the fields of anthropology, archaeology, pre-history museology etc. A seminar on "Problems of Documentation, Presentation and Popularisation of Rock-Art" in January, 1991 was also held for an exchange of views towards furthering action involving multi-disciplinary approach.



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. During the period under report, it continued to accession public records, private papers of national importance, and microfilm copies of records of Indian interest from abroad. It kept up its regular programme to assist various Ministries/Departments, etc. of the Govt. of India in their Records Management Programme, and to provide financial assistance to various voluntary organisations for preservation of manuscripts in their custody and also to State/Union Territory Archives for their development programmes. The Conservation Research Laboratory of the NAI conducted investigations for the improvement in preservation techniques for records in its custody. Detailed resume of the significant activities undertaken by the NAI is as follows:

ANNEXE TO THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA BUILDING

5.2 Work regarding the construction of the National Archives of India Annex (Phase I-stack/Tower Block) was completed, and subsequent to the clearance of the building by the fire-experts, temporary occupations of the building was permitted by the N.D.M.C. Electricity and water connection have already been provided to the building, and the work of providing air-conditioning ducts, boxing etc. is likely to be completed soon. A 33-K.V. Sub-Station is being specially installed to meet the requirement of air-conditioning load. Besides, the drawings of the Service Block (Phase-II) have been finalised for submission to the N.D.M.C.

PUBLICATIONS

5.3 The following publications were brought out:

- (1) *The Annual Report of the National Archives of India, 1989.*
- (2) *Asar-i-Azad* (based on writings and notes of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad).

ACCESSION

5.4 Holdings of the NAI were further enriched by the acquisition of the following public/private records/microfilm copies of records:

- (a) **Public Records:** Six volumes of records on Reorganization of the Army and Air Forces in India from Ministry of Defence.

(b) Private Papers:

- (i) An album belonging to Shri S.C. Bhatia and containing 17 photographs relating to World War II, was received from the National film Archives, Pune.
 - (ii) Fourteen files (1882-1950) of Murlidhar Collection containing correspondence and resolutions passed at the Second Punjab Provincial conference held at Ambala (4-5 November 1896), were received from Prof. K.C. Yadav, Deptt. of History, Kurukshetra University.
- (c) **Microfilms:** 814 microfilm rolls of 'Panda Records' containing 'Pilgrimage Registers' (in the form of *Bahis*) pertaining to the region of Bengal, Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, and Pakistan (Rawalpindi) were received as gift from the Genealogical society of Utah, U.S.A.

RESEARCH AND REFERENCE

5.5 9,712 visits were made by scholars to the Research Room and Library of the NAI. of the 313 scholars newly enrolled during the period, 34 were from foreign countries viz. Australia, Canada, France, G.D.R., Hungary, Iran, Japan, Mauritius, Malaysia, Mongolia, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, U.K., U.S.A. and U.S.S.R.

5.6 80,525 requisitions for records, books and microfilms were attended to, and 8,113 pages of excerpts from records (typed/xerox copies) were released. Besides, 108 queries seeking information from amongst the holdings of the NAI received from individuals and public/private agencies were attended to.

REFERENCE MEDIA

5.7 Summary inventory of 1,549 letters of Central India Agency, Indore (1857-59) was prepared. 21,543 items of private papers were listed. 1,545 documents of Inayat Jang Collection were descriptively docketed. Descriptive list of 200 letters of Mutiny papers and 364 letters of Persian correspondence (1803-1804) was prepared.

5.8 RECORDS AND ARCHIVES MANAGEMENT

(a) 80,000 files of the following Ministries/Offices/Departments were appraised : Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (1948-62), Ministry of External Affairs (1891-1960), Ministry of Defence (1953-65), Ministry of Civil Aviation (1956-64), Home Department (1873-1947), Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (1962-64), Office of the Surveyor General (1911-64), Railway Board (1943-64) and Office of the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (1943-64). As a result of this appraisal, 24,753 files were marked for destruction, thereby saving 123 meters of shelf space and Rs. 24.753 per annum towards their maintenance cost alone.

(b) Retention schedules for records of 25 Ministries/Offices/Departments were vetted.

(c) Records Rooms of 20 Ministries/Offices/Departments were inspected and necessary suggestions for their improvement were provided.

'TOWARDS FREEDOM' PROJECT

5.9 Work regarding selection of material of the 'Towards Freedom' project was continued, and the following record series were examined: External Affairs Department (1945-47), Political Department (1946), Gwalior, Rampur and Banaras States Agency (1942-47), Baroda and Gujarat States Agency (1942-47), Assam State Agency (1941-47), Linlithgow Collection (1941), P.D. Tandon Papers (1944), B.D. Chaturvedi Papers (1943), C. Rajagopalachari Papers (1943-47) and records available in Orissa State Archives (1937-47) and Vidarbha Archives, Nagpur (1945-47). 28,000 pages 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

5.10 The School continued to conduct its one-year Diploma Course in Archival Studies as also various short-term courses of eight and four weeks' durations for the benefit of professionals and sub-professionals.

(a) Eleven trainees, including two from foreign countries, were awarded Diploma after they had successfully completed the one-year Diploma Course in Archival Studies (1989-90), while training to 12 persons under the Diploma course (1990-91) made progress.

(b) 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 Archives Administration (1 session) were completed.

5.11 The NAI organised a seminar on Records Management under the aegis of the School of Archival Studies (4-6 April, 1990).

5.12 SCHEMES FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

(a) The Grants Committee for the implementation of the 'Scheme of Financial Assistance for Preservation of Manuscripts' recommended a sum of Rs. 20.03 lakhs for disbursements as grant-in-aid to 32 organisations/institutions.

(b) The Grants Committee for the implementation of the 'Scheme of Financial Assistance for the Development of State Archives' recommended a sum of Rs. 17.89 lakhs for disbursement to 8 States Archives viz. Goa, Haryana, Kerala, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, and West Bengal.

EXHIBITION

5.13 The NAI will be celebrating its centenary during the month of February, 1991. As part of these celebrations, an exhibition of documents and photographs on 'Archives and Social Change' is being organised.

TECHNICAL SERVICE

5.14 Apart from providing technical information on Conservation and Reprography to Government and private institutions, a total of 1,50,000 sheets of records were repaired and 4,840 volumes/books/miscellaneous items were bound. Besides, 30,400 exposures of microfilms, 96,000 xerox copies, 15,000 meters of positive microfilms and 213 prints were prepared.

5.15 For repair and restoration of fragile records in its custody, the Conservation Research Laboratory continued its investigations with a view to finding suitable indigenous material for substituting high grade tissue paper and cellulose acetate foil, which are presently being imported. Experiment on special *maida* paste containing small percentage of Sodium Pentachlorophenate was conducted and the results were found to be satisfactory. Efforts are also being made to develop a suitable formulation with cellulose acetate powder to be used as an emulsion for reinforcement of old and fragile documents.

REGIONAL OFFICES/RECORD CENTERS

5.16 The Regional Offices/Records Centres at Bhopal, Pondicherry and Jaipur continued normal activities in their respective zones. The Regional Offices/Record Centres repaired approximately 55,265 sheets of documents and bound 726 volumes/files.

Asiatic Society, Calcutta

5.17 The activities of the Asiatic Society, Calcutta have been concentrated on the lines as stipulated in its objectives which emphasise augmentation of research and publication. The activities in different divisions of the Society are as under:

5.18 As per the decision of the Advisory Committee of the Society, the programme of Sanskrit Studies (Shastri & Acharyya courses) have been completed in May 1990. All the students who appeared for the final examination in 1990 came out successfully. To meet the expenses of this programme, the Government of India sanctioned an ad-hoc grant of Rs. 1.82 lacs.

5.19 As part of the programme of augmentation of research, the Society decided to undertake various research projects in the fields of Indology, Oriental Studies, History of Medicine, Language & Linguistics (including Dictionary), Islamic Culture & Civilisation, South-East Asian Studies, History of Science, Folklore & Culture, Classical Indian Tradition and Writing History of the Asiatic Society. For all these projects, 8 Senior Research Scholars will be appointed who will be paid a monthly honorarium of Rs. 3000/- and annual contingency grant of Rs. 10,000/- per scholar. All these senior scholars will be assisted by 16 Junior Scholars who will be paid Rs. 1000/- per month and a contingency grant of Rs. 5000/- per annum. During the period, 4 Senior Research Scholars carried out their work in the respective fields of studies in consultation with four Senior Research Scholar-Members of the Society. Seven posts of stipendary Research Fellowships which were lying vacant for two years have been filled up and all of them have started their work as assigned by the Society under the supervision of Senior Scholars who have been rendering their services in honorary capacity. As per the decision of the Advisory Committee (Finance), necessary steps have been taken to fill up the posts of the Senior & Junior Research Scholars.

5.20 During the period under review, the library services have been improved for helping Fellows and Research Workers in their studies. A total number of 1316 books have been acquired by the Library. The Library collection has also been added by 548 rare books which have been received as gift from Dr. Abhijit Gupta, son of the late Dr. Pratul Chandra Gupta, former President and an Advisor of the Asiatic Society. All these rare books were in the collection of the late Dr. Pratul Chandra Gupta. The society has decided to keep these rare and valuable books as "Pratul Chandra Gupta Collection" for the use of the researchers.

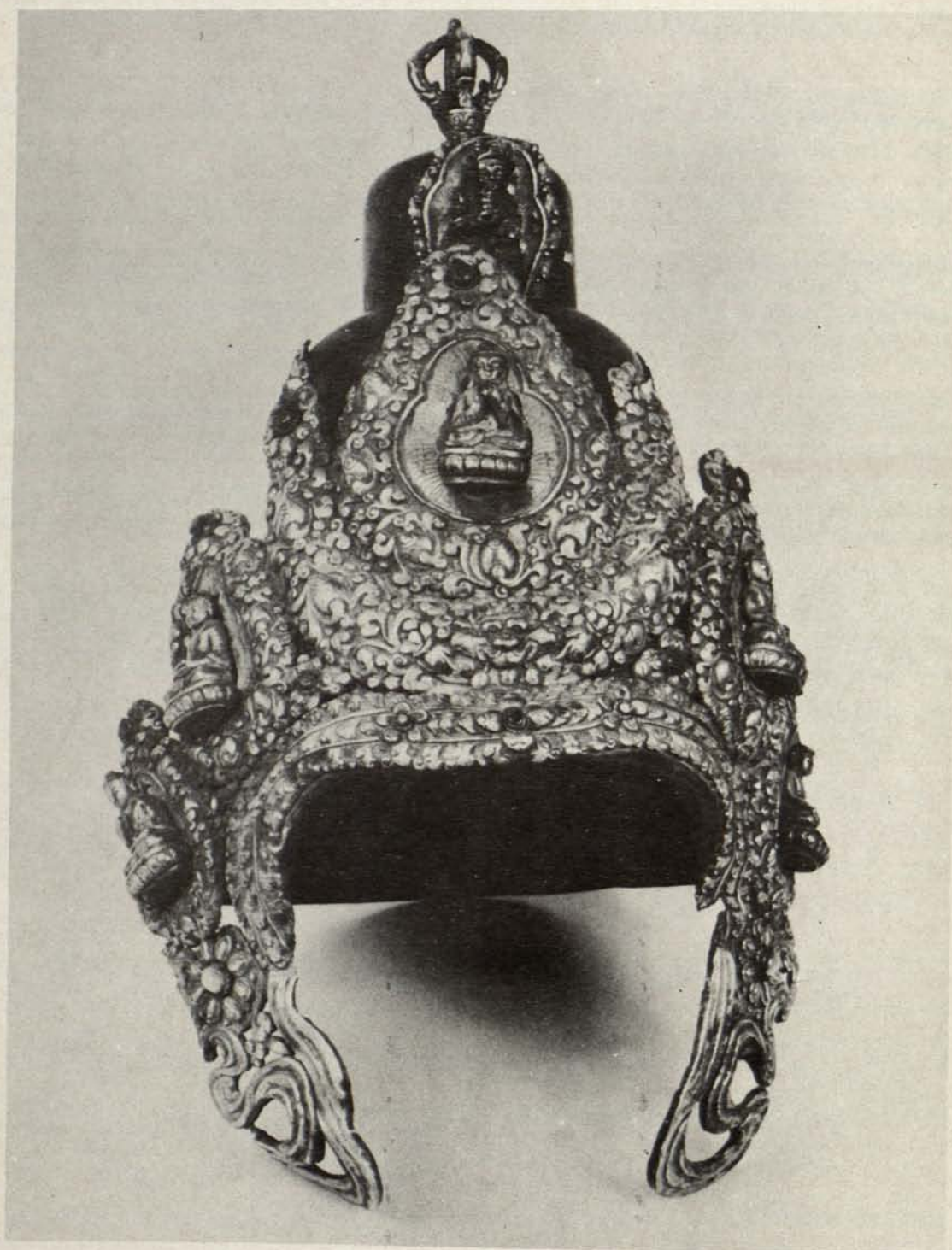
5.21 The Society organised a seminar on "Recent Development in the Studies of the Bengali Language & Script-Centenary Tribute to Acharyya Suniti Kumar Chatterjee" between 6th and 8th December, 1990.

