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ANNUAL REPORT  
1991-92



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संस्कृति विभाग  
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. GENERAL

1.1 The Ministry of Human Resource Development was created in 1985 for integrating all efforts for the development of human potential in the areas of education, the youth, women and children arts, culture and sports. This Report covers activities of the four Departments which constitute the Ministry. The Report is presented in four parts:

Part-I	Education
Part-II	Culture
Part-III	Youth Affairs & Sports
Part-IV	Women and Child Development

## 2. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

2.1 National Policy on Education (NPE) was adopted by Parliament in 1986 and its implementation commenced soon thereafter. As contemplated under NPE a CABE (Central Advisory Board of Education) Committee on Policy was set up under the Chairmanship of Shri N. Janardhana Reddy, Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh. This Committee was required to take in account all developments since NPE which have a bearing on policy and the Report of the NPE Review Committee. This Committee submitted its report on 22nd January, 1992. The report is to be considered by the CABE. On receipt of the CABE's recommendations the government will finalize its views on modifications to be made in the Policy.

2.2 Universalisation of elementary education, equalization of educational opportunities, women's education and development, vocationalisation of school education, consolidation of higher education, modernization 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.

2.3 In elementary education, the focus shifted from enrolment, *per se*, to retention and achievement--a shift which reflects the renewed concern for improving efficiency of investment and for monitoring programmes in terms of outcomes rather than in terms of inputs such as coverage and expenditure alone. The focus also shifted from exclusive concern with schooling to a holistic perception which stressed the need of providing alternative system of education of comparable quality to working children and girls whom the schools cannot reach. The



concepts of participative micro--planning and local level capacity building were given currency and tested and tried through experimental projects. They would be important elements of the strategy to achieve UEE.

**2.4** In the field of adult literacy, Total Literacy Campaigns (TLCs) demonstrated the feasibility of community mobilisation to further universalisation of elementary education (UEE). Following the State of Kerala, the Union Territory of Pondicherry, Burdwan district in West Bengal, the Sindhudurg district in Maharashtra and Dakshin Kannada district in Karnataka have achieved total literacy through the campaign method. These campaigns are now in progress either fully or partially in more than a hundred districts of the country. The results manifested themselves in the provisional figures of 1991 census which reflect that for the first time the literacy rate climbed over and above the 50 per cent mark. It is a matter of pride and a measure of the success achieved on the literacy part that for the second consecutive year India has bagged the prestigious Noma Literacy Prize, this time it is going to the Government of West Bengal.

**2.5** Emphasis continued to be laid, in the content of education, on promotion and development of fundamental values life national integrity, secularism, more opportunities to women, focus on environmental and population education, etc.

**2.6** At the international level, India was a participant in the 26th General Conference of UNESCO held in Paris during October-November, 1991. This conference approved the programmes and budget for the biennium 1992-93 in UNESCO's areas of competence. A major decision has been to set up an International Commission on Education in the twenty-first century. Further, the International Consultative Forum on Education for All met in December, 1991 to review the progress made by Member States of UNESCO & various developmental agencies towards achieving the goal adopted in the Jomtien Conference to Achieve Education for All by 2000 A.D.

**2.7** The Strategies planned to achieve the goal in the education sector recognize the need for:

- (i) Involvement and participation of State/UTs in the implementation of programmes/schemes.
- (ii) Mobilization of voluntary efforts/agencies.
- (iii) Cooperation and participation at the international level.

### 3. DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE

**3.1** The year 1991-92 witnessed a continued thrust in promotion, development and dissemination of art and culture at the National and International levels. The Zonal Cultural Centres cut across territorial boundaries to bring cultural awareness among the people of different regions. The accent in those centres has been towards folk, tribal and rural art with emphasis on documentation and preservation of some dying art forms, besides inter zonal cultural festivals for national integration and harmony. Besides signing/renewing Cultural Exchange Programmes with nine countries during the year like Hungary, Peru, The Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Mongolia, Oman, Columbia, Jordan, Sri Lanka and Zimbabwe, the festival of India in Germany consisting of exhibitions, seminars, performing arts and a film festival opened in September, 1991. The Festival has played a vital role in opening a window to our culture for the people of Germany.

**3.2** Departmental institutions responsible for the preservation and maintenance of our cultural heritage, e.g., our historical monuments and archives continued their activities during the year. Besides annual maintenance of the Centrally protected monuments, as many as 490 monuments were taken up by the Archaeological Survey of India during the year for major structural conservation. In the field of exploration, during the course of village to village survey in different parts of the country, some new sites were unearthed by the A.S.I. The A.S.I. conducted excavations at a number of sites in Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa and Tamil Nadu. The excavations carried out at Kolhun in District Muzaffarpur (Bihar) brought to light a number of votive stupas, part of monastic complex and brick temple.

**3.3** The Sahitya Akademi continued to achieve its objectives of promotion of literature, recognising men of letters and improving the standards of literature and literary criticism, while the Sangeet Natak Akademi pursued its activities on the promotion and growth of music, dance and drama and also the revival, preservation, documentation and dissemination of tribal/folk forms of music, dance and drama. The Lalit Kala Akademi also undertook programmes and projects for the promotion of the plastic arts.



#### 4. DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS

4.1 1991-92 can be described as the year of revamping the youth programmes introduced by the Government during 1985-89. Adequate emphasis was given to youth programmes so as to provide new opportunities for the youth to divert their energies in nation building activities. Special emphasis was given to achieve broad basing of sports and to spot talents for nurturing and encouraging them to attain excellence in performance and achieving better standards to meet international challenges.

4.2 The Youth Affairs and Sports Ministers Conference was organised which was inter-alia attended by incharge of Youth and Sports of all the States and Union Territories. The Conference suggested ways and means to improve the quality and the coverage of programmes. The other major activities during the year under Youth Affairs and Sports and discussed below:

- i) Efforts continued through National Service Scheme, a programme of university student, for community development in the adopted villages. The university students continued their participation in the National Literacy Mission. They also took up a project supported by World Health Organisation for creating awareness on HIV virus and AIDS.
- ii) The Governing Board of Nehru Yuva Kendras was reconstituted and the release of funds for the programmes resumed. The Board decided to expand its activities to cover all districts in the country and to establish additional Kendras for bigger districts and those districts which have predominant tribal population.
- iii) National Integration Camps, festival of University students, Adventure programmes and Exhibition for Youth were organised. Special attention was given to tribal youth providing continued support and funding for taking up programmes exclusively for them.
- iv) Scouts and Guides Movement continued to grow in its activities and programmes to develop and personality of children/youth.
- v) The Department continued assisting Commonwealth Youth Programmes and strengthening United Nations Volunteers programmes specially United Nations participatory programmes in Asian region. These efforts brought about international understanding and feeling of togetherness among the youth.
- vi) In the field of sports, a drive was launched to review the scheme to update and harmonise them more closely wherever necessary. Also there was greater interaction amongst voluntary bodies in sports, the public and private enterprises interested in sports and person knowledgeable in sports. Consequently, many new ideas emerged which have been developed for appropriate incorporation in the existing schemes and conception of new scheme.
- vii) As the Sports development cannot be based only on monetary support from Government resources, expertise and support of private and public sector enterprises have been enlisted to start National Academies for different sports disciplines.
- viii) Assistance of about Rs. 238.00 lacs (i.e. till 31.12.1991) was sanctioned to National Sports Federations for conducting Coachig Camps, organising National/International tournaments in India and for participation abroad.

4.3 Some of the highlights of achievements in sports during the year were:

- In the 5th SAF Games held at Colombo during December, India won 64 Gold, 59 Silver, and 41 Bronze medals.
- In the 4th Commonwealth Wrestling Championship held at Newzealand during October, Indian team won 3 Gold, 1 Silver and 5 Bronze medalss and secured 2nd positon out of 8 countries.
- Mr. Leander Paes of India won the Junior US Open Tennis Championship held in USA during June, 1991.
- In the 4th Women and 5th Men Junior Asian Weightlifting Championship held in Indonesia during August, Indian team won 8 Silver and 5 Bronze medals,
- Indian team won the 6th Indira Gandhi International Hockey tournament held at New Delhi during January, 1992.



- Shri Vishwanath Anand achieved a historic success by winning a very strong International Chess tournament held in Italy during January, 1991.
- At the world Women powerlifting Championship held in New Delhi in June, 1991, India came third as a team.
- At the 5th World Women Weightlifting Championship held in Germany in September, 1991, India won a Silver medal.

## **5. DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT**

**5.1** The Department of Women and Child Development continued its programmes in the areas of women's development as well as of the child development. The strategy adopted involves empowerment of women through education and awareness generation and greater emphasis on vocational training and employment so as to enable women to enter the main-stream of economic development as equal partners. The renewed attack on prevailing forms of gender-bias with special focus on the girl child is another priority area. To investigate and examine all matters relating to constitutional and legal safeguards provided for women and to review existing legislation, the Department of Women and Child Development have constituted the National Commission for Women under the National Commission for Women Act, 1990. It has also been decided to set up the office of the Commissioner for Women's Rights. Sensitisation of the enforcement and the administrative machinery to women's issues, is also an important new initiative which has gathered momentum. A comprehensive plan of action for the SAARC Decade of the Girl Child is also under finalisation.

**5.2** In the area of child welfare and development, the Department expanded the world's largest nutrition programme, called Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS), to cover 2594 projects (including the state sector projects) in the country catering to 138 lakh children and 27 lakh pregnant and nursing mothers. The effort during the year has been to improve the quality of services under the programme and also to improve the delivery of substantive programme components through the convergence of services meant for women and children in the country. A focus on adolescent girls with a view to catering to their health, nutritional and vocational needs as well as tapping their potential as future social animators is an essential part of this strategy. A comprehensive national programme of action on children, as a follow up of the World Summit on Children and the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children, is under finalisation.

**5.3** In addition, the details of the Indira Mahila Yojana which aims at radical restructuring of existing programme design, the creation of a system of holistic delivery of services for women and children and the economic empowerment of women are under formulation. The Scheme also visualizes the creation of a recipient group at the village level which oversees the integrated delivery system and articulates the concerns of women and children.



# An Overview 1991-92

## 1. GENERAL

**1.0** The activities of the Department of Culture are oriented towards attaining its two-fold objects--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 secondly to undertake programmes of preservation, promotion, encouragement and dissemination of various manifestations of creative activity, past and present. The various functions of the Department of Culture like (a) excavation, conservation and protection of our cultural heritage in the form of ancient monuments and historic sites (b) administering libraries, museums and institutions of anthropology and ethnology of national character (c) Catering to institutions and organizations in the area of Buddhist/Tibetan studies (d) promoting literary, plastic and performing arts (e) administering scholarships/fellowships in the field of art and culture (f) observing centenaries and anniversaries of important personalities and (g) entering into cultural agreements and programmes with foreign countries etc. are attuned to these very objectives. Following paragraphs give some of the important activities and achievements of the Department of Culture during 1991-92.

## 2. ARCHAEOLOGY

**2.1** The Archaeological Survey of India (A.S.I.) conducted many successful excavations during the year in Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur and Tamil Nadu. The excavations carried out at Kolhua in District Muzaffarpur (Bihar) brought to light a number of votive stupas, part of monastic complex and brick temple with a square *garbhagriha* entered through a *mondapa* on the front and *antarala* behind datable to late Gupta period. Excavation at Dhdavira in Kutch district of Gujarat was resumed during the year with a view to confirm the general lay-out of different divisions of the city and to obtain a cultural sequence. Among the notable antiquities found during excavations were seals and sealings, copper objects, gold pieces and a variety of semi-precious beads and bead-making tools. The excavation have indeed added new dimensions to the Harppan civilization in areas of urban planning, architecture and water structures. As a result of excavations at Karkabhat, district Drug, Madhya Pradesh, different types of menhirs were exposed and a large number iron tools, copper bangles, pieces of silver and gold were encountered from excavated graves. A unique find was a profile of a man chiselled on a 4m high rock menhir erected over one of the graves.

**2.2** A large number of sites ranging from pre-historic to medieval periods were discovered by the A.S.I. during the course of village-to-village survey in different parts of the country, including (a) extensive lower palaeolithic



site of Anangpur, late-Harappan, painted grey ware, early historic, historic and medieval site at Kharkhari Nahar, Sarai Pipal Thala Banher, Manju-ka-Tila etc. within the U.T. of Delhi (b) Buddhist monasteries and stupas in Nubra valley of Ladakh region in J & K and (c) painted grey ware sites in district Bijnore of Uttar Pradesh.

2.3 During the Year a large number of stones inscription, copper plates and brick inscription were copied by the Epigraphy Branch of the A.S.I. from various districts of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnatak, a Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.

2.4 A.S.I. is responsible for conserving, preserving and maintaining about four thousand centrally protected monuments, archaeological remain and sites in various parts of the country. During the year, the A.S.I. continued with its activity of conservation. During the year, as many as 490 monuments were taken up for major structural repairs besides annual maintenance of other monuments. The open joints of the facade of main masoleum of the Taj Mahal were strengthened, missing inlay bars of black marble of the railing around the platform were replaced and entrance gateways at the Taj Mahal were replastered. In the Agra Fort, the decayed stones of veneering dab and cue etc. of the fortification wall were replaced and walls of Diwan-i-Khas and Dewan-i-Am replastered. The joints, cracks and crevices at the *Vimana* of Bimla temple located within the compund of Lord Jagnnatha temple Puri were filled, matching with the originals. In Delhi, at Qutab Minar, decayed and cracked veneering stones were replaced with new ones. In the Red Fort complex, plastering of ceiling in Hammam, replacement of worn-out veneering stones and filling-in of cracks in the fortification wall, and replacement of wathered and damaged stones in Mumtaz Mahal were taken up. The work on necessary conservation of Tawang Monastery in Arunachal Pradesh was also attended to during the year.

### 3. MUSEUMS

3.1 The National Museum, New Delhi continued with its activities of acquisition, exhibitions, conservation and education during the year. It acquired 916 art object including some outstanding ones like a bronze silva of Chila period, 10th Century, A.D.; one miniature painting showing the portrait of Maharaja Ranjit Singh; and a Buddha image in ivory screen, 20th Century A.D., skull trident, Tibet 19th Century A.D.

3.2 Under the cultural exchange programme, negotiations were on during the year with different countries like egypt, Australia, Japan and China for exchange of exhibition of cultural heritage on reciprocal basis.

3.3 In orgnisation international exhibitions, the National Museum sent an exhibition to Germany as a part of Festival of India in theat country. An exhibition of " Indian Miniature Paintings" was also sent to Algeria under the Indo Algerian cultural exchange programme.

3.4 Under its educatinal activities, the National Museum organized speical training programme in Museology for university students, an educational programme for the physically handicapped students of the Spastic Society of India and a summer course on Indian and European Art for 149 schools students.

3.5 The National Gallery of Modern Art, as a premier institution representing various changing visual art forms continued to extend its activities during the year. It acquired 154 art objects during the year including the works of Harkrishnalal, A.P. Santhanaraj, Laxman Pai, Sanat Kar, Sarbari Roy Chowdhury and Ajit Chakravorty to name a few. Apart from this, the Gallery organized an exhibition of Carlo Carra, a futurist painter of Italy beside an exhibition of its new acquisitions. During the year, the Gallery also carried forward its activities relating to educational programmes, art sketch club and film shows etc.

3.6 The Indian Museum, Calcutta organised a day long seminar in July, 1991 and exhibition was opened on Raja Rajendralal Mitra, a great orientalist and pionner of popular studies in science. An exhibition was also organised to present a visual profile of the indologist. On the occassion of the 301st aniversary of the city of Calcutta, the Museum arranged its annual lecture series with the theme "Historic Theatre Architechture of Calcutta". An exhibiton on "Calcutta, the city and its Stage" also opened to the public displaying the drawings and paintings of Sri Rathin Mitra and Kausik Sanyal. As a part of its activities of organising inter-state exhibitions, the Indian Museum Launched a photographic exhibition on "Women in Indian art" at Kohima, exhibiting 102 exhibition size photographs and eight fibreglass replicas of the speciments oriented with women in Indian Art & Culture.

3.7 The Allahabad Museum organised an impressive exhibition of the works of the late Shri Asit Kumar Halder, the renowned exponent of the Bengal School of Paintings. The museum also organized a short terms course on "Appreciation of Indian Art" for student of undergraduate level. The Museum also organised an exhibition of



paintings drawn by students of a local school, which was a big draw for school children and their parents.

**3.8** During the years, the Victoria Memorial Calcutta participated in the National Portrait Gallery (London) exhibition entitled "The Raj: India and the British 1600-1947". It also organised an exhibition "From Kalighat to Gopal Ghosh", an exhibition of paintings by some of the stalwarts of the Bengal School marking the Tagore Birth anniversary. A series of illustrated lectures on Indian history, art, architecture and culture were also organized by the Memorial during the year on various topics.

**3.9** During the year, the National Council of Science Museums stressed on planning of new exhibits for exhibition in permanent galleries of its Museums/Centres. Completion of the projects of establishment of the National Science Centre at Delhi, Raman Science Centre at Nagpur and Regional Science centre at Guwahati were the major achievements of the museum during the year. Twelve new Mobile Science Exhibition Units were also developed to augment science awareness activities in the rural areas of the country. During the period April-November, 1991 more than 14 lakhs people visited its various Museums/Centres.

#### **4. ANTHROPOLOGY**

**4.1** The Anthropological survey of India, during the year, was honoured with "Best Industrial and commercial Profile trophy" awarded by EDICORN, an international organisation based in Madrid, Spain for its outstanding professional contribution. During the year, the Survey took up the analysis and consolidation of information generated through the "People of India" project. Six volumes containing analysed data on socio cultural variables like marriage, kinship religion and language were also released during the year. Beside other plant projects viz. "Ethnicity Politics and Political System in Tribal Areas", "Tribal India: Structure Pattern and Transformation", "Tribal Arts Oral Tradition" were also completed during the year.

**4.2** The Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya, dedicated to depiction of the story of human kind in time and space, completed the first phase of open air exhibition "Rockart Heritage", besides further developing another permanent open-air-exhibition "Tribal Habitat". It also organized a craft demonstration programme 'Padav' featuring traditional rural art and craft by about 45 art design from different parts of the country. The Sangrahalaya also collected about 2000 specimens covering different facets of material culture from tribal and folk population.

#### **5. ARCHIVES**

**5.1** The construction of the Annexe (Stack tower block) of the National Archives of India, New Delhi (NAI) was completed during the year. NAI continued to accession public records, private papers of national importance and microfilm copies of records of Indian interest from abroad. Of the private papers received by the NAI during the year, one diary (1935) of Kumari Manibehn consisting of 166 pages was received for keeping its microfilm copy for the use of scholars. A set of 59 photocopies of Subhas Chandra Bose papers (1938-1941) were also received by the NAI during the year as gift from the U.S.S.R. Among the microfilms, 3 rolls comprising historical manuscripts of Indian interest viz. Akbar-i-Jahangir, Labbul Tawarikh-i-Hind and the Tarikh-i-Aurangzeb Ya Alamgir were received from the Afghanistan under the cultural exchange programme. An exhibition of original documents and photographs entitled "Archives and Social Change" was organized by the NAI as part of its centenary celebration. A very significant achievement of the year was fabrication of a portable fumigation vault by the NAI for use of Archives and Libraries.

#### **6. INSTITUTIONS OF BUDDHIST AND TIBETAN STUDIES**

**6.1** The central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh continued with its activities of preparing students for classes Purv Madhyama, Uttar Madhyama, Sashtri, Acharya and Ph.D. as also publishing the rare and valuable Buddhist texts to preserve and promote the Buddhist art and culture besides translation of Buddhist books from Tibetan to Hindi.

**6.2** The central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Sarnath, Varanasi successfully conducted its various activities to preserve the cultural heritage of both India and Tibet through its academic programmes, research projects etc. During the year, the Institute's library acquired a total 5847 new books in Buddhology, Tibetology and Himalayan studies for the use of scholars.

**6.3** Under the scheme of financial assistance to Buddhist/Tibetan organisation for propagation/development and



research in buddhist/tibetan culture, the Department selected 107 institutions for grant of financial assistance during the year.

## **7. LIBRARIES**

**7.1** The National Library, Calcutta, the biggest library in the country having a collection of more than 23 lakh volumes, issued about 74,000 books to the readers and lent out about 32,000 books to the borrowers during the year. Under the scheme of arranging exhibitions of books and illustrations to mark national and international events, the library organised an exhibition on Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar, a great national scholar, freedom fighter and chief architect of the constitution of India on the occasion of his birth centenary. During the year, the library received the manuscripts of late Kabisekhar Kalidas Roy. In order to keep it self abreast of latest Developments in the fields of preservation/conservation etc. the staff and officers of the library attended various seminars and workshops abroad.

**7.2** The central Secretariat Library, New Delhi which provides facilities for research and reference to Government organisations and researchers enrolled/renewed 2619 members during the year 1991-92 and received around 1700 books in Hindi and English. A bibliographic data base (CATALOG) for the books added to the Library with imprint date 1989 onwards has been created with UNIMARC specification in HP 3000/376 system. The Library initiated work on creating a data base on Mahabharata and 5000 *slokas* were put into computer during the year.

**7.3** Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation, Calcutta is engaged in the promotion of library services all over the country, in cooperation with State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. During the year, the Foundation brought out four issues of its quarterly newsletter giving information on its activities. It also brought out a bi-annual journal *Grantha: Indian journal of Library Studies*, containing important articles on library and information science and allied subjects. The Foundation also initiated a number of promotional activities with a view to promoting library movement in the country.

**7.4** Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library, Patna having a rich collection of over 18000 manuscripts, 1,48,000 printed books and over 2000 original paintings of Mughal, Rajput, Iranian and Turkish school, continued with its activity of acquisition of manuscripts through purchase, exchange, gift etc. during the year. Under the scheme recording the preserving data on eminent people of composite culture of India, the Library continued during the year to collect audio and video tapes of those persons.

## **8. ACADEMIES**

**8.1** The Sangeet Natak Akademi (SNA) organised four Zonal Theatre Festivals at Jodhpur, Lucknow, Guwahati and Mysore during the year in collaboration with respective State Academies or State Departments of Culture. The Lok Utsav, 1991 which featured traditional music, dance and theatre was presented by the Akademi during the year in New Delhi. The Nrityostava at Bangalore and Nritya Mahotsava at Bombay featuring almost all forms of Dances of India was another important programme of SNA during the year. During the year, about 1840 photographs and 155 hours of audio/video recordings were added to the archives of the Akademi.

**8.2** The Sahitya Akademi, the organisation setup for working towards development of Indian letters and to set high literacy standards participated in 8 book exhibitions, organised 5 seminars, 6 "Meet the Author" functions, besides one "Men and Books" programme. The Akademi also published fourth volume of Encyclopaedia of Indian Literature during the year.

**8.3** The Lalit Kala Akademi, set up for promotion of visual and plastic arts in India, organised an exhibition on the works of Late Shri Asit Kumar Haldar, as a part of Birth Centenary Celebrations during the year. An exhibition of the photographs of the paintings of Vincent Vangogh was also organised in Guwahati during the year. It also organised "Colours of the Earth", an exhibition of ceramics from Britain alongwith a parallel section of Indian ceramics in the Rabindra Bhavan Galleries at New Delhi. The Akademi also sent an exhibition of contemporary Indian art to Seychelles during the year. An exhibition of the photographs of the paintings of Rabindra Nath Tagore was arranged at Rabindra Bhavan on the occasion of the 50th death anniversary of the painter-poet.

**8.4** The National School of Drama, established for promoting theatre in India through high standards of theatre education, conducted four theatre workshops at Manipal, Faizabad, Shimla and Chandigarh under its extension programme during the year. The Repertory company of the school organised an exhibition "Rang Yatra", based



on photographs, models, etc. of the company production during the past 25 yrs. the Repertory Company stage shows of different plays in Delhi and other places in the country. During the year the school enrolled 20 fresh students to its 3 years diploma course in Dramatics.

## **9. PROMOTION & DISSEMINATION OF CULTURE**

**9.1** As a part of its programme of promotion, preservation and dissemination of art & culture, the Department of Culture, the Department of culture has been implementing a number of schemes. Under the schemes for promotion and dissemination of tribal and folk art and culture, and preservation and development of cultural heritage of Himalayas, the Department provides grants/subsidies to the registered voluntary organisations, institutions and individuals for their various projects, with the objective of involving voluntary efforts and supplementing Governmental effort in promotion of art and culture. During the year 1991-92, while 16 cases were cleared sanctioning a grant of about Rs. 26 lakhs under the scheme of tribal/folk art and culture, another 16 cases were cleared under the scheme of cultural heritage of the Himalayas sanctioning a grant of about Rs. 17 Lakhs.

**9.2** During the year 1991-92, the Centre for Cultural Resources and Training (CCRT) organised seven orientation courses at New Delhi where a total of about 600 teachers from almost all the States and UTs participated. It also organised workshops on (i) socially useful productive works (ii) Creative activities of teaching science and maths (iii) crafts in education and other useful themes during the year. The centre also organised two seminar "Indian Art and Culture" and "Indian Society-Dynamics of Change" for 12 college teachers and 17 school teachers from USA during the year. In order to motivate and give incentive to teachers, the Centre selected 57 teachers during the year for CCRT award for their outstanding contribution in the field of art and culture.

**9.3** The seven Zonal Cultural Centres established so far have become the premier field institutions for encouraging and disseminating folk and tribal arts and culture. These centres organised/participated in a large number of festivals, crafts melas, drama festivals, workshops anniversaries etc. all over the country, during the year.

## **10. MEMORIALS**

**10.1** The Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti setup to propagate the life, mission and thoughts of Mahatma Gandhi through socio-educational and cultural programmes, organised a "Taking Gandhi to School" programmes, Shanti Sena training programme, Kavi Sammelan, Seminars, Workshops etc. during the year for promotion of ideals and causes identified with Gandhiji. It also observed a communal harmony month and held *Sarva Dharma Prarthanas* on communal harmony.

## **11. CULTURAL RELATIONS**

**11.1** In the field of international cultural relations, India at present has cultural agreements with 80 countries. Within the framework of cultural agreements, regular time-bound programmes of exchanges have been developed with 63 countries including 9 cultural exchange programmes (CEP) signed/renewed during the year including with Sri Lanka for the first time.

## **12. FESTIVAL OF INDIA**

**12.1** The Festival of India in Germany, consisting of exhibitions, seminars, performing arts and film festival opened on 7th September 1991, in the State opera, Bonn. The festival included five exhibitions. Seminars were organised on subjects such as the Environment, Technology and Social Change, Urbanisation, Indo-German Relations, Literature, Trade and Economic Relations.

## **13. INDIRA GANDHI NATIONAL CENTRE FOR THE ARTS, NEW DELHI**

**13.1** The Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA) set up in November, 1985 has become a major Centre for collection of multi-media primary and secondary source materials, exploration of fundamental concepts, identification of number of forms and elucidation of technological terminologies at the level of theory and text and intellectual tasks and interpretation under its programmes of Kal Nidhi and Kala Kosha. Similarly the programme Janapada Sampada and Kala Darshana are focussing on manifestation, process life-function and life-style and oral tradition. During the year, the IGNCA organised an exhibition on Buddhist Cave Paintings from China,



two international workshops on the development and a application of experts systems in life style studies and on conceptual structure and models for preparing a multi volume encyclopaedia. A puppetary workshop on the presentation of Gandhi ji's messages and episodes from his life was also held during the year.

## 14. OTHER ACTIVITIES

**14.1 The High-powered committee chaired by Shri P.N. Haksar, to review the working of the three National Akademies and the National School of Drama, had submitted its report to the Government in July, 1990.**

**In Order to implement the various recommendations made by High-powered committee, an implementation cell has been set up. The implementation cell has examined over 130 recommendations and Government has taken decision on over 80 recommendations and others are at various stages of consideration.**



# ORGANISATION

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

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

**1.03** The Department is under the overall charge of the Minister of Human Resource Development. The Secretariate of this Department is headed by the Secretary, assisted by 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 Appendix I.

**1.04** The Department has two attached offices, namely, Archaeological Survey of India and National Archives of India. It has 6 Subordinate Offices and 22 Autonomous Organisations which are fully or partially 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. National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property, Lucknow.
6. Central Reference Library, Calcutta.

## AUTONOMOUS ORGANISATIONS

1. Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya, Bhopal.
2. National Council of Science Museum, Calcutta.
3. Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi.



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

**1.05** 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.

**1.06** The Department of Culture plays a vital role in the promotion and dissemination of art & culture. It directly operates several schemes for promotion of specific performing literary and visual arts. It provides assistance for development of voluntary action 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.

**1.07** 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 relating to these fields including buddhists, 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.

**1.08** 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 at the States, a responsibility which it is implementing through the National Archives. It is also concerned with the development of public libraries and administers National Library at Calcutta and a number of other libraries of national importance.

**1.09** A number of scholarships, fellowships are grants and given by the Department of Culture to promote excellence in the various fields of art and culture. Anniversaries and centenaries of importance 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 exhibition both in India and abroad and undertakes programmes envisaged in the field of activities of UNESCO in the field of art and culture.

**1.11** A statement indicating the financial allocations in respect of various schemes and organisations under the Department of Culture is at Appendix II.



# Archaeology

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA, NEW DELHI

**2.01.** Established in 1861, the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) is mainly responsible for conserving, preserving and studying the archaeological monuments, sites and remains in the country besides maintaining a number of site museums. The Archaeological Survey of India is functioning effectively with its headquarters at New Delhi and Sixteen Circles, two mini Circles, five Excavation Branches, Prehistory Branch, Science Branch, Horticulture Branch, Epigraphy Branch, Museums Branch, Temple and Building Survey Projects located in different parts of the country and Institute of Archaeology at New Delhi.

