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## CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTORY

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

Part I - Department of Education
Part II - Department of Culture

Part III - Department of Youth Affairs and Sports

Part IV - Department of Women and Child Development

## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

- 1.02 The two most significant achievements during the year 1992-93 were the completion of the review of National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986 and its Programme of Action (POA) and the finalization of the Eighth Five Year Plan. The synchronisation of policy review and plan formulation was a happy development, as the NPE policy objectives could be reflected in the Eighth Plan. Thus the Eighth Plan outlay on Education (Centre and States) at Rs.19599.7 crore is higher than the Seventh Plan expenditure of Rs.7632.9 crore by 2.6 times. Within the plan outlay there is a marked shift in the inter se allocation of resources for education. The outlay on elementary education increased from 33 per cent in the Sixth Plan to 37.33 per cent in the Seventh Plan to 46.95 per cent in the Eighth Plan.
- 1.03 The NPE, 1986 provided for the review of the implementation of its various parameters every five years. Accordingly, a review of NPE, 1986 was conducted during 1990-92. The review broadly endorsed the NPE, 1986 and held that NPE, 1986 continued to provide a comprehensive framework to guide the development of education for a long time to come. However, the developments during the last few years and the experience in the implementation of the Policy have necessitated certain modifications. These modifications were effected in May 1992.
- 1.04 Universalisation of Elementary Education (UEE), equalisation of educational opportunities, women's education and development, vocationalisation of consolidation of higher education, modernisation of technical education, improvement of quality, content and process of education at all levels continue to be the themes of national endeavour in the field of education. The focus in elementary education has now shifted from enrolment, per se, to retention and achievement. The revised Policy resolves to ensure "that free and compulsory education of satisfactory quality is provided to all children upto 14 years of age before we enter the twenty-first century."

A national mission is envisaged for the achievement of this goal, as the experience of the National Literacy Mission has proved that the mission mode is an effective strategy for achieving total literacy. The revised policy formulations also extended the scope of vocational education by including generic vocational courses.

- 1.05 Consequent on revision of the Policy, the Government also prepared a revised Programme of Action (POA) in 1992. The POA 1992 emphasises that the first and the foremost task is the reform of the management of education and calls for developing an ethos of cost-effectiveness and accountability at all levels of educational planning and administration. Efficiency should be rated not by the ability to consume budget and demand more but by performance and delivery. The POA, 1992 calls for stopping the unplanned proliferation of sub-standard institutions. The programme envisages preparation by the State of their POA is in line with this situational imperative as well as the national policy. In order to expedite operationalisation of State POAs, four regional workshops were held. It is expected that State POAs would be ready shifting.
- Inter alia, the POA emphasises the strategy for UEE which envisages adoption of disaggregated target setting and decentralised planning in the Eighth Plan. A new scheme is being launched for the improvement of primary education in educationally backward districts and in districts where the total literacy campaigns have been successful, leading to an enhanced demand for primary education. In these districts, district-specific and populationspecific plans for achieving universalisation of elementary education are being prepared. Twenty to twenty-five districts out of about 20,0 educationally backward districts where female literacy is below national average, will be taken up for preparation of district plans in 1993-94. It has also suggested improvement of school facilities through revamped Operation Blackboard to be extended to upper primary stage. The Programme notes that the Total Literacy Campaign (TLC) has emerged as a viable model. It has transformed the perception of universal adult literacy from one of hopeless dream to an achievable prospect. These campaigns are area-specific, time-bound, volunteer based, cost-effective and outcome oriented. TLCs have already been successfully completed in 30 districts spread over eight States and are going on in 182 districts either partially or wholly, covering over 40 million people.
- 1.07 The POA perceives the problem of universalisation of elementary education as, in essence, the problem of the girl child and stresses the need to increase participation of girls at all stages of education, particularly in streams like science, vocational, technical and commerce education where girls are grossly under-rated. The POA stresses the need for reorienting the education system to promote the women's equality and education. It advocates need for institutional mechanism to ensure that gender sensitivity is reflected in the implementation of all national programmes.
- 1.08 The policy thrusts and strategies envisaged in the modified NPE and POA, 1992 have been built into the Eighth Five Year Plan. A triple track approach of primary schooling, non-formal education and adult literacy has

been adopted for achievement of universal literacy. The measures adopted for achievement of the objective include giving as much importance to retention and levels of achievement as enrolment, focusing on the more difficult aspects of access, i.e., access to education of girls and disadvantaged groups, preservice and in-service teachers' training, improving school effectiveness, provision of alternative channels of education through non-formal and distance education modes, pump-priming the deficient demand for education and enlisting the local communities in the planning and management of education and ensuring convergence of different services in the social sectors, more particularly child care, nutrition, early childhood education, primary education and health. The on going schemes have been reviewed in the light of the experience gained in their implementation as well as of NPE and POA revision. Wherever necessary, new schemes have been prepared.

1.09 The NPE and POA lay considerable stress on value education and inculcating proper perspective about the country's cultural traditions. School textbooks are the most potent tools for transmitting values and attitudes necessary for developing a national, secular and humane outlook among the school students. The Ministry set up in June, 1991 a National Steering Committee to review school textbooks from standpoint of national integration in order to ensure that school textbooks are free from communal and antinational influences. A conference of State Education Ministers and educationalists was convened on 1st February, 1993 to consider the question of review of school textbooks from the point of national integration.

## DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE

- 1.10 The basic objectives of the Department of Culture relate to our efforts to arouse and strengthen cultural resurgence in the country. The thrust of some of the schemes and programme has been on dissemination of culture covering manifestations of a vast range of images of human creativity. The Department of Culture seeks to promote and to preserve the myriad features of Indian Culture in its rich diversity. The activities of the Department cover a large spectrum ranging from archives, archaeological excavations, preservation of the material and non-material heritage, etc. to the performing, visual and literary arts.
- 1.11 Administration and development of large number of national libraries, museums, institutions of anthropology, archaeology, archives, and academies continued during the year. The ASI explored a number of pre-historic and historical sites in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Assam and many other States. It also conducted excavations in a number of States and brought to light ancient structural remains, various antiquities, ancient pottery and many other interesting features. Besides, as many as 460 monuments were conserved out of which 150 works were specially identified for comprehensive conservation work.
- 1.12 During the year 1992-93, the Indian Library Association hosted the 58th General Conference of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) at New Delhi, which was inaugurated by Hon'ble

Minister for Human Resource Development. The theme of week long conference was "Library and Information Policy and Perspectives".

- 1.13 The Anthropological Survey of India was honoured with the "Best Industrial and Commercial Profile" trophy, awarded by EDICOIN, an international organisation based in Spain for outstanding professional contribution.
- 1.14 The Sangeet Natak Akademi continued its activities towards foster and strengthen the performing arts of India. It conducted four zonal theatre Festivals in North, East, West and South Zones of the country, besides launching a support programme for Koodiyattam. The Sahitya Akademi which strives for the development of Indian literature and the establishing of high literary standards, published 68 books, including reprints in various Indian languages during the year. The National School of Drama conducted 14 theatre workshops at various places of the country during the year.
- 1.15 Culture in the international sphere was also to the fore during the year. In the field of international cultural relations, the Department expanded the base of international cooperation through Cultural Agreements and Cultural Exchange Programmes. The Festival of China in India was also inaugurated during the year. This one and a half month long festival was organised in seven cities of India during December 1992/January 1993 consisting of an Exhibition of Chinese Paintings, Performing Arts, a Seminar on India and China: facing the 21st Century, talks on Chinese Culture etc.

## DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS

- 1.16 Youth is the most vital resource of the nation on whom both the present and the future of the country depend. A number of schemes of youth development are being implemented by the Department of Youth Affairs and Sports. While the old schemes like National Service Scheme (NSS), Training of Youth, Youth Clubs, Exhibitions for Youth, Youth Hostels, National Youth Awards, Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan etc. have been continued and strengthened, many new initiatives have been taken during the year to give a new thrust to the youth programmes for channelising the abundant energy of the youth in a constructive way. Important few are enumerated below:
- 1.17 National Institute of Youth Development is being established as an apex Institution and resource centre for providing training, research, documentation and extension services on subjects related to Youth. The project is estimated to cost Rs.4.19 crores during the VIII plan period.
- 1.18 With a view to recognising the contribution of youth clubs and motivating them into more active participation in nation building endeavours, a new scheme for giving recognition to outstanding Youth Clubs has been introduced. This scheme envisages besides the District and State level Awards, 3 national level awards also valued at Rs. 25,000/-, Rs. 50,000/- and Rs. 1,00,000/.

- 1.19 A new scheme for giving recognition to outstanding Nehru Yuva Kendras has been introduced. This carries a National Award of Rs.1,00,000/-every year besides the Regional Awards. The Award money given to Kendra will be utilised for further developmental activities of the Kendras.
- 1.20 In order to promote inter-community, inter-faith and mutual goodwill, Sadbhavana Diwas was celebrated throughout the country on 20th August, 1992. Thousands of youth participated in these programmes organised in different parts of the country. The main function was organised at the Indira Gandhi Stadium where the Hon'ble Prime Minister was the chief guest. A Sadbhavana Essay Competition was also organised for school and college students and Awards were presented to the winners at this function. On the basis of the experience gained, the existing National Integration Scheme is being suitably modified to make it more meaningful and participative.
- 1.21 Other schemes like Adventure Programmes, Scouts and Guides Movement, Training of Youth, United Nations Volunteers Programmes, Commonwealth Youth Programme etc. were also continued and implemented vigorously. Some of these schemes are being improved further to make them more relevant.
- 1.22 The National Service Scheme (NSS) is one of the largest student youth programmes for community service and personality development of student youth. During the year, the volunteers of NSS engaged in Mass Literacy Campaign, Ecological and Wasteland Development, Improvement of Environment, tree plantation, Campaigns against social evils, Peace Marches for Communal Harmony, National Integration Camps, Health Education, etc. Their major health related programmes have been directed towards sensitising the student youth and academic community about HIV/AIDS under the programme called Universities Talks AIDS. In order to recognise the outstanding contributions of the NSS, it has been proposed to institute a National NSS Awards at various levels.
- 1.23 Sports and Games: India has a long tradition for sports and physical fitness. High recognition to this subject was accorded when a separate Department of Sports was created in 1982 prior to the commencement of the 9th Asian Games. Subsequently, the first ever National Sports Policy was announced in 1984. Recently, a fresh Programme of Action for implementation of this policy was laid before the Parliament in its Monsoon Session. The highlights of this programme include:-
  - Introduction of Sports and Physical Education as a compulsory subject in the Schools and Colleges.
  - ii) Arranging systematic media exposure to sports and games so that sports consciousness could be increased and greater participation in Games and Sports secured. This will also give a new impetus to the competitive spirit of our sportsmen.
- iii) New programmes are being devised to utilise the resources and vitality of the private sector for promotion of sports and games

and to enlist their cooperation inter-alia for creation of sports infrastructure as well.

- 1.24 As a further attempt to give a new thrust to the sports activities, a Committee was constituted for reviewing all the existing Sports Schemes and to suggest measures for making them more effective. This Committee was chaired by Shri M.M. Rajendran, the then Secretary of the Department and its report was presented to the then Minister of State Km. Mamta Banerjee on 29th May, 1992. The Committee has made a number of recommendations and action thereon is in progress. One of the major recommendations is related to giving preference to sports persons in matters of admission to Educational Institutions and recruitment to public services.
- 1.25 Fifteen priority sports disciplines in which the country has good prospects at the 1994 Asian Games or which are considered to be mother disciplines have been identified. These are the following:-

1)	Rowing	9)	Volleyball
2)	Yatching	10)	Table Tennis
3)	Weightlifting	11)	Equestrian
4)	Wrestling	12)	Boxing
5)	Kabaddi	13)	Archery
6)	Badminton	14)	Athletics
7)	Shooting	15)	Swimming
8)	Hockey (Men)	ANTI DESIGNATION OF THE PARTY O	

1.26 Long term Development Programme for the 1994 Asian Games are being finalised. A high level meeting under the Chairmanship of Prime Minister was held on 30th October, 1992 to consider plans for improvement of sports in India. This was attended by the Deputy Chairman (Planning Commission) also. Accordingly, necessary Action Plans for medium and long term development of Sports in the country are being prepared.

## DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

- 1.27 The Development of women and children constitutes an essential component in the country's total human resource development effort. The government is, therefore, committed to the development, welfare and protection of these two vulnerable sections of the population. The Department of Women and Child Development which is the nodal Department in the Government of India for women and children, continued its efforts during the year through a combination of programmes, advocacy and inter-sectoral monitoring.
- 1.28 The strategy in the sphere of women's development comprised awareness generation in order to bring about changes in societal attitudes towards women; empowerment of women through education, training and employment support; programmes to provide support services to women through creches, working women's hostels etc; and legal safeguards for women. The National Commission for Women was set up to investigate and examine all matters relating to constitutional and legal protections available

for women, to review the existing legislation and suggest amendments wherever necessary. The decade 1990-2000 A.D. is being observed as the SAARC Decade of the Girl Child. A comprehensive National Plan of Action for the Girl Child has been drawn up for the observance of this Decade. Gender sensitization campaigns for administrators, policy makers, planners and police personnel, the drawing up of a Legal Literacy manual entitled "Our Laws", various employment generation programmes in traditional and non-traditional sectors, articulating gender consideration in various beneficiary oriented schemes relating to women are some of the highlights of the Women's Bureau of this Department during the year.

- The cornerstone of the Department's efforts in the sphere of child development is the Integrated Child Development Services Programmes (ICDS) which is today the world's largest integrated nutrition programme for children. The programme seeks to provide an integrated package of services comprising supplementary nutrition, health check-up, referral services, immunisation, growth monitoring to the children of the age group of 0-6 years and lactating and expectant mothers and pre-school education for the children of the age group 3-6 years and nutrition and health education to women. Presently, there are 2765 sanctioned ICDS projects in the country covering 153.00 lakh children and 30.08 lakh mothers. For the first time an intervention for school drop out adolescent girls in the age group of 11-18 years has been institutionalised through the ICDS Scheme. This intervention provides nutrition and health cover, awareness generation, functional literacy, nutrition and health education, instructions on safe motherhood and facts of life, improvement of home based skills and recreational services for adolescent girls. These are provided either at the anganwadis through a six month period of training and hands-on-experience or through a set of Balika Mandals established in the better functioning anganwadis and run during late afternoon hours. Presently the Adolescent Girls Scheme has been extended to 507 blocks and is likely to benefit 4.5 lakh children when fully operationalised.
- 1.30 The ICDS has also mobilised considerable international assistance. The most noteworthy in this respect is the World Bank assisted ICDS programme which includes certain innovative components such as Adolescent Girls Scheme Women's Integrated Learning for Life (WILLS), nutrition rehabilitation centres and employment generation for women in the States of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh. It is to the extent of Rs.303 crores spread over 6 years from 1990-91 in 301 blocks. Similarly, a World Bank assisted Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project-II is under execution in Tamil Nadu at a cost of Rs.321.36 crores in 316 blocks.
- 1.31 India reaffirmed its commitment to the cause of children in keeping with the pledges of the World Summit for Children, to which India is a signatory, by drawing up for implementation a decadal National Plan of Action for Children. This Plan identifies quantifiable targets to be achieved by 2000 A.D. in the sphere of children's health nutrition education and related areas.

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## CHAPTER 2

# AN OVERVIEW 1992-93

## GENERAL

The basic objectives of the Department of Culture relate to comprehensive efforts to arouse and strengthen cultural resurgence in the country. The thrust of some of the schemes and programmes has been on dissemination of culture covering manifestations of a vast range of images of human creativity. The Department of culture seeks to promote and to preserve the myriad features of Indian Culture in its rich diversity. The activities of the Department are attuned to a wide range of shades and meaning, shapes and identities of our culture and cover a large spectrum including (a) excavation, conservation and protection of our cultural heritage in the form of ancient monuments and historic sites (b) developing of 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 the literary, plastic and performing arts (e) awarding 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. The following paragraphs give some of the important activities and achievements of the Department of Culture during 1992-93.

### ARCHAEOLOGY

- 2.02 The Archaeological Survey of India conducted many excavations in Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Gujarat, Bihar, Karnataka, and many other States. The excavation at Adam Distt. Nagpur revealed coins of Satavahana rulers, Bhadras, the native rulers of Vidarbha, and of the Roman Emperor, Tiberius, besides interesting structural remains and varieties of antiquities and ancient pottery. Excavation at Bhaitbari, Dist. West Garo Hills (Meghalaya), revealed a plan of an eight-armed burnt brick temple datable to the early medieval period and twenty-eight moulded terracota figurines of various deities, besides a mud stupa within the fortified area. Lal Kot near Mehrauli (Delhi) was excavated to assess the nature of structural antiquity during the Sultanate and Pre-Sultanate periods.
- 2.03 A number of pre-historic and historical sites were explored in various parts of the country. Those deserving special mention include early natural caves with ashy deposits in the village Ponda Dongri (Rajnandgaon) and Bhadrasur (Balaghat); megalithic and medieval sites at Raipur in Madhya Pradesh, Kachargad and Amajharn in Bhandara district; stone age sites in Raigad, mesolithic and historical sites including remains of temples, sculptures etc. in the coastal area of south Goa, and prehistoric sites and painted rockshelters in Hazaribagh (Bihar).

- 2.04 Several inscriptions in Prakrit, Dravidian, Sanskrit, Persian and Arabic languages located in different parts of the country were copied and deciphered. Of these, the important ones include a few painted inscriptions assignable to the 5th century A.D. at Than, Distt. Surendranagar, Gujarat; historical inscriptions along with megaliths in the Nilgiris region of Tamil Nadu; a brick inscription from Mathura recording the construction of a temple and one from Jhansi dating back to the 2nd century B.C.
- 2.05 During the year 1992-93 as many as 460 monuments were programmed under conservation activity. Out of these, 150 works were specially identified for comprehensive conservation works including the Taj Mahal; Jamia Masjid, Rambagh; Akbar's Tomb at Sikandra; Humayun's Mosque; the Fort at Agra; Madan Mohan Temple at Vrindavan, Forts at Kalinjar and Jhansi, Dhamekh Stupa at Sarnath; the Stupas at Kushinagar; the Caves at Ajanta, Ellora and Elephanta; the Fort at Daulatabad and many others. The Science Branch of the Survey carried out chemical treatment and preservation of Madukheswar temple at Srimukhalingam, the Temple at Tadipatri, monuments at Daman, the Sun Temple at Modhera, Amriteswara Temple at Smritpura, the Temples at Khajuraho, Lord Jagannath Temple at Puri, Kailashnath Temple at Kanchipuram and many others. Conservation and restoring the vast temple complex at Angkor Vat in Cambodia entered into VII Phase, and it is hoped that the work will be completed by the middle of 1993.

## MUSEUMS

- 2.06 The National Museum acquired 470 artefacts during the year. Some of the notable objects are a bronze statue of Buddha of the Pala period, a bronze figure of Rashbhanath (13th century), Farmans of the Mughal Emperors Akbar, Jahangir and Shahjahan, a painting showing the birth of a prince, a necklace of Srinathji, a jhoomar studded with diamonds and Dasra pearls of the Mughal period.
- 2.07 Under the cultural exchange programme, the National Museum is actively associated with 97 countries including Australia, France, USA, UK, Egypt etc. Under the Indo-Hungarian Cultural exchange programme for 1991-93, National Museum has agreed to send an exhibition of 100 Indian Bronze sculptures in April 1993.
- 2.08 A major exhibition of classical art was presented in Berlin as a part of the Festival of India in Germany. A new exhibition of the Maritime Heritage' was set up by the Indian Navy in the National Museum. An exhibition of the Art and Culture of Braj was inaugurated by the then Vice-President (now President) of India in April '92 which was jointly organised by the National Museum, New Delhi, the Braj Bhoomi Sewa Sansthan and the Government Museum, Mathura. Under conservation activity, 294 objects of various types were conserved and 453 others are being treated.
- 2.09 The National Museum Institute of History of Art, Conservation and Museology organised its first convocation during the year and 13 students were awarded Post-graduate degrees in different disciplines.

- 2.10 The Indian Museum, Calcutta organised an exhibition on Pala-Sena sculptures at Allahabad Museum in Nov. '92. It acquired many valuable antique objects including 27 teracotta figures and 2 rare stone figures of Surya from Harinarayanpur, South 24 Parganas. A short course in Museum studies was inaugurated, besides eight gallery classes aimed at correlating museum education with school college and university curricula.
- 2.11 The Allahabad Museum set up a new gallery in order to meet the public demand for displaying stone sculptures of the medieval period. A special exhibition of the works of eminent artists was organised in collaboration with the North-Central Zonal Cultural Centre. A photographic exhibition on masterpieces of Indian Art was also organised by the museum during the year.
- 2.12 During the year, the National Council of Science Museums completed the Regional Science Centre Guwahati and Regional Science Centre, Tirupati. Works on new regional and sub-regional centres at Bhopal, Calicut and Burdwan are making steady progress. Besides, N.C.S.M. also organised regular educational extension activities viz. Science Fairs, Science Seminars, Science Quiz Contests, etc. during the year.
- 2.13 The National Gallery of Modern Art organised thirty five sketch club meets for three different age groups viz. junior, middle and senior and they were given on-the-spot practical guidance by visiting reputed artists.

## ANTHROPOLOGY

- 2.14 During the year 1992-93, the Anthropological Survey of India (An.S.I.) has updated the material of the national volumes on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It also released the book "People of India An introduction" during the year. Work also was continued on the Atlas of Biological Cultural and Linguistic Traits, the national volume on Languages, Biological Structure and the quantitative profile and the segments of the communities. Training courses were organised on cultural ecology of the Central Regional Centre, Nagpur and on research methodology at the North-Eastern Regional Centre, Shillong and at the North-Western Regional Centre Dehradun. As a part of dissemination activities, the An. S.I. organised exhibitions, at Jagdalpur (Bastar), Port Blair, and Howrah.
- 2.15 The Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya organised the first phase of open-air exhibition, the "Coastal Village" in May '92. An exhibit of an Ayyanaar shrine consisting of an assemblage of over hundred large terracotta pieces was installed in the "Coastal Village" exhibition. The Sangrahalaya completed & released two 16 m.m. films viz. 'A Disappearing Poem' (in English) and 'Mithak Bhang' (in Hindi) showing the use of indigenous technology, specifically a primitive iron smelting technique of the Agaries of Madhya Pradesh. The video unit of the Sangrahalaya documented the ritual and process associated with Pithora paintings, and of the Rathwa tribe. The museum also organised a special craft demonstration programme named

"Padav" wherein 30 artisans from different parts of country demonstrated their products. The museum also organised a symposium on the theme "Cultural Identity" in which museologists, anthropologists, archaeologists, philosophers and scholars from other disciplines participated.

### ARCHIVES

- 2.16 The National Archives of India (NAI) which is the custodian of non-current records of permanent value, took possession of the newly constructed Annexe (Stack/Tower Block) during the year. The holdings of the department were further enriched by the acquisition of two files of Naval Head Quarters (1952 and 1961), xerox/photocopies of three documents in Persian (1738, 1739 and 1919) in the form of Parwanas, letters etc., which were received from the Government of Afghanistan, 36 letters/articles/notes on Gandhiji in South Africa, 37 microfilm rolls of Panda Records containing "pilgrimage registers" in the form of Bahis pertaining to the Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh as a gift from the Generological Society of Utah, U.S.A. etc. The N.A.I. participated in the XII International Congress on Archives held at Montreal during Sept. '92.
- 2.17 The elected council of the Asiatic Society again assumed the administration of the society on the basis of a judgement of Hon'ble High Court Calcutta after a period of about 4 years and took up in right earnest to further its activities in all its branches like research, holding lectures/seminars, cultural exchange, celebration of centenaries of eminent personalities, training, cataloguing of manuscripts etc.

## INSTITUTIONS OF BUDDHIST AND TIBETAN STUDIES

- 2.18 The Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh prepared students for classes like Purva Madhyama, Uttar Madhyama, Shastri Acharya, and Ph.D. The institute is engaged in publishing rare and valuable Buddhist texts to preserve and promote the Buddhist art and culture. Translation of rare and valuable books from Tibetan to Hindi was also undertaken.
- 2.19 The Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Sarnath successfully conducted its various activities to preserve the cultural heritage of both India and Tibet through its academic programmes, research projects etc.

#### LIBRARIES

- 2.20 The National Library, Calcutta, the biggest library in the country issued about 80,000 books to its readers, and around 14,000 books were lent out to borrowers. The National Library has an on-going programme for the conservation of library materials under which efforts are made to preserve old and rare documents through physical conservation and micrographics. The Library took up pilot projects for cataloguing of English language monographs on the basis of international format UNIMARC, and automated serials controls.
- 2.21 The library organised an exhibition entitled "Satyajit Ray". It

participated in the international Federation of Library Associations (IFLA) conference. It also brought out three publications viz. (i) Indian National Library: A brochure (ii) Glimpses of India through western eyes (iii) Planning Modernisation and Preservation Programmes in South Asian Libraries.

- 2.22 The Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation, Calcutta engaged in the promotion of Library services all over the country in co-operation with State Governments and Union Territory administrations, extended financial assistance to over 5,000 libraries at different levels. The Library has published two issues of "Granthana", a bi-annual journal of library studies which contains important activities on library and information science and allied subjects.
- 2.23 The Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library, Patna which has a rich collection of over 18,000 manuscripts, 1,48,000 printed books and over 2000 original paintings of Mughal, Rajput, Iranian and Turkish schools, continued with its activity of acquisition of manuscripts through purchase, exchange and gift. A separate collection of audio and video tapes is being built up to record and preserve the material on eminent persons.

## ACADEMIES AND THE NATIONAL SCHOOL OF DRAMA

- 2.24 The Sangeet Natak Akademi, the national academy of Music, Dance and Drama, organised four zonal theatre festivals in the North, East, South, and West-Zones. It organised Natya Samaroh, the National Theatre Festival, featuring selected plays. A seminar devoted to the issues and conceptual structure, of Bharata's Natya Shastra "Natyashastra: Text or context?" was organised by the Akademi. In association with the Department of Cultural Affairs, Andhra Pradesh, a festival of classical music 'Sangeet Utsav' was organised at Hyderabad by the Akademi.
- 2.25 The Sahitya Akademi is the national organisation which works actively for the development of Indian letters, sets high literary standards and fosters and co-ordinates literary activities. During the year 1992-93, the Akademi published 68 books including reprints in various Indian languages. The Anthology of modern Indian literature Vol. I was also brought out. The Akademi organised 2 'Meet the Author' programmes, 7 Seminars and 21 Literary Forum Meetings and 3 Book exhibitions.
- 2.26 The Lalit Kala Akademi which was set up to promote the visual and plastic arts in India, organised a special exhibition consisting of 80 works called "Kal Kriti" to coincide with the golden jubilee celebrations of Quit India movement. Under the auspices of Government of India, the Akademi organised an exhibition of photographs entitled "China in Prosperity" at Bombay and Madras.
- 2.27 The National School of Drama established for promoting theatre in India, organised 14 theatre workshops at various cities under its extension programme. The first major publication "RANG YATRA" which is an illustrated chronicle of the productions and performances of the Repertory Company

## PROMOTION AND DISSEMINATION OF CULTURE

- 2.28 The Department of Culture has been implementing a number of schemes for promotion, preservation and dissemination of art and culture. 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 voluntary organisations.
- 2.29 The Centre for Cultural Resources & Training is an autonomous body under the Department of Culture which is conducting training programmes and other activities to create an awareness of our cultural heritage. During the year 1992-93, the Centre organised five orientation courses for Middle/High/Higher secondary school teachers and two for lecturers of D.I.E.Ts in New Delhi. The Centre also organised six courses on Puppetry for Education, in which teachers were trained in the use of puppetry as the medium of education.
- 2.30 The Zonal Cultural Centres of the country have become the premier field institutions of the Government for encouraging and disseminating and documenting folk and tribal arts and culture. The ZCCs participated in the Kumbha Mela, Allahabad, Sinhastha Mela, Ujjain. It also participated in the "Fete de Pondicherry" in Aug. 1992. Major festivals are held by the ZCCs throughout the year to Celebrate/Commemorate numerous festivals and important days. It also organised painting workshops-cum-sculpture & dance performance of physically handicapped children at Patna and also sculpture camp at Maullalapuram during the year.

### MEMORIALS

2.31 The Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti (GSDS) organised 4 youth meets/camps at Madras, Duttapur, Wardha, Kottagiri in the Nilgiris and Poonthura in Kerala on the theme of "Communal Harmony and National Integration". An orientation programme of "Charkha Spinning" was held under the programme of Spinning Yojna. 188 exhibitions on various themes related to Gandhiji, the Quit India Movement, Anti-Terrorism, World Environment Day and the spinning wheel were organised.

### CULTURAL RELATIONS

- 2.32 The Department of Culture has continued to foster and develop cultural relations with other countries. At present we have cultural agreements with 87 countries. Within the framework of Cultural Agreements, regular time-bound programmes of exchanges have been developed with many countries. A highlight has been the signing of the first ever cultural cooperation programmes with the Central Asian Republics of the erstwhile USSR.
- 2.33 The third session of the International Consultative Committee of

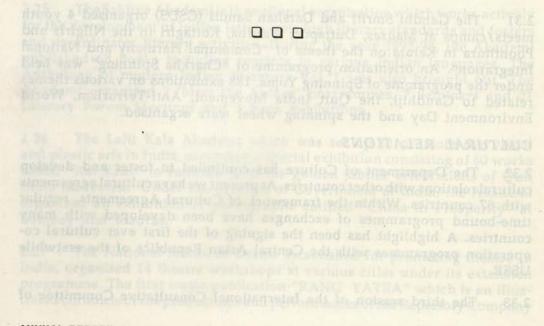
UNESCO integral study of the Silk Roads was held in New Delhi. In all 32 members of the Committee attended the meeting, hosted by Archaeological Survey of India.

## FESTIVAL OF INDIA

2.34 During the year 1992-93, the Festival of China in India was inaugurated. The Festival included Performing Arts events, Exhibitions, Seminars, a Film Festival and T.V. Films. The 'Kalmar' Puppet Theatre group of Sweden staged shows at various cities of the country. A Swedish Children's Film Festival was held in Bombay and Trivandrum. Three seminars on "Affordable Housing", "Future Perspectives of Women" and "Working Environment" are being held in conjunction with the Swedish Institute, Stockholm during Jan-March 1993.

## I.G.N.C.A.

2.35 Under the Indo-China Cultural Exchange Programme a Seminar on "Cave Art of India and China" was organised jointly by Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts, National Museum and Archaeological Survey of India. An exhibition of Buddhist Cave Paintings from the Magao Grottoes, Dunhuang, China was held in the I.G.N.C.A. The reference library of I.G.N.C.A. added 3442 highly selected volumes and acquired 6 rare books. The first two volumes of A Lexicon of Fundamental Concepts of the Indian Arts compiled by the Kala Kosa Division of I.G.N.C.A. under title Kalattvakasa were released. Five works in 8 volumes of fundamental texts of the Indian Arts relevant for understanding the Indian Arts under a series called Kalamulasastra were brought out. The Kala Darsana division organised a series of photographic exhibitions under its programme "Through a Photographer's Eye" including an exhibition of photographs on "Rabaris" and photographs on India by Henri Cartier Bresson.



