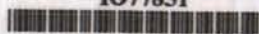




ANNUAL REPORT 2000 - 2001
DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



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THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA



Preamble



WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a **SOVEREIGN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC** and to secure to all its citizens:

JUSTICE, social, economic and political;

LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;

EQUALITY of status and of opportunity;
and to promote among them all

FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity of the Nation;

IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, do **HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.**



Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Constituent Assembly, signs the new Constitution of the Indian Republic on January 24, 1950

ANNUAL REPORT 2000–2001
DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



Celebrating 50 years of the Indian Republic



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PHOTO CREDITS

Cover: The Siddhas arrive outside a Golden Palace. Leaf from a Kedara Kalpa Series. Opaque Watercolour and gold on paper. First quarter of the 19th c.

Inside front cover: Preamble of the Constitution of India.

Back cover: Decorated niche in the Summer Palace, Dariya Daulat Bagh, Srirangapatna, Karnataka.

Above: Ardhanarisvara. Bronze, Vijayanagar, 15th c.



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I

INTRODUCTION

The Department of Culture was carved out of the Ministry of Education on 4 January, 1985. A few months later in August 1985, it became a consequent Department of the Ministry of Human Resource Development. Cultural education could be described as an attempt to acquaint ourselves with the best that has been said and done in the past, and what is being done presently. The Mission of the Department is to preserve, promote and disseminate all forms of arts and culture.

1.01 In order to achieve this it undertakes activities which can be broadly classified as follows. These activities follow from the subjects allocated to the Department under the Government of India's Allocation of Business Rules 1961.

- i. Maintenance and conservation of the country's heritage, ancient Monuments and Historic Sites
- ii. Promotion of literary, visual and performing arts;
- iii. Administration of libraries, museums and institutions of anthropology;
- iv. Maintenance, preservation and conservation of archival records and archival libraries;
- v. Research and development in the conservation of cultural property;
- vi. Observation of centenaries and anniversaries of important national personalities and events;
- vii. Promotion of institutions and organizations of Buddhist and Tibetan Studies;
- viii. Promotion of institutional and individual initiatives in the field of art and culture; and
- ix. Enter into and implement cultural agreements with foreign countries.

Thus the functional spectrum of the Department is rather wide, ranging from creating cultural awareness at the grass-root level to international cultural exchanges. Along with the programmes for the preservation of India's ancient heritage, the activities of the Department encourage and disseminate a variety of contemporary creative arts. The Department's aim is to develop ways and means through which the basic cultural and aesthetic sensibilities of the people remain active and dynamic.

1.02 During the year 2000-01, the Department accomplished considerable work in a variety of fields. The following chapters in the Annual Report 2000-01 present a brief account of these activities.





OVERVIEW

2.01 The first year of the new millennium presents the Department an opportunity to reflect on its accomplishments in the area of propagating, preserving and conserving the cultural heritage of India. It is also a time for preparing for new and emerging challenges. In the cultural continuum different facets of Indian culture have blended over various periods of time. Though enriched by diversity during this long course of evolution, Indian culture has retained its distinctive character.

2.02 In its attempt to build bridges between the past and the present, the Department of Culture has often come across varied responses from people. Those seeking security in 'traditional cultures' feel that exposure to other cultures is a threat to the existing patterns and ways of life. They fear the loss or transformation of traditional values. There are others who believe that traditional cultural patterns cannot be preserved when the entire social and economic framework is undergoing change. These people are stimulated by new challenges and march forward, changing and adapting to new ways of life. The management of these challenges would define the manner and context in which support to art and culture will flow from the Government.

2.03 Broadly speaking there are three dimensions of culture: National Identity, Mass Media and Tangible and Intangible Heritage. National identity raises a host of questions: Who are we? What is our national identity as Indians? What is our shared perception of history, lifestyles, values and beliefs? These are not questions of academic curiosity but serious questions having a bearing on the life and well being of the nation and its people. Mass Media comprises cinema, radio and television. Tangible and intangible heritage have several strands, and among other things include monuments, sites and archaeology; anthropology and ethnology; folk and tribal art; literature; handicrafts; archives; libraries; performing arts including music, dance and drama; and visual arts in the form of painting, sculpture, and graphics.

2.04 The Department of Culture deals with both tangible and intangible heritage of India. However, in a larger perspective, it also addresses issues relating to national identity in conjunction with several other Ministries and Departments such as Tourism, Education, Textiles and External Affairs.

2.05 The objectives and policies for the promotion, preservation and conservation of art and culture are implemented through various schemes operated departmentally, through funding of autonomous organizations and a well-developed infrastructure of attached and subordinate offices. A brief overview of the organizations and activities under the Department of Culture is provided here.



Interior of the Jamali Kamali Tomb, Delhi, 14th c

ARCHAEOLOGY

2.06 The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) was established in 1861. It functions as an attached office of the Department of Culture. Under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act of 1958, The Archaeological Survey of India has declared 3601 monuments across the country to be of national importance. During the last 139 years of its existence, the ASI has grown from its humble beginnings to a large organization consisting of an organized workforce at the base and the Director General at the apex. Over the years, its major activities have expanded greatly to include among other things:

- i. Maintenance, conservation and preservation of centrally protected monuments / sites;
- ii. Conducting archaeological explorations and excavations;
- iii. Chemical preservation of monuments and antiquarian remains;
- iv. Architectural survey of monuments;
- v. Development of epigraphical researches;
- vi. Setting up and re-organization of site museums;
- vii. Training in archaeology; and
- viii. Creating awareness of the country's heritage.

2.07 The ASI selects nearly 500 monuments annually for special conservation, and environment development apart from the responsibilities of routine annual maintenance of the monuments under its charge. It also undertakes conservation work of unprotected monuments on deposit work basis.

2.08 Another important assignment of the ASI is archaeological explorations, surveys and scientific excavations in the country. Exploration and excavations of new sites are carried out strictly in accordance with archaeological principles.

2.09 The ASI conducts a two-year postgraduate diploma course in Archaeology of its Institute of Archaeology where young archaeologists are imparted practical and theoretical training in all the branches of the subject. This is the only institution in India where extensive postgraduate training is imparted in archaeology.

MUSEUMS

2.10 Indian Museums and Art Galleries are the repository of the nation's valuable treasures. The Department of Culture believes that they play a positive and important role in moulding people's tastes and making them aware of the history and creative talent available in India. The emphasis in the Ninth Plan, therefore, is to correct the perception that Museums are only 'store-houses' of curiosities. The Department is striving to change museums into multi-cultural complexes engaged in promoting art, education, research and appreciation.

2.11 At present the Department of Culture administers four general museums of national importance. These are: the National Museum, Delhi; The Indian Museum, Kolkata; the Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad and the Allahabad Museum. In addition, the Department also administers the National Gallery of Modern Art, Delhi, which has a branch in Mumbai. The National Council of Science Museums, a group of 27 Science Centres and Science Museums is also under the Department's jurisdiction.



National Museum

2.12 The National Museum was set up in 1960 as a subordinate office under the Department of Culture. It began in 1949 at the Rashtrapati Bhawan when art objects returned from an exhibition in London were put on display for the public. It later moved to an exclusive building. At present there are about 2 lakh art objects at the national Museum, covering the last 5,000 years of India's heritage. The main activities of the National Museum are in the fields of Acquisition, Exhibition, Education, Public Relations, Publication and Conservation.

2.13 During the year, the National Museum undertook numerous activities towards improving the displays and strengthening the conservation activities. Some of the major exhibitions organized by the National Museum were :

- i. An exhibition entitled "50 Years of the Supreme Court of India and the Indian Legal System" was organized to celebrate 50 years of the Supreme Court of India and as part of the Golden Jubilee celebration of the Republic of India. It was initially mounted at the National Museum from 18 January 2000 to 24 January 2000 and inaugurated by the Chief Justice of India. During the year 2000, this special exhibition traveled to seven major cities, namely Patna (15.3.2000 to 30.3.2000); Calcutta (21.4.2000 to 7.5.2000); Cuttack (21.5.2000 to 31.5.2000), Hyderabad (12.6.2000 to 28.6.2000), Bangalore (8.7.2000 to 22.7.2000), Chennai (8.8.2000 to 19.8.2000), Mumbai (31.8.2000 to 10.9.2000) and Allahabad (23.9.2000 to 4.10.2000).
- ii. An exhibition entitled "Piety and Splendour: Sikh Heritage in Art" was organized at the National Museum to mark the Tercentenary of the Birth of the Khalsa. It was inaugurated by the Prime Minister on 14 March 2000 and remained on view for a month. On this occasion a number of associated events, lectures, cultural programme and live performances were arranged. This exhibition would travel to the Government Museum and Art Gallery, Chandigarh in February 2001.
- iii. Under the Cultural Exchange Programme with Chile, a month-long exhibition entitled "Indigenous Chile" was organized. The Exhibition which is of archaeological importance from the Santiago Archaeological Museum, Chile was held at the National Museum, New Delhi from 1-30 September 2000. It was inaugurated by the Secretary (Culture) on 1 September 2000.
- iv. As part of the German Festival in India an exhibition entitled "Ornament and Figure: Medieval Art in Germany" was organized at the National Museum, New Delhi from 30 October 2000 to 25 November 2000. It was inaugurated by the Minister of Tourism and Culture on 30 October 2000. This exhibition is scheduled to travel to Calcutta and Hyderabad during the current Financial year.
- v. An exhibition entitled "Chitra Maps and Drawings of 18 Century Cities and Monuments of India in French Archives" was organized at the National Museum, New Delhi from 18 December 2000 to 25 January 2001.

The National Museum as the nodal agency sent the following exhibitions abroad:



South Indian Tali, gold, 19th c



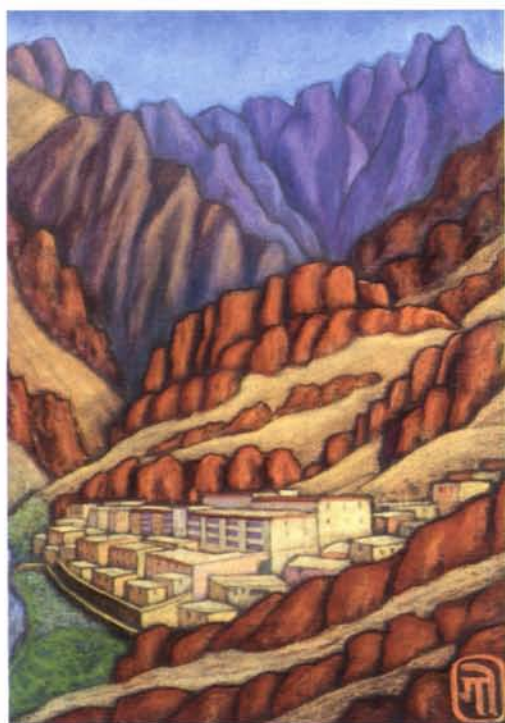
- i. Under the existing CEP 10 outstanding works of art including the magnificent sculpture "Vyala" from the Archaeological Museum Konark, Orissa were sent to France for the exhibition "La Beaute in Fabula" held at Avignon, from 25 May to 1 October 2000.
- ii. A magnificent sculpture "Nagini" after being restored at the National Museum, New Delhi was sent to the Nelson Atkins Museum of Art, Kansas, USA to be included in the exhibition the "Snake Goddesses of Ancient India" for the period 29 October 2000 to 7 January 2001.
- iii. Eighteen objects from the National Museum were sent to the Bata Shoe Museum in Toronto, Canada for the exhibition "Paduka: Feet and Footwear in Indian Tradition" from 22 September 1999 to 4 September 2000. At the request of the host institution the loan period of the objects was extended till the first week of January 2001.

National Museum Institute of History of Art, Conservation and Museology, New Delhi

2.14 The National Museum Institute of History of Art, Conservation and Museology, New Delhi, is a Society registered under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860. It started functioning from January 1989. On the recommendation of the Universities Grant Commission the Institute was declared to be a 'Deemed University' on 28 April 1989 by the Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, New Delhi. The main thrust of its activities include (i) acquisition of teaching aids and software; (ii) setting up of a slide studio; (iii) preparation of syllabus/oriented video films; (iv) awarding fellowships / scholarships and (v) conducting seminars and symposia.

2.15 The Institute conducts M.A. and Ph D courses in three disciplines namely,

- i. History of Art
- ii. Conservation and Restoration of works of Art
- iii. Museology



Painting from Allahabad Museum

Three certificate courses in (a) Indian Art and Culture (b) Art Appreciation and (c) Bhartiya Kala Nidhi are also conducted by the Institute. The Institute conducts Diploma / Certificate courses of one year and less than one-year duration in areas like Museum Administration and Art Appreciation.

Allahabad Museum

2.16 The Allahabad Museum was established in 1931 under the Allahabad Municipal Board. It was later taken over by the Government of India. It was declared an institution of national importance by the Government of India, Department of Culture, in October 1985. The Museum is one of the best repositories of early art in the country.

2.17 The Museum has in its collection priceless sculptures from Bharhut, Bhumra and Jamsot, a good selection of stone sculptures from Gandhara, Mathura, Sarnath, Kausambi, Khoh, Sringeripur and other places and personal objects of some Hindi poets, writers and gifts presented by Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru and a very large collection of copper coins from the earliest to modern times.



2.18 During the year, the Museum undertook several activities. These include seminars, lectures, and exhibitions

- i. To commemorate the 300th Anniversary of the Khalsa Panth, the Museum organized two lectures by Prof. Nirbhai Singh, former Professor and Head, Department of Religious Studies, Punjab University from 22-23 April 2000 on the following topics:
 - a. Guru Gobind Singh's Philosophy of Spiritual Voluntarism, and
 - b. Philosophical Interpretation of the Khalsa Ideology
- ii. A lecture by Prof. Chamu Krishna Shastri of Karnataka was organized at the Museum to celebrate the year 1999-2000 as the 'Year of Sanskrit'.
- iii. A National Seminar on 'Religion and Art Forms in North eastern States' was organized in collaboration with the Srimanta Sankaradeva Kalakshetra, Guwahati on 10-12 March 2000 at Guwahati. Eminent scholars from north eastern states participated in the seminar.
- iv. A National Seminar on 'Sumitranandan Pant' was organized in collaboration with the Sahitya Akademi and the K.K. Birla Foundation, New Delhi on 7-8 October 1999. The seminar was inaugurated by Prof. Murli Manohar Joshi, Minister of Human Resource Development, Government of India and was chaired by Prof. G.C. Pande. The keynote address was delivered by Prof. Namvar Singh, a noted Hindi critic, and was attended by eminent scholars across the country.
- v. An exhibition including masterpieces from the Allahabad Museum and other museums of central India entitled 'Gems of Central India' was organized in Shillong in March 2000.

Salar Jung Museum

2.20 The Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad is an Institution of National Importance which came into existence on 16 December 1951. It is a rich repository of global art collections. It was named after the erstwhile noble family of the Salar Jungs, the collectors of this treasure trove. A major portion of the Museum's collection was acquired by Mir Yousuf Ali Khan popularly known as Salar Jung-III (13 June 1889 – 2 March 1949). The collection of the Museum is divided into Indian Art, Middle Eastern Art, Far Eastern Art, European Art, and a Children's Section. Apart from this, a gallery is devoted to the illustrious Salar Jung family. There are 35 galleries spread over two floors. The ground floor has 19 galleries which include the founder's gallery, bronzes, Indian sculpture, Indian textiles, ivory, European statuary, etc. The first floor has 16 galleries which include European Paintings, a Jade Room, Far Eastern Porcelain, a Chinese Gallery and a Japanese Gallery amongst others.

2.21 Out of the total number of 40,000 objects 11,115 are displayed in the galleries. In addition, there is a rich collection of 8,000 manuscripts and 14,000 printed books.

2.22 To accommodate the Museum's huge collection, two more buildings on either side of the existing building have been constructed, one to house the antiquities from the Far East and the other for



Shaving mirror with cover, Persia, 20th c



European antiquities. With a view to displaying the collections of the Museum on par with international standards its entire set-up is being reorganized using modern and scientific methods of museology.

Major Activities of the Museum during 2000-2001

2.23 The NBCC have completed all civil works and commissioned the AC Plant in the two new buildings. It has also undertaken the fabrication and redesigning of certain galleries.

2.24 A new booking office constructed outside the Museum building was inaugurated by Shri S. Anwar, IAS., Principal Secretary to H.E. the Governor of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad. The new electrical room is ready for inauguration; and the work on the gift shop in the ground floor of the Museum's Central foyer is in progress. During the period under review an area of 40,000 sq. ft. around the Museum was developed as a well-landscaped garden.