5.22 The work in the Museum & Manuscript Section has been organised properly. The work relating to cataloguing, stock taking and physical verification of the manuscripts in the collection of the Society continued satisfactorily. The Society during the period under review purchased 8 manuscripts and also acquired one palm-leaf manuscript of Candy as gift.

5.23 The Conservation Section of the Society was active throughout the year in the preservation and restoration of books, manuscripts, paintings and other documents kept in the Library and Museum & Manuscripts Section. The Advisory Committee of the Society took a decision to open a Restoration Unit for the oil painting collections of the Society. Noted artist and art critic, Dr. Chintamony Kar has been requested by the Society to organise the Unit in a planned way.

5.24 The Resprography Section of the Society was very much active during the period. Upto 30th December 1990, 43,101 Xerox copies were supplied to scholars in India and abroad by this Section. About 94,000 folios of negatives and 75,000 folios of positives were micro-filmed from old and rare books and manuscripts which are in the collections of the Society.

5.25 The staffing pattern in the Society has been rationalised through a work study team deputed by the Government. The service rules for the employees of the Society have also been framed during the year.



Institutions of Buddhist and Tibetan 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 an end in 1959, it was felt that an 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 His Holiness of Dalai Lama.

6.2 Later on, apart from Buddhist Philosophy, regular academic courses were started and the Institute was affiliated to the Sampurnanand Sanskrit University, Varanasi to prepare students for classes like Purv Madhyama, Uttar Madhyama, Shastri, Acharya and Ph.D. The total strength of the students in all class is 345 excluding the students studying in the 24 various branch schools in the monasteries run by the Institute.

6.3 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 Hindi speaking people is also undertaken. The Institute has a Library consisting of thousands of books especially on Buddhist and Himalayan studies. During the year, the Institute organised a National Level Seminar at Dharamsala (H.P.) which was inaugurated by His Holiness the Dalai Lama on 24th October, 1990.

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

Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies Sarnath, Varanasi

6.5 The Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Sarnath, Varanasi 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. The Institute has been successfully striving to preserve the cultural heritage of both India and Tibet through academic programmes, research projects, restoration of old manuscripts, publications programmes and the like.

6.6 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 in April, 1988. During the year, under the nine-year graded courses of Madhyama, Shastri and Acharya classes, there were 277 students on the rolls. Apart from teaching, the Institute has done creditably in numerous fields of research and restoration, consolidation of the library acquisitions and managements, seminars, exhibitions and cultural ensembles and publications.

6.7 The Institute held a special convocation on 14th January, 1990 for conferring Doctor of Divinity (Honoris Causa), the first degree of the Institute, on his Holiness the Dalai Lama. The first convocation of the institute was also held on 19th February, 1990 to confer honorary degrees on a few distinguished persons in recognition of their learning and spiritual/temporal eminence as well as to promote international understanding and strengthen friendly relations with the Buddhist countries.

6.8 The Shantarakhshita Library of the Institute acquired a total of 5037 new books on Buddhology, Tibetology and Himalayan studies. One of the important collections received is the set of photo off-set reprint copy of the Golden Manuscript of the Tibetan Canon 'S tan G Yur' deluxe edition in 100 volumes which is a copy made from the Golden Manuscript taken from the Golden stupa of Je Tsong Khapa at the Gaden Monastery in Tibet.

6.9 A number of restored texts were published during the year and copious material is in process for further restitution and print. The seventh and eighth volumes of the DHI Journal were published and released on the Buddha Purnima and Kartika Purnima days respectively.

6.10 A few faculty members of the Institute attended the special summer orientation courses for 4 weeks for the University and College teachers in the Banaras Hindu University in May, 1989. A few Buddhist scholars from India and abroad visited the Institute from time to time to give lectures in their fields.

6.11 A seminar from 14th to 16th March, 1990 was held in the Institute on the 'Status of Tibetan Culture since 1959'. Scholars from all over India participated in this seminar.

6.12 The Students' Welfare Committee's major activity during the year was the first Winter Re-Orientation Camp held at Rajgir, Bihar. The ten-day course was focused mainly on general Buddhist doctrines and lineages and overall Tibetan historical study and general knowledge.

Financial Assistance to Buddhist/Tibetan Organisations

6.13 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. 172 institutions were selected for grants of financial assistance during 1990-91.

Library of Tibetan Works and Archives, Dharamsala

6.14 The Library of Tibetan Works and Archives, and autonomous registered research institution, was established by H.H. Dalai Lama in 1971 to preserve and promote the rich national heritage of Tibetan Civilisation and Indo-Tibetan learning. All of its projects have been augmented with this larger objective as the foremost concern. Today this institution has acquired world stature as a centre for Tibetology and Indo-Tibetan Buddhist Studies.

6.15 The institution has the following departments:

- (i) Tibetan Books and Manuscripts Library houses 63342 books and manuscripts including invaluable handwritten manuscripts.
- (ii) Foreign Language Reference Library has 7531 books, periodicals and newsletters in English and other European languages on Tibet- the Himalaya Studies, and Buddhology.
- (iii) Museum and Archives department has about 700 icons, paintings, stupas, ritual objects and 360 historical documents and 5000 old photographs of Tibet dating back to the 13-19th centuries.
- (iv) Research, Publication and Translation department has so far published 306 titles in Tibetan and English.
- (v) Oral History and Audio Visual Documentation department has recorded and transcribed eight

thousand hours of recording on Tibetan history, memoirs, teachings of outstanding Lama scholars etc.

- (vi) Centre for Tibetan Studies comprises a school of Indo-Tibetan Buddhist Studies, a school of Tibetan languages and literature, a school of Thangka paintings and a school of traditional art of woodcarving, all recognised by the Govt. of India.

6.16 During the year under review, 400 Tibetan texts and manuscripts on Tibetan culture and Buddhist studies were acquired. 7127 descriptive card catalogues of works relating to biographical history and collected works were prepared.

6.17 The Foreign Language Reference Library has acquired 333 new titles of books on Tibet and the Himalaya Studies. About 1416 students, scholars and journalists from various parts of the world made use of its resource facilities.

6.18 A total of 2069 visitors from India and abroad visited the Museum.

Sikkim Research Institute of Tibetology, Gangtok

6.19 The Sikkim Research Institute of Tibetology, Gangtok is an autonomous organisation under the Government of Sikkim with the Governor of Sikkim as the President of its governing body, 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.

6.20 A research work on the life and various aspects of Guru Padmasambha has been completed and sent to the UK for further editing. The publication of two volumes of the works of Kadam Bucho have been completed and is available for sale.

6.21 The Institute has also made some acquisition of Tibetan (36 volumes) and modern books (24 volumes) for the libraries and few art objects for the Museum section.

6.22 The Bulletin of Tibetology is the Institute's regular research journal which is published thrice a year.

6.23 During the year, about 3,290 foreign and 50,000 domestic 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 2,295 million volumes housed mainly at Belvedere, Calcutta. It is one of the Recipient Libraries under the provision of the Delivery of Books Act, 1954 and is the foremost repository of the United Nations documents. It also acts as a referral centre for research scholars.

7.2 The prime source of acquisition of the current books, newspapers and journals published in India is under the Delivery of Books Act. English books and journals published abroad are acquired through purchase. The Library has book exchange programmes with 198 institutions in 87 countries. This programme finds an excellent solution for the acquisition of foreign publications not readily obtainable through normal trade channels.

7.3 Providing bibliographical and reference services to readers and research scholars from India and abroad is one of the standard concepts of the Library. The Library has published bibliographies and catalogues of its holdings with a view to disseminating information. The Library plans and arranges exhibitions of books and illustrations participated in the Ernakulam Book Festival at Ernakulam, Kerala organising a book exhibition and a book stall for the period from 29th August to 3rd September, 1990 and an exhibition on the eminent scholar Dr. Surendranath Sen on the occasion of his birth centenary on the 20th September, 1990. The Library also participated in the Book Exhibition and kept a bookstall during the 36th All India Library Conference from 26th to 29th December, 1990 at Jodhpur, Rajasthan. The Library organised a seminar on "Planning, Modernisation and Preservation Programme for South Asian Libraries" and an exhibition on "300 Years of Calcutta" from 10th to 14th December, 1990 at the Library premises.

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

7.5 The Library renders reader services through its Reading Rooms and Lending Section. The Library has on its roll approx. 8,329 readers as reading room members. The Lending Section deals with 40,000 registered borrowers, local and outstation. It also functions as the National Centre for International Loan. During the year approx. 87,323 books were issued to the readers and approx. 31,530 books were lent out to the borrowers.

7.6 During the year the library published two publications, namely, National Library and Public Library



Development: 150th Anniversary of the Calcutta Public Library; and Author Catalogue of Printed Books in Tamil Language, vol. I, Letters A - K.

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

| | |
|--|--------------|
| 1. Total No. of books in the Library | 20,08,000 |
| 2. Total No. of books in Indian Language | 4,56,060 |
| 3. Total No. of manuscripts | 3,024 |
| 4. Total No. of maps | 78,020 |
| 5. Total No. of current periodical titles | 15,516 |
| 6. Total No. of bound volumes of periodicals | 1,10,108 |
| 7. Total No. of publications received as gift and exchange | 4,69,119 |
| 8. Total No. of publications received under the Delivery of Books Act. | 7,55,212 |
| 9. Total No. of Indian official publications (including unbound volumes) | 4,61,170 |
| 10. Total No. of microfilms/microfiche cards | 2,909/87,615 |
| 11. Books in the rare collection | 5,025 |

Central Reference Library, Calcutta

7.8 The Central Reference Library, Calcutta is mainly responsible for the implementation of the two schemes, viz. (i) : Compilation and publication of the Indian National Bibliography (both in Roman script and in the respective language scripts) - which is a bibliography of current Indian publications in Indian languages recognised by the Indian Constitution and in English; and (ii) : Compilation and publication of Index Indiana (in Roman script) - an index to articles appearing in current Indian periodicals in major languages. This Library is a subordinate organisation under the Department of Culture.

INDIAN NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

7.9 The February, 1989 issue has already been published. The March and April, 1989 issues are in the press. The printing of the 1984 annual volume of the INB is in the final stages of printing.

7.10 Some of the language fascicules of the Indian National Bibliography have also been published during the period. Malayalam *qranthasuchi* 1989 has been already published. Its ten-year volume 1981-90 is almost ready for the press. The annual volume of Tamil bibliography 1986 has already been released and the volume 1987-88 is in the press. The Urdu fascicule for 1988-90 is under compilation. The annual volume of the Hindi bibliography for 1988 has already been published and the 1989 volume is ready for the press. Steps have also been taken to print other language bibliographies during this period.