#### CHAPTER 3

# ORGANI&ATION ....

- 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 with the Department of Culture.
- 3.02 This Department was set up in 1985 through the 174th amendment of the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules 1961.
- 3.03 The Department is under the overall charge of the Minister of Human Resource Development. The Secretariat of this Department is headed by the Secretary, assisted by two Joint Secretaries. The Festival of India Cell which had been given a separate identity has now been merged with the Department. The detailed set up of the Department of Culture has been indicated in the Organisational Chart at Appendix I.
- 3.04 The Department has two attached offices, namely, the Archaeological Survey of India and the National Archives of India. It has 6 Subordinate Offices and 21 Autonomous Organisations, fully or partially funded by the it. The Subordinate Offices and Autonomous Organisations are as under :

#### SUBORDINATE OFFICES

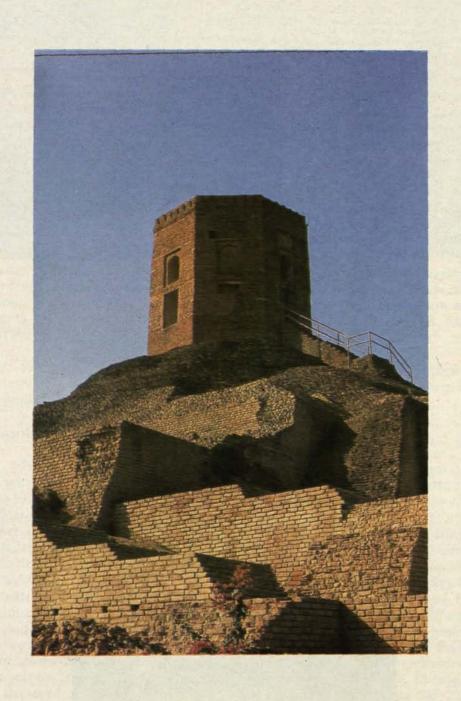
- 1. Anthropological Survey of India, Calcutta.
- 2. National Museum, New Delhi.
- 3. National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi.
  - National Library, Calcutta.
- 5. National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property, Lucknow.
- 6. Central Reference Library, Calcutta.

## AUTONOMOUS ORGANISATIONS

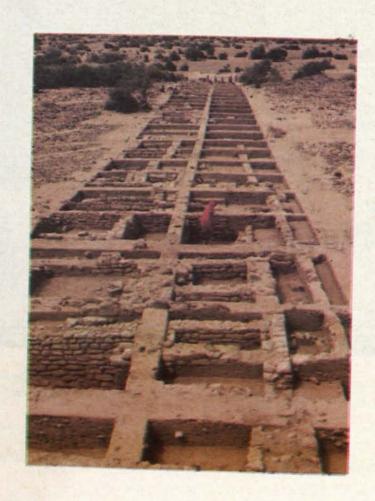
- Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya, Bhopal.
- National Council of Science Museums, Calcutta. 2.
- Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi.
- Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi.
- Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi. 5.
- 6. Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi.
  - National School of Drama, New Delhi. 7.
  - Centre for Cultural Resources and Training, New Delhi. 8.
- 9. Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Julian.
  10. Allahabad Museum, Allahabad.
  11. Delhi Public Library, Delhi.
  11. Delhi Public Library Foundation, Calcutta.
  - 13. Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Varanasi.

- 14. Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh (Ladakh).
- 15. Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta.
  - 16. Indian Museum, Calcutta.
  - 17. The Asiatic Society, Calcutta.
  - 18. Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad.
  - 19. Khuda Baksh Oriental Public library, Patna.
  - 20. Rampur Raza Library, Rampur.
  - Thanjavur Maharaja Serfoji Saraswati Mahal Library, Thanjavur.
- 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.
- 3.06 The Department of Culture plays a vital role in the promotion and dissemination of art & culture. It directly operates several schemes for the promotion of specific performing, literary and visual arts. It provides assistance for the development of voluntary action in these fields through grants, training programmes etc. It also endeavours to promote and develop traditional crafts and skills, especially folk art and crafts.
- The Department also looks after the preservation, conservation and protection of the material heritage, namely, archaeology, anthropology, museums etc. 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. The Department also promotes organisations working in specialised fields such as Buddhist and Himalayan studies.
- The Department is concerned with the formulation of the 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 the National Library at Calcutta and a number of other libraries of national importance.
- A number of scholarships, fellowships and grants are given by the Department of Culture to promote excellence in the various fields of art and culture. Anniversaries and centenaries of important personalities are organised, memorials commemorating certain important persons or a particular period of history are maintained.
- 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, and undertakes programmes envisaged in the programmes of UNESCO in the field of art and culture.
- A statement indicating the financial allocations in respect of various schemes and organisations under the Department of Culture is at Appendix 12. Raja Kam Mohan Ray o o Foundation, Calculta.

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### CHAPTER 4

## **ARCHAEOLOGY**

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA, NEW DELHI

4.01 The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) was established in 1861 with the purpose of conserving and preserving archaeological monuments and sites located in different parts of the country. The ASI also maintains thirty one site museums, which display antiquities relating to that particular site. It is also an academic body charged with the task of promoting scholarship and serious research in the field of archaeology and related disciplines. The ASI discharges its responsibilities with its Headquarters at New Delhi through sixteen Circles, two Mini Circles, five Excavation Branches, a Pre-history Branch, a Science Branch, a Horticulture Branch, an Epigraphy Branch, a Museum Branch, and Temple and Building Survey Projects. The Institute of Archaeology at New Delhi functions as the training wing of the ASI where in-service ASI officials and fresh university post-graduates are imparted extensive training in all the branches of archaeology leading to a Post-Graduate Diploma in Archaeology. The Institute also organises short-term courses on conservation and preservation of monuments and sites, epigraphy and numismatics, administration and accounts for in-service officers and technical personnel of the ASI, State Departments of Archaeology and Universities.

4.02 Since its very inception, the activities of the Survey have increased exponentially. The following were the main activities of the ASI during the year under reference:-

## Antiquities

The responsibility to implement the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972, which regulates export of antiquities and art treasures outside India and checks illicit transactions in antiquities within the country, rests with the ASI. Considerable progress was achieved in the implementation of the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act. Reports received from different parts of the country indicate that 1224 antiquities have been registered upto August, 1992. Twenty six meetings of the Expert Advisory Committee for export of non-antiquities were held in which 3170 objects were presented by the different parties for examination. Of these 136 objects were identified as 'antiquities' and the remaining 3034 objects as 'non-antiquities' for which non-antiquity certificates were issued. In all, 9 appeal meetings were held for examination of objects upto September 1992 detained as antiquities by the Customs, CBI, Police authorities as well as by the parties/firms. Eighty-two objects were examined under section 24 of the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act. Of these, 33 objects were declared as 'antiquities'. Three Temporary Export Permits for 2374 antiquities were issued for display of antiquities in the exhibitions abroad. Four licenses were also renewed during the year under report.

## **Explorations**

- 4.04 A large number of sites from pre-historic to medieval periods were discovered by the ASI in different parts of the country as a result of problem-oriented explorations and village to village surveys. In areas to be submerged for construction of dams, exploration-survey were conducted in Singhbhum (Bihar), Sannati (Karnataka) and Maraguda Valley (Orissa) resulting in discovery of several sites.
- A number of pre-historic and historical sites were explored in various parts of the country especially in Goa, and the Dholpur, Kota and Bhilwara districts of Rajasthan; the Bellary, Hasan, Belgaum, Dharwar and Chitradurga districts of Karnataka. Of those deserving special mention are the early natural caves with ashy deposits in the village Ponda Dongri (Rajnandgoan) and Bhadrasur (Balaghat), megalithic and medieval sites at Raipur in Madhya Pradesh and Kachargad and Amajharan in Bhandara district, stone age sites in Raigad, mesolithic and historical sites in Nagpur district all in Maharashtra; palaeolithic, mesolithic and historical sites including remains of temples, sculptures, etc. in the coastal area of south Goa and pre-historic sites and painted rock-shelters in the Hazaribagh district of Bihar. In addition, explorations at Arambha, Wardha have brought to light pre-historic sites, besides a stupa built on brick foundations in Wainganga Valley in Maharashtra, rock-paintings and microliths at Angna and Dharamjaigarh and Gokulmara in the Raigarh district of Madhya Pradesh; about fifty archaeological sites from paleolithic to late-medieval periods through OCP, PGW, black and red ware and early historic periods in Chambal, Parbati and Utangan river basins in the Dholpur district of Rajasthan.

## Excavations

Excavation was resumed at Adam, in the district of Nagpur in Maharashtra. Coins of Satavahana rulers, Bhadras, the native rulers of Vidarbha, and of Roman Emperor Tiberius were also recovered besides interesting structural remains and varieties of antiquities and ancient pottery. A trial trench at Sorar, Distt. Durg, M.P. near the megalithic site of Karkabhat revealed habitational deposits. Excavation at Bhaitbari, in the West Garo Hills district of Meghalaya revealed a plan of an eight-armed burnt brick temple dateable to the early medieval period and twenty-eight moulded terracotta figurines of various deities, besides a mud stupa within a fortified area. At Lal Kot near Mehrauli (Delhi), which was excavated to assess the nature of structural antiquity during Sultanate and pre-Sultanate periods, interesting structures, varieties of pottery including glazed ware, terracotta figurines, coins etc., were found. The excavation at Dholavira, in the district of Kutch in Gujarat, an ancient site with cultural remains of the pre-Harappan, Mature and late Harappan periods, brought to light interesting structural remains showing new elements of townplanning with a well devised water system in what can be called the downtown region. (Pt.I,II & III). Diggings at Golbai Sasan,in the district of Puri, Orissa revealed a chalcolothic cultural deposit comprising a variety of stone and bone tools, sherds of black and red ware and a headless skeleton (Pt. IV & V). Excavations at Barabati fort and Lalitgiriin in the district of Cuttack, brought

to light remains of medieval buildings and Buddhist sculptures. At Hampi in Karnataka more remains of Vijayanagar period were found. Amongst other excavations mention may be made of Gudnapur in Distt. Uttar Kannada (Karnataka) where an early temple complexwas exposed; Buddhist remains at Koluha at Vaishali in Bihar and Banjaria in Deoria in U.P. and operations at St. Augustine Church in Goa for the full exposure of the plan and trial trenches at Sri Surja Pahar in the district of Goalpara in Assam and in the district of Dulmi in Bihar to obtain a cultural sequence.

## Epigraphical Survey

- 4.07 Several inscriptions in Prakrit, Sanskrit, Dravidian, Persian and Arabic languages located in different parts of the country were copied and deciphered. Of these, the important ones include a few painted inscriptions assignable to the 5th century A.D. at Than,in the district of Surendranagar in Gujarat; historical inscriptions along with megaliths in the Nilgiris region of Tamil Nadu; a brick inscription from Mathura recording the construction of a temple and one from Jhansi dating back to the 2nd century B.C.
- 4.08 Some label inscriptions in Brahmi were copied in the quarries of Chunar, Mirzapur district., U.P. probably indicating the names of masons, out of which one is in Kharosthi characters. Twenty-eight inscriptions in Kufi characters were copied from Kavaratti, Lakshadweep and Baliapatnam in Cannanore district.
- 4.09 In all two hundred inscriptions from Andhra Pradesh and four inscriptions from village Damgarh, in the district of Allahabad, U.P. were copied and ninety one court documents in Persian and nearly hundred inscriptions in different languages were deciphered during the year under report. Microfilming and preservation of estampages as well as computerisation of epigraphical data are under active consideration.

## Temple and Building Survey Projects

- 4.10 The ASI through its Temple Survey Projects with headquarters at Bhopal and Madras has three technical units for the survey, documentation and detailed study of ancient temples of north and south India. At present, the Paramara temples in Central India, Rajasthan and Gujarat and the Chola temples in Karnataka are being surveyed by these units and the work will continue for the coming season also.
- 4.11 The function of the Building Survey Project with its headquarters in New Delhi is to survey, document and study the medieval buildings in India. The survey of eastern Rajasthan and the wooden structures, and the houses, havelis and monuments/buildings in and around Delhi will continue in the next season also.

## Site Museums

4.12 The Museums Branch of ASI looks after thirtyone site museums located

all over the country with its headquarters at Calcutta. It has four regional offices situated at Delhi (north), Sarnath (east), Madras (south) and Velha Goa (West). Organisational work of the galleries at Archaeological Museum, Gwalior (M.P), Hazarduari Palace Museum, Murshidabad (West Bengal) and Chandragiri (A.P) is in full swing. One more gallery has recently been opened at Nalanda.

- 4.13 The gallery display work in Ropar Museum (Punjab) and Ratnagiri Museum (Orissa) is in the beginning stage.
- 4.14 Reorganisational work in the Archaeological Museums at Kondapur, Amravati, Nalanda, Bodhgaya, and Cochin Museums are also in progress.
- 4.15 The Birth centenary celebrations of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar were organised at ten site museums, viz., Nagarjunakonda, Amravati, Kondapur, Sanchi, Nalanda, Bodhgaya, Sarnath, Khajuraho, Murshidabad and Lothal.
- 4.16 World Heritage Day (18.4.1992) was celebrated at 14 monuments under the World Heritage List. Photographic Exhibition on monumental heritage was organised at various places on this occasion. Special messages received from the President of India, Vice President, the Prime Minister and the Minister of Human Resource Development in Hindi and English were prominently displayed at all the monuments.

## Publications

- 4.17 During the year under review the following were published: Temples of the Gangas of Karnataka under the Architectural Survey series; Guides to Ajanta, Mahabalipuram, Hampi, Amravati, Chola Temples, Sanchi, Sarnath, Bishnupur, Monuments of Kerala, Konarak and Udaigiri and Khandagiri in English and Sanchi and Sarnath in Hindi; Inscriptions of the Paramaras under Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum Vol. VII, Part II; Annual Reports on Indian Epigraphy 1979-80 were brought out. The printing of Indian Archaeology 1986-87 A Review is in an advanced stage.
- 4.18 The Excavations at Sringaverapura (1977-86), Vol.I The Tank is in the press.

## Conservation

- 4.19 During the year 1992-93, conservation work was done in as many as 460 monuments. Out of these, 150 works were specially identified for comprehensive conservation works.
- 4.20 Some of the important conservation works undertaken by the Survey are :-
- Taj Mahal, Jama Masjid, Rambagh, R.C. cemetery, Akbar's Tomb at Sikandra, Salabat Khan's Tomb, Humayun Mosque, Fort at Agra, Madan Mohan Temple at Vrindavan, Eklat Khan's Tomb at Badaun, Makhdum Jahania Tomb at Kanauj and Sarai & Mosque at Khudaganj, Imamabada of Asafud-Daula, Residency

complex, Sadat Ali's Tomb and Murid Ali Tomb of Lucknow, Forts at Kalinjor and Jhansi, excavated site at Sringaverpur, Bahu-Begum Tomb and Gulab Bari at Faizabad, Fort at Jaunpur and Excavated site at Sravasti, Dhamekh Stupa at Sarnath, Stupa at Kushinagar and excavated site at Bhitari in Uttar Pradesh; Caves at Ajanta, Ellora, Elephanta, Fort at Daulatabad, Gavilgarh Fort, Gate at Pauni, Sidheswara Mahadev Temple at Khirdapur, Siva Temple at Amarnath, Bibi-ka-Magabara, Aurangabad in Maharashtra; Churches at Velha Goa in Goa; Fort at Badami, Bhuthanatha Tank, Jaina Temple and Papanasa Temple at Pattadakal, Jyothirlinga group of temples at Aihole. Fort at Devanahalli, Jattappanik at Bhatkal, Group of monuments at Karkala, Arquilla, Mehtar Mahal at Bijapur, Sangeet and Nari Mahal at Torvi, Mallik Jahan Begum's Tomb at Ainapur, Haft Gumbaz at Gulbarga, Fort and Temples at Chitradurga, Group of monuments at Lakundi, Queen's Bath, Lotus Mahal, Jaina temple, Krishna temple and Narasimha Statue at Hampi, Fort at Bellary, Hoysaleswara Temple at Halebid, Amruteswara Temple, Amruthapura, Group of monuments at Sravanbelagola and Daria Daulat Bagh at Srirangapatnam Karnataka; Buddhist Caves at Bagh, Hoshangshah Tomb at Mandu, Kakanmath temple at Suhania, Tomb of Mohammad Ghaus, Tansen Mosque and Jain collossi at Gwalior, monuments at Khajuraho, Maladevi Temple at Gyaraspur, monuments at Chanderi and Sanchi, Saiviti temple at Bhojpur, Bijamandal at Vidisha and monuments at Burhanpur in Madhya Pradesh; Mounuments at Khandagiri and Udaigiri, Jambeswar temple at Bhubaneswar, Lord Jagannath temple complex at Puri, monuments at Lalitgiri, Kanti Deul temple at Ratanpur, Nilamadhava and Sidheswar temple at Gandharari, Paschima Somanath temple at Boudh, Pataleswar temple at Malhar and Barahi temple at Chaurasi in Orissa; Hazarduari Palace and Imamabada at Murshidabad, Radha Govinda and Lalji temples at Bishnupur, Cooch Behar Palace, Brindaban Thakur's Math at Guptipara, Temple at Kalna, Temple at Nanur and Mayer Ghat at Belur in West Bengal; Duwang and Zelma Gumpha, Chamba Chibbo, Dumlong Gumpha, Chammolong and Chokhtings Gumpha at Tabo, Trilokinath Temple at Mandi, Kangra Fort at Kangra, Shakti Devi Temple at Chattarari, Hidamba Devi temple at Manali, Laxmi Narain temple, Chamba and Shiva temple at Baijnath in Himachal Pradesh; Bhatinda Fort at Bhatinda in Punjab; Seikh Chillies Tomb at Thanesar and Ferozshah Palace at Hissar in Haryana; Qutab Minar complex, Tughlaq's Fort complex, Purana Qila, Humayun's Tomb, Arab-ki-Sarai, Nizamuddin, Jantar-Mantar, Jama Masjid, Red Fort complex, Hauz Khas, Sultan Gari Tomb, Kotla Ferozshah, Sher Shah Gate and Vijay Mandal in Delhi; Tawang Monastry in Arunachal Pradesh, Karenghat Palace, Vishnu temple in Manipur, Dimapur Ruins in Nagaland, Vishnudol and Devidol at Joysagar, Panbari Mosque, Chaturdase temple at Udaipur, monuments at Unakoti, Charaideo Maidan at Sibdol, Negheriting, Dah Parvatiya at Tejpur, Bishnudol at Sibsagar, Suriya Pahar and Goalpara in Assam; Sri Chintala Venkataraman temple at Tadipatri, Raja Mahal at Chandragiri, Golkonda Fort at Hyderabad, Uma Maheswara Swamy temple at Yaganti, Kudavalli Sangameshwara temple at Alampur, Maha-Stupa at Amaravati, Trikuteswara temple and Warrangal fort at Warrangal, Charminar at Hyderabad, and Veerabhadara Swamy temple at leepakshi in Andhra Pradesh; Fort at Bharatpur, Jaiselmer and Chittaurgarh, Palace at Deeg, Fort at Ranthambhor, Annasagar Baradari at Ajmer, Fort at Kumbhalgarh, monuments at Bhangarh and Alwar, Kolvi Caves, Fort Bhatner at Gangasagar, Neelkanth Mahadev Temple at Neelkanth and Chaurasi Khamba at Kaman in Rajasthan; Clive's Building in Fort St. George at Madras, Group of monuments

at Kancheepuram, Dutch Fort and Cemetery, Madras, Thirupuliswara temple at Vayalur, Sugriswara temple at Sircarperiyapalayam, Fort and temple at Muruganatha Swamy temple at Trirumuruganpoondi, Muchukundeswara temple at Kodumbalur, Siva temple at Netrimangalam, Thiruvilangudi Siva temple at Pudukkottai, Group of monuments at Mamallapuram, Brahadiswara temple at Gangaikonda Cholapuram, Fort with buildings at Attur, Fort at Vellore, St. Francis Church at Cochin, Bekar Fort at Pallikere and Siva temple at Peruvanam; Sher Shah Suri Tomb at Sasaram, Monuments at Antichak, Monastery No. 6 at Nalanda, Excavated site at Kumrahar, Fort at Rohtas, Ashokan pillar at West Champaran, Relic Stupa at Vaishali, Raja Vishal-ka-Garh at Vaishali, Stupa at Nandangarh, Ancestral house of Dr. Rajendra Prasad at Siwan in Bihar; Buddhist Monastery at Alchi, palace at Leh, Stupa at Tiserru, Shey Palace, Shiva temple at Billawer, old Palace at Ramnagar, Temple at Kiramachi and Fort Akhnoor in Jammu and Kashmir; Monuments at Sarkhej, Monuments at Bhuj, Group of temples at Dwarka, Monuments at Patan, Monuments at Pavagarh, Monuments at Sejakpur, Monuments at Surat, Jami Masjid at Junagadh, Sun Temple at Modhera, Monuments at Khed and Roda, Dock-Yard of Lothal, Surya Kund at Modhera, Jami Masjid at Dholka, Galteshwar Mahadeva Temple at Sarnai Kheda in Gujarat; Monuments at Diu.

4.21 The Survey has also undertaken the conservation of unprotected monuments, like Jama Masjid, Delhi, Monastery at Tawang, as a special case. It is also executing the works of Rampur Raza Library, Rampur (U.P), Netaji Subhash Institute of Sports, Patiala, Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta, Monuments of Lodhi Garden, Delhi as deposit works, financed by respective State Governments and the autonomous bodies.

## Horticultural operation

- 4.22 The ASI carried out the maintenance and laying out of new gardens in following monuments:-
- 4.23 Taj Mahal and Rambagh at Agra, Akbar's Tomb, Sikandra, Residency at Lucknow, Sahet at Sravasti, Fort at Jhansi, Kadheri cemetary at Kanpur, Lord Cornwallis Tomb at Gazipur, Sahi Fort at Jaunpur, Group of temples at Khajuraho, Bijaymandal, Red Fort and Purana Qila in Delhi, Palace at Deeg, Fort at Bhatinda, Shahr-ki-Masjid at Pawagarh, Step Well at Adalaj, Hazira Tomb in Baroda, Sihol, Nagarjunakonda, Golkonda Fort, Ramappa temple at Palampet, Gol Gumba at Bijapur, Monuments at Hampi, Hoyosaleswara temple at Halebidu, Monuments at Pattadakal, Bibi-ka-Maqbara at Aurangabad, Brihadeshwara temple at Thanjavur, Shore temple at Mahabalipuram, Hazarduari Palace at Murshidabad, Tomb of Sher Shah at Sasaram, Raja-Rani and Chitrakirini temples at Bhubaneswar, excavated remains at Kumrahar, Nalanda, etc.

## Chemical preservation

4.24 The Science Branch of the Survey carried out chemical treatment and preservation of Madukheswar temple at Srimukhalingam, Temple at Tadipatri, Devido, Bishnudol, Sivadol temple, Gauri Sagar, Monuments at Daman, Raniki-Vav, Monuments at Pavagarh, Sun temple at Modhera, Amriteswara temple

at Smritpura, Asar Mahal at Bijapur, Rameswara temple, Kaladi, Gomanteswara, Sravanabelgola, Buddhist Caves at Bagh, Temples of Khajuraho, Bibi-ka-Maqbara at Aurangabad, Caves at Ajanta and Ellora, Trayambakeshwara temple at Nasik, Sun Temple at Konark, Lord Jagannath temple at Puri, Patwon-ki-Haveli, Fort at Jaisalmer and Ranthambore, Kalikamata temple at Chittorgarh, Palace at Deeg, Venkata-Purumal Temple, Shore temple at Mahabalipuram, Kailashnath temple at Kanchipuram, Brihadeshwara temple at Gangai Konda Cholapuram, Brihadeswara temple at Thanjavur, Taj Mahal at Agra, Sadat Ali's Tomb at Lucknow, Bansi Gopal temple at Chamba, Hazarduari Palace at Murshidabad, Monuments at Fatehpur Sikri, Monuments at Sarnath, Veerabhadra Swami temple at Leepakshi, Excavated remains at Nalanda, Relic Stupa at Vaishali, Red Fort and Humayun's Tomb in Delhi, Dwarkadhish temple at Dwarka, Rao Lakha Chattri at Bhuj, Ramnagar Palace at Ramnagar, Tipu Sultan's Palace in Bangalore, Stupa at Sanchi, Pattar-ki-Baoli at Gwalior and Lingaraj temple at Bhubaneswar.

## Original works

4.25 Besides the maintenance of the office buildings, site museums, sculpture sheds, staff quarters, toilets etc., belonging to the ASI, the construction of new staff quarters for watch and ward staff and sculpture sheds was taken up. The construction of office buildings, staff quarters, under capital works through the CPWD, were also taken up. Works are in progress at Srinagar, Vadodara, Patna, Lothal, Fardapur, and progress has been made with the library building at Agra and the mini museum at Ghantashala (Andhra Pradesh). Three halls have also been purchased for the office of the Superintending Archaeologist, Bhopal from the Madhya Pradesh Housing Board in Bhopal in 1993-94. Besides continuing the works in progress, it is proposed to take up construction of a suitable building for the Institute of Archaeology at 24, Tilak Marg, New Delhi, office buildings at Khajuraho, Bangalore and Bhubaneswar, staff quarters at Kalibangan and Khajuraho, a laboratory building for Director (Science) at Dehradun and museum buldings at Halebid and Kodambulur.

## Conservation of Angkor Vat

- 4.26 The ASI has been engaged in the task of conserving and restoring the vast temple complex at Angkor Vat which is being funded by the Ministry of External Affairs. The conservation work has entered into the Seventh Phase of the programme and it is hoped that this will be completed by the middle of 1993. The ASI teams have, over the years, made a major and significant effort in preserving and conserving these monuments which has been commended by internationally recognised archaeologists and conservationists.
- 4.27 In the sixth phase (1991-92) the following structural conservation works were carried out.
- (a) The western and eastern wing galleries on the northern side and northern wing gallery on the eastern side of the third enclosure, where all the outer pillars of the semi-vaulted roof had gone out of plumb and all the tiebeams between the main pillar of the main gallery and the outer pillar

- had been disloged at the joints, were conserved by bringing the pillars into their original position and fixing the tie-beams as they were originally and strengthening them by providing steel dowels wherever necessary.
- (b) The southern central entrance porch and southern entrance porch at the east corner of the third enclosure which had been dismantled in 1990 and 1970 respectively, were reconstructed as they were originally. In addition, broken architectural members like pillars and beams were suitably mended and strengthened by providing I-Section girders.
- (c) Three inner porches on the eastern side of the third enclosure which had gone out of plumb were dismantled completely and after strengthening the core of the plinth, were rebuilt as per the original (Pt. VI & VII)
- (d) Seven stepped entrances with massive balustrades on the eastern and southern sides of the second enclosure were conserved thoroughly and water tightened. The collapsed entrance porch on the southern side of the second enclosure was completely reconstructed to original specifications.
- (e) The southwestern corner tower of the first enclosure and southwest corner, northwest corner, southwest corner and northwest corner towers of the second enclosure were thoroughly conserved and watertightened. The dislodged stones of these towers were reset and the structure was strengthened by providing concealed dowels and steel rods wherever necessary.
- (f) The southern library in between the third and fourth enclosures was further conserved by fixing more than eighty dismantled architectural members in their proper position.
- (g) The first enclosure covering an area of 700 sq. metres was provided with welded mesh to prevent bats and birds from soiling it.
- (h) This season, chemical cleaning and preservation work was carried out in the area covering the interior plinth portion, the southwest corner tower, some portions of the exterior plinth of the first enclosure; the roof and exterior walls of the ante-chamber between the second and third enclosures; quadrangles of the ante-chamber; exterior and interior walls of the second enclosure, and the northwest and southwest corner towers of the second enclosure.





#### CHAPTER 5

## MUSEUMS

## I. MUSEUMS OF INDIAN ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY

## NATIONAL MUSEUM, NEW DELHI

5.01 The National Museum is a Subordinate Office under the Department of Culture. The following are the main activities of the Museum during the year under report:

## ACQUISITION OF ART OBJECTS

5.02 During the year under report, a total number of 470 artefacts valued at Rs.36,050/- were acquired. The notable among these are: a bronze statue of Buddha of the Pala Period (Eastern India), a bronze figure of Rashbhanath (Karnataka, 13th cent), Farmans of the Mughal Emperors Akbar, Jahangir and Shahjahan, a painting showing the birth of a prince (Avadh, C.1890), four pieces of Islamic silver jewellery embedded with pieces of moss agates, rubies etc., a necklace of Srinathji, a Jhoomar studded with diamonds and Dasra Pearls of the Mughal period.

## CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMME

- 5.03 The Museum is actively associated with 97 countries through Cultural Exchange Programmes. The main areas of cooperation are exchanges of museum personnel, exhibitions, art publications, colour slides etc.
- 5.04 Under the Indo-Hungarian Cultural Exchange Programme for 1991-93, the National Museum has agreed to send an exhibition of 100 Indian Bronze Sculptures from the National Museum's own collection.

## INDO-US SUB-COMMISSION ON EDUCATION AND CULTURE

5.05 Under the aegis of the Sub-Commission the Asia Society Gallery, New York has requested assistance to borrow 13 art objects for an exhibition entitled 'Gods, Guardians and Lovers: Temple sculptures from North India' to be held in New York in February, 1992. The National Museum is acting as the coordinating agency.

#### **EXHIBITION**

5.06 140 objects were sent for the Classical Art of India Exhibition held in Berlin as a part of the Festival of India in Germany. An exhibition of Indian Miniature Paintings was sent to Algeria on January 31, 1990. A new Exhibition on our Maritime Heritage was set up by the Indian Navy in the National

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Museum. It was inaugurated by the Prime Minister on 6th January, 1992. An exhibition of the Art and Culture of Braj was inaugurated by the then Vice-President (now President) of India on 24th April, 1992. It was jointly organised by the National Museum New Delhi, the Braj Bhoomi Sewa Sansthan, and Government Museum, Mathura. In this exhibition 319 objects relating to the art and culture of Braj Bhoomi, the Land of Lord Krishna were displayed including prehistoric stone and copper implements, sculptures, terracottas, paintings, ritual objects, royal farmans, musical instruments and other interesting items. The National Museum in collaboration with the Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi sent 13 art objects for the exhibition 'Art and Culture in the world of 1492' held at the Expo-92 in Sevilla, Spain. Nine replicas in fibreglass and plaster of Paris and 6 colour reproductions for World Heritage Exhibition were presented on 9th July in Paris in the UNESCO headquarters.

#### **SEMINARS**

5.07 The National Museum organised a two-day workshop entitled 'Ethno-Lab' at the Assam State Museum, Guwahati from 21st - 23rd April, 1992. The workshop coincided with the opening of Ethnographic Gallery of the Assam State Museum, designed and installed by the experts of the National Museum. The workshop was inaugurated by the Director-General, National Museum who delivered the Introductory Address and introduced the concept and objectives of the workshop.

## EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

5.08 A short term in-service training course in Museology was conducted from 6th January, 1992 to 16th February, 1992; a practical training programme was imparted to the students of Museology from Prachya Niketan, Bhopal. They were given training in documentation, exhibition, display, conservation, modelling and security from 9th to 16th January, 1992. An educational programme for the students of the Spastic Society of North India was organised twice on 21st January and 4th February, 1992. Practical demonstrations of modelling was arranged for the students; a summer course on Indian European Art for school students of class VIII to XII was conducted by the National Museum from 21st May to 30th June, 1992.

5.09 Under the aegis of the Inter Museum Cooperation/Consultancy Scheme, the National Museum conducted a four week practical training programme in general museology, photography, conservation of museum objects, microfilming, reprography of museum and archival materials for five officials of museums and archives of Jammu and Kashmir from 1st July to 30th July, 1992; Newsletters No. 4 & 5 were sent to museums and museologists, and art historians all over India; guided tours, 4 film shows daily, and one gallery talk on every Thursday were organised by the National Museum as a part of its routine programme.