**2.02** The responsibility entrusted to the ASI is to conserve, preserve and maintain centrally protected monuments, archaeological sites and remains; maintain archaeological gardens around monuments, archaeological sites and remains; chemical treatment and preservation of monuments and antiquities; explore and excavate ancient site; discover, decipher and edit inscriptions; establish and maintain archaeological site and period museums; architectural survey of secular and religious buildings; carry out problem-oriented research in the fields of prehistoric, protohistoric, early historic, historic and medieval archaeology, architecture, iconography, epigraphy, chemical preservation and conservation; promote specialized studies in various branches of archaeology in India and abroad; publish authentic monographs of very high standard on the research works carried on archaeological exploration and excavations, epigraphical research, detailed architectural and sculptural surveys, annual report on archaeological activities of the country, guide books, coloured and black and white picture postcards etc.

**2.03** The ASI is also responsible for implementation of Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972, to regulate export of antiquities and art treasures out side India and to check illicit dealings in antiquities within the country.

### Exploration

During the course of village-to-village Survey and problem-oriented surveys in different parts of the country, a large number of sites ranging from prehistoric to medieval periods were discovered. Amongst the outstanding ones, mention may be made of an extensive Lower Palaeolithic site at Anangpur, late-Harappan, painted grey ware, early historic, historic and medieval sites at Khasrkhar Nahar, Sarai Pipal Thala Bankner, Majnu-ka-Tila, Kot and Jhatikera within the Union Territory of Delhi; ancient rock engravings on boulders near Tabo in District



Lahaul and Spiti, Himachal Pradesh; Buddhist monasteries, *chortens* and *stupas* in Nurba Valley of Ladakh region, Jammu and Kashmir; microlithic and megalithic sites in District Betul, Madhya Pradesh; prehistoric and Historic sites in District Almora and Chamoli and painted grey ware sites in District Bijnore, Uttar Pradesh.

**2.05** In Addition to the above, architectural and sculptural remains were found at a large number of sites located in different parts of the country of which those explored in Marguda Valley, District Kalahando, Orissa deserve special mention. The Temple Survey Project at Madras and Bhopal carried out detailed study of Chola temples in district Mysore, Karnataka, paramar and Kalachuri temples in district Sagar, Durg and Bilaspur, Madhya Pradesh. Extensive survey of medieval forts in Rajashtan was also taken up during the year under report.

### Excavation

**2.06** The Archaeological Survey of India conducted excavations at a number of sites in Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa and Tamil Nadu. The excavation carried out at Kolhua in district Muzaffarpur (Bihar) brought to light a number of votive stupas, part of a monastic complex and a brick temple with a square *garbha-griha* entered through a mandapa on the front and antarala behind datable to late-Gupta period. Excavation were continued at Harsh-ka-Tila, Thanesar, for the fourth season during the course of which remains of a Mughal garden complex with elaborate system of pipes and channels and parterres, etc., were exposed and the palatial building complex of the Vardhana and the Rajput periods encountered earlier was further probed revealing some new features. Further diggings of the fortification and bastion of the Sultnate and Mughal periods brought to light more details.

**2.07** The excavation at Dholavira in district Kutch, Gujarat, was resumed with a view to confirm the general layout of the different divisions of the city and to obtain a cultural sequence. All the three existing corners of the city wall in addition to those of the middle town were confirmed and a sequence of pre-harappan, mature and late (Post-urban) Harappan cultures with sub-phases in each was obtained. It was found that the internal measurement of the city from east to west was about 768 m and from north to south 640m, thus giving a ratio of 5 : 4. The same ratio was also found in relation to the higher sub-divisions of the acropolis. The north gate complex as well as that on the east was laid bare in full. Among notable antiquities are seals and sealings, copper objects, gold pieces and a variety of semi-precious beads and bead making tools. The excavation has indeed added new dimensions to the Harappan civilization in areas of urban planning, architecture and water-structures. The excavation this year at Hampi, District Bellary, Karnataka under the National Project, exposed stone-built platforms having moulded plinth, rectangular and squarish structures set in rubble masonry, small storage tanks and wells, a variety of feeder water carriers at different levels, and a series of large earthen jars fixed in situ. A seven line stone inscription in Kannada characters of 15th century referring to king Mallikarjuna of Sangam dynasty, fragments of stone sculptures, stucco figurines, a few copper coins, miniature Siva-lingas of soap-stone and a variety of semi-precious stone beads were the noteworthy finds. As a result of excavation at Karkabhat, district Durg, Madhya Pradesh different types of Menhirs were exposed. A large number of iron tools, copper bangles, a few pieces of silver and gold were encountered from the excavated graves. A unique find, apart from the above, at the site was a profile of a man chiselled on a 4m high rock menhir erected over one of the graves. A number of house plans of Satavahana period with evolved system of drainage besides a large number of coins, terracotta figurines, stone moulds for figurines and terracotta sealings were recovered during the digging resumed at Adam in district Nagpur, Maharashtra. Interesting inferences could be drawn as a result of the excavations at Sekta, district Imphal, Manipur, revealing the burial practice and social, economic and cultural life of the inhabitants roughly dated about first century B.C.-A.D. A large number of hand-made and wheel-made pottery, some with varieties of decorative motifs besides antiquities in good quantity from each burial is indicative of the prosperous way of living. The excavations in the habitation area exposed a house floor made up of compact yellow clay post-holes which suggest that the houses were built of wattle and daub. Remains of a temple at the lower levels of Barabati Fort, Cuttack, Orissa, comprising six courses of whitish sandstone blocks over the foundation of laterite blocks deserve mention. Trial excavations at another site in district Puri, Orissa, brought to notice light polychrome and other plain pottery besides a number of bone implements, including a harpoon, an arrow head and two beautifully polished points. During the course of scientific clearance operation, elliptical structure with flight of steps made out of dressed granite, a monolithic Bhu-Varaha and miniature shrine datable to seventh-eighth century A.D. were encountered to arcs the northern prakara of shore temple at Mahabalipuram, in district Chinglepet, Tamil Nadu.



## Epigraphy

**2.08** During the year, 328 stone inscriptions, 7 copper plates and 7 bricks inscriptions were copied by the epigraphy branch from various districts in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh, besides the inscriptions from Pitalkhora and Ellora in Maharashtra, Jevergi in Karnataka, Mathura in Uttar Pradesh and Tirumalai hills and Vikkiramangalam in Tamil Nadu the other important inscriptions noticed, or copied are painted inscription, in a cave of Than, in Surendranagar district of Gujarat, assignable to about the 5-6th century A.D., 5 Kannada inscriptions in characters of the 11th century A.D. from the village Nallur in Somawarpet taluk, Coorge district, Karnataka.

**2.09** As a result of the survey of Shahpur and Chittapur taluks of Gulbarga district, Karnataka, jointly undertaken by the Epigraphy Branch and the Bangalore and Hyderabad Circles neHayal

Warly 15 inscriptions were discovered. Most of the records are in Kannada language and characters are assignable to the period between the 9th and 16th centuries A.D. and belong variously to the Rashtrakutas, Chalukyas of Kalyani, Yadavas of Devagiri, Vijayanagara, etc.

**2.10** 47 Kannada inscriptions, mostly belonging to the Vijayanagara period were noticed during the course of explorations in the Coondapur and Karkala taluks of Dakshina Kanara district, Karnataka.

**2.11** wordTwo inscriptions, a copper plate charter and the other engraved on a stone slab, were discovered at Bagh in Dhar district, Madhya Pradesh. The stone slab inscription is in southern variety of western characters of the 7th century A.D.

**2.12** 30 inscriptions in Nagari characters assignable to a period between 16th and 18th centuries A.D. were noticed in Nivadi Tehsil of Tikamgarh district, Madhya Pradesh. A few of these are in Sanskrit, the rest in Hindi.

**2.13** In the course of conservation work undertaken in the temple of Tirumuruganathaswami at Tirumuru-ganpundi in Coimbatore district, 7 Tamil inscriptions, assignable to a period from 11-12th centuries A.D. all belonging to the Kongu-Chola period were found engraved on the freshly exposed basement.

**2.14** As many as six inscriptions in the village Tengumarahada, Kotagiri taluk of Nilgiris district and 5 inscriptions in Mangalpatti in Periyar district were found. Of these, a hero stone inscription is in Tamil language and Vetteluttu characters of the 9th century A.L. Another slab, inscribed on both sides, is in Tamil language and characters of about the 12th century A.D. The other four inscriptions are in medieval and late medieval Kannaca. One of them belongs to the reign of the well known Vijayanagara emperor, Krishnadevaraya and is dated A.D. 1526. The five inscriptions from Mangalappatti are all incomplete Kannada inscription datable to the 15th-16th centuries A.D.

**2.15** 21 inscriptions were noticed in the Garhwal region of Uttar Pradesh. Jhansi and Mauranipur Tehsils of Jhansi district and Mathura district yielded some important inscriptions on stone, brick and copper plated during survey. The brick inscription from Jhansi in Sanskrit language and characters of the first century A.D. records the construction of a pond (pushkarini) by Aditimitra, the son of Senapati Satanika of the Dasarna country.

**2.16** Six inscriptions copied from Mathura are in Prakrit language and Brahmi characters of about the 2nd century B.C. They record the construction of a temple by Bhagavata Nayaka who was

the elephant trainer (Anikastha) of king Gomita.

**2.17** A Brahmi record of two lines in characters of the 2nd century A.D. noticed on the base of a Siva-linga recently acquired by the State Museum, Mathura, Uttar Pradesh was copied.

**2.18** Some of the recently-discovered inscriptions in the quarries of Chunar in Mirzapur district were copied and many more inscriptions reported to be available at the site are being copied. While many of these inscriptions are medieval and late medieval labels (possibly masons' names and marks), there is atleast one inscription in Kharoshthi characters.

**2.19** three fragmentary records in Nagari characters of about the 8th-9th century have been found in the vicinity of Thakur Baba Temple of the village Shanichara, tehsil and district Sultanpur, Uttar Pradesh,

Mihat During the above period, 85 stone inscription in Persian and Arabic from various districts in Bihar, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh, Delhi and from the islands of Lakshadweep were copied; besides, 168 copper coins from Maharashtra and 11 out of 41 sanads from Tamil Nadu were examined. Of these, the historically



important inscriptions are: an Arabic record in Kufi characters from Baliapatam in Cannanore district, inscription from Kasargod in the Kasargod district, Kerala; an inscription in Persian from Purnea, in Bihar; Arabic inscriptions from Kavaratti and an inscription dated A.H. 1133 A.D. 1720-21 from Delhi.

## Conservation

**2.21** Onerous responsibility of conserving, preserving and maintaining nearly four thousand centrally-protected monuments, archaeological remains and sites, including groups of monuments, located in different areas, rests with the ASI. In spite of the fact that the preservation and conservation of these monuments is difficult because of the vagaries of nature and the type of building material used, the experts of ASI have been successful in arresting further decay. The conservation of the monuments is looked after by 16 Circles and 2 mini Circles headed respectively by superintending Archaeologists and Dy. Superintending Archaeologists, with the Headquarters of each located in different parts of the country.

**2.22** Besides annual maintenance of the centrally protected monuments as many as 490 monuments were taken up in the year under report for major structural conservation. Of the above, 138 invited special attention for carrying out comprehensive structural repairs.

**2.23** The conservation activities of the ASI not only remained restricted to centrally protected monuments in India but also to some monuments protected by the State Government. The repairs carried out at Patwan-ki-Haweli (Jaisalmer, Rajasthan) and the Rampur Raza Library (Rampur, Uttar Pradesh) deserve mention. The Survey resumed the prestigious structural and chemical preservation works at Angkor Vat in Cambodia for the fifth successive season.

**2.24** Among the most important conservation works mention may be made of water-tightening of open joints of the facade of main mosque, replacement of missing inlay bars of black marble of the railing around platform and the replastering of entrance gateway at Taj Mahal, Agra were the works attended. In Agra fort decayed stones of veneering and cue etc. the fortification wall were replaced and the walls of Diwan-i-Khas and Diwan-i-Am replastered and open joints filled with a view to arrest dampness inside. The red sandstone *chajja* and facadestones of the southern side wherever missing or damaged were replaced with new ones matching with the original. The bulged and dilapidated wall of Ret Khud group of temples was repaired. Desilting and relaying of the base floor at Jageshwara temple, in district Almora (Uttar Pradesh) was carried out during the year with a view to consolidate the natural rock retaining walls were raised near cave No. 8 and 16 at Ajanta besides the necessary repairs to the flight of steps of cave No. 19 and 21 matching with the original rock surface. The fallen portion of the fortification wall near Pathanpura gate at Chandrapur (Maharashtra). Restoration of the damaged compound wall and rock-cut pillars was the main work taken up at Daulatabad fort.

**2.25** The enclosure wall of Chikkiguddi group of monuments at Aihole was restored this year. At Halebid, the foundation of Kedareshvara temple was consolidated. Strengthening of the foundation of the enclosure wall of Papanatha temple at Pattadakal was also carried out during the year under reference.

**2.26** The joints, cracks and crevice at the *vimana* of Bimla temple located within the compound of Lord Jagannatha temple, Puri, were filled matching with the originals. At Kanti deul, Ratanpur the dismantled retaining wall towards the pond was restored. With a view to provide stability two damaged rock-cut pillars on the first floor of rani gumpha at Udaigiri were casted in R.C.C. The damaged pavement at Hathi-gumpha, Khandagiri was also taken up for repairs.

**2.27** In cave No. 6 at Bagh, district Dhar Madhya Pradesh, R.C.C. pillars matching in colour and texture with the original rock surface were erected to provide strength to the ceiling. Besides raising the height of compound wall at Jain cossi, Gwalior for stopping the trespassers the collapsed retaining wall at Gwalior first was also repaired. At Gans Mohammad and Tansen's maqbara, Gwalior the broken *jalis* were replaced as per the originals. The floorings at the above monuments were relaid besides developing a garden around as part of environmental development. Restoration of missing and damaged portions *jagati* at Mahadeva temple, Sohania, in lime with the original, was also carried out.

**2.28** At Hazarduari Palace, Murshidabad (West Bengal), a lift was installed for the visitors apart from the repairs to the boundary wall. Replastering, lime concrete terracing of the floor and roof of Gopalji temple at Kalna was also attended to. The remaining works relating to conservation at Radha Govinda temple at Vishnupur were



completed. Patch plastering, filling up of cracks and other minor repairs were carried out at Cooch Behar Palace complex.

**2.29** At Noor Mahal Sarai, Jalandhar (Punjab) the work of underpinning and rectoration of western gate, inner verandah and cells were taken.

**2.30** The decayed plaster of Kos Minor at Palwal was scrapped of and replastered after grouting the cracks and crevices.

**2.31** Major works relating to stablizing the foundation, underpinning of the walls and filling up of cracks at Duang and Zelma Gumpha at Tabo (Himachal Pradesh) besides restoration of boundary wall around the monastic complex were carried out. Stone pavement over the concrete bed to consolidate the foundation was attended to at Chamolong and Chokhtins Gumpha at Tabo. Chamba Chiboo Gumpha at Tabo was also taken up for conservation this year by strengthening and stabilizing the foundation.

**2.32** In Delhi, at Qutab Minar, decayed and cracked veneering stones were replaced with new ones, as per the originals, matching with the colour and texture, after stabilizing of the core masonry. In the Red Fort complex, plastering of ceiling in Hammam, replacement of worn-out veneering stones and filling in of cracks in the fortification wall, and replacement of weathered and damaged stones in Mumtaz Mahal were taken up. In Jama Masjid, Delhi the red sandstone flooring which were weathered and worn-out is being relaid. Restoration of missing and fallen portion of the structures within Kotla Firoz Shah was taken up. At Sultan gharis Tomb the work relating to exposing of the buried structures and underpinning of the caved-in portions of the walls were started.

**2.33** As part of the comprehensive programme of structural conservation at Twang Monastery in Arunachal Pradesh replastering relaying of the floor, repairs to the retaining wall and repairs and replacement of wood work wherever necessary were attended to.

**2.34** At Karenghar in Sibsagar, Assam, Ornamental and plain plastering was carried out. Brick-on-edge pathway leading to the main temple was relaid at Sibdol.

**2.35** The fallen *chajjas* of Raja Mahal at Chandragiri were restored in lime with original. Grills were also provided at the entrance with a view to prevent miscreants entering into the complex.

**2.36** Loose and dead lime plaster over the walls of Aslah Khana at Golkonda were scraped and a fresh plaster of combination mortar was laid so as to be in line with the original. The joints and junctions were recessed pointed matching the original. The branches in the prakara of the temple complex at Vaidyanatha Swamy temple at Pushpagiri in Cuddapah were repaired. The fallen brackets of the Dutch cemetry at Masulipatnam were restored.

**2.37** Necessary repairs to the Bharatpur Fort, Bharatpur (Rajashtan) and Kham-i-Kham Gate at Ajmer were carried out during the year under report.

**2.38** Richly moulded lime plaster which had fallen down or become loose and dead was scraped and redon in combination mortar reporducing the original mouldings at Asaf-ud-Daula, Imambara and Asafi Mosque at Lucknow. The collapsed thick southern wall of Residency at Lucknow was restored. The richly moulded lime plaster having ornamental carvings over arch-openings of Treasury Building was relaid as per the original. The collapsed side walls to Jhansi Fort was restored. Watertightening of the top courses of the excavated structure at Sringerapur district Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh was carried out.

**2.39** Damaged and missing architectural members of the Fort Complex and temples at Gingee were replaced with new ones. The decayed sub-shade of wooden was replaced as per original at St. Francis Church, Cochin. The fallen architectural members of the clive building at Madras were reset and necessary repairs taken up wherever necessary. Underpinning and watertightening of *vimana*, *maha-mandapa*, reconditioning of the floor of *garbhagriha* and *maha-mandapa* were the major conservation works undertaken at Surgriswara temple, Sir-carperiyapala. the reconstruction of missing portions of Rajagopuram was carried out at Brihadswara Temple, Thanjavur. The dislodged portion of the gopura towards the sournth of Brihadiswara Temple, Gangai Konda Chola Puram was restored.

**2.40** Restoration of successive walls above the upper terrace of *stupa* at Tisseru, Leh, J&K was taken up. The roofs of fifth, sixth and ninth floors of Leh Palace were relaid and watertightened. At Alchi in Ladakh, minor repairs viz., cracks-stitching, pointing and plastering were attended. The breast wall of Fort at Akhnoor in Jammu



was taken up for raising its height. The dismantled weathered and out of plumb stones of northern *mandapa* walls at Siva Temple, Billavar were taken up for necessary repairs. The restoration of dismantled *mandapa* wall of Devi Bhagwati Temple at Babore were also attended to.

2.41 The damaged and weathered atone ashlar at Kewa Masjid, Ravagarh, was replace matching the original.

### Science Branch

2.42 Chemical treatment and preservation works were taken up of Amriteswara Temple, Amritpura, Chikmanglur, Madhaveswara Temple Banavasi, Shore temple Mahabalipuram, Lakhana Devi Temple, Bharmour, Hari Rai Temple, Chamba, main building, Bara Iman Bara, Lucknow, Roshanara Bagh, Baradari, New Delhi, and Vaman Temple, Khujuraho, besides the chemical preservation was also undertaken to the canvas painted panels of archaeological museum, Goa, and Hazardwari Palace, Murshidabad. Sculptures inside Bodhgaya Museum and Trimbakeswar Temple, Nasik and deplastered surface of *vimana* of Lord Jagannath Temple, Puri were treated with chemical after consolidating the surfaces. Maintenance of the mounted and stripped paintings of Cave No. 4 at Bagh were also attended to. Humidity and temperature is being monitored continuously at Ajanta Caves.

2.43 Besides, the following routine works are also attended at the Tippu Sultan Palace, Bangalore; Paintings at Daria Daultbag, Srirangapatna, Panchkutta Basali Kambadaholli; Thousand-pillated temple, Hanamkonda, Warangal; bhogamondapa natamandapa and jagmohanda of Lord Lingaraj Temple, Bhubaneswar; And Ardhanareshwar temple, Mandi; Paintings of Twang gompha, Tabo; removal of dust and moist from the sculptures and paintings at Ajanta Caves; elephant at Delhi gate, Red Fort, Delhi; fumigation and insecticidal treatment of cave nos. 2, 3, 4 and repairing of sculptures of Cave no. 4 Bagh.

### HORTICULTURE OPERATIONS

Besides maintenance and further development of the existing archaeological gardens in and around the centrally protected Monuments all over the country, the Horticultural Branch carried out the reorientation/development of garden and augmentation of water supply at some monuments-important being the Qutb complex and Vijay Mandal in New Delhi. Devi Bhagwati Temple, Babore; Udampur, Deeg, Anna-sagar Baradari, Ajmer; Bharatpur Fort; Chittorgarh Fort; Pavagarh; Jaunpur Fort; Residence, Lucknow, Sikandara; Ram Bagh, Etmad-Ud-Daula and Taj Mahal, Agra; Ramappa temple, Palampet; Golconda Fort, Hyderabad; Assar Mahal Bijapur, Bibi-Ka-Maqbara, Aurangabad; Vellora Fort, Vellor; Aihole; Hampi; Daulatabad Fort; Monuments at Vishnupur; Malda and Murshidabad.

### PROTECTION OF MONUMENTS

2.45 The following monuments were protected during the year: Brahmi Rock inscription at Ammankovipatti, district Salem, Tamil Nadu, Sri Mayer Ghat at Belur, district Howrah, West Bengal, ancestral house of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, district. Sewan, Bihar and Rock-Cut temple at Wasvi, District Dhar, Madhya Pradesh.

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUMS

2.46 New galleries at Hazarduari Palace Museum, Murshidabad, West Bangal, Raja Mahla, Chandragiri, Andhra Pradesh and Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh are being arranged. Construction of Museum building at Ratnagiri was completed. The gallery plans in the Ropar Museum (Punjab) was in progress. Re-organization work of the Archaeological Museums at Kondapur, Amaravati and Nagarjunakonda in Andhra Pradesh, Bodhgaya, Nalanda and Vaishali in Bihar, Red Fort and Purana Qila Museum at Delhi is on hand. New pedestals for display of important sculptures from the reserve collection is planned at Sanchi Museum, Mattancherry Palace Museum and Fort St. George Museum at Madras.

### WORLD HERITAGE DAY (18.04.1991)

2.47 World Heritage Day was observed at 14 monuments, viz. Ajanta Caves, Ellora Caves, Agra Fort, Taj Mahal (Agra) Sun Temple (Konarak), Mahabalipuram group of monuments, Churches and Convents at Goa, Khajuraho group of monuments, Hampi Monuments, Fatehpur Sikri, group of monuments at Pattadakal, Elephanta Caves, Brihadesvara Temple, Thanjavur, and Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi.



2.48 World Heritage week was celebrated between 19th and 25th November, 1991, at several monuments in different parts of the country.

### **ANTIQUITIES AND ART TREASURES ACT, 1992**

2.49 Progress was made in the registration of antiquities under the Antiquities and Art treasures Act 1972 and also in various other matter coming under the ambit of the Act.

### **CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMME AND VISITS ABROAD**

2.50 Officers from the Survey were deputed to various countries, viz., Japan, London, Cambodia, Germany, Egypt and Vietnam in connection with seminars/conferences or under cultural exchange programme or for conservation works.

### **INSTITUTE OF ARCHEAOLGY.**

2.51 Excavation at Harsh-ka-Tila, Thanosar, were started in the month of November, 1990 and continued till March, 1991, during which students underwent training. A short-term-training course in Epigraphy and Numismatics for inservice personnel of ASI and nominees of the State Departments and universities which commenced in the month of December, 1990 was concluded in the month of January, 1991.

2.52 The students of the Institute also participated in prehistory camp at Karkabhat, District Durg, Madhya Pradesh, a megalithic site and also carried out exploration in Raipur and bastar districts in Madhya Pradesh. A conservation training camp was organized at Goleconda Fort (Hyderabad) to impart training in conservation of monuments and Chemical preservation. Besides regular programme of lectures and training, extra-mural lectures of Indian and foreign scholars were also organized. New training session (1991-92) was also started in October 1991. Fellowships were awarded for higher studies/research in Epigraphy and Palaeography, extinct languages etc. Preparations were made for resuming excavation at the Harappan site of Dholavira in district Kutch, Gujarat, where students of the Institute will be participating as part of training in excavation.

### **SEMINAR**

2.53 The Archaeological Survey of India with the collaboration of Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts and National Museum organized an international seminar on Cave Art of India and China at New Delhi.

### **EXPEDITION ABROAD**

2.54 A team of experts from the Survey was deputed to Cambodia for fifth consecutive year to undertake structural conservation and chemical preservation of the famous temple complex at Angkor Vat.



# Museums

## I. MUSEUMS OF INDIAN ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY

### National Museum, New Delhi

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

#### ACQUISITIONS

**3.002** 916 art objects were acquired through Art Acquisition Committee. Some of the outstanding art objects acquired by the Museum during the year were: a Bronze Siva of Chola period, 10th century A.D.; one miniature painting showing the portrait of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, Punjab (1850-60 A.D.); album of 23 birds, company school; a Buddha Image in ivory screen, Delhi, 20th century A.D., Skull Trident, Tibet, 19th century A.D., Lama crown, Tibet, 19th century A.D., Silver temple with doors, 19th century and Enamelled surahi, Mughal period.

#### CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMME

**3.003** Under this programme several art publications have been sent to different countries on reciprocal basis. Negotiations are on with different countries like Egypt, Australia, Japan, and China for exchange of exhibition of cultural heritage on reciprocal basis. Under the Indo-Scyhellas cultural exchange programme the training in Museology was provided to Miss Anne Dorasamy, Museum Assistant, Scyhellas for a period of 6 weeks.

#### INDO U.S. SUBCOMMISSION ON EDUCATION AND CULTURE

**3.004** Under this programme the National Museum was negotiating with American Museum to have an exhibition on reciprocal basis.

**3.005** The National Museum, New Delhi has been nominated as a nodal agency for organising an exhibition titled



"Gods, guardians and Lovers: Temple Sculptures North India" to be held in Asia Society Gallery, New York. the work is in progress.

## **EXHIBITIONS**

### **International Exhibitions**

**3.006** Under the aegis of Festival of India in Germany, an exhibition titled "Palace of God" was presented in Germany.

**3.007** Under the Indo-Algerian cultural exchange programme an exhibition of 'Indian Miniature Paintings' is being sent to Algeria in the 1st week of February.

## **GALLERIES**

**3.008** On 23rd April, 1991 three newly set up galleries on Tantra Art, Decorative Art and Evolution of Indian Scripts and Coins were inaugurated by the Prime Minister of India.

**3.009** On October 24, 1991, Shri Arjun Singh, Minister for HRD inaugurated a gallery on Mysore and Tanjor Paintings.

**3.010** On 20th December, 1991 the Vice President of India inaugurated a gallery of Decorative Art.

## **SOCIAL EXHIBITIONS**

**3.011** Coinciding with the Seminar on Sufism, the National Museum organised a temporary exhibition on Calligraphy and Manuscripts from November 11 to November 17, 1991.

**3.012** A temporary exhibition of Indian Terracotta was held in the National Museum during World Heritage Week on 19th to 25th November, 1991.

**3.013** On 20th December, 1991 a temporary exhibition on pre-Mughal miniatures was inaugurated.

## **INTER-STATE EXHIBITIONS**

**3.014** The National Museum organised an inter state exchange exhibition on Rajasthani Miniatures at the State Museum, Shimla from 11.10.91 to 8.11.91 and at Government Museum and Art Gallery, Chandigarh from 20.11.91 to 1.12.91.

**3.015** Dr. Zakir Hussain Memorial Museum, Jamia Nagar, New Delhi organised an exhibition of its collection at Tata Nagar, Bihar.

## **SEMINARS**

**3.016** Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts in collaboration with the Archaeological Survey of India and National Museum organised a joint Indo-China Seminar on Cave Art in India and China on November 19, 1991.

**3.017** The Vice President of India inaugurated a National seminar on pre-Mughal phase of Indian Miniatures on 20.12.91, dedicated to the memory of Late Shri C. Sivaramamurti.

## **3.018 EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES**

1. 22nd short-term in-service training course in Museology was conducted for 16 curators of different museum including a nominee from Seychelles during December 11, 1991 to January 15, 1992.
2. Special training programme in Museology was organised for university students.
3. An educational programme for the physically handicapped students (class IV to IX) of the Spastic Society of Northern India was initiated in September with a view to acquaint them with the basic idea of Indian art and the art of modelling. An interesting lecture programme with slide demonstration covering ancient Indian art has also been chalked out and the programme will continue till February, 1992.



4. Calender of events was published every month and sent to educational institutions, museums and other interested persons.
5. 1,46,076 visitors including V.I.Ps visited the National Museum.
6. Eight guided tours were conducted daily for general public and schools children.
7. Four film shows were projected daily.
8. Four gallery talks were arranged every month.
9. Summer courses on Indian and European Art was organised both in Hindi and English for 149 school students (class VIII to XII) in the months of May and June, 1991, w.e.f. 21.5.91 to 21.6.91.
10. A 10 days training programme for Delhi Administration post graduate teachers of Fine Arts was also organised.

## **CONSERVATION**

### **3.019 Conservation Work**

1. 262 objects of various types were given required conservation treatment in the laboratory or elsewhere in the galleries or storage and 328 others were under the process of treatment.
2. 153 panels of Central Asian wall paintings, which were being displayed in the building of Archaeological Survey of India, were dismantled and transferred to National Museum building, after the required examination of all the factors.
3. 990 objects were examined either to prepare their condition report before being sent for exhibition or to fix the priority of their treatments.

### **3.020 RESEARCH ACTIVITIES**

1. Three long term projects of the technical study of (i) Damascus swords (ii) Mughal shawls and (iii) Efficiency of consolidants for rocks were in progress.
2. Analysis of Indo-Sasanian coin was under progress.