INDEX INDIANA

7.11 The Index Indiana at present is published as annual volumes covering six Indian languages viz. Bengali, Hindi, Gujarati, Marathi, Malayalam and Tamil. Steps have been taken to include periodicals in other languages also. The 1984-85 volume is in the final stages of printing and the 1986-88 volume is under compilation.

TRAINING OF PERSONNEL

7.12 One Assistant Editor has completed the Master's Degree in Library Science from the Sheffield University, U.K. under the Technical Cooperation & Training Programme sponsored by the British Council.

Central Secretariat Library, New Delhi

7.13 The Central Secretariat Library Complex comprises the Central Secretariat Library with the main objective to provide facilities for reference and research to government organisations, general readers and research scholars; Hindi and Regional Languages Wing with document resources in the fourteen regional languages; and R.K. Puram Branch Library to cater to the needs of government offices located in that area.

7.14 The Library has a centralised membership system and enrolled/renewed 2,562 members during the year. The Library acquired 1,923 books in English, 747 titles in Hindi and 1859 titles in other regional languages during the year. In addition, 28,585 documents of Central and State Government publications including gazettes, legal documents, proceedings of legislative bodies etc., were received by the Library. About 2296 official publications were received from international

agencies, such as UNESCO, United Nations, ILO etc. and foreign governments. The Library has also received 617 U.S. government publications in microfiche form.

7.15 The Library subscribed to 75 Dailies and received 759 periodicals in English, Hindi and other regional languages through subscription, gift and exchange. The Library lent out 56,661 books on a variety of subjects to the readers. The Library received 15 titles on inter-library-loan for its readers and attended to 15,697 reference queries in person, 3240 over phone and 62 by post. The Library prepared 355 microfiches of rare and out-of-print publications. The Library issued 63,307 xero copies to its users.

7.16 A bibliographic data base (catalog) for the added to this Library with imprint date 1989 onwards has been created in accordance with the unimarc specifications using the minisis/marc interface in the HP-3000/37 system. A data base for serials received has also been created and a list of current periodicals providing information on the Library's holdings has also been brought out during the year.

7.17 An amount of Rs. 4.00 lacs has been provided to the ILA during the current year for the proposed 58th General Conference of the International Federation of Library Associations to be held in New Delhi in 1992.

7.18 The Hindi and Regional Languages Wing is half way under renovation due to which library services had to remain suspended during the year. However, the services are expected to be resumed next year.

7.19 The Library initiated work on creating a data base on Mahabharata. 5000 *slokas* have been put into computer during the year. The data collection for the annotated Hindi Bibliography Project has been completed and the work on compiling the bibliography is in progress.

7.20 Two fresh graduates from the library schools were given three months' practical training during the year as part of the regular programme of the Library.

The Delivery of Books Act of 1954 and Recipient Libraries

7.21 Under the Delivery of Books Act, the Central Government has declared four Libraries as Recipient Libraries for receipt of a copy of each book/newspaper published in the country, at the publishers' own cost. Under the provisions of the Act, the Central Government in the Department of Culture has to bear half of the recurring and two-third of the non-recurring expenditure for the maintenance of the Delivery of Books Act Section of each Recipient Library. Two of the Recipient Libraries, viz. the National Library, Calcutta and the Delhi Public Library, are fully funded by the Central Government. The other two Recipient Libraries, viz. the Central Library, Bombay and the Connemara Public Library, Madras, are under the control of the State Governments of Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu respectively.

Thanjavur Maharaja Serfoji's Sarasvati Mahal Library, Thanjavur

7.22 The Thanjavur Maharaja Serfoji's Sarasvati Mahal Library is an institution of acknowledged repute, built up by successive dynasties of Nayaks and Marathas of Thanjavur. It contains rare and valuable collections of manuscripts on manifold aspects of art, culture and literature.

7.23 The Library has got 44,777 manuscripts both in palmleaf and in paper in Sanskrit, Marathi, Telugu and Tamil languages and a few in Persian. Among these, the largest collection is in Sanskrit numbering 37,499 manuscripts, both in palmleaf and in paper in different scripts such as Grantha, Devanagari, nandanagari and Nagari. 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).

7.24 Since July, 1986, the Library has been placed under a registered Society composed of experts as also representatives of the Government of Tamil Nadu is responsible for the maintenance and running of the Library while the Central Government is responsible for financing developmental activities of the Library.

Delhi Public Library, Delhi

7.25 The Delhi Public Library, established in 1951 by the then Ministry of Education, Government of India with financial and technical assistance from the UNESCO, has been providing free library services to the citizens of the Union Territory 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, 29 Branches, Sub-Branches and Community Libraries, 31 Resettlement Colonies Libraries, a Braille Department for the Visually handicapped readers and a network of Mobile Service Stations serving 84 areas including 14 Braille institutions and 2 hospital libraries, one prisoners' library, 22 deposit stations spread all over the Union Territory of Delhi.

7.26 The Library had a net collection of 9,95,690 volumes and 92,632 registered borrowers up to September, 1990 and issued 19,71,782 volumes for home reading during the period under report.

Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation, Calcutta

7.27 The Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation, an autonomous body fully funded by the Government of India, is engaged in the promotion of public library services in the country in close collaboration with State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. Assistance is extended to public libraries through certain schemes on matching and non-matching basis.

7.28 The volume of assistance rendered during 1989-90 amounted to Rs. 206.50 lakhs. It benefited 5,336 libraries of various categories spread all over the country. The field staff attached to the four Zonal Offices of the Foundation inspected 437 libraries during the year.

7.29 Keeping in view the advancement of library movement in India, the Foundation has undertaken a number of promotional activities. The launching of its academic journal 'Granthana: Indian Journal of Library Studies' on February 14, 1990 is a significant step in this direction. The Foundation publishes also a Quarterly Newsletter to give publicity to its activities and developments in the public library scene at home and abroad. The annual Raja Rammohun Roy Memorial lecture (1989) was delivered by Professor Surajit Chandra Sinha.

7.30 In order to propagate the ideas of library legislation, the Foundation organised a National Seminar on model Public Libraries Act, in collaboration with the Indian Library Association in New Delhi on February 14, 1990. The Foundation also organised a National Seminar on Preservation of Cultural Heritage: Manuscripts and their Future, in collaboration with the Asiatic Society, Calcutta during March 8-10, 1990 in Calcutta. A research project on Guidelines on Public Library Systems and Services has been completed.

7.31 The Foundation decided to set up an Integrated Research Cell-cum-Computer Unit with a view to promoting research in librarianship and creating a data- base of public libraries in the country. Keeping this objective in view, a mini computer has been installed during the current year.

Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library, Patna

7.32 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 18000 manuscripts, 95000 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.

ACQUISITION

7.33 The Library has been able to acquire books and manuscripts by purchase, in exchange and as gift.

COLLECTION ABOUT EMINENT PERSONS

7.34 A separate collection of audio and video tapes is being built up to record and preserve the works and life of eminent persons of the composite culture of India. More than four hundred such audio and 275 video tapes have been prepared.

DISSEMINATION OF KNOWLEDGE

7.35 The work of critical edition and publication of rare material of the Library continues; so far, 47 such monographs have been printed. The rarities are also being introduced to the scholarly world through the quarterly research journal of which 53 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 present their researches.

PUBLICATIONS

7.36 During the year, two books, viz. *NAYA ZAVIYA-E-NAZAR* and *PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU KA UDGHATAN BHASHAN* have been published.

SOUTH ASIAN REGIONAL SEMINAR

7.37 The Library's scheme of South Asian Regional Seminar is aimed at creating an air of amity and cooperation between SAARC countries through intellectual efforts. Of the five Seminars held so far, one each was devoted to Tibb, Tasawwuf, and Urdu, History and Quranics manuscripts which, besides producing learned research papers, helped in the preparation of Union catalogues of manuscripts on the respective subjects scattered over South Asian countries.

Rampur Raza Library, Rampur

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

7.39 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 collections 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.

7.40 The Library is housed in 'Hamid Manzil', a palatial building, in the Fort Area of Rampur. The Government of Uttar Pradesh, by a Deed of grant dated 18th November, 1982, transferred this building along with 'Rang Mahal' and the adjoining vacant land to the Government of India for the management and maintenance of the Library. These buildings are nearly eighty years old and require extensive repairs / renovations. Repairs to Rang Mahal and to the roof of Hamid Manzil have since been completed. The work of repairs to the dome of Hamid Manzil and the construction of a boundary wall around it are nearing completion.

7.41 The Rampur Raza Library (Service) Regulations governing the service conditions of the employees have been finalised and are expected to be notified in the official gazette during the year under report. The Library's collections were also enriched further by the addition of new publications.

7.42 The Library is 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

Sanageet Natak Akademi, New Delhi

8.1 The Sanageet Natak Akademi, which is the National Adcademy of Music, Dance and Drama, was founded in 1953 for the furtherance of the performing arts in India, a task in which it cooperates with its counterparts in the States and voluntary organisations all over the country. Through sponsorship, research and dissemination it seeks an enhanced public appreciation of music, dance and drama together with a quickened exchange of ideas and techniques for the common gain of Indian performing arts. A number of schemes have been formulated and implemented over the years with these objectives in view. The Akademi also runs two training institutes, namely, Kathak Kendra, New Delhi and Jawaharlal Nehru Manipur Dance Academy, Imphal, for teaching Kathak and Manipuri dances.

8.2 The Sangeet Natak Akademi Fellowships and Awards to distinguished artistes and scholars are the highest national honours in the performing arts. The Awards are annual while the Fellowships are limited to 30 living recipients past and present. The 1990 Akademi Fellowships were awarded to S / Shri Ram Gopal and Utpal Dutt. The 24 award winners included masters from music, dance and theatre.

8.3 The Sangeet Natak Akademi also gives subsidies for organising Zonal Theatre Festivals of experimental plays. During the year under review, such festivals were held in Vijayawada, Chandigarh, Calcutta and Aurangabad, Selections from these festivals feature in the National Theatre Festival in Delhi. The State Akademies and other institutions collaborate with the Sangeet Natak Akademi in organising these zonal festivals.

8.4 With the objective of creating an integrated awareness of the variety of our performing arts, the Akademi plays a pivotal role in the inter State exchange of artistes. Even though the implementing agencies in this scheme are the State governments, the Akademi plays a major role by advising the governments concerned, subsidising and coordinating the tours proposed.

8.5 The Sangeet Natak Akademi, in association with the Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR), hosted the India International Puppetry Festival in the first two weeks of September this year. Twenty eight countries including India participated in the Festival. An exhibition of puppets and a three-day symposium on international trends in puppetry were also organised along with this Festival. Another major event in which the Sangeet Natak Akademi worked in collaboration with the ICCR was the three-week long India Internaional Dance Festival held in December, 1990. Twenty two countries including India representing Asia, Europe, America and Africa participated in this event. The seventh Lok Utsav,

the annual festival of traditional music, dance and theatre featuring performers from all over the country, was held from 6th to 10th November, 1990 at Delhi. Thirty three forms of traditional music, dance and theatre involving 250 performers participated in this.

8.6 The Government of India entrusted with the Akademi the organisation of a SAARC Workshop on Documentation of Musical Traditions. The workshop was inaugurated on 28th October, 1990. All the members of SAARC attended this workshop which was concluded on 6th November.

8.7 The Akademi's archival collection now comprises 1,35,000 feet 16 mm films, 58,360 photographs, 20,895 transparencies, 5,707 hours of audio/video recordings. The Sangeet Natak is a quarterly journal on the performing arts being published by the Sangeet Natak Akademi. The other publication, another quarterly, is SNA News Bulletin.