## CONSERVATION

5.10 294 objects of various type were given conservation treatment and 453 other were under the process of treatment. 707 objects were examined either

to prepare their condition report before being sent for exhibition or to fix the priority of their treatment; Supervisory Staff of Conservation Laboratory visited the Indira Gandhi Memorial Museum to advise on the display including light etc. for the exhibits to be displayed there; 61 objects of organic nature, were fumigated against Insecticide, and the Collection of the Police Museum, CGO Complex was examined and the objects were given required treatment.

## RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

5.11 One project on the examination of Ivory objects has been completed. Two terracotta and five copper metallic objects were examined in detail to establish their authenticity. Sophisticated scientific equipment was received from Japan and they are under the process of installation.

#### TEACHING

5.12 The staff of Conservation Laboratory is involved in teaching and demonstration in the National Museum Institute. Some of the staff members visited INTACH, Lucknow to deliver lectures to the students of conservation.

## PHOTO-DOCUMENTATION

5.13 1120 negatives of the objects, before, during and after treatment were prepared and 930 prints of these were prepared in addition to 11 X-ray's and 95 slides.

## MODELLING

5.14 2457 plastercasts of masterpieces of sculpture were prepared, finished and coloured, besides 21 rubber moulds; a logo for the National Museum Institute has been selected: it is the standing terracotta figure of Ganga (5th-6th cent. A.D.) depicting Gayana ganga hitayahna. Birla Museum, Pilani had supplied objects for preparation of 6 rubber moulds. These were prepared and supplied to them. One seated Buddha (Pala) was prepared in fibre glass for the Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti, New Delhi; and 40 large size fibre glass logo coins were prepared for the Festival of India, Germany.

## PUBLICATIONS

5.15 3 monthly calendars of events were published in Hindi and English; Vol 4 & 5 of the Quarterly Newsletter have been published; Vol 6 is being printed; 1000 copies of two booklets for the Braj exhibition were published; 1000 copies of booklets and 500 copies of posters were printed for the SAARC exhibition; and 500 copies of posters published for the Museum Association of India.

#### BOOKS

5.16 A book on Rajasthani printing by Karl Khandalwala is nearly ready. Baburnama has been sent to the press for printing. Research Bulletins are almost ready; the Guide to Miniature paintings has been edited and is ready

for printing; and the publication Mathura Art in Hindi is underway.

### LIBRARY

5.17 315 books were added to the collection of National Museum Library and 10477 readers have used the Library for research and reference work.

## RECEPTION/SALES COUNTER

5.18 During the year under report, 1,07,425 visitors visited the National Museum.

## OTHER ACTIVITIES

5.19 The Anthropology Gallery has been dismantled. The renovated gallery will exclusively be devoted to the costumes and other related artifacts pertaining to North East India. Work is in progress. The Decorative Art and Textiles gallery has been dismantled in order to display more coins and epigraphic material from our vast collection. A special exhibition on Decorative Arts and Printings was dismantled to display a prestigious exhibition entitled 'Classical Art from SAARC countries'. Necessary arrangements have been made to organize an exhibition etc. on Central Asia Antiquities, coinciding with the 133rd birth anniversay of Sir Aurel Stein.

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

- 5.20 The National Museum Institute of History of Art, Conservation and Museology, New Delhi, an autonomous organisation fully funded by the Department of Culture, is a Society registered with the Registrar of Societies, Delhi under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860. It started functioning from January, 1989. On the Recommendation of the University Grants Commission, the institute was declared a deemed University on 28th April, 1989 by the Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, New Delhi.
- 5.21 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.
- 5.22 A brief account of the programme and activities undertaken during the year under report is as under:-

## FACULTY

5.23 At present, there are three Departments: (i) Department of History of Art, (ii) Department of Conservation of Works of Art and (iii) Department of Museology. Three 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, sub-committees

of the Academic Council are constituted to look into the various problems.

## TEACHING PROGRAMME

5.24 Classes for M.A. and Ph.D. students are held from 10.30 a.m. to 5.00 p.m., six days a week. Eminent scholars, both Indian and foreign, in the field of History of Art, Conservation and Museology are invited to deliver lectures, to conduct seminars and to supervise Ph.D courses.

### EXAMINATION

5.25 Second and third semester examinations of the old students were conducted during June, 1992. The students showed good performance and those who stood first, second and third were suitably rewarded.

#### CONVOCATION

5.26 On the 28th April, 1992, the first convocation of the institute was held and 13 students were awarded Post-graduate Degrees in different disciplines. The Minister of Human Resource Development distributed the Degrees and Prof. M.S. Agwani, Vice Chancellor, Jawaharlal Nehru University, delivered the Convocation Address.

### DONATIONS

5.27 During the year under report a donation of Rs.15 lakhs was received from the Rajiv Gandhi Foundation.

## SLIDE LIBRARY

5.28 The teaching in the Institute is invariably supported by slide illustrations and other audio visual aids and the Institute has prepared a number of slides, in colour and black & white.

## PURCHASE OF LAND

5.29 A students' hostel, staff quarters, laboratories, studio, workshop and a guest house, etc., will be constructed at NOIDA. A sum of Rs. 47.40 lakhs being 25% of the cost of 3 acres land has been deposited as registration money.

## SCHOLARSHIPS

5.30 Out of the grant of US \$ 11000 received from M/s Merill Lynch & Co. of New York, two scholarships, each of Rs.1000/- per student per month were set up and awarded to two students on merit-cum-means basis.

### MEETINGS

5.31 During the year 1992-93, following meetings were held in the Institute and the minutes thereof were circulated to all concerned.

- a. Board of Management: A meeting of the Board of Management was held on 20.8.1992. Sincere gratitude was expressed to the Rajiv Gandhi Foundation for donating Rs.15 lakhs to set up a Chair for the Conservation of works of Art. Appointment of Prof. (History of Art) and recruitment rules for the post of the Slide Librarian were approved.
- b. Finance Committee: The Finance Committee met on 25.6.1992 and approved the expenditure for the year 1991-92 and budget estimates for the year 1992-93; medical reimbursement scheme for hospitalization, upward revision in fee structure and acquisition of 5 acres of land instead of 3. It constituted a sub-committee to look into the needs of extra posts and to submit its report.

## INDIAN MUSEUM, CALCUTTA

5.32 Indian Museum, Calcutta is a statutory body fully funded by the Department of Culture, Ministry of Human Resource Development. It is one of the premier museums in the country. It was established under Indian Museum Act, 1910 (Act 10 of 1910). Its Board of Trustees is headed by Governor of West Bengal in ex-officio capacity. During the year under report, the Museum carried out following activities/programmes.

## REORGANISATION/RENOVATION OF GALLERIES

- 5.33 The Pre/Proto-History, Minor Arts, Bronze, Gandhara, Bharhut, Decorative Arts, Coin, Textile, Palaes-Anthropolo and Egyptian galleries were reorganised/renovated during the year under report, together with the Entrance & long galleries.
- 5.34 Description labels for the Musical gallery, spruced up in all respects, are being prepared. Ethnographic specimens are collected from the field through exploration by a team of the Anthropologists of the Museum. During the period, a survey and the field collection operation was undertaken in Orissa and North Eastern States with the objective of obtaining ethnographic specimens along with Techno-Socio and economic-cultural data.
- Harinarayanpur, South 24 Parganas, West Bengal, were acquired for the Archaeology Section, while ninety seven gold, silver, copper, cupronickel alloy coins were added to the coin cabinet of the Numismatics Section. Altogether thirteen art objects like paintings, textiles, ivory carvings, silver and gold decorative objects were collected for the Art Section. For the Anthropology Section, a musical instrument with intricate ivory carving and its Khol made of the shell of an ostrich egg, so long preserved in the Shova Bazar Rajbari as a family heirloom was acquired. Fifty-four silver coins of the east Indian Company seized by the Mogra Police Station, Dist. Hooghly were received by the Indian Museum as a gift.
- 5.36 Photographic Documentation of Art is being carried out systematically in the Art, Archaeology and Anthropology Sections. Since photographic

documentation is linked up with more ambitious programme of computerisation of important museum holdings, it has been given top priority.

- 5.37 An exhibition on Pala-Sena sculptures was organised by the Indian Museum at the Allahabad Museum from the 3rd week of November, 1992. In the coming months, the Madras Museum will also hold an important exhibition; 'Roman Contacts in India' in the Indian Museum. Preparatory work in this regard is going on.
- 5.38 After sustained background work for three years in India and Germany, the Classical Arts of India Exhibition 'Palace of Gods' organised by the Indian Museum, Calcutta was inaugurated at the Orangeric of the Chariottenburg Palace of Berlin on March 6, 1992 by Berlin's Senator for Culture Mr. Ulrich Rolof Momin.
- 5.39 The 8th Short Course in Museum Studies was inaugurated by Prof. Rathindra Narayan Basu, Vice-Chancellor, University of Calcutta on August 14, 1992. This year among the 96 candidates, 71 participants enrolled for a further course. Prof. Kalyan K. Ganguli delivered the first lecture on the inaugural day.
- 5.40 An audio-visual programme was arranged in the premises of the Aryabhatta Science Centre, Gopal Nagar, District Midnapore on February, 16-17, 1992. A good number of educational films were screened. The Indian Museum also participated in the International Museum Day function observed by Ananda Niketan, Bagnan on May 18, 1992.
- 5.41 The students of a good number of schools, colleges and other educational institutions visited the Indian Museum during the period under report. Filmshows were also arranged for the students in the exhibition hall. Two hundred sixty three art students were permitted to sketch and draw in the galleries. Loan Kits consisting of photographs of the sculptures displayed in the Museum, historical buildings in Calcutta and some models of exhibits were supplied to H.F.C. Mela Maidan, Durgapur and Amragachi Sadharan Pathagar, Howrah, for exhibition purposes. The post graduate students of the University of Calcutta, Jadavpur University and Rabindra Bharati University were permitted to study in the coin room and sculpture galleries.
- 5.42 The Museum on Wheels is designed to carry the examples of sculpture and natural life to the doorsteps of rural India under the extra mural mass education programme of the Museum. The mobile exhibition on the theme of "Man's creation and Nature's manifestation" provides a glimpse of the rich and varied collections of the Indian Museum, the oldest institutions of its kind in Asia.
- 5.43 During the period under report, eight gallery classes were arranged which aimed at correlating museum education with school, college and University curricula. In the last part of the month of June, 1992, a documentary for the children was shot in the galleries of the Museum to highlight the invention of fire, beginning of painting activities, origin of writing, mummification and

minting of coins in the global context.

- More than 1000 objects have been treated which are mainly corroded coins encrusted and salt affected stone sculptures and terracotta objects, torn textiles, damaged paintings etc. A few badly affected stone sculptures were treated and preserved. Two damaged stone objects were thoroughly treated and restored. One stone sculpture was cleaned and in the process inscriptions on it were revealed. Six deeply corroded copper coins were successfully treated in order to make all the legends visible. 35 stone sculptures, selected for the German Exhibition, were cleaned, preserved, successfully packed and sent to the National Museum. A severely damaged Tibetan Thanka is now under treatment. One badly damaged and torn textile piece of the Ashutosh Museum was restored and returned.
- 5.45 With the acquisition of four hundred forty six volumes of books and three hundred twenty seven journals, the total holdings of the Indian Museum Reference Library has come to 30,079 titles. A comprehensive plan has been prepared to instal a new Fire fighting system. In the meanwhile steps have been taken to overhaul the existing fire fighting equipment. The auditorium and exhibition hall which have become forums for the promotion of cultural and educational programmes of the State have been fully air-conditioned. Suitable measures have been taken to expedite the 1st phase of the construction work. Work in a major scale is in progress to give a thorough facelift to the Museum building which has been declared a building of National importance.

## SALARJUNG MUSEUM, HYDERABAD

- 5.46 The Salar Jung Museum together with the Salar Jung Library at Hyderabad was declared an Institution of National Importance by the Salar Jung Museum Act, No. 26 of 1961. It is managed by the Salar Jung Museum Board constituted under the Act. The main functions of the Museum are collection, documentation, preservation and interpretation of the cultural and artistic wealth of the Museum. The Museum also arranges temporary exhibitions, seminars, lectures and various other educational and cultural programmes with a view to educate and enlighten the general public. The Museum is a fully financed autonomous organisation under the Department of Culture.
- 5.47 In order to document and preserve this collection, the Museum has a fulfledged conservation Laboratory, Book Binding Section, Photographic Section and Modelling Section. Apart from these sections, the Museum also has an Engineering Section of its own with attached carpentry unit, a Display Section.
- 5.48 Besides these, the Museum has an administrative unit which consists of technical and non-technical staff and a fulfledged Education Wing to interpret art objects to visitors and to maintain close liaison with neighbouring schools, colleges and universities. The Museum has a well knit security wing to keep vigilance round the clock. Besides this, the Salar Jung Museum Library has a very extensive collection of rare Arabic, Persian and Urdu Manuscripts and also printed rare books. A good number of books are being added each year

on the recommendations of the Book Selection Committee for reference and other subject to augment the Library and to make it more useful as a reference library.

5.49 The programmes/activities undertaken or proposed to be undertaken are as under:-

## A. WORKS

The construction of 2 new buildings commenced from 16.2.1992. The Preliminary estimate received is for Rs. 10.46 crores.

#### B. DEVELOPMENT

It is proposed to have a gallery of Tribal Art in the Museum. Efforts are being made to establish the new gallery and acquire exhibits of Tribal Art. The Museum has a full fledged manuscript section. The Manuscripts are scrutinised for printing illustrated catalogues useful to scholars as well as to the general public. Apart from the Persian and Arabic Catalogues, the Museum undertakes the publications of a Research Journal and other books on the collections of the Museum. A Hindi version of the Guide Book to Museum has been brought out. Besides, there is a proposal to publish a book on 'Masterpieces of Salar Jung Museum' during this year.

## C. REORGANISATION OF GALLERIES

The Galleries of the Museum are being reorganised in a phased manner on modern scientific lines. Adequate provisions have been made for a Chemical Conservation Laboratory and Microfilming Unit. The Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee, has submitted a Plan of Fire Protection in 3 phases which was accepted and is being implemented from 1987-88. Phase I has been completed. Under Phase II, the Museum is taking up the work relating to Fire Detection & Alarm System, Public Address System and construction of an underground water pump. The work is under progress.

## D. CULTURAL COHESION

With the introduction of the Diploma Course in Museology by the Osmania University in collaboration with this Museum, it has become a Post Graduate Research Centre. In order to explain the exhibits to visitors, electronic devices like taped descriptions of the exhibits, slide shows, illumination of objects etc. have been provided with the active collaboration of the Central Electronic Institute, Delhi. In addition, periodical film shows on temporary exhibitions are also being arranged. Elocution, essay writing, drawing competitions for the students are also being held. There is a Mobile Exhibition Van also to enable the school children to know more about the exhibits. An auditorium is being constructed in one of the new galleries. For the benefit of amature artisans, training courses are conducted in the local art and crafts.

## ALLAHABAD MUSEUM, ALLAHABAD

5.50 The Allahabad Museum was established in the year 1931 under the Allahabad Municipal Board. It was subsequently taken over on 29.04.1986 by the Department of Culture, Ministry of Human Resources Development, Government of India under the care of the Allahabad Museum Society (Regd.) with an eye on its all-round development and to raise its stature to that of a national level institution. The Museum has made rapid progress in various spheres of activity ever since. A review of the important activities in the Museum during the period under report is given below:

## RE-ORGANISATION OF GALLERIES

- 5.51 All the sculptures in the Early Sculpture Gallery, 67 in number, were removed from their old-fashioned concrete pedestals and chemically treated. They were refixed on wooden pedestals of appropriate size and provided with load bearing armatures. All the wooden pedestals were given sunmica casting to enhance the overall aesthetics of the Gallery. New caption plates were provided to each sculpture including information about their provenance, dates, etc. The lighting of the entire Gallery was restructured. In order to improve the illumination of the art features and iconographic details of the images, additional spot-lights as well as general lights were fixed.
- 5.52 In order to meet the public demand, a new gallery has been set up to display stone sculptures of the Medieval period. Seventy-five (75) sculptures were displayed in all. Many of these were brought out from the Reserve Collection and shown to the public for the first time. All the above sculptures were removed from their old concrete pedestals and refixed on wooden pedestals. The wooden pedestals were provided with sunmica casings to improve the overall aesthetics of display. New caption plates were provided to each sculpture. Concealed wiring was provided in the Gallery, which was also colour-washed.
- 5.53 A comprehensive study was conducted to restructure the display of items in the Terracotta gallery. Subsequently, work on display has started and is in progress. The collection of welcome addresses and gift-caskets of the Nehru collection stored in the Reserve Room were rearranged. All the items were treated by conservationists. The Decorative Art Collection was given a facelift.

#### **EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES**

5.54 An art appreciation course was organised in the month of June. Another short-term course was organised for local teachers, professionals and housewives. A special programme of lectures was organised to mark the Birth Centenary celebrations of Dr. A.K. Coomaraswamy on 22nd August, 1992.

#### EXHIBITIONS

5.55 A Special exhibition of the works of eminent artists was organised in collaboration with the North-Central Zone Cultural Centre, Allahabad. A

photographic exhibition on Masterpieces of Indian Art was organised in the Museum in August, 1992.

## PHOTOGRAPHY LABORATORY

5.56 The photo-documentation of objects of the Archaeology Section has been undertaken in a comprehensive manner. 300 sculptures and 75 miniature paintings in the Museum's collection were photo-documented in colour and black & white slides.

## CONSERVATION LABORATORY

5.57 The Conservation Laboratory treated a number of art objects during the period under review. The objects conserved consisted of 1 terracotta object, 10 stone sculptures and 225 pages of manuscripts and documents. All the galleries in the library were fumigated.

#### LIBRARY

5.58 The Library acquired 147 books on subjects concerning art, archaeology, philosophy, language and culture. The cataloguing of books in the library is in progress and efforts are being made to acquire a number of old reputed journals.

## EXTENSION OF BUILDING

5.59 Measures are being taken to add two more galleries. The Central Public Works Department has begun preliminary work.

## II. MUSEUMS OF CONTEMPORARY HISTORY & ART

## VICTORIA MEMORIAL, CALCUTTA

- 5.60 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.
- 5.61 An institution of national importance, the Memorial houses a very fine collection of paintings, sculptures, weapons, manuscripts, documents, maps, coins, stamps, textiles, artifacts and various other memorabilia of the Raj and the Indian response to it.
- 5.62 The highlights of the Victoria Memorial's activities during 1992-93 are as follows:

#### **EXHIBITIONS**

5.63 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.

- 5.64 The pictures were later auctioned and the proceeds contributed to the development of Calcutta. The Victoria Memorial will receive a portrait of Sri Aurobindo, by Bikash Bhattacharya, in January 1993.
- 5.65 A breath-taking display of paintings by Chittrovanu Majumdar filled the Memorial's Durbar Hall to the delight of connoisseurs.
- 5.66 The German artist Mrs. Dagmar Dasgupta and the Japanese artist Mr. Kiyoo Takakura exhibited their paintings depicting Indian life and culture.

#### LECTURES & SEMINARS

5.67 A series of illustrated lectures on Indian history, art, architecture and culture were delivered by eminent historians, artist, art critics and architects from India and abroad.

Topic	Speaker
Bengali Village life, seen through the eyes of a German artist	Mrs. Dagmar Dasgupta
Gaumukh to Gangasagar	Mrs. Dagmar Dasgupta
Social Accountability of Museums	Prof. V.L. Devkar
Memsahibs of Calcutta	Dr. A.D. Chaudhuri
Panorama of Buddha's Life by Shri Ashit Halder	Smt. Atasi Barua & Shri Adhish Halder
Ananda K. Commarswamy and Early Indian Temple Architecture	Prof. James C. Harle
Staffordshire Potteries and the Daniell Prints	Dr. Ranajit Datta
Calcutta: The City of Palaces	Mr. Kenneth Cooper
Aesthetics of Indian Art	Dr. Anand Krishna
British Impressions of Calcutta 1730-1850	Mrs. Pauline Rohatgi
George Chinnery and His Artistic Circle in Calcutta, 1807-23	Mrs. Pauline Rohatgi
Curzon and India, with special reference to Victoria Memorial	Dr. Richard Bingle
Climate Control and Conservation	Dr. David Saunders
The Objectives of the Calcutta Tercente- nary Trust	Ms. Jane McAusland
Radhanath Sikdar Memorial Lecture	Sir Edmund Hillary in collaboration with West Bengal Mountaineering & Adventure Foundation.

#### CULTURAL PROGRAMMES

- 5.68 Sit-and-draw competitions for children were organised on the lawns of Victoria Memorial in collaboration with UNICEF and United Bank of India.
- 5.69 The 40th Annual <u>Sishu Mela</u> (Children's Fair) was organised on the lawns of the Victoria Memorial: 5000 children participated from all over West Bengal.
- 5.70 The prize distribution of the <u>Sishu Mela</u> was orgabnised in collaboration with the Nikhil Banga Nabarasha Utsav Samity.
- 5.71 An open-air two-day festival of Indian classical music was organised in collaboration with Sangeet Kala Mandir in which the great maestros of Indian classicial music performed.
- 'Millennium', a cultural programme, was organised to bring alive the evolution of costumes from the Indus Valley civilization down to modern India, with special reference to Bengal. The audience were further enthralled by the rendering of ghazals by Shri Jagjit Singh, and the santoor recital of Pandit Shivkumar Sharma, accompanied by Ustad Zakir Hussain on the Tabla.
- 5.73 A cultural programme in memory of Satyajit Ray was organised in collaboration with NATUN PRAGATI.
- 5.74 An evening was devoted to Calcutta in collaboration with ROUND TABLE INDIA.

#### **PUBLICATIONS**

- 5.75 <u>Landscape Paintings in the Victoria Memorial</u>, an illustrated catalogue by Giles Eyre and Charles Greig, was released by Professor S. Nural Hasan, Governor of West Bengal.
- 5.76 The publication of CALCUTTA GALLERY: INDIA'S FIRST CITY GALLERY, by Hiren Chakrabarti marked the inauguration of the gallery in April 1992.

## CALCUTTA TERCENTENARY

- 5.77 Covering a display area of 9000 running sq. ft. (Approx.) the Calcutta Gallery on the history of Calcutta down to 1911, highlighting the urban growth and physical development of the city, the life of the common man and the Bengal Renaissance, was opened on 19 April 1992 by Shri Arjun Singh, Minister for Human Resource Development. India's first gallery devoted to a city, it has been universally praised.
- 5.78 Sponsored and gifted by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, a son-et lumiere system with audio-visual support on the history of Calcutta was inaugurated by Prince Philip, the Duke of Edinburgh, on the eastern lawns

of the Memorial. The project is commendable because it goes very well with the Calcutta Tercentenary celebrations for which the Victoria Memorial has become a focal point of interest. It provides Calcutta, with the first-ever light and sound spectacle in eastern India.

5.79 Formed by several British friends of the Victoria Memorial, with HRH princes Alexandra and the Governor of West Bengal as Patrons, the Calcutta Tercentenary Trust (London) has been implementing what is perhaps the biggest restoration project ever undertaken in India. During the year under review, the CTT continued raising funds in India and abroad and increased its restoration work of the Memorial's art heritage. The CTT restorers will continue their work till 1995, and also train the Memorial's restoration and conservation personnel. The CTT is also endeavouring to refurbish and, if possible, air-condition a gallery which will be devoted to pictures by European artists.

#### MAINTENANCE OF THE MEMORIAL BUILDING

5.80 No less important is the work undertaken by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) for the better maintenance and upkeep of the magnificient Memorial building. The Memorial is also in touch with the International Centre for Conservation in Rome (ICCROM) and the National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI) in this egard. The ASI has started roof-treatment and planned modern toilet facilities inside the building. An enlarged electrical substation has been installed with a view to facilitating the electrification and air conditioning of all the galleries. A large dormitory for the Group D staff has also been constructed.

## ACQUISITION, DOCUMENTATION, SECURITY

- 5.81 The Security and documentation of the Memorial's priceless collection are being modernised by the intallation of a closed-curcuit television system and a computerised documentation project known as Arts Records Treasury System (ARTS).
- 5.82 The Memorial's Gallery of national leaders is being enriched by the addition of portraits of Sri Aurobindo, Ambedkar, Sister Nivedita, Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee, Sir J.C Bose, Badshah Khan, Biplavi Khudiram, Acharya B.C. Roy, C.V. Raman, Sarvapalli Radhakrishna, Jawaharlal Nehru, and Swami Vivekananda.
- 5.83 For the security and proper display of the Memorial's unique stamp collection, a special exhibition cabinet has been imported from Switzerland. It is expected that the Communications Minister, Shri Rajesh Pilot, will inaugurate the cabinet in 1993.

#### CONCLUSION

5.84 This in all directions it has been a very fruitful year for the Victoria Memorial which has been buzzing with activity, as never before, with Calcutta

as the dominant theme.

## NATIONAL GALLERY OF MODERN ART, NEW DELHI

5.85 The National Gallery of Modern Art is basically a repositary of our contemporary visual art representing three phases: 1) the later part of the 19th Century 2) the first half of the 20th Century and 3) the second part of 20th Century. In fact, a sizeable collection of about 13,000 works of art consists of paintings, sculptures, graphics and prints. Every year about 200 and odd works are added to the collection through purchases.

#### ART COLLECTION

5.86 Art Purchase Committee meetings are scheduled to be held at Jaipur, Bhopal and Delhi. An amount of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been allocated for purchasing of art objects. Photo documentation work is in progress. 4545 works of art have been photographed and the entire work of documentation will be completed during 1992-93.

#### **EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES**

5.87 During the period under review 25 school groups consisting of 1073 students, accompanied by 134 teachers visited the NGMA. In addition, 2 teachers' groups sponsored by CCRT were given on orientation course on Indian Contemporary and Modern Art. In collaboration with the Delhi Administration, one seminar on Art Education in which 50 post graduate teachers participated, was conducted for a period of a fortnight in the month of July, 1992.

#### ART SKETCH CLUB

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

#### FILM SHOWS

- 5.89 130 film-shows were arranged on Sundays and Second Saturdays. The following 16mm films on art (painting and Painter) were purchased for the permanent collection of the Gallery.
- 1. Kalamkari
- 2. Warli Painting
- 3. Harindranath -The Versatile
- 4. The Kingdom of God
- 5. Pata Paintings of Orissa
- 6. Gopal Deuskar
- 7. Satish Gujral

#### ART REFERENCE LIBRARY

5.90 During the period under review, in addition to routine subscribed

Indian and foreign Journals and dailies, 456 books, received as gifts were added into the Library. 55 scholars consulted the Library. Clippings on art-news continued to be preserved regularly.

## ART APPRECIATION COURSES

5.91 Two courses consisting of 32 illustrated lectures on Indian Contemporary Modern and International Art were conducted during the period under review. An advanced course in Art Appreciation is expected to be started during the year.

#### **EXHIBITIONS**

- 5.92 During the period under review, the following exhibitions were arranged:
- An exhibition of works of Boris Georgiev & other Bulgarian Artists from the collection of the National Gallery of Modern Art was arranged in the month of May, 1992.
  - A permanent Gallery of historical and creative photographs from the collection of the Gallery was opened for the first time on 20-6-1992.
  - 3. An Exhibition of new acquisition arranged in the month of April 1992, continued till September, 1992.

#### VISITS

- 5.93 During the period under review, the following visited the National Gallery of Modern Art:
  - Dr. Clive Phillpot, Director of the Library, The Museum of Modern Art, New York.
  - Ms. Beth Houghton, Head of Library and Archives, Tate Gallery, London.
  - Ms. Anna Brooke, Librarian, Hirschhorn Museum & Sculpture Garden, Washington, D.C.
  - 4. Mr. Hiroyuki Hatano, Secretary General, Japan Art Documentation Society, Tokyo.

#### PHOTO-STUDIO

5.94 208 Negatives, 216 Black & White and colour photos and 676 colour slides were prepared.

#### RESTORATION LABORATORY

5.95 During the period, 6 works of art were restored and 227 works of Shri

Nandalal Bose were examined, condition report was prepared and fumigated.

#### C.P.W.D. WORK

5.96 The entire Gallery is being air-conditioned and a lift for the disabled is also under installation.

## NEHRU MEMORIAL MUSEUM AND LIBRARY, NEW DELHI

- 5.97 The Nehru Memorial Museum and Library maintains (i)a personalia museum which focuses on the life of Jawaharlal Nehru and the Indian struggle for freedom, (ii) a library of printed materials, books, periodicals, newspapers and photographs bearing on the history of modern India (iii) a repository of unpublished records of institutions and private papers of eminent Indians which provide original material for historical research (iv) a reprography unit for microfilming old documents, records and newspapers (v) an oral history division for supplementing written records with the recollections of men and women who have taken part in public affairs, and (vi) a centre for research.
- The Museum which illustrates, through visual materials, the life and times of Jawaharlal Nehru, continued to be the Centre of interest for visitors from within and outside the country. During the year, more than 4.65 lakh visitors came to see the Museum. It also continued to figure prominently in the itinerary of dignitaries visiting the capital from India and abroad. They included a Premier delegation led by Mr. R.I. Kasbulator, Chairman of the Supreme Soviet of Russian Federation, H.R.H Maha, Vijiralongkorn, Crown Prince of Thailand and a delegation led by Mr. S.N. Yuldashev, Chairman of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In addition, a photo exhibition entitled "Khan Abdul Gaffar Kha, as an Epochal Figure" portraying the significant contribution made by Frontier Gandhi in the liberation of the Country from foreign rule, and also his various visits to independent India, was inaugurated by the Prime Minister.
- 5.99 The Library, which focuses upon Modern Indian History and Social Sciences continued to grow in size and in the quality of its services. 2071 books were added bringing the number of books to 1,33,375. Titles in the Nehru-ana collection have gone up to 1288, the Gandhi-ana stand at 1809 and the Indiraana at 303 titles. The Photo Section has a collection of 83036 photographs.
- 5.100 Collections in the Archives also continued to record further additions. Some of these were; P.N. Haksar (1964-92), Badruddin Tyabji (1906), M.A. Ajazi (1921-83), Jawaharlal Nehru (5th to 6th Instalments 1935-64), Indira Gandhi (6th to 7th instalments 1937-45), C. Rajagopalachari (11th instalment -1927-68), Gopalakrishna Gandhi (3rd instalment 1978-82), S. Prakasa Rao (1952-88), J.P. Lohia Rameshwar Memorial Trust (1st & 2nd instalments 1942) and Bengal Coal Company, while a few more including: Ashutosh Mookerjee, Uma Shankar Dikshit, P.N. Haksar, A.K. Saha, P.C. Mahalanobis, Digvijay Narain Singh, Jagdish Prasad Jha, Prabhakar Machwe, Uma Shankar Joshi, Gopal Singh, Bengal Coal Company, Yash and P.K. Kunjachan are under review for their addition to the Archives. The Oral History Division recorded 50 session

interviews bringing the total number of persons interviewed to 1072 and the Sessions recorded to 3666.

5.101 The Reprography Unit, prepared for Research & Development 1,14,215 and 49,978 frames, respectively, 36 mm negative microfilm and 16mm negative micro-films of newspapers, journals and private papers. These include the thesis entitled: "The Politics of Re-Planning the Indian City—Colonial and Nationalist Discourses of Ahemedabad, 1895-1928" by Robert Wooding. A few theses of the ICSSR were also prepared on microfiche against payment.