### **3.021 TEACHING**

1. Staff of the conservation Laboratory is involved in the teaching, demonstration and to assess the students of M.A. (Art conservation) of the National Museum Institute.
2. 910 slides prepared on the different aspects of conservation for teaching purposes were being identified and classified according to the subject and source.

### **3.022 PHOTO DOCUMENTATION**

1. 984 negatives of the objects before, during or after treatment were prepared and 847 prints of these have been prepared. In addition to this 19 X-rays were also taken of different objects.
2. Conservation week was organised by the laboratory and during this week apart from setting up a conservation exhibition, laboratory was kept open to public to mobilize the public towards the protection of cultural heritage.

### **3.023 MODELLING**

1. 2728 plaster casts of masterpieces of sculptures were prepared. Out of these, 2722 were finished and 2528 were coloured. Besides 17 rubber moulds were prepared.
2. 232 casts of master pieces of sculptures were prepared in fibreglass. All of these were finished and 207 were coloured.



3. Large panel of scene from Buddha's life and seated Buddha of original.
4. One logo of 5 feet and one logo of 20 inches were prepared for the Festival of India exhibition to be held in Germany 1992.

### **3.024 PUBLICATION**

1. Monthly calender of events were published in Hindi and English.
2. Two issue of quarterly Newsletter were published Vol. I, No.1 (April-June, 1991), Vol. I, No. 2, (July-Sept. 1991). Third issue was under progress.
3. 300 colour posters on Rajasthani Miniatures Exhibition held at Shimla and Chandigarh were published.
4. 750 copies of brochures on Rajasthani miniatures in English and 250 in Hindi were also brought out.
5. 750 copies of a brochure on Indian Terracotta in English and 250 in Hindi were also brought out.
6. Hindi version of masterpieces of Indian sculptures by Shri C. Sivaramamurti was edited and sent to press.

### **3.025 LIBRARY**

1. Library was enriched with 600 books on art and 11 new journals.
2. 16,000 visitors visited the library.

### **3.026 OTHER ACTIVITIES**

1. One gallery had been provided to the Indian Navy for organising an exhibition on Maritime Heritage in December 1991.
2. A total of 138 masterpieces of classical Indian art comprising stone, bronze and terracotta objects will be on show at Festival of India in Germany during February-June, 1992.
3. National Museum provided curatorial expertise to Assam state Museum, Guwahati for the installation of their Ethnography Gallery in the newly constructed building.
4. National Museum observed Hindi week from 11th to 17th September 1991. Dr. Ramdas Gupta, Professor of Hindi in London University, delivered a talk on *Videshon Mein Hindi Shiksha* on the occasion.
5. National Museum is providing expertise to improve the display of the State Museum, Jaipur.
6. National Museum celebrated its annual day on 18th December, 1991. A colourful cultural programme was organized to celebrate the day with fanfare.

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

**3.027** The National Museum Institute of History of Art, Conservation and Museology, New Delhi set up by the Government India under the administrative control of the Department of Culture is a society registered with the Registrar of Societies. Delhi Administration under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860 and started functioning from January, 1989. On the recommendation of the University Grants Commission, the Institute was declared "Deemed to be a University" on 28th April, 1989 by the Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, New Delhi.

**3.028** The main objectives of the Institute are:

- i) to provide for various courses of study, training and research in different branches of history of art, museology, archaeology, primitive art, archival studies and conservation of cultural property and the like;
- ii) to provide and offer facilities for fundamental research in art, museology, conservation of cultural property, archaeology and archival studies and the like;
- iii) to establish norms for the advancement and dissemination of knowledge on the aesthetic and scientific



aspects of research on the cultural heritage of humankind;

- iv) to provide and offer facilities for integrated training of teachers, demonstrators and technicians engaged in teaching theoretical and practical courses in primitive, ancient, medieval and modern art, both oriental and occidental, crafts, epigraphy, numismatics, archaeology, theoretical and practical museology, archival studies and conservation of antiquarian remains;
- v) to collaborate with the National Museum, Archaeological Survey of India, Anthropological Survey of India, National Gallery of Modern Art, National Archives of India and the like, in order to have access to cultural property of all kinds, curatorial expertise and teaching staff and facilities of the laboratories, libraries, workshops, buildings and other facilities;
- vi) to offer its know-how and facilities to universities and other academic institutions in this field;
- vii) to interact on a continuing basis at the national level to improve standards of teaching of history of art, conservation, museology, archaeology, archival studies and the like; to give academic guidance and provide leadership, as the when required, and to ensure that the resources of the National Museum, Archaeological Survey of India, Anthropological Survey of India, National Gallery of Modern Art, National Archives and other such institutions are also made available to them;
- viii) to publish such works of the Institute as may have contributed substantially to the fields of specialisation;
- ix) to visualise, plan and prepare educational kits and softwares for audio-visual education in art and culture for all levels of teaching; and
- x) to do all such other lawful acts and things as may be necessary for or conducive to furthering the objects of setting up the Institute as centre of study and research

**3.029** The Institute is fully funded by the Department of Culture and is housed in the National Museum Campus, New Delhi and the entire infrastructure of the National Museum is being used by the Institute.

## **FACULTY**

**3.030** At present, there are three Department (i) Department of History of art (ii) Department of Conservation of Works of Art, and (iii) Department of Museology. Three full-fledged Professors are the Heads of the respective Departments. The academic matters of the Institute are looked after by the concerned Department with the approval of the Academic Council. Whenever necessary, the Sub-committees of the Academic Council are constituted to look into the various problems.

## **CLASSES AND STUDENTS**

**3.031** Classes started from 22nd July, 1991. The number of students admitted are as follows:

		Old Students	New Students	Total
1.	Ph.D (History of Art)	3	5	8
2.	M.A. (History of Art)	14	9	23
3.	M.A. (Conservation)	10	10	20
4.	M.A. (Museology)	3	9	12
5.	India: Art & Culture	77	98	175
6.	Art Appreciation	108	127	235

**3.032** Proposals to start a few more courses such as one year diploma course in Museum Photography, Museum Administration, Museum Modelling, Advanced Courses in Indian Painting, Advanced Courses in Indian Sculpture, etc. were initiated during the year under report but could not be announced because of non-availability of the teaching staff.

## **TEACHING PROGRAMME**

**3.033** Classes for M.A. and Ph.D. were held from 10.30 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. Eminent scholars both Indian and



Foreign in the field of History of Art, Conservation and Museology were invited to deliver lectures, to conduct seminars and to supervise Ph.D. Some of the scholars who delivered lectures are as follows:

### History of Art

- |                            |                            |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Sh. M.N. Deshpande      | 15. Dr. Shashi Bala        |
| 2. Prof. Anand Krishna     | 16. Ms. Annika Bredstrim   |
| 3. Sh. K.V. Soundara Rajan | 17. Sh. R.D. Trivedi       |
| 4. Dr. W.H. Siddiqi        | 18. Mr. Gravier            |
| 5. Sh. M.C. Joshi          | 19. Mrs. Usha Prasad       |
| 6. Dr. Jyotindra Jain      | 20. Dr. Anis Farooqi       |
| 7. Dr. (Mrs.) Jutta Jain   | 21. Prof. B.N. Mukherjee   |
| 8. Dr. Monica Juneja       | 22. Dr. I.K. Sharma        |
| 9. Dr. B. Tandon           | 23. Dr. A.K. Das, Jaipur   |
| 10. Mr. R. Van Doesellaar  | 24. Mrs. Leela Samson      |
| 11. Dr. Lotika Lahiri      | 25. Mrs. Vajanthimala Bali |
| 12. Mrs. Conway            | 26. Dr. S.M. Nair          |
| 13. Mrs. Meera Seth        | 27. Prof. B.B. Lal         |
| 14. Dr. M.V. Nair          | 28. Dr. C.D. Paliwal       |

### Conservation

- |                         |                       |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Dr. B.B. Lal         | 7. Sh. O.P. Agrawal   |
| 2. Sh. Sukanta Basu     | 8. Mrs. Rupika Chawla |
| 3. Sh. Ranbir Kishore   | 9. Sh. T. Kashinath   |
| 4. Ms. Pratibha Jhalani | 10. Sh. J.C. Nagpal   |
| 5. Sh. B.N. Tandon      | 11. Sh. A.S. Bisht    |
| 6. Dr. I.K. Bhatnagar   |                       |

### Museology

- |                    |                  |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. Dr. S.M. Nair   | 4. Sh. B.K. Dhar |
| 2. Dr. S.P. Gupta  | 5. Ms. R. Vanaja |
| 3. Sh. I.D. Mathur |                  |

### National Museum

- |                       |                         |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Dr. R.C. Sharma    | 10. Sh. Vijay Mathur    |
| 2. Lala Aditya Narain | 11. Mrs. Krishna Lal    |
| 3. Shri Shivdhari Ram | 12. Shri U. Das         |
| 4. Dr. G.N. Pant      | 13. Shri H.K. Naithani  |
| 5. Dr. Shashi Asthana | 14. Shri C.B. Gupta     |
| 6. Dr. A.K. Das       | 15. Shri Kamlesh Sharma |
| 7. Shri N. Akhtar     | 16. Shri B.K. Dhar      |
| 8. D. Daljeet         | 17. Shri K.K. Gupta     |
| 9. Dr. R.K. Tiwari    |                         |

A number of other officers of the National Museum also delivered lectures/conducted seminars and courses. Foreign language courses in French and German were conducted for the M.A. and Ph.D students. Sanskrit was taught as a classical language. Each student has to qualify one of the three language courses of two years duration. Two study tours were organised in the last semester; one to Agra and Mathura and the other to Sanchi. In both tours, 32 students visited museums and monuments of these two rich historical sites and submitted their



reports. As per recommendations of the planning and Monitoring Board the span of M.A. and Ph.D. courses was reduced from three to two year and kept as per UGC pattern.

## EXAMINATIONS

**3.034** First and Second semester examinations of the old students and supplementary examinations for those who could not secure the desired standard of grade were conducted during June, 1991. The students showed good performance in the examinations and the ones who secured first, second and third positions were suitably rewarded. The new students admitted during July, 1991 in various courses completed their first semester on 30th November, 1991 and appeared in the examination conducted from 2nd December, 1991. Old students completed their fourth semester and some of them reappeared to complete the academic requirement. Results were announced on 31st December, 1991. India; Art and Culture and Art Appreciation courses were finished by 12th December, 1991. New courses shall start from 28th January, 1992. About 60% student from each of these two part-time courses submitted their assignments and were declared successful.

## SLIDE LIBRARY:

**3.035** The teaching in the Institute is invariably supported by slide illustrations and other audio-visual aids. The Institute, therefore, got prepared a number of slides, in coloured and in black & white, and placed them in slide albums and boxes. The Slide Library got its full-fledged Slide Librarian who is now looking after the preparation of slides, their classification, documentations, issues and receipts. Purchased more than 200 books specially the ones which were not available with the National Museum Library. The Slide Library acquired the slide duplicating machine and slide making units for the bonafide purpose.

## PURCHASE OF LAND

**3.036** Student's hostel, staff quarters, laboratories, studio, workshop and guest house, etc. are to be constructed at NOIDA. The New Okhla Industrial Development Authority (NOIDA) have earmarked three acres of land for the Institute for the above purposes. A sum of Rs. 48.00 lacs being 25% of the cost of land is to be deposited as registration money. The total cost of three acres of land is Rs. 1.92 crores. On receipt of further funds from the Government of India, the Institution shall acquire the land.

## EQUIPMENTS ACQUIRED

**3.037** The following equipments were added to the assets of the Institute:

1. Slide Albums	-	Hundred
2. Magnetic Board	-	Three
3. Fans	-	Eight
4. Slide Viewers	-	Eight
5. Electronic Typewriter	-	One
6. Episcopes	-	One
7. Slide Projectors	-	Four
8. Notice Boards	-	Three

## SCHOLARSHIPS

9 Out of the endowments of U.S. \$ 11000 received from M/s. Merrill Lynch & Co. of New York two scholarship, each of Rs. 1000/- per student per month are being set up.

## FUNCTIONS AND ACTIVITIES

**3.039** The affairs of the Institute are managed by its Society, the Board of Management, the Finance Committee, the Academic Council, the Inter-University Users' Committee and the Planning and Monitoring Board. During the year 1991-92 following meetings were held in the Institute and the minutes thereof were circulated to all concerned.



## 1. Board of Management

A meeting of the Board of Management was held on 30.9.1991. Matters pertaining to the appointment of Director of the Institute, Registrar, Professor (Conservation of Works of Art), Finance Officers, Research Fellow and Slide Librarian were taken up. The Board approved the appointment of Registrar, Finance Officer, Research Fellow and the Slide Librarian. It also approved the recommendation of the Selection Committee for the post Professor (History of Art) and appointed a sub-committee to examine the recruitment rules for Endowment Professors. Regarding the proposal for new posts in the Institute the Board advised to include the provisions in the Eighth Five Year Plan. It has since been done. Expenditure for the year 1990-91 and Budget proposals for the year 1991-92 were approved. Annual Report and accounts of the Institute for the year 1989-90, as per Auditor's Report were also approved. The Board approved the opening of a savings bank account for the donations received and the interest earned thereon. The Board resolved to approach the Government undertakings and private individuals for donations to create few more scholarships. The amendments in service bye-laws for various posts in the Institute, as advised by the Ministry, were approved. The Board advised that the logo of the Institute may be got designed from the National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad. The Board advised to readvertise the post of Professor (Conservation of Work of Art). It approved to create one post of Senior Projectionist in the pay scale of Rs. 1350-2200 and one post of Assistant Registrar (Academic) in the pay scale of Rs. 2200-4000.

**2. Finance Committee:** The Finance Committee met on 18.9.1991 and approved the pension scheme, medical reimbursement scheme and insurance scheme for the staff of the Institute. Revision in pay scale of Superintendent and Accountant was taken up. Budget estimates for the year 1990-91 and 1991-92 along with the expenditure incurred during the year 1990-91 were approved by the Committee. The Committee advised that new posts required in the Institute may be included in the Eighth Five Year Plan. It, however, recommended one post of Senior Projectionist. The Committee reviewed the audit report for the year 1989-90 and approved the same. The payment of honorarium to National Museum officers who delivered lectures in the Institute was enhanced from Rs. 75/- to Rs. 150/- per lecture.

**3. Academic Council** One meeting of the Academic Council was held on 29.11.91. The Council approved the panels of Research Guides and Examiners in the three disciplines; approved the research topics and Guide Professors as proposed by the Sub-Committee of the Council. The Council took up the case of new Ph.D students and allotted them their research topics and Guide Professors. The matter of students who were transferred from the National Gallery of Modern Art and who could not complete their M.A. degree was subjected to a Sub-committee. The same Committee was authorised to recommend the award of degrees and diplomas to the students completing their studies by December 1991. The Council resolved that three Research Fellows having qualification equivalent to those prescribed for lecturer's post be recruited on a fixed remuneration of Rs. 4200/- per month for a period not exceeding six months. The Council approved the recommendation of the Planning and Monitoring Board regarding duration of courses and syllabus as per UGC norms. The Council also approved recommendation of the Selection Committee for the post of Professor (History of Art).

**4. Inter University-Users' Committee:** The meeting of Inter University-Users' Committee was held on 30.11.91. The Committee advised to include the degrees and diplomas awarded by the Institute under essential qualifications prescribed for various posts in the museums. The Committee resolved to observe study weeks. The Committee also proposed to include the inter-exchange programme and constituted a sub-committee to look into the possibilities of maintaining a uniform syllabus. The Committee resolved that the student of different universities be imparted practical training in Museum, Modelling, Photography, Reproduction and computerisation, etc. in the National Museum and its Institute.

**5. Planning and Monitoring Board:** The Planning and Monitoring Board met on 24.12.1991. The Board advised to introduce an M.Phil course in between M.A. and Ph.D. courses. It approved to celebrate the Institute's annual day and also to construct rooms for the faculty members and staff. The Board approved to create two scholarship each @ Rs 1000/- per month against the donation received from M/s. Merrill Lynch & Co., New York.

**6. Art History Panel:** UGC appointed the Vice-chancellor of this Institute as Convenor of the Art History Panel to advise on research and development in the field. The meeting of the panel was held on 23.12.91 and following resolutions were passed.

Panel of the Arts may comprise (i) Visual and Performing Arts (ii) Museology and (iii) Art Conservation.



- Recommended to acknowledge and/or award winning craftsman and artists, scholars and specialists, even without a formal university degree, and to associate them with teaching and research.
- Recommended to prepare a model syllabus and prepare a panel of scholars.
- Recommended to circulate the Ph.D research topics to avoid duplication.

## ASSETS

3.040 For the office and teaching purposes the Institute acquired the following assets:

- (1) *For Office use:*
  - Furniture and fixtures
  - Office equipments
- (2) *For teaching purposes:*
  - Library equipments
  - Slides & books

## BUDGET AND GRANT OF THE INSTITUTE

3.041 For the year 1991-92 the Department of Culture, Government of India approved a grant in aid of Rs. 40.00 lacs under Plan and Rs. 2.00 lacs under Non-Plan. The integrated finance division of the Ministry advised to adjust the previous year's over-spent expenditure during the current financial year out of the current year's grant.

## Indian Museum, Calcutta

### COLLOQUIUM ON GANDHARA ART

3.041 A three days colloquium on Gandhara Art was organized to discuss its chronology, style, elements of iconography and interactions with other art tradition. Scholars from England, France and academicians and museologists all over the country participated. The seminar also deliberated on preparation of a compendium and computerisation of Gandhara object. Prof. Karl J. Khandalavala, Chairman, Prince of Wales Museum Bombay, presided.

3.042 A seven-person committee looked into the details of determining the geographical area of Gandhara Art for scientific mapping. The format of the proposed Gandhara catalogue was also prepared.

### SEMINAR ON RAJENDRALALA MITRA: LIFE AND WORKS

3.043 Raja Rajendralala Mitra, India's man of the nineteenth century, a great orientalist and pioneer of popular studies in science was remembered on the occasion of his death centenary. On July 27, a daylong seminar and exhibition were inaugurated at the Museum by Prof. Satya Sadhan Chakravarty, Minister-in-charge of higher Education, Government of West Bengal. The programme jointly organised by the Indian Museum and Birla Industrial & Technological Museum, was presided over by Prof. S.K. Mukherjee, former Vice-Chancellor of Calcutta University. Prof. B.N. Mukherjee delivered keynote address and Sri Dilip Kumar Mitra, a great grandson of late Rajendralala reminisced. The two sessions of the seminar deliberated on Rajendralala as man, literature and historian as well as his contribution to the study of art, archaeology and technical science. Ten papers were presented by academicians, historians, museologists and scientists. A booklet entitled 'Rajendralala Mitra-A centenary Obituary' edited by Dr. Shyamalkanti Chakravarti was released by the Minister. The exhibition presented a visual bio-profile of the Indologist and a great organiser through photographs, sculptures, painting and archival documents. The sessions were chaired by Prof. Ashin Das Gupta, Ex-vice-Chancellor, Visva Bharati and Dr. B.N. Mukherjee, Carmichael Professor, University of Calcutta. Dr. Saroj Ghose, Director General National Council of Science Museums and Director-Secretary, Indian Museum welcomed the audience, while Dr. S.K. Bagchi, Director, Birla Industrial & Technological Museum proposed vote of thanks.



## EXHIBITIONS

**3.044** As a sequel to colloquium on Gandhara Art, an exhibition on Gandhara Sculpture from reserve collection was organised. Besides the sculptures of Buddha and depiction of his life events, the figures of cupid, Erotes, Centaur Silenes, Panchika and Heriti were displayed. These objects hail from Lorian, Tangai, Jamalgarhi, Yusufzahi, Takht-in-Bahi, Taxila, Sirkap and Swat Valley and range in date between 1st century A.D. and 6th century A.D.

## CALCUTTA LECTURE & EXHIBITION:

**3.045** On the occasion of the 301st anniversary of the City of Calcutta, the Museum arranged its annual lecture series on August 24, 1991. The theme of this year's lecture was 'Historic Theatre Architecture of Calcutta' by Sri Kausik Sanyal, a noted architect. The lecture was presided over by Sri P. Thankappan Nair, the celebrated Calcuttalogist. An exhibition on 'Calcutta The City and its Stage' displaying the drawings and paintings by Sri Rathin Mitra and Kausik Sanyal was also opened to the public view till September 5, 1991. The exhibition included historic buildings, religious places, theatre, seat of judgement, educational institutions and the dwelling places of the intelligentsia of old Calcutta. During the hours of the exhibition film and video show on Calcutta was arranged.

## EXHIBITION ON RAJA RAJENDRALALA MITRA:

**3.046** On the occasion of the death centenary of Raja Rajendralala Mitra an exhibition was organised by the museum in collaboration with Birla Industrial and Technological museum to present a visual profile of the Indologist and a great organiser who was associated with the Museum in a capacity of his prominent membership in the Asiatic Society. The exhibition was the result of pains taking research of the staff of the Education Unit and subsequently photo documentation by the staff of the Museum's Photography Unit, which aimed at showing the chequered career of Mitra's lifetime for almost seven decades reconstructed through archival materials, personal belongings, literary works, models and photographs. A fascinating period room recreating Rajendralala's living apartments with furniture, household utensils, costumes was installed in a corner of the exhibition. A few unpublished records relating to the savants' life were also put up on display. Exhibits were loaned from various museums, libraries, universities, personal collections and the descendants of late Raja. The exposition was inaugurated by Prof. Satya Sadhan Chakravarty, Minister in-charge, higher education, Government of West Bengal on July 27 and remained open till August 12, 1991.

## IN SERVICE MUSEUM TRAINING COURSE, 1991

**3.047** The 5th Course was inaugurated on January 15, 1991. Nine trainees from Arunachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Assam and West Bengal completed this two month's course successfully. Museum directors, Museology professors of the universities and museum personnel from New Delhi, Baroda, Allahabad, Lucknow, Guwahati, Visnour and Calcutta comprised the members of the faculty. The trainees were also taken to the field situations and historical sites of West Bengal and Orissa. Besides 54 demonstrative talks, practical exercises and lectures were held during the course. Certificates were awarded by Dr. N.R. Banerjee, formerly Director of National Museum New Delhi at a valedictory function on March 16, 1991. Candidates from West Bengal and Arunachal Pradesh ranked the top positions.

## EXHIBIT OF THE MONTH

**3.048** Semi-fossilised skull of a wild buffalo estimated to be 4500 years old, unearthed in the Machalandapur village of district North 24 Parganas by the scientists of Geological Survey of India was displayed as exhibit of the month in January-February. The specimen was discovered at a depth of 16 feet on a clay bed above the peat layers. This is the first evidence of wild buffalo in this region which got extinct very recently.

**3.049** At the end of March, another exhibit of the month was displayed with the six wood carvings of Naga-tribes. These included figures of a women warrior, village guard and utensils like head-taker's basket, tobacco pipes and a model of 'Marung' or youth dormitory. These were recently collected by the Museum for Anthropological section.

**3.050** On the occasion of Wildlife week a fossilised fish eating crocodile collected by the Palaeontology division



of the Geological Survey of India (GSI) was displayed as the Exhibit of the month. The fossil is a completely preserved lower jaw about 4 feet long. This crocodile was 20-25 feet long when alive. It was discovered in course of palaeontological investigation by G.S.I. from a sandstone on the bank of Son, near Sihawal, district Sidhi, Madhya Pradesh. This collection also includes, 'Bovids, Deer, Horse and Elephant. Examination of these indicate that these animals lived at least 20,000 years ago.

**3.051** The Museum paid its tribute to Kshitindranath Majumdar, the celebrated painter on the occasion of his birth centenary displaying four of his famous illustrations of lyrical beauties viz. Krishna and Gopinis, Yavan Maridas and Sri Chaitanya, Virahimi Vishnupriya and a woman with the pitcher, accentuated by the linear rhythm of the artist's fine brushwork. The exhibition was inaugurated on August 3, 1991.

### **GALLERY CLASSES**

**3.052** Three gallery classes were arranged 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 Graduates students of History Department, Jadavpur University, Sambalpur University and participants of Orientation programme conducted by NCERT.

### **MASS COMMUNICATION PROGRAMME**

**3.053** As a part of its 177th anniversary celebration the Indian Museum Calcutta presented a cultural evening with illustrated talks on paintings, odissi dance and instrumental music. Smt. Ranjana Haksar Watson and Smt. Yamini Mubal from Massachusettes demonstrated Jayadeva's Gita Govindam. Prof. Shekhar Halder, Head of the Department of Indian Instrumental Music of Sherwood College, Nainital in Uttar Pradesh performed Rudravina Recital.

**3.054** A dance demonstration programme of Kathak recital based on Rasikapriya, a sixteenth century love poem composed in Brajabuli by Kesava Das was performed by Smt. Neera Ratra of New Delhi on September 20, in the Museum Auditorium. The choreography christened Asta Nayikas was simultaneously illustrated with slides and introduction by Prof. Sunil Kothari, Head of the Department of Dance, Rabindra Bharati University.

### **ACQUISITION**

**3.055** Three silver medals depicting the portrait of three Mayors of Milano were received as gift from Italy by the Numismatic Section of the Archaeology Department. These were donated by Commune di Milano.

### **EXHIBITION IN GERMANY**

**3.056** Preparation for the exhibition on 'Classical Art of India' scheduled to be held in Germany in February, 1992 as a part of the Festival of India in Germany progressed well during the period covered by this report. Mr. Hans Georg Nieck, the Ambassador of the Federal Museum inspecting for himself the progress of the work. The exhibits being sent range from 3rd cent. B.C., to 1300 A.D. So far one hundred thirty five specimens were selected of which thirtyeight belong to this Museum. A series of meetings in Delhi were held to discuss evaluation and screening of the exhibits in the month of June.

### **PREPARATION FOR EXHIBITION IN GERMANY**

**3.057** In the first quarter of the year activities have been accelerated regarding organisation of exhibition on 'Classical Art of India' in Germany, the Director and Under Secretary, Festival of India visited Indian Museum to finalise draft agreement and time schedule for the exhibition. The Director, Indian Museum also visited New Delhi and other places in connection with organisational work. The exhibition will take place in the middle of February, 1992, in Berlin.

### **SHORT COURSE IN MUSEUM STUDIES**

**3.058** 7th Annual Short Course was inaugurated on April 12, 1991. The three months weekend course on origin, growth and development of Indian sculptures, coins, paintings, temple-architecture and care of antiquities continued till June 29. One hundred ten participants from various districts of West Bengal and two persons from Orissa and Bihar joined the Course. The lectures were delivered by the Museum staff illustrated with Slide and aided by video and film clippings.



A few major topics discussed in the course were:

- (i) Early Indian Paintings,
- (ii) Mughal Miniatures
- (iii) Paintings of Hills & Desert
- (iv) Early Indian Coins
- (v) Coins of Mediaeval India
- (vi) Early Indian Sculptures
- (vii) Sculptures of Mediaeval India
- (viii) Indian Temple architecture and
- (ix) Care of Antiquities.

### CONCLUDING FUNCTION OF SHORT COURSE

**3.059** The seventh Short Course in Museum Studies which began in April concluded with the awarding of certificates of sixty success-participants from West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. On July 13-14 the participants were taken to an excursion at the temple city of Vishnupur. In a solemn function on July 27, the certificates were distributed by the Minister-In-charge, higher education, Government of West Bengal. The participants presented two sets of group photographs to the authorities of the Museum as a token of remembrance and goodwill.

### INTERNATIONAL MUSEUMS DAY

**3.060** On May 13th, the Museum observed the 'International Museums Day' with a colourful procession, meeting and film show on museums of the world. The Friends of the Indian Museum constituted by the alumni of the Short Course in Museum Studies, collaborated with this programme. The Museum personnel, art historians and museum lovers spoke on the occasion. Lady Ranu Mookerjee, President of Academy of Fine Arts attended the function as guest in chief.

### INTERNATIONAL SHORT FILM FESTIVAL

**3.061** As a part of International short & Documentary film Festival organised by Short Film Makers Association of Eastern India and Nandan, West Bengal Film Centre, the Indian Museum in collaboration with the Friends of the Indian Museum organised four-days festival of films on Natural and Cultural Heritage. Twenty five films were screened on the occasion. On the inaugural day Smt. Purnima Dutta, Joint co-ordinator of the Festival of the Short Films and representatives of Bangladesh Film producers and directors spoke on the development of short film movement in the Indian sub-continent. Zoological Survey of India also contributed in the festival.

### ASSISTANCE TO OTHER MUSEUMS

**3.062** The Radh Sanskriti Samgrahalaya, a rural museum with ethno-archaeological collection organised by the Institute of Social Science and Applied Anthrology at Vidisha, Narayangarh in the district of Midnapore was provided with technical expertise in setting up its galleries. Twelve pieces of plaster cast replicas of archaeological objects such as sculptures belonging to Sunga School Bharut and of Gandhara style as well as mediaeval sculpture from Konarak were given on permanent loan to this rural Museum. A display team led by the Assistant Keeper (Anthropology) supervised the installation. On June 12, this part of the Museum was declared open to the public by the Director of I.I.T., Kharagpur at a colourful function.

**3.063** The Preservation Unit rendered assistance to the Asutosh Museum of Indian Art in conserving a few terracotta objects and a Baluchari Sari. The Preservation Officer also inspected, at the request of Art and Culture Department, Government of Sikkim, a few specimens of tankas and manuscripts deposited in some monasteries in Gangtok.

### 5TH DR. NATHANIEL WALLICH MEMORIAL LECTURES

**3.064** The Museum has instituted its annual prestigious lecture series in memory of its first curator Dr. N. Wallich



in 1986. Prof. Dr. S.Z. Qasim, Vice Chancellor, Jamia Millia Islamia University, New Delhi and renowned oceanologist delivered this year's talks on 'Resources of the Indian Ocean' and 'The Future of Ocean & Antarctica' on March 27, 1991.