8.8 Under the scheme of support to Rare Art Forms, currently the Akademi has teaching programmes in Nadaswaram, Nattuvangam, Sufiana Qalam, Pakhawaj and Sarangi. The Akademi provides financial assistance to cultural institutions for training/production/research etc. During the year under review, 173 institutions received assistance from the Akademi.

Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi

8.9 The Sahitya Akademi was set up in 1954 with the express objective of development of Indian letters and for ensuring high literary standards, to foster and co-ordinate literary activities in all languages and to promote thereby the cultural unity of the country. The activities of the Sahitya Akademi include 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 author and other schemes.

8.10 The Akademi published 83 books in various Indian languages and reprinted 35 titles. The fourth volume of Encyclopaedia of Indian Literature is in Press and is likely to be released soon. The Akademi participated in 18 books exhibitions, organised 12 seminars, 6 "Meet the Author" functions besides one "Men and Books" programme—one of the new series of programmes in which distinguished persons, not necessarily literary personalities, are invited to speak on literary works they enjoyed most in their career. Twenty eight literary Forum meetings were also held during the period and 5 workshops on literary translations were organised.

8.11 The Akademi maintains a library-cum-reading room at Ravindra Bhavan, New Delhi with about 88,000 books. Small reference libraries also function at its three Regional Offices at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

8.12 The Sahitya Akademi has instituted prizes for translation in 22 languages beginning from 1989-90.

8.13 A week-long Festival of Letters was organised from 17-24 February, 1990 to coincide with the Annual Awards Presentation. The yearly 'Sanvatsae' lecture was organised as part of the Festival.

Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi

8.14 The Lalit Kala Akademi was set up in 1954 to foster and coordinate the development of visual and plastic arts. During the year, the following activities were undertaken:—

8.15 The Lalit Kala Akademi participated in the 3rd International Asian European Art Biennale-Ankara-Turkey-1990 from 7th May to 30th June, 1990.

8.16 The Akademi sent an exhibition of Contemporary Art works to Re-union Island in the month of July, 1990 which was shown there between 20th July to 5th August, 1990.

8.17 The Akademi sent an exhibition to the 22nd International Festival of Painting in the city of Cognes-Sur-Mer (France) which was held from 29th June to 30th September, 1990.

8.18 The Akademi organised the exhibition of Chinese Arts, Crafts and Photographs in Lalit Kala Fresco Gallery which was held from 25th September to 4th October, 1990. The same exhibition was held in Lucknow with effect from 8th to 17th October, 1990 and Madras with effect from 1st to 10th November, 1990.

8.19 The Akademi organised the 7th Triennale India, an International Exhibition of Art. The exhibition was inaugurated by the President of India on 12th February, 1991 and continued till 14th

March, 1991. Besides India, 38 countries participated in the exhibition. Ten awards of Rs. 50,000 / -each plus a gold plaque were awarded by an International Jury.

8.20 The Akademi also organised the IV Kala Mela entitled 'Rashtriya Kala Mela'. The Kala Mela is an open forum in which exhibits are displayed without any restrictions. A number of State Akademies and Art organisations and institutions participated. The Mela was inaugurated on 15th February, 1991 by the Lt. Governor of Delhi and continued till 28th February, 1991.

8.21 An exhibition of the award-winning works from the National Exhibition of Art 1955-90 was organised in the Lalit Kala Galleries, New Delhi with effect from 7th to 17th April, 1990.

8.22 The Akademi organised an exhibition of the photographs of Vincent Van Gogh alongwith some works of senior artists from the Akademi's collection on 30th July 1990.

8.23 The Akademi sent the prints of the Van Gogh Exhibition to the Gujarat State Lalit Kala Akademi which were exhibited on 28th January to 3rd February, 1991. The same exhibition was held in Guwahati and Varanasi in March 1991.

8.24 The Akademi organised an Artists Multi Media Camp, Shimla in collaboration with the Himachal State Lalit Kala Akademi on 17th December, 1991 for a period of 10 days.

8.25 The 34th National Exhibition of Art was inaugurated on 19th November, 1990 at the Rashtriya Lalit Kala Kendra, Lucknow by the Governor of UP, Shri Satyanarayan Reddy, who also presented the National akademi awards and Honourable Mentions to the Artists. The jury consisting of S / Shri S. Murugesan, Shyam Sharma, A.J. Singh Bhogal and Dr. V. Radhakrishnan reviewed the works received as entries and selected 373 works. Besides 10 National Akademi Awards, 10 Honourable Mentions have also been declared this year. The exhibition was on view till 3rd December, 1990.

National School of Drama, New Delhi

8.26 The National School of Drama is a premier theatre institute established in 1959 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.

8.27 Among the plays the students produced during the year were RAJA directed by K.N. Panikkar, RUSTOM SOHRAB directed by D.R. Ankur, KHISYANI BILLI directed by Barry John, SAILANI directed by Anuradha Kapur, TWELFTH NIGHT directed by Fritz Bennewitz from G.D.R. and GUNAHA BE GUNAHA directed by K.S. Rajendran etc. In addition, the Direction course students produced their five diploma productions.

8.28 The School commissioned translations in Hindi of the following plays: Gorkey's THE SUMMER FOLK, Carlo Gozzi's THE KING STAG and Georges Feydeau's A FLEA IN HER EAR.

8.29 The final year students visited Mysore on an educational tour to study folk forms of that region under the guidance of Shri B.V. Karanth who also produced a play NALA DAMAYANTI which was performed at Mysore and repeated in Delhi.

8.30 The Children's theatre workshop No. 34 this year was an exciting experience for the 150 children in the age group of 8-18 who participated in the one-month workshop. Mr. Barry John, the camp director, and his team did a splendid job.

8.31 This year the School has set up a THEATRE IN EDUCATION COMPANY—a company of adults who perform for children. A group of ten-twelve theatre professionals prepare plays for children and perform them in schools. Seven artistes—all alumni of the School—formed part of the company who presented three plays during the year under the direction of Barry John.

8.32 The Repetory Company of the School mounted a record number of new productions: these were APNE APNE AJNABI, ZINDAGI YAHAN WAHAN AND SUBHA KI SAIR; KHAID E HAYAT; THE GREAT PEACE and KARMAWALI. Several old productions were revived and staged. The eminent directors who worked with the company during the year included Prof. Fritz Bennewitz, Bansi Kaul, Bhanu Bharati, M. K. Raina, Ram Gopal Bajaj, Bhaskar Chandawarkar etc. During the year, 84 shows of different plays were staged at Delhi as well as other parts of the country.

8.33 Prof. Fritz Bennewitz, an eminent theatre personality from G.D.R. who directed THE TWELFTH NIGHT with the final year student and MAHA SHANTI with the Repertory Company, visited the School under the Cultural Exchange programme between Government of India and G.D.R. Mr. Kenneth Rea from U.K. also visited India and on the invitation of the School conducted a one-month workshop in Acting with the final year students.

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 during the Plan, 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.

9.2 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

9.3 This scheme envisages to provide grants/subsidies to the 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 for 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.

9.4 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.

9.5 During the year 1990-91, applications were invited from voluntary organisation and other as envisaged under the scheme and 62 applications were received out of which the Expert Advisory Committee have approved 41 applications for the grant of financial assistance.



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

9.6 This scheme envisages to provide financial assistance to (a) institutions including the concerned Departments of Universities (b) Voluntary Organisations, Museums, Library Research bodies, and (c) individual experts engaged in the tasks 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.

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

9.8 During the year 1990-91, applications for grants were invited under the scheme and 9 applications were received from individuals voluntary organisations/University Departments etc. requesting for grants totalling Rs. 63,13,600 lakhs. The Expert Advisory Committee has approved six applications for grant during the year, keeping in view the financial constraints and budgetary provisions.

Centre for Cultural Resources and Training, New Delhi

9.9 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 teachers and students.

9.10 The Centre organised a variety of training programmes for inservice school teachers throughout the country. These training programmes aimed at making teachers aware of the rich natural and cultural heritage of India. During the year 1989-90, the Centre organised six Orientation Courses in which 495 teachers were trained from different States and Union Territories.

9.11 The Centre organised a number of Workshops for teachers and students, on various subjects, in which 1933 teachers and 2633 students were trained.

9.12 The Centre conducted five training programmes on Course on Puppetry for Education in which 503 teachers were trained from all parts of the country. The Centre also organised two Refresher Courses for the trained teachers of the Orientation Courses in which 34 teachers participated. In addition, in the Refresher Course organised for the trained teachers of the Puppetry Course, 73 teachers attended.

9.13 The Centre organised six Seminars on the implementation of the Cultural Perspective of the National Policy of Education, in which 257 Headmasters/Principals and District Education Officers were trained.

9.14 The Centre organised two special Seminars for American School teachers under the Fulbright Scholar Programme, in which 30 American teachers participated. The subject of the Seminar was 'Indian Art and Culture'. These were organised in July/August 1990.

9.15 The Centre organised a Working Group Meeting for Cultural Administrators in the Asian Region at Jaipur from April 23-27, 1990, in which six participants from Thailand, Malaysia, Japan, Indonesia and India participated. In addition, representatives of Unesco and resource persons also attended the meeting.

9.16 The Centre has undertaken educational programmes for school students in various parts of the country to enable them to study India's historical monuments and museums. Over 10,000 students in Delhi and 1703 students in Baroda and Madras were trained under this programme in the year under report.

9.17 The Centre prepares audio-visual cultural kits, publications such as charts, maps, folios, etc. for distribution to the schools from where teachers have been trained. These materials are used to acquaint school students of India about their cultural history. During the year under report, 396 kits were distributed to various schools in different States of India.

9.18 Under the Cultural Talent Search Scholarship Scheme being implemented by the Centre, the

Centre selected 299 awardees from different parts of the country for award of scholarships and at present there are 1739 young scholars receiving scholarships.

9.19 During the year under report, the Centre selected 45 teachers from all parts of the country for the CCRT Teachers' Award for 1989-90 and 57 teachers for 1990-91. At a function organised on March 31 and December 18, 1990, these teachers were presented the CCRT Teachers' Award. For both the functions the Vice-President, Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma was the Chief Guest.

Building Grants to Cultural Organisations

9.20 The object of the scheme is to give grants to voluntary cultural organisations for construction of building and purchase of equipment. The scheme excludes religious institutions, public libraries, museums, municipalities, schools, Universities and institutions fully financed by the Central/State Government and includes those institutions run by local bodies/municipalities/corporations that work exclusively in the cultural fields of dance, drama, music, fine arts, indology and literature.

9.21 In 1991 the maximum admissible grant under the scheme was enhanced from Rs. 2 lakhs per organisation to Rs. 5 lakhs. An organisation, therefore, can now get a maximum of Rs. 5 lakhs, subject to that grant being 50% of the total expenditure.

9.22 As in the previous year, applications for this scheme, to be routed through the State Governments, were invited from various cultural institutions. So far this year, building grants have been sanctioned to 19 organisations and the number is likely to increase by the end of the financial year.

Financial Assistance to Dance, Drama & Theatre Ensembles

9.23 Two schemes are in operation under this head. Under the first scheme, financial assistance is provided to well-established performing arts institutions in the form of salaries to their gurus and artists to help them to become national or regional resource centres for their respective fields. 74 institutions have received this financial assistance in 1990-91.

9.24 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, orchestra units, children's theatres, puppet theatres, and all genres of performing art activities are considered for this scheme. Over 80 groups and individuals have received its benefit in 1990-91. The number is likely to go up by the end of the financial year.

Grants to Cultural Organisations

9.25 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 development activities. The institutions assisted include the Ramakrishna Mission Institute of Culture (Calcutta), Institute of Historical Studies (Calcutta), Numismatic Society of India (Varanasi), Institute of Traditional Culture (Madras) and Bhartiya Vidya Bhavan (Bombay).