5.102 During this period, 7,930 metre of direct duplicating film was exposed for preparing the second set of negative microfilm of <a href="Hamdard">Hamdard</a> (1913-July, 1928), <a href="Alhilal">Alhilal</a> (1912-1927), <a href="Al-blagh">Al-blagh</a> (November 1915 to February 1916), <a href="Bande Matram">Bande Matram</a> (Weekly) (1907-1908), <a href="Alhilal">Alhilal</a> (January 1906 to October 1988), <a href="Bande Matram">Bande Matram</a> (Weekly) (1907-1908), <a href="The Banaras Recorder">The Banaras Recorder</a> (November 1846 to December 1847), <a href="Young India">Young India</a> (January 1918 to December 1920), <a href="Aina (July 1964">Aina (July 1964</a> to December 1974), <a href="Aligarh Institute Gazette">Aligarh Institute Gazette</a> (1886-1944), <a href="New India">New India</a> (1914 to December 1932), <a href="Forward">Forward</a> (October 1923 to December 1935), <a href="Arya">Arya</a> (Monthly) (1914-1920), <a href="Arya">Arya</a> (Hindi Weekly) (Jan 1926 to June 1959), <a href="Assamia">Assamia</a> (Weekly) (1923-1958), <a href="Assamia">Assamia</a> (bimonthly) (1930-1949), <a href="Anya">Anya</a> (Hindi Weekly) (1930-1949), <a href="Anya">Anya</a> (Monthly) (1930-1958), <a href="Assamia">Assamia</a> (bimonthly) (1930-1949), <a href="Anya">Anya</a> (Monthly) (1913-1954). <a href="The Positive microfilms">The Positive microfilms</a> of the negative microfilms were prepared of <a href="Madras Mail">Madras Mail</a> (1905-1909) and <a href="People's Age">People's Age</a> (November 1945 to June 1947). <a href="The Unit also prepared 1522">The Unit also prepared 1522</a> photographs in different sizes, 1300 photo negatives, 10,194 hard copies from the microfilms and 1,07,540 copies of xerox for supply to the scholars, institutions and record in the Library.

5.103 The Preservation Unit continued to render useful services in respect of repair and rehabilitation of valuable documents. 2390 documents were given lamination treatment, 8216 documents were given full-pasting and 252 volumes were made for archival record by providing guards to 27150 documents. 4618 sheets were de-acidified. 1512 sheets washed for removing patches, 7670 books and files were fumigated, while 1037 documents under-went minor repairs.

5.104 In the area of scholarly researches in History and Social Sciences, the Museum arranged 16 seminars/ lectures on the themes relevent to the understanding and transformation of Indian Society. These include a symposia on "The Current Econonic Policies: An Assessment" and "Environment and Development in Politics" and a two day Seminar and Photo Exhibition on Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan as a part of his Birth Centenary Celebrations. An Oral History Workship on "Nationalism, Politics and Gender" was organised during August 1992. A book entitled "Between Two Fires: Towards an understanding of Jawaharlal Nehru's Foreign Policy" by Iqbal Singh was brought out, while 15 Occassional Papers prepared as part of the series: "History and Society" and "Perspectives in Indian History" were circulated to Research Institutions and Scholars.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR RESEARCH SUPPORT TO VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS ENGAGED IN CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

5.105 This Scheme covers Voluntary Organisations which are: (i) engaged

in cultural activites and are doing research in different aspects of Indian Culture as related to its traditions and philosophy etc.; (ii) of All-India Character or of National fame: (iii) have at least 3 years' standing; and (iv) registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. Financial Assistance which is restricted to 50% of the total expenditure, subject to a maximum of Rs. 20,000/- per Project is given, for the purposes of holding of Conferences, Seminars and Sumposias of important cultural matters and to meet expenditure on activities of developmental nature like conduct of surveys, pilot projects etc.

5.106 This scheme is not applicable to such organisations or Institutions as are functioning as religious Institutions, Public Libraries, Universities or Schools.

## NATIONAL COUNCIL OF SCIENCE MUSEUMS (NCSM), CALCUTTA

5.107 The National Council of Science Museums, an autonomous organisation under the Department of Culture is primarily engaged in the task of popularising science and technology among students in particular and the masses in general through a wide range of interactive programmes and activities. The National Council of Science Museum administers and manages the following science Museums/Centres, countrywide:-

- 1. Birla Industrial & Technological Museum, Calcutta.
- 2. Visvesveraya Industrial & Technological Museum, Bangalore.
- 3. Nehru Science Centre, Bombay.
- 4. Rajiv Gandhi 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.

5.108 During the period of the report, the National Council of Science Museum (NCSM) laid particular stress on planning of new exhibits for exhibition in the permanents galleries of the Museums/Centres, commissioning new galleries in different science Museums and Centres and the 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 Government of India. Major achievements for the year are the completion

and inauguration of the Regional Science Centre, Guwahati and the Regional Science Centre, Tirupati. Work on new regional and sub-regional Centres at Bhopal, Calicut and Burdwan are making steady progress, while new centres in Agartala. Imphal, Vijayawada, Digha, Siliguri, Dhenkanal and Kapilash have been mooted. Regular Educational Extension activities viz. Science Fair, Science Seminar, Science Quiz Contest, Teachers' Training Programmes etc., continued. A special thrust was given to the popularisation of the concept of School Science Programmes. The National Council of Science Museums will promote collaboration and provide assistance and guidance in organising specific programmes with Union and State Government departments, specialiased agencies, UNECSO, ICOM etc. Universities and other educational and cultural organisations will be associated with the Council to help it to achieve its goal.

# NATIONAL RESEARCH LABORATORY FOR CONSERVATION OF CULTURAL PROPERTY, LUCKNOW

- 5.109 The National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property, Lucknow, a subordinate office under the Department of Culture was established in 1976 to carry out research in the methods of conservation, provide technical assistance to museums, archaeological departments and others.
- 5.110 This report represents the actual and anticipated progress of work in various areas of research, conservation and training during 1992-93.

#### A. RESEARCH

- 5.111 In the Paper Research Division, degradation of paper and allied materials exposed to controlled environmental conditions; studies on the side effects of inks on paper and allied materials; the effect of para-formaldehyde on paper; and studies on loading materials along with starch and resin researches were conducted.
- 5.112 The Bio-deterioration Division has carried out reservation, isolation and identification of fungus from old fungus infected books; collection of spores from the Amiruddaulah Library, Lucknow and their identification after staining; and a study of the effect of different concentrations of fungicides on the fungi isolated from the books of the Amiruddaulah Library.
- 5.113 In the Metal Research Division, researches were carried out on tripoly-phosphate a new chemical method for cleaning of bronze images; stabilization of the bronze-disease; iron exchange resins for extraction of chlorides from Archaeological iron objects; and workshops on Conservation of South Indian Trichur and Trivandrum Museums.
- 5.114 In the Stone Research Division, eradication of algae from stone monuments, physico-chemical and studies on the evaluation of polymers in the conservation of stone were carried out.
- 5.115 The Wall Painting Research Division conducted research on Survey, Documentation and identification of methods and conservation of wall paintings in situ.

5.116 In the Analytical Research Division, the study on techno-historical studies of coins of Kaushabi, the development of novel analytical techniques for the analysis of art and conservation materials, determination of tin in ancient copper art objects by flame atomic absorption spectrometry-solvent extraction method, sampling techniques for XRD and EDAX analysis, an investigation into the charring of black coloured textiles and analysis of samples were conducted.

#### B. CONSERVATION

5.117 17 thankas received from Tawang Monastery, Arunachal Pradesh have been treated and 8 are under treatment. 10 miniature paintings received from the Archaeological Museum of Sampurnand Sanskrit University, Varanasi were conserved. Another 10 miniature paintings, 10 palm leafs and one metal object are under treatment. 3 scroll paintings received from the State Museum, Lucknow were restored. 16 screen paintings received from Sikh Light Infantry Regiment, Fategarh were restored. 300 pages of a book received from college of Material Management, Jabalpur were conserved and another 3 books are under treatment. 5 bronze images belonging to the Kerala State Department of Archaeology were treated and restored. 3 oil paintings of Raj Bhavan, Lucknow, two from the State Museum, Lucknow and four from the Patna Museum were restored. 22 Lithographs of the Residency received from the Archaeological Survey of India and 20 lithographs of Raj Bhawan, Nainital were treated.

#### C. TRAINING

5.118 A six month conservation course begin on 2.11.92. Ten participants including 2 from Philippines and one each from Bangladesh and Maldives have been selected for this course. A workshop on care and preservation of the cultural heritage of Buddhist Monasteries at Ladakh was organised during June 1992 for the benefit of Lamas and those who are incharge of these collections.

## D. LIBRARY AND DOCUMENTATION

5.119 145 books/reprints were procured & accessioned; the laboratory subscribes to 90 Journals and of these 435 issues were received & accessioned; 75 books were indexed and 120 microfiches on important conservation titles printed through microfiche film reader during the year under report.

#### E. PHOTO-DOCUMENTATION

5.120 This Division carried out work on 1100 Black & White exposures, 1500 colour prints, 350 colour slides, 100 Black & White slides, 1500 photo-prints and 5 photographic exhibitions.

## F. REGIONAL CONSERVATION LABORATORY, MYSORE

5.121 The Regional Conservation Laboratory at Mysore was established to cater to the needs of the southern States. The Laboratory has been undertaking

routine conservation work and giving guidance to museums, etc., in South India as and when required.

## SCHEME OF PROMOTION & STRENGTHENING OF REGIONAL AND LOCAL MUSEUMS

5.121 As there was no scheme, under the Department of Culture to assist establishment of Regional Museums in our country, a new scheme was prepared by this Department. The working group on Culture, for the 8th five-Year Plan constituted by the Planning Commission had approved the proposal. This new scheme is to be implemented in the 8th Five Year Plan.

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118 A six month corder ration course, herin on 11192, hen puricipants including from Enlippings and one see hering handladesk and Maldives he was

5.120 This Division carried out work on 1100 Plack & White signisers, 1000 colour printed and colour printed



#### CHAPTER 6

# INSTITUTIONS OF ANTHROPOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY

## ANTHROPOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA, CALCUTTA

- 6.01 The Anthropological Survey of India is a premier scientific research organisation devoted to the bio-cultural study of the Indian population with particular emphasis on the tribes and weaker sections. It is also concerned with the conservation of the environment, welfare of women and chldren, physical fitness, nutritional status of communities and preservation of their cultural heritage. It works in collaboration with University Departments, Tribal Research Institutes and other organisations connected with anthropology and related subjects. It also undertakes dissemination of its research findings and information about our rich bio-cultural heritage through the publication of books, monographs, journals and organisation of exhibitions, film shows etc. The Director General of the Survey acts as Anthropological Adviser to the Government of India.
- 6.02 During the period 1992-93 (upto October), the thrust of the research activities of this survey was on the national project People of India. The People of India An Introduction was published in May and displayed in the library of Parliament the same day. Work was taken up to update the material of the national volumes on the SC and ST, all national communities etc, by members of the core-group. A considerable amount of re-writing was done. The two volumes on the SC & ST were handed over for printing by the Oxford University Press in June/July, 1992. Work also was continued on the Atlas of Biological Cultural and Linguistic Traits, the national volumes on Languages, Biological Structure, the Quantitative Profile and the segments of communities. Fresh material was generated at Regional Offices on the index, analysis of the data for the state, and local names and meanings of various segments. The material on the Ladakh communities was discussed with local scholars during the Director General's visit to Leh from 6th to 8th July.
- 6.03 An important event was the signing of the agreement for publication of the state/U.T. volumes under the People of India project with the publishers who form the Consortium of Publishers. According to the terms of agreement, all state/U.T. volumes were handed over to the publishers within a month of the signing of the agreement i.e. by 18th August, except in case of some of the southern states like Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry. These were handed over on 15th September. A number of meetings were held with the publishers to evolve a common guide line, style sheet and programme of publication. The Oxford University Press re-affirmed their commitment to publish the national volume and took up the publication of the two volumes on SC and ST in June/July, 1992.

- 6.04 The Director General was invited to the World Bank to make a presentation on the People of India project from 26th to 31st July, 1992. The main presentation was made on 27th July and discussions were held on other days on various aspect of people of India and the projects in the World Bank.
- 6.05 The last workshop on the People of India project was organised at the headquarters of the Survey, Calcutta, from 17th to 20th August, 1992, where the draft maps and the materials on language, biological structure, quantitative profile etc were scrutinised by local scholars and the scholars of the Anthropological Survey of India.
- 6.06 The Prime Minister of India released the book People of India An Introduction on 22nd September, 1992.
- 6.07 Two long term collaboration projects were approved with the Centre for Ecological Sciences for further analysis and generation of data at district level under the People of India project and with the Place Names Society of India for compilation of a national dictionary of personal names and place names.
- 6.08 Implementation of other plan projects also made headway. Several field trips were taken out in various parts of the country in connection with the projects on Tribal India: Structure pattern and transformation; Stratification and social change in tribal India; Tribal art and oral tradition; Study of religions, shamanism and the Mother Goddess cult in tribal India; Ecology, environment and human population in India; Genetic structure of Indian populations; Nutritional Status of Indian populations; and a bio-anthropometric study of Indian women. Field explorations were particularly undertaken in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh under the Salvage Operation in Narmada Valley in order to collect and preserve ethnographic and other specimens from the areas which are expected to be submerged and also to prepare a report on the basic ecology of the area. This has resulted in the collection of a number of lithic tools and fossils animal remains, besides ehtnographic specimens.
- 6.09 Training courses were organised on cultural ecology at the Central Regional Centre, Nagpur, and on research methodology at the North-Eastern Regional Centre, Shillong and the North-West Regional Centre, Dehradun.
- 6.10 The Ranchi Field Station continued with its documentation of Jharkhand Movement as also with the study of the urban anthropology of Ranchi.
- 6.11 Field investigations were undertaken on priority basis to collect anthropometric data from the populations of Mizoram and Tripura to supplement information on the project on All India Anthropometric Survey. The anthropometric data of North Zone (11 states) are under analysis.
- 6.12 As part of dissemination activities, the Anthropological Survey of India organised an exhibition at Jagdalpur (Bastar) on the occasion of the Dussera Festival, at Port Blair as part of a state level exhibition on the Island in March', and at Howrah, West Bengal on the occasion of Sara Bharat Krishan Bigyan Mela. It also participated in the India International Book Fair in New Delhi.

6.13 Several steps have been taken to clear the backlog of publications. The publication wing of the Anthropological Survey of India brought out two books, two issues of a house journal and the Annual Report of the Anthropological Survey of India for the year1991-92. A large number of scientific papers were published by the members of the Survey in various journals in India and abroad.

## INDIRA GANDHI RASHTRIYA MANAV SANGRAHALAYA, BHOPAL

6.14 Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya (IGRMS) an autonomous organisation under Department of Culture, depicts the story of humankind in time and space. The Sangrahalaya is being developed on holistic lines of general anthropology and is preparing an open-air Complex,; it is also making preparations to set up indoor galleries. Exhibits are being collected and display designs finalised; the construction of the building for the indoor museum is being taken up. The programmes and activities carried out during 1992-93 are as follows:

#### **EXHIBITIONS**

- 6.15 The first phase of the open-air exhibition, The Coastal Village was inaugurated in May 92 by the Union Minister of Human Resource Development Shri Arjun Singh. This exhibition comprised of typical wooden house types from the coastal areas of Kerala transplanted to the museum premises, typical fisher folks' dwellings from the Andhra coast, a fishermens village corner from the Kerala coast and traditional round dwellings of the Rabaris of the Kutch district of Gujerat as well as two more houses from the Banni region again from Kutch. This exhibition on the slopes of the Bhopal lake has become very popular and every evening thousands of museum visitors throng this part of the museum.
- 6.16 Two open-air exhibitions opened in the previous years namely Tribal Habitat, a holistic presentation of cultures -picturesque and a Rock-art Heritage presentation of pre-historic painted rock shelters located within the Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya were further developed during the year.
- 6.17 An exhibit of an Ayyanar shrine, consisting of an assemblage of over a hundred large terracotta images was installed in the Coastal Village exhibition.
- 6.18 IGRMS organised a number of temporary exhibitions in the indoor exhibition facilities. The exhibitions held during the year were Chehre- an exhibition on Indian masks, The Coastal Village, an introductory component to supplement the open air exhibition of same name, The Indian Village, portraying the settlement pattern and types of villages in the country, Man and His Past, an exhibition organised in collaboration with French Embassy in India and Rock-art Heritage in India.
- 6.19 A travelling exhibition on Indian Rock-art Heritage was sent to Italy and shown in museums of six cities including Milan. This was for the first

time that any exhibition on Indian rock-art was held abroad.

#### OPERATION SALVAGE PROGRAMME

- 6.20 This programme is aimed at the preservation of anthropological objects by collection, multi-media documentation and research in such areas and themes requiring urgent action.
- 6.21 Two 16 m.m. films made by the museum were completed and released in May 92. "A Disappearing Poem" (in English) and "Mithak Bhang" (in Hindi) are 16 m.m. cine documentats of the indigeneous technology and culture of a primitive iron smelting community of Madhya Pradesh the Agaria. The second 16 m.m. film, "Lingojatra" is based on events related to the celebration of a ritiual in honour of heroic deity of the Murias' "Lingopen".
- 6.22 Photo documentation of the people of the coastal areas of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Kerala was undertaken. Photo coverage of the craft demonstrations organised in the Sangrahalaya has also helped in providing valuable visual documentation.
- 6.23 The video unit of the Sangrahalaya documented the rituals and processes associated with Pithora paintings of the Rathwa tribe, and video coverage of the Ind festival of the same tribe.
- 6.24 Field work was carried out to collect objects from different parts of country for display in house types constructed in the open air exhibitons and to enhance the museum's reserve collection. This resulted in the acquisition of over 550 objects and a collection of a variety of other objects from other parts of country.
- 6.25 The following collaborative projects in the area of physical anthropology, cultural anthropology and pre-history are going on.
- a) Taphonomy and Palaeo-ecology of quarternary fossils from Central Narmada Valley.
- Excavation of upper Palaeolithic site of Mehtakheri and further exploration in Nimar region.
- c) Collection of vedic ritual objects.

#### DOCUMENTATION OF THE RESERVE COLLECTON

- 6.26 The curatorial wing of the Sangrahalaya is currently engaged in a special drive for documentation of museum specimens in the collection of the Sangrahalaya. So far above 4000 information cards on museum specimens have been prepared.
- 6.27 Computerised documentation of museum specimens collected during the years 1978 to 90 was completed. Now the entire catalogue on this collection has become available on the Sangrahalaya's computer. Implementation of an image data base is also progressing.

6.28 All data in catalogue cards/ author cards of the IGRMS library is being transerred to the computer.

#### MUSEUM EDUCATION

- 6.29 The IGRMS provided informal education through both guided tours to exhibitions and through special education programmes. The educational activities during the year were as follows:
- 6.30 Guided tours were arranged for the general public and sponsored groups of students, trainees from organisations related to tribal development, public administration etc.
- 6.31 A "Do and Learn" educational programme entitled 'Man, Habitat and Environment' for school children of age-group between 8 to 14 years was organised.
- 6.32 A special programme of craft demonstration named Padav was organised in which over 30 artisans from different parts of the country demonstrated pottery, terracotta, blacksmithy, wood craft, leather work, lacquer work, bellmetal craft, basketry, tribal embroidery, tribal paintings etc.
- 6.33 Velar, a specific programme aimed at imparting knowledge of techniques and content of the traditional terracotta craft of Southern Tamil Nadu was organised in the summer of 1992. In this programme teen-age participants learnt shaping clay images by working with Velars, the potters of that area.
- 6.34 A programme of mask dances was organised in the settings of open air exhibition "Tribal Habitat". The dances presented on this occasion included the Bhavada dance by the Warli people of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Songi Mukhota from Maharastra, Bhatra Naat by the Bhatra people of the Bastar region in Madhya Pradesh and Gauari presented by the Bhils of Rajasthan.
- 6.35 The museum organised two programmes based on ritual wall decoration of different regions: in one of the programmes, Sanja traditional ritualistic relief paintings were prepared and in another programme renowned Malva artists prepared traditional paintings known as Chitrawana and floor drawing known as Maandane.
- 6.36 Screening of documentary films on human evolution, ethnography, social aspects of cultures was held every Saturday in the museum premises. Special screenings were also arranged on request for visitors and student groups.
- 6.37 In the programme of live presentation of aspects of tradition this year, the museum started music concerts featuring Pt. Shiv Kumar Sharma, Vasundhara Komkali and Gokulotsavaji Goswami.

#### **PHOTOGRAPHY**

6.38 About 1000 objects in the museum collection were photographed as

a part of the prepration of an index and catalogue. The field coverage of tribal and folk life produced 3300 colour and 2700 black & white negatives and slides. About 525 blown up colour and black & white enlargements for exhibition were made and over 7500 black & white and colour prints were also prepared. Coverage of exhibitions and events held in the museum was also done.

#### GRAPHIC UNIT

6.39 The unit prepared designs for museum publications. The screen printing facility attached to this unit produced materials like posters, folders, brochures, cards etc. for various exhibitions and events.

#### MODELLING

6.40 The modelling unit of the Sangrahalaya prepared fibreglass replicas of rock-faces containing paintings etc. for a temporary exhibition.

#### CONSERVATION

6.41 The conservation unit of the Sangrahalaya attended to the needs of repair, restoration and preservation of objects in open air and indoor displays. This included preservative and remedial treatment to about 300 objects displayed in open-air situations, chemical conservation of over 600 ethnographic objects in the reserve collection, restoration of damaged terracotta, agriculture implements, household objects and wooden images in the museum collections and conservation of houses and boats, carts, oil press etc., displayed in the open. Intensive conservation work was carried out on the wooden structures built as exhibits in the Coastal Village open air exhibition.

#### MULTI MEDIA LIBRARY

6.42 A multi-media library "Sandarbh" in the premise was opened. This facility houses the referance library and video-cine collection of the Sangrahalaya. The reference library added 766 new books, 231 volumes of foreign journals and 264 volumes of Indian professional journals to its collection this year.

#### LECTURES

6.43 To promote dissemination of recent information on various themes in human evolution, prehistory, contemporary culture, museum methods etc, the IGRMS organised talks under the museum's popular lecture series. Some of the important speakers in the lecture series were Dr.B.K.Roy Burman, Dr. Michael Loblanchet of France, R. S. Joshi, Prof. V.H.Bedekar etc.

#### SYMPOSIUM

6.44 IGRMS organised a symposium on the theme: Cultural Identity in which museologists, archaelogists, and scholars from other disciplines participated.

#### PUBLIC RELATIONS

6.45 Through use of print and electronic meda, the public relations unit of the Sangrahalaya made efforts to popularise the activities of museum which resulted in an increase in the number of visitors to nearly one and a half lakhs during the year.

#### CONSTRUCTION AND SITE DEVELOPMENT

- 6.46 Temporary accommodation for storage and preparation of exhibits and office purposes was completed in the Shamla hills premises.
- 6.47 The Guest house-cum-hostel building was temporarily equipped to meet the needs of the reference library and cinevideo unit and a multi media centre started functioning there from May 92.
- 6.48 An open air arena for cultural performances was constructed in the coastal village open air exhibition area.
- 6.49 The construction of a building for a canteen was completed.
- 6.50 Steps towards providing other infrastructural facilities like electricity and water, plantation and development of land also continued. About 60,000 plants were planted in the Museum premises during 1992.
- 6.51 Work for construction of the main museum building will be starting shortly. The foundation stone for this was laid on 25th May 92, Tender for this work has already been floated.

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#### CHAPTER 7

## ARCHIVES AND RECORDS

## NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA, NEW DELHI

7.01 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 access public records, private papers of national importance and microfilm copies of records of Indian interest from abroad. Its regular programmes to assist various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India in their records management programme, to extend research facilities to the scholars visiting the department, and to provide financial assistance to various voluntary organisations for preservation of manuscripts in their custody as also to State/Union Territory Administration Archives for their development programmes were carried on, as usual. The Conservation Research laboratory conducted investigations for improvement in preservation techniques for better upkeep of records. A significant event of the Department was the holding of the 54th Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission at Rohtak and release of a special postage stamp on the National Archives of India. A detailed resume of significant activities of the National Archives is given below:-

## ANNEXE TO THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA BUILDING

7.02 The Department took possession of the newly constructed Annexe (Stack/Tower Block) from the C.P.W.D. The basement will, however, be taken over after the halon fire suppression system is provided by the C.P.W.D. and clearance from the fire authorities is obtained. While the Annexe was given anti-termite treatment, commissioning of air-conditioning system has been completed. The Archives will now start accessioning non-current records from different Ministries/Departments, after suitable security measures are taken by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

#### ACCESSIONS

- 7.03 The holdings of this office were further enriched by the acquisition of the following public/private records/microfilm copies of records:
- (a) Public Records: 2 files of Naval Headquarters (1952 and 1961).
- (b) Private Papers: Xerox/photo copies of the following papers: (i) three documents in Persian (1738, 1739 and 1919) in the form of Parwanas, Letters etc. from the Government of Afghanistan, (ii) 36 letters/article/notes on Gandhiji in South Africa from Shri E.S. Reddy of New York, (iii) A letter (3 February 1927) written by Mohammad Ali to Rana Jang

Bahadur from the Library of Jamia Milia Islamia, New Delhi.

(c) Microfilms: (i) 37 microfilm rolls of Panda Records containing 'Pilgrimage Registers' (in the form of Bahis) pertaining to the Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh received as a gift from the Genealogical Society of Utah, U.S.A. (ii) 16 microfilm rolls of War Staff files from the India Office Library and Records, London.

#### RESEARCH AND REFERENCE

7.04 7,366 visits were made by scholars to the Research Room and Library of the National Archives. 114 scholars were newly enrolled. Out of these, 10 were foreign scholars from Hungary, U.S.A., Germany, Nepal and Japan.

7.05 47,502 requisitions for records, maps and books received from scholars were attended to. Besides, 154 queries seeking information from amongst the holdings of the Archives received from individuals and public/private agencies were attended to.

#### REFERENCE MEDIA

7.06 4,190 documents of the Inayat Jang Collection were descriptively docketed. Besides, 3,683 items of the Chamber of Commerce, Madras (1836-1962) and 11,385 items of the Madras Records Series (1803-1956) were subject-listed while 4,427 items of the P.D.Tandon Papers, Cariappa Papers, C.P.Ramaswamy Aiyar Papers and Delhi Court Papers (1914-1978) were checklisted.

## RECORDS AND ARCHIVES MANAGEMENT

7.07 36,039 files of the following Ministries/Departments/Offices were appraised: Ministry of Commerce (1902-67), Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (1953-66), Railway Board (Ministry of Railway) (1934-67), Minisry of Steel (1946-67), Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (1961-64), Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (1958-67), Department of Expenditure (1953-66), Home Department, Public Branch (1878-1920), Department of Supply (1921-67), Directorate General of Employment and Training (1956-67), Directorate of Printing (1946-67) and Office of the Surveyor General, Dehradun (1887-1962). Out of these, 21,314 files were recommended for retention and 14,725 for destruction, thus saving 73.5 meters of shelf-space and Rs. 14,725/- per annum towards their maintenance cost alone.

7.08 Study reports along with the Records Retention Schedule and Prefatory Note were prepared for 8 Ministries/Departments/Offices and were sent to them for implementation. These are: The Ministry of Railways, Ministry of Urban Development, Department of Culture, Department of Electronics, all located in New Delhi, Department of Space, Central Institute of Coastal Engineering for Fishery both located in Bangalore, National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science and Office of the Zonal Council Secretariat, both located in New Delhi.

7.09 On-the-spot study for vetting of the Records Retention Schedules of All India Radio and Directorate-General, Doordarshan, New Delhi was completed.

#### ARCHIVAL LEGISLATION

- 7.10 A Bill on Public Records was introduced in the Parliament (Rajya Sabha) on 19th August 1992.
- 7.11 A cabinet note along with the draft Bill on Records of National Importance was prepared and the same is being examined in the Ministry of Law.

#### SCHOOL OF ARCHIVAL STUDIES

- 7.12 The School continued to conduct a one year Diploma Course in Archival Studies and various short-term courses of eight and four weeks duration for the benefit of professionals and non-professionals.
- 7.13 16 trainees were awarded Diplomas after they successfully completed the one-year Diploma Course in Archival Studies (1991-92), while another session of the Diploma Course (1992-93) consisting of 12 trainees has commenced.
- 7.14 6 short-term courses viz, Records Management (1 Session), Care and Conservation of Books, Manuscripts and Archives (1 Session), Reprography (2 Sessions) and Servicing and Repair of Records (2 Sessions) were completed. Apart from this, three more short-term course-one each in Archives Administration, Records Management and Care and Conservation of Books, Manuscripts and Archives will be conducted during 1992-93.

#### SCHEME FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

- 7.15 The Grants Committee for implementation of the scheme for financial assistance for preservation of manuscripts recommended a total sum of Rs. 6.75 lakhs to be disbursed amongst 13 organisations, institutions/universities in various States.
- 7.16 The Grants Committee for implementation of the scheme of financial assistance for the development of archival repositories recommended a total sum of Rs. 9.15 lakhs for disbursement to 4 State Archives, viz. Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Manipur and Sikkim.

## 54TH SESSION OF INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION (IHRC)

7.17 The 54th Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission was held at Rohtak (Haryana) on 19-20 April, 1992. During this occasion an exhibition of original documents and contemporary photographs titled "Archives and Urbanisation in India" was organised, and a special postage stamp, on National Archives of India was released by Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal, the Hon'ble Governor of Haryana.

## TECHNICAL SERVICE

- 7.18 Apart from providing technical information on Conservation and Reprography to Government, individuals and private institutions, a total number of 1,60,000 sheets were repaired and 4,714 volumes/books/miscellaneous items were bound. Besides, 49,861 xerox/enlargement copies of documents were prepared and supplied to scholars.
- 7.19 For the repair and restoration of fragile documents, a suitable formulation of cellulose acetate paper for use in the repair of archival materials was developed by the Conservation Research Laboratory of the Department. It would save foreign exchange in importing cellulose acetate film.
- 7.20 Efforts are being made in colloboration with Khadi & Village Industries Commission (KVIC) to develop high grade tissue paper.
- 7.21 Experiments are also being conducted to find out an effective method for disinfecting fungus infected documents.

## 'TOWARDS FREEDOM' PROJECT

7.22 A total of 7,123 pages of excerpts from the following records series were forwarded to the Indian Council of Historical Research, New Delhi for inclusion in the proposed volumes of 'Towards Freedom' project: Home Department, Political (Internal) Branch, Government of India (1939 and 1942); Deputy Commissioner of Police, Government of Bengal (1939-47); General and Revenue Secretariat records, Government of Mysore (1944-45); 'Special Section' records Government of Orissa (1938) and the Linlithgow Collection (1938).

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

- 7.23 The Director General of Archives, Government of India, represented India at the XII International Congress on Archives held at Montreal (Canada) on 3-12 September 1992. He also participated in a series of meeting of International Council on Archives (ICA) held at Montreal and Quebec in Canada, including a meeting of the Executive Committee of ICA. He was elected as its member to represent the Asia and Oceania Region.
- 7.24 Besides, the Director General of Archives, Government of India, also attended a meeting of the Association of Commonwealth Archivists and Records Managers (ACARM) at which he was elected a member of the Executive Committee.

#### LECTURES

7.25 The Director General of Archives, Government of India delivered lectures to 66 trainees of Institute of Secretariat Training and Management (ISTM), New Delhi on Record Management and Preservation of Records.