### **BI-WEEKLY FILMSHOW FOR STUDENTS**

**3.065** The Education Unit of the museum started from January this year a special film show programme for students on tuesday and friday of every week. This noon-day show as attracted more than five thousand students from thirty five institutions of the city and suburb.

### **PUBLICATION AND PARTICIPATION IN THE BOOK FAIR**

**3.066** The Publication Unit of the Indian Museum released an Art album on Painting of Jamini Roy By Smt. Sipra Chakravarti. The Unit participated in the Calcutta Book fair from 30th January to 19th February, 1991 for promotion of sale of publications of the Indian Museum.

### **HINDI PROGRAMME**

**3.067** A two-day Rajbhasa workshop was organised on January 14-15 which dealt with pronunciation and grammatical peculiarities of Hindi language. Dr. Balasauri Reddy, Director, Bharatiya Bhasa Parisad inaugurated the workshop which was also addressed by Dr. N. Chaurasia, Smt. Phulkumari Ray and Sri Bagish Dutta Tewari. The museum also collaborated with CALTOLIC zone 4 in organizing Hindi drama competition as well as annual prize distribution ceremony. The later was presided over by Sri Bimal Mitra, noted litterateur.

### **OBSERVANCE OF HINDI DIVAS**

**3.068** On September 17, Hindi Divas was observed by the staff of the Indian Museum with a colourful function of music, recitation, poems nd discussions, Sri S.K. Basu, Sri A.N. Chakravarty, Sri R. Sarkar, Sri R. Roy, Sri B. Biswas, Dr. S. Bandyopadhyay, Sri G. Chourasia, Smt. R. Dutta, Smt. D. Mondal, Smt. M. Banerjee, took part in the programme. Sri Balaraj Sharma, Hindi Officer, Geological Survey of India discussed the significance of the day and Dr. Shyamalkanti Chakravarti presided. Sri Asok Tripathi presented the annual report of the activities in Hindi performed by the Museum during 1990-91.

### **REORGANISATION OF GALLERIES**

**3.069** In the last month of this quarter, special drive has been launched to refurnish the outmoded display in the sculpture gallery of the Archaeology Section, the Musical Instrument gallery of the Anthropology Section and reorientation of the Coin gallery. The display of sculptures in eight days of the long Archaeology galleries belonging to a period from the Post-Gupta epoch to medieval age highlighting the plastic marvels of Uttar Pradesh, Bengal, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and South India was under active renovation with the provision of false ceiling enclaves and better illumination and proper information facilities. The Musical Instrument gallery was being remodelled with audiovisual aids and placement of exhibits in their proper perspective. The Coin gallery would assume a new look with repainted background and renovated foreground display. It is expected that these reoriented display with the opened to the feast of eyes of the visitor during the Autumn Festival days.

### **TREE PLANTATION PROGRAMME**

**3.070** On August 3, 1991 the Rotary Club of Kalighat conducted a tree plantation programme in the Museum campus offering twentyfive saplings. The members of the club and officers of the Museum also took part in plantation.

### **INTERNATIONAL TOURISM DAY**

**3.071** On the occasion of International Tourism Day the Museum charged no entrance fee from the visitors on September 27, as approved by the Board of Trustee of the Indian Museum responding to the request made by the Tourism Department, Government of India. The theme of this year was mass communication, information and education lifeline of Tourism development. The year 1991 being declared as Destination India, a special



significance was attached to the day by the Museum authorities when foreign tourists and students were received by the staff of the Education Unit and taken round the galleries and offered the facilities of special film show on Indian cultural heritage and wildlife. A group of members of the Friends of the Indian Museum volunteered their services to the cause of the International Tourism Day observed by the Museum.

### **PROGRAMME BY THE CHILDREN LIVING ON PAVEMENT AND RED LIGHT AREA**

**3.072** The museum in collaboration with Jana Siksha Prachar Kendra organised a sit and draw competition for the children of pavement and redlight areas. Out of two hundred entries, thirty one drawings were selected for an exhibition which was inaugurated by Prof. B.N. Mukherjee of Calcutta University (15-19 January). A cultural programme by these children including music drama and dance-recital was also organized. On the day of the prize distribution, a message by Dr. Pratap Chander Chunder, former, Union Education Minister was read.

### **PROGRAMME FOR STUDENTS**

**3.073** Bi-weekly film-shows were arranged for the students on tuesday and friday, and Guide-service was rendered to 1603-students in batches. The post graduate students of the universities were rendered facilities for studying coin, sculptures and inscriptions. A school link museum bus service is being planned and the Ministry has been approached to sanction financial approval. Students intending to practice sketching in the galleries were allowed the number of those being 209. The auditorium and exhibition Hall were booked for a cultural and educational programme for 22 and 45 days respectively.

### **CONSERVATION**

**3.074** The conservation laboratory of the Indian Museum is undergoing all over reorganization. Physico-chemical study of coins was on during the carried quarter. Window display of spot-light conservation programme was installed.

### **OBSERVATION OF WORLD HERITAGE WEEK**

**3.075** On the occasion of world Heritage Week, Indian Museum organised a special lecture programme on November, 19, 1991 and an exhibition of paintings and photographs on 'World Heritage in India' presented by the Friends of the Indian Museum was also inaugurated on that date. Dr. (Mrs.) Y.G. Torres, Director, Museum of E.L. Carmen, National Institute of Anthropolgy and History Mexico delivered an illustrated talk on Mexican Cultural Heritage entitled 'Meso American Civilization'. She exhibited 107 slides on various items of cultural properties of Mexico in connection with her lecture. The exhibition which continued upto November 23, 1991 was displayed with 19 Photopgraphs, 4 drawings drawn by a member of the Friends of the Indian Museum and a few posters received from the Tourism department and Archaeological Survey of India, Govt. of India, on the Archaeological monuments and National Parks declare as the World Heritage in India by the UNESCO. On the final day that is on November 23, 1991. Friends of the Museum organised a cultural function in the evening. Special film shows were also organised for four days (19.11.91 to 23.11.91 excluding 21.11.91) and 14 films on Ancient Civilizations of the World and National Parks were screened.

### **INTER STATE EXHIBITION**

**3.076** a photographic exhibition on 'Women in Indian Art' under Inter State Exhibition scheme was launched at auspices of the State Academy of Music and Dance, Kohima, Nagland fom October 7, 1991 to October 10, 1991. This exhibition was organised by the Indian Museum in collaboration with the Department of Art and Culture, Govt. of Nagland. Shri Neidelhon Khate, the principal, Baptist College, Kohima, inaugurated this exhibition on October 7, 1991 and graced the occasion as Chief Guest. Altogether 102 exhibition size photographs, and 8 fibreglass replicas of the specimens oriented with Women in Indian Art & Culture collected by Anthropology, Archaeology and Art Sections of the Indian Museum were exhibited in this exhibition. As a part of the programmes documentay films on 'Wildlife and Cultural Heritage' were shown by the Indian Museum from 7.10.91 to 10.10.91 and altogether 27 films were screened.

### **AUDIO-VISUAL PROGRAMME**

**3.077** An Audio-Visual Programme was organised in the village area of Gurap, district Hooghly, from 26.11.91 to 29.11.91. The travelling exhibition on 'World Heritage in India and the Activities of the Indian Museum' was



put up there with the display 32 photographs on the subject. Film shows were done for four days from 26.11.91 to 29.11.91 and 21 films were screened. This audio-visual programme was organised at Gurap as per request made by the National Savings Organisation, Gurap Branch. About 2000 people visited this exhibition and also witnessed the daily film-shows. Audio-Visual Van covered 285 kilometres for this audio-visual programme.

### **TRAINING COURSE IN MUSEUM METHODS**

**3.078** A week long training course for the post graduate second year students of the Museology Department of Calcutta University was organised from 9th & 13th December, 1991. Practical methods of photography, preparation of replicas, display technique and educational aspects of the museum were imparted to the students.

### **VISIT OF DELEGATIONS**

**3.079** The post conference tour of Parliamentary members of various countries attending the 37 Common wealth Parliamentary Conference in New Delhi was organised in the galleries of the Indian Museum on 1st October, 1991. on 8th October, 1991 another delegation of leading museologists attending the annual meeting and seminar of the International Committee of Museums for Archaeology and History (ICMAH 91) held at Delhi and Calcutta visited the galleries of the Indian Museum.

### **SALAR JUNG MUSEUM, HYDERABAD**

#### **Reorganisation of Galleries**

**3.080** The Chinese Gallery was organised during the year on modern scientific lines and the gallery was inaugurated by Sri Krishan Kant, the Governor of Andhra Pradesh and Chairman, Salar Jung Museum Board on 30th April, 1991.

**3.081** The Miniature Paintings Gallery was reorganised and the gallery was inaugurated by Prof. S. Nurul Hasan, the Governor of West Bengal on 28th June, 1991.

**3.082** The fabrication of French Gallery was completed and the installation work is in progress.

#### **Construction of two new buildings**

**3.083** The construction work of the two new buildings was entrusted to National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd. (NBCC) a Government of India Enterprise. The N.B.C.C. have started constructing the infrastructure facilities. The permit fee was paid to the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad. The grant of permission is awaited.

#### **Documentation**

The offices of the Museum have been asked to do physical verification of art objects located in stores, galleries and outside the galleries and within the Museum. Till the end of October, 1991, 7073 objects have been verified by the Officers. Besides, Keeper (Edn.) has been entrusted with the cross checking of the physical verification with the charge registers of stores. The officer has verified the entries of 3,929 objects till the end of October, 1991.

#### **Educational Activities**

#### **EXHIBITION**

**3.085** The Museum has organised three temporary exhibitions till October, 1991. The first exhibition on "400 years of Hyderabad" was inaugurated by Prof. T. Navaneeth Rao, Vice-Chancellor, Osmania University and Chairman, Executive Committee of the Salar Jung Museum Board on 1st May, 1991. The exhibition remained open to the public upto 15th May, 1991.

**3.086** The second exhibition on the theme "Krishna in Indian Art" was inaugurated by Prof. C. Narayana Reddy Vice-Chancellor, Telugu University on 1st September, 1991. This was presided by Prof. T. Navaneeth Rao, Ex-Vice-Chancellor, Osmania University. The exhibition was kept open to the public upto 16th September, 1991.

**3.087** The third exhibition on "Rare Manuscripts and Books" on the Biography of Prophet Mohammed was inaugurated by Justice Sardar Ali Khan, Judge, Andhra Pradesh High Court on 21st September, 1991. The exhibition remained open to the Public upto 6th October, 1991.



## **Popular Lectures**

**3.088** The Museum organised the following three lectures during the period.

1. The Salar Jung Memorial Lecture on the topic "Indian Terracottas-A major medium of Art" on 1st May, 1991. Prof. R.V.R. Chandrasekhar Rao, Vice-Chancellor, A.P. Open University presided over the lecture.
2. Prof. S. Nurul Hasan, Governor of West Bengal delivered a lecture on the topic "Elements of Religious Tolerance in Persian and Urdu Poetry" on 27th June, 1991. This was presided by Sri Krishan Kant, Governor of Andhra Pradesh and Chairman, Salar Jung Museum Board.
3. The third lecture on the topic "Astronomical instruments in Mughal Miniatures" was delivered by Dr. S.R. Sarma, Reader, Department of Sanskrit, Aligarh Muslim University on 1st July, 1991 and presided by Dr. B.G. Siddharth, Director, B.M. Birla Science Museum.

## **Gallery Talks**

**3.089** Seven Gallery talks on-Metal ware, Children's Section European Bronzes, Chinese Art, Japanese Art, Minor Arts of South India and Indian Miniatures were delivered by the officers of the Education Department of the Museum.

## **Seminar**

**3.090** A three day National Seminar on "400 years of Hyderabad" was organised from 1st to 3rd May, 1991. Prof. T. Navaneeth Rao, Vice-Chancellor, Osmania University inaugurated the Seminar on 1st May, 1991. In all 30 scholars from different parts of India attended the seminar and submitted papers.

## **Publications**

**3.091** A decision was taken to print the guide book in Hindi. Accordingly, the text was translated into Hindi, Quotations have been invited for printing the Guide Book in Hindi.

## **Museum School Visit**

**3.092** Under the planned school visit, three schools visited the Museum and were given all assistance to see the Museum.

## **Mobile Exhibition**

**3.093** The Mobile Exhibition on "Western and Middle Eastern Art in Salar Jung Museum" was sent to 28 schools on prior appointment and 15,339 students visited the Mobile Exhibition.

## **Film Shows**

**3.094** During the period, educational films on Art and Culture were screened every month on different dates from the benefit of the visiting public.

## **Museum Lecture Service**

**3.095** Under this programme slide lectures were delivered on 'Indian Culture', 'Cultural Importance of Salar Jung Museum' to 4 schools of twin cities.

## **Manuscripts**

**3.096** During this period the officers of the Manuscript Section physically verified 4130 manuscripts (Urdu, Persian and Arabic) catalogued 322 Arabic and Persian Manuscripts, fumigated 322 Manuscripts, prepared 822 classification slips and Microfilming of 6513 folios of manuscripts.

## **Library**

During the period, the library staff prepared 1840 catalogue cards and classified 672 books.

## **Conservation of Art Objects**

The Staff of the conservation laboratory chemically treated 738 art objects and miniature paintings. Besides, the Picture Restorer restored 13 oil paintings.



### **.Birthday Celebrations of Salar Jung III**

**3.099** The Birthday celebration of Mir Yousuf Ali Khan Bahadur, Salar Jung III was celebrated from 30th April to 5th May, 1991. Sri Krishan Kant, the Governor of Andhra Pradesh inaugurated the celebrations on 30th April, 1991. the Governor awarded the Salar Jung Gold Medal for the year 1988 to Padmasri Dr. S.C. Kala, former Director, Allahabad Museum. He also distributed best worker's award to Class III & IV employees of the Museum. The Governor released the catalogue of Persian Manuscripts Vol. X. During the week the museum organised various academic and cultural activities. On 3rd May, 1991 (Friday) the Museum was kept open for half-a-day exclusively for the visit of disabled children. About 240 disabled students visited the Museum and they were provided all assistance. During the week cultural programmes, viz. Mushaira, Hyderabad Gharana, a classic Music programme by Mirza and party were arranged.

### **ALLAHABAD MUSEUM, ALLAHABAD**

**3.100** The Allahabad Museum made headway in all spheres of its activities during the period under report, as indicated below:-

#### **Acquisition and Documentation**

**3.101** One thousand nine hundred thirty one (1,931) antiquities and art objects, recommended for purchase by the Arts Purchase Committee, were duly entered in the General Accession Register (GAR). They constituted stone sculptures, stone inscriptions, terracottas, coins of gold, silver and copper, miniature paintings, illustrated manuscript, textiles and decorative art pieces including ivory work, modern paintings and documents connected with them.

#### **Exhibitions and Educational Activities**

**3.102** The Museum organised an impressive exhibition of the works of Late Shri Asit Kumar Haldar, one of the renowned exponents of the Bengal School of Painting. The entire exhibits were our own and they were nicely kept in our Reserve Collection. The exhibition was inaugurated by Shri K.N. Tripathi, Speaker, U.P. Vidhan Sabha on 7th October 1991. The exhibition was a well-publicised event and it attracted a large number of students, scholar and art critics. A Colloquium was also organised on the occasion which was attended by a number of eminent and distinguished scholars of the subject. Students and teachers of the University of Allahabad and its affiliated colleges also participated in the deliberations.

**3.103** In order to promote interest of young minds in arts and painting and to give them proper exposure, the Museum hosted an exhibition of paintings drawn by students of Mehta Vidyashram, Bharwari, Allahabad. There were 150 entries and it was a big draw for school children and their parents. The crowd of children swelled further as the event synchronised with the Children's Week-14th to 19th November. The exhibition was inaugurated by Prof. G.C. Pande, our Chairman. A college competition was also organised during the week in which over 300 students from local schools and colleges participated.

**3.104** The Museum, which organised and hosted a number of solo painting exhibitions in the past years, continued with its efforts to encourage promising artists in the field. On 27th November 1991, an exhibition of the paintings of Smt. Rekha was organised, which was inaugurated by Mr. Justice K.L. Yadav of the Allahabad High Court. 95 paintings were displayed in exhibition. The exhibition was well-received in the media.

**3.105** As in the past years, the Museum organised a short-term course on 'Appreciation of Indian Art' for students of undergraduate level. The course was meant to acquaint the students with the general features and aesthetics of various facts of Indian art traditions. In order to achieve the aims and objectives of the course, lectures and order to achieve the aims and objective of the course. lectures and demonstrations were organised in which subject-specialists from outside and our own officers and staff delivered lectures. 59 students were admitted to the course. Some of them wrote good resume on Indian Art traditions. Select students were awarded prize and all the participants were given certificates.

**3.106** Eminent scholars were invited to deliver lectures in the Museum in consonance with our museological and research pursuit. They included Prof. B.N. Mukherjee, Carmichael Professor, University of Calcutta: 'Technique and Style of the Indian Coinage' and 'The Epigraphic Bearing on Indian Art'; Shri Krishna Dev, Former Director, Archaeological Survey of India: 'The Architecture of Himachal Temples'; Prof. D.P. Agrawala; Prof. K.K. Thaplyal, Fellow Indian Institute of Advance Studies, Shimla: 'cleanings of Ancient Indian Seals' Prof. V.S.



Pathak, Former Professor and Head, Department of Ancient Indian History & Archaeology, Gorakhpur University: New lights on the Harappans and Aryans'

**3.107** The Museum celebrated World Heritage Week from 18th to 25th November 1991 in which number of popular programmes and activities were held in the Museum and outside it. Special mention may be made of 'A Day with Senior Citizens' in which the senior citizens of Allahabad were paid special attention and were conducted round the Museum. A clay modelling workshop was also conducted for three days in which 40 handicapped students from local schools participated. Select students and teachers of local schools and colleges, who participated actively in our educational programmes, were taken to archaeological sites around Allahabad. Two popular lectures on tourism and preservation were also delivered during the week. A quiz programme on cultural heritage was organised to mark the valedictory function on the 25th November 1991.

#### **Library and Research Assistance**

**3.108** The Museum has a fully airconditioned Library for reference and research. The library acquired select reference books on wide ranging subjects connected with the aims and objectives of our Museum. Some of the subjects include art, archaeology, religion, philosophy, history, epigraphy, architecture, iconography, numismatics, etc. A number of research scholars and used our Library services frequently.

#### **Publications**

**3.109** The monograph entitled 'Sunga Art' containing articles read in the national seminar on the aforesaid topic, organised by the Allahabad Museum in February 1987, was released in an impressive function held in the Museum on the 28th of August 1991.

**3.110** A folder containing descriptions of replicas of some of the stone sculptures of the Museum was released by Shri B.S. Lali, IAS, Commissioner, Allahabad Division. The event heralded the sale of replicas.

#### **Reorganisation of Reserve Collection and Display**

**3.111** Seals and Firmans have been shifted to our Reserve collection to facilitate consolidation and chemical treatment of 16th and 17th century firmans on paper. This opportunity is also being utilised to have photodocumentation and study of the entire collection.

**3.112** The work of preparation of wooden pedestals for stone sculptures, which was taken up last year, made further headway to cover early sculptures also.

#### **Help extended to other Institutions**

**3.113** Ten (10) art objects, selected from the Museum's collection for display in the Exhibition on Classical Indian Art to be held in Berlin under the aegis of the Festival of India, were handed over to the representative of the National Museum. These consist of 3 stone sculptures and 7 terracottas.

**3.114** The American Institute of Indian Studies, Ram Nagar, Varanasi sent a team for photo-documentation of some of the stone sculptures in our Reserve collection. All possible help was extended to the team and they covered as many as 124 sculptures in the Museum.

#### **Conservation Laboratory**

**3.115** The Conservation Laboratory made further progress during the period under report. The Laboratory treated 20 ivory objects, 2 wooden objects, 27 copper and bronze objects, 3 terracotta objects, 74 stone sculptures besides fumigation of a number of objects in the Decorative Art Section and the Manuscript Section. The Library and the Zoological Sections were also provided with chemical treatment.

**3.116** In addition to the above work, anti-termite treatment cover was also provided to some of the departments in the Museum.

#### **Photographic Laboratory**

**3.117** The Photolab was equipped with new and modern facilities during the period under review. Film and paper processors were imported. 550 art objects were photodocumented and albums were prepared with their reference prints. Over 900 frames were exposed on colour films and an equal number of reference prints were made from



the respective frames. In addition, 500 colour slides were also prepared.

#### **New work undertaken**

**3.118** Modelling Section started functioning in the Museum. Replicas of 7 stone sculptures were prepared. There seems to be a popular demand for such replicas in Allahabad. Only plaster casts are being prepared presently but we will switch over to fibre glass replicas also in the near future. The Section will be strengthened gradually.

#### **Visitors**

**3.119** During the period under review 43,647 persons visited the Museum in addition to over 4,000 students who were allowed free entry. They were immensely benefited by gallery talks and film shows on Indian Culture and allied subjects socially relevant.

## **II. MUSEUMS OF CONTEMPORARY HISTORY AND ART**

### **Victoria Memorial, Calcutta**

**3.120** The Victoria Memorial, a museum with special reference to medieval and modern Indian history & culture, is an autonomous institution governed by a Board of Trustees under the chairmanship of the Governor of West Bengal and the aegis of the Department of Culture, Govt. of India. An institution of national importance, the Memorial houses a very fine collection of paintings, sculptures, weapons, manuscripts, documents, maps, coins, stamps, textiles, artefacts and various other memorabilia of the Raj and of the Indian response to it.

#### **Exhibitions**

**3.121** Victoria Memorial participated in the National Portrait Gallery (London) exhibition entitled "The Raj: India and the British 1600-1947" by lending some oil paintings.

**3.122** A special temporary exhibition of 24 portraits by Bikash Bhattacharya was organised as A HOMAGE to twelve great sons of Bengal who made the Indian renaissance. Sponsored by Gujarat Ambuja Cements Ltd., the exhibition was inaugurated by Shri Jyoti Basu, Chief Minister of West Bengal. The pictures were later auctioned and the proceeds contributed to the Development of Calcutta.

**3.123** "From Kalghat to Gopal Ghosh." an exhibition of paintings by some of the stalwarts of the Bengal School in the Victoria Memorial collection marked the Tagore birth anniversary.

**3.124** A breath-taking display of paintings by Chittrovanu Majumdar filled the Memorial's Durbar Hall to the delight of connoisseurs.

#### **Lectures & Seminars**

**3.125** A series of illustrated lectures on Indian history, art, architecture and culture were delivered by eminent historians, artists, art critics and architects from India and abroad, on various topics.

#### **Cultural Programmes**

**3.126** During the year 1991-92, Rang-Tuli a sit & draw competition for children was organised in collaboration with UNICEF.

**3.127** An other such event was organised in collaboration with the cultural committee of the Union Bank of India.

**3.128** The 39th Annual Sishu Mela/Prize distribution was organised in collaboration with the Nikhil Banga Nababbarsha Utsav Samiti, in which 5,000 children from all over West Bengal participated.

**3.129** Shri Anup Biswas, the celebrated Cellist conducted the Oxford Mission Boy's Orchestra in "String concert"-an evening of Western classical music.

**3.130** An open-air two day festival of Indian classical music was organised with Sangeet Kala Mandir and

**3.131** "Millennium" a cultural programme was also organised by the institution, during the year.

#### **Publications**

**3.132** "Landscape Paintings in Victoria Memorial" an illustrated catalogue by Giles Eyre and Charles Greig, was



released by Professors S. Nurul Hasan, Governor of West Bengal in November, 1991.

**3.133** 'From Kalighat to Gopal Ghosh', an illustrated exhibition catalogue, marked the Tagore birth anniversary.

#### **Calcutta Tercentenary**

**3.134** The installation of a permanent and air-conditioned Calcutta Gallery is under way and nearing completion, covering a display area of 9000 running sq. ft. (approx.). When opened, it will be India's first gallery devoted to a city.

**3.135** Sponsored and gifted by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, a *son-et-lumiere* system with audio-visual support on the story of Calcutta was inaugurated by Prince Philip, the Duke of Edinburgh, on the eastern lawns of the Memorial in October 1991.

**3.136** Formed by several British friends of the Victorial Memorial with HM Princess Alexandra and the Governor of West Bengal as Patrons, the Calcutta Tercentenary Trust (London) (CTT) has been in full swing during the year under review. The CTT is raising funds in India and abroad to contribute to the restoration of the Memorial's art heritage. The CTT restorers will continue, till 1995, to aid and train up the Memorial's restoration and conservation personnel.

#### **Maintenance of the "Memorial Building"**

**3.137** For the better maintenance and upkeep of the magnificent memorial building, the Memorial is in touch with the Archaeological Survey of India, International Centre for Conservation in Rome and the National Environmental Engineering Research Institute.

#### **Acquisition, Documentations, Security**

**3.138** The Security and documentation of the Memorial's priceless collections are being modernised by the installation of a closed-circuit television system and a computerised documentation project known as Art Records Treasury System (ARTS).

**3.139** The Memorials' gallery of national leaders is being enriched by addition of portraits of Sri Aurobindo, Dr. Ambedkar, Sister Nivedita, Sri Ashutosh Mukherjee, Sir J.C. Bose, Badshah Khan, Biplavi Khudiram, Acharya P.C. Roy, DR. C.V. Raman, Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, and Swami Vivekananda.

**3.140** For the security and proper display of the Memorial's unique stamp collection, a special exhibition cabinet has been imported from Switzerland.

#### **NATIONAL GALLERY OF MODERN ART, NEW DELHI**

**3.141** The National Gallery of Modern Art (NGMA) being a premier institution representing various changing visual art forms including paintings, sculptures and graphics continued to extend its activities and fulfilling the aspiration of the artist community in particular and the people in general.

#### **Art Collection**

**3.142** During the period under review 154 art objects added to the collection of the National Gallery of Modern Art. It included the works of Harkrishnalal, A.P. Santhanaraj, Laxman Pai, Ram Kumar, K.G. Subramanian, Sant Kar, Krishna Devayani, J. Swaminathan, Chintamani Kar, Sarbari Roy Chowdhury and Ajit Chakravarty.

#### **Educational Programmes**

**3.143** During the period under review 72 school groups consisting of 4007 students accompanied by 138 teachers visited the NGMA. In addition, 10 Teachers' groups sponsored by CCRT were given orientation course on Indian Contemporary and Modern Art. 478 foreigners visited NGMA in addition to normal visitors.

#### **Art Sketch Club**

**3.144** Thirty five sketch club meets were arranged for three different age groups: Junior, Middle and Senior. They were given on-the-spot practical guidance by reputed artists.



### **Films Shows**

3.145 132 film-show programmes were arranged on Sundays and Second Saturdays. In addition, 102 film shows were specially organised for school groups pertaining to various themes. The followings 16 mm films were purchased for the permanent collection of the National Gallery of Modern Art.

1. Art of Prodosh Das Gupta
2. Calcutta through the eyes of a painter
3. Art of Appreciation : Enjoying Painting
4. Colour in Painting
5. Composition in Painting
6. Space and Perspective in Painting
7. Creating with Paper
8. Human Figure in Art
9. Introduction to Sculpture method
10. Print making : Four Artist Four Medium.

### **Art Reference Library**

3.146 During the period under review, in addition to routine subscribed Indian & foreign journals and dailies, 753 books were added into the Library. 652 outside readers consulted the Library. The clipping on art news continued to be preserved regularly.

### **Art Appreciation Course**

3.147 Two courses consisting of 32 illustrated lectures on Indian Contemporary Modern and International Art were conducted during the period under review.

### **Exhibitions**

3.148 During the period under review, the following exhibitions were arranged:

1. An exhibition: National Exposition of Art 1991 from the collection of National Gallery of Modern Art and Lalit Kala Akademi during May-July, 1991.
2. An Exhibition of Carlo Carro, A Futurist Painter of Italy was inaugurated on May 31, 1991 and remained on view for the public upto June 18, 1991.
3. An exhibition of New Acquisition opened in July, 1991 and remained on view upto December, 1991.

### **Visits Under the C.E.P.**

3.149 Under the Indo-Czechoslovakian Cultural Exchange Programme (CEP), three experts namely Mr. V. Celko, Mrs. V.L. Valentova and Dr. Malinak came on November 19, 1991 from Czechoslovakia for a period of 14 days. According to their itinerary they were taken round Delhi, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

3.150 In addition, Her Royal Highness Princess Wijdan Ali, President, the Royal Society of Fine Arts, Jordan visited the National Gallery of Modern Art.

### **Photo Studio**

3.151 1070 negatives of art objects, 2406 black and white/colour photos and 1394 colour slides were prepared on demand from the public/ research scholars.

### **Restoration Laboratory**

3.152 During the period 8 works of art were restored and 51 works were fumigated.

### **C.P.W.D. Work**

3.153 A new iron grilled door has been provided at the main entrance for safety reasons. The entire indoor space and displayed galleries were renovated.



## NEHRU MEMORIAL MUSEUM AND LIBRARY, NEW DELHI.

**3.154** The Nehru Memorial Museum and Library maintain (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 or 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.

**3.155** 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 under report, more than 7.25 lakh visitors came to the museum. It also continued to figure prominently in the itinerary of dignitaries visiting the capital from India and abroad. The exhibitions which are part of the permanent display in the Museum also continued to evoke deep interest of the visitors. Captions of all the exhibitions were replaced by new prints and worn out photographs replaced. A citation and a statue of Saraswati posthumously awarded to Jawaharlal Nehru in 1987 by the Institute of Book Publishing inducting Nehru into the Indian Publishing Hall of fame was added to the collection. Documentation and physical identification of Museum objects have also been carried out during the period under report.