A painting by Abanindranath Tagore

Indian Museum

2.25 The Indian Museum, Kolkata, which is the largest and oldest institution of its kind in India was founded in 1814. At present it consists of six cultural and scientific sections, viz., Art, Archaeology, Anthropology, Geology, Zoology and Economic Botany with a number of galleries under each section. Many rare and unique specimens both Indian and trans-Indian, relating to Humanities and Natural Sciences are preserved and displayed in the galleries of these sections. The administrative control of the cultural sections, viz., Art, Archaeology and Anthropology rests with the Board of Trustees under its Director, and that of the three Science sections is with the Geological Survey of India, the Zoological Survey of India and the Botanical Survey of India. The Museum Directorate has eight coordinating service units such as Education, Preservation, Publication, Presentation, Photography, Medical, Modeling and Library.

2.26 As a part of the festival of Germany in India the Indian Museum hosted an exhibition "Ornament and Figure – Mediaeval Art from Germany", from December 13 to January 7, 2001. A satellite cultural and educational programme of workshops, lectures, theatre, dance and quiz contests, poetry reading, film-shows, etc., were organized by the Indian Museum during the exhibition.

2.27 In addition the following exhibitions were organized at the Museum:

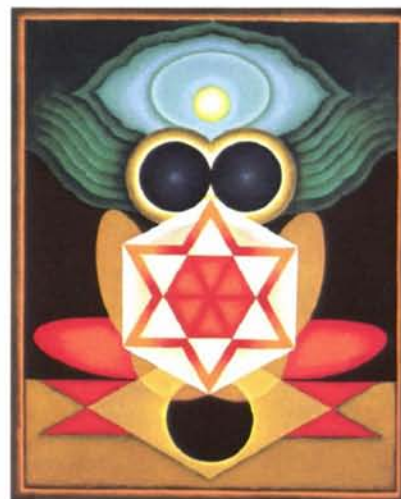
Flowers from Four Meadows, Bengal paintings from the Allahabad Museum, Bharat Kala Bhavan, Indian Museum and the Salar Jung Museum. Colours of Asia – contemporary paintings from twelve Asian countries, March 2000. Indore architecture by Eckart Muthesius, April 2000. Sufi Saints in Indian paintings, May 2000. Tiger through the Ages, August 2000. Beauty and Bliss in Indian art, February 2001. Rupasi Bangla – Glimpses of Bengal Antiquities, February 2001. Paintings by Hirachand Dugar, March 2001.

2.28 The following seminars were arranged at the Museum to discuss socio-political conditions in ancient and medieval India, the Bhakti Movement in medieval times and the preservation and protection of wildlife.

- i. State Government and Republic: Indian Context in observance of the 50th year of the Republic of India.



- ii. The Art of Asia – an overview of artistic creations from Nepal, Tibet, Japan and Central Asia.
- iii. Kabir and his times – on the occasion of the 600th birth anniversary of Sant Kabir.
- iv. Tiger Tiger – A multi disciplinary approach to the animal by zoologists, tiger-experts, folklorists, litterateurs, geologists and art-historians.
- v. Cultural heritage of India – participants included, leading Indian museologists.
- vi. Rupa and Rasa in Indian Art.



G.R. Santosh (1929-96), " ——— "

National Gallery of Modern Art

2.29 The National Gallery of Modern Art (NGMA) Delhi, founded in 1954, has established a unique place in the growing landscape of Indian art. They only institution of its kind representing the evolution of art forms hundred years in the country is run and administered by the Department of Culture. It regarded as a 'mecca' of contemporary art by scholars, art lovers, and laypersons alike.

2.30 The collection of NGMA comprises nearly 14,500 works of art representing about 1000 contemporary Indian artists. The collection has been built up mainly, by purchase, and by gift and bequest. It has now become the most well known and prestigious art gallery in the country and the most representative of modern visual and plastic arts.

2.31 Some of the main activities undertaken during include an exhibition on Contemporary German Art held as part of the Festival of Germany in India. The exhibition was inaugurated at the NGMA in Mumbai on 3 October, 2000 and then traveled to Kolkata, Bangalore and finally to Delhi. The exhibition included the works of several well-known contemporary German artists.

2.32 The aesthetic and educational elements pervade all the activities of NGMA whose objective is to help people look at works of modern art with understanding and sensitivity. Since educating the public in the field of art is the foremost activity of NGMA, a four/month certificate course in Art appreciation was started on 11 July 2000 with 50 students. The NGMA with its own bus brought school children to the Gallery in order to familiarize them with trends in modern art and enable them to see the original works of the great masters. Films on art were screened in the auditorium every day.



Exhibits for Life Science being fabricated at BITM, Kolkata

National Council of Science Museums (NCSM)

2.33 The National Council of Science Museums (NCSM), an autonomous organization under the Department of Culture is primarily engaged in popularizing Science and Technology amongst students in particular and the masses in general through a wide range of activities and interactive programmes.

2.34 NCSM laid particular stress on planning and development of new exhibits for the permanent galleries of the Museums/Centres, commissioning of new galleries, setting up of new centres, planetaria, science parks and organizing traveling exhibitions at national and international levels.



2.35 Some of the major activities of the NCSM during the year were Exhibits for the Rajiv Gandhi Science Centre, Mauritius which are being developed by the National Council of Science Museums as a part of its catalytic support programme to the Government of Mauritius.

2.36 BITM, Kolkata is developing a gallery on the Life Sciences while VITM, Bangalore is developing one on Biotechnology. At NSC, Delhi a gallery on Human Biology is being developed while Science City, Kolkata is developing a gallery on the Evolution of Life.

2.37 A new gallery on Insects has been opened at RSC, Bhubaneswar. New Planetarium and Space Theatre programmes were introduced at RSC, Calicut and Science City, Kolkata respectively during this period.

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

2.38 The National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property (NRLC), a scientific organization, was established in 1976 as a Subordinate Office of the Department of Culture. The headquarters of NRLC is situated at Sector E/3 Aliganj, Lucknow 226024. The objectives of the NRLC are to develop the conservation capabilities of cultural institutions across the country, and provide services to museums, archives, archaeology departments and other similar institutions, in the conservation of cultural property. To meet these objectives, the NRLC carries out research in materials and methods of conservation, imparts training in conservation, disseminates knowledge in conservation and provides library services to conservators of the country. To provide conservation services in Southern region of the country in an effective manner, a regional centre of the NRLC, known as Regional Conservation Laboratory is functioning in Mysore. More information on NRLC can be found at the website <http://www/nrlccp.org>.

2.39 NRLC conserved a score of museum objects and a coral stone monument of Maldives. NRLC conducted a 6 month foundation course in conservation and five workshops on preventive conservation including one in collaboration with the Government of Netherlands for participants from some South-East Asian and African countries. In the field of research, standardization of the method developed for the conservation of bronzes with high lead content was the most significant achievement. NRLC has also brought out some publications on conservation.

2.40 The National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property (NRLC), a subordinate office of the Department of Culture, is a scientific institution. The headquarters of NRLC is at Lucknow. The aims and objectives of NRLC are to build up the conservation capabilities of the country. To meet the objectives, NRLC carries out research in materials and methods of conservation, imparts training in conservation and provides literature on conservation to conservators. NRLC also renders technical advice and assistance to museums, archives, archaeological departments and other similar institutions, in the conservation of cultural property. To render technical advice and conservation services to such institutions in the Southern region of the country, a regional centre of NRLC, the Regional Conservation Laboratory is functioning at Mysore since 1987.

2.41 The NRLC as part of its activities conducts training courses and workshops for conservation related activities. Special emphasis was laid on such programmes for the North East States and Jammu and Kashmir .

Regional Conservation Laboratory, Mysore

2.42 The Regional Conservation Laboratory, Mysore (RCL) has conserved some wooden objects of the Folklore Museum, metal objects of the Archaeology Department and one life size marble statue of the Tanjore Art Gallery. To assess the conservation needs of the Southern region and take up conservation



programmes in a systematic manner, the RCL has surveyed the collections of the State of Karnataka. Planning and designing of the RCL building has been done, and its construction has started.

PROMOTION AND DISSEMINATION OF CULTURE

2.43 The Department of Culture has been implementing many schemes for promotion, preservation and dissemination of art and Culture. It provides grants under various schemes to cultural organizations for this purpose.

Schemes of the Department of Culture

2.44 The Department of Culture operates several schemes under which financial assistance is provided to organizations, institutions and individuals. The schemes range from salary and production grant to scholarships and pensions. Grants are given for performing arts, research on various aspects of Indian culture such as tribal and folk art, Buddhist and Tibetan studies and the cultural heritage of the Himalayas. Funds are also provided for centenary celebrations of important personalities as well as for setting up of national memorials. For improving the infrastructure in the States, funds are provided for setting up multi-purpose cultural complexes, building grants and strengthening of regional and local museums.

Zonal Cultural Centres

2.45 Seven Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) were set up under the eighth Five Year Plan for the creative development of Indian Culture in various regions. The essential thrust of these Centres has been to create a cultural awareness and to identify, nurture and promote vanishing folk art traditions in the rural and semi urban areas of the states. Apart from organizing a chain of cultural programmes in major city centres as well as in rural and far-flung areas, the ZCCs have established linkages with State Departments and NGOs for preservation, promotion and propagation of tribal and folk art forms. The ZCCs have also taken up the following three programmes: National Cultural Exchange Programme i.e. exchange of artists, musicologists, performers and scholars within the country, setting up of Shilpgrams to provide promotion and marketing facilities to craftsmen and setting up of Documentation Centres to document vanishing and dying art forms.

Centre for Cultural Resources and Training

2.46 The Centre for Cultural Resources and Training (CCRT) was set up in May 1979 as an autonomous organization by the Government of India. The Centre is under the administrative control of the Department of Culture, Ministry of Tourism and Culture. With headquarters in New Delhi, it has two regional centres in Udaipur and Hyderabad. Its main objective is to revitalize the education system by creating an understanding and awareness among students about

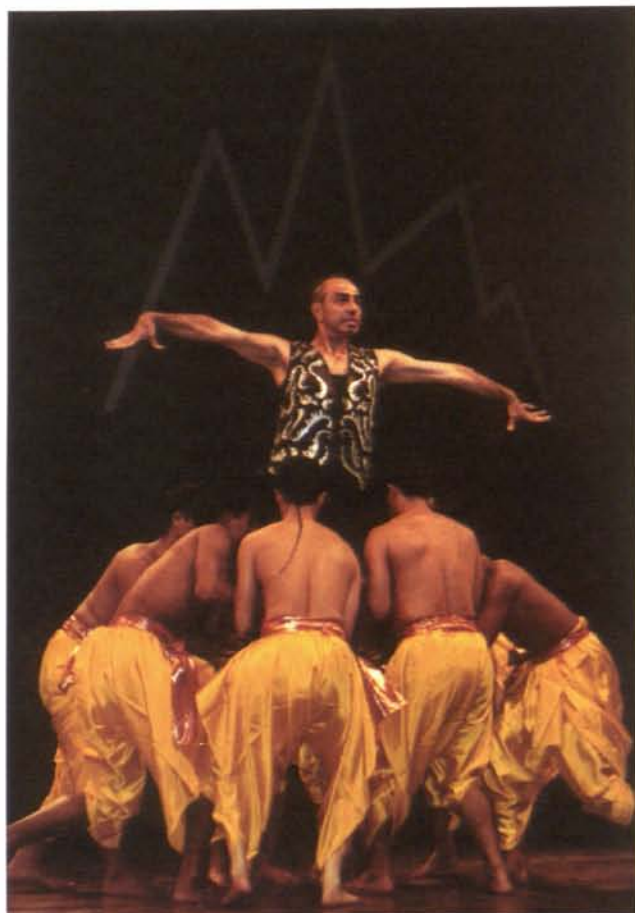


Glass inlay work. Courtesy West Zone Cultural Centre



the plurality of the regional cultures of India and integrating this knowledge with education, linking education with culture and making students aware of the importance of culture in all development programmes.

2.47 It conducts a variety of training programmes for in-service teachers, educators, administrators and students throughout the country.



Kargil Vijay Diwas, choreography by Astad Deboo

NATIONAL AKADEMIES AND THE NATIONAL SCHOOL OF DRAMA

Sangeet Natak Akademi

2.48 The Sangeet Natak Akademi – the National Akademi of Music, Dance and Drama – an autonomous organization funded by the Department of Culture, Ministry of Tourism and Culture is devoted to the furtherance of the performing arts of India. The Akademi seeks to achieve this by arranging performances by renowned veterans as well as by talented artists of the younger generation, through training programmes, award of scholarships, documentation, etc. The Akademi also bestows honours annually on outstanding artistes in the field of performing arts.

2.49 The Akademi runs two teaching institutions – Kathak Kendra (New Delhi) and Jawaharlal Nehru Manipur Dance Akademi (Imphal – for Training in Kathak dance and music and Manipuri dance and allied arts). The Akademi also looks after the management of the Rabindra Rangshala in New Delhi.

Sahitya Akademi

2.50 The Sahitya Akademi was founded in March 1954 to promote the cause of Indian Literature and promote national integration through literature by way of publications, translations, seminars, workshops, cultural exchange programmes and literary meets organized all over the country. The Sahitya Akademi recognizes eminent writers through Awards in 22 Indian languages for creative writing, 22 translation prizes, fellowships for distinguished contributions to literature, Bhasha Samman meant to promote peripheral languages, the Ananda Coomaraswamy Fellowship for South Asian scholars and Honorary fellowships for foreign scholars who have done significant work in Indian literature. The Akademi publishes books in 22 languages and has three journals – Indian Literature (in English), Samakalena Bharatiya Sahitya (in Hindi) and Samskrita Pratibha (in Sanskrit). Besides, it holds various literary programmes in different parts of the country.

2.51 The Akademi organized national seminars on 2 - 3 March in Balesore, and on 21 - 22 March in New Delhi. A seminar on Early Novels in India was organized on 25 - 26 March in Thiruvananthapuram. A Seminar on Kabir was held on 29 - 30 March in Jamnagar.

2.52 To mark the Golden Jubilee Celebration of the Indian Republic, regional Poets' Meets were organized in the four regions.



2.53 Delegation of writers visited from the following counters: from Italy, 22 February to 5 March; and from Sri Lanka, 14 to 21 March.

2.54 The Akademi published 200 books in 22 languages. About 3500 books were added to the collection of the Library.

Lalit Kala Akademi

2.55 The Lalit Kala Akademi (National Akademi of Fine Arts) was established by the Government of India in New Delhi in 1954, to promote and propagate an understanding of Indian Art, both within the country and abroad. The Akademi has regional Centres in Lucknow, Kolkata, Chennai and Bhubaneswar as well as a small office in Mumbai where it has set up Community Artists' Studios with workshop facilities in painting, sculpture, print making and ceramics. There is a similar studio centre at Garhi in New Delhi.

2.56 Since its inception, the Akademi has been organizing National Exhibitions of Contemporary Indian Art during which 10 National Awards, each of Rs.25,000 are awarded. Special exhibitions are also organized every three years. The Akademi organizes the Triennale India, an International exhibition of contemporary art in New Delhi.

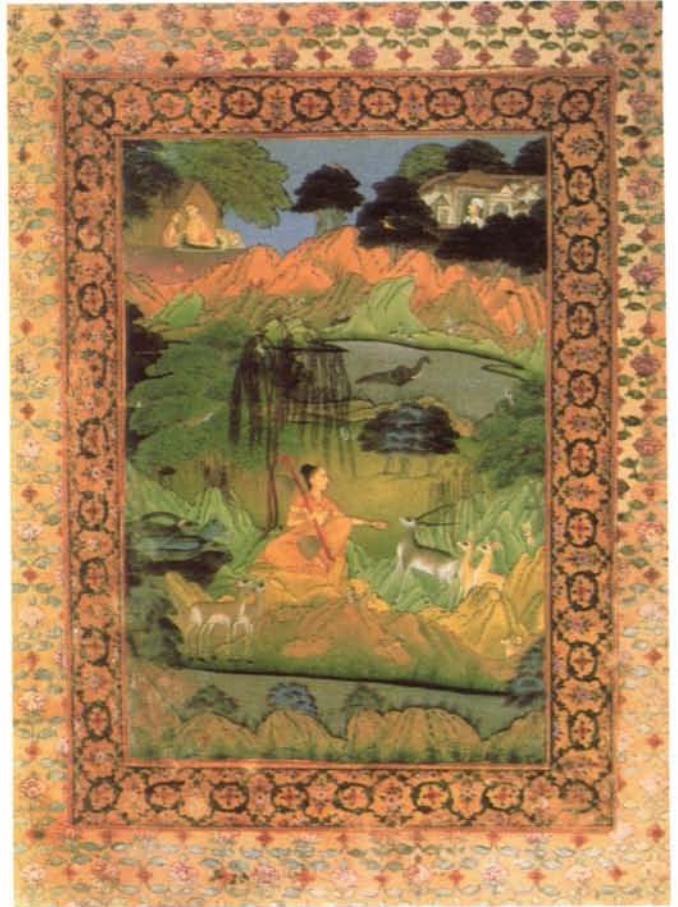
2.57 To propagate Indian art, the Akademi participates in International Biennales and Triennales abroad and also organizes exhibitions of works of art from other countries. To foster contacts with artists abroad, it sponsors exchange of artists with other countries under the various Cultural Exchange Programmes and Agreements of the Government of India.