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#### **PUBLICATIONS**

- 7.26 The following publications were brought out:
- i) National Register of Private Records, Volume 17.
- ii) Bulletin of Research Theses and Dissertations, Volume 15.
- iii) Guide to Sources of Asian History, Volume 3.2
- iv) Catelogue of Moghal Seals, Volume 2.
- v) 18th Report of the Director General of Archives on the Implementation of the Archival Policy Resolution.
- 7.27 Besides, the following publications are also to be brought out during 1992-93:
- i) The Indian Archives, Volume XXXVIII, No. 1 (January-June 1989).
- ii) The Indian Archives, Volume XXXVIII, No. 2 (July-December 1989).
- iii The Indian Archives, Volume XXXIX, No. 1 (January-June 1990).
- iv) National Archives of India, Annual Report, 1990 (Hindi).
- v) National Archives of India, Annual Report, 1991 (English).
- vi) Catelogue of Revenue Maps, Volume II Part II.
- vii) Catelogue of Revenue Maps, Volume II Part III.
- viii) Descriptive list of Acquired Documents, Volume III.
- ix) Descriptive List of Miscellaneous Persian Documents.
- x) Guide to the Records of National Archives of India, Part X.

## ARCHIVES WEEK/EXHIBITION

7.28 "Archives Week" was observed in November 1992, wherein, an 'Open House' Programme was organised with a view to creating archival consciousness among the people. On this occasion visitors were shown a section of the muniment room and different techniques of preservation and photo-duplications. The Archives also mounted an exhibition entitled "Archives and the Quit India Movement" based on original documents and contemporary photographs culled from its record holdings.

#### REGIONAL OFFICE/RECORDS CENTRES

- 7.29 The Regional Office/Record Centres at Bhopal, Pondicherry and Jaipur continued normal activities in their respective zones.
- 7.30 The Regional Office/Record Centres repaired approximately 23, 688 sheets of documents and bound 260 volumes/files.

## ASIATIC SOCIETY, CALCUTTA

7.31 The Asiatic Society is the oldest institution in the country devoted to Oriental studies and research. It is the mother organisation of almost all scholarly institutions in this field. It is said that the revival of the Indian spirit originated from here. It has made a rich contribution towards highlighting Indian Culture and Civilisation in the world arena. Recognising the contributions

of the Society, the Government of India conferred on it the status of an institute of national importance by virtue of the Asiatic Society Act 1984.

- 7.32 While according the status of an institute of national importance the Government has taken care to preserve the autonomy of the existing registered body. Accordingly, the Society is run by the Council elected by general members of the Society.
- 7.33 After the Council tookover, as per provision of the Asiatic Society Act 1984, a Planning Board was constituted by the Government of India under the Chairmanship of Shri Pranab Mukherjee, Minister of Commerce, Government of India, with 11 other members including Dr. Chandan Roychaudhuri, the General Secretary of the Society. The Planning Board, however, in its first meeting appointed Dr. Chandan Roychaudhuri, the General secretary of the Society to act as the Secretary of the Planning Board.
- 7.34 Similarly a Standing Finance Committee was constituted by the Government of India.
- 7.35 The Council of the Society also set up during the year under report, the Committees and Sub-Committees in terms of the provisions of the Regulations of the Asiatic Society, namely Library Committee, Publication Committee, Research Fellowship Board etc.
- 7.36 After assuming the administration of the Society the Council took up in right earnest the task of furthering its activities in all its branches.
- 7.37 9 Senior Fellow and 32 Junior Research Fellows were appointed in terms of the decision taken by the Advisory Committee (Finance) under the Chairmanship of Dr. S.K. Mahapatra, Additional Secretary, Department of Culture, Ministry of H.R.D., which remained inoperative for sometime.
- 7.38 The Senior Research Fellows so appointed includes the eminent academic personalities, like Professor Rama Ranjan Mukherjee, former Vice-Chancellor, Burdwan University, Professor Amiya Kr. Muzumdar, former Professor of Presidency College, Professor Suniti Pathak and Professor Bhabatosh Dutta, formerly of Viswa-Bharati University, Dr. A.K. Bagchi, eminent neurosurgeon, Dr. A.K.M. Masumi, noted Arabic scholar and others.
- 7.39 With the help of these scholars and with the approval of the Planning Board and the Research Fellowship Board, an integrated research programme was drawn up. Of the integrated project so drawn up, 5 topics were identified for taking up on a priority basis. These topics are:
- (1) The Indian Concept of Nature and Concern for Environment.
- (2) Identity and Integration: The Indian Dichotomy (the Indian Tribals and the Indian Mainstream).
- (3) The Image of Women in India: in Religion, In Society, in Politics, In the home (as mother, daughter, wife), and in the system of production (agricultural and industrial).

- (4) Faith and Reason; The Indian Scene and Experience.
- A Study of Development Science and Technology and ancient and Medieval India.
- 7.40 A monitoring Committee was also set up with renowned academicians to work out the operational strategy for implementation of the research programme and also to oversee its progress.
- 7.41 The Planning Board of the Society also in principle accepted a proposal of the Chairman of the Planning Board, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, for setting up a Heritage Museum under the auspices of the Asiatic Society. A Sub-Committee was also formed by the Planning Board for working out the modalities for its implementation with eminent academicians and Museum administrators. The Sub-Committee in its meeting decided to change the name 'Heritage Museum' to 'Heritage India' in order to avoid confusion because the proposed Heritage Museum is not a museum of the type that is known.
- 7.42 The major theme of Heritage India is to demonstrate the real strength of India, which rests on its capability for accommodation through ages. The Sub-Committee also realised that with every age the Indian heritage has evolved through the fascinating experimental processes in the large laboratory of nature, bounded by the geographical barriers of the Indian ocean and high mountains within which the people of diverse cultures learned to coexist through adjustments and readjustments and in this process to bring about unity in life and culture. The proposed Heritage India will highlight this unique experiences.
- 7.43 In order to conceptualise the idea and to make the concept realisable, suggestions were invited from a large number of scholars all over the country. The matter is now being pursued seriously.
- 7.44 Side by side the Society continued its academic activities by holding public lectures and seminars during the period from March to September, 1992. Such public lectures were arranged by eminent academicians. The subjects of such lectures cover a wide area of knowledge. The most notable event in the field was a lecture by M.Asmidov a well-known historian on Central Asia today.
- 7.45 After a gap of 5 years the Society activated its programmes of cultural exchange with various countries. Already during the year from the beginning of April 1992, the proposals of the Asiatic Society have been incorporated in the cultural agreements with the Republics of Oman and Tadjikistan. A number of other programmes have been drawn up which are still now under process in the field of augmentation of research.
- 7.46 The centenary of some of the eminent personalities like Dr. B.C Law, Professor Hem Roychaudhury, Late Dr. Sisir Mitra were celebrated during the year of report by holding lectures and arranging exhibitions on the respective fields of specializations of the renowned scholars along with their own publications. A symposium on "Tibetan Studies: Past and Present" was also organised in commemoration of the 150th Death Anniversary of Alexander

Csoma De Koros on 15th April, 1992, where renowned scholars from Hungary participated.

- 7.47 The VIIIth Plan drawn out for the Society includes taking up the project which was initiated by Professor A. Basham in preparing an Encyclopedia on Indology, translation of Indian Classics, undertaking the Dictionary project for those whose mother tongue is not Bengali which was initiated but stopped midway, supporting meaningful project by means of funding, execution of new archival materials from the earstwhile USSR, undertaking exclusive study on the cultural identities of the countries of Central Asia and also for holding conferences and seminars at the national and international level.
- Ouring the year under report, the society had undertaken a programme of training of personnel, both in the administrative and academic fields. For the training of administrative staff, a week long programme has already been initiated by drawing faculty from different academic and research institutions as well as public and private sector undertakings. This is first attempt of its kind with a view to develop the human resources already available for effective functioning of the organisation which has come up to meet diverse need of the Society arisen after acquiring the status of an Institution of National Importance. In the field of research, training is primarily meant for Junior Research Scholars in order to tune them properly to the special kind of research requirement of the Society and to equip them to render the academic task entrusted to them.
- 7.49 Library services have improved substantially. The post of Librarian and Deputy Librarian which remained vacant for a substantial period have been filled up on an adhoc basis by inducting two very senior and knowledgeable persons.
- 7.50 The problem of proper accessioning and stock verification has been taken up in right earnest. Discrepancies have been properly identified. Arrangements are being made for using computers to expedite the work of accessioning and stock verification of books and journals of the Society for proper reconciliation and also for offering useful services to readers.
- 7.51 Microfiche copies of the Journals of the Asiatic Society have been acquired since the original copies have become unusable and they are now in a brittle condition.
- 7.52 Along with microfiche copies, reader-printers have also been acquired.
- 7.53 The cleaning services has also been improved substantially by using vacuum cleaners which have been acquired recently.
- 7.54 The reader services have also been improved by allotting further space for readers.
- 7.55 The work of microfilming the old and valuable manuscripts and old books has been stepped up substantially by the acquisition of suitable equipment.

- 7.56 Arrangements have also been made during the year for cataloguing of the manuscripts in different Indian languages by appointing scholars on adhoc piece-work basis. A scheme for cataloguing of valuable manuscripts of different subjects have also been drawn up and is now in the process of implementation.
- 7.57 During the period from April 1992 to end of October 1992, the Reprography Section of the Society prepared 34,082 xerox copies and supplied to various departments of the society as well as members, non-members and institutions in India and abroad.
- 7.58 The Reprography Section prepared 4,013 microfilm negatives from books and manuscripts for supply to members, non-members and institutions.
- 7.59 The Section has also taken 14,188 exposures from 95 old and rare manuscripts and 27 rolls of positive microfilm for project work to save the valuable manuscripts from frequent handling.
- 7.60 In regard to general photography, the Reprography Section took 56 exposures in colour and black and white for the use of other organisations.
- 7.61 Progress has also been made in the matter of conservation and preservation of the old books and manuscripts of the Society. In order to expedite its activities and to clear up all arrears, a Vacuum Fumigation Chamber of higher capacity is being acquired.
- 7.62 The Society has in its possession a large number of original Western paintings which were in bad shape. During the year under report, restoration work has already started. The work is being done under the supervision of an Expert Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Professor Chintamoni Kar and the Principal, Calcutta Art College amongst others.
- 7.63 In the field of Publication the Society has brought out 3 journals thereby clearing the substantial backlog of the past and has published 5 books.

7.51 Microfiche copies at the Jo.O.O. of the Amilio Society have their acquired since the original capies have become unusable and they are now in

#### CHAPTER 8

## INSTITUTIONS OF BUDDHIST AND TIBETAN STUDIES

# CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF HIGHER TIBETAN STUDIES, SARNATH, VARANASI

- 8.01 The Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies Sarnath was set up in 1967 as a premier institution of Tibetan Studies in India. Over the years, the Institute has been striving successfully to preserve the cultural heritage of both India and Tibet through academic programmes, research programmes, restoration of old manuscripts/publication programmes etc. A steady, planned growth in its infrastructure and the basic concepts of preservation of Tibetan culture and tradition has led to this Institute being declared a deemed university in April 1988. At present, the Institute is offering 9-year graded course of Madhyama, Shastri and Acharya classes to about 290 students. Apart from teaching, the Institute has done creditably in numerous fields of research, restoration and consolidation of the library acquisitions and management, seminars, exhibitions as well as cultural ensembles and publications.
- 8.02 Under the rare Buddhist text Research project the ninth and tenth issues of 'DHIH' were released respectively on Buddha Purnima and Kartika Purnima of 1990. The Tibetan version(vol. I) of the 'Ratnavali' was published and released by H.H. the Dalai Lama in the last week of December 1990. On 23rd December 1990, H.H. the Dalai Lama released the printed work of original text 'Vasantilake' alongwith its commentary and five appendices. He also visited the Institute from 29th December 1990 to 4th January 1991. He gave a Kalachakra Initiation to the students and staff of the Institute.
- 8.03 The Shantarakashita Library of the Institute acquired/accessioned a total of 1491 books. The subject-wise break-up of these books is: Tibetan 444 titles works; Sanskrit: 68; Hindi: 67; English: 782; Multi-lingual 101 and other languages: 29.
- 8.04 During the year under report, the Registrar attended the 65th Annual Meeting of the Association of the Indian Universities and Vice-chancellors Conference held at Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad in October 8, 1990. A few faculty members of the institute attended Refresher Course in Tibetan Studies conducted by their Banaras Hindu University.
- 8.05 Two foreign scholars Prof. Alex Wayman and Prof. J.L. Garifield delivered lectures on 'The date of Buddha and HUME Philosophy' in January and March, 1991.
- 8.06 The Indira Gandhi National Centre of Arts also sponsored a threeday Seminar on 'Conception of the Time in Buddhist Tradition' from 12th to 14th September 1990 Dr. R.P. Goenka, a Vipassana Acharya of International

repute conducted a Vipassana meditation camp from 1st to 11th October 1990.

8.07 The Students Welfare Fund Committee organised a Cultural tour to some of the historic places in India. A group of about 50 students visited Ajanta, Elora, Aurangabad etc. In March 1991 the Committee organised a five-day Re-orientation Camp for the students.

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

8.08 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 specialised in Buddhist Philosophy should be set up in India, for which Leh was selected as the most suitable location and the Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, formerly known as the School of Buddhist Philosophy, was set up there in. Subsequently, 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 Purva Madhyama, Uttar Madhyama, Shastri, Acharya and Ph.D. The total strength of the students, excluding those studying in the 24 various branch schools in the monasteries run by the Institute in all classes is 345.

8.09 The Institute is actively engaged in publishing the rare and valuable Buddhist texts, to preserve and promote the Buddhist art and culture. Translation of rare and valuable books from Tibetan to Hindi for the benefit of Hindi speaking people is also undertaken. The Institute has a Library consisting of a very large number of books, especially on Buddhist and Himalayan studies. On 24th Oct, 1990, the Institute organised a National Level Seminar at Dharamsala(H.P.) which was inaugurated by his Holiness the Dalai Lama.

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

## LIBRARY OF TIBETAN WORKS AND ARCHIVES, DHARAMSALA

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

8.12 The Institution has the following departments:

(i) Tibetan books and Manuscripts Library house more than 70000 books and manuscripts including invaluable handwritten manuscripts.

(ii) Foreign language Reference Library has 8000 books, periodicals and newsletters in English and other European Languages on Tibet the Himalaya Studies, and Buddhology.

(iii) Museum and Archives department has about 700 icons, paintings Stupas ritual objects and 360 historical documents and 5000 old photographs of Tibet dating back to the 13-19th Centuries. (iv) Oral history and Audio visual Documentation Department has recorded and transcribed eight thousand hours of recording on Tibetan history, memories, teachings of outstanding lama scholars etc.

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

- 8.13 During the year 1000 Tibetan texts and manuscripts on Tibetan culture were acquired.
- 8.14 The Foreign language Reference Library has acquired 333 new books on Tibetan and the Himalayan Studies.
- 8.15 A total of 3,000 visitors from India and abroad visited the Museum.

## SIKKIM RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF TIBETOLOGY, GANGTOK

- 8.16 The Sikkim Research Institute of Tibetology, Gangtok is an autonomous organisation under the Government of Sikkim with the Governor of Sikkim as the President of its governing body and had been set up for the research and studies in Tibetology. The Institute has done significant work in promoting research and associated subjects like iconography, medicine, astrology and history. It has a special research and publication programmes.
- 8.17 The research work on the life and various aspects of the Guru Padamasambha has been completed and sent to the UK for further editing. The publication of two volumes of the works of Kadam Bucho have been completed and is available for sale.
- 8.18 The Bulletin of Tibetology is the Institute's regular research journal which is published thrice a year.
- 8.19 During the year, about 4,000 foreigners and 50,000 scholars visited the Institute.

## FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO BUDDHIST/TIBETAN ORGANISATIONS

8.20 The Department of Culture is administering a scheme of financial assistance for the development of Buddhist/Tibetan organisations including monastries engaged in the propagation and scientific development of Buddhist/Tibetan Culture, tradition and research in related fields. Grants are given on and ad-hoc and non-recurring basis 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 ration of 3:1 between the Central Government and the concerned State Government/Organisation. During the year 1992-93, 200 applications have been received for financial assistance. No meeting of the Expert Advisory Committee has been organised so far.

#### CHAPTER 9

## LIBRARIES

#### NATIONAL LIBRARY, CALCUTTA

9.01 The National Library is the biggest Library in the country having a collection of about 2.345 million volumes housed mainly at Belvedere, Calcutta. It is one of the recipient libraries under the provision of the Delivery of Books Act, 1954(Amended in 1956), and is the foremost repository of the Indian printed cultural heritage. It also acts as a referral centre for research scholars. It is the depository of publications of the UN and its agencies and other foreign govts./agencies.

9.02 As usual in the year under review, the National Library, Calcutta continued to play its vital role in preserving cultural heritage and dissemination information and knowledge to the scholars and general users. Some of the important functions are narrated below:

#### COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT

9.03 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 a book exchange programme with 215 institutions in 87 countries under the Cultural Exchange Programme of the Govt. of India. This has become an excellent solution for the acquisition of foreign publications not readily obtainable through normal trade channels. The major policy is to acquire research material published on India and by Indians in different countries of the world.

#### READERS' SERVICES

9.04 The Library renders readers services through its Reading Rooms and Lending Section. The Library has on its roll approx. 15,000 readers as "Reading Room Members". The Lending section deals with 67,351 registered borrowers both local and outstation. It also functions as the National centre for International Loan. During the year approx. 80,000 books were issued to the readers and approx. 13,611 books were lent out to the borrowers. The readers services are kept open on 362 days in a year.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SERVICES

9.05 Providing bibliographical and reference services to readers and research scholars from India and abroad is one of the standard concept of the Library. The Library has published bibliographies and catalogues of its holdings with a view to disseminating information.

# CONSERVATION OF LIBRARY MATERIALS PROGRAMME

9.06 The National Library has an on-going programme for Conservation of Library Materials. Under this programme, efforts are being made to preserve old and rare documents through physical conservation and Micrographics. In the microfilming programme, the Library preserves the contents of rare and out of print publications through microfilming. The Library also prepares microfilming and photo/xerox copies of research materials available in the collection of the Library and supply them to the scholars at low cost.

## MODERNISATION PROGRAMME

9.07 Under the modernisation programme, pilot projects for cataloguing of English language monographs on the basis of international format, UNIMARC, and automated serials control were taken up. The Library's professionals were trained in automated processing of documents during this year. For creation of Indian language database, the GIST (Graphic Intelligence Script Technology) hardware and software has been installed and training imparted.

#### EXHIBITION

- 9.08 The Library mounted an exhibition entitled "Satyajit Roy" from 20th May, 1992 to June 1992.
- 9.09 It also participated in the International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA) Conference and arranged an exhibition on that occasion at New Delhi.

#### **PUBLICATIONS**

9.10 During the year the National Library published three publications viz.
(l) Indian National Library: A brochure (2) Glimpses of India through western eyes (3) Planning Modernisation and preservation Programmes in South Asian Libraries.

#### PERSONALIA

- 9.11 Dr. D.N. Banerjee, Director, National Library attended the Conference of Directors of National Libraries (CDNL) at New Delhi where about 50 countries participated. The National Library, Calcutta was the host of the conference.
- 9.12 Smt. Kalpana Dasgupta, Principal Library and Information Officer; Smt. C.S.P. Govi, Library & Information Officer and Shri N.N. Sarkar, Library & Information Officer attended the International Federation of Library Association (IFLA) Conference from 31st August to 5th September, 1992. Five Professional papers were presented at the conference.
- 9.13 Facts at a glance about the important holdings of the Library:

## I. Total no. of:

(.)			
(i)	Books and bound periodicals	A-url	20,70,000
(ii)	Books in Indian languages		4 75 520
(iii)	Maps	b an	78,950
(iv)	Manuscripts	OF Let	3,165
(v)	Bound volumes of periodicals	ani	
(vi)	Publications received as gift & exchange	1 10	4,92,500
(vii)	Publications received under the Delivery of Books Act	6-01L	7,84,550
(viii)	Indian Official publications	1-11-1	4,65,330
(ix)	Books in the Rare Collection	dia.	5,130
II.(i)	Microfilms/microfiche cards	-3,0	30/93,300

# CENTRAL REFERENCE LIBRARY, CALCUTTA

9.14 The Central Reference Library, Calcutta is mainly responsible for the implementation of the two schemes, viz. (i): Compilation and publication of the Indian National Bibliography (both in Roman script and in the respective language scripts) - which is a bibliography of current Indian Publications in 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. It is headed by a Librarian, assisted by Assistant Editors for various Indian languages and an Accounts-cum-Administrative Officer of the administrative division.

## INDIAN NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

9.15 During the year under review, due to unavoidable circumstances publication of the monthly issues of the Indian National Bibliography could not be brought out up-to-date. With great motivation and dedication of Staff, all the monthly issues of 1990 were published through the private printers. February and March 1988 issues are still awaited from the Govt. of India Press, Bhubaneswar, manuscripts for which sent in early 1990. Monthly issues from April to December 1988 are ready for the press. Printing of 1984 annual volume completed and the press manuscripts for the annual volumes for 1982 and 1983 are being compiled and edited.

## LANGUAGE FASCICULE OF INB

9.16 Printing of Cumulated Volumes of Tamil 1987-88, Telugu 1980-83 and Malayalam of 1981-90 is completed. Cumulated Volumes of Tamil 1989-92 and Urdu 1988-90 are in the press. Annual Volume of Hindi Granthasuchi 1989 is in the press. Cumulated Volume of Bengali 1982-91 is under process. Persistent efforts have also been taken to print other language bibliographies during this period.

#### INDEX INDIANA

9.17 The Index Indians 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 is already published and 1986-88 volume is in press.

### PROGRESSIVE USE OF HINDI FOR OFFICIAL PURPOSE

9.18 An official language implementation committee has been functioning for the past few years for the implementation of progressive use of Hindi. More than 80% of the employees have passed Hindi examination under the Hindi Teaching Scheme.

#### TRAINING OF PERSONNEL

9.19 One Assistant Editor and three Sub-Editors were deputed two refresher Courses organised by IASLIC held in Calcutta and Burdwan for two weeks duration each. Courses were arranged with NISSAT, Delhi.

## SEMINAR, FAIRS AND CONFERENCES

9.20 Librarian and one Assistant Editor attended the IFLA conference at Delhi during Aug-Sept., 1992 and along with one Sub-Editor and one Sr. Assistant participated in the Book-Fair organised during the occassion. One Assistant Editor and One Sub-Editor participated at the ILA conference in Bhubaneswar during November 1992 and in IASLIC Conference to be held in ensuing December 1992 two technical persons would also join. CRL shared the stall with National Library in the last Delhi International Book Fair and had developed a good rapport with the international agencies in the field.

### VISIT BY THE STUDENTS OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

9.21 During the period under review Library Science students of Burdwan, Rabindra Bharati, Sambalpur and Guwahati Universities visited the office and applauded the job done.

## CENTRAL SECRETARIAT, LIBRARY

- 9.22 The Central Secretariat Library Complex comprises the Central Secretariat Library with the main objective of providing facilities for reference and research to government organisations, general readers and research scholars; Hindi & Regional Languages 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.
- 9.23 The Library has centralised membership system and enrolled/renewed 2871 members during the year 1992. The Library acquired 1200 books in English and 900 books in Hindi. The Tulsi Sadan Library restarted functioning in August, 1992 after a major renovation work of its building was completed. This

Library acquired 1581 books in regional languages during the last 5 months.

- 9.24 In the main Library, 41518 documents of Central and state government publications including gazettes, legal documents, proceedings of legislative bodies etc., were received. Official publications from international agencies, such as UNESCO, United Nations, ILO, etc. and other foreign governments exceeded 7526 in number during the year. The Library has also received 3000 U.S. government publications in microfiche form.
- 9.25 The Library subscribed to 37 Dailies and received 456 periodicals in English, Hindi and other regional languages through subscription, gift and exchange. The main Library and its branches lent out 52180 books on a variety of subjects to the readers. The Library received 97 books on inter-library-loan for its readers. The Reference Desk of the Library attended to 8372 reference queries in person, over phone and by post. In addition to this, 1650 queries by the R.K. Puram Branch Library, 1485 queries by the Tulsi Sadan Library, 5980 queries by the FOD Section and 3239 queries by the Indian Official Documents Division were also attended. The Library prepared 4494 exposures of rare and out of print publications in the Microfilm Unit. The Library disseminated its resources by providing 41556 Xerox copies of documents to users. In addition to this, 32 stencils were duplicated and 16000 copies were prepared.
- 9.26 A bibliographic database (CATALOG) for the books added to the Library with imprint date 1989 onwards is being updated regularly with UNIMARC specifications in the Library's HP 3000/371 Computer System. The holdings information for periodicals is now available on computer. 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.

# THANJAVUR MAHARAJA SERFOJI'S SARASWATI MAHAL LIBRARY, THANJAVUR

- 9.27 The Thanjavur Maharaja Serfoji's Saraswati Mahal Library is an institution of acknowledge repute, built up by successive dynasties of Nayaks and Marathas of Thanjavur. It contains rare and valuable collections of manuscripts on different aspects of art, culture and literature.
- 9.28 The Library has got 44,777 manuscripts, both in palm leaf 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 palm leaf and in paper, in different scripts such as Grantha, Devanagri, 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).
- 9.29 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

- 9.30 The Delhi Public Library established in 1951 by the then Ministry of Education, Govt. of India with the financial and technical assistance from UNESCO has been providing free and useful library services to the citizens of the Union Territory of Delhi, without any distinction of caste, creed, religion and nationality. No subscription or cash security is required for borrowing books and books are placed on open shelves. 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, many branches, sub-branches and Community libraries, Resettlement Colony Libraries, Rural Libraries at Bawana, Narela, Mukhmelpur and Mudka, a Braille Department for the visually handicapped readers and a network of 86 Mobile service stations including 15 braille institutions and 2 hospital libraries, 3 sports libraries, one prisoner's library and 23 Deposit Stations spread all over the Union Territory of Delhi.
- 9.31 The Library is an autonomous Organisation administered by a Board consisting of non-official and Official members and is fully financed by the Govt. of India. The Library is registered under the Society Registration Act, 1860.
- 9.32 The DPL serves not only as a circulation and reference library but also as a social and cultural Community Centre. It organises interested members into groups and study circles. These groups organise discussions, lectures, debates, poem recitations, drama, music programmes etc. to encourage participants in the activities of the library. Annual Competitions of various age groups are arranged and winners are awarded prizes. Shri Markandey Singh, the then Lt. Governor of Delhi, gave away 185 prizes to the winners on Library's 41st Foundation Day Ceremony held on 11th Nov. 1991.
- 9.33 To encourage women folk of the Society, recently a new group named Sanskriti Sabha has been organised. Eminent ladies in the field of Social Science and Literature have been taking keen interest in the activities of Sanskriti Sabha. The DPL also arranged exhibitions of reading material on important occasions.
- 9.34 Three new libraries of sub-branch status at Mundka, Katewra and Yojna Vihar have been recently established. One new deposit station has been opened on 2nd Oct. 92 at Azad Pur. One Mobile service point has also been added at Gautam Nagar.
- 9.35 The Library system has a membership of about Eighty Five thousand registered borrowers and issues nine thousand books everyday to the borrowers through 179 service points, having a collection of 10,91,905 volumes. 23,28,125 volumes were issued for home reading during the year ended on 31.3.92. The Library has a very good collection of gramophone records and cassettes which

are also lent out to the members free of charge. The total collection of Audio Cassettes was 5131.

- 9.36 The year 1991-92 has been a significant year in respect of acquisition of reading material. The DPL is the only recipient library which purchases current Indian publications in multiple copies. Therefore, from the year 1991-92, the DPL has revised its purchase policy and now it purchases books only out of the receipt of books under the provisions of Delivery of Books Act. The result has been very encouraging and DPL received 17,720 volumes free of cost during the year under the D.B. Act. The value of these books was Rs. 9.5 lakhs. The newly established Gift, Exchange and Stock Taking Division received 29,967 books worth Rs. 14 lakhs as gift from various academies, institutions and individuals. This is the first time in DPL when such a large number of books have been received as gift and under the provisions of Delivery of Books Act. Besides above, the DPL purchased 47,375 books worth Rs. 17.5 lakhs during the year.
- 9.37 During the first half of the year 1992-93, the DPL purchased 17869 books and 3188 books were received as gift, besides the receipt under the D.B. Act was 6798.
- 9.38 The Delhi Public Library has earned place in the global scenario of public libraries on account of its active participation in the 58th General Conference of International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA) held in Delhi from 29th August to 5th September 1992. The Conference afforded an excellent opportunity for the DPL to depute its delegates and their interaction with their counterparts of other countries. The Director, DPL was an active member of the Indian Organising Committee of IFLA. Dr. S.N. Khanna, Director, DPL participated actively in the Conference and presented a number of papers on various subjects at different sessions of IFLA and COMLA.
- 9.39 During the 8th Five Year Plan, the DPL proposes to modernise library services with installation of computers etc. Good progress has been made for construction of Library buildings at R.K. Puram, Patparganj and Janakpuri. The second phase of Sarojini Nagar building is also expected to be completed shortly. A special library for visually handicapped persons with Talking Book facilities will be set up at the new building at R.K. Puram. There is also a proposal to have a Bhasha Pustkalay consisting of all language books.

# RAJA RAMMOHUN ROY LIBRARY FOUNDATION, CALCUTTA

- 9.40 The Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation is a fully financed autonomous organisation engaged in the promotion of library services all over the country in co-operation with state governments, union territory administrations and other organisations working in the field. In order to improve public library service in the country, it has been implementing a number of schemes of matching assistance. The volume of assistance to rendered during the year ending March, 1992 amounted to Rs. 122.25 lakhs. Over 5000 libraries at different levels were assisted during this year.
- 9.41 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 Nemai Sadhan Bose delivered the Raja Rammohun Roy Memorial Lecture on September 27, 1991.

- 9.42 The Foundation brings out a quarterly newsletter which not only gives information on its activities but also disseminates important news on library services happening in different parts of the country and abroad: all the four issues have been published during the year. The Foundation also publishes a bi-annual journal Granthna: Indian Journal of Library Studies which contains important articles on Library & Information Science and allied subjects, notes & news, developments in the field of Library & Information Science and bookreviews. Two issues came out during the year. A special Library is being developed as an important resource centre for Library & Information Science. The Foundation is also collecting statistics and creating a computerised database of public libraries in the country.
- 9.43 To monitor and ensure proper implementation of the Foundation schemes, three zonal offices at Bombay, Delhi and Madras have been functioning for the last three years: the eastern zonal office is located in the headquarters at Calcutta.
- 9.44 The General Body of the Foundation was reconstituted with Professor Namvar Singh as Chairman for a period of three years.

## KHUDA BAKHSH ORIENTAL PUBLIC LIBRARY, PATNA

9.45 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, is 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 the 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 in same year. It is now managed by a Board headed by the Governor of Bihar.

## ACQUISITION

- 9.46 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.
- 9.47 The Library has a scheme of acquiring copies of rare manuscripts available in other collection. So far collection of Aligarh, Rampur, Bhagalpur, Maner, Phulwarisharif, Asafiya (Hyderabad) and Asiatic Society (Calcutta) have been covered. The British collection of the India Office and Cambridge University has also been covered by acquiring microfilms of selected manuscripts.

#### PRESERVATION OF LIVING EMINENT PERSONALITIES

- 9.48 A separate collection of audio and video tapes is being built up to record and preserve the eminent personalities of the composite culture of India. More than seven hundred audio and 377 video tapes of eminent personalities have been prepared which along with preservation and dissemination of the written word would be one of the finest gift to the posterity in the form of original records of these personalities while they were actually alive.
- 9.49 It is hoped that through its non-conventional and multi-dimensional devices, the Library would serve as a model in preservation-cum-dissemination of knowledge.

### PRESERVATION OF KNOWLEDGE

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

### DISSEMINATION OF KNOWLEDGE

9.51 Towards disseminating knowledge on a wider scale, efforts are on for making the best use of the valuable material available in the Library. For the purpose, Khuda Bakhsh Library has formulated a multi-dimensional programme to provide the scholars all possible help in their research pursuits.