**3.156** 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 1991-92. Two thousand four hundred and seventy two books were added to the existing stock upto the end of November, 1991 which now stands at 1,29,397. The titles in the Nehruana collection have gone upto 1272 the Gandhiana stood at 1783 and the Indirana at 301 titles. The Photo Section of the library raised its collection of photographs to 81, 758.

**3.157** Collections in the Archives continued to record further additions. Some of these were: Rambriksha Benipuri (1933, 1937-67), C.P.N. Singh (1970-89), Urmila Phadnis (1962-90), E. Raghavendra Rao (1937-41), Sabyasachi Mukharji (1981-90), K.M. Ashraf (1937-60), Hemanto Kumar Mookerjee (1883-87), P.K. Ray (1870-1930), Sajal Basu (1975-77), B.M. Chaudhuri (1928-91), M.A. Rauf (1950-64), Gopal Krishna Gandhi (1950-90), Najma Heptullah (1958-72), Richard G. Casey (1944-46), Bengal Coal Company (1944-1946) and C. Rajagopalachari (1909-78). Collections likely to be added are: E. Raghavendra Rao, Janta Party Papers, A.K. Saha, D.P. Karmarkar, V.P. Nayar, Pandit Shri Ram Sharma, D.A.V. Managing Committee and Gopal Singh. The Oral History Division also maintained a good record of work. 70 sessions of interviews were recorded and the total number of persons interviewed rose to 1,056 and the sessions recorded to 3570.

**3.158** The reprography unit augmented the Library's microfilm collections for research and reference and prepared approximately 1,70,439 frames of negative microfilm of newspapers, journals and private papers. Among the important newspapers, journals, reports and private papers microfilmed during the period were Hindu (September 1960 to December 1977), Amrita Bazar Patrika (June-December 1990), the Economic Times (January 1990 to March 1991), Herald International Tribune (January 1990 to April 1991), Times of India (January-April 1991), Hindustan Times (January to April 1991), Hindustan (Hindi) (January 1980 to December 1986) and Pioneer (October 1962 to August 1977). The unit also prepared approximately 76,800 frames of negative microfilm (16mm microfilm). Bengal Coal Co. papers, J.J. Singh papers and AICC files were microfilmed. Microfiche copies were prepared of Bombay Law Journal (1940-43). Reports on the Famine Relief Operations in the South-East Punjab (Hisar, Rohtak and Gurgaon) (1938-40), and the pamphlets and Reports of the Communist Party of India Marxist).

**3.159** In the same period approximately 9,062 metres of positive microfilms, 4059 photographs, 15736 electrostat prints from microfilms and 1,26,578 xerox copies were prepared for record as well as for supply to scholars and other institutions. The Unit also prepared 2892 copy negative of old photographs for Archival record. During this year two new equipments "Extex Model 6065 E Microfilm Cleaner" and "Minolta RP 507 Reader Printer with Fiche Film Carrier-4 Prism and one Lens (7 x)" were purchased for the Unit.

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

**3.161** Scholarly researches in history and in social sciences being conducted in the organisation made substantial



progress. Besides, the Nehru Museum arranged 35 seminars/lectures on the themes relevant to the understanding and transformation of Indian Society. Seven occasional papers under the series History and Society, and Perspectives in Indian Development contributed by our Fellows were circulated to research institutions and scholars. These papers are a part of the on going research programmes, being conducted under the auspices of the Nehru Museum. Two books were brought out. Three more books are likely to be brought out during the year 1991-92. Conference on "India-China Relations" will be held in February, 1992.

### **NATIONAL COUNCIL OF SCIENCE MUSEUMS, CALCUTTA**

**3.162** The NATIONAL COUNCIL OF SCIENCE MUSEUM (NESM) 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.

**3.163** The National Council of Science Museums administers and manages the following science museums/centres, countrywide:-

1. Birla Industrial & Technological Museum, Calcutta
2. Visvasveraya 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
18. Sub-Regional Science Centre, Burdwan

**3.164** The main objectives of NCSM are:-

- (a) To popularise science & technology in cities, urban and rural areas for the benefit of students and the common man, by organising exhibitions, seminars, popular lectures, science camps and various other programmes.
- (b) To supplement science education given in schools and colleges and to organise various out of school educational activities, to foster a spirit of scientific enquiry and creativity among the students.
- (c) To organise training programmes for science teachers/young entrepreneurs/technicians/handicapped/housewives and others on specific subjects of science technology and industry.
- (d) To render assistance to universities, technical institutions, museum schools and colleges or other bodies, in planning and organising science museum and also in training of persons for museum profession.



- (e) To design, develop and fabricate science museum exhibits, demonstration equipment and scientific teaching aids for science education and popularisation of science.
- (f) To collect, restore, and preserve important historical objects which represent Landmarks in the development of science, technology and industry.
- (g) To conduct research in the history of science and technology with special reference to India.

**3.165** During the period under report, the National Council of Science Museums stressed on planning of new exhibits for exhibition in the permanent galleries of the Museums/Centres, Commissioning new galleries in different Science Museums and Centres, and establishment of new Science Centres. NCSM has also undertaken a turnkey project of conceptualising designing and setting up of a permanent Hall of Science Technology & Energy in New Delhi on behalf of various Scientific Ministries and Departments under the Govt. of India. Major achievements for the year are completion of the projects of establishment of the national Science Centre at Delhi, Raman Science Centre at Nagpur and Regional Science Centre at Guwahati. All out efforts were given to progress the activities for setting up of new Regional Science Centre at Bhopal, Calicut and Tirupati and the Sub-Regional Science Centre at Burdwan. Activities also started in hitherto untapped areas like Manipur and Himachal Pradesh. Twelve new Mobile Science Exhibition units were developed to augment Science Awareness activities in the rural areas of the country. Regular Educational Extension activities viz. Science Fair, Science Seminar, Science Quiz Contest, Teachers Training Programmes etc. went on unabated. Special thrust was given to popularise the concept of school science programmes. National Council of Science Museums will foster collaboration assistance, guidance in organising specific programmes with Union and State Government departments, specialised, UNESCO, ICOM etc. Universities and other educational and cultural organisations will be with the Council to achieve its goal. 14,51,588 people visited the various Science Museums/Centres of NCSM during the period from April to November, 1991.

#### **CENTRAL RESEARCH & TRAINING LABORATORY (CRTL), CALCUTTA**

**3.166** CRTL continued works of conceptualisation, design and fabrication of exhibits for new Science Centres and MSE Units.

**3.167** A travelling exhibition titled "India -- A Glimpse of Science" was sent from Palaidala Decouvert, Paris to Bulgaria and was put on display at the National Polytechnical Museum, Sofia for 3 months from 1.6.91. The exhibition was widely acclaimed in both France and Bulgaria.

**3.168** Designed and fabricated an exhibition covering 15000 sq. ft. at Teen Murti Bhavan on Pandit Nehru's birthday and also was engaged in setting up at CSIR Golden Jubilee Exhibition.

**3.169** CRTL has designed the fabricated 52 sets of Fun Science exhibits and 12 nos. of outdoor exhibits for different units. It also designed and fabricated 12 nos. of exhibits for Motion Gallery at RSC, Tirupati and 12 more exhibits for "Inventions" Gallery at RSC, Bhopal is in progress.

#### **BIRLA INDUSTRIAL & TECHNOLOGICAL MUSEUM, CALCUTTA**

**3.170** The Birla Industrial & Technological Museum, Calcutta opened an exhibition gallery on "Electronics" to the public. This Museum also started designing & Fabrication of a new temporary exhibition on J.B.S. Haldane.

**3.171** Fabrication of exhibits was completed for galleries on 'Evolution' for Patna Centre and "Vibration" for Purulia Centre.

**3.172** Organised a State level Science Seminar with students from various districts of West Bengal. 34 schools participated in this seminar.

**3.173** The Mobile Science Exhibition units of the Centre held shows at 53 sites for 144 days benefitting about 68,563 visitors from April to September, 1991.

**3.174** BITM continued with its popular science lectures, science demonstration lectures, science quiz contest, computer training programmes, teachers' training programmes, amateur radio programmes, sky observation programmes, taramandal, creative ability centres and science film shows.



### **NEHRU SCIENCE CENTRE, BOMBAY**

**3.175** The Centre developed a new exhibition hall on "Man Machine". Renovation of exhibition gallery on "Evolution" was also done.

**3.176** Fabrication of exhibits for new MSE unit on Man & Machine was taken up.

**3.177** The 2nd phase construction work progressed during the year as per schedule.

**3.178** The Mobile Science Exhibition units of the Centre held shows at 53 sites for 155 days benefitting about 1,20,390 visitors from April to September, 1991.

**3.179** The Centre continued its full-fledged educational 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 Regional level Science Seminar in which 71 schools participated.

### **VISVESVARAYA INDUSTRIAL & TECHNOLOGICAL MUSEM, BANGALORE**

**3.180** The Visvesvaraya Industrial & Technological Museum, Bangalore took up fabrication and installation of exhibits in the Engine Hall.

**3.181** The new Mobile Science Exhibition units on "Space and Man" and "Electricity at Home" were developed.

**3.182** Construction of Link Block completed and planning for extension of gallery on 2nd Floor of Link Block has already been taken up.

**3.183** The Museum organised a State level Science Seminar for students from various districts of Karnataka.

**3.184** The Mobile Science exhibition units of the Museum held exhibition at 32 sites for 94 days benefitting over 80,015 people from April to September, 1991.

**3.185** The Museum also continued with its activities like popular lectures, science demonstration lectures, science quiz contests, computer training programmes, teacher training programmes and Taramandal.

### **NATIONAL SCIENCE CENTRE, DELHI**

**3.186** The National Science Centre, Delhi, completed setting up of two exhibition galleries on "Heritage" and "Fun Science".

**3.187** Exhibit development for Zero gallery was taken up.

**3.188** The Centre held Mobile Science Exhibition at 31 sites for 83 days benefitting about 45,777 people from April to September, 1991.

**3.189** The Centre organised a State level Science Seminar and a large number of students participated.

### **SRIKRISHNA SCIENCE CENTRE, PATNA**

**3.190** Work for setting up of a new exhibition gallery on "Evolution" continued.

**3.191** Construction of extension building for this Centre was completed.

**3.192** The Centre conducted Mobile Science Exhibition at 34 sites for 102 days benefitting over 31,765 people from April to September, 1991.

**3.193** The Centre continued with its regular educational activities like science demonstration lectures, science quiz contests, teachers' training programmes, sky observation programmes, Taramandal demonstration lectures and science film shows and also the Centre organised a District level Science Seminar for students.

### **REGIONAL SCIENCE CENTRE, BHUBANESWAR**

**3.194** The Regional Science Centre, Bhubaneswa completed development of a new Mobile Science Exhibition unit on "Our Universe".



**3.195** The Centre organised Mobile Science Exhibition at 22 sites for 66 days benefitting about 10,482 visitors from April to September, 1991.

**3.196** The Centre continued its full-fledged educational activities like Science Seminars, Science Demonstration lectures, Science Popular Lectures, Science Quiz Contests, Computer Training Programmes, Taramandal Programmes and Science Film Shows.

#### **REGIONAL SCIENCE CENTRE, LUCKNOW**

**3.197** The Centre has set up a Temporary Exhibition on & tribute to "Birbal Sahni".

**3.198** Planning for phase II of science park has been completed. The Centre will have a new gallery on 'Ganga' for which planning has also been completed.

**3.199** The Centre also organised a Regional level Science Seminar for students during August, 1991.

**3.200** The Centre continued with its usual educational extension activities like popular science lectures, computer training programme, sky observation programmes and science film shows.

#### **REGIONAL SCIENCE CENTRE, NAGPUR**

**3.201** The Centre was inaugurated on 26 December, 1991

**3.202** Fabrication and installation of a new Mobile Science Exhibition units on "Time" was completed

**3.203** The Centre organised Mobile Science Exhibition at 26 sites for 123 days benefitting about 1,04,709 visitors from April to Sept., 1991.

**3.204** The Centre continued with its usual educational activities like Science Demonstration Lectures, Science Quiz Contests, Computer Training Programmes, Sky Observation Programmes, Taramandal, Science film shows and Creative ability centres.

#### **REGIONAL SCIENCE CENTRE, GUWAHATI**

**3.205** The Centre has set up two new exhibition galleries on 'Agriculture' and "Mineral Oil".

**3.206** The Centre organised Mobile Science Exhibition at 8 sites for 18 days benefitting about 15,932 visitors from April to June, 1991.

**3.207** The Centre organised some educational extension activities viz. Mobile Science Exhibition, Science Seminar, Computer Fair, Quiz Contest etc.

#### **DISTRICT SCIENCE CENTRE, PURULIA**

**3.208** The Centre has set up a new exhibition gallery on "Vibration".

**3.209** Work for expansion of Science park has been taken up.

**3.210** The Centre continued with its educational activities like Popular Science Lectures, Science Quiz Contests, Computer Training Programmes, Sky Observation Programmes, Science Film Shows and Creative Ability Centre.

#### **DISTRICT SCIENCE CENTRE, DHARAMPUR**

**3.211** Setting up of new galleries and expansion of Science park have been taken up.

**3.212** The Centre observed the World Environment Day, National Science Day, Anniversary week of the Museum, National Integration Day, Nutrition week, International Literacy week and Children' Day by organising various competition/contests for students.

**3.213** The Centre organised special programmes for students such as Telescope making, Model recketry and Design contest.



3.214 The Centre organised various community programmes on Industrial demonstration, Career guidance, Black & White photography/Silk screen printing, Rope making, Leaf cup/plate making, Honey bee cultivation, Stone block making, Mushroom cultivation and Science literacy programme.

3.215 The Centre organised District Science Seminar, Food preservation training and training Camp and Workshop on Soil conservation.

#### **DISTRICT SCIENCE CENTRE, GULBARGA**

3.216 Setting up of new galleries and expansion of Science park have been taken up.

3.217 The Centre inaugurated the Computer Club Electronic Club Astronomy Club and Nature study Club on 28th June, 1991.

3.218 The Centre organised Popular lectures on different scientific concepts, Workshop on Sericulture, Essay Competition, Career guidance on opportunities in the field of Computer in general in India and abroad.

3.219 The Centre also organised a District Science Seminar for the students.

#### **DISTRICT SCIENCE CENTRE, TIRUNELVELI**

3.220 The Centre organised various contests like sit & draw, sit & write, special quiz contest to school students.

3.221 The Centre observed the World Environment Day on 5th June, 1991, Museum week celebration from 18-25, May 1991 and Wild life week celebration on 22.09.1991.

3.222 The Centre organised a Seminar on Employment generation for new generation and a District level Workshop on Nutrition.

3.223 The Centre also continued its fullfledged educational activities.

#### **AUDIO-VISUAL PROGRAMMES**

3.224 Production of short duration Video films in collaboration with various Nodal Agencies for screening at various Science Centres has been taken up.

#### **SCHOOL SCIENCE CENTRES**

3.225 NCSM in collaboration with the respective State Governments has been engaged in setting up of 91 more School Science Centres in different States by providing Science kits, teaching aids and grant-in-aid to the concerned schools on yearly basis for the day-to-day activities of these Centres. Training is being imparted to School Teachers in running the School Science Centres and demonstrating the Aids/kits to the students. For this purpose, design and fabrication of new Kits/Aids have already been taken up.

#### **PORTABLE PLANETARIUM**

3.226 40 sets of planetarium developed in the first batch were distributed to different State Governments and other organisations in India and operational staff from those institutions were trained. Production of 50 more units has been taken up, out of which 20 units were already, completed.

#### **EXTENSION ACTIVITIES**

3.227 During the period under report, 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 Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Delhi, Dadra & Nagar haveli. The buses carrying a series of working models/exhibits based on various Scientific concepts, held exhibitions at 237 sites for over a period of 702 days. A total nos. of 3.84 lakhs of people largely consisting of students were benefitted from these programmes. The National Council of Science Museums organised a National Science Seminar on "Origin of Life" for school students through out India to celebrate the birth centenary of Prof. J.B. S. Haldane.



## **NATIONAL RESEARCH LABORATORY FOR CONSERVATION OF CULTURAL PROPERTY, LUCKNOW**

3.228 The National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property (NRLC) carries out research work in the field of conservation of cultural property with a view to develop new methods of conservation and to improve upon the existing methods with regard to Indian conditions. It also provides assistance to museum, departments of archaeology and archives etc. for the preservation of their collections besides imparting training to curators and conservators.

### **TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS/LIKELY ACHIEVEMENTS FOR THE YEAR 1991-92**

#### **Research Project**

3.229 The Laboratory undertook several long-term and short-term projects during this year. Some of the projects have been successfully completed and the work is continuing for the remaining projects.

#### **CONSERVATION PROJECTS**

##### **3.230 Conservation of Wall Paintings in Goa and Orcha and Kerala.**

The conservation of Wall Paintings in one temple in Kerala has been completed in 1991-92. However, the conservation work in Goa and Orcha and other sites of Kerala is in progress and will be continued during 1992-93.

##### **3.231 Conservation of Thankas of Tawang Monastery**

22 Thankas have been conserved. More Thankas will be conserved during 1992-93.

##### **3.232 Conservation of Objects in Monasteries in Ladakh:**

The plans have been prepared for the organisation of the conservation workshop in Ladakh for the benefit of those who are in charge of monasteries in Ladakh. The conservation work of art objects in monasteries in Ladakh will also be undertaken during 1992-93.

##### **3.233 Treatment of Objects received from different museums, archaeological departments etc. university.**

#### **Achievements**

3.234 Objects received from various institutions are being given conservation treatment and returned to the respective departments. More objects will be treated as and when received in the laboratory.

#### **TRAINING PROGRAMME**

3.235 The International Mural Painting Conservation course, hitherto being organised by ICCROM at Rome is, for the first time being conducted in India (at Lucknow). The course started from December, 1991 and will continue till May 1992. Ten candidates are undergoing the training.

3.236 The XIV Six Months Conservation Specialisation Course started on 1st September, 1991.

#### **PHOTO DIVISION**

3.237 The photo documentation of the objects received for conservation treatment is done as a routine both before and after the conservation treatment is over.

#### **LIBRARY AND DOCUMENTATION:**

3.238 Books and journals relating to conservation were also received, classified and indexed. Some annotated bibliographies were prepared.

#### **REGIONAL CONSERVATION LABORATORY MYSORE**

3.239 The Regional Conservation Centres for South established at Mysore is catering to the conservation needs



of the southern States of India. The laboratory undertakes conservation work and renders guidance to museums etc. in South India.

## REGIONAL CONSERVATION LABORATORY CALCUTTA

3.240 The Regional centre for East has been proposed to be established at Calcutta this year. This Laboratory will provide conservation assistance to the institutions located in the region



# Institutions of Anthropology and Ethnology

## ANTHROPOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA, CALCUTTA

**4.01** The Anthropological Survey of India (An.S.I), established in 1945, has been engaged in carrying out bio-cultural researches on Indian populations with emphasis on the tribes and weaker sections of the country. It is also engaged in the collection, preservation and documentation of ancient human remains and in study of customs and traditions and in disseminating research results through publications, exhibitions etc. It has generated bench mark data. Of late, the horizon of activities of the An.S.I. has been substantially extended in consonance with the cultural policy and the plan objectives concerning conservation of environment, welfare of women and children, nutritional status of Indian population, preservation of cultural heritage etc.

**4.02** A noteworthy achievement during the period under report was the international recognition of the An.S.I. for its achievement. It has been honoured with the coveted "Best Industrial and Commercial Profile Trophy" awarded by EDICOIN, an international organization based in Madrid, Spain. The honour is conferred on institutions with outstanding professional contribution. The award carrying a bronze statue sculpted by the noted Spanish sculptor Santiago De Santiago was presented in Geneva on 27th June, 1991.

**4.03** During the year, the An.S.I. after the release of descriptive data generated under the project people of India, took the analysis and consolidation of the information. In collaboration with the Centre for Ecological Sciences, National Institute of Sciences, Bangalore, the An.S.I. analysed the information on Indian population based on bio-cultural variables. This work has made excellent progress. Several thematic maps have been produced on the basis of socio-cultural determinates like marriage, kinship, religion and language. Tables on the analysis of data have



been prepared. Six volumes containing these analysed data were released by Shri Arjun Singh, Hon'ble Minister of Human Resource Development on 24th December, 1991. Simultaneously, action was taken on verification of data, scrutiny and editing of abstracts and reports, feeding of the descriptive material to computer, preparation of maps, charts and photographs, writing of thematic papers and developing a biological atlas on Indian population. Several workshops were organized at Udaipur, Nagpur, Calcutta, Shillong, Dehradun and Mysore attended by the scholars from the An.S.I. as well as local scholars. The prime objective of these workshops was to expose the descriptive data and computerized analysis of ethnographic data to scholars for their comments and suggestions for future research.

4.04 Besides the Survey's primary involvement in the national project People of India, other plan projects were also implemented. Reports have been completed with regard to the project Ethnicity Politics and Political System in tribal areas. A volume containing the reports on the plan project History and Contribution of the Anthropological Survey of India has since been released. Several field trips have been conducted in various parts of the country and phase reports were prepared in connection with the projects Tribal India : Structure Pattern and Transformation; Stratification and Social Change in Tribal India; Agrarian Systems and Agrarian Laws in Tribal India; Tribal Art and Oral Tradition; Religion and Tribes; Anthropological Study of Indian Women; Genetic Structure of Indian Population; Nutritional Status of Indian Population and Anthropometric Survey in Sikkim, Rajasthan, West Bengal, North East India and Indian Islands. In order to review the progress and to develop further operational strategies, workshops were organized on the projects Genetic Structure of Indian Population, Nutritional Status of Indian Population and Bio-anthropometric Study of Indian Women. Two field Projects were identified for Field Station at Ranchi, namely Jharkhand's movement and its documentation and Anthropological Study of Ranchi town. These two projects are under implementation and have made a considerable headway. These apart, reports were completed on Birjia, Katkari Maram Naga and Kolghas under the Sixth Plan project-Tribes in Contemporary India. Reports were finalized on the Basketry, Occupation and Food Habits in India utilising the data collected in connection with All India Material Culture Trait Survey.

4.05 The Task Forces constituted for completion of pending projects made commendable progress. The remaining two volumes containing anthropometric data (North Zone) of the population of Uttar Pradesh have been published. The report on the Anthropometric study of the Tamil Nadu and Karnataka populations (South Zone) are under print while a similar report on the population of Kerala is getting press-ready.

4.06 The An.S.I. as one of the implementing agencies of Indo-Turkish Cultural Exchange Programme for the year 1988-90, received Dr. Ahmet Yurur, Musicologist, State Conservatory of the Hacettepe, University of Ankara. Dr. Yurur was received with warm hospitality and provided with all facilities for his academic tour and research. During his stay for three months Dr. Yurur visited various places to collect information in connection with his research project on the Music of the East.

4.07 Under the Indo-FRG Cultural Exchange Programme, Shri Anup Giri, Photo Artist visited Dresden and Leipzig, Germany in order to assist the German authorities in organizing an exhibition on "Andaman and Nicobar - a Cultural Picture of Islands in the Indian Ocean." The exhibition is sponsored by the Museum of Ethnography, Dresden as an associate event of the Festival of India. Along with others, it has been planned to display 12 sketches of Shri Giri on Andaman tribes and to screen ethnographic films on the tribes of Andaman.

4.08 As a part of dissemination activities, the An.S.I. organized an exhibition at its Sub-regional centre, Jagdalpur (M.P.) on the occasion of Dussehra. It also participated in India International Trade Fair at New Delhi and arranged an exhibition on the life and culture of the tribes of Andaman Islands. An exhibition on the Anglo-Indian - People of India (Series I) was organised jointly with the National Library, Calcutta. The thrust of this display was to highlight the life and culture of the Anglo-Indians and their contribution to national life. The Survey organized an exhibition on the theme of Human Evolution in connection with the Science Mela at Khardah, West Bengal and a similar exhibition is scheduled to be organized at Haldia. The documentation of cultural heritage was continued. Besides taking photographs of different population groups of the country to strengthen the research reports as illustrative material, the Chhat Festival of Patna (Bihar) was documented.

4.09 The Publication wing of the An.S.I. brought out seven books, one issue of house journal and the Annual Report of the An.S.I. for 1990-91. Besides, a number of scientific papers were published by the members of the Survey in various journals of India and abroad. It has also initiated several moves to clear the backlog of pending manuscripts.



## **RASHTRIYA MANAV SANGRAHALAYA BHOPAL**

**4.10** The Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya (RMS) is dedicated to the story of humankind in time and space. The Sangrahalaya is being developed on holistic approach of general anthropology with focus on (i) Human Evolution and Human Variation (ii) Society and Culture Pre and Proto-historic times and (iii) Patterns of culture, with special reference to India. On the whole it aims at research with popularisation, while the Sangrahalaya is preparing an Open-air Complex alongside it is also making preparation for setting up of construction of structure of indoor museum. The objectives of the Sangrahalaya include collection, deocumentation and conservation of objects, research exposition, informal education and publication.

**4.11** During the 7th Plan period, title of 196.7 acres of land in Bhopal was acquired and detail surveyed. Planning/ designing process was carried out.

**4.12** Collection of about 4000 objects was also done during the plan period to meet partial need of exhibitions; Tribal Habitat, a permanent open-air exhibition in about 25 acres of land, featuring a display of tribal cultures in setting of dwelling-types and village elements was prepared and opened; Development of minimum infrastructural and working facilities was carried out; Architectural designing and engaging of a construction agency for building of staff-quarters, structure for periodical indoor exhibition, guest-house cum-hostel was done; Minimum organisational facilities of photography, art-work, modelling etc. were set up.

## **PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS DURING 1991-92**

### **Exhibitions**

**4.13** The permanent open-air exhibition "Triabal Habitat" was further developed, a new open air exhibition "Rockrt Heritate" (Phase I) was completed.

**4.14** Work was started to open another open-air exhibition "Village Settlement Pattern and House Type". In the first phase of preparation of part exhibition, coastal village house types from Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, and gujarat were constructed.

**4.15** 5 temporary exhibitions were also held during the year.

### **COLLECTIONS**

**41.6** Nearly 2000 specimens covering different facets of material cuture were collected form tribal and folk polulation.

### **MUSEUM EDCUATION**

**4.17** Guided visit, gallery talks, special lectures for groups were conducted, children education programme on Man Habitat and Environment was carried out, regular screening of film on ethonography was organised. A craft demonstration programme "Padav" featured demonstration of traditional rural art and craft by about 45 Art design from different parts of India.

### **RESEARCH**

**4.18** Work was in progress in respect of the six collaborative projects in areas of physical anthropology, cultural anthropology and pre-history.

### **PHOTOGRAPHY**

**4.19** About 1500 object in the museum collection were photographed towards preparation of an index and catalogue. The field coverage of triba<sup>l</sup> and folk life produced 3600 colour and 2000 Black & White negatives

### **GRAPHIC UNITS**

**4.20** Paintings, drawings and sketches were prepared to develop exhibit for various exhibitions.



## **MODELLING**

4.21 Modelling unit of the Sangrahalaya prepared fibreglass models, dioramas and replica of rock-faces containing painting etc.

## **CONSERVATION**

4.22 Preservative and remedial treatment to about 350 object displayed in open-air situations and chemical conservation of over 550 ethnographic objects in the reserve collections was done. Conservation of houses and a Snake boat displayed in out door condition.

## **MUSEUM POPULAR LECTURE**

4.23 The R.M.S. organised 16 talks accompanied by slide shows and film screening under museum popular lecture series.

## **DEVELOPMENT OF REFERENCE LIBRARY**

4.24 The R.M.S is developing a specialised reference library. 780 new books, 282 issues of foreign Journals were added to the collection this year.

## **NATIONAL LECTURE**

4.25 A national lecture in commemoration of the birth centenary of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was organised. Dr. S.P. Gupta eminent archaeologist delivered a lecture on the subject "Aspects of Indian Civilization".

## **VIDEO CINE UNIT**

4.26 The Unit prepared video coverage on Agaria metal craft, snake boat of Kerala, muria wood carving etc. as well as organised important events and exhibition. A video documentation of the "Lingo Jatra" a ritual of muria tribe was completed.

4.27 The unit of the Sangrahalaya also documented the life ways of Rabari people of Kutch, Gujarat. It is also working towards preparing a video documentary of Karma dance.

## **PUBLIC RELATION**

4.28 Through use of print and electronic media, the Public Relation unit of Sangrahalaya made efforts to popularise the activities of museum which resulted in increased visits by public.

## **PUBLICATION**

4.29 Folders on exhibition etched in time Kheton Se Sab Or, Vastu Prasang, Rock Art Heritage, Chitradrishti, Aapke dwara, Rabari Muria, Chehre and Mukhote were published. A catalogue on Rock Art Heritage was also published.

## **SEMINARS**

4.30 A seminar on "Problems of documentation, presentation and popularisation of Rock Art" was held.

## **CONSTRUCTIONS AND SITE DEVELOPMENT**

4.31 The construction of a limited number of staff quarters was nearing completion.

4.32 The construction of Guest House-Cum Hostel was completed. Site development for new open-air exhibition was carried out. While development of site of exhibition "Rock Art Heritage" Phase was fully achieved, work of exhibition on "COASTAL VILLAGE" under major theme village was partially achieved.



# Archives and Records

## NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA, NEW DELHI

**5.01** The National Archives of India (NAI) is the custodian of non-current records of permanent value of the Government of India. During the period under report, the NAI 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 of the Government 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 Administration Archives for their development programmes. The Conservation Research Laboratory conducted investigations for the improvement in preservation techniques of records. Detailed resume of the significant activities undertaken is as follows:

## ANNEXE TO THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA BUILDING

**5.02** The construction of the ANNEXE (Stack tower block) was completed and on 3rd December 1991 it was inaugurated by Shri Arjun Singh Minister for Human Resource Development. Efforts are being made to make the ANNEXE a functional one so as to take up transferring of huge non-current records of permanent value awaiting for transfer from different Ministries/Departments. The basic requirements in respect of air-conditioning of the ANNEXE building has been completed and the testing and commissioning of the air-conditioning is held up for want of power supply.