Zonal Cultural Centres

9.26 The seven Zonal Cultural set up in the country during the period from November 1985 to December, 1987 have become fully operational. The Centres have put in 4-5 years of creditable performance, particularly aimed at the performance of folk and tribal arts and crafts.

9.27 NORTH ZONE CULTURAL CENTRE PATIALA

- (a) The Centre presented a children's item in the Republic Day Parade, 1990.
- (b) The Centre organised an All India Photography Exhibition at Shimla from 5-11th January, 1990.
- (c) A seminar on National Cultural Policy was held at Chandigarh during September, 1990.
- (d) The Centre participated in the cultural programme organised in honour of Dr. Nelson Mandela during his visit to Delhi in October, 1990.

9.28 EASTERN ZONAL CULTURAL CENTRE, SANTINIKETAN

- (a) The Centre participated in the Bahurpiya Sammelan at Ahmedabad in collaboration with the West Zone Cultural Centre, Udaipur.

- (b) The Centre participated in the Cultural Programme at Suraj Kund.
- (c) the Centre organised a cultural programme at Santiniketan in collaboration with the Vishva Bharati.
- (d) The Centre participated in the Parvatiya Parav cultural programme organised by the Allahabad Centre during the month of May, 1990.
- (e) The Centre participated in the Crafts Mela at Madras and organised a workshop on Madhubani paintings at Madhubani, Bihar.
- (f) The Centre participated in the fete De Pondicherry in August, 1990.
- (g) The Centre organised a seminar on National Cultural Policy in September, 1990, an Inter-Zonal Festival at Tripura during October, 1990 and a Zonal Tribal Festival at Imphal during December, 1990.

9.29 SOUTH ZONE CULTURAL CENTRE THANJAVIR

- (a) The Centre organised a South Zone Inter-University Cultural meet from 2-5 February, 1990.
- (b) The Centre participated in a Villuppattu programme at Madras on 18.3.90 on the occasion of a seminar on 'Eye Donation' organised by the Sankara Nethralaya.
- (c) The Centre organised a Crafts festival at Madras. The Festival was inaugurated by the Governor of Tamil Nadu.
- (d) The Centre participated in the Dassehra Procession at Mysore in September, 1990 on the request of the State Government.
- (e) The Centre organised a Sculptors Camp at Mahabalipuram during November, 1990 and also the Attolu Eidu Festival at Lakshadweep.

9.30 WEST ZONE CULTURAL CENTRE, UDAIPUR

- (a) The Centre organised 'Maru se Sagar Tak' programme.
- (b) The Centre participated in the Crafts Festival at Madras organised by the Thanjavur Centre.
- (c) The Centre participated in the cultural programme organised in honour of Dr. Nelson Mandela during his visit to Delhi in October, 1990.
- (d) The Centre organised Angan Shilpgram Mela during October, 1990.

9.31 NORTH CENTRAL ZONE CULTURAL CENTRE, ALLAHABAD

- (a) The Centre participated in the Magh Mela from 20-25 January, 1990 at Allahabad.
- (b) The Centre organised Parvatiya Parv cultural programme in the Hills of U.P. during the month of May, 1990
- (c) The Centre participated in the Fete De Pondicherry programmes organised by the Thanjavur Centre.
- (d) The Centre participated in the winter festival at Shillong organised by the Dimapur Centre.
- (e) The Centre organised Chain Cultural Programme 'Aravali Ki Gode Mein' at different places in Rajasthan in December, 1990

9.32 NORTH EAST ZONE CULTURAL CENTRE, DIMAPUR

- (a) The Centre presented a children's item in the Republic Day Parade, 1990.
- (b) The Centre participated in the Magh Mela at Allahabad.
- (c) The Centre participated in the 'Maru se Sagar Tak' festival organised by the Udaipur Centre.
- (d) The Centre participated in the Summer Festival at Kohima organised by the State Tourism Department.
- (e) In the month of August, 1990, the Centre organised a three-day freindship festival at Diphu.
- (f) The Centre organised a seminar on National Cultural Policy in September, 1990.
- (g) The Centre participated in the cultural programme organised in honour of Dr. Nelson Mandela during his visit to Delhi in October, 1990.
- (h) The Centre organised an Inter Zonal festival at Shillong during October and November, 1990.

9.33 SOUTH CENTRAL ZONE CULTURAL CENTRE, UDAIPUR

- (a) The Centre presented a children's item in the Republic Day Parade, 1990.
- (b) The Centre organised Summer Workshops for School children at Nagpur.
- (c) The Shastriya Nritya Sadhana Shibir was organised at Bangalore for a month.
- (d) The Centre organised an exhibition of paintings under glimpses and images.
- (e) The Centre participated in the inter-zonal festival held at Shillong during November, 1990.

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 in 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 the fields which are becoming extinct.

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

10.2 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. Thirty 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.

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

10.3 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.

Memorials

Scholarships and Financial Assistance

Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti, New Delhi

11.1 The Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti was formed in September, 1984 for propagating the life, mission and thoughts of Mahatma Gandhi.

11.2 The Gandhi Smriti at 5, Tees January Marg treasures the members of the last 144 days of the Mahatma. The exhibition on the Mahatma, the room he lived in and the prayer ground where he became Martyr draw a large number of visitors everyday.

11.3 The Gandhi Darshan situated close to the Gandhi Samadhi, Rajghat, consists of i) a comprehensive exhibition on Gandhi spread out in four pavillions; ii) Films auditorium; iii) Conference Hall; iv) Camping facilities for major national and international camps; v) Children's corner; vi) Library; and vii) a photo unit which supplies photographs for exhibition on Gandhi supplied on a no-loss no-profit basis.

PROGRAMMES

11.4 The programmes undertaken regularly are: a) Taking Gandhi to Schools; b) Shantisena Training programme; c) Mobile exhibitions; d) Seminars, Workshops, Symposia, Special exhibitions and meetings for the promotion of Mahatma Gandhi's ideals and the causes identified with him; and e) Gandhi Memorial Lecture.

11.5 A Bal Shiksha Kendra was inaugurated on July 5, 1990. This school was set up for the children from the neighbouring slum areas with a view to imparting basic education as envisaged by Mahatma Gandhi.

EXHIBITIONS

11.6 (1) An exhibition entitled "Tagore and Gandhi-Their concern for amity" was held in August, 1990 as a tribute to the unique relationship between these two outstanding personalities.

(2) An exhibition on the education of Charkha was also held in August, 1990.

(3) An exhibition entitled "Sadhbhavana Ke Setu" or the "Bridges of goodwill and amity" was inaugurated on October 2, 1990. This mobile exhibition would disseminate the message of communal harmony throughout the country.

COMMUNAL HARMONY

11.7 The entire month of October, 1990 was declared the communal Harmony Month. A number of cycle processions, padyatras, exhibitions, street plays, prayer meetings, elocutions, essay competitions, public meetings, seminars and symposia were held for the propagation of Gandhi's message of love, understanding and harmonious coexistence. A video cassette on communal harmony and an audio cassette containing songs in different languages and songs that were dear to Mahatma Gandhi besides pamalets on national integration, communal harmony and Gandhiji's message on the theme were brought out.

SPECIAL EXHIBITION

11.8 A special exhibition depicting "Mahatma Gandhi and Nelson Mandela's fight against racialism in South Africa" was mounted at Gandhi smriti during the visit of Dr. Nelson Mandela to India. The exhibition was inaugurated by Dr. Nelson Mandela.

MEMORIAL LECTURE

11.9 The third Gandhi Memorial Lecture was delivered by Dr. Glem D. Paige on the theme "Gandhi's Role in Global Non-Violent Awakening".

Nava Nalanda Mahavihara and Hieun Tsang Memorial, Nalanda

11.10 In the late fifties, the Chinese Government had presented the relics of Hieun Tsang in a casket to Pt. Nehru along with a cheque and a plan for the construction of a memorial in the memory of Hieun Tsang at Nalanda. The Government of India (Deptt. of Culture) constructed a Memorial there. However, the casket containing the relics of Hieun Tsang have still not been moved to the Memorial. Meanwhile, Nava Nalanda Mahavihara was set up by the State Government in Bihar for pursuing studies in Pali and Buddhist philosophy some years back. In recent years, a proposal was mooted to take over this Institution from the Government of Bihar and merge it with the Hieun Tsang Memorial. Recently the Bihar Government has by notification offered the Nava Nalanda Mahavihara for its taking over by the Govt. of India with all the assets and liabilities. On this basis, a Committee has been constituted by the Government of India to prepare the bye-laws, financial requirements and other aspects of the two merged bodies (Hieun Tsang Memorial Hall and Nava Nalanda Mahavihara). After the merger of the institutions takes place, the unified Institute will be given a new name.

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 programmes. 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 programmes 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 much 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 of outstanding personalities which are not taken up for celebration by the Government of India.

12.4 Grants for anniversaries have been discontinued. 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 the centenary committee and the Government of India on its part organises a few programmes like, release of commemorative postage stamps seminars/lectures, publications etc.

12.6 The birth centenary celebration of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad concluded in September, 1990. The centenary celebration of Jamnalal Bajaj concluded on 5th January, 1991. A National Committee for celebrating the birth centenary of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan has been constituted under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister. The first meeting of the Committee was held on 20th August, 1990 wherein the

details of the proposed celebrations have been chalked out. For the celebration of the 125th birth anniversary of Lala Lajpat Rai, a National Committee has been constituted under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister. The first meeting of the committee was held on 11th January, 1991 wherein it has been decided to commemorate the great contributions of Lala Lajpat Rai, Bipin Chandra Pal and Bal Gangadhar Tilak to project the era of nationalism symbolised by the trio. The inaugural ceremony was held on 28th January, 1991 at Dhudeke (Punjab), the birth place of Lala Lajpat Rai.

12.7 In principle, it was decided 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 of:

Jamnalal Bajaj

Acharya Narendra Dev

Gopi Nath Bardoloi

Shri Sri Papanasam Siven

Ariyakudi Ramanuja Iyenger

Bharatidasam

Ganesh Ram Chandra Beherebuwa

Ram Naresh Tripathi

Lakmi Narayan Garde

Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi

Pt. Ishwar Chander Vidyasagar

Venkateshan Narayan Tewari

Shri Swami hari Das Ji

Shri Sri Prakash

A.K. Krishna Sastry

Jai Shankar Prasad

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

Asit Kumar Halder

Babu Gulab Ray

3rd Centenary of Swai Jai Singh.

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 80 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 61 at present, including 12 CEPs signed/renewed this year with Cuba, Portugal, Yugoslavia, Bangladesh, France, Afghanistan, Rwanda, Syria, Ghana, China Tanzania and Zambia. The highlight has been the signing of the Cultural Agreement between India and Namibia, and the first ever CEPs with Ghana and Rwanda.

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 visit 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 programmes, exchange of specialists, participation in conferences, professional and technical training, museology and archaeology are included in the Cultural Exchange Programmes. These Programmes are proving invaluable in providing new dimensions to our international cultural relations.

GOODWILL VISITS/OFFICIAL DELEGATIONS

13.4 The Department handles Ministerial/official delegations to/from the respective countries for the purpose of entering into Cultural Agreements and Cultural Exchange Programmes, besides goodwill visits at the Ministerial level which have been historically important in the development of bilateral cultural relations.

INDO-NAMIBIAN CULTURAL AGREEMENT

13.5 A Cultural Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Republic of Namibia was signed at Windhoek, Namibia on 25th January, 1991. The Agreement was signed by Shri Shiv Shankar Mukherjee, High Commissioner of India and Mr. James Wilfred Wentworth, the Namibian Deputy Minister for Education, Culture, Youth and Sports on behalf of the Government of Namibia. The Agreement provides for cooperation in the fields of art and culture, education including academic activity in the fields of science and technology/health, mass media of information and



education, sports and games and journalism etc. The Agreement also provides for reciprocal visits of professors and experts, scientists, artists, journalists, archaeologists, dance and music ensembles and sports teams. The Agreement also provides for grant of scholarships, exchange of art and other exhibitions, film documentaries, radio and T.V. programmes.