## INDEXING & DOCUMENTATION

9.52 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 where in eminent scholars are being invited to deliver lecture 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 experience, are being published regularly.

## REFERENCE SERVICES

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

### KHUDA BAKHSH RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS

9.54 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 Shantiniketan have recognised the Library as their Research Centre.

#### RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION

9.55 Pt. 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, a critical edition, and publication of all such rarities has been taken up and 44 rarities have been critically edited and published.

#### DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUING OF MANUSCRIPTS

9.56 To facilitate availability of the material, the Library has been descriptively cataloguing its entire collection of manuscripts. Thirtyfour volumes of Descriptive Catalogues of the manuscripts have been published, and experts are busy with the task of completing rest of the volumes to be released within the next few years; Union 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 BAKHSH LIBRARY JOURNAL

9.57 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. Seventy four issues of the Journal have been brought out so far.

#### COLLECTION OF MATERIAL ON FREEDOM MOVEMENT

9.58 A lot of material on the 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 Motilal Nehru covering about sixty pages has already been published.

# TRANSLATION OF BOOKS ON NATIONAL INTEGRATION FROM URDU TO HINDI & VICE VERSA

9.59 Literature plays a significant role in effectuating the concept of national integration. The Library is, therefore, working on a scheme to translate the outstanding pieces of literature of Hindi and other national languages into Urdu and of Urdu into Hindi. The Award-winning books have been taken up first; and the translated version of the Sahitya Akademi Award-winning

Kashmiri book "KANTE" has been published. Thereafter some other significant books/manuscripts such as, SHAMSUL BAYAN (Hindi dictionary of Shah Alam's period, and the first Hindi dictionary produced at the instance of Aurangzeb), and AURANGZEB EK NAYA ZAVIYA-E-NAZAR, PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU KA UDGHATAN BHASHAN, PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALVIYA, KHUDA BAKHSH EK PARICHAY, DILDAR KE DOHE have been published.

# ACADEMIC SAARC IN EVOLUTION

9.60 Almost one half of human wisdom/experience lying buried in private and public collections in the form of handwritten records called manuscripts, and the posterity being kept deprived of its valuable heritage for several hundred years the Khuda Bakhsh Library, as and Institution of National Importance, and as one of the largest repositories of oriental manuscripts in the sub-continent, has, of late, entered into a crash-programme of intensive research through holding special seminars in a few specialised fields in which India, Pakistan and Bangladesh might be equally interested. The subjects are Tibb, Quranics, Sufism, Perso-Arabic Scientific Literature, Indian History and Urdu Literature. The scheme of the proposed Seminars is to sort out the most significant from amongst the rare and important manuscripts preserved in the public and private collections of India, Pakistan and other SAARC countries, to bring out critical editions and/or translations. The Library's scheme of providing an infrastructure to provide a strong base for the political superstructure of South Asia now fast evolving into a successful example of SOUTH ASIAN REGIONAL COOPERATION. And the academicians behind the idea believe that the air of amity and cooperation produced through intellectual efforts, like the one the Khuda Bakhsh Library is making, will prove a more lasting base for the grand edifice that the South Asian Nations are trying to build up. Of the five Seminars held so far, one each was devoted to Tibb, Tasawwuf, and Urdu, History and Quranics manuscripts which besides learned research papers, helped in preparation of Union Catalogues of manuscripts on the respective subjects scattered over South Asian countries. In addition, these Seminars have been playing a vital role in strengthening the SAARC ties on the academic level. What is of major importance is the net result that scholars of the participating countries, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal (guests: Jordan, Syria, Morocco) have agreed to strengthen the ties through a team-work by unearthing the precious heritage of mankind buried in the form of manuscripts; and it is heartening to note that through the simple device of SARS, practically the entire wealth of rare manuscripts will be thrown open to the scholars for their use.

# AWARD FOR OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTION

9.61 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 Sahitya Akademi and Jnanpith Award, and carries an amount of Rs. 1,00,000.

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

- 9.62 The Rampur Raza Library was established in the year 1794. The Government of India took over this Library and declared it as an Institution of National Importance on 1.7.1975 through an Act of Parliament. Its affairs are managed by the Rampur Raza Library Board which has been set up under the Act. The Library has a unique and rare collection of manuscripts in Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Pushto, Urdu, Hindi and Malayalam languages etc. It has also a rich collection or rare miniature paintings belonging to Mughal, Iranian, Rajput and Kangra Schools. It is a most important centres for visits by scholars and researchers from various parts of India as well as from other foreign countries of Asia, Europe, Africa and America.
- 9.63 During the year under report, printed books have been added to library's collection through donations and purchase. An information service section has been opened in the Library to facilitate the scholars in their pursuit of learning through correspondence as well. A seminar on academic activities was held in which lectures were delivered by renowned scholars of India. A number of visitors and research scholars visited the Library during the period under report.
- 9.64 The vast boundary wall around the Library building (Hamid Manzil) which was started during the year 1990-91 has been completed. The ground by the sides of the building which was lying untended due to lack of a boundary wall has been covered into a Park full of several kinds of flower plants.
- 9.65 An intercom system between the two buildings of the Library has been introduced. An automatic photostat machine has been purchased for the scholars' requirements.

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## CHAPTER 10

# AKADEMIES AND NATIONAL SCHOOL OF DRAMA

# SANGEET NATAK AKADEMI, NEW DELHI

10.01 Sangeet Natak Akademi - the National Academy of Music, Dance and Drama - was founded in 1953 for the furtherance of the performing arts of India, a task in which it cooperates with counterparts in the States and voluntary organizations 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 objects in view.

10.02 The Akademi also runs two training institutes, namely Kathak Kendra, New Delhi, and Jawaharlal Nehru Manipur Dance Academy, Imphal, for the teaching of Kathak and Manipuri dance. A brief report on major activities of the Akademi during the period is given below:

## **AKADEMI AWARDS 1992**

10.03 The General Council of the Akademi met on 25 Sept. 1992 at Pune to elect 27 eminent artists for Fellowships and Awards in 1992. The list of Fellows and Awardees follows:

## Fellowships

D.K. Pattammal Ali Akbar Khan Prem Lata Sharma

#### AWARDS

#### Music

Ramarao V. Naik: Hindustani Vocal Shivkumar Shukla: Hindustani Vocal

Uma Shankar Mishra: Hindustani Instrumental (Sitar) Sultan Khan: Hindustani Instrumental (Sarangi)

K.R. Kumaraswamy Iyer: Carnatic Vocal

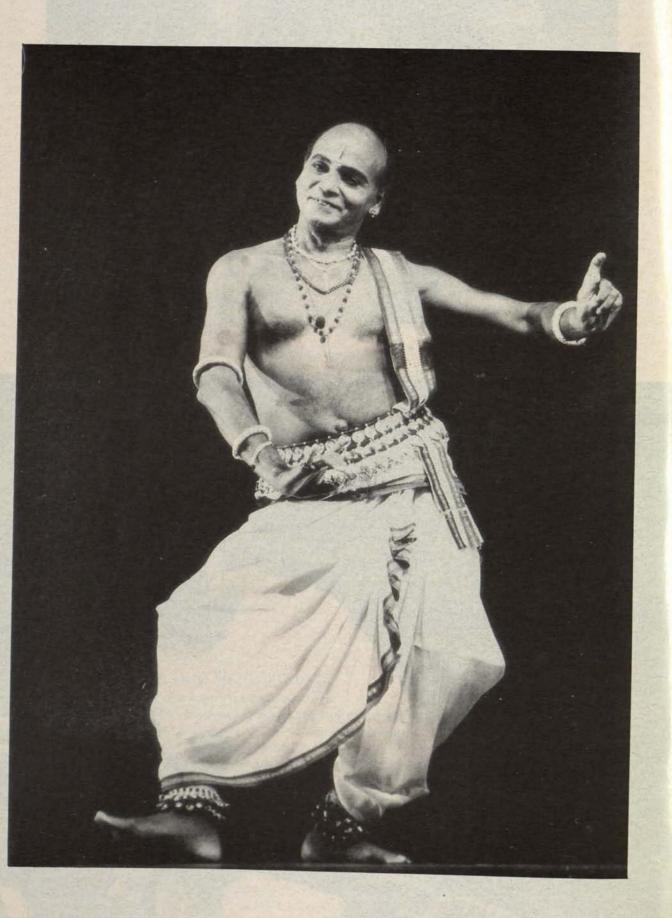
M.K. Kalyanakrishna Bhagavather: Carnatic Instrumental (Veena) Umayalpuram K. Sivaraman: Carnatic Instrumental (Mridangam)

#### Dance

K.J. Sarassa: Bharatanatyam







D.N. Patnaik: Odissi

Sachin Shankar: Creative Dance

#### Theatre

R. Nagarathnamma: Acting Poornam Viswanathan: Acting Mohan Maharishi: Direction

Surendra Verma: Playwriting (Hindi)

#### Traditional/Folk/Tribal Music/Dance/Theatre

Khagen Mahanta: Folk Music (Assam)

Moozhikulam Kochukuttan Chakyar: Koodiyattam (Kerala)

Babi Nalang: Dashavatar (Maharashtra) S. Devabrata Singh: Thang-ta (Manipur) Ramakishan Solanki: Nagara (Rajasthan)

T.S. Balakrishna Sastri: Harikatha (Tamil Nadu) Lalgudi M. Swaminathan: Tevaram (Tamil Nadu)

### Puppetry

Dadi D. Pudumjee

### Performing Arts in the Media

Naushad Ali K.J. Yesudas

10.04 The investiture ceremony for Akademi Awards (and Fellowships) was held in February 1993. The ceremony was followed by a festival featuring some of the artists honoured by the Akademi this year.

10.05 The Awards and Fellowships of the Akademi, instituted in 1953, are in recognition of sustained individual contribution to the performing arts. The Awards are annual while the Fellow-ships are limited to 30 living recipients at any given time. Both honours carry a purse of Rs. 25,000.

#### SEMINAR/FESTIVALS

# Natyashastra Seminar: Delhi

10.06 A seminar devoted to the issues and conceptual structure of Bharata's Natyashastra-'Natyashastra: Text or Context?' - was organized by the Akademi 13-15 April. The seminar was convened on behalf of the Akademi by Prof. K.J. Shah formerly of the Department of Philosophy, Karnataka University, Dharwad, and Dr. Amrit Srinivasan, Associate Professor of Sociology, Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi. Six papers on various issues and aspects of the Natyashastra were presented in the seminar, followed by discussions. The seminar programme follows:

### 13 April

Welcome: Girish Karnad, Chairman, Sangeet Natak Akademi

Introductory Remarks: K.J. Shah, Convenor

Rasa: 'Experience of Understanding?': K.D. Tripathi

Discussant: S.K. Ramachandra Rao

Chairperson: Daya Krishna

Rasanubhuti and Brahmananda: Some Parallels': Rekha Jhanji

Discussant: R.B. Patankar Chairperson: Rajendra Prasad

## 14 April

'Natyopatti: Myth or Socio-History?': M.K. Byrski

Discussant: Ashok Kelkar Chairperson: K.J. Shah

'Art as Vocation's Amrit Srinivasan

Discussant: M.K. Byrski Chairperson: Girish Karnad

'Is Music and Dance an Integral Component of Natya?': Prem Lata Sharma

Discussant: Mrinal Miri Chairperson: Ashok Kelkar

## 15 April

'The Path that Bharata did not Take': Mukund Lath

Discussant: G.C. Pande

Chairperson: Kapila Vatsyayan Summing Up: Anuradha Shah

## Concluding Session

Chairperson: N.P. Rege

## SANGEETOTSAV: HYDERABAD

10.07 Presented 18-22 August in association with the Department of Cultural Affairs, Andhra Pradesh, Sangeetotsav - a festival of classical music - featured performance by select musicians from various parts of the country. Most of the participating musicians, Hindustani and Carnatic, were of the younger generation. The programme was as follows:

## 18 Aug.

Nagaswaram: T.A.P. Ravi Shankar & Group S. Nithyasree, Madras: vocal (Carnatic)

Shubhendra Rao, Delhi: Sitar

D. Sesha Chary & D. Raghava Chary (Hyderabad Brothers): Vocal (Carnatic)

## 19 Aug.

Pakhawaj Sangam: Raj Khushiram, Rajkumar Jha, Jagdamba Pandey, Vijayram Das

K. Vageesh, Delhi: Vocal (Carnatic)
S. Kamala, Varanasi: Guitar (Hindustani)
Madhup Mudgal, Delhi: Vocal (Hindustani)

#### 20 Aug.

Pung: JNMDA Group
Padma S. Thampuran, Nilambur (Kerala): Veena (Carnatic)
Debojyoti Bose, Calcutta: Sarod
Sudha Ragunathan, Madras: Vocal (Carnatic)

#### 21 Aug.

Dewaki S. Pandit, Bombay: Vocal (Hindustani)
A. Durga Prasad, Vijayawada: Gottuvadyam
Nityanand Haldipur, Bombay: Flute (Hindustani)
Mujahid Hussain Khan, Delhi: Vocal (Hindustani)

22 Aug.

#### Mizhavu

T. Sashidhar, Guntur: Flute (Carnatic)
Pushpraj Koshti, Bombay: Surbahar
Sanjeev Abhyankar, Pune: Vocal (Hindustani)

10.08 Sangeetotsav was the 15th event in a series of festivals launched by the Akademi in '85 to promote musicians and dancers of the younger generation by providing them a national platform. Over 250 young musicians and dancers have been presented in previous events in the series, held in Pune, Trivandrum, Jamshedpur, Bhubaneswar, Shimla, Delhi, Madras, Kanpur, Jaipur and Bangalore. A dance event in the series (Nrityotsava) was held in Hyderabad in '88. Over the years, these festivals have succeeded in enlarging performance opportunities for talented musicians and dancers and have brought them a larger national audience.

#### NORTH ZONE THEATRE FESTIVAL: HISSAR

10.09 First of the four Zonal Theatre Festivals in '92-'93, the North Zone Festival was presented on 5-9 Sept. in association with the North Zone Cultural Centre, Patiala, and the Department of Cultural Affairs, Haryana. The festival featured five new productions in Hindi, Dogri, Pahari, Punjabi, and Bhutia:

## 5 Sept.

Takia (Hindi): dir. Chitra Mohan: Darpan, Lucknow

6 Sept.

Mahrakhey (Dogri): dir. Mushtaq Kak: Amateur Theatre Group, Jammu

7 Sept.

Baa Mulahiza Hoshiar (Pahari/Hindi): dir. Bhupender Sharma: Samanya, Shimla

8 Sept.

Loona (Punjabi): dir. Kewal Dhaliwal; Manch Rangmanch, Amritsar

9 Sept.

Blood Brotherhood (Bhutia): dir. Pintso Chopol; Sikkim Tribal Youth Association, Gangtok.

10.10 The North Zone Theatre Festival Will be followed by the East, West, and South Zone Theatre Festivals, in December 1992. Natya Samaroh (the National Theatre Festival), featuring select plays staged in the four zonal Festivals, will be held in early 1993. The zonal and National Theatre Festivals are products of the Akademi's scheme of Assistance to Young Theatre Workers, supporting experimental work by young directors.

## SANGEET NRITYA SAMAROH: PUNE

10.11 Presented 25-27 September in association with the Department of Culture, Maharashtra, this festival of classical music and dance featured several notable artists, recipients of Akademi Awards in previous years. The programme follows:

25 Sept.

K.V. Narayanaswamy: Vocal (Carnatic) with Vellore G. Ramabhadran (Mridangam)
Padma Subrahmanyam: Bharatnatyam

26 Sept.

T.T. Ramankutty Nair with Kerala Kalamandalam Group: Kathakali Doraiswamy V. Iyengar: Veena (Carnatic) with Palghat R. Raghu (Mridangam) Jitendra Abhisheki: Vocal (Hindustani)

27 Sept.

Ram Narayan: Sarangi Kelucharan Mohapatra: Odissi Babu Singh & Disciples: Pung Cholom and Vasant Ras (Manipuri). Presented by Jawaharlal Nehru Manipur Dance Academy, Imphal.

LOK UTSAV 1992: DELHI

10.12 The ninth Lok Utsav, featuring 12 performances of traditional music,

dance, and theatre, was presented on 1-3 Nov. 1992. The programme follows:

#### 1 Nov.

Nagara Ensemble, Rajasthan: Ramakrishan & Group; Akhyan, Gujarat: Dharmiklal Pandya; Pratima Barua Pandey, Assam; Therukoothu, Tamil Nadu: Purisai D. Kannappa Thambiran.

#### 2 Nov.

Naqqara Ensemble, Uttar Pradesh: Attan Khan & Group; Folk Music of Rajasthan, Rajasthan: Siddique Manganiar & Sakar Khan Manganiar; Karagam, Tamil Nadu: Tamil Nadu Special Police Karagam Group; Yakshagana, Karnataka: Keremane Shambhu Hegde & Group.

#### 3 Nov.

Ghatam Ensemble, Tamil Nadu: Vinayak Ram & Group; Pandavani, Madhya Pradesh: Punaram Nishad; Kinnaur Dance, Himachal Pradesh: Thangi Group; Folk Songs by Basanti Devi; Krishnanattam, Kerala: Guruvayur Temple Troupe; Ashtapadi by Janardanan Nedungadi.

#### DOCUMENTATION/DISSEMINATION

- 10.13 About 3760 photographs/transparencies and approximately 340 hours of audio/video recordings were added in this period to the archives of the Akademi, which now holds a total of over one lakh feet of 16-mm film, 82700 photographs, 29000 transparencies, 5400 hours of audio and 1400 hours of video recordings chiefly of Indian music, dance, and theatre.
- 10.14 A major part of the field recording/documentation during the period centred around the Chaitra Parva Festival at Seraikella and Baripada, where Chhau dance is traditionally presented. The documentation covered-besides performances-the preliminaries to the festival, interviews with dancers, musicians, jewellery/costume-makers, promoters and organizers.
- 10.15 Ongoing projects in documentation/dissemination include production of two video-films and a set of audio-cassettes of tribal music. The video-films-on Carnatic vocalist Semmangudi Srinivasa Iyer and Koodiyattam actor the late Mani Madhava Chakyar- are directed by Bhaskar Chandavarkar and K.N. Panikkar. The films, presently being edited are scheduled for release in 1992-93. The audio-cassettes off tribal music, consisting of selections from the archives for the Akademi, are also to be released in this period.

### NATIONAL CENTRES FOR DANCE & MUSIC

10.16 Under this new Plan Scheme the Akademi launched a support programme for Koodiyattam in April 1991. The two-pronged programme includes training in Koodiyattam under Guru Ammannur Madhava Chakyar at Irinjalakuda; performance support to Margi, Trivandrum; and training in Mizhavu under

Guru P.K. Narayanan Nambiar at Lakhidi. The progress of trainees was assessed at an audition held at Irinjalakuda this year. The programme is making satisfactory progress both in respect of training and performance.

10.17 Under the same scheme, the Akademi proposes to launch a comprehensive programme for the sustenance of the Chhau dance of Mayurbhanj and Seraikella. The programme envisages training in dance, mask-making, instrumental accompaniment, etc.; support for the traditional Chaitra Parva festival at Baripada and Seraikella; organization of an annual festival-cum-seminar at Baripada and Seraikella; documentation and workshops on specific subjects, e.g. training methodology, mask-making, costume designing, etc.

## INTER-STATE CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMME

10.18 The 16th annual meeting of State/Union Territory representatives was held at Shillong 26-27 April 1992 to discuss the implementation of the scheme and finalize the schedule of activities for 1992-93. For the first time representatives from all the seven North-Eastern States participated in this meeting. The meeting also offered an opportunity to discuss matters relating to various activities of the Akademi which could be taken up in collaboration with the State/Union Territories. Ten tours have taken place during 1992-93 and twenty five are expected to be implemented by March 1993.

# PROMOTION AND PRESERVATION OF RARE FORMS AND TRADITIONAL FORMS OF PERFORMING ARTS

10.19 The Rare Forms scheme supports advanced training in forms of music, dance and theatre which are now passing out of vogue. Fees to reputed teachers and stipends to students are paid by the Akademi by way of incentive, the efforts being to sustain these arts through the traditional teaching/learning process. Details of training are regularly reported and the progress of students assessed annually by the Akademi. Some 25 training programmes have been supported through the scheme in past years. The current programmes are in Pakhawaj, Sarangi, Nadaswaram, Naqqara, Thang-ta and Bandha-nritya.

## PROJECT GRANTS TO INDIVIDUALS

10.20 This new scheme extends financial support to individuals for research and documentation in the performing arts. A total of seven projects have been approved for financial assistance this year. These include projects for research in Odissi music, Devarattam, Mayurbhanj Chhau, Mohiniattam, Kathak, Nadaswaram and Marathi theatre.

## MUSEUM OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

10.21 About 250 are on view at the Museum of the Akademi - chiefly folk and classical musical instruments of India. The Museum also has substantial holdings of masks, puppets, costumes and ornaments. Several Exhibitions of masks, puppets and other artefacts from the collection of the Museum have been hold over the years in India and abroad.

10.22 Photographs and colour slides of the entire collection of the Museum are being prepared. Most of the work on the musical instruments in the collection has been completed. Systematic numbering, accessioning, cataloguing, and indexing of the collection has been taken up this year.

#### COMPUTERIZATION

10.23 A PC/AT Computer with eight terminals was installed at the Akademi in January 1992. Appropriate formats for computerization of archieval holdings in the Akademi have been developed in consultation with the National Informatics Centre, Delhi.

#### FORTHCOMING EVENTS

10.24 Among forthcoming events in 1992-93 are puppetry workshop and festival to be held at Udaipur and the India International Music Festival (in collaboration with ICCR) in Delhi. The puppetry workshop, scheduled in November 1992, will be devoted to marionette theatre in its various forms all over the country. The India International Music Festival, held in early 1993, was a major event featuring musicians from India and abroad. A dance festival in Trivandrum is also planned during this period.

### SAHITYA AKADEMI, NEW DELHI

- 10.25 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 literature and to set high literary standards, to foster and co-ordinate literary activities in all the Indian languages and to promote through them all, the cultural unity of the country. The Akademi has recognised 22 languages in which its programmes are implemented. They include 18 languages enumerated in the Constitution of India and English, Maithili, Dogri and Rajasthani.
- 10.26 The main activities of the Sahitya Akademi are: popularising writers and their creative work 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.
- 10.27 The Akademi has three Regional Offices at Bombay, Calcutta, Bangalore and an office at Madras which look after the programme in the languages of the respective regions.
- 10.28 During the period April 1992 to September 1992 the Sahitya Akademi published 68 books including reprints in various Indian languages. The Anthology of Modern Indian Literature Vol. I, edited by K.M.George was also brought out. The Akademi organised 2 Meet the Author programmes, 7 Seminars, 21 Literary Forum Meetings and 3 Book Exhibitions.
- 10.29 It maintains a Library-cum-Reading Room at Rabindra Bhavan, New

Delhi with about 93,000 books. Small reference libraries also function at its three Regional Offices at Bombay, Calcutta and Bangalore.

10.30 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

- 10.31 The Akademi organised an exhibition of art entitled Petals of offerings in the Lalit Kala Galleries, New Delhi to honour Prof. B.C. Sanyal on his 90th Birthday. The exhibition was inaugurated on 22nd April, 1992 by Shri Shivraj Patil, Speaker of Lok Sabha and Shri Ajit Panja, the then Minister for Information and Broadcasting released a special catalogue on this exhibition. The exhibition was kept open for public till 5th May.
- 10.32 On this occasion the Akademi organised a seminar on 29th and 30th April, 1992 on the topic SANYAL AND ART OF HIS TIMES as well as All India Artists Camp was organised from 26th April, 1992 to 5th May, 1992. Ten well known and senior artists participated in the Camp and one of the work of each participant has been added to the Akademi!s permanent collection.
- 10.33 The Akademi has been giving research grants to young artists in the field of the visual arts every year and they are required to work for about 12 months at different Regional Centres of the Akademi and Garhi Studios in New Delhi. A nominal grant of Rs. 1500/- is paid to each research awardee.
- 10.34 To evaluate their performance during the period, the Akademi organises the exhibition of the works of research awardees.
- 10.35 26 Research Awardees who were given grant in 1991-92 were invited to send works for circulation of their exhibits in various Centres.
- 10.36 The Akademi organised an exhibition of 88 works of these Research Awardees at its Regional Centres at Madras between 18th and 30th June, 1992, Rashtriya Lalit Kala Kendra, Calcutta 24th July and 2nd August, 1992, and at Rashtriya Lalit Kala Kendra, Bhubaneswar between 7th and 21st August, 1992.

#### MONSOON SHOW

10.37 The Akademi organised an exhibition of selected works of art from its Permanent Collection called Monsoon Show in its galleries from 17th to 30th August, 1992.

### KAL KRITI

10.38 A special exhibition was mounted by the Akademi consisting of 80 works called Kal Kriti to coincide with the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of Quit India Movement, from 26th August to 2nd September, 1992. On this occasion

- a seminar was organised on 1st September, 1992.
- 10.39 The Akademi's Regional Centre, Madras organised a Ceramic Camp of seven artists in the premises of Regional Centre between 10th October and 19th October, 1992.
- 10.40 The exhibition of photographs from Japan entitled The Japanese People was organised in collaboration with the Japan Foundation & Japan Information and Cultural Centre at Lalit Kala Galleries between 16th October and 21st October, 1992.
- 10.41 The Akademi's Regional Centre, Madras organised a Graphic Camp at Madras between 5th November and 14th November, 1992. In all nine artists participated in the Camp.
- 10.42 The Akademi has been requested to participate in the III Seychelles Biennale. India represented with works of nine senior and young artists. Shri Kalicharan Gupta, Convenor of the Indian participation has been invited by the Biennale authorities. The Biennale is held in Victoria, Seychelles from 23rd November to 12th December, 1992.
- 10.43 As a part of the programme of Rashtriya Lalit Kala Kendra, Lucknow, the Akademi organised a Sculptors Camp at Mount Abu with fifteen participants. The Camp was held from 15th to 29th November, 1992.
- 10.44 The Akademi has sent works of six artists as India!s participation in the 4th Cairo Biennale which is to be inaugurated on 12th December, 1992 at Cairo, Egypt. Shri Dinanath Pathy is the Commissioner from India.
- 10.45 The Akademi's Regional Centre, Madras honoured with the art critics award the well-known art critic Shri B.V.K. Sastri on 4th December 1992.
- 10.46 The Akademi's Regional Centre, Madras organised a Sculptors Camp of ten participants at Vizag between 10th December and 19th December, 1992.
- 10.47 The Annual Regional Art Exhibition of Regional Centre, Madras is also to be organised in later half of December, 1992 at Madras for a period of ten days.

#### FESTIVAL OF CHINA IN INDIA

- 10.48 Under the auspices of Government of India, Department of Culture, the Akademi organised an exhibition of photographs entitled China in Prosperity. This is a special exhibition allotted by the Government of India, Department of Culture to the Akademi during the Festival of China in India. The exhibition, inaugurated by the Governor of Tamilnadu on 8th December, 1992, consisted of 94 large photographs in colour from China.
- 10.49 The Rashtriya Lalit Kala Kendra, Bhubaneswar organised its Annual Regional Art Exhibition at Raipur from 7th December to 13th December, 1992.

- 10.50 The Akademi's Kendra in Calcutta organised a Dhokra Casting Camp for Sculptors at the Kendra!s premises between 10th and 25th December, 1992.
- 10.51 The Akademi's Kendra in Bhubaneswar organised an All India Artists Camp at Patna for the period between 1st January and 10th January, 1993 with ten participants taking part in the Camp.

#### KALA MELA

- 10.52 The Executive Board of the Akademi decided that this time, the VI Rashtriya Kala Mela would be organised at Madras from 14th January to 23rd January, 1993. The objective of this Mela was to expose the creative talent of the people in all its forms.
- 10.53 The Mela was held at the Museum Complex, Pantheon Road, Madras and inaugurated on the 14th January, 1993. We expect participation from various Art Organisations, State Akademies all over India as well as Zonal Cultural Centre, Regional Centres and individual artists. During the period of the Mela, the Akademi will be organising a number of cultural programmes, group discussions etc.
- 10.54 The Akademi's Kendra will be organising an exhibition of senior most artist Siba Panigrahi of Orissa in Bhubaneswar from 16th January to 22nd January, 1993.
- 10.55 The Akademi's Kendra in Calcutta organised a seminar on Suren Kar during the centenary celebration of the artist in early January, 1993.
- 10.56 The Rashtriya Lalit Kala Kendra, Lucknow organised its Annual Regional Art Exhibition at Ahmedabad from the last week of January, 1993 for ten days.
- 10.57 The exhibition of photographs entitled 'Prosperity in China' was organised at Nehru Centre at Bombay with the collaboration of the Nehru Centre between 3rd January and 12th January, 1993.
- 10.58 The Lalit Kala Akademi's 36th National Exhibition of Art was organised from 20th February, 1993 to 12th March, 1993. The arrangements for receiving exhibits of artists from all over India started from early January and there was a larger participation this year by the artists. The Akademi gives cash award of Rs. 25,000/- each to ten artists recommended by the Jury for such award. The Akademi also acquires the works of art from this exhibition for its permanent collection.
- 10.59 As one of its major activities, the Lalit Kala Akademi organised a Painters' Camp of prominent and young painters selected on all India basis in Pune from 15th February to 25th February, 1993. Shri Murlidhar Nangare, a prominent painter from Pune acted as Convenor for this Camp . The Nag Foundation, Pune collaborated with the Akademi to meet certain expenditure and provide space free of charge.
- 10.60 Likewise the Akademi's annual Sculptors Camp was organised in collaboration with Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology, Hyderabad in

their premises between 25th February and 5th March, 1993. Shri Surya Prakash, an eminent painter and resident artist of Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology acted as Convenor and Shri C. Dakshinamoorthy, a well-known sculptor from Madras as coordinator.

- 10.61 The Akademi's Kendra organised its 5th Eastern Regional Art Exhibition at Calcutta between 1st and 12th February,1993.
- 10.62 During the same period an exhibition of artists of the region (West Bengal) was organised at the Regional Centre, Madras between 5th and 28th February, 1993 as exchange of exhibition between one Centre to another Centre.
- 10.63 A number of programmes such as an All India Artists Painters Camp at Rajgir 'Bihar'; circulating exhibition of the Akademi's permanent collection to Lakshadweep in collaboration with South Zone Cultural Centre and Second Photo Biennale at New Delhi were organised in March, 1993.

#### RESEARCH GRANT

10.64 As its annual feature the Akademi has given Research Grant to 30 artists during the period 1992-93 who are affiliated to various Regional Centres of the Akademi i.e. Madras, Lucknow, Calcutta, Bhubaneswar and Garhi Workshop in New Delhi. The grants are offered in various disciplines such as Sculpture, Ceramic, Graphic and Painting. Each recipient is given an honorarium of Rs.1500/-

## REVIVAL OF TRADITIONAL ART FORMS

10.65 The Akademi has appointed Shri Om Sujanpuri, Shimla, master in traditional art form for a period of 12 months. He has been giving training to the young students of the families of craftsmen and traditional artists. Till date Ms. Sanjan Bhardwaj and Ms. Ritua Arya are undergoing training from Shri Om Sujanpuri. We expect to have more students to join this training.