2.58 The Lalit Kala Akademi extends financial assistance to State Akademies and artists by awarding prizes in exhibitions organized by them. The Akademi also brings out publications of art works and multi-colour reproductions and portfolios for sale.

2.59 From the Artists Aid Fund, financial assistance is given to ailing artists.

National School of Drama

2.60 The National School of Drama, one of the foremost theatre training institutions in the world, and the only one of its kind in India was set up by the Sangeet Natak Akademi in 1959. In 1975, it became an independent entity, fully financed by the Department of Culture, Ministry of Tourism and Culture. Over the years, the School has made rapid strides on various fronts including a rapid expansion of its activities across the country. It has produced a galaxy of talents – actors, directors, script writers, designers, technicians, and educationists who work not only in theatre but also in films and television – winning several national and international awards.



Ragini Todi. Leaf from a Rangmala series, Deccan first quarter of the 18th c



Scene from Anhad Naad

2.61 Training in the School is based on a comprehensive, carefully planned syllabus which covers every aspect of theatre in which theory is related to practice, and in which all work is ultimately put to test before the public. The syllabus takes into account the methods of the great theatre personalities who have shaped contemporary theatre, in all its facets of expression. The systematic study and practical performing experience in Sanskrit Drama, Modern Indian Drama, Traditional Indian theatre forms, Asian drama and Western drama gives the students a solid grounding and a wide

perspective in the art of theatre. In order to establish linkages between the traditional theatre forms of India and modern expressions, the School invites experts to train students in these forms and also sends them to regional centres for training in traditional theatre. The School's teaching faculty includes, some of the finest creative talents from within the country and abroad.

2.62 The National School of Drama has a faculty of 14 members. To provide a varied and wide ranging syllabus and to supplement the routine teachings process, the school regularly invites professors, theatre personalities and experts from India and abroad. The school admits 20 students per year in the first year of the three-year diploma course. The selection is on an all India basis. All students admitted are awarded a scholarship of Rs. 2,000 for meeting their academic and other expenses.

2.63 The School has a Repertory Company, which is the performing wing. It consists of a group of artists and technicians who are mainly alumni of the school. The Repertory Company staged 58 shows during the period.

ARCHIVES AND LIBRARIES

National Archives of India

2.64 The National Archives of India (NAI), an attached office under the Department of Culture, houses Central Government records of enduring value for permanent preservation and use by administrators and scholars. It has in its custody, private papers of eminent personalities of India and microfilm copies of records acquired from abroad. The following regular programmes were conducted by National Archives of India: assisting various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India in their record management programmes, extending research facilities to scholars visiting the Department from all over India and abroad, and providing financial assistance to various voluntary organizations for the preservation of manuscripts in their custody as also to State/Union Territory Administration Archives for their development programmes. It also continued to guide the various Government Departments, voluntary institutions and individuals regarding the technical know-how in the preservation of valuable records and papers.

2.65 The School of Archival Studies in the NAI imparts training under its one year Diploma in Archival Studies and various short-term courses to Indian and foreign trainees.

2.66 As a part of its programme of creating archival awareness amongst the people, an Archival Museum was established and various exhibitions were organized.



2.67 The Conservation Research Laboratory conducts investigations for improvement in preservation techniques for better upkeep of records, and is actively associated with the dissemination of knowledge of a specialised nature in the field of conservation of documentary heritage. The National Archives of India has one Regional Office in Bhopal, and three Record Centres in Bhubaneswar, Jaipur and Pondicherry.

Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library, Patna

2.68 Khuda Baksh Khan established a Public Library in 1891 out of his family collection of manuscripts. He further added a number of manuscripts through his own resources, and, by a Deed of Trust, donated his entire collection to the public the same year. It is presently managed by a Board headed by the Governor of Bihar. By an Act of Parliament, it was declared in 1969 to be an Institution of National Importance and the Government of India took over its control the same year. That Library, now known the world over as the Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library, has emerged to be one of the richest collections of manuscripts in the subcontinent with over 21,000 manuscripts, 2,00,000 printed books and over 2000 original paintings of the Mughal, Rajput, Iranian and Turkish schools. The Library also possesses a sizeable number of original letters written by eminent persons.

2.69 The Library provides support to researchers and is a pioneering institute in the preservation and conservation of manuscripts.

Rampur Raza Library, Rampur

2.70 The Library is renowned all over the world and is considered to be a highly valued treasure house of thousands of rare manuscripts, miniature paintings, illustrated manuscripts, specimens of great calligraphers of the Islamic world, historical documents, letters, printed books, newspapers and periodicals.

2.71 The Library was taken over by the Government of India on July 1st 1975. through an act passed by Parliament declaring it an institution of National importance. It is managed by an executive board, presided over by the Governor of Uttar Pradesh.

2.72 The Library is a centre for Indo Islamic studies as it is a repository of classical and modern source material in Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu, Hindi, Urdu, Turkish and English.



Conservationists engaged in restoration of Mughal paintings for special exhibition on Mughal India, Rampur Raza Library

National Library, Kolkata

2.73 The National Library, Kolkata came into being in 1948 with the passing of the Imperial Library (Change of Name) Act, 1948. The Library's lineage can be traced to the Calcutta Public Library of 1836 which was later converted into the Imperial Library at the beginning of the last century. The National Library is an institution of national importance, which acts as a reference centre for research scholars. It coordinates and determines standards in the field of library services in the country. The Library finds a special mention in Article 62 of the 7th Schedule of the Union list in the Constitution of India as an institution of national importance. The major activities of the National Library are collection building and collection organization programmes.



2.74 The Library has established exchange relations with 211 libraries of 86 countries under the Cultural exchange programme of the Government of India.

Delhi Public Library

2.75 The Delhi Public Library (DPL) came into existence on 27 October 1951 as a pilot project in collaboration with UNESCO to introduce the concept of a free public library and information service to the people of Delhi. Over a period of time it has grown into a premier public library system of modern India in the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

2.76 The Library has a network of a Central Library, 4 Zonal / Branch Libraries, 25 Sub Branch Libraries, 24 Libraries at Re-settlement Colonies of NCT of Delhi, 6 community libraries and 9 Reading Rooms.

2.77 Since the installation of computers in DPL in 1995, the library activities have been automated. During the current year data on Hindi books have also been fed into the computers, and hands on training is being imparted to the staff to make them computer literate.

2.78 The library has held several meetings for adults, children and the visually handicapped in different groups, and has conducted surveys to open new service points for the benefit of the weaker sections of society.

Central Reference Library, Kolkata

2.79 The Central Reference Library (CRL), Kolkata a subordinate office of the Department of Culture functions as the center for National Bibliography and Documentation. It is mainly responsible for the implementation of following two schemes:

- i. Compilation and Publication of the Indian National Bibliography (both in the Roman and the respective language scripts). This is a monthly record of current Indian publications in 14 languages including English based on receipts in the National Library, Kolkata, under the provisions of the Delivery of Books Act, 1954.
- ii. Compilation and Publication of Index Indiana (in Roman Script) an Index to select articles appearing in current Indian periodicals is presently in six languages.

2.80 Some of the work undertaken this year has been with reference to the Indian National Bibliography (INB). The monthly issues of INB ceased publication between the years 1994 and 1999. With the introduction of computers in the compilation of INB in April 2000, the work on monthly issues has been regularized since June 2000. For the period January to May 2000 data entry is being completed.

2.81 The Annual Volume for 1993 has already been published while substantial progress has been made to update the backlog of volumes from 1994 to 1999 in the machine readable format. Data entries of these volumes are being completed. All the six annual volumes will be published shortly.

Central Secretariat Library, New Delhi

2.82 The Central Secretariat Library (CSL) previously known as Imperial Secretariat Library, Kolkata, is one of the oldest (1891) libraries. In terms of the size of its collection, it is estimated to be the second largest Central Government library after the National Library at Kolkata. With the shifting of the Capital, the Library also moved to Delhi and has been housed in Shastri Bhawan since 1969. Its Hindi and Regional Languages Wing (Tulsi Sadan Library) is located at Bahawalpur House and the branch library function at R.K. Puram, New Delhi.



2.83 The library is well known for its rich and valuable collections of rare books on Indian History and Culture, Indian Official Publications, such as the Annual Administrative Reports, Budget and Plan documents, Civil Lists, Census Reports, Legal documents, Directories, and Hand Books, Gazettes, Gazetteers, Committee and Commission Reports, Parliamentary Legal documents including microfiche and microfilms, General Reference Books, such as Encyclopaedias, Dictionaries, etc., Foreign Official Documents including Microfiche/micro-film collection of U.S. Government Publications and other out of print material.

2.84 CSL is mainly responsible for providing information (Research and Reference) to its Registered Members, Policy Planners, Academicians, Research scholars and general readers. About 2,15,493 users utilised the resources of CSL complex during the period and more than 1,06,472 titles were issued to the members. The library resources were supplemented by acquiring as many as 327 books on inter-library loan.

2.85 The Library being the nodal agency for the Microfilming of Indian Publications Project, it has a microfilm repository room for preserving the master negatives for archival purposes.

Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library Foundation

2.86 The Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library Foundation, a fully financed autonomous organization under the Ministry of Culture, Youth Affairs and Sports was set up in May 1972. The main objective of the Foundation is to promote and support the public library movement in the country by providing adequate library services and by promoting reading habits, particularly in the rural areas, with the active cooperation of the State Library Authorities, Union Territories and Voluntary Organizations operating in the field of library services.

2.87 The Foundation provides assistance for library activities to libraries, including those set up by the non-governmental organizations. This includes assistance towards building up adequate stocks of books, and their storage holding seminars, workshops, book exhibitions, etc., assistance to State, Central and District Libraries to acquire TV-cum-VCR sets and cassettes for educational purposes, and assistance to libraries below the district level for extra space.

2.88 Besides being a funding body, the Foundation has been functioning as a national agency for coordinating, monitoring and developing the Public Library services all over the country.



A district library in West Bengal developing acquisitions with Book Assistance Programme of Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation

Connemara Public Library, Chennai

2.89 In recognition of the importance of Library services, it was decided to establish a Public Library in Tamil Nadu during the century by an enlightened administrator Lord Connemara, the then Governor of Madras during the period 1886–1890. The foundation stone for the library was laid on 22 March 1890 and the Library was formally opened on 5 December 1896. The Library so founded was named after him in recognition of his efforts. The Department of Culture provides grants-in-aid to this Library.

2.90 This Library was renamed the State-Central Library with effect from 1 April 1950, under the provision of the Tamil Nadu Public Libraries Act of 1948. And from 10 September 1955, it became one of



the Four Depositories for Indian Publications under the provision of Delivery of Books and Newspapers (Public Libraries) Act of 1954. In 1955, the Library became the UNESCO Information Centre to serve as the depository for selected publications of United Nations and its allied agencies. It also serves as the Depository for the Asian Development Bank publications since 1992.

Thanjavur Maharaja Serfoji's Sarasvati Mahal Library, Thanjavur

2.91 The Thanjavur Maharaja Serfoji's Sarasvati Mahal Library is one among the few medieval libraries existing in the world. It is an unparalleled repository of culture and an inexhaustible treasure house of knowledge built by successive dynasties of Nayaks and the Marathas of Thanjavur. It contains very rare and valuable collection of manuscripts, books, maps and paintings on all aspects of Art, Culture and Literature. The Encyclopedia of Britannica in its survey of the Libraries of the World mentions this as "the most remarkable Library in India"

2.92 The Library receives funds from the Government of Tamil Nadu for maintenance and from Government of India for developmental activities.

State Central Library, Mumbai

2.93 The State Central Library, Mumbai was functioning from the Asiatic Society, Mumbai. The Government of Maharashtra took over the assets of the library in 1994.

2.94 In 1955 the Central Library, Mumbai, was notified as one of the National Depository Libraries in India under the provisions of the Delivery of Books Act, 1954. According to this Act, the main function of this Library is to collect and preserve for posterity the books, periodicals and newspapers published in the country.

2.95 The Government of India under an agreement with the State Government of Maharashtra is providing 50 grant under 'Plan' and 2/3rd under 'Non-Plan' for maintenance of the Delivery of Books Act Section in the Library. The Government of Maharashtra has allotted 4 acres of land at the Kalina Campus in Mumbai University for a separate building for the State Central Library.

MEMORIALS



The joy of creative living as experienced by children at a workshop at Gandhi Darshan

Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti

2.96 "Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti" was formed in September 1984 with the merger of Gandhi Darshan at Rajghat and Gandhi Smriti at 5 Tees January Marg, and is functioning under the constructive advice and financial support from the Department of Culture, Ministry of Culture, Youth Affairs and Sports.

2.97 Among the basic aims and objectives for which "Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti" were set up are :

- i. Preservation, maintenance and up-keep of Gandhi Smriti and Gandhi Darshan Complex, and
- ii. Propagation of the life, mission and thoughts of Mahatma Gandhi by organizing various socio-educational and cultural programmes.



Gandhi Peace Prize

2.98 The Government of India launched the Gandhi Peace Prize in 1995 on the occasion of the 125th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi. The award is given for outstanding work and contribution to social, economic and political transformation through non-violence and other Gandhian methods. The award carries an amount of Rs.1 crore or its equivalent in foreign currency and a citation.

2.99 So far the Prize has been awarded to Dr. Julius K. Nyerere, former President of Tanzania (1995), Dr. A.T. Ariyaratne, founder President of Sarvodaya Movement in Sri Lanka (1996), Dr. Gerhard Fischer of Germany (1997), Ramakrishna Mission, India (1998) and Baba Amte (Shri Murlidhar Devidas Amte) India (1999).

2.100 Altogether ninety (90) valid nominations were received for the year 2000, out of which seventy (70) nominations pertained to individuals and twenty (2) to organizations. It was unanimously decided by the Jury at its meeting held on 26 September 2000, chaired by Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee, Prime Minister of India, to confer the prestigious award jointly on Dr. Nelson Mandela of South Africa and Grameen Bank of Bangladesh.

Nehru Memorial Museum and Library

2.101 The Nehru Memorial Museum and Library maintains a personal memorabilia museum which portrays the life and times of Jawaharlal Nehru against the backdrop of the different phases of the Indian freedom movement; a Library of printed materials, books, periodicals, newspapers and photographs with special focus on the history of modern India and among other things a repository of unpublished records of institutions and private papers of eminent Indians which provide a primary source for historical research.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies

2.102 Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies is a centre for research and learning with a focus on the social, cultural, political and economic movements in Asia from the middle of the nineteenth century with special emphasis on their links with India; and on the life and works of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. Till date the emphasis has been on specializing in contemporary affairs in twentieth century South Asia, Central Asia and West Asia and undertaking and carrying area studies on the five Central Asian Republics of the former Soviet Union (i.e. Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan), Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan and Bangladesh. The Institute now looks forward to widening its area of study into Southeast Asia and China.

2.103 In accordance with the directives of the Department of Culture, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies, Calcutta, has launched a separate research programme for India's northeast region, which will not only put in a proper perspective the rich diversity of India's cultural heritage, but also significant aspects of the current socio-economic-political realities in this region.

Victoria Memorial Hall

2.104 The Victoria Memorial Hall, Kolkata, a period museum depicting the times under the British Raj is dedicated to the conservation and preservation of the main building, the sprawling gardens surrounding it and the artifacts in its collection.



Dasaswamedhi Ghat at Benaras on the Ganges. T. Daniell, May 1796



Tribal masks, left to right: Hukai wooden mask used by Khamti males of Lohit district, Arunachal Pradesh; Asura Mukha mask used by the Omanatya males of the Koraput district, Orissa; Gond pictographic mask used by the Gond of the Mandala district, Madhya Pradesh; Mokhousta mask used by the Bhumiya Baigas of the Mandala district, Madhya Pradesh

2.105 The Hall has a rich collection of Company paintings, and several original paintings of the Daniells. The Victoria Memorial Hall, Kolkata, also gets grants from the Department.

ANTHROPOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY

2.106 The Anthropological Survey of India, a scientific research organization under the Department of Culture, was established in 1945. It is a nodal organization of the Department for research in the field of anthropology. The organization is engaged in activities like collection, preservation, maintenance, documentation and the study of ethnographic materials as well as of ancient human skeletal remains.

2.107 During the last 55 years, the activities of the Survey have expanded to a great extent, and to cope with the demand of research, seven regional centres, one sub-regional centre, one permanent field station and a number of other stations have been established in different parts of the country.