INDO-CUBAN CEP

13.6 As a follow-up of the Cultural Agreement of July, 1976 between the Republic of India and the Republic of Cuba, a programme of Educational and Cultural Cooperation for the years 1990-92 was signed between the two countries in New Delhi on 10th April, 1990. Shri M. Varadarajan, Secretary, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Culture and Mrs. Sonia Diaz Liera, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Republic of Cuba signed the programme on behalf of their respective Governments. The programme reflects the expanding dimensions of relations between the two countries and cover the fields of science and education, book promotion, art and culture, languages, films and the like.

INDO-YUGOSLAV CEP

13.7 In pursuance of Article 4 of the Agreements on Cultural Cooperation concluded between the Republic of India and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on March 11, 1960 in New Delhi, a programme of educational and cultural cooperation between India and Yugoslavia for the years 1990-92 was signed in New Delhi on 4th April, 1990. Shri Man Mohan Singh, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Culture, Government of India and Dr. Marijan Strbasic, Director of the Yugoslav Federal Administration for International Scientific Educational, Cultural and Technical Cooperation signed the programme on behalf of their respective Governments.

INDO-PORTUGUESE CEP

13.8 In pursuance of the Cultural Agreement of April, 1990 between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Portuguese Republic, the third Cultural Exchange Programme for the years 1990-92 was signed in New Delhi on 4th May, 1990. The new Indo-Portuguese Cultural Exchange Programme envisages bilateral cooperation in the fields of education and science, art and culture, mass media, sports and youth activities. Shri Man Mohan Singh, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Culture signed the document on the behalf of the Government of India whereas Dr. Goncalo Santa Olara Gomes, Deputy Director General for Political and Economic Affairs, Portuguese Foreign Office, signed on behalf of the Government of the Portuguese Republic.

INDO-FRENCH CEP

13.9 A 3-member delegation led by Shri Man Mohan Singh, Joint Secretary, Department of Culture, visited France from 10-14 June, 1990 to negotiate, finalise and sign the Indo-French Cultural Exchange Programme for the year 1990-92. The Programme, which was signed on 13th June, 1990 will be valid till December, 1992 and envisages bilateral exchanges and interaction in the fields of art and culture, education, literature and publishing, radio, television and films, and youth and sports. The document was signed by Shri Man Mohan Singh, Joint Secretary, Department of Culture on behalf of the Government of India and Mr. Samuel de Beauvais, Additional Secretary, Director General of Cultural, Scientific and Technical Relations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, signed on behalf of the Govt. of France.

INDO-RWANDA CEP

13.10 In pursuance of the Cultural Agreement of 4th July, 1975 between the government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Republic of Rwanda, the first ever Cultural Exchange Programme for the years 1990-92 was signed in New Delhi on 13-6-90. Shri L. L. Mehrotra, Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs signed the document on behalf of the Government of India. Mr. Insonere Simon, Ambassador of the Republic of Rwanda to India signed on behalf of the government of Rwanda.

INDO-BANGLADESH CEP

13.11 The Cultural and Academic Exchange Programme between India and the People's Republic of Bangladesh for the years 1990-92 was signed in New Delhi on 31-7-90 by Shri Bhaskar Ghose, Secretary, Department of Culture on behalf of India and H. E. Dr. Enamul Haque, Secretary for culture on behalf of Bangladesh.

INDO-AFGHAN CEP

13.12 The next Cultural Exchange Programme between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Republic of Afghanistan for the years 1990-91 and 1992 was signed by Shri Bhaskar Ghose, Secretary, Department of Culture on behalf of the Government of India and Mr. Dawood Kaweyan, Deputy Minister, Foreign Affairs on behalf of the government of Afghanistan in New Delhi on 30-8-1990. The Cultural Exchange Programme envisages strengthening of friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries in the fields of education, art and culture, radio, T.V., films and press, youth affairs and sports through exchange of visits of professors/educationists, teachers, research scholars, historians, economists, scientists, artists, writers, archivists, museum experts, journalists/media officials etc. besides exchange of information/material relating to the above fields, participation in each other's exhibitions, book fairs, film festivals etc.

INDO-SYRIAN CEP

13.13 A Cultural Exchange Programme between India and Syria for the years 1991, 1992 and 1993 was signed on 26th December, 1990 at Damascus by Indian Ambassador, Shri Ramesh N. Mulye and the Syrian Deputy Minister of Education, Mr. Eid Abdo.

This Exchange Programme provides for exchanges by the two countries of academicians, scholars, artists, musicians, students and teachers. Provision has been made for exchange of radio and TV programmes, sports teams and teaching materials.

INDO-GHANA CEP

13.14 The first ever Programme of Cooperation in Cultural, Educational and Scientific fields for the years 1991-1993 was signed between the two countries in New Delhi on 4-1-1991. Shri Bhaskar Ghose, Secretary in the Department of culture and H.E. Mr. Victor Esem Wood, High Commissioner of the Republic of Ghana in India signed the Programme on behalf of the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Republic of Ghana respectively.

The Programme reflects the expanding dimensions of relations between the two countries. The Programme covers the fields of science and education, art and culture, tourism, films, sports, etc.

INDIA-CHINA CEP

13.15 A three-member Indian delegation led by Shri Bhaskar Ghose, Secretary (Culture) visited China from 17th to 24th November, 1990 to discuss and finalise a 3-year Programme of Cultural Exchanges between the two countries.

Following this, a four-member Chinese delegation led by Mr. He Jingzhi, Minister of Culture visited India from 7-19 March, 1991.

The Executive Programme of Cultural Exchanges for 1991, 1992 and 1993 was signed on 12th March, 1991 at New Delhi by Shri Bhaskar Ghose, Secretary, Department of Culture and the Chinese Ambassador in India, H.E. Mr. Tu Guowei in the presence of the Union Minister for Human Resource Development, Shri Raj Mangal Pande and the Chinese Minister of culture, H.E. Mr. He Jingzhi.

This Exchange Programme provides for award of scholarships, forging of linkages between the Universities in the two countries, exchange of journalists, holding of film festivals, exchange of television delegations and exchange of performing troupes. Buddhist studies and translation of literary classics also form part of the newly signed accord. It has also been agreed that during 1991-1993, art and handicraft exhibitions including exhibitions of sculpture, paintings and murals will be organised in the two countries. Writers and musicians will also visit each other's country. Text books, radio and T.V. programmes, sports teams and coaches will be exchanged. There are also proposals to organise joint seminars on subjects of mutual interest.

INDO-TANZANIA CEP

13.16 In pursuance of the Cultural Cooperation Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania signed in New Delhi, on 17th January, 1975, a Cultural Exchange Programme for the period 1991-1993 was signed at Dar-es-Salaam on 4th February, 1991. The Cultural Exchange Programme was signed by Shri S.K. Bhatnagar, High Commissioner of India in Tanzania on behalf of the Government of India and H.E. Mr. Ahmed Hassan Diria, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Inter-national Cooperation on behalf of the Government of Tanzania.

INDO-ZAMBIA CEP

13.17 In pursuance of a Cultural Agreement signed between India and Zambia in 1975, a Cultural Exchange Programme for the period 1991-1992 was finalized and signed between the two countries on 20th December, 1990 at Lusaka. The High Commissioner of India in Zambia, Shri S.J. Singh signed the Cultural Exchange Programme on behalf of the Government of India and the Zambian Finance Minister H.E. Mr. Gibson Chigaga signed on behalf of the Government of Zambia.

INDO-US SUB-COMMISSION MEETING OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON CULTURAL HERITAGE & ENDEAVOUR

13.18 A meeting of the Joint Committee on Cultural Heritage & Endeavour of the Indo-US Sub-Commission on Education and Culture was held in Delhi on November 29-30, 1990.

The Committee reviewed the implementation of cultural programmes between the two countries in the fields of science museums, natural history museums, exhibitions, dance, music and writers, conservation and museum personnel exchanges.

JOINT INDO-SOVIET COMMISSION FOR CULTURAL COOPERATION

13.19 The Joint Indo-Soviet Commission for cultural Cooperation met in New Delhi on 7th February, 1991. This was the first meeting of the Commission which has been constituted in terms of the Programme of Cultural, Scientific and Educational exchanges between the Republic of India and the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics for the years 1989-90 with the objective of reviewing the implementation of the Agreement on Cultural, Scientific and Technical Cooperation signed between India and USSR on 12-2-1960. The Commission discussed the character and magnitude of the Cultural Exchange Programme presently under formulation, reviewed the Programme for the years 1989-1990 and discussed connected implementation problems.

PRESENTATION OF BOOKS, ART OBJECTS AND ESSAY COMPETITIONS

13.20 The Department of Culture provides funds to the ICCR 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

13.21 The Department of Culture has been extending financial assistance to these societies/associations on the recommendations of the concerned Indian Missions abroad. During the year, grants were given to several Indian Missions for the encouragement of cultural activities among the local population of Indian origin.

13.22 The Government of India manages an Indian students' hostel in the campus of the Cite Universitaire, Paris. The hostel, known as Maison de l'Inde, has accommodation for 104 students. The Government of India meets the deficit in the running of the hostel each year.

TRAVEL GRANT

13.23 Subject to satisfying the norms laid down and the availability of budget provision, financial assistance not exceeding 50% of return economy class air fare is paid to well-known artistes, scholars, writers, poets, painters, sculptors etc. in the fields of performing arts, plastic arts, creative arts and humanities for their participation in cultural events abroad like festivals, congresses, conferences, seminars, display of art, exhibitions, lecture-demonstrations etc., where such participation would contribute to the propagation and appreciation of Indian art and culture in foreign lands.

Festival of India

14.1 During the year 1990-91, the scope and spread of the Festival of India in the Federal Republic of Germany (F.R.G.) was finalised. An agreement was reached between the Republic of India and the Federal Republic of Germany regarding the Indian Festival in the F.R.G. and the return German Festival by an exchange of letters between the Secretary, Culture and the Director General, Cultural Relations, F.R.G. The Indian Festival which is slated to open in September, 1991 in Bonn would be an unostentatious economic and compact affair. India would be the first country to bring such a cultural festival consisting of exhibitions, seminars, film festival and performing arts to the unified Germany.

14.2 During the year, the Swedish design exhibition was also received which is on show at Bombay. The exhibition would be moving to other centres also.

Other Activities

Progressive Use of Hindi

15.1 The Department of Culture has its own official Language Implementation Committee which has met twice so far. Yet another meeting of the Committee has been fixed up for 22.3.1991.

15.2 The Department has its own Hindi Advisory Committee also. In the wake of general elections to the Lok Sabha, the Committee was partially reconstituted on 8th October, 1990. Now action is being taken to convene its next meeting early.

15.3 The Parliamentary Committee on Official Language conducted an inspection of the Department on 25.1.1991. Action is being taken in accordance with the directions given by the Committee.

15.4 A Hindi workshop was organised in the Department in November, 1990, wherein the staff was trained in filling up the Quarterly Progress Report correctly. The Officers of the Department keep on conducting inspections of the Subordinate Offices to monitor the progress made in the use of Hindi. Efforts are being made to procure additional Hindi posts for looking after the work relating to the implementation of official Language rules/policy.

Meetings of Consultative Committee

15.5 The Consultative Committee of Parliament for the Ministry of Human Resource Development met five times on 17th May, 22nd May, 3rd August, 24th October, 1990 and 8th January, 1991. Officers of the Department of Culture also participated.