# NATIONAL SCHOOL OF DRAMA, NEW DELHI

- 10.66 The National School of Drama is a premier theatre institution of the country established in 1959 by the Sangeet Natak Academy for imparting training in Dramatic Arts leading to a 3-Year Diploma Course. In 1975 it was registered as an autonomous institution under the name "NATIONAL SCHOOL OF DRAMA SOCIETY" funded by the Government of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Culture. The following activities were undertaken by the National School of Drama during the academic year 1992-93.
- 10.67 The first major publication "RANG YATRA" which is an illustrated chronicle of the productions and performances of the Repertory Company of the school from 1964-90 was released by Shri Bhaskar Ghose, Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Culture on 6th of August, 1992 in a function at the India International Centre,

Lodi Estate, New Delhi. Eminent personalities of theatre attended this function. The Repertory Company has undertaken three tours with its new productions. During the year under review the Repertory Company staged 105 shows of different plays in Hindi before theatre lovers and the press in Delhi and other places in the country.

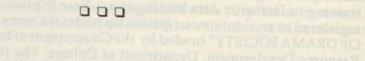
10.68 Apprentice Fellowships to 7 graduates of the School were awarded for a period of one year in order to allow them to work on various research projects and also work with the Repertory Company under the guidance of experts. An amount of Rs. 1500 /- per month was paid to them as fellowship. For the first time, the School organised a fellowship festival in which Apprentice Fellows presented their productions. These plays were well appreciated.

10.69 The experts invited during the year under review, for holding classes on various aspects of theatre and its allied arts with the students included Amal Allana, Nissar Allana, Khalid Tyabji, John Sankaramanglam, S. Choudhury, Vishwajeet Singh, Anamika Haksar Alakh Niranjan Goswami, Prasanna and B.V.Karanth. The students of the School had presented 5 new productions in Hindi before the theatre lovers and press and all these productions had been well appreciated. The School arranged study tours for its students to Agra and Bhopal to see the historical places and museums of those regions which was a part of their training in the School.

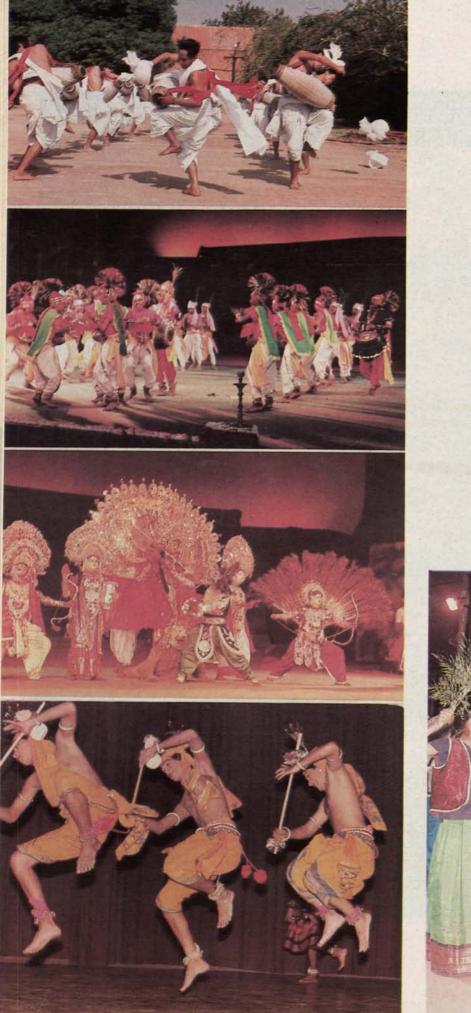
10.70 Under the Extension Programmes, the School held 14 theatre workshops at Goa, Pravaranagar, Guwahati, Bhubaneswar, Bikaner, Jaipur, Ghaziabad, Chandigarh, Berhampore, Netarhat, Delhi, Ujjain, Motihari and Mysore to bring awareness about theatre amongst the young theatre workers. Outside experts were invited to work with the participants in these theatre workshops.

10.71 The School selected 20 fresh students for admission to Three-Year Diploma Course in Dramatics for the academic session 1992-93 after publishing its "Admission Notification" in all leading newspapers of the country. They are paid Rs. 650/- per month as a scholarship to meet the expenditure of their training.

10.72 During the academic year under review, over all performance of the School was satisfactory.









#### CHAPTER 11

# PROMOTION AND DISSEMINATION OF CULTURE

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

11.01 This Scheme envisages the provision of 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 relating to:

(a) documentation, research, survey and photographic record of artistic manifestations:

 the identifying of projects in the system of formal and non-formal education to disseminate awareness of the richness of tribal culture and life; and

(c) the preservation and propagation of tribal art, craft, oral traditions and other facets of tribal and rural culture.

11.02 During the year 1992-93, applications were invited from voluntary organisation and others as envisaged under scheme through the State Governments, UGC etc. and about 105 applications were received.

# SCHEME FOR THE PRESERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE OF THE HIMALAYAS

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

(a) the study and research of all aspects of the cultural heritage of the Himalayas;

(b) the collection of objects of art and craft and documentation of cultural artifacts including folk music, dance and literature of the Himalayas:

 the dissemination through audio-visual programmes of the art and culture of the Himalayas;

(d) Training in traditional and folk art; and

(e) Assisting and setting up of museums and libraries etc., of Himalayan culture.

11.04 This scheme of financial assistance for the preservation and development of the 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.

11.05 During the year 1992-93, applications for grants were invited under the scheme and 32 applications were received from individuals, voluntary organisations, university departments.

# CENTRE FOR CULTURAL RESOURCES AND TRAINING, NEW DELHI

11.06 The Centre for Cultural Resources and Training (CCRT) was set up in the service of education and is the only institution providing training in linking Education with Culture, giving special emphasis to a cultural component in classroom teaching.

# TRAINING & EVALUATION AND COMMUNITY & EXTENSION PROGRAMMES

- 11.07 The Centre organises a variety of training programmes for teachers from all parts of the country. Five Orientation courses for Middle/High/Higher Secondary school teachers and two for lecturers of DIETs were organised at New Delhi. In these courses, the participants were given a general introduction to various aspects of Indian art and culture and worked on methodologies for providing a cultural inputs in education. The Centre also organised six Courses on Puppetry for Education, in which teachers were trained in the use of puppetry as a medium of education. A total of 1189 teachers participated in the above mentioned courses.
- 11.08 Coinciding with the above courses, the Centre organised eleven seminars for administrators and principals of schools whose teachers were attending the orientation and Puppetry for Education courses at the Centre. 301 Principals/Headmasters were trained in the Seminars. These aimed at involving the State Education Departments in implementing the activities of the CCRT in the schools and other educational institutions.
- 11.09 A Refresher Course in Puppetry was held for 130 teachers. During the period under report, two Workshops on SUPW/Work Experience were organised at Bangalore and Udaipur respectively. The participants learnt traditional crafts and did conservation work. Another Workshop on the "Role of Schools in Conservation of Natural & Cultural Heritage" was held at Bangalore which helped to introduce the participants to India's rich heritage. A special Workshop for 70 recipients of the CCRT Teacher's Award was organised at Bhubaneswar in June 1992. In all, 702 teachers and 1795 students participated in these Workshops. Concurrently, a Camp on cultural understanding was organised for the Cultural Talent Search Scholarship holders. Students from different States of India attended the Camp.
- 11.10 A Camp for Young Girl Ambassadors of the SAARC Countries was held at New Delhi in August-September, 1992. 47 students from Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka participated in the Camp. In addition to programmes arranged at New Delhi, the participants were taken to Agra, Bharatpur, Deeg and Jaipur for sight seeing. The Camp provided an opportunity to the participants to learn about the common cultural heritage

of the South Asian Region.

- 11.11. A special Seminar on Contemporary India-Continuity and Change was organised by the CCRT in collaboration with USEFI, for Fulbright scholars from USA. Thirteen teachers participated in the Seminar.
- 11.12 In the Extension and Feedback programmes of CCRT, 4713 students of Delhi schools were trained during the period under report.

#### COLLECTION OF RESOURCES

- 11.13 The Centre has been collecting resources in the form of audio visual material and written scripts with the objective of reviving and encouraging the development of art and craft forms of rural India. They can also be used for the preparation of educational programmes for disseminating information about Indian Culture to students, teachers and members of the community at large.
- 11.14 The documentation team of CCRT visited the eastern region of the country in June, 1992 and made video programmes of Purulia Chhau, (West Bengal) and the process of Mask making. It also prepared an audio visual programme on the Sun temple of Konark, Orissa. Later in the year, the team visited Kerala and documented Chakyar Koothu, Pavakathakali, Shadow puppetry, String Puppetry and Nokku Vidya of the State.

#### PRODUCTION

- 11.15 An audio tape has been prepared for distribution to schools to teach songs in regional languages. The Teacher's Award Ceremony held at Bhubaneswar in June, 1992 was also documented together with other activities of the Centre such as the Camp organised for Girl Students of the SAARC countries.
- 11.16 The Centre also prepared educational material in the form of cultural kits and publications. Upto December 1992, 431 cultural kits have been distributed to schools in various parts of the country.
- 11.17 The Centre's publications attempts to provide an understanding and appreciation of different aspects of Indian Culture. These are utilised in a variety of teaching and learning situations in both formal and non-formal systems of education. They sensitise the students to the inherent beauty in Indian traditional arts.

## CULTURAL TALENT SEARCH SCHOLARSHIP SCHEME

- 11.18 The Cultural Talent Search Scholarship Scheme aims at providing scholarships to outstanding young children to develop their talents in various artistic fields. The Centre provides 300 new scholarships each year to children in the age group of 10-14 years.
- 11.19 For selection of students in the year 1992, the Centre constituted a Central Selection Committee which reviewed the applications and recommended

the students to be called for interview/tests at various places. Thereafter Regional Selection Committees were constituted at Agartala, Bombay, Bhubaneswar, Calcutta, Delhi, Gauhati, Imphal, Madras and Trichur during May-June 1992. A total of 3595 students were interviewed including 2891 new students and 704 existing scholarship holders. 317 new students have been selected and offered scholarships in the current year. The existing scholarship holders and those selected this year have been paid the amount of scholarship. At present there are 2356 scholarship holders availing the facilities under the Scheme.

## BUILDING GRANTS TO CULTURAL ORGANISATIONS

- 11.20 The objective of the scheme is to give grants to voluntary cultural organisations for the construction of buildings and the purchase of equipment. The scheme excludes religious institutions, public libraries, museums, municipalities, schools, universities and institutions fully financed by the Central/State Government and include those institutions run by local bodies/municipalities/corporations that work exclusively in the cultural fields of dance, drama, music, fine arts, indology, and literature.
- 11.21 In 1991, the maximum admissible grant under the scheme was enhanced from Rs.2 lakhs per organisation to Rs.5 lakhs. An organisation, therefore, can now get a maximum of Rs. 5 lakhs, subject to that amount being 50% of the total expenditure.
- 11.22 As in the previous year, applications for this scheme, to be routed through the State Governments, were invited from various cultural institutions. So far this year, building grants have been sanctioned to 20 organisations and the number is likely to increase by the end of the financial year.

# FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO DANCE, DRAMA & THEATRE ENSEMBLES

- 11.23 Two schemes are in operation under this head. Under the first scheme, financial assistance is provided to well-established performing arts institutions for 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 1992-93.
- 11.24 The objectives of the second scheme are to provide financial assistance to professional groups and individuals for specified performing art projects. Dramatic groups, music ensembles, orchestras, children's theatres, puppet theatres, and all genres of performing arts activities are considered for grants under this scheme. Over 50 groups and individuals have received grants in 1992-93. The number is likely to go up by the end of the financial year.

## ZONAL CULTURAL CENTRES

11.25 The 7 Zonal Cultural Centres, inaugurated in the country between November 1985 and December 1987 over the past few years have become

premier field institutions for encouraging and disseminating folk and tribal arts and culture. The ZCCs 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:-

## 11.26 EAST ZONE CULTURAL CENTRE, SANTINIKETAN

1. A major festival of classical music and dance at Cuttack in April 1992.

2. Participation in Sinhastha Mela, Ujjain in May 1992.

 The Centre celebrated the World Day of Music by holding a variety of cultural programmes at various places in June 1992.

4. Participation in 'Fete de Pondicherry' in August 1992.

 Organised painting workshop-cum-sculpture and dance programme of the physically handicapped children at Patna in September 1992.

## 11.27 SOUTH ZONE CULTURAL CENTRE, THANJAVUR

1. Organisation of summer festival at Ooty in May 1992.

2. Participation in Sinhastha Mela, Ujjain in May 1992.

3. Organisation of Fete de Pondicherry in August 1992.

4. Organisation of Sculptors' Camps at Mamallapuram in October 1992.

5. Organisation of Music and Dance Festival at Thriuvananthapuram in October 1992.

## 11.28 WEST ZONE CULTURAL CENTRE, UDAIPUR

 Sanskritik Chetana programme based on literacy organised during April 1992.

2. Participation in Sinhastha Mela, Ujjain in May 1992.

 Organisation of a national seminar on Indian music in collaboration with Indian Music Congress at Jaipur in September 1992.

 Organisation of Shilpdarshan Mela at Shilpagram at Udaipur from July 1992 to October 1992.

5. Participation in SAARC festival at Shilpagram, Udaipur in October 1992.

# 11.29 NORTH CENTRAL ZONE CULTURAL CENTRE, ALLAHABAD

1. Participation in Kumbha Mela, Allahabad in April 1992.

2. Participation in Sinhastha Mela, Ujjain in April-May 1992.

 Organisation of Parvatiya Parva - a chain cultural programme at Uttarkashi, Manipur and Bhatwari in July 1992.

4. Participation in Parsuram Mahadev Mela, Pali.

5. Participation in Fete de Pondicherry in August 1992.

## 11.30 NORTH EAST ZONE CULTURAL CENTRE, DIMAPUR

1. Participation in Sinhastha Mela, Ujjain in May 1992.

Sponsored World Music Day at Dimapur in June 1992.

3. Participation in Fete de Pondicherry in August 1992.

- 4. Participation in Pune Cultural Festival held at Pune in September 1992.
- Participation in the SAARC inaugural function in collaboration with ICCR at New Delhi in October 1992.

### 11.31 SOUTH CENTRAL ZONE CULTURAL CENTRE, NAGPUR

1. Participation in Sinhastha Mela, Ujjain in May 1992.

- Organisation of Gandharva Vrindagan by Gandharva Mahavidyalaya at Bombay in June 1992.
- 3. Organisation of mask making workshop at Nagpur during June-July 1992.
- Organisation of Dr. Vasant Rao Deshpande Smriti Sangeet Samaroh at Nagpur in July 1992.
- Organisation of Yuva Rangshala at Heggle (Karnataka), Tirupathi (A.P.) and Rewa (M.P.) in August-September 1992.

## 11.32 NORTH ZONE CULTURAL CENTRE, PATIALA

- 1. Participation in Sinhastha Mela at Ujjain in May 1992.
- 11.33 The ZCCs have been primarily responsible for the increased cross-currents of culture in the country. Major festivals are held by them throughout the year to celebrate/commemorate numerous festivals and important days. On all these occasions, each ZCC sends troupes of craftsmen and artists across the land, thus helping to make one part of the country more aware of the culture of another.

# SCHEME OF SETTING UP OF MULTI-PURPOSE CULTURAL COMPLEXES AT STATES INCLUDING THOSE FOR CHILDREN

- 11.34 In order to improve the quality of life of our youth and to make them sensitive to what is aesthetically and morally good in the society, the scheme of setting up of Multi-Purpose Cultural Complexes at States has been drafted by the Deptt. of Culture for the 8th Five Year Plan. These Multi-Purpose Cultural Complexes at States will provide all the infrastructure and will work as centres of excellence in the performing, visual & plastic arts and will expose our youths & others to the finest forms of creative expression and will foster and coordinate activities in the Sate in different cultural fields such as music, dance, drama, literature, fine arts etc.
- 11.35 During the year, the Planning Commission and the Expenditure Finance Committee accorded their approval to the scheme. An Expert Advisory Committee to advise the Department on the implementation of this scheme has been constituted to consider the applications already received from a few of States for sanction of grant.

# SETTING UP OF A NATIONAL CULTURAL COMPLEX IN NEW DELHI.

11.36 In order to meet the long standing demand of the artistic community, the Department of Culture has a proposal to set up a National Cultural Complex

in Delhi with facilities like auditoria, performance halls, rehearsal space for troupes, seminar rooms, galleries and other facilities matching international standards. It is proposed to make this National Complex a nerve centre of cultural activity in the capital city of India with some cultural event going on throughout the year.

The scheme is being discussed in various forums and is yet to be finally approved.

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## CHAPTER 12

# SCHEMES FOR FELLOWSHIPS, SCHOLARSHIPS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

## EMERITUS FELLOWSHIPS TO MOST EMINENT ARTISTES IN THE FIELDS OF PERFORMING, LITERARY AND PLASTIC ARTS

12.01 The scheme of Emeritus Fellowship has been formulated with a view to giving financial support to artistes, who have achieved a high degree of excellence in their respective fields but since retired from the profession, to enable them to continue experimentation in a spirit of financial freedom. Ten fellowships of Rs 5000 per month plus Rs 10,000 per annum for incidental expenses each tenable for 2 years are awarded every year. In deserving cases, the fellowship period may be extended subject to the condition that the total number of fellows does not exceed 30 in any year.

## KUMAR GANDHARVA FELLOWSHIP

12.02 A fellowship in honour of Pt. Kumar Gandharva has been instituted from 1992-93. The fellowship is equated to an Emeritus Fellowship and will be awarded by the Govt. to distinguished senior artists in various fields every year. The amount of fellowship is Rs. 5000/- p.m. for a period of two years. In addition, a lumpsum grant of Rs. 10,000/- per year will be given as travel and other grant to help the fellow in meeting research expenses.

# FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO PERSONS DISTINGUISHED IN LETTER, ARTS AND SUCH OTHER WALKS OF LIFE WHO MAY BE IN INDIGENT CIRCUMSTANCES AND THEIR DEPENDENTS

12.03 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 generally 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 Govt. of India. The maximum assistance that could be given to an individual is Rs 1500/- per month. So far 464 artists have benefited under this scheme.

# AWARD OF SCHOLARSHIP TO YOUNG WORKERS IN DIFFERENT CULTURAL FIELDS

12.04 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 wood-craft among other cultural activities. The number of scholarships awarded is 150 each year. Although the duration of these scholarships is two years yet in exceptional cases it may be extended by another year. From April, 1992, the value of the scholarships has been enhanced from Rs. 400/- to Rs.1000 per month.

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

12.05 The scheme provides for award of Senior Fellowships of the value of Rs. 3000 per month and Junior Fellowship of the value of Rs. 1500 per month each. Thirty Senior Fellowships and 75 Junior Fellowships are awarded every year. The main objective of the scheme is to provide basic financial support to outstanding people in the fields of the literary, plastic and performing arts in the age groups 25-65 years for very advanced training or for the revival of traditional forms of art.

#### GRANTS TO CULTURAL ORGANISATIONS

12.06 Financial assistance is being given to institutions of all India character, engaged in the development of cultural activities, to meet part of their expenditure on maintenance and development activities. The institutions assisted include the Ramakrishna Mission Institute of Culture, Calcutta, Institute of Historical Studies, Calcutta, Numismatic Society of India, Varanasi, Institute of Traditional Culture, Madras, Bhartiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay and the institute of Numismatic Studies, Nasik.

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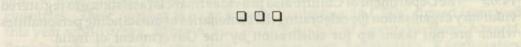
## MEMORIAL8

# GANDHI SMRITI & DARSHAN SAMITI, NEW DELHI

- 13.01 The Gandhi Smriti & Darshan Samiti (GS&DS) was set up in 1984 with the twin objective of (i) preservation, maintenance and upkeep of GS&DS and (ii) propagating the life, emotion and thoughts of Mahatma Gandhi through socio-educational and cultural programmes.
- 13.02 During 1992-93, the GS&DS organised a number of programmes and activities involving children, youth, women, Gandhian workers, academicians and scholars. Under the Scheme "Taking Gandhi to school", which aims to inculcation of interest amongst children about Gandhiji's life and the message of his martyrdom by studying his biography and other writings, a special function was organised at Uprashtrapati Niwas in May 1992.
- 13.03 During this period, 4 Youth Meets/ Camps were held at Madras, Duttapur, Wardha, Kottagiri in the Nilgiris and Poonthura in Kerala, on the themes of "Communal Harmony and National Integration". An Orientation Programme of "Charkha Spinning" was held in May 1992 under the Programme of Spinning Yagna. 18 exhibitions on various themes related to Gandhiji, Quit India Movement, Anti-Terrorism, World Environment Day and on the Spinning Wheel were organised.
- 13.04 The GS&DS observed the Centenary of Raja Mahendra Pratap, paid centenary tribute to Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and held a conference-cum-Youth Camp at Champaran (Bihar) in commemoration of 75 year of Gandhiji's visit to that place and the birth of "Satyagraha".
- 13.05 The Galleries of the GS&DS continued to draw large number of visitors from India and aboard.
- 13.06 The Samiti has a permanent and comprehensive Exhibition Unit, a full auditorium, a Conference Hall, adequate camping facilities for major national and international events. It regularly brings out the quarterly Newsletter and brings out various publications. During the period under report, it brought out the following books:-
- 1. "Ramajanam Bhumi & Babri Masjid Controversy" A Gandhian Solution.
- 2. "Towards a World without War" Daisaku Ikeda.
- 3. "Martyrdom of Lala Lajpat Rai"
- 4. "The problem of Violence"
- 5. "The search for a Gandhian initiative".

# NAVA NALANDA MAHAVIHARA AND HUEN TSANG MEMORIAL, NALANDA.

13.07 In the late fifties, the Chinese Government had presented the relics of Hieun Tsang in a casket to Pandit Nehru alongwith 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 years, 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 Nava Nalanda Mahavihara to the Govt. of India with all the assets and liabilities. On this basis, a committee is preparing the bye-laws, financial requirements and other aspects of the Nava Nalanda Mahavihara.



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# CENTENARIES AND ANNIVERSARIES

- 14.01 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.
- 14.02 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.
- 14.03 The Department of Culture also provides financial assistance to registered voluntary organisation for celebrating the centenaries of outstanding personalities which are not taken up for celebration by the Government of India.
- 14.04 Grants are given only for anniversaries falling in the Jubilee years i.e. 125th 150th, 175, etc. The scheme for centenaries will continue unchanged.
- 14.05 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, publication etc.

### CURRENT PROGRAMMES

- 14.06 A Golden Jubilee celebration of Quit India Movement and a major commemorative function was held on 9th Aug.,1992 at Red Fort by the Government of India.
- 14.07 A National Committee has been constituted by the Government of India with a view to celebrate the birth centenary of Maha Pandit Rahul Sankrityayan.
- 14.08 With a view to celebrate the centenary of Bharat Parilama and Address of Swami Vivekananda, a National Committee has also been constituted by the Government of India.
- 14.09 An international seminar was organised on Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan.

### INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL RELATIONS

#### CULTURAL AGREEMENTS/CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMMES

15.01 The Department of Culture has continued to to pursue a policy of cultural relations with other countries. At present we have Cultural Agreements with 87 counties.

15.02 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 65 at present, including 14 CEPs' signed/renewed this year with Turkey, Bahrain, Iran, Arab Republic of Egypt, Vietnam, Nigeria, Bangladesh, Finland, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan kazakhstan, Kyrghysatan, France and Belgium. A highlight has been the signing of the First ever Cultural Cooperation Programmes with the Central Asian Republics of the erstwhile USSR.

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

#### GOODWILL VISITS\OFFICIAL DELEGATIONS

15.04 The Department of Culture handles 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-UZBEK CULTURAL AGREEMENT

15.05 Cultural Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic on cooperation in the spheres of Culture, Arts, Education, Science, Tourism, Sports & Mass-Media was signed at New Delhi on 17.8.91 by Shri Bhaskar Ghose, Secretary, Department

of Culture on behalf of Govt. of India and by Shri N. Gaibov, Minister of Culture, of Uzbek SSR for the Government of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic.

### INDO-MALTA CULTURAL AGREEMENT

15.06 Indo-Malta Cultural Agreement between India and Malta was signed on 14.1.1992 at New Delhi by Shri Eduardo Falerio, Minister of State for External Affairs and Prof. Guido De Marco, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Justice, on behalf of the Government of India and Malta respectively. The Agreement aims at developing closer bilateral cooperation between the two countries in the fields of art and culture, education, including academic activities in the fields of science and technology public health, massmedia, sports and games.

## INDO-KAZAKHSTAN CULTURAL AGREEMENT

15.07 A Cultural Agreement, between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan on Cooperation in the Spheres of Culture, Arts, Education, Science, Mass-Media and Sports was signed on 22.2.1992 at New Delhi by Shri Madhavsingh Solanki, Minister of External Affairs for the Government of Republic of India and by Shri Tuleutay Suleymenov for the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

# INDO-KYRGHYZSTAN CULTURAL AGREEMENT

15.08 A Cultural Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Republic of Kyrghyzstan on Cooperation in the spheres of Culture, Arts, Education, Science, Mass-Media and Sports was signed on 18.3.1992 at New Delhi by Shri Eduardo Falerio for the Government of the Republic of India and by Shri Roza Otunbaeva for the Government of the Republic of Kyrghyzstan.

## INDO-UKRAINE CULTURAL AGREEMENT

15.09 An Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of Ukraine on cooperation in the spheres of Culture, Arts, Education, Tourism, Sports and Mass Media was signed on 27.3.1992 at New Delhi by Shri Madhavsingh Solanki, former Minister for External Affairs and by Shri Anatoliy M. Zlenko for the Government of Ukraine.

# INDO-TURKMENISTAN CULTURAL AGREEMENT

15.10 An Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of Turkmenistan on cooperation in the spheres of Culture, Arts, Education, Science, Tourism, sports and Mass-Media was signed on 20.4.1992 at New Delhi by Shri Arjun Singh, Minister for Human Resource Development for the Government of the Republic of India and by Shri A. Mamiliev for the Government of Turkmenistan.

# INDO-OMAN CULTURAL & EDUCATIONAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT

15.11 The Government of the Republic of India and the Govt. of Sultanate of Oman exchanged the Instruments of Ratification of the cultural & Educational Cooperation Agreement between the two countries which was signed at Muscat on 3rd August, 1991. At New Delhi on 28th April, 1992, Smt. Komal Anand, Joint Secretary, Deptt. of Culture and the Omani Ambassador H.E. Mr. Salim Mohammed Salim Al-Wahaibi exchanged the instruments of Ratification on behalf of their respective Governments.

# INDO-IRAN EXECUTIVE PROGRAMME OF CULTURE, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL EXCHANGES.

- 15.12 Since the signing of Cultural Agreement with Iran in December 1956, we have had a number of biennial Cultural Exchange Programmes with that country. The last Executive Programme of Cultural Scientific and Technical Exchanges between the two countries for the years 1992-93 was signed in Tehran on 11th November, 1991.
- 15.13 The Programme envisages an interaction in the fields of education, art & culture, tourism, sports and mass-media, etc.

#### INDO-BAHRAIN CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMME

- 15.14 The Third Cultural Exchange Programme between India and Bahrain for the years 1992-94 was signed in 23rd November,1991 at Bahrain by Shri I.P. Khosla, Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs on behalf of the Government of India and Dr. Ali Mohamed Fakhro, Minister of Education of Bahrain.
- 15.15 The above programme envisages cooperation in the fields of education, art & culture, archaeology and museums, Youth Affairs and Sports, massmedia and tourism.

#### TURKEY

- 15.16 A CEP for the Years 1992-94 was signed with the Government of Turkey on 29.1.92 at New Delhi.
- 15.17 The programme visualises exchange of academics to get acquainted with the educational system among the countries, exchange of printed information on the educational system, documentary films with the historical, economical and cultural data.
- 15.18 The Cultural Exchange Programme will provide for development of basic software and their application and for art exhibition, for publication of non-commercial books of mutual interest, art works among the countries, coloured reproductions of miniature paintings, photographs etc. from the museums of the two countries.

15.19 The document also provides for exchange of writers and editors, arranges seminars for more interaction between the countries, radio programmes depicting various facets of life among the countries, exchange of radio and television teams, the observance of each other's national days through respective radio organisations, participation in each others international film festivals.

#### INDO-EGYPT CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMME

15.20 A Cultural Exchange Programme between India and Egypt was signed on 15th January, 1992 at Cairo. The Cultural Exchange Programme provides for cooperation in the fields of education, art and culture, mass-media, youth affairs and sports and tourism.

#### INDO-NIGERIA CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMME

15.21 A cultural exchange programme between India and Nigeria was signed at Lagos on 16th April, 1992. The Cultural Exchange Programme provides for cooperation in the fields of education, art and culture, community development, journalism, television, radio and films etc.

#### INDO-FINNISH CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMME

15.22 A Cultural Exchange Programme between India and Finland was signed at Helsinki on 16th September, 1992. The Cultural Exchange Programme provides for cooperation in the fields of science and education, forestry research, arts and culture, fellowship and study visits and sports.

# INDO-BANGLADESH CULTURAL & ACADEMIC EXCHANGE PROGRAMME

15.23 The Sixth Cultural & Academic Exchange Programme (CAEP) between the Republic of India and the People's Republic of Bangladesh for the years 1993-95 was signed on 27th May, 1992 at New Delhi. The document was signed by Shri Bhaskar Ghose, Secretary, Deptt. of Culture on behalf of the Govt. of the Republic of India and His Excellency Shri Farooq Soʻzhan, High Commissioner on behalf of the Govt. of the People's Republic of Bangladesh during the visit of the Prime Minister of Bangladesh on 26th to 28th May, 1992.

## INDO-TURKMENISTAN CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMME

15.24 Cultural Exchange Programme between the Government of India and the Government of Turkmenistan in the spheres of culture, arts, education mass-media and sports for the year 1992-94 was signed on 10th October, 1992 in Ashgabat by Mrs. Komal Anand, Joint Secretary, Department of Culture on behalf of the Government of India and by Shri Nurvasuham Edov Geldinuard from Ministry of Culture and Tourism of Turkmenistan.

## INDO-UZBEKISTAN CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMME

15.25 Protocols of Co-operation between the Government of India and the

Government of Uzbekistan in the fields of culture arts, education, mass-media & sports for the year 1992-94 was signed on 12th October, 1992-94 was signed on 12th October, 1992 at Tashkent.

# INDO-KAZAKHSTAN & KIRGHZISTAN CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMMES

15.26 For developing & strengthening relations of friendship and cooperation in the spheres of culture, arts, education, mass-media & sports, Shri R.L. Bhatia, Minister of State for External Affairs signed two CEPs with the Republic of Kirghistan and Kazakhstan for the years 1992-94 during his visit to these Republic in October, 1992.

#### INDO-FRENCH CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMME, 1993-95

15.27 The 12th Session of the Indo-French Joint Commission for cooperation in the fields of culture, Education and Science was held in New Delhi on 15th and 16th October, 1992 to finalise the Cultural Exchange Programme for the years 1993, 1994 and 1995. The Programme envisages more intense Cultural interaction between the two countries in the areas of Art and Culture, Language and Education, Social Sciences and Humanities, Youth and Sports, Radio, TV and Films, Literature and Publishing and Social Welfare.

15.28 The Programme was signed on 16th October, 1992 by Shri Bhaskar Ghose, Secretary, Department of Culture on behalf of the Govt. of the Republic of India and by H.E. Philippe Petit, Ambassador of France to India on behalf of the Govt. of the Republic of France.

#### INDO-BELGIUM EXCHANGE PROGRAMME, 1993-95

15.29 Shri Bhaskar Ghose, Secretary (Culture) led a two-member delegation to Belgium from 17th to 22nd October, 1992 for the 8th Session of the Permanent Joint Commission in implementation of the Cultural Agreement between India and Belgium. This Session of the Joint Commission resulted in the finalisation and signing of the Cultural Exchange Programme between the two countries for the years 1993-95. The programme envisages offers of scholarships and cooperation in the fields of Education and Science, Art and Culture, Health and Social Welfare, Radio, Cinema, Television and Audio-Visual, Sports and Tourism.