2.108 Another organization engaged in anthropological research and activities is the Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya. Though the Institution was set up as a small Subordinate Office of the Department of Education and Culture in 1977, in Delhi. It started taking the shape of a Museum in 1979 when it was shifted to Bhopal, the capital of Madhya Pradesh, to an open-air site.

CENTENARIES AND ANNIVERSARIES

2.109 One of the important activities the Department of Culture is associated with relates to organization of Centenary Celebrations of important personalities/events. For this purpose the Department of Culture either constitutes National Committees (which are headed by the Prime Minister/Minister in Charge) for rendering advice regarding the programmes for organizing the celebrations at the National level or gives grants to non-governmental organizations, whichever is considered appropriate, for supporting the programmes which the non-governmental organizations propose to organize.

Tercentenary Celebrations of the Birth of Khalsa Panth

2.110 The concluding Tercentenary celebrations of the birth of Khalsa were organized by the Department of Culture during the month of April 2000. An exhibition entitled "Piety and Splendour" was organized on the occasion illustrating the Sikh heritage in arts. The exhibition was inaugurated by the Prime Minister and was a big draw at the National Museum. A concluding function was also organized on the occasion at the National Museum auditorium. The exhibition was later taken to Chandigarh and was opened for public viewing on 14 January 2001.



2.111 As part of the Khalsa celebrations, grants were given to the State Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Gujarat and Maharashtra besides the Government of Punjab to set up the Punj-Piara memorials.

Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the Indian Republic

2.112 As part of the year long commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the Indian Republic which began on 26 January 2000, the foundation stone of a multi-purpose Cultural Complex at Leh was laid by the Hon'ble Prime Minister in the first week of June 2000. The Cultural Centre set up as part of the creation of permanent assets on the occasion is aimed at promoting Laddakhi culture. The Centre will consist of an auditorium, an open air theatre, an exhibition gallery, a music room, a small library and a souvenir shop for Laddakhi handicrafts.

2.113 The creation of permanent assets was the main thrust of the 50th Anniversary commemoration of the Indian Republic. Of the total resources available for the commemoration ; seventy percent is to be spent on the creation of permanent assets, and in this direction it was proposed to set up Bharat Gramodaya Darshan Parks for rural audiences. To be set up by semi-government/voluntary organizations across the country, these Parks will showcase India's cultural heritage and display appropriate technology and advancements in rural development. These parks are proposed to be set up as joint ventures by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, NGOs, Zonal Cultural Centres and CAPART, at Rajghat in New Delhi, Ranchi, Udaipur, Kanyakumari, Chitrakoot, and Doimukh near Itanagar in Arunachal Pradesh.

2.114 Special performances and shows were organized at the Siri Fort Auditorium depicting the victory of the Indian Armed Forces in Kargil as Vijay Diwas and Azadi-50, a multi-media show on the history of India from the pre-historic times to the modern period.

2.115 To create wider public participation on issues facing the Republic on its 50th Anniversary, the Sub-Committee on Reforms under the Implementation Committee organized National Seminars in relevant areas, which include administrative, educational, judicial, electoral and developmental reforms to generate a country-wide debate on the subject. These seminars were successfully conducted at Mumbai, New Delhi, Chennai, Kolkata and Bangalore.



*Republic Day Folk Dance Festival 2001 featuring
Panthi Nritya from Chhatisgarh*

BUDDHIST AND TIBETAN INSTITUTES

2.116 The Department of Culture supports various institutes engaged in research in Buddhist and Tibetan studies.

Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies Sarnath, Varanasi

2.117 The Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies was established in 1967 by the efforts of Pt. Jawahar lal Nehru and His Holiness the Dalai Lama. The institution remained associated with the Varanaseya Sanskrit Visvavidyalaya (now Sampurnanad Sanskrit University) till 1975. It was granted

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autonomy in 1978 under the Department of Culture. In 1988, the Institute was declared a Deemed University, managed by financial support from the Department of Culture.

Sikkim Research Institute of Tibetology, Gangtok

2.118 The Sikkim Research Institute of Tibetology, Gangtok is an autonomous organization under the Government of Sikkim with the Governor of Sikkim as the President of its Governing Body. It was set up for research and studies in Tibetology. The Institute has done significant work in promoting research in Tibetology and associated subjects like iconography, medicine, astrology and history. It has special research and publication programmes. The Bulletin of Tibetology, the Institute's regular research journal published thrice a year.

Library of Tibetan Works and Archives, Dharamshala

2.119 The Library of Tibetan Works and Archives, an autonomous registered institution, was established by H.H. the Dalai Lama in 1971, with a view to preserving and promoting the rich heritage of Tibetan civilization and Indo-Tibetan learning. Today, this Institution has acquired world stature as a centre for Tibetology and Indo-Tibetan Studies.

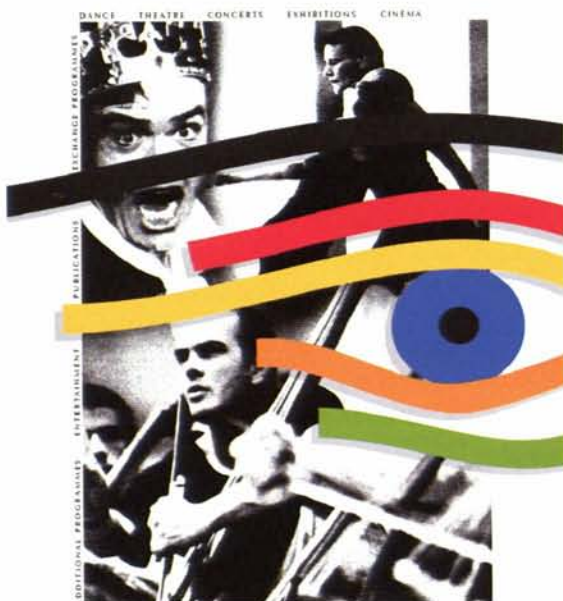
Nava Nalanda Mahavihara, Nalanda, Bihar

2.120 The Nava Nalanda Mahavihara is an Institute for postgraduate teaching and research in Pali language and literature and Buddhist Studies, functioning under the Department of Culture since 25 February 1994. His Excellency the Governor of Bihar is the Chairman and Secretary, the Department of Culture is the Vice-Chairman of the Nava Nalanda Mahavihara Society.

INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL RELATIONS

2.121 Since 1947, India has entered into Cultural Agreements leading to the formulation of Cultural Exchange Programmes with a number of countries. Currently we have Cultural Agreements with 109 countries and Cultural Exchange Programmes with 73 countries. While a Cultural Agreement is basically a statement of intent to cooperate in the fields and disciplines specified in the document, a Cultural Exchange Programme incorporates specific provisions for exchanges for a period of 2-3 years relating to a number of activities concerning culture, education, sports, youth affairs, mass-media, etc.

2.122 As part of international cultural relations, Shri Jaswant Singh inaugurated a Seminar on 25 August 2000 at the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library. The Seminar participants, including a number of eminent scholars both from Turkmenistan and India, discussed the life and contributions of Bairam Khan and his son Abdur Rahim Khan-e-Khanan and examined the Indo-Turkmen relations, past and present. An exhibition of paintings on Indian themes by a notable Turkmen artist was also organized. Later in the evening an exhibition entitled "Dhaga Prem-ka-Bairam and Rahim" based on historical



German Festival in India 2000 - 2001



manuscripts, rare books, paintings, portraits and miniatures, was inaugurated at 5.30 pm at the National Archives of India, Main Building, Janpath, New Delhi.

Festival of India

2.123 The Department of Culture has been pursuing an active policy of bilateral cultural cooperation with foreign countries with the objective of renewing and strengthening cultural links with them and projecting project India's cultural image abroad. One of the major efforts in this direction has been the holding of cultural festivals of India in selected foreign countries and in return holding their festivals in India. The Festival of India has so far been held in the U.K. USA, Japan, Sweden, Germany, China and Thailand. The Festivals of France, USSR, Japan, Sweden and China were held in India on a reciprocal basis. These festivals have created a tremendous impact in the countries where they have been held.

2.124 The Festival of India in Germany had been organized in the year 1991-92 which included exhibitions, seminars, film festivals, music and dance, traditional theatre and puppet etc. It has been decided to organize the Festival of Germany in India during the period October 2000-March 2001.





DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE

ORGANISATION

3.01 The Department of Culture was set up in 1985 through the 174th amendment of the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961, with the objective of integrating efforts for the development of human potential in the area of art and culture. The Department is under the overall charge of the Minister for Culture and Tourism. The Secretariat of this Department is headed by a Secretary, assisted by an Additional Secretary and two Joint Secretaries.

3.02 The Department plays a vital role in the Promotion and Dissemination of art and culture. It directly operates several schemes for the promotion of specific performing, literary and visual arts. It provides assistance for 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.

3.03 The Department is also concerned with the formulation of the Archival Policy of the Government of India, development and protection of archives both at the centre and the States, a responsibility which it implements through the National Archives. It is also concerned with the development of public libraries and administers the National Library in Kolkata and a number of other libraries of national importance.

3.04 The Department also looks after the preservation, conservation and protection of the material heritage, namely, archaeology, anthropology, museums, etc. through specialized 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 specialized fields such as Buddhist and Himalayan studies.

3.05 The Department coordinates all matters relating to international cultural relations. It acts as the nodal agency for executing cultural agreements and cultural exchange programmes with different countries, organizing incoming and outgoing exhibitions and undertaking programmes envisaged in the UNESCO programmes in the field of art and culture.

3.06 A number of scholarships, fellowships and grants are given by the Department of Culture. Anniversaries and centenaries of important personalities are organized, memorials commemorating certain important persons or a particular period of history are maintained.

3.07 The Department has two attached offices, six subordinate offices and 26 autonomous organisations as under:



Attached Offices

- i. Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi
- ii. National Archives of India, New Delhi

Subordinate Offices

- i. Anthropological Survey of India, Calcutta
- ii. National Museum, New Delhi
- iii. National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi
- iv. National Library, Calcutta
- v. Central Reference Library, Calcutta
- vi. National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property, Lucknow

Autonomous Organisations

- i. Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya, Bhopal
- ii. National Council of Science Museums, Kolkata
- iii. Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi
- iv. Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi
- v. Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi
- vi. Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi
- vii. National School of Drama, New Delhi
- viii. Centre for Cultural resources and Training, New Delhi
- ix. Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti, New Delhi
- x. Allahabad Museum, Allahabad
- xi. Delhi Public Library, Delhi
- xii. Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation, Kolkata
- xiii. Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh
- xiv. Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Sarnath, Varanasi
- xv. Victoria Memorial Hall, Kolkata
- xvi. Indian Museum, Kolkata
- xvii. Asiatic Society, Calcutta
- xviii. Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad
- xix. Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library, Patna
- xx. Rampur Raza Library, Rampur
- xxi. Thanjavur Maharaja Serfoji's Sarasvati Mahal Library, Thanjavur.
- xxii. Kalakshetra Foundation, Chennai
- xxiii. National Museum Institute of History of Art Conservation & Museology, New Delhi
- xxiv. Nava Nalanda Mahavihara, Nalanda, Bihar
- xxv. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies, Kolkata
- xxvi. Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts, New Delhi



PROGRESSIVE USE OF HINDI

3.08 The work relating to the implementation of the Official Language policy in the Department of Culture and its attached/subordinate offices and autonomous organisation is looked after a Director (Official Language), who is assisted by a Deputy Director, Assistant Director and other supporting staff. A meeting of Hindi Advisory Committee under the Chairmanship of the Minister for Tourism and Culture was held on 12 October 2000 in which MPs, Hindi scholars, journalists, representatives of voluntary Hindi organisations and Heads of institutions under the Department of Culture discussed the position of the use of Hindi in the Department. A new Hindi magazine "Sanskriti" was published and released by the Minister of Tourism and Culture. The first sub-committee of Parliament on Official Languages inspected to the offices of ASI in Junagarh and Goa, Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta and Khuda Baksh Library, Patna. The Committee also visited the Victoria Memorial Hall and Khuda Baksh Library to monitor the implementation of various provisions of the Official languages. The Official Language Implementation Committee headed by the Joint Secretary (Administration), is represented by officers of different divisions/sections/units. Two meetings of the Committee were held during the year.

3.09 In accordance with annual official language programme 2000-2001 and the orders received from the Department of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs, continuous efforts were made towards progressive use of Hindi in the official work of the Department, viz., inspection of offices, organisation of Hindi workshops, etc.

3.10 During the year under review, three employees were nominated for the Hindi class, four employees were nominated for Hindi stenography, six employees were nominated for Hindi typing and seven employees were nominated for training in Hindi computer. The Department of Culture organized a Hindi fortnight from 14 September 29 September, 2000. On the first day of the Hindi Pakhwara, i.e., 14 September 2000, a Seminar on "50 years of the Indian Republic and Hindi" was organized. This was inaugurated by the Secretary in the Department of Culture. Five renowned scholars delivered lectures at the Seminar. A Seminar on "Hindi in the Twenty-first Century" was also organized during the fortnight in which five scholars delivered lectures.

3.11 As in previous years, a "Poem Concert" was organized where seven well-known Hindi poets recited their poems. A number of competitions in Hindi essay, noting and drafting, translation, Hindi typing, debate, general Hindi handwriting and a Hindi practice competition were organized for Hindi knowing/ non-Hindi knowing officers and cash prizes and citation were awarded to the winners by the Secretary, Culture.

3.12 Apart from the main Secretariat of the Department, the Official Language Division monitored and guided the attached/subordinate offices of the Department in the progressive use of Hindi.

3.13 As usual, the Hindi Translation Unit in the Department undertook translation work of various documents, papers, etc. under the official Language Act/Rules.



Union Minister for Tourism and Culture, Shri Ananth Kumar presenting a copy of Hindi magazine Sanskriti to Smt. Farida Topno, M.P., after releasing it in the meeting of the Hindi Salahkar Samiti



Bibliography book released by Dr. R.V.V. Ayyar, in Central Secretariat Library on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee year of the Official Language





ARCHAEOLOGY

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

4.01 The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) was established in 1861. It functions as an attached office of the Department of Culture.

4.02 Under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act of 1958, The Archaeological Survey of India has declared 3606 monuments across the country to be of national importance. During the last 139 years of its existence, the ASI has grown from its humble beginnings to a large organization consisting of an organized workforce at the base and the Director General at the apex.

4.03 Over the years, its major activities have expanded greatly to include among other things:

- i. Maintenance, conservation and preservation of centrally protected monuments/sites;
- ii. Conducting archaeological explorations and excavations;
- iii. Chemical preservation of monuments and antiquarian remains;
- iv. Architectural survey of monuments;
- v. Development of epigraphical researches;
- vi. Setting up and re-organization of site museums;
- vii. Training in archaeology; and
- viii. Creating awareness of the country's heritage.

The achievements of the Archaeological Survey of India during 2000-2001 are highlighted as follows:

Conservation and Preservation of Monuments

4.04 The conservation, preservation and maintenance of the centrally protected monuments and sites is the prime task of ASI. At present there are 3606 centrally protected monuments declared to be of national importance, which include 16 monuments inscribed on the World Heritage List of UNESCO. The total number of individual structures being maintained by the Archaeological Survey of India is over 5000.

4.05 During the year, more than 500 monuments were taken up for conservation and structural repairs, chemical preservation and environmental development. Some of the important activities taken up by the Survey during the period under review are as follows.

Agra Circle

Agra Fort, Taj Mahal, Itimad-ud-Daula, Kala Gumbaz, Chini ka Rauza, Akbar's Tomb, Mosque near Mariam's Tomb, Sikandra; Fatehpur Sikri, Jagner Fort, Jagner, Lakhamandal Temple, Lakhamandal; Adibadri Temple, Adibadri; Tomb of Colonel Gardner, Kasganj; Kos Minar on Delhi Mathura Road, Mathura; Sun Temple, Katarmal, Group of temples, Jageshwar, Rawal Palace and Temple, Gopeshwar; Tomb of Sheikh Abdul, Azampur; Goshana Mound, Gopal Khera Mound, Mathura; Mahaban Mound, Mathura; Jaisinghpura Mound, Mathura, Jawahar Mound, Kosi; Chamunda Tila, Mathura, Goshana Mound, Sasni;



Karla Caves: Entrance, Chaitya Cave, Pune

Excavated site Veerbhadra, Rishikesh; Excavated site at Ahhichhatra, Ramnagar; Baiju House, Fatehpur Sikri, District Agra Todarmal Baradari, Fatehpur Sikri, District Agra; Dhakri Ka Mahal, Feroz Khan's Tomb, Agra; Ikhlas Khan's Tomb, Badaun; Mosque of Maqdoom Jahania Kanauj.