## PUBLICATIONS

**5.03** The following publications were brought out:—

- (i) *The Annual Report of the National Archives of India*, 1990 (English)
- (ii) *The Indian Archives*, Vol. XXXVI, No.2 (January-June 1987).
- (iii) *The Indian Archives*, Volume XXXVII, No.1, (January-June 1988).
- (iv) *The Indian Archives*, Volume XXXVII, No.2, (July-December 1988)
- (v) *17th Report of Director General of Archives*
- (vi) *Zenjeerein* (Urdu).



- (vii) *Dharti Ki Pukar* (Hindi).
- (viii) *A Collection of Private Papers in the National Archives of India.*
- (ix) *Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings*, Volumes 50 & 53.
- (x) *The Annual Report of the National Archives of India*, 1988 & 1989 (Hindi).
- (xi) *Guide to Restoration of Documents.*
- (xii) *Micrographics for Archives & Libraries.*

## ACCESSION

**5.04** Holding were further enriched by the acquisition of the following public/private records/microfilm copies of records:

### (a) Public Records:

(i) 302 files (1929-1963) of Ministry of defence, Air Headquarters (ii) 282 files (1890-1947) of President's Secretariat (iii) 49 files (1942-1964) of Cabinet Secretariat (iv) 256 files (1933-1964) of Ministry of Civil Aviation and (v) 3 volumes of agreements between the Government of India on the one hand and the Governments of U.S.A., Afghanistan and Mauritius on the other relating to drug trafficking and allied matters.

### (b) Private Papers:

(i) One diary (1935) of Kumari Manibehin consisting of 166 pages was received for keeping its microfilm copy for the use of scholars. (ii) 59 photocopies of Subhas Chandra Bose papers (1938-1941) were received as gift from the U.S.S.R. through our Embassy in Moscow. These papers are mostly in Russian Language.

### (c) Microfilms:

(i) 102 microfilm rolls of 'Panda Records' containing 'Pilgrimage Registers' (in the form of Bahis) pertaining to Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Pondicherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sind, Uttar Pradesh and west Bengal were received from the Genealogical Society of Utah, U.S.A.

(ii) 7 microfilm rolls of Cabinet Series, Colonial Office papers and Minutes and Memoranda of the chief of the Staff Committee were purchased from Public Records Office, London.

(iii) 3 microfilm rolls comprising historical manuscripts of Indian interest viz. Akbar-i-Jahangir, Labbul Tauarikh-i-Hind and the Tarikh-i-Aurangzeb Alamgir were received from Afghanistan under the Cultural Exchange Programme.

## RESEARCH AND REFERENCE

**5.05** 8,742 visits were made by scholars to the Research Room and Library. 233 scholars were newly enrolled of these, 12 were from foreign countries, viz. Australia, Italy, Japan, U.K. and U.S.A.

**5.06** 90,879 requisitions for records, maps/books, received from scholars were attended to and 1664 pages of excerpts from records (typed-xerox copies) were released to them. Besides, 151 queries seeking information from amongst the holdings of the NAI received from individuals and public/private agencies were attended to.

## REFERENCE MEDIA

**5.07** 1912 documents of Inayat Jang Collection were descriptively docketed, Besides, 6469 press-cuttings of Dr. Rajendra Prasad Papers (1944-1946, 1947-1955), 1056 items of Gandhi-Polak Papers (undated) were subject listed and 11,265 letters of P.D. Tandon Papers (1913-1947, 1949-1952) were check-listed.

## RECORDS AND ARCHIVAL MANAGEMENT

**5.08** 98,047 files of the following Ministries/Offices/Department were appraised: Home Department (1881-1938), Ministry of Urban Development, Land and Development Office (1912-1965), Cabinet Secretariat



(1942-1964), Ministry of Home Affairs, Rehabilitation division. (1948-1965). As a result of this appraisal, 17,045 files were marked for destruction, thereby saving 85 meters of shelf-space and Rs. 17,045 per annum towards their maintenance cost alone.

**5.09** Retention Schedules for Records of 13 Ministries/Offices/Departments were vetted during the period under report. Besides, records retention schedules along with the study reports of 6 Ministries/Departments were sent to the concerned offices for implementation.

**5.10** Record rooms of 17 Ministries/Departments were inspected and necessary suggestions for their improvement were provided.

**5.11** A study was conducted in the Office of Fishery Survey of India, Bombay and necessary guidance was provided to them on the spot in respect of their record management problems.

**5.12** A draft bill on Public Records Act was prepared in consultation with the Legislative Department. The said draft has been referred by the Department of Culture to the Ministry of Law for comments. Further comments on illustrative points from all concerned states are still awaited.

### **SCHOOL OF ARCHIVAL STUDIES**

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

**5.14** 11 trainees, including 7 from foreign countries, were awarded Diploma after they successfully completed the One-year Diploma Course in Archival Studies (1990-1991), while imparting of training to 18 candidates continued under Diploma course (1991-92).

**5.15** Nine short-term courses viz. Records Management (2 sessions), Care and conservation of Books, Manuscripts and Archives (2 sessions), Reprography (2 sessions), Servicing and Repair of Records (2 sessions) and Archival Administration were completed.

**5.16** A team was deputed to Tawang Monestry, Tawang, Arunachal Pradesh, for assisting in the conservation of records.

### **SCHEMES FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE**

**5.17** The Grants committee for the implementation of the "Scheme of Financial Assistance for Preservation of manuscripts" recommended a sum of Rs. 3.22 lakhs to voluntary organisations/Institutions/Universities in various States.

**5.18** The Grants Committee for the implementation of the "Scheme of Financial Assistance for the Development of Archival Repositories" recommended a sum of Rs. 14.00 lakhs for disbursement to 5 State Archives viz. Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Kerala Tamil Nadu and West Bengal.

### **EXHIBITION**

**5.19** An exhibition of original documents and photographs entitled "Archives and Social Change" was organised by the NAI on 4th April, 1991 as part of its centenary celebrations. Another exhibition of original documents and photographs entitled "Our Archival Heritage" mounted by the NAI was inaugurated by Shri Arjun Singh, Minister for Human Resource Development on 3rd December, 1991. Both exhibitions attracted a large number of visitors.

**5.20** Two Open Houses were organised by the NAI on 5-12 April 1991 and 4-11 December 1991 respectively to create archival awareness among the people. Two small exhibitions viz. "Maps and Memoirs" and "Archives and Learned Institutions" were mounted for public view during the Open House programmes.

### **TECHNICAL SERVICE**

**5.21** Apart from providing technical information on Conservation and Reprography to Government and private institutions, a total number of 1,50,000 sheets of record were repaired and 4,840 volumes/books/miscellaneous items were bound. Besides, 20,400 exposures of microfilms, 96,000 xerox copies/enlargement prints, 15,000 metres of positive microfilms were prepared.

**5.22** For repair and restoration of fragile records in 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. For the tissue paper of the required specification, M/s Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Dehra Dun and Hand Made Paper Institute, Pune have been approached. The formulation of cellulose acetate powder has, however, been developed by NAI as a substitute to imported cellulose acetate foil. Special maida paste containing 0.3% sodium pentachlorophenate was conducted and the results were found to be satisfactory.

**5.23** A very significant achievement of the year was fabrication of a portable Fumigation Vault by the NAI for use in Archives and Libraries. This item is affordable for any repository within limited means. It was observed that the Vault could be used for destruction of living insects as well as for sterilization of their eggs. This Vault would also ensure reduction of time period for fumigation of records.

## **TOWARDS FREEDOM**

**5.24** Work regarding selection of material of the 'Towards Freedom' project was continued and the following record series were examined: Kolhapur and Decan States Agency (1940-1947), Rajputana States Agency (1940-1947), Western India States Agency (1940-1947), Punjab Hill states Agency (1940-1947), Baroda and Gujarat States Agency (1940-1947), Central India States Agency 1942-1947), Hyderabad Residency (1945-1947), Madras State Agency (1939-1947), Punjab States Agency (1939-1947), Central & General Subjects (1940-1947), Paramountcy Records (1939-1947), Deputy Commissioner of Police, Special Branch, (1939-1947), Daily Worker (1939-1947), P.D. Tandon Papers (1944-1947), B.R. Ambedkar papers, Vol.I (1939-1947), B.D. Chaturvedi Papers (1940-1947), P.S. Sivaswami Aiyar Papers (1944-1946), Letters of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and V.J. Patel (1940-1947) and History of Freedom Movement Papers (1939-1946). 21,934 pages of excerpts from records were forwarded to the Indian Council of Historical Records, New Delhi for inclusion in the projected volumes.

## **INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

**5.25** The Director General of Archives, Govt. of India attended the 15th Executive Board Meeting of the SWARBICA held at Panaji (Goa) from 24-28 November, 1991. The Executive Board elected India as the Chairman of SWARBICA and hence the Director General, National Archives of India assumed charge of that post.

**5.26** An Officer of the NAI was deputed to Pakistan to attend the SAARC Seminar on Archives which was held at Islamabad, Pakistan from 23.4.1991 to 27.4.1991.

## **MEETINGS/LECTURES**

**5.27** The Director General of Archives, Government of India, participated in a meeting (a) under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Culture) to chalk out various programmes for the centenary celebrations of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and (b) meeting under the Chairmanship of the additional Secretary, Department of Culture to discuss the various issues concerning the Vrindaban Research Institute.

**5.28** Besides, the Director General of Archives delivered three lectures to the 54 trainees of I.S.T.M., New Delhi on Records Management and Preservation of Records.

## **REGIONAL OFFICE/RECORD CENTRES**

**5.29** The Regional Office/Record Centres at Bhopal, Pondicherry and Jaipur continued normal activities in their respective zones.

**5.30** The Regional Office/Records Centres repaired approximately 8759 sheets of documents and bound 226 volumes/files.

## **ASIATIC SOCIETY, CALCUTTA**

**5.31** The Asiatic Society, Calcutta continued its activities towards fulfilling its objectives which emphasise augmentation of research and publication. After being administered by the Calcutta High Court through an Administrator for nearly five years, the Society got its Council back in position on 5th March, 1992 after the Court had finally declared the results of the 1987 election for the Council. The activities in different division of the Society during the year are as under:



**5.32** Besides its regular monthly Bulletins, the Society published a book entitled 'Sociological Study on the Toto Folk Tales' by Shri Bimalendu Majumdar. The Society participated in a number of Book Fairs including the world Book Fair in Delhi in February, 1992.

**5.33** In the Conservation Division, over 79,000 volumes were disinfected with insecticides; 5770 volumes were physically verified for treatment; 5277 volumes were fumigated; 363 leather bound volumes were treated with leather preservative mixture; 3763 sheets were deacidified; 485 sheets of worm-eaten jammed manuscripts were separated for treatment; 75 sheets were delaminated; 3211 sheets were collated; 20 brittle and fragile maps were restored; 117 torn sheets of manuscripts and books were mended; 221 plates were restored; 140 volumes were departmentally bound; 1253 delicate sheets were laminated with imported cellulose acetate foil and tissue paper; and two oil paintings were restored. Two persons were deputed to the National Archives of India, New Delhi for training in the care and conservation of books, manuscripts and archives.

**5.34** In the Museum and Archives Section, 994 manuscripts and 707 archival documents were catalogued. There were 256 readers who consulted 1015 manuscripts. Stock-taking and physical verification of 390 Sanskrit manuscripts were completed. Several exhibitions of rare manuscripts, books, paints and inscriptions were organised, including a special exhibition in memory of Raja Rajendra Lal Mitra, the first Indian President of the Society. There were 15 visitors from foreign countries and 247 important visitors from India, including Shri Jyoti Basu, Chief Minister of West Bengal; Shri Arjun Singh, Minister of Human Resource Development and Shri Pranab Mukherjee, Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission.

**5.35** During the year, the Reprography Section prepared 3734 microfilm copies and 35,317 xerox copies of manuscripts, books and journals for the use of scholars and institutions. Further, 38,446 microfilm copies were made from rare manuscripts, books and journals for preservation in the Society.

**5.36** The Society's library with a collection of more than 5 lakh volumes is one of the oldest libraries in the country. During the year, there were 1882 registered borrowers, 5978 reading room users and over 1500 scholars and research fellows making use of the library facilities.



# Institutions of Buddhist and Tibetan Studies

## CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF BUDDHIST STUDIES, LEH. (J&K)

**6.01** 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 Voh. Ling Rinpoche the senior most teacher of His Holiness the Dalai Lama.

**6.02** 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 Pury Madhyama, Uttar Madhyama, Shastri, Acharya and Ph.D. The total strength of the students in all class is around 350 excluding the students studying in the 24 various branch schools in the monasteries run by the Institute.

**6.03** 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 as a library consisting of thousands of books especially on Buddhist and Himalayan studies. During the year, the Institute organised several seminars.

**6.04** 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.

**6.05** 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.



**6.06** 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 300 students on the rolls. Apart from teaching, the Institute has done creditable work in numerous fields of research and restoration, consolidation of the library acquisition and management, seminars, exhibitions and cultural ensembles and publications.

**6.07** The Shantarakshita Library of the Institute acquired a total of 5847 new books on Buddhology, Tibetology and Himalayan Studies. A number of restored texts were published during the year and copious material is in process for further restitution and print. The next edition of DHI Journals were published and released by the Institute.

**6.08** A few Buddhist scholars from India and abroad visited the institute from time to time to give lectures in their fields.

#### **LIBRARY OF TIBETAN WORKS AND ARCHIVES, DHARAMSALA**

**6.9** The Library of Tibetan Works and Archives, Dharamsala an 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 learnings. All of its proposals 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.

**6.10** The institution has the following departments:

- (i) Tibetan Books and Manuscripts Library houses 63342 books and manuscripts including invaluable handwritten manuscripts;
- (ii) Museum and Archives department has about 700 icons, paintings, stupa, ritual objects and 360 historical documents and 5000 old photographs of Tibet dating back to the 13-19th centuries.
- (iii) Research Publication and Translation department has so far published 306 titles in Tibetan and English.
- (iv) 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 Government of India.

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

**6.12** The total number of 3000 visitors from India and abroad visited the Museum.

#### **SIKKIM RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF TIBETOLOGY, GANGTOK**

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

**6.14** 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 work of Kadam Bucho have been completed and is available for sale.

**6.15** 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.

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

**6.17** During the year about 4000 foreign and 55,000 domestic tourists visited the Institute.

#### **FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE BUDDHIST/TIBETAN ORGANISATIONS.**

**6.18** The Department of Culture is administering a scheme of financial assistance for the development of Buddhist/Tibetan organisation including monasteries engaged in the propagation and scientific development of Buddhist/Tibetan Culture, tradition and research in related fields. Grants are on an ad-hoc and non-recurring basis



given upto a maximum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs for any single organisation. expenditure on each of the approved projects is to be shared in the ratio of 3:1 between the Central Government and the concerned State Government/ Organisation. 107 institutions were selected for grants of financial assistance during 1991-92.

# LIBRARY OF TIBETAN WORKS AND ARCHIVES, DHARMSALA

6.8. The Library of Tibetan Works and Archives (LTWA) is an autonomous research and library institution was established in 1957 in Dharamsala, India. It was established to preserve and promote the study and research of Tibetan civilization and culture. All the projects have been supported with this purpose. The LTWA has been established as a research and library institution. Today the institution has acquired world status as a centre for Tibetan and Indo-Tibetan studies.

6.10. The institution has the following departments:

- (i) Tibetan Books and Manuscripts Library: houses 65543 books and manuscripts including invaluable handwritten manuscripts;
- (ii) Museum and Archives department has about 7000 recent paintings, stupa, ritual objects and 300 historical documents and 5000 old photographs of Tibet dating back to the 13-19th centuries;
- (iii) Research Publication and Translation department has so far published 300 titles in Tibetan and English;
- (iv) Centre for Tibetan Studies comprises a school of Indo-Tibetan Buddhist Studies, a school of Tibetan languages and literature, a school of Tibetan studies and a school of Tibetan history and culture.

6.11. During the year under review, 400 Tibetan texts and manuscripts on Tibetan history and Buddhist studies were acquired and 12 descriptive and catalogue works relating to Tibetan history and Buddhist studies were prepared.

6.12. The total number of 3000 volumes from India and abroad during the 1991-92.

# SIKKIM RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF TIBETOLOGY, GANGTOK

6.13. The Sikkim Research Institute of Tibetoology, Gangtok is an autonomous research and library institution established in 1973. It was established to preserve and promote the study and research of Tibetan civilization and culture. All the projects have been supported with this purpose. The SRI has been established as a research and library institution. Today the institution has acquired world status as a centre for Tibetan and Indo-Tibetan studies.

6.14. A research work on the life and various aspects of Guru Padmasambhava, the founder of Tibetan Buddhism, has been completed and sent to the UK for further edition. The publication of two volumes of the work of Changchub Dorje has been completed and is available for sale.

6.15. The institute has also made some acquisition of Tibetan (the scriptures) and modern books (24 volumes) for the library and law an office for the research section.

6.16. The Bulletin of Tibetoology is the institute's regular journal which is published three times a year.

6.17. During the year under review, 1000 Tibetan texts and manuscripts on Tibetan history and Buddhist studies were acquired and 12 descriptive and catalogue works relating to Tibetan history and Buddhist studies were prepared.

6.18. The Department of Culture is responsible for the preservation of the cultural heritage of the Government of Sikkim. It was established in 1973. It was established to preserve and promote the study and research of Tibetan civilization and culture. All the projects have been supported with this purpose. The Department of Culture has been established as a research and library institution. Today the institution has acquired world status as a centre for Tibetan and Indo-Tibetan studies.



# Libraries

## NATIONAL LIBRARY, CALCUTTA

**7.01** The National Library is the biggest library in the country having a collection of about 23.35 lakh volumes housed mainly at Belvedere, Calcutta. It is one of the recipient libraries under the provisions of the Delivery of Books Act, 1954 (amended 1956) and is the foremost repository of the United Nations documents. It also act as a referral centre for research scholars.

**7.02** 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 205 institutions in 81 countries. This finds an excellent solution for the acquisition of foreign publications not readily obtainable through normal trade channels.

**7.03** Providing bibliographical and reference services to readers and research scholars from India and abroad is one of the standard concepts of the Library. The Library has published bibliographies and catalogues of its holdings with a view to disseminating information. The Library plans and arranges exhibitions of books and illustrations to mark national and international events. In collaboration with the Max Muller Bhavan, the Library organised an exhibition on 'Rabindranath Tagore and Germany' during the period from 12th to 19th March, 1991. It also organised an exhibition on Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar, a great national scholar, freedom fighter and the chief architect of the Constitution of India, on the occasion of his birth centenary on the 22nd April, 1991.

**7.04** Under the Departmental Microfilming programme, the Library preserves the contents of rare and out of print publications through microfilming. The Library also prepares microfilm photo/Xerox copies of research materials available in the collection of the Library and supply them to the scholars at cost.

**7.05** The Library renders reader services through its Reading Rooms and Lending Section. The Library has on its roll approximately 8,384 readers as "Reading Room Members". The Lending Section deals with 42,000 registered borrowers local and out station. It also functions as the national centre for international loan. During the year approximately 73831 books were issued to the readers and approximately 31,750 books were lent out to the borrowers.

**7.06** The manuscripts of late Kabisekhar Kalidas Roy were handed over to the National Library, Calcutta by Shri Bhababhuti Roy, the eldest son of Kabisekhar Kalidas Roy, at a function held on 25th November, 1991.



**7.07** During the year, the National Library brought out two publications, namely, (1) Author Catalogue of Printed Books in Hindi Language, Letters, A-B; (2) Author Catalogue of Printed Books in English Language (Supplement), 1962-80, Letter A.

**7.08** An officer of National Library, Calcutta was deputed to New York, U.S.A. from 25.5.91 to 29.5.91 to attend the IFLA/ICA seminar on "Research in Preservation and Conservation" at New York.

**7.09** The Deputy Librarian of the Library was deputed to Florence (Italy) for a period of seven days from 2nd to 8th June, 1991 to participate in the UNIMARC/CCF Workshop in Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale, Florence, organised by the International Federation of Library Association (IFLA).

**7.10** The Librarian of the Library attended the pre-conference Seminar of IFLA General Conference and the CDNL in Moscow from 11.8.91 to 23.8.91.

**7.11** Following are a few facts at glance about the important holdings of the Library:—

1. Total no. of books in the Library	20,50,000
2. Total no. of books in Indian Language	4,62,570
3. Total no. of manuscripts	3,024
4. Total no. of maps	78,250
5. Total no. of current periodical titles	15,750
6. Total no. of bound volumes periodicals	1,11,500
7. Total no. of publications received as gift and exchange.	4,73,560
8. Total no. of publications received under the Delivery of Books Act.	7,67,550
9. Total no. of Indian Official publications.	4,63,230
10. Total no. of microfilms/microfiche cards.	3,010/93,00
11. Books in the rare collection	5,040

## **CENTRAL REFERENCE LIBRARY, CALCUTTA**

**7.12** The Central Reference Library, Calcutta is mainly responsible for the implementation of 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 fourteen Indian languages including English recognised by the Indian Constitution; and (ii) Compilation and publication of Index Indiana (in Roman script)- an index to select articles appearing in current Indian periodicals in major languages. This library is a subordinate organisation under the Department of Culture.

## **INDIAN NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY (INB)**

**7.13** During the year under review, due to unavoidable circumstances, publication of the monthly issue of the Indian National Bibliography could not be brought up-to-date. All the monthly issues of 1989 were published mainly through private printers. Monthly issues from April-December, 1988 are ready for the press. The printing of the 1984 annual volume has been completed and the press manuscripts for the annual volumes for 1982 and 1983 are being compiled and edited.

## **LANGUAGE FASCICULE OF INB**

**7.14** The annual volume of Hindi Granthasuchi 1989, three years' cumulated volume of Urdu bibliography and Tamil bibliography for two years' cumulated volume 1987-1988 are at advanced stages of printing. The printing of the Malayalam Granthasuchi (ten years' volume 1981-90) has also started. Considerable progress has been made for the compilation and editing of Bengali 1988-90, Hindi 1990-91, Malayalam and Urdu 1991 bibliographies.

## **INDEX INDIANA**

**7.15** The Index Indiana at present is published as annual cumulated volumes covering six Indian languages viz.



Bengali, Hindi, Gujarati, Marathi, Malayalam and Tamil. The cumulated volume of 1984-85 was published and the 1986-88 volume is under final stages of compilation.

#### **CENTRAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY, NEW DELHI**

**7.16** 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 & Regional Language Wing housed at Tulsi Sadan, Bhagwan Das Road, New Delhi with document resources in fourteen regional languages; and R.K. Puram Branch Library to cater to the needs of Government offices located in that area.

**1.17** The Library has centralised membership system and enrolled/renewed 2619 members during the year 1991-92. The Library acquired 812 books in English and 86 titles in Hindi. In addition, 35,579 documents of Central and State Government publications including gazettes, legal documents, proceeding of legislative bodies etc., were received by the Library. Official publications from international agencies, such as UNESCO, United Nations, ILO, etc. and other foreign Governments exceeded 1,141 in number during the year. The Library has also received 750 U.S. Government publications in microfiche form.

**7.18** The Library subscribed to 56 Dailies and received 674 periodicals in English, Hindi and other regional languages through subscription, gift and exchange. The Library lent out 78,805 books on a variety of subjects to the readers. The Library received 45 titles on interlibrary loan for its readers and attended to 7,774 reference queries in person, 2,368 over phone and 40 by post by the Reference Section. In addition to this, 2,100 queries by the R.K. Puram Branch, 2,115 queries by IOD Section, 1,342 queries by the FOD Section and 892 queries by the Serials Section were also attended to. The Library prepared 300 microfiches of rare and out of print publications. The Library disseminated its resources by providing 37,847 Xerox copies of documents to users. In addition to this, 25 stencils were duplicated and 12,500 copies were prepared.

**7.19** A bibliographic database (CATALOG) for the books added to the Library with imprint date 1989 onwards has been created with UNIMARC specifications in the HP 3000/376 system. A database for serials collection in the Library has also been created. The holdings information for periodicals is now available on computer. The receipt of periodicals is checked using the CHECKIN processor and computer output reminders are being sent for claims.

A database for the Indian Official Documents (IOD) which includes gazettes and reports is maintained and is being regularly updated. Another database, MEMBERS, giving details of members of the Library is maintained for use in the Circulation Section.

**7.20** An amount of Rs.3.00 lakh has been provided for the Indian Librarians Association during the current years for the 58th General Conference of the International Federation of Library Associations to be held in New Delhi in 1992.

**7.21** The Hindi & Regional Languages Wing is halfway under renovation due to which library services had to remain suspended during the year. However, the services are expected to be resumed next year.

**7.22** The Library initiated work on creating a data base on Mahabharata. 5,000 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.

**7.23** 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**

**7.24** 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 SARASWATI MAHAL LIBRARY, THANJAVUR**

**7.25** The Thanjavur Maharaja Sefoji's Saraswati 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.

**7.26** 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 those, 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).

**7.27** Since July, 1986, the Library has been placed under a registered Society composed of experts as also representatives of the Government of Tamil Nadu and the Government of India in the Department of Culture. The State Government 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**

**7.28** 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 R.C. Libraries, a Braille Department for the visually handicapped readers and a network of Mobile Service Stations servicing 84 areas including 14 Braille institutions and 2 hospital libraries, one prisoner's library, 22 Deposit Stations spread all over the Union Territory of Delhi.

**7.29** One new Sub-Branch, at Indira Gandhi Stadium was started on 13.6.1991.

**7.30** The Library had a net collection of 10,50,965 volumes and 93,570 registered borrowers as on 31st March, 1991 and issued 24,12,673 volumes for home reading during the period under report.

## **RAJA RAMMOHUN ROY LIBRARY FOUNDATION, CALCUTTA**

**7.31** The Foundation is a fully financed autonomous organisation engaged in the promotion of library services all over the country in co-operation with State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. In order to improve public library service in the country, it has been implementing a number of schemes of matching and non-matching assistance. The volume of assistance rendered during the year ending March, 1991 amounted to Rs. 189.23 lakhs. About 5000 libraries at different levels were assisted during this year.

**7.32** In addition to the assistance programme, the Foundation has also initiated a number of promotional activities with a view to promoting library movement in the country. Professor G.C. Pande delivered the Raja Rammohun Roy Memorial Lecture on May 22, 1990 on the occasion of the 218th Birth Anniversary of Raja Rammohun Roy.

**7.33** The Foundation brings out a quarterly Newsletter to give information on its activities and to disseminate information on library services in different parts of the country; all the four issues have been published during the year. The Foundation has also brought out a biannual journal *granthana*: Indian Journal of Library Studies which contains important articles on Library and Information Science and allied subjects, Notes and News about developments in the field of Library and Information Science in India and abroad and Book Reviews. Two issues came out during the year. A Special Library is being developed as an important resource centre in Library and Information Science. Foundation has also installed a mini computer and is building up a database of public libraries of the country. To ensure proper implementation of the Foundation's schemes, three zonal offices at Bombay, Delhi and Madras have been functioning for the last few years. The eastern zonal office is located in the Headquarters at Calcutta.

## **KHUDA BAKHSH ORIENTAL PUBLIC LIBRARY, PATNA**

**7.34** 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 to the world over as Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library, has emerged as one of the richest collections of manuscripts in the sub-continent with over 18000 manuscripts, 1,48,000 printed books and over 2000 original paintings of Mughal, Rajput, Iranian and Turkish schools. Declaring it, by an Act of Parliament of 1969, an Institution of National Importance, the Government of India took over its control the same year. It is now managed by a Board headed by the Governor of Bihar.

## **ACQUISITION**

**7.35** Acquisition of manuscripts through purchase, exchange, gift or in-consideration is a continuing feature of the Library. Concerted efforts to acquire manuscripts have been paying dividends. The Library has been able to acquire books and manuscripts by purchase, in exchange and as gift.

**7.36** The Library has a scheme of acquiring copies of rare manuscripts available in other collections. So far, collections of Aligarh, Rampur, Bhagalpur, Maner, Phulwarisharif, Asafiya (Hyderabad) and Asiatic Society (Calcutta) have been covered. The British collection of India Office and Cambridge has also been covered by acquiring microfilms of choicest manuscripts.

## **COLLECTION ABOUT EMINENT PERSONS**

**7.37** A separate collection of audio and video tapes is being built up to record and preserve data on the eminent people of the composite culture of India. More than seven hundred audio and 342 video tapes of eminent persons have been prepared.

## **INDEXING & DOCUMENTATION**

**7.38** 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. This is the easiest means to impart knowledge in crucible: a big chunk within a short span. These lectures, the substance of a life-long study and experiences, are being published regularly.

## **REFERENCE SERVICES**

**7.39** Besides its regular routine-services to the book-borrowers, the Library is providing reference facilities widely to the scholars round the globe: by supplying the required piece of information on-the-spot as also post-reprographic services in the form of transcribed copies, photostats and microfilms.

## **KHUDA BAKHSH RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS**

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

## **RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION**

**7.41** Jawaharlal Nehru, while visiting the Library in 1953, expressed his desire to see the rare material of the Library reproduced by the latest techniques so that others, who cannot afford to come to Patna, may share this joy. To fulfil his desire, critical edition, and publication of all such rarities has been taken up and 36 rarities have been critically edited and published.

## **DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUING OF MANUSCRIPTS**

**7.42** To facilitate availability of the material, the Library has been descriptively cataloguing its entire collection of manuscripts. Thirty four volumes of Descriptive Catalogues of the manuscripts have been published, and experts are busy with the task of completing rest of the volumes to be released within the next few years; Union Catalogues (handlists) of Arabic and Persian manuscripts on a few of the special subjects of the Library i.e., Tibb



(Ionian Medicine), Tasawwuf (Sufism), Urdu Literature & Quranics have been completed and published during the five South Asian Regional Seminars on the respective subjects. The work of critical edition and publication of rare material of the Library continues; so far 47 such monographs have been printed.