15.30 The Programme was signed on 21st October in Brussels by Shri Bhaskar Ghose, Secretary (Culture) on behalf of the Govt. of India. Mr. Ernest Van Buynder, Director, Foreign Relations Administration signed for the Flemish Community and Mr. Pierre Tonneau, First Counsellor, Commissarist General for the International Relations signed for the French Community. Mr. Baudouin de la Kethulle de Ryhove took legal cognizance of the commitments made in the programme on behalf of the kingdom of Belgium.

# PRESENTATION OF BOOKS, ART OBJECTS AND ESSAY COMPETITIONS

15.31 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

- 15.32 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 Culture activities among the local population of Indian origin.
- 15.33 The Government of India has constructed an Indian students' hostel in the campus of the Cite Universitaire, Paris and donated it to the University in 1960. The hostel, known as Maison de '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.

# MEETING OF INTERNATIONAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UNESCO INTEGRAL STUDY OF THE SILK ROADS.

15.34 The Third Session of the International Consultative Committee of UNESCO Integral Study of the Silk Roads was held from 20th to 25 April, 1992 at New Delhi. In all 32 members of the Committee attended the meeting which was hosted by the Archaeological Survey of India.

## VISIT OF DIRECTOR -GENERAL, UNESCO TO INDIA

15.35 Mr. Federico Mayor, Director General of UNESCO visited India at the invitation of Minister of Human Resource Development from 21-25 March 1992, and held discussions on matters of mutual interest.



## FESTIVAL OF INDIA

16.01 During the year 1992-93, Swedish Traditional Folk Music and Contemporary Music groups toured India. The 'Kalmar' Puppet Theatre group of Sweden staged shows at various cities of the country in October, 1992. A Swedish Children's Film Festival was held in Bombay & Trivandrum in October-November '92. Three Seminars on "Affordable Housing" "Future Perspectives of Women" and "Working Environment" are being held in Conjunction with the Swedish Institute, Stockholm from January-March '93.

16.02 The Festival of China in India was inaugurated on 2nd December, 1992 at Siri Fort Auditorium, New Delhi. The Festival of China included the following items:-

#### 1. PERFORMING ARTS EVENTS

The Beijing Opera Acrobatics Puppet Groups

#### 2. EXHIBITIONS

Contemporary Art
Traditional Art & Calligraphy
Handicrafts
Photography

#### 3. SEMINAR

India & China : "Facing the 21st Cen."
Talks on Chinese Culture

#### 4. FILM FESTIVAL

A Retrospective of Xie Jin's Films

#### 5. T.V. FILMS

16.03 The Exhibitions and Performing Art Events took place at several places in the country.

# INDIRA GANDHI NATIONAL CENTRE FOR THE ARTS

- 17.01 The Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA) was established to commemorate the memory of the former Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi. The Centre was launched in November, 1985 and was constituted into an autonomous trust by a Government resolution dated 19th March, 1987.
- 17.02 The IGNCA comprises five main Divisions viz. (1) Kala Nidhi, (2) Kala Kosa, (3) Janapada Sampada, (4) Kala Darshana; and (5) Sutradhara.
- 17.03 The Kala Nidhi Division of IGNCA comprises a computerised National Information System and Data Bank on arts, humanities and cultural heritage fully supported by a Cultural Reference Library of multi-media collections to serve as a major resource Centre for research in the humanities and the arts. The Reference Library encompasses important print and non-print reference material, such as encyclopaedias, primary texts, rare books and personal collections of renowned Indian and foreign scholars in different languages of the world.
- 17.04 The Kala Kosa Division of IGNCA serves as the research and publications divisions which aims to comprehend arts within the context of the Indian world view. It undertakes publication of fundamental concepts and series of fundamental texts relating to Indian arts, glossaries/thesaurus of basic technical terminologies in arts and crafts, reprint of critical writings on Indian arts and inter-disciplinary multi-volume encyclopaedia of Indian arts.
- 17.05 The Janapada Sampada Division of IGNCA undertakes to build a core collection of material and documentation on folk and tribal arts and crafts; launch multi-disciplinary lifestyle studies of tribal communities for evolving alternate models for the study of Indian cultural phenomenon in its totality and the interwebbing of environmental, ecological, agricultural, socio-economic, cultural and political parameters.
- 17.06 The Kala Darshana Division of IGNCA provides a forum for interdisciplinary Seminars, Exhibitions and performances on unified themes and concepts.
- 17.07 Sutradhara Division of IGNCA is the Nodal division for policy making, planning, administration, coordination, maintenance of accounts and management of the finances of IGNCA.
- 17.08 The significant achievements of IGNCA during the report period are as follows:

- a) The Reference Library of Kala Nidhi Division added 3442 highly selected volumes and acquired 6 rare books. A beginning was made in building up core collection of Sino-Indian Studies and Russian Orientalism and Central Asia. The South East Asian Studies Cell has identified 200 titles for acquisition.
- b) Under the Indo-China Cultural Exchange Programme, a Seminar on "Cave Art of India and China" was organised jointly by IGNCA, National Museum and Archaeological Survey of India at New Delhi. An exhibition of Buddhist Cave Paintings From Mogao Grottoes, Dunhuang, China was held in IGNCA. A set of 12 picture postcards on "The Art of Dunhuang Grottoes", China, was brought out during the year. The Sino-Indian Cell is organising follow up studies on Dunhuang and preparing papers to participate in the golden jubilee celebrations of the Dunhuang Academy, 1993.
- c) The First two volumes of Lexicon of Fundamental Concepts of the Indian Arts compiled by Kala Kosa Division of IGNCA under title <u>Kalattvakosa</u> were released. Five works in 8 volumes of fundamental texts of the Indian Arts and relevant for understanding the Indian Arts under a series, called <u>Kalamulasastra</u>, were brought out.
- d) Janapada Sampada Division of IGNCA under Loka Parampara has completed 3 projects viz. Music of Santhals of Birbhum district, Ethnomedicine of Santhals of Orissa, Lai Harouba, a life ritual with dance of Meteis and one programme under Ethnographic collection by Research Mode relating to filming of rituals and dance of Garos in connection with Jhum Cultivation.
- e) The work on preparation of multimedia galleries of prehistoric and aboriginal art and auditory (Adi Drsya and Adi Srvya) was started with drawing up of conceptual plans for the galleries. For the sound gallery, apart from conceptual plans, acquisition of musical instruments and research studies on music were taken up. The research programme on puppetry aims at rejuvenation of traditional puppetry and to help the puppeteers who mostly belong to the weaker sections to enlarge their repertoire by adding contemporary themes of epic proportion i.e. life of Mahatma Gandhi through puppetry. Workshops with the traditional Indian and foreign puppeteers for transmitting skills and traditions of each group through their interaction were held.
- (f) Kala Darsana Division organised a series of photograph exhibitions under its programme "Through a Photographer's Eye" including an exhibition of photographs on "Rabaris" and photographs on India by Cartier Bresson. A major multi-disciplinary exhibition on "Prakriti" (the five elements) was organised in December, 1992. A new series of programmes consisting of lectures, group discussions of eminent visiting scholars from India and abroad were organised on a regular basis on subjects related to art and culture. The book entitled "Concepts and Responses: International Design Competition for Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts, New Delhi," was released.

- 17.09 Under UNESCO's Participation Programme, during the year 1991-92 IGNCA organised (1)Seminar on Expert Meeting of South and South East Asian Region for Networking of Specialised Information System on Cultural Heritage, (2) Workshop on Development & Application of Experts System in Lifestyle Studies and (3) International Academic Workshop on Conceptual Structure & Models for preparing multi volume Encyclopaedia of art and cultural heritage.
- 17.10 A workshop on "Global Specialists Conference on Rock Art" and seminar on the Second Consultation Meeting of Experts of UNESCO Member Countries of South and South East Asian Region for Networking of Specialised Information System on Cultural Heritage" was held in 1993. Under UNESCO's Activities of World Decade for Cultural Development, a workshop on "Interface of Cultural Identity and Development" will be also be organised by IGNCA in 1993.
- 17.11 The Government has given a Corpus fund of Rs. 25 crores to the IGNCA Trust to enable it to meet its day-to-day expenditure from the interest earnings thereon, but this does not include the expenditure on the building project which will be met by the Government fully.

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#### CHAPTER - 18

### NATIONAL POLICY ON CULTURE

18.01 The Department of Culture has been engaged in the task of eliciting the views of Experts, Critics, Administrators etc. in the field of art and culture for quite some time towards drafting a National Policy on Culture. As a first step in this direction, the Department organised 10 regional seminars in September 1990 at different parts of the country wherein about 400 eminent persons from the field of art & culture, media etc participated. The recommendations made in those seminars were compiled in the form of a brief note which was placed in a meeting of State Ministers & Secretaries of Culture held in New Delhi in May 1992.

18.02 Based on the recommendations made in the meeting of State Ministers & Secretaries of Culture, an Approach Paper on National Policy on Culture was drafted and circulated among a large number of eminent persons from the field of music, dance, drama, media, films, literature, education, archaeology, anthropology and library etc. The Approach Paper was also discussed in two meetings of the Parliamentary Consultative Committee attached to the Ministry of Human Resources Development during August, 1992.

18.03 A National Colloquium was organised in New Delhi during November, 1992 to discuss the Approach Paper wherein a small compendium giving the recommendations/suggestions etc., received from various persons was circulated. About 100 eminent persons from the field of media, visual art, photography, architecture, archaeology, anthropology, literature, library, museums, education, music, dance & theatre etc., participated in the Colloquium and gave their recommendations.

18.04 It is proposed to place the recommendations of the National Colloquium in both the Houses of Parliament where the Approach Paper is likely to be discussed before it is finalised or a final decision on the matter is taken.

#### OTHER ACTIVITIES

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

19.01 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 Academies 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.

19.02 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 recommendation. The Implementations Cell has started the process of examining the recommendations. Examinations of recommendations has already been completed. Government has taken decision on over 140 recommendations. The remaining recommendations are at various stages of consideration. It is hoped that the work of examination would be completed shortly.

#### PROGRESSIVE USE OF HINDI

19.03 In the Department of Culture, work relating to Hindi is being looked after by a Deputy Director (OL). This post has newly been created and present incumbent has been working since March,1992. There is Hindi Implementation Unit head by Deputy Director (OL) to implement Official language Act, Official Language Rules and administrative instructions regarding use of Hindi issued from time to time. Besides, there is a Hindi Translation Unit in the department consisting of 1(one) Assistant Director, 1(One Senior Hindi Translator) and 3(three) Junior Hindi Translators.

19.04 The Department of Culture has its own official Language Implementation Committee and its meetings are held regularly. Hindi Salahkar Samiti is in the process of reconstitution after its tenure was expired in March, 1992. The total number of officers and employees in the Department of Culture is 239, out of which more than 80% possess working knowledge of Hindi. Accordingly, the name of Department of Culture was notified under Rule 10(4) of Official Language Rules in the Gazette of India by the Department of Official Language. Now the work of few sections to be done only in Hindi is being specified under Rule 8(4) of official language Rules. 8 employees were nominated for Hindi classes during the year under report. Out of a total number of 22 Stenographers and 52 Lower Division Clerks, 3 Stenographers and 7 L.D.Cs. are already trained in Hindi Stenography and Hindi typewriting respectively. During this year, 5 stenographers and and 12 L.D.Cs. were nominated for Hindi stenography

and Hindi typewriting classes respectively.

- 19.05 13 Hindi typewriters, 26 bilingual Electronic typewriters and 10 bilingual Computer already exist in the Department of Culture. In future, more and more bilingual mechanical aids will be provided. There is also a proposal to purchase additional Hindi typewriters.
- 19.06 The Department of Culture has 2 attached and 6 subordinate offices besides 22 autonomous bodies. The Department of Culture is responsible to implement the official Language Policy of the Government in its all offices. In order to discharge its functions, the department is required to undertake inspection and monitoring work regularly. The Hindi implementation Unit in the Department is further required to be strengthened in the greater interest of the implementation work of official Language Policy.
- 19.07 The Department of Culture organised 'Hindi Week' from 14.9.92 to 18.9.92. Deputy Minister for Education and Culture inaugurated the 'Hindi Week'. During this Week, various Competitions were organised and prizes were given away to Hindi Speaking & non-Hindi Speaking employees separately by the Secretary, Department of Official Language.
- 19.08 During the year under report various attached and Subordinate offices of the Department of Culture were inspected by the Committee of official Language of Parliament. In these inspection the Department of Culture was represented by a Deputy Secretary and other officers.

#### MEETINGS OF CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

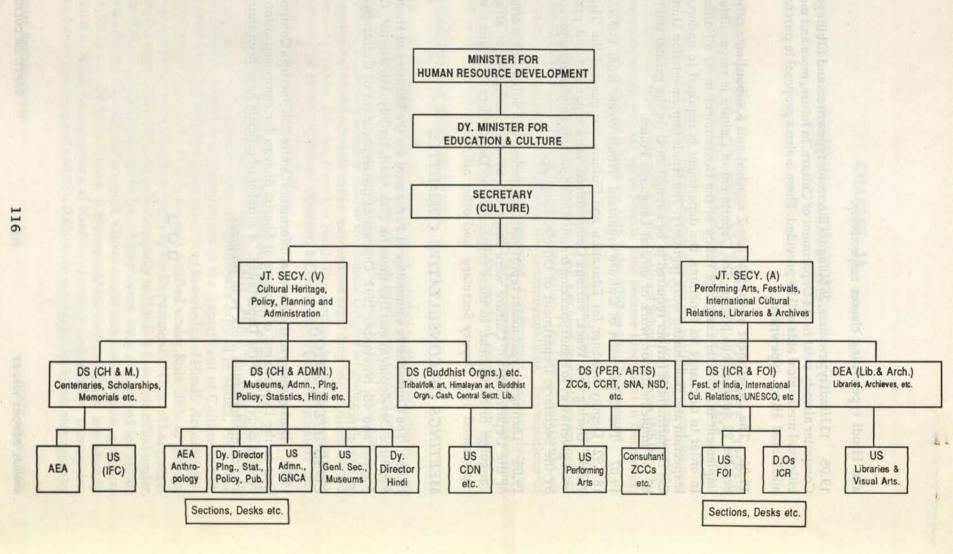
19.09 The Consultative Committee of Parliament for the Ministry of Human Resource Development met five times on 25th April, 1st July, 6th August, 17th August and 4th November 1992. Officers of the Department of Culture were in attendance.

#### COMPUTERISATION

19.10 During the year, the National Informatics Centre (NIC) set up a Computer Cell in the Department of Culture at Shastri Bhavan for computerisation of various activities of the Department. A number of officials have been trained and computerisation work is in progress.

#### ORGANISATIONAL CHART

## DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE



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

SI. No.	Item Office Offi	Plan Non-Plan	Budget Estimates 1992-93	Revised Estimates 1992-93	Budget Estimates 1993-94
00.9	25.00 B7.00 Cent 108	N. Leon Client	M DE	resident T	
1.	Archaeological Survey	Plan	680.00	810.00	1200.00
	of India.	Non-Plan	2608.00	3060.00	3060.00
2.	National Museum,	Plan	200.00	125.00	200.00
	New Delhi.	Non-Plan	250.50	251.00	259.00
3.	Indian Museum,	Plan	130.00	65.00	200.00
	Calcutta.	Non-Plan	83.00	83.00	85.50
4.	Salarjung Museum,	Plan	132.00	66.00	200.00
	riyuerabau.	Non-Plan	65.80	32.90	32.75
5.	Financial Assistance	Plan	50.00	50.00	15.00
	for Reorganisation and	Non-Plan	-	Sections of the	Employees .
	Dev. of Museums including		10	The same of the	
	Nehru Centre.				
6.	Victoria Memorial Hall,	Plan	80.00	80.00	100.00
	Calcutta.	Non-Plan	42.00	42.00	43.25
7.	Setting up of a Museum	Plan	-	-	
	for Gem and Jewellery.	Non-Plan	1.00	1.00	1.00
8.	National Gallery of	Plan	250.00	150.00	140.00
	Modern Art, New Delhi.	Non-Plan	37.00	37.00	38.10
9.	Nehru Memorial Museum	Plan	65.00	70.00	100.00
	& Library, New Delhi.	Non-Plan	136.50	157.50	162.20
10.		Plan	36.00	36.00	40.00
9000	Allahabad.	Non-Plan	29.60	29.60	30.50
11.		Plan	800.00	800.00	1300.00
171111	Science Museum, Calcutta.	Non-Plan	373.00	407.00	419.00
12.		Plan	75.00	50.00	90.00
	Laboratory for Conser-	Non -Plan	32.60	32.60	33.55
	vation of Cultural Property,	III III III III III	121	- Attended to the last	
	Lucknow.			- B.B. D.W.	
13.	Inter-Museum Exchange	Plan	6.00	6.00	6.00
	of Exhibitions of Art	Non-Plan	-	Imman (1)	o object of
	Object.			Introduced an	of small
14.		Plan	120.00	120.00	150.00
	of India, Calcutta.	Non-Plan	278.34	278.00	286.00
15.	Rashtriya Manav San-	Plan	170.00	130.00	250.00
	ghrahalaya, Bhopal.	Non-Plan	52.50	52.50	54.00
16.	National Archives of	Plan	161.00	54.00	153.00
	India, New Delhi.	Non-Plan	197.00	197.00	203.00
17.	Khuda Baksh Oriental	Plan	35.00	35.00	38.00
	Public Library, Patna.	Non-Plan	18.00	18.00	18.50
18.	T.M.S.S.M. Library	Plan	25.00	25.00	30.00
		Non-Plan	-	1000	Sound III

SI. No	Item .	Plan Non-Plan	Budget Estimates 1992-93	Revised Estimates 1992-93	Budget Estimates 1993-94
19.	Rampur Raza library,	Plan	9.00	9.00	15.00
	Rampur.	Non-Plan	5.50	5.50	15.00 5.50
20.		Plan	45.00	45.00	341.00
	Calcutta.	Non-Plan	90.00	90.00	92.70
21.		Plan	40.00	40.00	50.00
	Buddhist Studies, Leh.	Non-Plan	45.15	45.15	46.50
22.		Plan	60.00	80.00	100.00
	Higher Tibetan	Non-Plan	72.00	87.00	89.60
	Studies, Varanasi.			2 famous for	03.00
23.	Library of Tibetan	Plan	2	The state of	Start have -
	Works and Archives	Non-Plan	8.40	8.40	8.40
	Dharamsala.				0.10
24.		Plan		-	William -
	Institute of Tibetology,	Non-Plan	10.00	17.00	17.00
	Gangtok.		of the		inclair 7
25.	Financial Assistance	Plan	45.00	45.00	45.00
	for Development of	Non-Plan	-	NAMED A-1	account #
	Buddhist & Tibetan	and No.	50 500	multarinari	
	Organisations.		antibula.	a mercine in the	
26.	National Library,	Plan	185.00	175.00	100.00
	Calcutta.	Non-Plan	261.25	295.00	304.00
27.	Central Reference	Plan	15.00	7.00	14.00
	Library, Calcutta.	Non-Plan	27.50	27.50	28.30
28.	Central Library,	Plan	5.00	5.00	5.00
20	Bombay.	Non-Plan	8.00	8.00	8.00
29.	Central Sectt. Library,	Plan	25.00	25.00	30.00
20	New Delhi.	Non-Plan	16.50	15.96	17.00
30.	Delhi Public Library, Delhi.	Plan	33.00	33.00	60.00
21	Connemara Public	Non-Plan	129.39	152.00	156.55
21.		Plan		3.00	sidulla, S. F.
32.	Library, Madras.	Non-Plan	9.00	9.00	9.00
)	Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation,	Plan	180.00	180.00	250.00
	Calcutta.	Non-Plan	45.00	45.00	46.35
33.	Sahitya Akademi,	Plan	100.00	100.00	ALC: N
,,,	New Delhi.	Non-Plan	180.00	180.00	150.00
34.	Sangeet Natak Akademi	Plan	80.00	80.00	82.00
107	New Delhi.	Non-Plan	225.00	200.00	270.00
35.	Lalit kala Akademi,	Plan	123.00 120.00	123.00	127.00
	New Delhi.	Non-Plan	86.39	120.00	135.00
36.	National School of	Plan	75.00	86.39 125.00	89.00
	Drama, New Delhi.	Non-Plan	113.25	- The Service Co. 14	150.00
37.	Centre for Cultural	Plan	170.00	113.25 245.00	116.65
	Resource and Training	Non-Plan	79.00	79.00	200.00 81.35
38.	Building Grants to	Plan	80.00	80.00	
	Voluntary Cultural	Non-Plan	-	00.00	100.00
	organisations		1	Charles of the Control	The state of
19.	Financial Assistance to	Plan	150.00	150.00	190.00
	Dance Drama & Theatre	Non-Plan	35.00	35.00	180.00
	Ensembles	A Marine	50,00	55.00	35.00

Sl. No.	Item being lags	Plan Non-Plan	Budget Estimates 1992-93	Revised Estimates 1992-93	Budget Estimates 1993-94
40.	Art Exhibition	Plan		-	es (96) 05
	(Festival of India)	Non-Plan	382.00	382.00	100.00
	Shankar's International	Plan	-	Same and the State of	Install 15
	Children Competition	Non-Plan	1.75	1.75	1.75
	Development of Cultural	Plan	10.00	10.00	18.00
42.	Organisations	Non-Plan	1	THE PERSON NAMED IN	The same of
43.	Cultural Organisation	Plan	50.00	66.00	55.00
	of India	Non-Plan	27.73	32.73	35.00
44.	Institutions & Individuals	Plan			49
44.	engaged in literary Activities	The state of the s	1.40	8.00	8.00
	Financial Assistance	Plan	10.00	10.00	10.00
	for promotion of	Non-Plan		graned and a	animes No
	Himalayan Arts.		Mill and		
	Financial Assistance	Plan	30.00	30.00	30.00
10000		Non-Plan	17	IN THE RESERVE	Thought.
	for promotion of Tribal/Folk Arts	Tron Tian	To s	O BY DANK NO	Similar
	Project for interlinking	Plan	40.00	40.00	40.00
	Culture with Education,	Non-Plan	-	STREET, STREET	Sellies Asses
	Mass-Media etc.	14011-1-1011			1000
	Zonal Cultural Centres	Plan	250.00	85.00	175.00
48.	Zonai Culturai Centres	Non-Plan	250.00	A STATE OF	STREET, ST.
40	Cabalanshine to Young	Plan		-	
49.	Scholarships to Young Workers in Different fields	Non-Plan	8.00	8.00	13.50
		Plan	40.00	68.00	85.00
	Award of Fellowships	Non-Plan	8.00	8.00	13.50
	to Outstanding artists	INOII-I Idii	0.00	0.00	
	in the fields of Performing,			A CONTRACTOR	
	Literary and Plastic Arts.	Plan	25.00	43.00	35.00
	Scheme of financial Assis-	Non-Plan	16.00	25.00	34.00
	tance to the Persons in the	Non-Flan	10.00	25.00	0 1.00
	Letters, Arts & such other				
	walks of life who may be in	THE PARK	THE REAL PROPERTY.		
	indigent circumstances.	Plan	A PROPERTY	S UNI DVINE	POLICE TO A
52.	Emeritus Fellowships	Non-Plan	4.00	4.00	7.50
120	6 11.6 11.4	THE STREET STREET	30.00	40.00	100.00
53.	Gandhi Smriti &	Plan Non-Plan	38.00	68.00	70.00
	Darshan Samiti	Plan	8.00	8.00	10.00
54.	Integrated Development	Non-Plan	0.00	0.00	10.0
	of Nav Nalanda Mahavihara	Non-Plan			
and.	& Huen-T-Sang Memorial.	DI	na of educ	ation & man	THE STATE OF
55.	Development & Maintenance	Plan	30.00	30.00	30.00
	of National Memorials.	Non-Plan	30.00	30.00	50.0
56.	Centenaries/	Plan	20.00	252.00	285.00
	Anniversaries	Non-Plan	30.00	232.00	200.00
57.	International Cultural	Plan	12.00	13.00	13.00
1	Activities	Non-Plan	13.00	13.00	13.0
58.	Presentation of Books	Plan	10.00	10.00	10.0
	& Art Objects	Non-Plan	10.00	10.00	10.0
59.	International Co-	Plan		7.00	7.0
	operation & World	Non-Plan	5.50	7.00	7.0
	Heritage Fund				

SI. No.	Item to the state of the state	Plan Non-Plan	Budget Estimates 1992-93	Revised Estimates 1992-93	Budget Estimates 1993-94
				-	A STATE OF STREET
60.	Delegations	Plan		Contract Sec. 1	Polyman 91
		Non-Plan	7.00	7.00	7.00
61.	Travel Subsidy, TA/DA	Plan	-	N. S. Contraction of the	- 1070
	& Other items.	Non-Plan	13.95	14.23	14.50
62.	Centre for South East	Plan	-	-	The second second
	Asian Studies	Non-Plan	-	-	March 197
63.	Setting-up of Multi	Plan	50.00	25.00	200.00
	purpose Cultural complexes	Non-Plan	-	1	manufactured 17
64.	Indira Gandhi National	Plan	1,000.00	700.00	1000.00
	Centre for Arts	Non-Plan	2.00	2.00	2.00
65.	Rabindra Rangshala	Plan	20.00	20.00	The same
		Non-Plan	-	Alexander	Stample .
66.	Secretariat of the	Plan	25.00	25.00	48.00
	Department of Culture	Non-Plan	217.55	238.09	264.00
67.	Setting up of a Prince of	Plan	-	44 N 105 A	50.00
	Wales Museum, Bombay	Non-Plan		Pullman -	Indiana of
68.	Kalakshetra, Madras	Plan	- 20	San San San San	50.00
		Non-Plan	And Sugar	The same of the	The state of
69.	Implementation of National	Plan	100		50.00
	Culture Policy	Non-Plan	-	-	-

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# AN APPROACH PAPER ON NATIONAL POLICY ON CULTURE

#### SALIENT FEATURES

- 1. Bringing the Culture dimension into sharper focus.
- Defining clearly the importance of culture, identifying areas of public intervention and assessing the State's role in culture as also recognising the role of voluntary effort.
- Devising strategies to promote development of various forms of creative expression and documenting those forms which may be changing or giving way to others.
- Defining the role of the State as a catalytic agent in the development and progress of culture.
- Resisting the wide-spread coarsening of sensibility, loss of sense of values and reduction of masses into passive recipients rather than active participants in cultural processes.
- Caring for the values of complexity, subtlety, elegance and beauty for cultural enrichment.
- Laying emphasis on the fact that the Indian culture cannot be identified with any single tradition but that it consists of an ever enriching multiplicity of many traditions.
- Allowing free play to diversity and multiplicities of India's culture in an overall context of harmony and consonance.
- Promoting & projecting the cultural contributions of the weaker section of population as as also minorities in all parts of India.
- Bringing about effective coordination between the activities of various agencies in the States and the Centre with a clear recognition that decentralisation is a key factor in cultural promotion.
- Emphasising the cultural consequences of education & media and to deepen & strengthen their cultural components.
- 12. Inculcating a sense of respect for creativity among students from early level of education.
- Ensuring community participation of panchayats, local bodies etc. in cultural development.
- 14. Recognising the need for preserving and documenting those aspects of classical, rural tribal and community cultural traditions which are in the danger of extinction.

- Using existing infrastructural facilities in a more coordinated manner for the promotion, exploration and conservation of various forms of creative expression.
- Setting up a statutory body called Bharatiya Sanskriti Parishad for promotional activities.
- 17. Strengthening the Centre for Cultural Resources and Training to play an active role in the activities of the Parishad.
- Providing more generous financial support to organisations like Spic Macay.
- Introducing cultural education in schools as an integrated component in curriculum teaching.
- 20. Exposing students to the natural & man-made environment and encouraging them in creative activities and conservation of both.
- Setting up of artists' hostels is States on the lines of sports hostels where
  young talents from schools may be picked up and trained in various art
  forms.
- 22. Developing linguistic skills and a sense of pride in mother tongues at all levels.
- 23. Evolving a programme of training in cultural administration through agencies like CCRT and IIPA etc.
- 24. Critically reviewing and reorganising education in various forms of culture such as fine arts, music, dance theatre, literature etc.
- Strengthening and strongly supporting the system of Guru Shishya Parampara.
- Encouraging activities in the field of art education which will stimulate public awareness of the social importance of art and creative expression.
- 27. Preserving and conserving cultural property.
- 28. Involving voluntary organisations, panchayats and other institutions in guarding the cultural heritage in the form of monuments etc.
- Encouraging museums to have programmes to increase awareness among the people regarding our heritage by suitable campaigns through the media.
- Strengthening the law relating to the protection of our antiquities & art treasures.
- 31. Encouraging municipal bodies panchayat samities etc to take up local level museums of arts, artifacts & archaeological remains.
- 32. Devising suitable technical courses on conservation for those areas having large bodies of significant historical and cultural property and making them available in selected technical institutions.
- Encouraging corporate & voluntary sector to participate in the field of preservation and conservation.

- 34. Encouraging inter-State museum exhibitions to promote cultural integration. Setting up of central consultancy services to advise in planning, building, reorganisation of galleries, preservation of objects etc.
- Persuading States to enact public library laws to ensure the reach of library services upto the village level.
- Setting up a network of rural libraries, linked with the district library system.
- Modernising of national information and documentation centres covering science, technology &social sciences based on international standards to ensure more effective information services.
- Delegating more power to the National Library, Calcutta and redefining goals and objectives.
- Establishing National Commission for Information System as a statutory body for coordinating various sectoral library development programmes etc.
- 40. Creating a system of systematic & comprehensive documentation of folk & tribal arts including oral literature, visual art traditions performing art traditions & artifacts in their natural context. Voluntary organisations working in the field would be encouraged for documentation & preservation of tribal culture.
- 41. Establishing a centre for documentation of vanishing art forms.
- 42. Setting up a national documentation centre for tribal &folk tradition with branches at suitable places in tribal areas.
- 43. Developing ways to encourage interaction &communication between diverse art forms which together constitute a vibrant & pulsating scenario of growth.
- Developing greater interaction between artists of different regions & different schools through strengthening of institution like Lalit Kala Akademi.
- 45. Encouraging developing of community art traditions for the rural areas hitherto described as handicraft traditions of folk & tribal communities.
- Disseminating & appreciating a pan-Indian perspective & ethos on the current literary scene in India.
- Recognising translation as an important creative activity and substantially enhancing the existing programme of translation from one Indian language into another.
- Launching a scheme to train & support competent translators direct from one language to another and from Indian languages into foreign languages and vice-versa.
- 49. Developing infrastructure such as halls & auditoria for the performing arts for smaller cities & towns and also persuading local authorities to create similar community spaces at the village level, through the rural

development programmes.

- 50. Evolving strategies to eliminate or lessen the element of State patronage and ensuring access of artists to financial support and opportunities for participation in cultural events of different kinds.
- 51. Strengthening the system of Guru Shishya Parampara in the field of performing arts.
- 52. Drafting a scheme on encouraging young trainees & apprentices for making instruments to receive training in various aspects of instruments making.
- 53. Setting up a National Cultural Complex in New Delhi for providing facilities for all art forms together.
- 54. Persuading State Governments to create similar multi-art complexes in suitable cities within the state.
- Suitably strengthening & extending training facilities in theatre and performing infrastructure.
- Persuading State Governments to set up and fund regional repertories museums of regional theatre etc.
- 57. Defining/assigning important role for women in all programmes of creativity and preservation.
- Devising ways to attract private & corporate sector for funding and investing in culture.
- Assigning a major role to voluntary agencies for generating their ow resources through private donations etc.
- Reviewing the policy at frequent intervals and making changes, considered desirable.