Aurangabad Circle

Ajanta Caves, Ajanta, Ellora Caves, Ghrishneshwar Temple, Ellora, Bibi Ka Maqbara, Saraswati Well, Daulatabad, Thatte Nehar, Aurangabad, Malik Ambar's Tomb, Khulabad, District Aurangabad; Elephanta Caves, Gharapuri, Alibag Fort, Alibag, Janjira Fort, Murud, Kuda Caves, Kuda Jijamata Wada, Pachad, Raigad Fort, Raigad, District Raigad; Lalpeth Monolith, Mahakali Temple, Chandrapur, District Chandrapur; Sindhudurg Fort, Malvan, Vijaydurg Fort, Vijaydurg, District Sindhudurg; Panhala Fort, Panhala, District Kolhapur; Pandavlena Caves, Nasik Mahadeo Temple, Zodga, District Nasik; Shaniwarwada, Pune; Bedsa caves, Bedsa; Dilawarkhan Tomb, Khed, District Pune; Ancient Site, Bahal, District Jalgaon; Sion Fort, Sion District Mumbai.

Bangalore Circle

Tipu Sultan Palace, Bangalore; Vittala Temple, Venkatpura; Krishna Temple, Krishnapuram; Vishnu Temple, Venkatapura; Achutharaya Temple, Venkatapura; Mahanavmi Dibba, Hampi; Queens Bath, Kamalapura; Mallikarjuna Temple, Kuruvatti; Chandrashekhara Temple, Kamalapur, Dist. Bellary; Amruteshwara Temple, Amruthapur; Vidhyashankar Temple, Shringeri, Dist. Chikmagloor; Fort and Temples, Chitradurga, Dist. Chitradurga; Fort and Large Elephant, Mercara, Dist. Coorg; Tumkur; Kalleshwara Temple, Bagali, Dist. Davangere; Hoysaleshwara Temple, Halebid; Keshava Temple, Belur; Group of Monuments, Shravanabelgola, Dist. Hassan; Someshwawra Temple, Kolar Bhognandeswara Temple, Nandi, Dist. Kolar; Ancient Palace and site, Srirangapatna, Panchkuta Basti, Kambadahall; Keshava Temple, Nagamangala, Nambinnarayan Temple, Tonnur, Dist. Mandya; Kirthinarayana Temple, Talkad; Srikantheshwara Temple, Nanjangud; Keshava Temple, Somnathpur, Dist. Mysore; Musafirkhana & Honda, Santhebennur; Tripurantheshwar Temple, Belligavai, Rameshwara Temple, Keladi,



Group of monuments, Nadakalsi; Jain Temple, Bandalike Dist. Shimoga; Mallik Rehan Darga, Sira; Chennakeshava Temple, Nagalapura, Dist. Tumkur.

Bhubaneswar Circle

Bhringeswar Mahadev Temple, Bajrakote, District Angul; Ratanpur Fort, Ratanpur, Andal Deul, Kharod, Bhimakichak Temple Malhar, District Bilaspur; Danteswari Temple, Dantewada, District Dantewada; Exavated Monastery, Lalitgiri, Mahimamani Temple, Ragadi, District Cuttack; Excavated Monastery, Udaigiri, District Jaipur; Ashokan Rock Edict, Dhauli, Papanasini Tank, Bhaskareswar, Lingaraj Temple, Mukteswar Temple, Sari Deul, Bhubaneswar, Dakshya Prajapati Temple, Banpur, District Khurda; Megheswar Temple, Bhubaneswar District Kharod; Lord Jagannath Temple, Puri, Sun Temple, Konarak Museum, Konarak, District Puri.

Bhopal Circle

Ater Fort at Ater, District Bhind; Kamalpati Palace, Bhopal, District Bhopal; Chitrugupta Temple and Lakshman Temple, Khajuraho, District Chhatapur; Devgarh Fort, District Chhindwara; Shiv Temple, Nohta, District Damoh; Beer Singh Palace, Datia, District Datia; Gadha Shah Palace, Sat Kothari Caves, Mandu, Rock Cut Caves, Bagh, District Bihar; Jama Masjid, Koshak Mahal, Singhpur Palace Chanderi, District Guna; Excavated Site, Pawaya, Man Singh Palace at Fort, Teli Ka Mandir, Tomb of Mohamad Ghaus, Gwalior, Tomb of Abdul Fazal, Antri District Gwalior; Chausath Yogini Temple, Bheraghat, Vishnu Varah Temple, Karitalai, District Jabalpur; Temple Somnath, Bargaon, District Katni; Begum Mahal and supporting Palace, know as Dal Badal Mahal, Ramnagar, District Mandla; Buddhist Rock Cut Caves, Dhamnar, Yasodharman Victory Pillar, Sodhni, District Mandsaur; Ekatarso Mahadeo Temple, Mitaloi, Garhi, Padawali; Kakanmath Temple, Suhania, District Morena; Choumukhnath and Parvati Temple, Nachna, District Panna; Buddhist Stupa, Sanchi, Buddhist Stupa, Sonari Fort at Raisen; Rock Shelters with paintings, Bhimbetka; Saivite Temple, Bhojpur; Stupa at Murelkhurd, Stupa No. 1, Satdhara, District Raisen; Stupa, Panguraria, District Sehore; Buddhist Stupa Deorkothan at Barhat,

District Rewa; Hindola Toran at Gyaraspur, Udaigiri Caves, Vidisha.

Kolkata Circle

Shyamsundar Temple, Madanpur, Gokulchand Temple, Gokulnagar; Kalachand Temple and Radha Madhav Temple Bishnupur, District Bankura; Satdeul, Deulia; Rajbari Temple Complex, Kalna, District Burdwan; Cooch Behar Palace, Cooch Behar, District Cooch Behar; Dutch Cemetery, Chinsurah, District Hooghly; Hazarduari Palace, Imambara, Murshidabad Tomb & Mosque of Alivardi Khan & Sirajuddaullah, Khosbag, District Murshidabad; Gunamant Mosque, Kotwali Darwaja, Gaur, District Malda.

Chandigarh Circle

Sarai Amanat Khan, Deodi Maharaj Ranjit Singh, Amritsar, District Amritsar; Bhatinda Fort, Bhatinda, District Bhatinda; Shakti Devi Temple, Chhatrari; Mani Mahesh Temple Bharmour, District Chamba; Mud Fort, District Firozpur; Ancient site, Sanghol District Fatehgarh Sahib; Anarkali Baradari, Batala, District Gurdaspur; Ancient Mounds, Rakhighari, Prithivi Raj Chauhan's Fort, Hansi, Ferozshah Palace, Hissar, District Hissar; Katoch Palace, Sujanpur, District Hamirpur; Mughal Sarai, Dakhni, ancient Site, Katpalan, ancient Site, Sunet, District Jalandhar; Siva Temple, Kalayat, District Kaithal; Baseswara Mahadeva



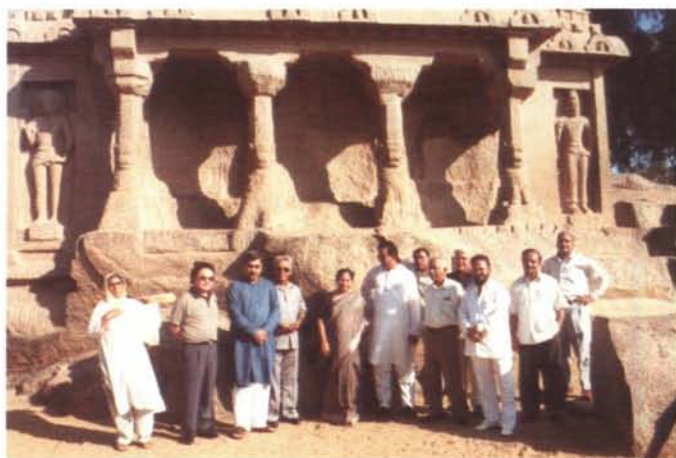
Baijnath Temple, Baijnath, District Kangra, Himachal Pradesh, A.D. 1204



Temple, Bajaura, Gauri Shankar Temple, Naggar, District Kullu; Sheikh Chilli's Tomb, Raja Harsh ka Tila, Thanesar, District Kurukshetra; Kangra Fort, Kangra; Bhim ka Tila, Chaitru, Baijnath Temple, Baijnath; Rock Cut Temple, Masrur, District Kangra; Mirkula Devi Temple, Udaipur; Buddhist Monastery, Tabo, District Lahaul & Spiti; Jal Mahal, Narnaul, District Mahendergarh; Trilokinath Temple, Mandi, District Mandi; Shahjahan ki Baoli, Meham, District Rohtak; Siva Temple, Mangarh, District Sirmour.

Chennai Circle

Clive's House, Fort St. George, Tomb of David Yale and Joseph Hymers, Chennai, District Chennai; Muruganathaswamy Temple, Tirumurugapoondi, District Coimbatore; Nitisvaraswami Temple, Srimushnam, District Cuddalore; Sugriswara



Parliamentary Committee (group 1) in front of Dharmaraja Ratha at Mamallapuram

Temple and Tank, Sircarperiyapalayam, District Erode; Sri Dhenupuriswara Temple, Madambakkam, Kailasanatha Temple, Salabogam; Piravataneswara Temple, Vaikuntaperumal, Kancheepuram; Dolostava Mandapa, Group of Monuments, Mamallapuram; Dutch Fort and Cemetery, Sadras, District Kancheepuram; Narasimhaswami Temple, Namakkal, District Namakkal; Siva Temple, Nirpalani, Rock cut Shrine of Pushpavaneswara, Puvalakudoy; Siva and Vishnu Temple, Tirumayam, Agastiswara Temple, Vellanur, Siva Temple, Visallur, District Pudukottai; Airavateswara Temple, Darasuram, District Thanjavur; Jain Temple, Tirumalai, District Tiruvannaimalai; Delhi Gate, Arcot, District Vellore; Brahmapuriswara Temple, Brahmadesam Fort

Complex and Temples, Kalvana Mahal Venkataramana Temple, Gingee, District Villupuram; Panchanadiswara Temple, Mannadipet, District Tiruvandakkoil.

Delhi Circle

Humayun's Tomb, Abdul Rahim Khan-i-Khan's Tomb, Nizamuddin, Khairul Manzil Mosque, Baoli, Purana Qila, Talaki Gate, Khirki Mosque, Nili Masjid, Ashokan Rock Edict, Wazir Pur Kuhna, Gandhak ki Baoli, Nai Ka Kot, Sultan's Ghari's Tomb, Qila Rai Pithora, Safdarjung Tomb, Sikandar Lodi's Tomb, Jantar Mantar, Zauq-ki-Mazar, District New Delhi; Red Fort, Delhi Gate, Mumtaza Mahal, Naubat Khana, Zaffar Mahal, Diwan-i-khas, Rang Mahal, Tea House, Diwan-i-am, Kotla Feroz Shah, District Delhi.

Dharwad Circle

Veniyargudi complex, Jyotirlinga Temple, Durga Temple Complex, Aihole, Temple of Papanatha, Gourp of Temples, Pattadakal District Bagalkot; Gol Gumbaz, Bijapur, District Bijapur; The Great Mosque, Gulbarga, District Gulbarga; Cave No. I, Badami, District Badami.

Guwahati Circle

Dah Parbatia, Site at Singri, Bamuni Hills, Singari Hills, District Sonitpur; Dhandi Temple, Kamdayal, District Gohpur; Buddha Stupa, Jain Cave, Surjya Pahar, District Goalpara; Monoliths at Kasomari Pather, Kasomari, District Golaghat; Sibdol, Gaurisagar, Ahom Palace, Gargaon; Maidams at Rudra Singha, Sibsagar, Karenghat Palace, Vishnudol, Joysagar, Group of Maidams, Charaideo, Ahom Raja Palace, Gargaon, District Sibsagar; Thakurani Tilla, Pillak, Shyam Sundar Tilla, Jolaibari, Jagannath Temple, Narayan Temple, Udaipur, District South Tripura; Cachari Ruins, Khaspur, District Cachar; Rangamati Mosque, Panbari, District Dhubri; Bhishmak Nagar, Bhishmak Nagar, District Debang; Vishnu Temple, Bishenpur, District Bishnupur; monuments at Unakoti, Unakoti, North Tripura.

Hyderabad Circle

Sri Chintalavenkataramana & Buggaramalingeswaraswamy Temples, Tadipatri; Sri Veerbhadradaswamy Temple, Lepakshi, District



Ananthapur; Sri Kodandaramaswamy Temples, Vontimitta, Vishnu Temple, Group of Temples, Peddamudium, District Cuddapah; Group of Temples, Pushpagiri, District Pushpagiri; Kilawat and Palace, Zanana Mosque, Rani Mahal, Golconda Fort, District Hyderabad; Lingalakonda, Sankaram, District Srikakulam; Sri Bhimeshwaraswamy Temple, Draksharma, District East Godavari; Papanasi Group of Temple, Navbrahma Group of Temple, Alampur, District Mahaboobnagar; Sri Bhavanarayanaswamy Temple, Bapatla; Buddhist site, Dharni Kota, District Guntur; Bandar Fort, Machlipatnam, District Krishna; Dwarf Wall, Mud Fort, Warangal; Ramappa Temple, Palampet, District Warangal; Ancient Mound, Asujalam, District West Godavari; Monument at Neelavati, Neelavati, District Vijayanagaram.

Jaipur Circle

Mahal Complex, Gopinath Temple, Bhanganr Fort, Bazar Complex, Ajmeri Gate in Bhanganr Fort, Dabar ki Deori, Neelkanth, District Alwar; Sawan Bhawan, Hardeo Bhawan, Deeg, Jahangir's Gateway, Bayana, Ashtadhatu Gate, Bharatpur, District Bharatpur; Mandleshwar Temple, Arthuna, District Banswara; Chitrashala, Bundi, District Bundi; Ghee ki Baaori, Samdeshwar Temple, Padmini Palace, Chittorgarh Fort, District Chittorgarh; Mahanal Temple, Menal, District Bhilwara; Harshat Mata Ka Temple, Abaneri, District Dausa; Kolvi Caves, Kolvi, District Jhalawar; Brahma Temple, Nahar Singh Ji ka Temple, Mandore, District Jodhpur; Bhairu Temple, Harshnath, District Sikar; Ganesh Temple, Atru, District Baran; Jagat Siromani Temple and Jama Masjid, Amber, District Jaipur; Jaisalmer Fort, Jaisalmer, District Jaisalmer; Chogan Pol, Kumbhalgarh Fort, District Rajsamand.

Lucknow Circle

Ancient Temple at Bandh of Kirat Sagar, Mahoba, District Mahoba; Mother's Tomb at Khushrubagh, Allahabad, District Allahabad; Gharao ki Math, Gharao, District Jhansi; Kosminars, Gaur, District Kanpur Dehat; British Monument, Aurangabad, District Lakhimpur Kheri; Mound, Hardoi, District Hardoi; Sun Temple, Budhni, Gupta Temple, Deogarh, District Lalitpur; Temples, Ramnagar,



Jaisalmer Fort, Rajasthan

District Chitrakoot; Bagh Badshahi, Khajua, District Fatehpur; Neelkanth Temple, Kalinjer, District Banda; Ancient Brick Temple, Nibiakhara, District Kanpur; Orajhar, Sarvasti, District Balrampur; Bailli Guard Main Gate Residency, Naubatkhana, Kazmain Building, Nadan Mahal, Sikenderbagh Gate, Musherzari Tomb, Lucknow, District Lucknow; Chaurasi Gumbaj, Kalpi, District Jalaun.

Mini Circle Goa

Basilica of Bom Jesus, Church of St. Francis of Assisi, Se Cathedral, Church of St. Cajetan, Chapel of St. Catherine, Church of St. Augustine Old Goa, Upper Fort and Lower Fort, Aguada, Safa Masjid, Ponda, Mahadev Temple, Kurdi, Excavated site, Chandor, Rock cut caves, Arvalim.

Patna Circle

Daulat Ibrahim Tomb, Mohanagar, District Azamgarh; Main Stupa, Monastic Complex, Antichak, District Bhagalpur; Mundeshwari Devi Temple, Mundeshwari, District Bhabua; Excavated Stupa, Kesaria, District East Champaran; Mosque and Old Fort, Jaunpur, District Jaunpur; Nirvan Stupa and Temple, Excavated Remains, Kushinagar, District Kushinagar; Excavated Remains, Nalanda, Buddha Stupa, Giriya, District Nalanda; Excavated Remains, Kumrahar, District Patna; Rohtas Fort, Rohtas, Sher Shah Tomb, Sasaram, District Rohtas; Jami Mosque, Hadaf, District Santhal Pargana; Dharara Mosque, Varanasi, Excavated Remains, Chaukhandi Stupa, Sarnath, Lal Khan Tomb, Excavated Remains, Rajghat, District Varanasi.