#### **KHUDA BAKHS LIBRARY JOURNAL**

**7.43** Library's quarterly Research Journal, containing articles based on the material preserved in the Library, is yet another effort to introduce the material to the scholarly world of knowledge. Sixty two issues of the Journal have been brought out so far.

#### **COLLECTION OF MATERIAL ON FREEDOM MOVEMENT**

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

#### **AWARD FOR OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTION**

**7.45** The Library has also instituted an award to be given to scholars for the outstanding research contribution in the Library's special fields of Arabic/ Persian/ Urdu/ Islamic Studies/ Tibb/ South Asian Studies/ West Asian Studies/ Central Asian Studies Comparative Religion/ Sufism/ Composite Culture of India. The Awards are on the pattern of Shaitya Akademi and Jnanpith Award. and carries an amount of Rs.1,00,000.

#### **RAMPUR RAZA LIBRARY, RAMPUR (U.P)**

**7.46** The Rampur Raza Library is a priceless gift to the nation by the erstwhile ruling family of Rampur. The nucleus of the Library was formed during the reign of Nawab Ahmad Ali Khan (1794-1840) who appointed a Nazim to look after the books in the Library.

**7.47** After the attainment of independence and the merger of the State in the Union of India, a Trust was created on 6th August, 1951, to manage the affairs of the Library. The Trust which was set up with the active assistance of the Government of Uttar Pradesh, has Nawab Raza Ali Khan as President and District Magistrate, Rampur as its Secretary. The Trust functioned upto June, 1975.

**7.48** It was during Prof. S. Nurul Hasan's tenure as Minister of State for Education that Government of India took serious note of the rich cultural heritage collected over a century in the Library which could be lost for ever, unless measures were taken to ensure its preservation for posterity. With this end in view and to provide better management and adequate financial support, the Government of India took over the Library on 1st July, 1975 under the Rampur Raza Library Act, 1975 (No.22 of 1975). Under this Act, the Central Government assumed full responsibility for the management of the Library and also declared it as an institution of national importance.

**7.49** The main objective of the Library is to ensure use of its material by scholars from the country and abroad, preservation of its rich collections of rare manuscripts, paintings and printed books and to enrich it further by new acquisitions.

**7.50** During the year 1990-91, a large number of scholars visited the Library to consult manuscripts of Persian, Arabic, Urdu and Pushto and Hindi etc. During the same year, 5523 readers visited the Library to study the printed books and manuscripts. They also took photocopies of certain materials. During the year, 234 books were purchased.



# Academies and National School of Drama

## **SANGEET NATAK AKADEMI, NEW DELHI**

**8.01** The Sangeet Natak Akademi (SNA) - the National Academy 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 counter parts 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 viz., Kathak Kendra (New Delhi) and Jawaharlal Nehru Manipur Dance Akademi (Imphal) for teaching Kathak and Manipuri Dance.

**8.02** The important activities of the Akademi during the year 1991-92 are as follows:

**8.03** Four Zonal Theatre Festivals were organised by the Akademi at Jodhpur, Lucknow, Guwahati and Mysore. Rajasthan Sangeet Natak Akademi, Uttar Pradesh Sangeet Natak Akademi, Directorate of Cultural Affairs, Government of Assam Department of Kannada and Culture (Government of Karnataka) and Karnataka Nataka Akademi collaborated with the Sangeet Natak Akademi in these Festivals.

**8.04** The 15th Annual conference of State/UT representatives were held in August 1991 to review the Inter-State cultural exchange programme and the schedule was finalised. On the recommendation of the conference, the subsidies is offered by SNA were raised.

**8.05** Lok Utsav, 1991 which featured traditional music, dance and theatre was presented by the Akademi in Oct-Nov. 1991 in Delhi. The Nrityostava at Bangalore and Nritya Mahosava at Bombay featuring almost all forms of Dances of India was other important programme of SNA during this period. Evening of Rabindra Sangeet, Nadaswaram/Nattuvangam auditions etc. were also arranged by the Akademi. About 1840 photographs and 155 hours of audio/video recordings were added to the archives of the Akademi during this year.

**8.06** The Sangeet Natak Akademi Awards for 1991 were announced in October, 1991.



## **SAHITYA AKADEMI, NEW DELHI**

**8.07** The Sahitya Akademi was set up by the Government of India on 12 March 1954 as a national organisation to work actively for the development of Indian letters and to set high literary standards to foster and coordinate literary activities in all the Indian languages and to promote through them all the cultural unity of the country. The Akademi has recognised 22 languages in which its programmes are implemented.

**8.08** The main activities of the Sahitya Akademi are: popularising writers and languages-literature beyond their language boundaries through translation, declaring literary awards to books of outstanding literary merit, prizes for translations and offering fellowship honours; assessing literary trends and encouraging experiments in the Indian languages through its journals; encouraging younger generation of writers through its various workshops; grants to authors; and other schemes.

**8.09** The Akademi published 76 books in various Indian languages including 25 reprints. The fourth volume of Encyclopaedia of Indian Literature was published during the period under report. The Akademi participated in 8 book exhibitions, organised 5 seminars, 6 'Meet the Author' functions besides 1 '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 books they enjoyed most in their career. 13 literary Forum meetings were also held during the period and 1 workshop on literary translations was organised.

**8.10** The Akademi maintains a library-cum-reading room at Rabindra Bhavan, New Delhi with about 90,000 books. Small reference libraries also function at its three Regional Offices at Bombay, Calcutta and Bangalore.

**8.11** In the international literary world, the Akademi cooperates with UNESCO and participates in the cultural exchange programmes of the Government of India on bilateral basis with other countries.

## **LALIT KALA AKADEMI, NEW DELHI**

**8.12** The Lalit Kala Akademi, National Academy of Art, was established in 1954 by the Government of India under an Act of Parliament. The Akademi was set up for the promotion of visual and plastic arts in India. During the current financial year, the Akademi organised the following programmes:

**8.13** Exhibition on the works of late Shri Ajit Kumar Haldar as a part of the Birth Centenary Celebrations.

**8.14** The Akademi sent a special circulating exhibition of selected works for its permanent collection to Port Blair.

**8.15** An exhibition of the photographs of the painting of Vincent Vangogh was organised at Guwahati with the collaboration of Artists Guild, Guwahati.

**8.16** The Akademi also organised 'Colours of the Earth' an exhibition of ceramics from Britain along with a parallel section of Indian Ceramics in the Rabindra Bhavan Galleries New Delhi.

**8.17** The Akademi sent an exhibition of Contemporary Indian Art to Seychelles.

**8.18** The Akademi organised show entitled 'Long Live the Poster', a collection of the large French posters by Michael Bouvet in Lalit Kala Galleries.

**8.19** Under the CEP the Akademi organised an exhibition of Contemporary Swedish Art in collaboration with the Department of Culture in Madras, Delhi and Ahmedabad.

**8.20** On the occasion of centenary celebrations of late Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, the Akademi arranged a special All Indian exhibition 'Downtrodden and WE' at the Rabindra Bhavan Galleries. This exhibition was also held at Jawahar Kala Kendra, Jaipur and will be held at Bharat Bhavan, Bhopal in February also.

**8.21** The Akademi also arranged a special function for the release of commemorative stamp and first day cover on late Shri Ajit Kumar Haldar on the 28th December, 1991 as a part of the Birth Centenary Celebrations of the Artist.

**8.22** An exhibition of Photographs of the paintings of Rabindra Nath Tagore was arranged at Rabindra Bhavan on the occasion of his 50th death anniversary to pay homage to the painter-poet.

**8.23** During the year, two of the well known artists Shri Shyam Sharma and Shri Anil Kumar visited Helsinki under Indo-Finnish Cultural Exchange Programme-1991.

**8.24** The Akademi also organised its Fifth Rashtriya Kala Mela in Bombay. It was the first Rashtriya Kala Mela



now being organised annually and outside Delhi. This was inaugurated by Shri C. Subramaniam, Governor of Maharashtra. Shri Vijay Singh Mohite (Patil), Minister for Culture and Sports, Government of Maharashtra was the Chief Guest at the valedictory Function on the 2nd January, 1991.

**8.25** During the year, the Akademi released an amount of Rs.14.42 lakhs (approximately) as grant to various recognised art organisations/institutions under the schemes of Normal and Developmental Grants.

**8.26** The Akademi awarded research scholarship to the young artists on all India basis for further specialisation in respective fields of paintings, graphic, ceramic and sculpture to work at the Akademi's community workshops at Delhi, Madras, Calcutta, Lucknow and Bhubaneshwar.

**8.27** The Akademi is organising two all India Artists Camps in January 1992 at Jammu (J & K) and Gulbarga (Karnataka).

**8.28** The Akademi is making arrangements for the organisation of National Exhibition of Art to be held in February-March 1992, in New Delhi. Ten awards of Rs.25,000/- each shall be declared for the best entries. The Regional Centres of the Akademi at Madras, Lucknow, Calcutta and Bhubaneshwar will also be arranging Regional Art Exhibitions during the month of January, February and March, 1992.

**8.29** The Akademi has taken up the construction of 24 individual artist's Studios at Garhi Complex, Delhi and the work is in progress.

**8.30** The Lalit Kala Akademi gave Financial assistance of Rs.33,000/- to four artists for meeting the part cost of the medical treatment during the year.

#### **NATIONAL SCHOOL OF DRAMA, NEW DELHI.**

**8.31** The National School of Drama (NSD) is a premier theatre institute established by the Sangeet Natak Akademi in 1959. It was later in 1975 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.

**8.32** During the year under review, the School enrolled 20 fresh students to three-year Diploma Course in Dramatics. Seven Graduates of the School were awarded apprentice fellowship for a period of one year in order to allow them to work on various research projects under expert guidance.

**8.33** Shri B.V. Karant, Dr. Nissar Allana, Shri Khallid Tyabji, Shri Presanna are few of the experts invited by National School of Drama for guidance to the students. The students of the school presented four new productions in Hindi. Under extension programme, the School conducted four theatre workshops at Manipur, Faridabad, Simla and Chandigarh.

**8.34** The Repertory company of the School organised an exhibition "Rang Yatra" based on photographs, models, etc. of the company production during the past 25 years. During the year under review, the Repertory Company staged 88 shows of different plays in Delhi and other places in the country.

**8.35** The Theatre-in-Education Company, a wing of the School, presented two plays in many schools as well as in resettlement colonies of Delhi. The company also organised workshops for school teachers on various aspects of theatre.



# Promotion And Dissemination of Culture

**9.01** The Department of Culture, as a part of its programme of promotion, preservation and dissemination of culture, has been implementing a number of schemes under which financial assistance is given to voluntary cultural organisations, institutions, individual, as also to autonomous organisations under the Department. Details of these schemes are given in the following paras:

## **SCHEME FOR PROMOTION AND DISSEMINATION OF TRIBAL AND FOLK ART AND CULTURE.**

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

- (a) documentation, research, survey and photographic record of artistic manifestation;
- (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.

**9.03** During the year 1991-92, applications were invited from voluntary organisation and others as envisaged under scheme through the State Governments, UGC etc and about 150 applications were received, requesting for a grant of more than Rs.320 lakhs. The Expert Advisory Committee considered the applications and recommended a total grant of about Rs.26 lakhs to sixteen organisations/individuals.

## **SCHEME FOR THE PRESERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF CULTURE HERITAGE OF THE HIMALAYAS.**

**9.04** This scheme envisages to provide financial assistance to (i) institutions, including the concerned departments of universities (ii) voluntary organisations, museums, libraries, research bodies, and (iii) individual experts engaged in the tasks of:

- (a) Study and research of all aspects of cultural heritage of Himalayas;



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

**9.05** This scheme of financial assistance for 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.

**9.06** During the year 1991-92, applications for grants were invited under the scheme and 48 applications were received from individuals, voluntary organisations, university departments etc. requesting for grant of about Rs 210 lakhs. The Expert Advisory Committee met twice during the year and has approved sixteen applications for grant during the year, keeping in view the financial constraints and budgetary provisions.

#### **CENTRE FOR CULTURAL RESOURCES AND TRAINING, NEW DELHI**

**9.07** The Centre for Cultural Resources and Training (CCRT) was set up by the Government of India on 21.5.1979 with the broad objective of organising in-service teacher training programmes in order to enable the teachers from different regions to share knowledge of their culture with others and create a sense of appreciation for the diversity and richness of India's cultural heritage, collect and develop resources on tribal, rural and classical forms of Indian arts etc. The important activities of CCRT during the year 1991-92 are as follows:

**9.08** During the year under review, the Centre organised seven Orientation Courses at New Delhi. A total number of 597 teachers from almost all states and Union Territories participated in these courses. A special refresher course of trained teachers was organised at Delhi in which 33 teachers from various schools participated. Workshops are organised every year for in service teachers of Middle/High/Hr. Secondary Schools from all parts of the country. Three workshops on 'Socially Useful Productive Works', workshops on "Creative Activities of Teaching Science & Maths", on "Crafts in Education", "Role of Schools in Conservation of Natural and Cultural Heritage", "Teaching of Traditional Music", "Creative Projects for Schools", "In-depth Study of City", "Museums and Schools", were organised by the Centre during the year. About 75% of participants in these workshops were from rural areas.

**9.09** Most of the teachers who attended the six courses on Puppetry for Education conducted by the Centre during the year were attended by teachers from rural areas. In all, 544 teachers attended these course. Various seminars were also organised by the Centre during the Orientation Courses. The valuable suggestions and a listing of problems in implementation were made. Centre also organised the academic programmes for the two Seminars - "Indian Art and Culture" and "Indian Society - Dynamics of Change" for 12 college teachers and 17 school teachers from USA in collaboration with USEFI during the year. The Centre has been assigned the task of organising a Working Group Meeting for training of Cultural Administrators in the Asian Region by UNESCO, Paris.

**9.10** Educational Tours for deprived children, lecture-demonstration by artists and experts on various art forms, demonstrations by artists/craft persons etc forms the community and extension activities of the Centre.

**9.11** For motivating the teachers and giving them some incentive, the CCRT award is given every year to selected teachers. This year 57 teachers were selected for their Award for their outstanding contribution in the field of art and culture.

**9.12** During the year under review, documentation programmes were conducted on String Puppets of Karnataka, Panduvani of Madhya Pradesh, Rod Puppets of West Bengal, Kirtan and Tamasha of Maharashtra, Teratali & Pabuji K Ps of Rajasthan and Mangniyars of Rajasthan. The Centre prepared 600 cultural kits and distributed it among schools in various parts of the country. In the Cultural Talent Search Scholarship Scheme, 2336 students were interviewed and 305 were selected for the scholarship. The Centre has already received 3500 applications for the year 1991-92 which are being processed become national or regional resource centres for their respective fields. 82 institutions have received this financial assistance in 1991-92.

#### **BUILDING GRANTS TO CULTURAL ORGANISATIONS**

**9.13** The objective of the scheme is to give grants to voluntary cultural organisations for construction of building



and purchase of equipments. The scheme excludes religious institutions, public libraries, museums, municipalities, schools, universities and institutions fully financed by the Central/State Governments 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.

**9.14** 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.

**9.15** 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 27 organisations and the number is likely to increase by the end of financial year.

### **FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO DANCE, DRAMA & THEATRE ENSEMBLES**

**9.16** 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 become national or regional resource centres for their respective fields. 82 institutions have received this financial assistance in 1991-92.

**9.17** The objectives of the second scheme are to provide financial assistance to professional groups and individuals for specified performing arts projects. Dramatic groups, music ensembles, orchestration units, children's theatres, puppet theatres, and all genres of performing-art activities are considered for this scheme. Over 83 groups and individuals have received its benefit in 1991-92. The number is likely to go up by the end of the financial year.

### **GRANTS TO CULTURAL ORGANISATIONS**

**9.18** 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 include the Ramakrishna Mission Institute of Culture (Calcutta), Institute of Historical Studies (Calcutta), Numismatics Society of India (Varanasi), Institute of traditional culture (Madras) and Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan (Bombay)

### **ZONAL CULTURAL CENTRES**

**9.19** The Seven Zonal Cultural Centres, inaugurated in the country between November, 1985 and December, 1987, over the past few years, have become the premier field institutions of the Government for encouraging and disseminating folk and tribal arts and culture. The Zonal Cultural Centres handle an astonishing variety of culture related work. Their goals include the encouragement of diverse cultural activities in the rural and low-profile regions of the country. A sample of the diverse activities of the ZCCs is given below:-

#### **9.20 NORTH ZONE CULTURAL CENTRE, PATIALA**

1. A programme of Quawalis as part of the summer festival in June 1991 at Shimla.
2. A three day Dhauladhar Mahotsav in June, 1991 at Kangra, Dharmsala.
3. A one-week film festival at Shimla in June, 1991. Art films in various languages were shown, all of international fame.
4. Special cultural celebrations to mark the week 14-19 November, 1991 at Chandigarh, Shimla, Jammu and Jaipur.
5. Participation in the national crafts mela at Suraj Kund, Haryana in February, 1992.

#### **9.21 NORTH CENTRAL ZONE CULTURAL CENTRE, ALLAHABAD**

1. Parvatiya Parva. Folk songs and dances of the Kumaon and Garhwal region in June, 1991 at Nainital.
2. Active participation in the Bharat Utsav in August, 1991 in Kerala.
3. A four day drama festival in Bhopal in September, 1991.



4. A 5-day participation in the Haryana Silver Jubilee Celebrations at Hissar in October, 1991.
5. A chain programme, 'Aravali Ki Gode Mein' in December, 1991 at Ajmer, Pali, Jodhpur, Nagpur, Alwar, & other places.

#### **9.22 EAST ZONE CULTURAL CENTRE, SANTINIKETAN**

1. A three week workshop cum festival of theatre along with the Sangeet Natak Akademi in April, 1991 in Patna.
2. The Santhal Bidroha Divas Utsav in end-June, 1991 at Birbhum, West Bengal.
3. A one week Workshop on the traditional dance of Assam in September, 1991 at Guwahati.
4. Active participation in the Sharadhanjali Samaroh held in Delhi between 14-19 November, 1991.
5. Participation in the Republic Day parade in January, 1992 at Delhi.

#### **9.23 NORTH-EAST ZONE CULTURAL CENTRE, DIMAPUR**

1. A 6-day Book Fair cum Drama festival in April, 1991 at Lumding, Assam in collaboration with the NF Railway Institute.
2. A 3-day communal harmony festival at Dimapur in June, 1991.
3. The Tsungromong festival, in August, 1991 at Dimapur.
4. A three day workshop on Indian classical music and dance at Agartala in September, 1991.
5. Celebrations in January, 1992 in Dimapur to commemorate the 129th birth anniversary of Swami Vivekananda.

#### **9.24 SOUTH-CENTRAL ZONE CULTURAL CENTRE, NAGPUR**

1. A Tribal folk art workshop in April, 1991 at Hyderabad.
2. A three day documentary film festival in October, 1991 in Nagpur.
3. The Dr. Ambedkar Dalit Adivasi Lok Kala Mahotsava in October, 1991 at Nagpur.
4. The Sadbavana Utsav on the eve of Pandit Nehru's Birth anniversary in November, 1991 at various sites (Delhi, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bombay).
5. The fifth All India Art contest in December, 1991 at Nagpur.

#### **9.25 SOUTH ZONE CULTURAL CENTRE, THANJAVUR**

1. A two day Bharathi Central Celebration in April, 1991 in Madras.
2. Organisation of the full-dress rehearsals in July, 1991 at Hyderabad for the Festival of India in Germany.
3. The three day Bharat Utsav in August, 1991 at Alleppey, Kerala.
4. Participation in the Republic Day Parade in January, 1992 at Delhi.
5. The prestigious Mahamaham festival at Kumbhakonam in February, 1992.

#### **9.26 WEST ZONE CULTURAL CENTRE, UDAIPUR**

1. Sanskrit Chetna Programme in June, 1991 at Ajmer to boost the literacy programme of the district through folk artist programmes.
2. A major classical dance festival in Ahmedabad in April, 1991.
3. A cultural programme at Central Jail, Udaipur in July, 1991 for the entertainment and education of prisoners.
4. Participation in the cultural festival, 'Fete de Pondicherry' in August, 1991 to bridge the cultural gap between North and South.
5. A cultural programme in September 1991 for the soldiers of the Infantry at Ganganagar to acquaint the soldiers with culture on the occasion of the Flag Raising Day.



**9.27** The ZCCs have been primarily responsible for the increased cross-currents of culture in the country. Major festivals are held by them through-out the year to celebrate/commemorate numerous festivals and important days. On all these occasions, each ZCC sends troupes of craftsman and artists across the land, thus helping to make one part of the country more aware of the culture of another.



# Schemes for Fellowships, Scholarships and Financial Assistance

## **AWARD OF SCHOLARSHIPS TO YOUNG WORKERS IN DIFFERENT CULTURAL FIELDS.**

**10.01** The objective of the scheme is to give financial assistance to young artistes of outstanding promise in the age group of 18-28 years for advanced training, within India, in the fields of music, dance, drama, painting, sculpture, illustration and design woodcraft among other cultural activities. The number of scholarships awarded is 150 each year. The usual duration of these scholarships is two years but in exceptional cases it may be extended by another year. The value of the scholarships is Rs.400/- per month at present and being enhanced to Rs.600/- per month w.e.f. April, 1992.

## **AWARD OF FELLOWSHIPS TO OUTSTANDING ARTIST IN THE FIELDS OF PERFORMING, LITERARY AND PLASTIC ARTS**

**10.02** The scheme provides for 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. The rate of fellowships are being increased to Rs.1800/- for Senior and Rs. 900/- for junior from April, 1992. Thirty Senior Fellowships and 75 Junior Fellowship 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 of 25-65 years for very advanced training of individual creative efforts or for revival of traditional forms of arts.

## **EMERITUS FELLOWSHIPS TO MOST EMINENT ARTIST IN THE FIELDS OF PERFORMING, LITERACY AND PLASTIC ARTS.**

**10.03** The scheme of Emeritus Fellowships has been formulated so that artist 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. From April 1992, the rate of Fellowships is being enhanced to Rs.3,000/- per month. The scheme came into operation from the financial year 1983-84.

**Financial Assistance to Persons distinguished in Letters, Arts and such other walks of life who may be in indigent circumstances.**

**10.04** The scheme provides for financial assistance to persons distinguished in letters and arts who may be in indigent circumstances and are above 58 years of age. In certain cases, their dependents who have been left unprovided for are also considered under the scheme. Expenditure is shared by the Government of India and the concerned State Government on 2:1 basis. In exceptional cases, the entire expenditure is borne by the Government of India. The maximum grant is Rs.600/- given to an individual which is being enhanced to Rs.1000 w.e.f. 1.4.92.

**10.05** The proposal to merge the Young Workers Scholarships, Fellowships to outstanding Artist and Emeritus Fellowships schemes into a composite scheme "Award of Scholarships and Fellowships to Artist in the fields of Performing, Literary and Plastic Arts" is under consideration and included in the VIII Five Year Plan.



# Memorials and Anniversaries

## GANDHI SMRITI AND DARSHAN SAMITI, NEW DELHI

**11.01** The Gandhi Smriti & Darshan Samiti (GSDS) was formed in September, 1984 at 5, Tees January Marg. The basic objectives of the Samiti are: (i) preservation, maintenance and up-keep of GSDS complexes, and (ii) to propagate the life, mission and thought of Mahatma Gandhi through socio-educational and cultural programmes.

**11.02** During 1990-91 the GSDS organised a "Taking Gandhi to School" programme, Shanti Sena training programme, Kavi Samelan on national integration and also organised seminars, workshops & symposia, special exhibition & meetings for the promotion of ideals and causes identified with Gandhiji. Mobile exhibition on the theme were also held. A Gandhi memorial lecture was also arranged. It observed a communal harmony month and held Sarva Dharma Prarthanas on communal harmony.

**11.03** Programmes for children, orientation programme for the staff and special programmes high-lighting the tragedy of war were other major activities undertaken during 1990-91.

**11.04** The Samiti has a prominent and comprehensive exhibition unit on Gandhi, a film auditorium, a conference hall, has been providing camping facilities for major national and international camps. Its galleries are a big attraction to visitors from India and abroad. During the year 2,72,552 persons visited the institution, which included Vice-President, Prime Minister, Members of Parliament and Nelson Mandela, South African leader, other prominent individuals and groups from Japan, Sweden etc.

## NAVA NALANDA MAHAVIHARA AND HIEUN TSANG MEMORIAL, NALANDA.

**11.05** In the late fifties, the Chinese Government had presented the relics of Hieun Tsang in a casket to Pandit 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 (Department of Culture) constructed a Memorial there. However, the Casket containing the relics of Hieun Tsang have not been moved to the Memorial. Meanwhile Nava Nalanda Mahavihara was set up by the Government of Bihar for pursuing studies in Pali and Buddhist Philosophy some years back. In recent year, a proposal was mooted to take over the institution from the Government of Bihar and merge it with the Hieun Tsang Memorial. Recently the Bihar Government has by notification offered the Nav 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







# Centenaries and Anniversaries

**12.01** One of the important activities undertaken by the Government of India has been the commemoration of the Centenaries of distinguished Indians who have left an indelible impression on the history and life of our country.

## MODES OF CENTENARY/ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS.

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

**12.03** 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.

**12.04** 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.

**12.05** 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.

## CURRENT PROGRAMME

**12.06** Second meeting of the National Committee for the birth Centenary celebrations of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan is fixed for 23.1.1992.

**12.07** In principle, it was decided to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of Quit India movement, 1942 & 125th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi which falls in 1992 and 2nd October, 1994 respectively.



## GRANTS GIVEN

**12.08** Financial assistance was given to registered organisations during the year for celebrations of centenaries of:

1. Jamna Lal Bajaj
2. Ganesh Shankar Vidarathi
3. Sri Prakash
4. Ustad Nasuriddhin Khan Dagar
5. Kankadassa
6. Ganesh Ramchandra Beherebuw
7. Suniti Kumar Chatterjee
8. Pt. Sunder Pradesh
9. Veturi Prabhakara Sastri
10. Acharya Chatursen Shastri
11. Wajib Ali Khan
12. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
13. Asit Kumar Halder
14. Ram Naresh Tripathi
15. Laxman Naryan Garde
16. Radhey Shyam Katha Vachak
17. Sri Mruganar
18. Papanasam Sivam
19. Khudi Ram Bose
20. Gopal Krishan Gokhale
21. Bharthidasan
22. Ariyakudi Ramanujan Iyenger
23. Vacakkumkeer Rajaraja Verma
24. Dr. Sampuranand.



# Cultural Relations

## CULTURAL AGREEMENTS/CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMMES

**13.01** The Department of Culture continued to pursue a policy of cultural relations with other countries. At present we have Cultural Agreements with 80 countries.

**13.02** 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 63 at present, including 9 CEPs signed/renewed this year with Hungary, Peru, D.P.R.K., Mongolia, Oman, Colombia, Jordan, Sri Lanka & Zimbabwe. A highlight has been the signing of the first Cultural Cooperation Programme with Sri Lanka in October, 1991.

**13.03** In respect of countries with which regular programmes of cultural exchanges have not so far been evolved, bilateral cultural relations are maintained on the basis of adhoc cultural activities such as visits of performing troupes and offers of scholarships. Many more areas of cooperation such as sports, mass media, academic links between institutions of higher learning in India and abroad, language study programmes, exchange of specialists, participation in conferences, professional and technical training, museology and archaeology have been included. These programmes are proving invaluable in providing new dimensions to our international cultural relations.

## GOODWILL VISITS/OFFICIAL DELEGATIONS

**13.04** The Department of Culture handle Ministerial/Official level 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 OMAN CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT

**13.05** A Cultural and Educational Cooperation Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Sultanate of Oman was signed on 3rd August, 1991 at Muscat. The Agreement was signed by the Indian Ambassador Shri Ranjit Gupta and H.E. Salem Bin Ismail Bin Suwaid, Under Secretary, Ministry of National Heritage and Culture of the Government of the Sultanate of Oman. This Agreement envisages



encouraging and promoting cooperation in the field of culture, education, sports, health and scientific research and exchange of information, researches and exports in all these fields. The Agreement also envisages a joint committee to be formed of representatives equal in number from the two parties, which will meet periodically once in two years alternatively in New Delhi and Muscat at the request of either one of parties. It will draw up executive programmes for the agreement every two years and also will review it and advise the concerned Government for its implementation. The Agreement is to be authenticated by the concerned authorities and shall remain in force on the date of exchange of authenticated documents for a period of five years and shall be renewed for a similar period unless either party declares its desire to terminate it by giving a written notice of its intention 6 months before its expiry.

#### **INDO-HUNGARIAN CEP**

**13.06** The Cultural Exchange Programme between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Hungarian Republic for the years 1991-1992 and 1993 was signed on 10th April 1991. Dr. S.K. Mahapatra, additional Secretary, Department of Culture from the Indian side and Mr. Andras Balog Ambassador Extra Ordinary and Plenipotentiary of Hungary to India, from Hungarian side signed the document.

#### **INDO-PERUVIAN CEP**

**13.07** A Cultural Exchange Programme between the Government of India and Government of Peru for the years 1991-92 was signed on 12th April, 1991. Shri Dilip Lahiri, Ambassador of India in Peru from the Indian side and Mr. Alejandro Gordillo Fernandez, Acting Secretary General and Vice Minister of the Peruvian Ministry of External Affairs from the Peruvian side signed the document.