High-Powered Review Committee on the three Akademies and the National School of Drama

15.6 The Government of India decided to set up a High-Powered Review Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri P.N. Haksar to review the working of the three National Akademies and the National School of Drama (NSD). The Committee which was set up in March, 1988 became functional in December, 1988 and submitted its Report on 18th July, 1990 to the Government.

15.7 The High-Powered Haksar Committee has recommended that the chair persons of the three Akademies and the NSD should be persons of high eminence. The primary objective of the Akademies should be promotion of excellence in the fine arts and literature and help in the process of conserving and disseminating our cultural heritage. The Committee has proposed flow of larger funds and greater measure of autonomy to the cultural institutions in utilising the available resources.

15.8 The Committee interviewed more than 900 eminent personalities in 18 cities. The Report comprises 9 chapters with a total of 168 recommendations.

15.9 In order to implement the various recommendations made by the High-Powered Committee, an Implementation cell has been set up to examine and take action for implementing the recommendations. The Implementation cell has started the process of examining the recommendations. It has asked for the comments of the concerned Akademies on the recommendations concerning the respective Akademies and also the NSD. The National School of Drama has since forwarded their comments to the Department and action is being taken to process their recommendations further.

15.10 The Department of Culture has been entrusted with the task of implementing the recommendations of the Committee. The Department has set up a High-Powered Review Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri P.M. Hainani to review the working of the three National Akademies and the National School of Drama (NSD). The Committee which was set up in March 1988 has submitted its Report on 15th July 1989 to the Government.

15.11 The High-Powered Review Committee has recommended that the chair persons of the three Akademies and the NSD should be persons of high stature. The primary objective of the Akademies should be promotion of excellence in the fine arts and literature and help in the process of conserving and disseminating our cultural heritage. The Committee has proposed that a larger number of members be nominated to the three Akademies to ensure the widest possible participation of citizens in the cultural institutions and to ensure the availability of resources.

15.12 The Department of Culture has been entrusted with the task of implementing the recommendations of the Committee. The Department has set up a High-Powered Review Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri P.M. Hainani to review the working of the three National Akademies and the National School of Drama (NSD). The Committee which was set up in March 1988 has submitted its Report on 15th July 1989 to the Government.

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15.14 A Hindi workshop was organised in the Department in November 1988 wherein the staff was trained in filling up the quarterly progress report correctly. The Officers of the Department kept an intensive supervision of the subordinate Officers to ensure the progress made in the use of Hindi. Efforts are being made to procure additional Hindi books for reading after the work relating to the implementation of official language policy.

15.15 The Committee of Consultants Committee

15.16 The Committee of Consultants of Parliament for the Ministry of Human Resource Development met from 15th May 1989 to 17th May 1989 and 18th August 1989 and 19th January 1991. Officers of the Department of Culture also participated.

15.17 High-Powered Review Committee on the three Akademies and the National School of Drama

15.18 The Government of India decided to set up a High-Powered Review Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri P.M. Hainani to review the working of the three National Akademies and the National School of Drama (NSD). The Committee which was set up in March 1988 has submitted its Report on 15th July 1989 to the Government.

15.19 The High-Powered Review Committee has recommended that the chair persons of the three Akademies and the NSD should be persons of high stature. The primary objective of the Akademies should be promotion of excellence in the fine arts and literature and help in the process of conserving and disseminating our cultural heritage. The Committee has proposed that a larger number of members be nominated to the three Akademies to ensure the widest possible participation of citizens in the cultural institutions and to ensure the availability of resources.

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

| Sl. No. | Item | Plan | Budget Estimates | | Budget Estimates 1991-92 |
|---------|---|----------|------------------|---------|-----------------------------|
| | | | 1990-91 | | |
| | | | Original | Revised | |
| 1. | Archaeological Survey of India | Plan | 670.00 | 639.00 | 730.00 |
| | | Non-Plan | 2509.00 | 2509.00 | 2558.00 |
| 2. | National Museum, New Delhi | Plan | 225.00 | 200.00 | 250.00 |
| | | Non-Plan | 243.40 | 222.50 | 250.50 |
| 3. | Indian Museum Calcutta | Plan | 100.00 | 100.00 | 130.00 |
| | | Non-Plan | 79.00 | 92.00 | 83.00 |
| 4. | Salarjung Museum, Hyderabad | Plan | 91.00 | 141.00 | 120.00 |
| | | Non-Plan | 73.00 | 63.05 | 67.28 |
| 5. | Financial Assistance for Reorganisation and Dev. of Museums including Nehru Centre. | Plan | 5.00 | 5.00 | 55.00 |
| | | Non-Plan | 1.90 | — | — |
| 6. | Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta | Plan | 74.00 | 74.00 | 80.00 |
| | | Non-Plan | 40.00 | 40.00 | 42.00 |
| 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 | 187.00 | 102.00 | 215.00 |
| | | Non-Plan | 35.00 | 35.00 | 37.00 |
| 9. | Nehru Memorial Museum & Library, New Delhi | Plan | 57.00 | 57.00 | 65.00 |
| | | Non-Plan | 128.17 | 130.00 | 136.50 |
| 10. | Allahabad Museum, Allahbad | Plan | 35.00 | 35.00 | 36.00 |
| | | Non-Plan | 28.23 | 28.23 | 29.60 |
| 11. | National Council of Science Museum Calcutta. | Plan | 830.00 | 830.00 | 970.00 |
| | | Non-Plan | 338.00 | 338.00 | 355.00 |
| 12. | National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property, Lucknow. | Plan | 70.00 | 52.00 | 85.00 |
| | | Non-Plan | 34.80 | 29.60 | 31.40 |
| 13. | Inter-Museum Exchange of Exhibitions of Art Object | Plan | 6.00 | 1.00 | 6.00 |
| | | Non-Plan | — | — | — |
| 14. | Anthropological Survey of India, Calcutta. | Plan | 128.00 | 87.00 | 180.00 |
| | | Non-Plan | 262.28 | 243.28 | 255.00 |
| 15. | Rashtriya Manav Sanghralaya, Bhopal. | Plan | 175.00 | 125.00 | 190.00 |
| | | Non-Plan | 55.47 | 50.00 | 52.50 |
| 16. | National Archives of India, New Delhi | Plan | 175.00 | 98.45 | 200.00 |
| | | Non-Plan | 201.70 | 184.50 | 192.60 |
| 17. | Khuda Bakhs Oriental Public Library, Patna. | Plan | 30.00 | 25.00 | 35.00 |
| | | Non-Plan | 17.00 | 17.00 | 18.00 |
| 18. | T.M.S.S.M. Library | Plan | 24.00 | 24.00 | 25.00 |
| | | Non-Plan | — | — | — |
| 19. | Rampur Raza Library, Rampur | Plan | 8.00 | 8.00 | 9.00 |
| | | Non-Plan | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.50 |
| 20. | Asiatic Society, Calcutta | Plan | 50.00 | 28.61 | 60.00 |
| | | Non-Plan | 94.00 | 77.72 | 90.00 |

| Sl. No. | Item | Plan | Budget Estimates | | Budget |
|---------|--|----------|------------------|---------|-----------|
| | | Non-Plan | 1990-91 | | Estimates |
| | | | Original | Revised | 1991-92 |
| 21. | Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh | Plan | 80.00 | 52.00 | 60.00 |
| | | Non-Plan | 45.40 | 43.00 | 45.15 |
| 22. | Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Varanasi | Plan | 70.00 | 50.00 | 80.00 |
| | | Non-Plan | 76.77 | 64.00 | 72.00 |
| 23. | Library of Tibetan, Works and Archives, Dharamsala | Plan | — | — | — |
| | | Non-Plan | 8.00 | 8.00 | 8.40 |
| 24. | Sikkim Research Institute of Tibetology, Gangtok | Plan | — | — | — |
| | | Non-Plan | 5.00 | 5.00 | 10.00 |
| 25. | Financial Assistance for Development of Buddhist & Tibetan Organisations | Plan | 50.00 | 45.00 | 55.00 |
| | | Non-Plan | — | — | — |
| 26. | National Library, Calcutta | Plan | 140.00 | 115.00 | 164.00 |
| | | Non-Plan | 245.56 | 245.56 | 257.75 |
| 27. | Central Reference Library, Calcutta | Plan | 10.00 | 6.00 | 11.00 |
| | | Non-Plan | 25.85 | 25.85 | 27.50 |
| 28. | Central Sectt. Library New Delhi. | Plan | 5.00 | — | 5.00 |
| | | Non-Plan | 8.00 | 6.60 | 8.30 |
| 29. | Central Sectt. Library New Delhi. | Plan | 22.50 | 22.50 | 25.00 |
| | | Non-Plan | 16.00 | 16.00 | 16.50 |
| 30. | Delhi Public Library, Delhi | Plan | 30.00 | 12.00 | 33.00 |
| | | Non-Plan | 142.80 | 121.48 | 129.39 |
| 31. | Connemara Public Library Madras | Plan | — | — | — |
| | | Non-Plan | 8.40 | 8.40 | 9.00 |
| 32. | Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation, Calcutta | Plan | 160.00 | 164.00 | 200.00 |
| | | Non-Plan | 49.00 | 40.00 | 45.00 |
| 33. | Indian Council of World Affairs Library, New Delhi | Plan | 6.50 | — | — |
| | | Non-Plan | 2.00 | — | — |
| 34. | Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi | Plan | 190.00 | 175.00 | 210.00 |
| | | Non-Plan | 86.00 | 76.00 | 80.00 |
| 35. | Sangeet Natak Akademi New Delhi | Plan | 215.00 | 272.00 | 235.00 |
| | | Non-Plan | 122.00 | 112.39 | 118.00 |
| 36. | Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi | Plan | 130.00 | 120.00 | 140.00 |
| | | Non-Plan | 126.96 | 127.92 | 86.39 |
| 37. | National School of Drama, New Delhi | Plan | 110.00 | 56.15 | 125.00 |
| | | Non-Plan | 111.72 | 107.40 | 113.25 |
| 38. | Centre for Cultural Resources and Training New Delhi. | Plan | 190.00 | 220.00 | 210.00 |
| | | Non-Plan | 34.87 | 34.87 | 36.00 |
| 39. | Building Grants to Voluntary Cultural Organisations | Plan | 75.00 | 40.00 | 85.00 |
| | | Non-Plan | 15.00 | 14.00 | 15.00 |
| 40. | Financial Assistance to Dance, Drama and Theatre Ensembles | Plan | 100.00 | 98.00 | 150.00 |
| | | Non-Plan | 35.00 | 35.00 | 35.00 |
| 41. | Art Exhibitions (Festival of India) | Plan | — | — | — |
| | | Non-Plan | 374.00 | 176.00 | 529.00 |