Before and after conservation: Zanana Mosque, Rani Mahal Complex, Golconda Fort

Srinagar Circle

Sun Temple, Martand, District Anantnag; Ancient Stupa, Uskura, District Baramulla; Akhnoor Fort, Akhnoor, District Jammu; Shiva Temple, Bilawar, District Kathua; Leh Palace, Stupa at Thisseru, Leh, Hemis Monastery, Monastery at Lamayuru, Shey Palace, Shey, District Leh; Awantipur Temple, Awantipur, District Pulwama; Pather Masjid, Shankaracharya Temple, Sangeen Darwaza, Srinagar, District Srinagar; Group of Temples, Kiramchi, Fort, Palace Complex, Sheesh Mahal, Samadhi, Ramnagar, District Udhampur.

Thrissur Circle

Sri Bhagawati Temple, Chitral, Fort, Vattakottai, Sri Parthasarathy & Krishana Temple, Parthivapuram, Kanyakumari, District Kanyakumari; Siva Temple, Peruvanam, Sri Rama Temple, Thrissur, District Thrissur; Parasurama Temple, Thiruvallam, District Trivandrum; Valiswara Temple, Thiruvalliswaram, Ancient Site, Kunnathur, District Thiruvalliswaram; Jain Temple, Kidanganad, District Wynad.

Vadodara Circle

Vithalbhai Haveli, Vaso, District Kheda; Mansar Tank and shrines, Viragam, Jami Masjid, Mandal, Bibi ki Masjid, Ahmedabad, Ancient site, Lothal, Jama Masjid, Ahmedabad, Bhadri Gate and Tower, Ahmedabad, District Ahmedabad; Navlakha Temple, Sejakpur, District Surender Nagar; Sun Temple, Modhera, District Mehsana; Neelkantheshwara Mahadev, Rohavi, Sahasralinga Tank, Rani Ki Vav, District Patan; Ancient Buddhist site, Intwa, Khaprakhodya Caves, Junagarh, District Junagarh; Caves at Talaja, Talaja, Darbargah, Sihor, District Bhavnagar; Tomb of

Qutubuddin Muhammad Khan, Vadodara, Bhau Tambekarwada, Vadodara, District Vadodara; Excavated site at Dholavira, Rao lakha Chhatri, Bhuj, Shiv Temple, Kotai, District Bhuj; Chapel of Our Lady Rosario, Church of Our Lady Remedios, Moti daman, Dist. Daman; Fort at Diu, District Diu; Old Dutch Tomb and Cemeteries, Surat, Old English Tombs, Surat, Khwaza Safar Suleman Tomb, District Surat; Lakulish Temple, Pavagadh, Panchmahuda ki Masjid, Halol, Jami Masjid, District Panchmahal; Mahadeva Temple, Bawka, Dahod, Dwarkadheesh temple, Dwarka, Gokeshwar Mahadev Temple, Lowrali, Kaneshwar Mahadev Temple, Vasai, Ram Lakshman temple, Bardia, Durvasa Rishi Ashram, Pindara, Veni Mahadev Temple, Dwarka, District Jamnagar.

Science Branch

4.06 The Science Branch of the Archaeological Survey of India carried out chemical analysis, treatment and preservation of the following major monuments:

Andhra Pradesh

Shri Bheemeshwara Swamy Temple, Srimukhalingam, Srikakulam; Shri Kumararama Bheemeswara Swamy Temple, Samalkota, East Godavari; Shri Kodanda Rama Swamy Temple, Vontimitta, Cuddapah; Navabrahma Temples (Kumara & Garuda Brameswara), Alampur, Mehboobnagar; Charminar, Hyderabad.

Daman and Diu

Chemical conservation work on Churches, Daman
Chemical conservation work on Saint Paul's Church, Diu.

Delhi

Chemical conservation work was undertaken in the following monuments: Fortification wall beyond Rang Mahal, Red Fort, Delhi; Exterior of dome of Bigger tomb, Dadi Poti complex, New Delhi; Hauz Khas, New Delhi; Hira Mahal, Red Fort, Delhi; Golden paintings on wooden ceiling, Central Hall Diwan e Khas, Red Fort, Delhi; Shahburj, Red Fort, Delhi; Three sided Rampart wall, Red Fort, Delhi.

Goa

Fumigation work in the Mausoleum and the left altar of Bom Jesus Church, Velha Goa; Chemical conservation work done on canvas painting, relining, remounting of St. Cajetan Church, Velha Goa.

Karnataka

Chemical conservation work was undertaken on the following: Paintings in the Tipu Sultan Mausoleum, Gumbaz, Srirangapatna; paintings Daria Daulat Bagh, Mandya; paintings Hazara Ramchandra Temple, Hampi, Hospet, Bellary; paintings Srikanteswara Temple, Nanjangud, Mysore; estampages from the Epigraphy Branch, Mysore; Ranganathaswamy Temple, Srirangapatna, Mandya; paintings Bhoganandiswara Temple, Nandi, Kolar.

Madhya Pradesh

Chemical conservation work was undertaken on the following: paintings, statues of Jain Tirthankars, Gwalior; Relief statues of Jain Tirthankars at the right side of Fort Road, Gwalior; Platform terrace wall of Kandariya, Devi Jagdambi and Chitr Gupta Temple, Khajuraho Chatarpur; Varaha, Nandi and Mahadev Shrine, Khajuraho, Chattarpur; Neelkantheshwar Mahadev Temple, Udaypur, Vidisha; Choumukh Nath temple, Nachna, Panna; Wall paintings, Raja Bir Singh Deo Palace, Datia; Stripping and Mounting of Paintings of Cave No.2 and maintenance of mounted panels, Bagh, Dhar; Mahamandapa, Mandapa and entrance porch, Vishvanath Temple, Khajuraho, Chatarpur; Stupa No. 2, Sanchi, Raisen; Matangeshwara Temple, Khajuraho, Chattarpur.

Maharashtra

Fixing and filleting work of Ceiling in cave No. 20, Ajanta; Cleaning of ceiling of central hall, Cave No. 2, Ajanta; South aisle ceiling of Cave No.2, Ajanta; Fixing and filleting on pillars and wall paintings in Cave No. 9, Ajanta; Chemical conservation of Glass panel of east wall Cave No. 10, Ajanta; Fixing and filleting on outer verandah paintings in Cave No. 11, Ajanta; Removal of Bat Excreta on painted wall in Cave No. 16, Ajanta; Chemical conservation of Paintings in Cave No. 21, Ajanta; Filleting and fixing of West aisle ceiling in Cave No. 21, Ajanta; Removal of dust and dirt from paintings, Ajanta Caves; Spraying of insecticide in Ajanta Caves; Chemical conservation of Changdeo temple, Jalgaon; Chemical conservation of the left side outer cell Cave No. 2, Ajanta; Maintenance and running of field laboratory Ajanta; Diurnal recording of temperature and relative humidity, Ajanta Caves; Fixing and filleting of the right side sub cell paintings in Cave No. 2, Ajanta; Edging of Door jamb on Cave No. 6, Ajanta; Mending of sculpture in Cave No. 26, Ajanta; Chemical conservation of Black wall, plinth, wooden structures of Shaniwarwada, Pune; Chemical conservation work on stone sculptures of Cave No. 29, Ellora; Chemical conservation of stone sculpture of the lower Kailash cave No. 16, Ellora; Chemical conservation of sculptures of Mandapeswar, Mumbai.

Orissa

Chemical conservation work was undertaken on the following: Natamandap in the complex of Sun



Sheikh Chilli's Mausoleum, Thanesar, Haryana



Ahom King's Palace, Sibsagar

Temple, Konarak; Dakshya Prajapati Temple, Banpur; Parsurameswar Temple, Bhubaneswar; Sari Deul, Bhubaneswar; Chhayadevi and Mayadevi Temple, Konarak.

Rajasthan

Chemical conservation work was undertaken on the following: Mandapa, Ardh Mandapa of Mahakal Temple, Bijolia; North East face of Shiva Temple, Menal; Hazareshwar Mahadev Temple, Bijolia; Ratneshwar Mahadev Temple of Ratan Singh Palace, Chittorgarh Fort, Chittorgarh; Pataleshwar Temple, Topkhana complex, Chittorgarh Fort, Chittorgarh; Keshav Rai Temple, Bhangarh; Loose sculptures, architectural pieces of Neel Kanth Mahadev Temple (500 sculptures), Neelkanth, Alwar; Arms, weapons and other antiquities of Hamir Palace, Ranthambore Fort, Sawai Madhopur.

Tamil Nadu

Chemical conservation work was undertaken on the following: Sculptures Shore Temple, Mahabalipuram; sculptures, Rock cut Vishnu Temple, Thirumayam, Pudukkottai; sculptures, Erumbeeswara Temple, Thiruvarambur, Trichy; Keralantaka Gopuram and compound wall, Brihadeswara Temple, Thanjavur.

Uttar Pradesh

Chemical conservation work was undertaken on the following: three walls and corridors in the Dargah complex, Fatehpur Sikri; Group of Temples Gangolihat, Pithoragarh; General maintenance of Taj Mahal, Agra; cleaning the entire outer marble area of the Main mausoleum of Itmad ud daula, Agra; Chemical conservation work on the front

face, Delhi Gate, Agra Fort, Agra; Chemical conservation work on the corner room of Northern Verandah, Itmad-ud-daula, Agra; Chemical conservation work on the interior Sheesh Mahal, Agra Fort, Agra.

West Bengal

Chemical conservation work on Museum objects in the Hazardwari Palace.

Highlights of Activities of Science Branch

4.07 Scientific studies in the following areas are in progress.

- i. Evaluation of water repellents such as Siliconates, Silanes, Silicone resins for use on stone/terracotta.
- ii. Investigation to develop "Vajra Lapa" or which used to be protective wearing coat applied on stone surfaces in ancient times.
- iii. Investigative studies to evaluate the role of natural additives reportedly used in ancient lime plaster. Studies to improve the glaze of lime plaster.
- iv. Soil stabilization for better protection of adobe structures.
- v. Studies to reduce yellowing/darkening of varnishes (Copal/Mastic) on ageing.
- vi. Studies on corrosion inhibitors for stabilization of excavated iron objects.

Seminars, Publications and other activities

4.08 A national seminar on 'Conservation of Decorative Arts' was jointly organized by the Salar Jung Museum and IASC New Delhi in Hyderabad from 22-25 January 2000.

The following papers were presented/published by the Science Branch

- i. Preservative coatings—some aspects for performance evaluation.
- ii. Reproducing the relief figures using glass and polyester resin in the Buddhist rock cut shrines at Bagh, District Dhar, Madhya Pradesh.
- iii. A case study of the conservation treatment of wall paintings at the Raja Bir Singh Deo Palace, Datia, Madhya Pradesh.



- iv. A research paper was titled "Performance evaluation of preservative coatings on stone surface of heritage building having hygric state" delivered at the 9th International Congress on Deterioration and conservation of Stone held at Venice, Italy 19-24 June, 2000.

4.09 Under the Cultural Exchange Programme, an Ethiopian expert Mr. Nigassu Damtew visited the regional/zonal offices, viz. Delhi, Dehradun, Agra, Aurangabad and Ajanta for scientific training at different laboratories and monuments during the month of September and October 2000.

Conservation

4.10 Lifting of human skeleton from excavation site at Rakhigarhi, Haryana for chemical treatment consolidation and preservation for display at the Harappan Gallery of the National Museum, New Delhi.

Horticulture Branch

4.11 The Horticulture Branch of the ASI has 5 Divisions each headed by a Deputy Superintending Horticulturist.

Augmentation of irrigation facilities have been carried out at the following monuments:

Stupa at Kushinagar, Kankali Teela, Mathura; Qutab Gardens, New Delhi; Kacha Bagh, Deeg; Sri Laxminarayan Temple at Hosaholalu; Sun Temple, Konark; Rajarani Temple, Bhubaneswar.

4.12 Besides the maintenance of the existing archaeological gardens around protected monuments, gardens are being developed at the following places:-

Jhansi Fort, Jhansi; Excavated site and museum at B.R. Stupa, Sarnath; Shahi Fort, Jaunpur; Re-orientation of Nursery at Humayun's Tomb, Ferozshah Kotla, New Delhi; Hamir Palace, Ranthambhore, Sawai Madhopur; Padmini Palace, Chittorgarh; Old Fort Area near Chandrabhaga river, Jhalarpattan; Purana Qila, Khan-e-Khana, Khairul Manazil garden, New Delhi; Nehra-e-Bahist area, Tea House, Red Fort, Delhi; Nehru Park at Bharatpur; Golkonda fort, Hyderabad; Airavatheshwara Temple, Darasuram; Keshwar Temple, Somnathpur; Queen's Bagh, Pattabirama Temple, Lotus Mahal, Chandikeshwara Temple at

Hampi; Daria Daulat Bagh, Srirangapatnam; Holysaleshwara Temple, Halebidu; Ratnagiri, Jajpur; Hazarduari Palace, Murshidabad; Shahari-ki-Masjid, Pawagarh; Hazira Tomb, Vadodara; Chini-ka-Rouza, Agra; Junglee Mahal, Safdarjung Tomb, Nazaf Khan Tomb, Hauz Khas Monuments, New Delhi; Chittorgarh Fort, Chittorgarh; Sun Temple, Modhera.

Publication Section

4.13 The wide and varied activities of the Archaeological Survey of India are projected through its many publications which serve as the primary source of reference for research. In addition to the new titles, the work of reprinting out of stock publications are also in progress to meet the demands of scholars and tourists.

The status of the publications are as under

- i. Indian Archaeology A Review, 1994-95 has been published and the issue for the year 1995-96 is being prepared for press.
- ii. Memoirs of the Archaeological Survey of India:



Nagarjunakonda Buddha, 2nd c

- a. No. 75 (Vol. II) Nagarjunakonda is in its final stages of printing.
- b. No. 98 (Vol. I) Excavations at Kalibangan; the Early Harappan has been taken up for printing.
- iii Guide book on Bishnupur (Bengali) is being printed, and ten out of stock guide books are being reprinted.
- iv. Inventory of Monuments and sites of National Importance: Inventory of Delhi



Circle is at an advanced stage of printing and inventory on Jaipur Circle & Vadodara Circle are being printed.

- v. Other Publications:
The story of Indian Archaeology (Hindi) is in the press.

Archaeological Exploration

4.14 A number of sites and ancient remains, dating from pre historic to medieval times have been discovered in different parts of the country under various schemes, including problem oriented investigation, village to village survey, salvage operation besides chance findings. Problem oriented exploration was conducted in upper Tel valley, Kalahandi District Orissa; River valley of Brahmani in Dhenkanal, Orissa; exploration along the river Yamuna in Haryana, District Yamunanagar, Haryana; and also a problem oriented survey in Pampa river valley, covering the Districts of Idukki, Kottayam, Pathanemthitta and Ernakulam.

Excavations

4.15 Eighteen small and large scale excavations were undertaken, and work at other sites is in progress. The following are some of the important excavation sites are given as under:-

Dholavira (District Kachchi, Gujarat)

Dholavira, a Harappan site in the Rann of Kutch, Gujarat has emerged as one of the five great centres of the Indus Civilization in the sub continent. The archaeological excavations reveal the spectacular remains of a Harappan city of considerable proportions, its intricate planning delineated by an elaborate fortification system, consummate architecture, fine water management system and huge accumulation of successive settlements of over a millennium. The city of Dholavira was in the form of a parallelogram guarded by a fortification. An area measuring



*Decorated niche in the summer palace,
Dariya Daulat Bagh,
Srirangapatna, Karnataka*

771 metres in length and 616.80 in width enclosed three principal divisions, i.e. the citadel, the middle town, the lower town, the ceremonial ground and a series of water reservoirs all around the city.

The Great Stupa in Kanganahalli, Sannati

The archaeological excavations at the Great Stupa in Kanganahalli, Sannati in Chitapur Taluk of Gulbarga District, Karnataka has yielded a Maha Chaitya built of huge carved architectural blocks in limestone. The exposed portion of the stupa is more than 22 m.

in diameter, revealing the drum (medhi) at two levels, ayaka platforms in cardinal directions with ayaka pillars and limestone paved pradakshina patha – all enclosed by a railing with an off set entrance. In addition, two large sculptures of Buddha have also been found. The most outstanding discovery is however in the relief of Mauryan Emperor ASHOKA.

Rakhigarhi

The excavations at Rakhigiri, the second largest Harappan site in India, District Hissar, Haryana have brought to light early and mature Harappan settlements.

The early Harappan habitation consisted of circular and rectangular structures of mud bricks. The sun-dried moulded brick was the principal building material, although making of fired brick was also known. Planning of settlement started emerging in due course when a street flanked by rectangular houses started appearing. Coppersmithy, lapidary work, improved ceramics, and art forms in addition to an uninscribed seal made into the assemblage.