#### **INDO-DPRK CEP**

**13.08** A programme of Cultural Exchange between the Government of India and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) for the years 1991-92 was signed on 8th May, 1991. Shri L.L. Mehrotra, Secretary (East), Ministry of External Affairs signed this programme on behalf of the Government of India and Mr. Cho Gyu il, Vice Foreign Minister of DPRK signed on behalf of his Government. The agreement envisages exchange of cultural delegations, art and craft exhibition, youth delegations, and also participation in national & international book fairs and seminars/conference of cultural and scientific character. It also provides for holding of film weeks, exchange of radio and T.V. programmes, technical delegations for conservation of agricultural products.

#### **INDO-MONGOLIAN CEP**

**13.09** The fifth Cultural Exchange Programme between India and Mongolia valid for the years 1991-1993, was signed on 9th July, 1991 at Ulan Bator. The Programme envisages a very meaningful interaction in the fields of science and education, culture and art, information and mass media, sports and tourism, etc. The document was signed by Shri L.L. Mehrotra, Secretary (East), Ministry of External Affairs, on behalf of the Government of the Republic of India and Mr. Kh. Bekhbat, Deputy Foreign Minister of Mongolia signed on behalf of the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic.

#### **INDO-COLOMBIA CEP**

**13.10** A cultural exchange programme between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Republic of Colombia for the years 1991-1993 was signed on 7th August, 1991 in New Delhi by H.E. Dr. David Sanchezjuliao, Ambassador Extraordinary and plenipotentiary and Ms. Komal Anand, Joint Secretary, Department of Culture. The programme envisages an interaction in the fields of education, science and technology, art and culture, sports, and radio, television and film etc.

#### **INDO-JORDAN CEP**

**13.11** A Cultural Exchange Programme between India and Jordan for the period 1991-1993 was signed on 28th July, 1991 at Amman, by the Indian Ambassador, Shri Gajender Singh and Dr. Sawfan Tougan, Secretary General in the Ministry of Planning, Government of Jordan. The programme covers the fields of education and higher education, art and culture, information and mass-media, sports, social development and health, envisages



exchange of academicians, experts, cultural troupes, sports-team as well as radio and television programmes between the two countries. The Agreement also makes provision for display of exhibitions in each others country, exchange of art material and mutual participation in International Festivals.

### **INDO-SRI LANKA CEP**

**13.12** The first programme of cultural cooperation between India and Sri Lanka was signed on 8th October, 1991 at Colombo. The above programme envisages cooperation in the fields of Art and Culture, Tourism, Higher Education, Radio, TV, Press etc. and Sports. The programme will be implemented during the years 1992, 1993, 1994.

### **INDO-ZIMBABWE CEP**

**13.13** A Cultural Exchange Programme between the Government of the Republic of India and Government of the Republic of Zimbabwe for the years 1992-1994 was signed on 12th November, 1991 at New Delhi-Shri Bhaskar Ghose, Secretary, Department of Culture and H.E. Mr. G. Machinga, Deputy Minister of Education and Culture signed the Cultural Exchange Programme on behalf of the Government of India and Government of Zimbabwe respectively. The CEP provides for cooperation in the field of education, art and culture, mass-media and tourism.

### **INDO-US SUB COMMISSION**

**13.14** A 4 member delegation lead by Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha (MP Lok Sabha), Chairman - Lalit Kala Akademi and co-Chairman, Indo-US Sub-Commission on Education and Culture attended the meetings of the Joint Committee on Cultural Heritage and Endeavour of the Indo-US-Commission on Education and Culture in New York on November 18-19, 1991.

### **PRESENTATION OF BOOKS, ART OBJECTS AND ESSAY COMPETITIONS:**

**13.15** The Department of Culture continued to provide funds to 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:**

**13.16** The Department of Culture has been extending financial assistance to these societies/associations on the recommendations of the concerned Indian Missions abroad. The grants were given to a few selected Indian Missions for the encouragement of cultural activities among the local population of Indian origin.

**13.17** The Government of India has constructed an Indian student's hostel in the campus of the Cite Universitaire, Paris and donated it to the University in 1960. The hostel, known as Maiso de 1 'Inde' has accommodation for 104 students. Its management has, however, been retained by India. The Government of India meets the deficit in the running of the hostel each year.



# Festival of India

**14.01** The Festival of India in Germany, consisting of exhibitions, seminars, performing arts and a film festival opened on 7th September, 1991 in the State Opera, Bonn.

**14.02** The Festival includes the following exhibitions:

1. "Peacock in the Desert", an exhibition of textiles.
2. "Vistara", an exhibition of Indian architecture.
3. "Chaturdisha", an exhibition of handicrafts.
4. "Palace of Gods" an exhibition of Indian classical Art from the 3rd Century BC to the 13th Century AD.
5. "Kalchakra" an exhibition of photographs showing images of Indian life.

**14.03** The Festival also includes seminars on wide ranging subjects such as environment, technology and social change, urbanisation, Indo-German relations, theater, Indian architecture, literature, Tagore and trade economic relations.

**14.04** Around 40 Indian films (about 10 films with German sub-titles) will be screened at different venues in Germany during the Festival of India.

**14.05** By the end of the Festival, all the classical dance-forms would have been presented in Germany. German audiences would also have been exposed to a representative selection of Hindustani and Carnatic vocal and instrumental music. A highlight of the performing art section of the Festival is a joint theatre production of Girish Karnad's "Nagamandala" which has been translated into German and will be staged by German actors directed by Smt. Vijaya Mehta.

**14.06** IN November, 1991, a Swedish Contemporary Arts Exhibition was received at Madras. The exhibition will also be on display at Delhi and Ahmedabad. Sweden also sent a traditional folk music and dance group which performed at several places in the country.



# Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts

**15.01** The Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA) was launched by the Government of India in November 1985. Through a Government Resolution, it was constituted into a Government-funded autonomous Trust in March 1987. A piece of land measuring about 23 acres has been allotted to the Trust in the Central Vista area for the construction of the building complex of the IGNCA.

**15.02** The IGNCA comprises of 5 divisions, namely, Kala Kosha, Kala Nidhi, Janabada Sampada, Kala Darshana and Sutradhara. The first 4 are academic divisions, while the last one acts as the nodal division which lends management support to the other Divisions.

**15.03** The four academic division of the IGNCA are inter-linked: Kala Nidhi and Kala Kosh concentrate on collection of multi-media primary and secondary source materials, exploration of fundamental concepts, identification of numbers of form and elucidation of technological terminologies at the level of theory and text and intellectual tasks and interpretation, while the Janapada Sampada & Kala darshana are focussing on manifestation, process, life-function and life-style and oral tradition.

**15.04** The long-term programmes of IGNCA are of 10-15 years duration. The main programmes of the IGNCA, which are already under implementation and are expected to be completed during the next 5 years, include: (a) Micro-filming of unpublished manuscripts available in libraries other institutions both inside and outside the country; (b) creation and updating of data-bases; (c) compilation of a multi volume Glossary of technical terms relating to arts; (d) re-printing of selected works containing secondary materials/interpretation of Pre-historic aboriginal art, both visual and auditory; (f) organising multi-disciplinary programmes on unified themes; (g) studies of life-style of tribal communities and tribal art forms; (h) acquiring of important collections, like Lance Dane Collection; (j) setting up, with UNDP assistance, of a National Facility for Inter-active Multimedia, Documentation of Cultural Resources, (k) Publication of annotated texts and translations of fundamental texts of the Indian art; (l) setting-up of a Rural Complex; (m) Undertaking Sino-Indian/Indo-Russian studies as well as other Area studies, involving exchange of both materials and scholars; and (n) Grant of Research Fellowship.



**15.05** The other important activities include:

- (i) A consultation meeting of experts on UNESCO member countries and South-East Asian region for networking of specialised information system on Cultural Heritage was held on October 22-25 1991.
- (ii) A book "Concept of Space - Ancient and modern" was formally released by the Vice President of India.
- (iii) A seminar on "Cave Art of India and China" was organised in collaboration with ASI, on November 25-27 1991.
- (iv) A two-month exhibition of Buddhist Cave Paintings from China was organised from December 1991.
- (v) Two International Workshops, on the Development and Application of Experts System in Life-style studies, and on Conceptual Structure and Models for preparing a Multi-volume encyclopaedia and Arts, the former held on December 9-11, 1991 and the later will be organised on March 16-18 1992, with subvention from UNESCO; and
- (vi) A Puppetary Workshop on the presentation of Gandhiji's messages and episodes from his life was held on November 27-29, 1991.

**15.06** The Government has given a Corpus Endowment Grant of Rs.25 crores to the IGNCA Trust to enable it to meet its administrative expenditure as well as expenditure on its academic programmes and activities out of the interest earnings thereon. The entire expenditure on the building Project will also be met by the Government.



# Other Activities

## PROGRESSIVE USE OF HINDI

**16.01** The Department of Culture has its own Official Language Implementation Committee which has its own Hindi Advisory Committee also and its term is expiring in March, 1992. After the expiry of its term, Hindi Advisory Committee will be reconstituted.

**16.02** The Parliamentary Committee on Official Language conducted an inspection of the Department on 25.1.1991 and it was found that 55% employees of the Department have working knowledge of Hindi which should be 80% at the minimum. Necessary efforts are being made to impart training in Hindi so as to increase the percentage of employees having working knowledge of Hindi.

**16.03** The Department has written to its Attached/Subordinate offices from time to time that they should make maximum use of Hindi in official work. Attached/Subordinate office celebrated Hindi week during the year 1991 and organised competitions in different aspects of working in Hindi.

**16.04** The Department celebrated Hindi week from 16.9.91 to 20.9.91 for increasing the use of Hindi in official work. For increasing the use of Hindi in official work, various competitions were organised like Hindi Typing, Essay writing, Hindi Stenography and Hindi debates for employees of non-Hindi speaking states. In these competitions, three awards and certificates in each competition were given by Shri Arjun Singh, Human Resource Minister.

**16.05** From time to time as per programme, Parliamentary Committee on Language conducts inspection of working of Attached and Subordinate offices of this Department and this Department is represented by Deputy Secretary or Senior Officer in such inspection.

## MEETINGS OF CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

**16.6** The Consultative Committee of Parliament for the Ministry of Human Resource Development met thrice on 4th September, 1991, 15th November, 1991 and on 11th February, 1992. Offices of the Department of Culture also participated.



## HIGH-POWERED REVIEW COMMITTEE ON THE THREE AKADEMIES AND THE NATIONAL SCHOOL OF DRAMA

**16.7** 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.

**16.8** 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.

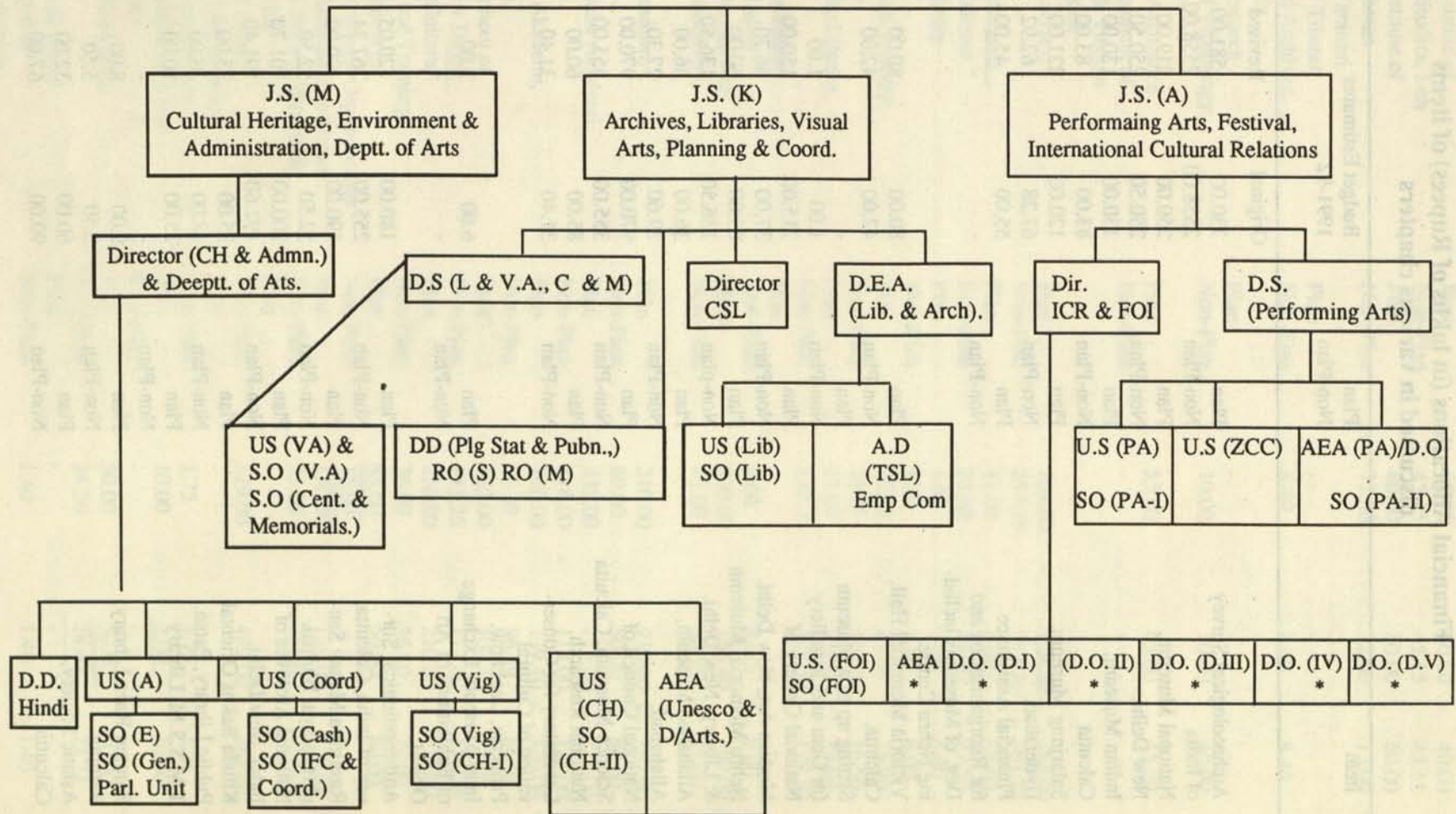
**16.9** The Committee interviewed more than 900 eminent personalities in 18 cities. The Report comprises 9 chapters with a total of 168 recommendations.

**16.10** 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. Examination of over 130 recommendations has already been completed. Govt. has taken decision on over 80 recommendations. The remaining recommendations are at various stages of consideration. It is hoped that the work of examination would be completed before long and further necessary action taken.



**ORGANISATIONAL CHART OF THE DEPARTMENTS OF CULTURE  
MINISTER FOR HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT  
SECRETARY (CULTURE & ARTS)**

**APPENDIX-I**



\* ICR. Division work among various D.Os & AEA will be effected by Dir (ICR).



**Financial Allcations (in lakhs of Rupees) of items  
discussed in various chapters**

APPENDIX-II

Sl. No.	Item	Plan Non-Plan	Budget Estimates 1991-92		Budget Estimates 1992-93
			Original	Revised	
1.	Archaeological Survey of India	Plan	730.00	581.00	680.00
		Non-Plan	2558.00	2558.00	2608.00
2.	National Museum, New Delhi.	Plan	250.00	219.00	200.00
		Non-Plan	250.50	250.50	250.50
3.	Indian Museum, Calcutta	Plan	130.00	130.00	130.00
		Non-Plan	83.00	83.00	83.00
4.	Salarjung Museum, Hyderabad.	Plan	120.00	221.00	132.00
		Non-Plan	67.28	62.92	65.80
5.	Financial Assistance for Reorganisation and Dev. of Museums includ- ing Nehru Centre.	Plan	55.00	45.00	50.00
		Non-Plan	-	-	-
6.	Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta.	Plan	80.00	80.00	80.00
		Non-Plan	42.00	42.00	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	215.00	150.00	250.00
		Non-Plan	37.00	36.70	37.00
9.	Nehru Memorial Museum & Library, New Delhi.	Plan	65.00	60.00	65.00
		Non-plan	136.50	136.50	136.50
10.	Allahabad Museum, Allahabad.	Plan	36.00	36.00	36.00
		Non-Plan	29.60	27.30	29.60
11.	National Council of Science Museum, Calcutta	Plan	970.00	970.00	800.00
		Non-Plan	355.00	355.00	373.00
12.	National Research Laboratory for Conser- vation of Cultural Property, Lucknow.	Plan	85.00	60.00	75.00
		Non-Plan	31.40	31.40	32.60
13.	Inter-Museum Exchange of Exhibitions of Art Object.	Plan	6.00	3.00	6.00
		Non-Plan	-	-	-
14.	Anthropological Sur- vey of India, Calcutta.	Plan	180.00	120.05	120.00
		Non-Plan	255.00	267.34	278.34
15.	Rashtriya Manav San- ghrahalaya, Bhopal.	Plan	190.00	190.00	170.00
		Non-Plan	52.50	52.50	52.50
16.	National Archives of India, New Delhi.	Plan	200.00	101.70	161.00
		Non-Plan	192.60	191.40	197.00
17.	Khuda Bakhs Oriental Public Library, Patna.	Plan	35.00	33.00	35.00
		Non-Plan	18.00	18.00	18.00
18.	T.M.S.S.M. Library	Plan	25.00	10.00	25.00
		Non-Plan	-	-	-
19.	Rampur Raza Library, Rampur	Plan	9.00	8.00	9.00
		Non-Plan	5.50	5.50	5.50
20.	Asiatic Society, Calcutta.	Plan	60.00	32.00	45.00
		Non-Plan	90.00	67.00	90.00



21.	Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh	Plan	60.00	60.00	40.00
		Non-Plan	45.15	45.15	45.15
22.	Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Varanasi.	Plan	80.00	80.00	60.00
		Non-Plan	72.00	72.00	72.00
23.	Library of Tibetan Works and Archives, Dharamsala	Plan	-	-	-
		Non-Plan	8.40	8.40	8.40
24.	Sikkim Research Institute of Tibetology Gangtok.	Plan	-	-	-
		Non-Plan	10.00	10.00	10.00
25.	Financial Assistance for Development of Buddhist & Tibetan Organisations	Plan	55.00	45.00	45.00
		Non-Plan	-	-	-
26.	National Library, Calcutta.	Plan	164.00	109.20	185.00
		Non-Plan	257.75	257.75	261.25
27.	Central Reference Library, Calcutta	Plan	11.00	8.00	15.00
		Non-Plan	27.50	24.00	27.50
28.	Central Library Bombay.	Plan	5.00	1.00	5.00
		Non-Plan	8.30	8.30	8.00
29.	Central Sectt. Library, New Delhi.	Plan	25.00	25.00	25.00
		Non-Plan	16.50	16.50	16.50
30.	Delhi Public Library, Delhi.	Plan	33.00	33.00	33.00
		Non-Plan	129.39	129.39	129.39
31.	Connemara Public Library, Madras	Plan	-	-	-
		Non-Plan	9.00	9.00	9.00
32.	Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation, Calcutta.	Plan	200.00	146.40	180.00
		Non-Plan	45.00	38.25	45.00
33.	Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi.	Plan	210.00	210.00	180.00
		Non-Plan	80.00	80.00	80.00
34.	Sangeet Natak Akademi New Delhi.	Plan	235.00	175.00	225.00
		Non-Plan	118.00	118.00	123.00
35.	Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi.	Plan	140.00	139.10	120.00
		Non-Plan	86.39	86.39	86.39
36.	National School of Drama, New Delhi.	Plan	125.00	109.40	75.00
		Non-Plan	113.25	113.00	113.25
37.	Centre for Cultural Resources and Training	Plan	210.00	210.00	170.00
		Non-Plan	36.00	36.00	79.00
38.	Building Grants to Voluntary Cultural Organisations	Plan	85.00	50.00	80.00
		Non-Plan	15.00	-	-
39.	Financial Assistance to Dance Drama and Theatre, Essmeble	Plan	150.00	120.00	150.00
		Non-Plan	35.00	35.00	35.00
40.	Art Exhibition (Festival of India)	Plan	-	-	-
		Non-Plan	529.00	499.00	382.00
41.	Shankar's International Children Competition.	Plan	-	-	-
		Non-Plan	1.75	1.75	1.75
42.	Development of Cultural Organisations	Plan	10.00	2.00	10.00
		Non-Plan	-	-	-
43.	Cultural Organisation of India	Plan	50.00	50.00	50.00
		Non-Plan	24.30	28.47	27.73
44.	Institutions & Individuals engaged in Literary Activities.	Plan	-	-	-
		Non-Plan	1.40	1.40	1.40



45.	Financial Assistance for promotion of Himalayan Arts.	Plan	22.00	10.00	10.00
		Non-Plan	-	-	-
46.	Financial Assistance for promotion of Tribal/Folk Arts	Plan	60.00	25.00	30.00
		Non-Plan	-	-	-
47.	Project for inter-linking Culture with Education, Mass-Media etc.	Plan	55.00	55.00	40.00
		Non-Plan	-	-	-
48.	Zonal Cultural Centres	Plan	300.00	253.00	250.00
		Non-Plan	-	-	-
49.	Scholarships to Young Workers in Different fields	Plan	30.00	10.00	-
		Non-Plan	8.00	7.00	8.00
50.	Award of Fellowships to Outstanding artists in the fields of Performing, Literary and the Plastic Arts.	Plan	36.00	15.00	40.00
		Non-Plan	8.00	5.00	8.00
51.	Scheme of financial Assistance to the Persons in the letters, Arts & such other walks of life who may be in indigent circumstances	Plan	35.00	19.00	25.00
		Non-Plan	11.70	11.70	16.00
52.	Emeritus Fellowships	Plan	5.00	4.00	-
		Non-Plan	3.50	3.50	4.00
53.	Gandhi Smriti & Darshan Samiti	Plan	30.00	30.00	30.00
		Non-Plan	38.00	38.00	38.00
54.	Integrated Development of Nav Nalanda Mahavihara & Huen-T-Sang Memorial.	Plan	8.00	8.00	8.00
		Non-Plan	-	-	-
55.	Development & Maintenance of National Memorials.	Plan	-	-	-
		Non-Plan	30.00	19.90	30.00
56.	Centenaries/Anniversaries	Plan	-	-	-
		Non-Plan	30.00	20.00	30.00
57.	International Cultural Activities	Plan	-	-	-
		Non-Plan	13.00	13.00	13.00
58.	Presentation of Books & Art Objects	Plan	-	-	-
		Non-Plan	10.00	10.00	10.00
59.	International Co-operation & World Heritage Fund	Plan	-	-	-
		Non-Plan	4.60	5.19	5.50
60.	Delegations	Plan	-	-	-
		Non-Plan	7.00	7.00	7.00
61.	Travel Subsidy, TA/DA & Other Items.	Plan	-	10.00	-
		Non-Plan	8.24	14.40	13.95
62.	Centre for South East Asian Studies	Plan	-	-	-
		Non-Plan	-	-	-
63.	Setting-up of Multi purpose Cultural complexes	Plan	150.00	150.00	50.00
		Non-Plan	-	-	-
64.	Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts	Plan	2,00.00	2,00.00	1,000.00
		Non-Plan	2.00	2.00	2.00



65.	Rabindra Rangshala	Plan	15.00	15.00	20.00
		Non-Plan	-	-	-
66.	Indira Gandhi	Plan	-	-	-
	Memorial Trust.	Non-Plan	-	100.00	-
67.	Secretariat of the	Plan	25.00	18.00	25.00
	Department of Culture.	Non-Plan	222.50	209.70	217.55

1.	Shri Ram Bhawan	Plan	15.00	15.00	20.00
	Kala Kendra	Non-Plan	-	-	-
	I-Corporation Bldg.	Plan	-	-	-
	New Delhi	Non-Plan	-	100.00	-
2.	Delhi An Theatre	Plan	25.00	18.00	25.00
	Plot 38, Shantipur	Non-Plan	222.50	209.70	217.55
	Minister, Commerce	Plan	-	-	-
	Place, New Delhi	Non-Plan	-	-	-
3.	Tivoli Kala Sangam	Plan	-	-	-
	301, Tansen Marg	Non-Plan	-	-	-
	(New Delhi)	Plan	-	-	-
	Kala Kendra	Non-Plan	-	-	-
4.	Thompson, Madras	Plan	-	-	-
	(Grand Hotel)	Non-Plan	-	-	-
5.	Empress Academy of	Plan	-	-	-
	Performing Arts	Non-Plan	-	-	-
	Ambedkar	Plan	-	-	-
	Range-20, L.I.	Non-Plan	-	-	-
6.	Balika Trust	Plan	-	-	-
	Block 42, Civil Lines	Non-Plan	-	-	-
	New Cine Office	Plan	-	-	-
	Block-46, 201	Non-Plan	-	-	-
7.	Indian National	Plan	-	-	-
	Theatre, 1971	Non-Plan	-	-	-
	Ambedkar, Delhi Marg	Plan	-	-	-
	(Thames Street)	Non-Plan	-	-	-
8.	Geography, 4-002	Plan	-	-	-
	Geography, 4-002	Non-Plan	-	-	-
9.	Geography, 4-002	Plan	-	-	-
	Geography, 4-002	Non-Plan	-	-	-
10.	Geography, 4-002	Plan	-	-	-
	Geography, 4-002	Non-Plan	-	-	-
11.	Geography, 4-002	Plan	-	-	-
	Geography, 4-002	Non-Plan	-	-	-
12.	Geography, 4-002	Plan	-	-	-
	Geography, 4-002	Non-Plan	-	-	-



**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 1990-91.**

Sl. No	Name of the private and voluntary organisation with address	Brief activities of the organisation	Amount of recurring grant-in-aid-release during 1990-91.	Purpose for which the grant was utilised	Remarks
1.	Shri Ram Bharatiya Kala Kendra, 1-Copernicus Marg, New Delhi.	Dance, Drama and Theatre Activities	Rs.2,22,000/-	Salary, Maintenance, Establishment and Library Documentation	
2.	Delhi Art Theatre, Flat 36, Shankar Market, Connaught Place, New Delhi.	-do-	Rs. 2,49,000/-	-do-	
3.	Triveni Kala Sangam, 205, Tansen Marg, (New Delhi)	-do-	Rs. 1,41,000/-	-do-	
4.	Kalakshetra, Tiruvanmiyur, Madras (Tamil Nadu)	-do-	Rs. 3,37,000/-	-do-	
5.	Darpana Academy of Performing Arts, Ahmedabad	-do-	Rs. 3,10,000/-	-do-	
6.	Ranga-Sri Litt Ballot Troup Bhopal 4/27, Civil Lines, Near Care Office Bhopal-462002.	do-	Rs. 3,27,000/-		
7.	Indian National Theatre, 19/21, Ambalal Doshi Marg, (Hamam Street), Bombay-400023.	-do-	Rs. 3,03,000/-	-do-	
8.	Nandikar, 47/1, Shyam Bazar Street, Calcutta-4.	-do-	Rs. 1,55,000/-	-do-	
9.	Manipuri Jogoi Marup, Johnstone School Hall, Imphal-795001.	-do-	Rs. 2,25,000/-	-do-	
10.	Ballet Unit, Bombay (Maharashtra)	-do-	Rs. 2,14,000/-	-do-	
11.	The Little Theatre Group, Copernicus Marg, New Delhi-110 001.	-do-	Rs. 1,40,000/-	-do-	
12.	The International Centre for Kathakali, 1/84, Rajinder Nagar, New Delhi.	-do-	Rs. 1,65,000/-	-do-	



Sl. No.	Name of the private and voluntary organisation with address	Brief activities of the organisation	Amount of recurring grant-in-aid-release during 1990-91.	Purpose for which the grant was utilised	Remarks
13.	Yakshagana Kendra, 'Udipi,' Yakshaloka Udipi-676102, Karnataka.	Dance Drama and theatre activities	Rs. 1,08,000/-	Salary, Maintenance, Establishment and Library Documentation	
14.	Bhoomika Creative Dance Centre, 53-Bharti Artists Colony, Vikas Marg, Delhi- 110 001.	-do-	Rs. 1,71,000/-	-do-	
15.	Shri Ram Centre for Performing Arts 4-College Road, New Delhi-110 001.	-do-	Rs.1,04,787/-	-do-	
16.	ANK-A Youth Theatre Fourm, 4-Nalini Apartments, 347-A, Linking Road, Khar, Bombay-400 052.	-do-	Rs.1,35,000/-	-do-	
17.	Kuchipudi Art Academy Hanuman Temple St. Gagan Mahla Hyderabad-29.	-do-	Rs. 1,22,650/-	-do-	
18.	Parvatiya Kala Kendra 110, Asia House New Delhi	-do-	Rs. 1,17,000/-	-do-	
19.	Brechtian Mirror Jogen Choudhury Curoator, Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi.	-do-	Rs. 1,33,000/-	-do-	
20.	Anand Shankar Centre fo Performing Arts, 11F, Palam Avenue Calcutta-19.	-do-	Rs. 2,50,000/-	-do-	
21.	Mamta Shankar Ballet Troupe Calcutta	-do-	Rs. 1,80,000/-	-do-	
22.	Usankar Ballet Troupe Trishul, Raheja Complex J.P. Road, andheri (West) Bombay-61.	-do-	Rs. 1,89,000/-	-do-	
23.	Chorus Repertory Thearte, Uripok, Hawban, Dewan Lane, Imphal-795001.	-do-	Rs. 1,44,000/-	-do-	



Sl. No.	Name of the private and voluntary organisation with address	Brief activities of the organisation	Amount of recurring grant-in aid-release during 1990-91.	Purpose for which the grant was utilised -	Remarks
24.	Naya Theartre L-15, Ber Sarai, New Delhi-16.	-do-	Rs. 1,80,000/-	-do-	
25.	Akshara National Classical Theatre of India, 1-B, Baba Kadak Singh Marg, New Delhi	-do-	Rs. 1,35,000/-	-do-	