| Sl. No. | Item | Plan | Budget Estimates | | Budget Estimates 1991-92 |
|---------|--|------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|
| | | | 1990-91 | | |
| | | | Original | Revised | |
| 42. | Shankar's International Children Competition | Plan Non-Plan | — 1.75 | — 1.75 | — 1.75 |
| 43. | Development of Cultural Organisations | Plan Non-Plan | 5.00 — | 5.00 — | 10.00 — |
| 44. | Cultural Organisation of India | Plan Non-Plan | 45.00 23.11 | 64.00 23.11 | 50.00 24.30 |
| 45. | Institutions & Individuals engaged in Literary Activities | Plan Non-Plan | — 1.40 | — 1.40 | — 1.40 |
| 46. | Financial Assistance for promotion of Himalayan Arts | Plan Non-Plan | 15.00 — | 10.00 — | 22.00 — |
| 47. | Financial Assistance for promotion of Tribal Folk Arts | Plan Non-Plan | 50.00 — | 40.00 — | 60.00 — |
| 48. | Project for interlinking Culture with Education Mass-Media etc. | Plan Non-Plan | 50.00 — | 50.00 — | 55.00 — |
| 49. | Zonal Cultural Centre | Plan Non-Plan | 400.00 — | 345.00 — | 300.00 — |
| 50. | Scholarships to Young Workers in Different Fields | Plan Non-Plan | 20.00 9.00 | 9.00 8.00 | 30.00 8.00 |
| 51. | Award of Fellowships to Outstanding artists in the fields of Performing, Literary and the Plastic Arts. | Plan Non-Plan | 20.00 7.66 | 20.00 7.66 | 30.00 8.00 |
| 52. | Scheme of financial Assistance to the Persons in the Letters, Arts & such other walks of life who may be in indigent circumstances | Plan Non-Plan | 17.00 2.00 | 17.00 12.00 | 35.00 11.70 |
| 53. | Emeritus Fellowships | Plan Non-Plan | 3.00 34.25 | 3.00 3.25 | 5.00 3.50 |
| 54. | Gandhi Smriti & Darshan Samiti | Plan Non-Plan | 20.00 38.00 | 15.00 35.00 | 30.00 38.00 |
| 55. | Integrated Development of Nav Nalanda Mahavihara & Huen-T-Sang Memorial | Plan Non-Plan | 15.00 — | 2.00 — | 8.00 — |
| 56. | Development & Maintenance & National Memorials | Plan Non-Plan | — 50.00 | — 50.00 | — 30.00 |
| 57. | Centenaries/Anniversaries | Plan Non-Plan | — 45.00 | — 115.00 | — 30.00 |
| 58. | Exchange of visits of Archivists Museologists Librarians etc. | Plan Non-Plan | 1.00 — | 1.00 — | — — |
| 59. | International Cultural Activities | Plan Non-Plan | — 12.50 | — 12.50 | — 13.00 |
| 60. | Presentation of Books & Art Objects | Plan Non-Plan | — 20.00 | — 9.00 | — 10.00 |
| 61. | International Co-operation & World Heritage Fund | Plan Non-Plan | — 3.60 | — 3.31 | — 4.60 |

| Sl. No. | Item | Plan | Budget Estimates | | Budget Estimates 1991-92 | |
|---------|--|----------|------------------|----------|-----------------------------|---------|
| | | | Non-Plan | 1990-91 | | |
| | | | | Original | | Revised |
| 62. | Delegations | Plan | — | — | — | |
| | | Non-Plan | 6.50 | 6.50 | 7.00 | |
| 63. | Travel Subsidy, TA/DA & Other Items | Plan | — | — | — | |
| | | Non-Plan | 9.99 | 10.87 | 8.24 | |
| 64. | Centre for South East Asian Studies | Plan | 5.00 | — | — | |
| | | Non-Plan | — | — | — | |
| 65. | Secretariat of the Department of Culture | Plan | 15.00 | 14.50 | 25.00 | |
| | | Non-Plan | 197.00 | 209.00 | 222.50 | |

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 1989-90

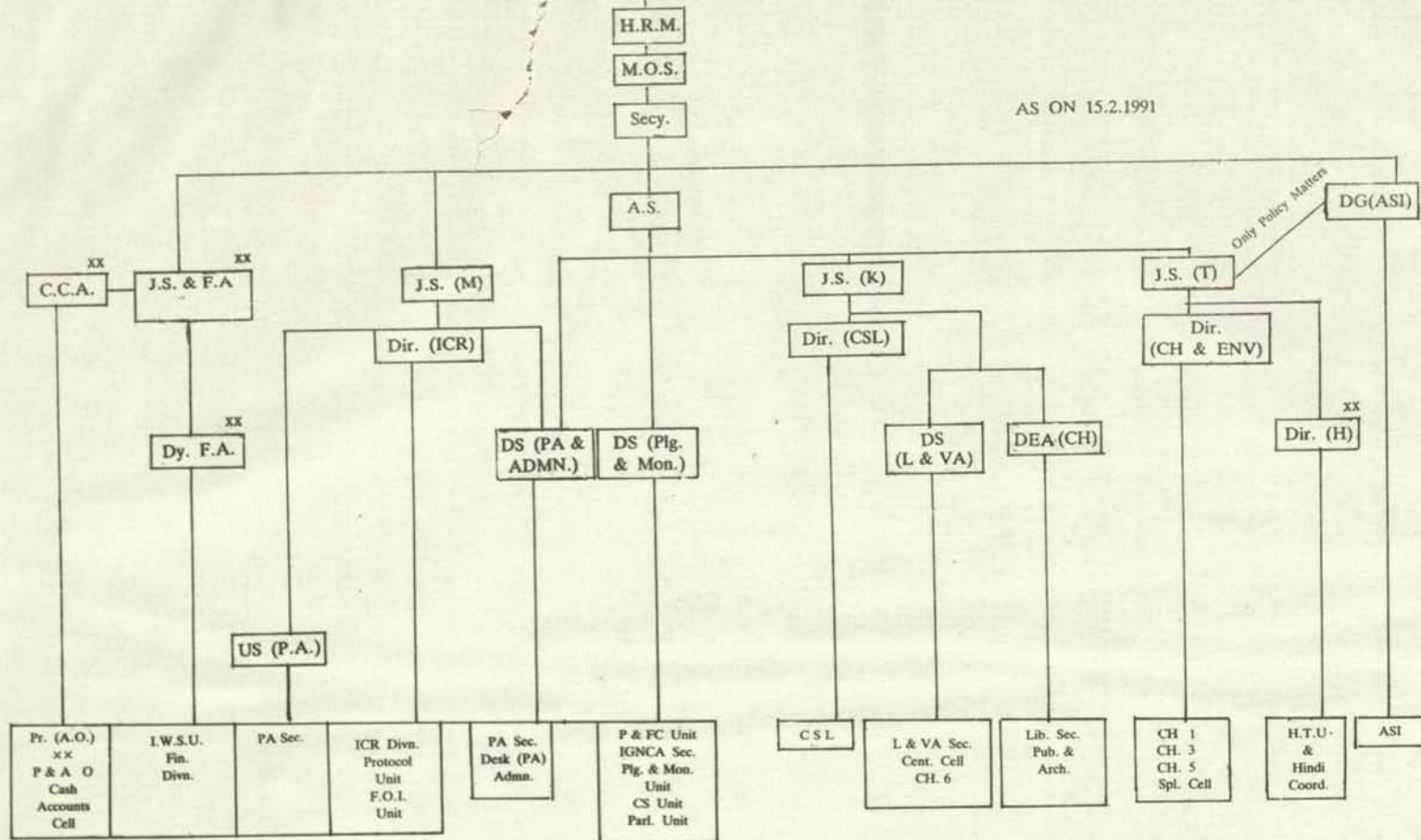
| Sl. No. | Name of the private and voluntary organisation with adress | Brief activities of the Organisation | Amount of recurring grant-in-aid released during 1989-90 (Rs.) | Purpose for which the grant was utilised | Remarks |
|---------|---|--------------------------------------|--|--|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Shri Ram Bharatiya Kala Kendra, I-Copernicus Marg, New Delhi. | Dance, Drama and Theatre Activities. | 2,22,000/- | Salary, Maintenance, Establishment and Library Documenta-tion. | |
| 2. | Delhi Art Theatre, Flat, 36, Shankar Market, Connaught Place, New Delhi. | -do- | 2,74,000/- | -do- | |
| 3. | Triveni Kala Sangam, 205, Tansen Marg, New Delhi. | -do- | 1,24,704/- | -do- | |
| 4. | Kalakshetra, Tiruvanmiyur, Madras (Tamil Nadu) | -do- | 2,16,358/- | -do- | |
| 5. | Darpana Academy of Performing Arts, Ahmedabad. | -do- | 1,91,849/- | -do- | |
| 6. | Ranga-Sri Little Ballet Troupe, Bhopal, 4/27 Civil Lines, Near Care Office, Bhopal-462002 | -do- | 3,02,000/- | -do- | |
| 7. | Indian National Theatre, 19/21, Ambalal Doshi Marg, (Hamam Street), Bombay-400023 | -do- | 3,28,000/- | -do- | |
| 8. | Nandikar, 47/1, Shyam Bazar Street, Calcutta-4 | -do- | 1,80,000/- | -do- | |
| 9. | Manipuri Jogoi Marup, Johnstone School Hall, Imphal-795001 | -do- | 2,47,000/- | -do- | |
| 10. | Ballet Unit, Bombay (Maharashtra) | -do- | 1,94,000/- | -do- | |
| 11. | The Little Theatre Group, Copernicus Marg, New Delhi-110001 | -do- | 1,60,000/- | -do- | |

| Sl. No. | Name of the private and voluntary organisation with address | Brief activities of the Organisation | Amount of recurring grant-in-aid released during 1989-90 (Rs.) | Purpose for which the grant was utilised | Remarks |
|---------|---|--------------------------------------|--|--|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 12. | The International Centre for Kathakakali, 1/84, Rajinder Nagar, New Delhi. | -do- | 1,51,000/- | -do- | |
| 13. | Yakshagana Kendra, Udipi 'Yakshaloka', Udipi-676102 Karnataka | -do- | 1,08,000/- | -do- | |
| 14. | Bhoomika Creative Dance Centre, 53-Bharati Artists Colony, Vikas Marg, Delhi-110092 | -do- | 1,77,400/- | -do- | |
| 15. | Shri Ram Centre for Performing Arts, 4-College Road, New Delhi-110001 | -do- | 1,47,127/- | -do- | |
| 16. | ANK-A Youth Theatre Forum, 4, Nalini Apartments, 347-A, Linking Road, Khar, Bombay-400052 | -do- | 1,15,000/- | -do- | |
| 17. | Kuchipudi Art Academy, Hanuman Temple Street, Gagan Mahal, Hyderabad-500029 | -do- | 1,31,305/- | -do- | |
| 18. | Little Theatre (Balrangbhoomi) 4-A, Raghavwedi, Grench Bridge, Bombay-400007 | -do- | 1,10,300/- | -do- | |
| 19. | Parvatiya Kala Kendra, 110-Asia House, New Delhi-110001 | -do- | 1,42,000/- | -do- | |
| 20. | Brechtian Mirror, C/o Jagen Choudhury, Curator, Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi | -do- | 1,33,000/- | -do- | |
| 21. | Anand Shankar Centre for Performing Arts, Calcutta | -do- | 1,80,000/- | -do- | |

| Sl. No. | Name of the private and voluntary organisation with adress | Brief activities of the Organisation | Amount of recurring grant-in-aid released during 1989-90 (Rs.) | Purpose for which the grant was utilised | Remarks |
|---------|--|--------------------------------------|--|--|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 22. | Mamta Shankar Ballet Troupe, Calcutta | -do- | 1,35,000/- | -do- | |
| 23. | Usankar Ballet Troupe, Bombay | -do- | 1,89,000/- | -do- | |
| 24. | Chorus Repertory Theatre, Manipur | -do- | 1,69,000/- | -do- | |

ORGANISATION CHART DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE

AS ON 15.2.1991



LEGEND

DG DIRECTOR GENERAL
FA FINANCIAL ADVISER
DFA DEPUTY FINANCIAL ADVISER
DS DEPUTY SECRETARY
DEA DEPUTY EDUCATIONAL ADVISER
C.C.A. CHIEF CONTROLLER OF ACCOUNTS
DIR. DIRECTOR
IWSU INTERNAL WORK STUDY UNIT
FOI FESTIVAL OF INDIA
CS CULTURAL STATISTICS
IGNCA INDIRA GANDHI NATIONAL CENTRE
FOR ARTS

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PA & ADMN.
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L & VA
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PUB & ARCH
xx

HINDI TRANSLATION UNIT
PERFORMING ARTS & ADMINISTRATION
INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL RELATIONS
CENTRAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY
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COMMON TO DEPARTMENTS OF
EDUCATION AND CULTURE