The mature Harappans founded an imposing citadel close to the habitation of the commoners. Within the enclosure wall, the citadel was provided with raised brick platforms with a flight of steps. Atop the platform, there were fire altars with pit chambers containing bones, charcoal, etc. Location



of a well adjacent to the platforms was significant. A copper vessel containing silver bangles and a gold head-band also deserves special mention. A cemetery lying to the north of the citadel has yielded graves with inhumation and accompanying goods. The early Harappan remains may be attributed to circa 3200 BC and mature Harappan horizon to circa 2600 to 1800 BC.

Khajuraho

A recent excavation at Khajuraho has brought to light the remains of an eleventh century temple which is bigger in dimension than the largest standing Kandariya Mahadeva temple. The temple is now visible upto the jagati level and exhibits beautiful carvings in the typical Chandella tradition. Among the large number of sculptures the seated image of Sarasvati is indeed exquisite for its modelling and minute workmanship for which the Chandella artists were famous.

Kesariya

Kesariya, East Champaran District, Bihar has brought to light a lofty terraced shrine of enormous proportions. Assigned to the Pala period dating from the eighth century, it is believed to have been erected over the shrine erected by King Asoka with the begging bowl of Buddha. It is said that this bowl was gifted by Buddha to the people of Vaisali who had followed him during the last journey to Kusinagara.

The excavation has yielded terraces with pradakhshina-paths, which are patterned on those reported from Nandangarh (Bihar) and Paharpur (Bangladesh). The monument that is emerging slowly is embellished with several stucco figures of the Buddha in bhumisparsha posture enshrined in the niches provided on the terrace walls.

Udaigiri

The Buddhist site at Udaigiri 60 km. from Cuttack in District Jaipur, Orissa, has yielded a large Buddhist monastic complex which, on the basis of an inscribed seal found there, was called

“Madhavapura mahavihara”. So far, the site has revealed a few viharas and one reservoir. As usual, each vihara consists of a shrine chamber, living cells, running varandah, a courtyard and an imposing gate. The excavation has also yielded stone and bronze images of the Buddha, Bodhisattvas and other deities, in addition to seals, sealings, terracotta figurines and other miscellaneous objects which are datable between the eighth and twelfth centuries AD.

Malpur (District Jammu, J & K)

Excavations were undertaken at Malpur, about 22 km. northwest of Jammu to explore the Neolithic horizon of this region. A fairly good number of lithic assemblage of tools including a few from the trench were found. These were axes, adzes, chisels, picks, hammer stones, ringstones, grinder-mullers alongwith considerable number of unfinished tools. Axes constitute the single largest group among them and in general they have a triangular form with rounded butt. However, some of them have pointed butts also. These tools have certain similarities with the Neolithic assemblages of Kashmir and Kangra.



*Detail of Jamali Kamali Tomb ceiling,
Delhi, 14th c*

Guru Baba Ka Tibba (District Jammu, J & K)

The Guru Baba Ka Tibba site is located about 500 m. west of village Datriyal in Block Marh, about 18 km. west of Jammu. Excavations revealed a 6 m. habitation deposit at the central mound consist of four cultural periods; Period I represented by the grey ware culture, Period II represented by early historical material, Period III belonging to the Kushan period and Period IV represented by the medieval period. The grey ware of Period I is found along with fine plain black ware, red ware and coarse red ware, the characteristic form being convex and straight sided bowls and dishes. Black ware, black slipped ware and red ware of Period II have bowls and dishes of earlier types besides basins with nail headed rims and pear shaped vases. Period III have bowls with a sharp rim, tapering side and thick flat base, sprinklers and



spouted vases in red ware. Besides the usual features of medieval ceramics period IV is represented by knife edge bowls, sharp carinated cooking pots, spouted vases and jars. Some copper and silver coins, stone gamesmen and animal figurines have also been found.

Jafar Chak (District Jammu, J & K)

The site at village Jafar Chak in Marh Block is located at a distance of about 19 km. west of Jammu. Excavations at the site revealed the early and late medieval ceramic assemblage in the habitation

deposit of about 7 m. thickness which can be divided into three successive cultural periods – Period I, represented by deposits of AD sixth and seventh centuries to ninth century AD; Period II, represented by deposit of sixth-seventh centuries as found from structures



Shiv Temple, Payar, District Pulwama, Kashmir

was 28x20x4 cm. Structures of Period III show deterioration of settlements as large size pebbles were used with bricks, refused bricks and brick bats. Among the interesting antiquities a silver bracelet studded with semi precious stones belonging to the earliest deposits of Period III and a copper coin of Sultan Zain Ul Abidin (1421 to 1472 AD) from a late level of Period III are noteworthy.

Kanispur (District Baramulla, Kashmir)

Kanispur also known as Kanisthpur or Kanispora in Barumulla District of Kashmir is a prolific Neolithic and historical site on the left bank of Jhelum (Vitasta) which has been identified with Kanishkapura mentioned by Kalhana (1148 - 49 AD) in his Rajatarangini as a city founded by Turushka king Kanishka, who is well known in history as the famous ruler of the Kushan dynasty. In order to confirm the foundation of the Kushan city through archaeological finds, particularly in

view of the occurrence of Neolithic pottery from the surface at the site suggesting an earlier occupation, excavations were carried at three different areas. The Kareawas known as Rajteng were occupied during the Neolithic times and after a gap of several centuries, large religious structures were erected there during the Kushan rule.

Fatehpur Sikri

Birchhabili ka Tila was excavated to trace the pre-Mughal history and archaeology of this region. A large number of Jaina sculptures with inscriptions were discovered along with a unique sculpture of Saraswati which also bears an inscription on the pedestal (padapitha) of the image. In total, the fourteen sculptures and fragments of a stone bearing inscriptions are datable between second and eleventh centuries AD. One stone fragment bears two letters in the Brahmi script and Sanskrit language and is datable to circa second century AD Epigraphically, the excavation at Sikri has provided significant material to throw light on its archaeology, though it has been carried out in a restricted area.

Mandi, (District Muzaffarnagar, U.P.)

A treasure of gold, silver and semi precious stones has been found accidentally in an agricultural land at village Mandi, District Muzaffarnagar, U.P. It is proposed to continue the excavation at the site for the current season.

Collaborative Excavations With Foreign Agencies

4.16 The Archaeological Survey of India, conducted two collaborative excavations, one at Mahet (Dist. Sravasti), Uttar Pradesh in association with Kansai University (Japan) and the other at Paithan (Dist. Aurangabad) Maharashtra in association with the Society for South Asian Studies of the British Academy, London, UK While the former site has Buddhist affiliations, the later belongs to the opening centuries of the Christian era.

Temple and Building Survey Project

4.17 The Building Survey Project of the ASI took up the study of wooden architecture in



Ahmedabad. Fifty buildings have been studied and documented, which includes Gujarati, Mughal, Maratha and colonial styles. The survey work is in progress.

4.18 The Temple Survey Project began its work with the project, 'Architectural Survey of Brick (Brahmanical) Temples of North India'. Under the project, 'Architectural Survey of Brick temples in Madhya Pradesh' the existing temples were surveyed, studied and documented. This even includes the excavated remains of temples.

4.19 The Chattisgarh region has a good number of brick temples and the tradition of constructing temples in bricks was in vogue from the middle of the sixth century AD onwards. The Rajivalochana temple at Rajim (District Raipur) appears to be the earliest. The other important temples in the District of Raipur include the Rama and Lakshmana Temples at Sirpur, the Siddhesvara temple at Palari, the Siva temple at Dhobini and the temple at Nawagaon.

4.20 The detailed study on brick temple architecture of Madhya Pradesh and Chattisgarh was compiled into a monograph entitled "Architectural Survey of Brick Temple" highlighting its architectural and artistic features.

Epigraphy Branch

4.21 100 Perso-Arabic inscriptions have been copied from Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. These inscriptions are under decipherment.

4.22 Epigraphia Indica Arabic and Persian Supplement 1977 containing research articles was released.

4.23 The report on 28 gold and silver coins based on photographs received from S.A., Kolkata Circle, Kolkata is being finalized.

4.24 The following epigraphical publications have been reprinted.

- i. Annual Report on Indian Epigraphy for 1981-82, 1988-90, 1994-95, 1995-96.
- ii. South Indian inscriptions Vol. XXVII and XXVIII.

- iii. South Indian inscriptions Vol. XXII, part III.
- iv. Epigraphia Indica Vol. XLIV.
- v. Inscriptions of Madhya Pradesh by H.V. Trivedi.

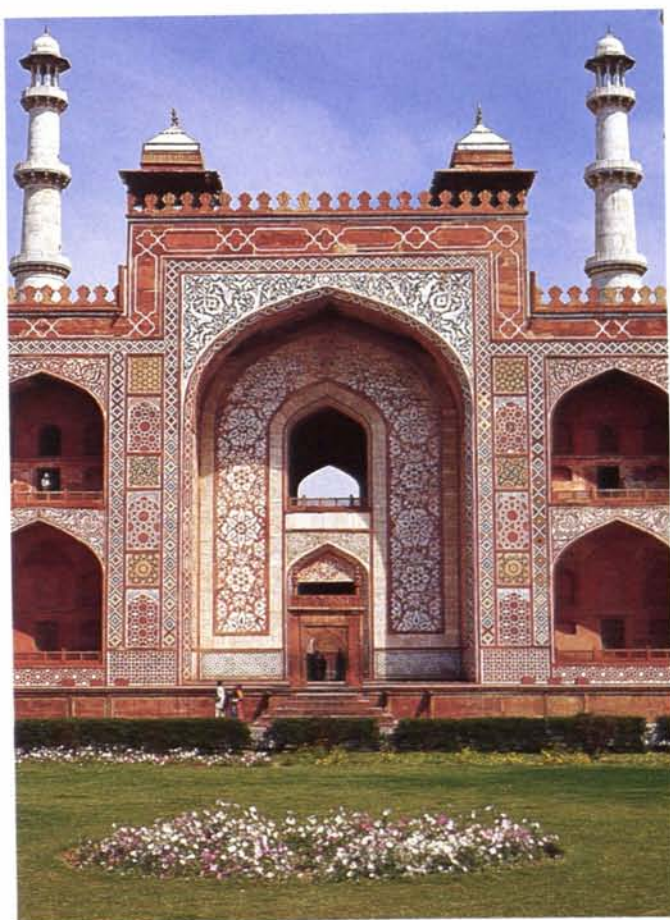
Site Museums

4.25 The Museum branch of the Archaeological Survey of India has 33 site museums located at or near the protected monuments or sites.

4.26 In Hazaurduari Bagh Palace Museum two more periodical galleries and one archives gallery have been opened to the public. These display significant objects from the Reserve Collection including old records, manuscripts and other documents.

4.27 Steps have already been taken to set up a site museum at Cooch Behar.

4.28 Construction of the Site Museum building at Unakoti in Tripura has been entrusted to the State Public Works Department.



Akbar's Mausoleum, Sikandra, Agra, 17th c



4.29 Digital documentation of antiquities housed in the following museums is in progress: Red Fort Museum, Indian War Memorial Museum, Purana Qila Museum, Swatantra Sangram Sangrahalaya Museum, New Delhi and the Museum in Velha Goa is in progress.

4.30 Reorganization work for opening of new galleries has been undertaken at different site museums.

4.31 The ASI has taken steps for the opening of site museums at Kangra in Himachal Pradesh and Thanesar in Haryana. Proposal for opening six new site museums is being considered during the current financial year.

4.32 Workshops to impart training in museum administration and accounts, display techniques and preventive conservation were organized at Sarnath (Uttar Pradesh) and at Bangalore.

World Heritage Monuments

4.33 World Heritage Day, on 18 April 2000, and World Heritage Week, from 19 to 25 November 2000 were observed at all the World Heritage Monuments and at other important monuments and sites.

4.34 An entrance fee of Rs.10 is being charged at the world heritage monuments, and Rs. 5 at other monuments. Foreign tourists are charged as entrance fee of US \$ 10 at world heritage monuments and US \$ 5 at other monuments. No entrance fee is required for children below 15 years of age.

Projects Under Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund

4.35 The work of conservation of Ajanta and Ellora Caves under the Japanese OECF (JBIC) Programme is being executed through the Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation.

National Culture Fund

4.36 The illumination of Humayun's Tomb and revitalization of the monuments water supply channels and improvement of its garden is being funded by the Indo-British 50th year Anniversary

Trust, Oberoi Hotels and the Aga Khan Trust. The work is in progress.

4.37 The Indian Oil Corporation constituted the Indian Oil Foundation through which it would contribute funds to the National Culture Fund for assisting the ASI in the conservation, preservation and development of monuments in the country. Initially, eight monuments have been identified for funding.

4.38 ASI is implementing a UNESCO Project on the preservation of Taj Mahal and other monuments in Agra for augmentation of a laboratory for stone conservation. The project is funded by the Rhone Poulenc Foundation of France.

4.39 The UNESCO projects on the conservation of Buddhist monuments at Sanchi and Satdhara are in progress.

Unprotected Monuments

4.40 The Archaeological Survey of India has taken up the conservation, chemical preservation works on the following monuments not under its protection as deposit works:

- i. Conservation and Chemical Preservation work of Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta.
- ii. Rampur Raza Library, Rampur.
- iii. Transplantation of monuments that will be submerged under the Sardar Sarovar Project.
- iv. Kudalsangmeshwar Temple, Kudala Sangama.
- v. Roshanara Bagh, Baradari, Delhi.
- vi. Bodh Gaya Temple, Bodh Gaya.
- vii. Connemara Library Building, Chennai.
- viii. Qila Mubarak, Patiala, Punjab.

Institute of Archaeology

4.41 The Institute awards a two-years Postgraduate Diploma in Archaeology (P.G.D.A.). During the year 2000-2001 the Diploma Course for the 1998-2000 batch of students has been concluded. The student batches of 1999-2001 and 200 -2002 are undergoing training.



Training in Excavation

4.42 Students of Postgraduate Diploma in Archaeology, the 1999-2001 and 2000-2002 batches, participated in the archaeological excavation at Rakhigarhi, District Hissar.

Training in Chemical Preservation

4.43 A short term training programme/course was organized at Dehradun from the 1 June 2000 to 27 June 2000 for the students of PG Diploma in Archaeology from the Institute of Archaeology, New Delhi.

4.44 A professional workshop for Assistant Archaeological Chemist from Divisional and Zonal offices was organized at Dehradun by the Institute of Archaeology, New Delhi from 13-17 November 2000. Technical staff from the regional and zonal offices of the Science Branch participated in the workshop. An interactive session on the research activities of the science branch was organized to help the field technical staff in understanding the scientific aspects in the conservation of mural painting.

Training in Structural Conservation

4.45 PGDA Students and officials participated in the Structural Conservation training camp organized in Dehradun from 1-27 June 2000. The training included lectures by the field staff of the Archaeological Survey of India on the conservation problems in India and abroad and practical training in various type of structural conservation and chemical preservation of ancient monuments.

4.46 The PGDA students and officials attended a workshop from 22 October to 2 November 2000 in epigraphy research and were given training in deciphering inscriptions.

Financial Assistance by State Governments for Centrally Protected Monuments

4.47 The Tourism Department of Andhra Pradesh has provided financial assistance for undertaking conservation works and environmental development works for Golconda Fort, Hyderabad; Salahundam, Dist. Srikakulam, and Sri Indranadeeswaraswami Temple, Pushpgiri.

4.48 The Tourism Department of Uttar Pradesh Government has provided financial assistance for undertaking environmental development and conservation works at the Imambara, Residency, Mohammed Ali's Tomb and Sadat Ali Khan's Tomb in Lucknow and Akbar's Mausoleum at Sikandra, Agra and Nirman Stupa at Kushinagar.

4.49 The Agra Development Authority has provided financial assistance for Arambagh and Itmad ud daula's Tomb, Agra.

4.50 The Tourism Department of Rajasthan Government has offered financial assistance for the conservation of Chittorgarh Fort, Jaisalmer Fort and Ranthambore Fort.

Estimates Committee

4.51 The Estimates Committee of Lok Sabha has inspected the monuments in Mumbai, Jaipur, Goa and Lucknow.

Implementation of Antiquity and Art Treasure Act

Box No. 4.01

- i. A sculpture of Lakulisa, stolen some time in 1967 from the Jageswar group of temples (Dist. Almora) Uttar Pradesh, which was in the possession of Mrs. Marilyn B. Alsdorf, Chicago was retrieved through the Consulate General of India, Chicago on 29 October 2000.
- ii. Parts of decorated door frames, door jambs etc., seized by the Custom Authorities at Rotterdam, Netherlands were restituted back to India on 8 October 2000.
- iii. 2414 antiquities have been allowed under the Temporary Export Permit to be exhibited in countries like Australia, Austria, France, Japan, London, Singapore, Spain, USA, etc.





5

MUSEUMS

NATIONAL MUSEUM

5.01 The National Museum was set up in 1949 and made a subordinate office in 1960 under the Department of Culture. At present there are about 2 lakh art objects in the National Museum. The main activities of the National Museum in the fields of Acquisition, Exhibition, Education, Public Relations, Publication and Conservation are as follows:

Exhibitions

5.02 An exhibition entitled "50 Years of the Supreme Court of India and the Indian Legal System" was organized to celebrate 50 years of the Supreme Court of India and as part of the Golden Jubilee celebration of the Republic of India. It was initially mounted at the National Museum from 18 January 2000 to 24 February 2000 and inaugurated by the Chief Justice of India. During the year 2000, this special exhibition traveled to seven major cities, namely Patna (15.3.2000 to 30.3.2000); Calcutta (21.4.2000 to 7.5.2000); Cuttack (21.5.2000 to 31.5.2000), Hyderabad (12.6.2000 to 28.6.2000), Bangalore (8.7.2000 to 22.7.2000), Chennai (8.8.2000 to 19.8.2000), Mumbai (31.8.2000 to 10.9.2000) and Allahabad (23.9.2000 to 4.10.2000).

5.03 An exhibition entitled "Piety and Splendour: Sikh Heritage in Art" was organized at the National Museum to mark the Tercentenary of the Birth of the Khalsa. It was inaugurated by the Prime Minister on 14 March 2000 and remained on view for a month. On this occasion a number of associated events, lectures, cultural programme and live performances were arranged. This exhibition

would have travelled to the Government Museum and Art Gallery, Chandigarh in February 2001.

5.04 Under the Cultural Exchange Programme with Chile, a month-long exhibition entitled "Indigenous Chile" was held at the National Museum from 1-30 September 2000. The Exhibition is of archaeological importance from the Santiago Archaeological Museum, Chile. It was inaugurated by the Secretary, Culture on 1 September 2000.

5.05 As part of the German Festival in India an exhibition entitled "Ornament and Figure: Medieval Art in Germany" was organized at the National Museum, New Delhi from 30 October 2000 to 25 November 2000. It was inaugurated by the Minister of Tourism and Culture on 30 October 2000. This exhibition is scheduled to travel to Calcutta and Hyderabad during the current financial year.

5.06 An exhibition entitled "Chitra Maps and Drawings of 18th Century Cities and Monuments of India in French Archives" was organized at the National Museum, New Delhi from 18 December 2000 to 25 January 2001.

5.07 The National Museum as the nodal agency sent the following exhibitions abroad:

- Under the existing CEP, 10 extraordinary works of art including the magnificent sculpture "Vyala" from the Archaeological Museum Konark, Orissa were sent to France for the exhibition "La Beaute in Fabula" held at Avignon, for the period 25 May to 1 October 2000.
- A magnificent sculpture "Nagini" after being restored at the National Museum, New Delhi



was sent to the Nelson Atkins Museum of Art, Kansas, USA to be included in the exhibition the "Snake Goddesses of Ancient India" for the period 29 October 2000 to 7 January 2001.

- Eighteen objects from the National Museum were sent to the Bata Shoe Museum in Toronto, Canada for the exhibition "Paduka: Feet and Footwear in Indian Tradition" for the period 22 September 99 to 4 September 2000. At the request of the host institution the loan period of the objects was extended till the first week of January 2001.
- In collaboration with the Archaeological Survey of India the Museum sent an exhibition entitled "Four Great Civilizations of the World" to Japan. All the technical and managerial assistance in handling, packing including space at the National Museum premises was provided to the ASI.

Reorganisation/Modernisation of Galleries

5.08 The National Museum is in the process of modernizing its permanent galleries. "The Harappan Civilization Gallery" is the first to be reorganized/modernized through information technology, in collaboration with the Archaeological Survey of India. The Gallery was inaugurated by the Union Minister for Home Affairs on 19 September 2000.

5.09 Similar work is in progress in other galleries such as Miniature Paintings, Central Asian Antiquities, Manuscripts, Numismatics and Epigraphy.



Inauguration of the Harappan Civilisation Gallery at the National Museum by Shri L.K. Advani, Home Minister. Also seen are Shri Ananth Kumar, Minister for Tourism and Culture, and Shri S. Satyamoorthy, Joint Secretary, Dept. of Culture

India Gallery at Mexico

5.10 For setting up a permanent gallery entitled "Anadhi: India's Timeless Traditions" at the National Museum of Culture in Mexico, a host of contemporary art objects in the performing art traditions and selected replicas of historical/classical art objects in fibreglass and plaster of Paris highlighting the story of the 5000 year old Indian Civilization, were duly packed and the consignment sent to the host museum for display.

Educational Activities

Lecture Programme

5.11 The Museum organized lectures by eminent Sikh scholars both during and after the Sikh Heritage exhibition.

Box No. 5.01

- a. An illustrated lecture on "Guru Govinda Singh Rachit Ramavatara" by Dr. S.S.Noor on 22.3.2000
- b. An illustrated lecture on "The Glint of Gold: the Smell of the Earth" by Dr. B.N.Goswamy on 27.3.2000.
- c. An illustrated lecture on "Punjab: an Endangered Heritage" by Dr. Patwant Singh and Ms Gurmit Rai on 3.4.2000.
- d. An illustrated lecture on "A Glimpse of Sikh Heritage " by Dr. Mohinder Singh on 7.4.2000.
- e. An illustrated lecture on "Guru Govind Singh Ka Yuddha-Darshan" by Dr. Mahip Singh on 11.4.2000.
- f. During the period of the German Exhibition, Dr. A Ulmann and Dr. (Ms) Angelika Geiger from Germany delivered an illustrated talk on "Conservation and Exhibition" on 30.10.2000. Besides, Dr. R.D.Choudhury also delivered a lecture on "Indian Art".
- g. Dr. Forrest Onc Gill, Curator of the Asian Art Museum, San Francisco delivered an illustrated lecture on the Asian Art Museum's move to Civic Centre and the process of designing and carrying out the renovation of the old library with special emphasis on the designs of the Indian Art Galleries.



Pendant, 18th c.

Cultural Events

5.12 During the Sikh Heritage exhibition, the following associated events were arranged.

Bole-So Nihal (play) (14.3.2000), Folk Dance of Punjab (18.3.2000); Bhangra, Gidha (Dance) (22.3.2000); "Sirhind-di-diwar" (Play) (27.3.2000); On the Spot Painting Competition for 110 children (2.4.2000); Poets' Meet (3.4.2000); Sufi Song (6.4.2000); Pagri (Turban) Tying Competition followed by Naqqal (8.4.2000); Prabb ji Toke Laj Hamari (Ballet) (11.4.2000) and Shabad Kirtan and Punjabi Folk Song (13.4.2000). Special film shows, Punjabi Food Fair and Punjabi Craft Fair were organized in the museum premises.

Training Programmes

5.13 The National Museum conducted the 28th Short Term In- service Training Course in Museology of six weeks duration. Ten Curators from different Indian museums attended the course. The National Museum also conducted a 10 day practical training course in museology for the students from Prachya Niketan, Bhopal and Khairar College, Orissa.

Workshop

5.14 A summer holiday programme in clay modeling was conducted for school children and teachers in the month of June, 2000.

Seminars

5.15 A seminar entitled North East in the New Millennium was conducted in collaboration with

the NMI and All India Assamese Students Federation on 26 November 2000.

A National Seminar on Harappan Civilization was organized in from 1-3 December 2000 in collaboration with the NMI, Indian Archaeological Society, Indian Society for Prehistoric and Quarternary Studies, and the Indian History and Culture Society.

Other Activities

Box No. 5.02

- Ministry of Tourism and National Museum jointly launched the self-guiding audio system in the Harappan gallery.
- Free guided tours to the galleries and special tours on request were organized in the Museum.
- Film shows were organized in the auditorium for the benefit of the students and public as well.
- Efforts have been made to hire buses and bring more MCD/NDMC/Government school students to the museum and familiarize them with the galleries of the National Museum.

Public Relations

5.16 In addition to the above, the following facilities were provided for the benefit of the visitors.

- i. Conducted tour to the galleries for sponsored groups: Indian and foreign delegations and VIPs;
- ii. Supply of photographs and transparencies;
- iii. Sale of plaster casts/fibre glass replicas of museum pieces and publications at the Sales Counter;
- iv. Photography and filming of art objects, access to reserve collection and library, reproduction of art objects of the National Museum for publications, calendars, diaries, etc;
- v. Museum Shop and Cafeteria for the public have been opened;
- vi. Museum events are transmitted through



print and electronic media for wider publicity;

- vii. Press conference/previews of various exhibitions/events held in the Museum were organized including inaugural and valedictory functions.

5.17 Till 5 December 2000, the total number of visitors at the National Museum were 76,330, out of which 13,672 are non-Indian, 31,428 are Indian and the remaining 31,230 are students. Some of the VVIPs and VIPs who visited the Museum were: Minister of Justice and Public Order, Cyprus, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Thailand, Ms. Tatyana Karimova, spouse of Hon'ble President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Justice of the Supreme Court of Japan, Minister of Defence Romania, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Kingdom of Thailand, Bangkok and Mrs. Lyudvian Putnia, First Lady of the Russian Federation.

Photo Unit

5.18 During the period under reference 3434 black and white prints were prepared. 2529 colour prints were processed outside the unit. 2372 colour slides were prepared, 1100 black and white photos and 18,800 coloured photos were processed along with the negatives, and 1025 index cards were prepared.

Hindi Unit

5.19 The National Museum celebrated the Hindi week from 14-21 September 2000. During this week competitions, such as Hindi Nibandh, Shrutlekhan, Vad Vivad and Hindi Typing were conducted for the officers and employees of the National Museum and the National Museum Institute. Successful participants were rewarded with cash prizes.

5.20 A variety of labels such as individual labels, general labels and introductory labels, leaflets, etc. for special exhibitions were prepared both in Hindi and English. Booklets, folders, invitation cards, press releases, write-ups of all the exhibitions held in the Museum during the period under reference and other official communications were translated into Hindi.

Modeling Unit

5.21 During the period under reference raw cast of 2652 replicas in plaster of paris were prepared; 1861 replicas were raw finished, 1821 replicas were coloured; and 15 rubber moulds and four master-copies in plaster of Paris were prepared. Similarly, 17 raw cast in fiberglass were prepared. Two raw replicas in fibreglass were finished, 12 coloured, and three moulds for fibreglass replicas were prepared.

Release of CDs

5.23 As many as 2089 art treasures of 'AA' and 'A' categories housed in the National Museum have been digitised on CD format. The CDs were formally released by the Minister of Tourism and Culture on 30 October 2000.

Library

5.24 The Museum Library added 488 books to its collection, out of which 12 books were on the North-East. Approximately 5,000 readers visited the Library and availed themselves of the research and reference facilities.

Publications / Catalogues

5.25 The following publications etc. were brought out by the National Museum.



Sword, Damascus steel, mid-18th c., Udaipur, Rajasthan



Publications

- "Piety and Splendour: Sikh Heritage in Art" by Dr. B.N. Goswamy
- "50 Years of the Supreme Court of India and the Indian Legal System", edited by Shri Uday Shankar
- "Mathura Kala" by Late Dr. S.P. Asthana
- "Harappan Seals and Copper Plates" by Shri D.P. Sharma

Picture Postcards

- A set of five picture postcards on collection from the following departments :
 - i. Anthropology
 - ii. Arms and Armour
 - iii. Decorative Arts
 - iv. Manuscripts
 - v. Numismatics and Epigraphy
 - vi. Painting
 - vii. Pre-Columbian and Western Art
- A set of 10 picture postcards on Sikh Heritage
- A set of 5 picture postcards on Harappan Civilization

Portfolios

- Miniature Paintings of Rajasthan, Dr. Daljeet
- Indian Miniature Paintings, Dr. R.D. Choudhury
- Sculptural Heritage of Assam, Dr. R.D. Choudhury
- Manuscript Paintings of Assam, Dr. R.D. Choudhury

5.26 A CD-ROM was prepared on the Supreme Court of India exhibition

Invitation cards to all museum events and folders/brochures/posters of all exhibitions including digital labels for display in the galleries and publicity materials were also produced.

5.27 Forthcoming Publications

- a. Catalogue on "Arms and Armour" in the collection of National Museum by Late Dr. G.N. Pant
- b. A Catalogue on Manuscript Paintings "Rasamanjari" by Dr. S.V. Tripathi



Ganga, North India, 10th c. A.D.

- c. A hand list on "Indus Valley Terracotta" in the National Museum collection
- d. A book of "Oil Paintings of Rajasthan" by Smt. Mira Seth
- e. Reprint of a "Catalogue of Sculptures from Sanghol"
- f. Reprint of a "Catalogue on Masterpieces of the National Museum collection"
- g. Printing of the Sikh Holy book "The Dasam Granth"

5.28 Conservation Laboratory

- Staff members attended to 515 objects of various types and provided conservation treatment in the laboratory or elsewhere in galleries, storage and rotunda of the National Museum,
- 383 objects were examined either to prepare condition reports before sending these in for exhibition or fix priority of the conservation report,
- 269 artifacts/documents of the "Supreme Court of India traveling exhibition" were examined and checked at 7 places before installation and dismantling of the exhibition,



- The work on the treatment of the oil paintings at the Lok Sabha has been completed; 14 oil paintings were treated,
- Conservation work on Artifacts at the Teen Murti Bhawan is in progress and is under the direct supervision of the National Museum Laboratory,
- Cleaned and preserved about 30 Central Asian Wall paintings; work on the other 135 panels is in progress,
- Examination and checking of the condition of the Central Asian Antiquity Section is in progress for fixing priority of conservation of artifacts. About 680 objects from Dunhuang have been examined from the point of view of conservation audit.

Research Activities

Box No 5.03

- Maintenance of sophisticated equipments.
- Scientific examination and authentication of 143 art objects acquired through AAC held in 1997.
- X- ray Radiography of metal and wooden objects to retain its finger print.



Appar, Chola, South India, Bronze, 10th c. A.D

5.29 Teaching and Workshop

- Staff members of the laboratory were deputed for delivering lectures at NRLC, Lucknow and the Allahabad Museum.
- The Laboratory organized a workshop in collaboration with the Wacker Company of Germany on the uses of silicone for consolidation.
- The Laboratory also conducted a three-month in-service Course on Conservation of wooden objects for the benefit of personnel workers at smaller museums. The laboratory staff is also involved in teaching demonstration and other activities to the students at the National Museum Institute pursuing various courses.

Photo Documentation

5.30 As many as 930 negatives of objects (before, during and after treatment) and 890 prints of these were also prepared.

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

5.31 The National Museum Institute of History of Art, Conservation and Museology, New Delhi, is a Society registered under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860. It started functioning from January 1989. On the recommendation of the Universities Grant Commission, the Institute was declared to be a 'Deemed University' on 28 April 1989 by the Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, New Delhi.

5.32 The Institute conducts MA and PhD courses in three disciplines namely,

- History of Art
- Conservation and Restoration of works of art
- Museology



Three certificate courses on (a) Indian Art and Culture (b) Art Appreciation and (c) Bhartiya Kala Nidhi are also conducted by the Institute. The Institute conducts Diploma/Certificate courses of one year and less than one-year duration in areas such as Museum Administration and Art Appreciation.

5.33 Teaching in the Institute is conducted through semester system. Each semester is of four months duration, and there are two semesters per year: (i) January to April (ii) July to October. The months in-between the two semesters, i.e. May-June and November-December are utilised for conducting written examinations, practicals, and visiting other museums.

Sixth Convocation

5.34 The Sixth Convocation of the National Museum Institute was held on 4 January 2000 and 25 students (two PhD and 23 MA degrees) were awarded degrees by the Chancellor/Minister of Tourism and Culture.

Admissions to PhD and MA courses

Box No. 5.04

During the Session 2000-2001, the following students were admitted

	PhD	MA
History of Art	4	9
Conservation	4	6
Museology	4	9

Short-term Courses

5.35 The five-month courses on India: Art and Culture and Art Appreciation were converted into five capsules, each capsule containing ten lectures and were delivered on every Thursday in the morning as well as in the evening. The following capsules were duly completed and certificates were awarded to 40 students:

- Ancient Indian Art
- Medieval Indian art

- Western art tradition including African and Moso American art.
- Folk, tribal performing and modern art traditions.

Lectures

5.36 A number of lectures were given at the Institute. They are listed below :

Box No 5.05

- 17-05-2000 Dr. R.D. Choudhury, Director General, National Museum/VC, NMI on 'Art Heritage of Assam' (Sculpture)
- 19-05-2000 Dr. R.D. Choudhury, DGNM/VC, NMI on 'Terracotta Sculpture of North East'.
- 25-05-2000 Dr. G.C. Chouley, SA, ASI, Guwahati on 'Recent Archaeological Discoveries and Activities in North-East Region'
- 25-05-2000 Dr. Amrendranath, Director, Institute of Archaeology, New Delhi on 'Excavations at Rakhigadhi'
- 26-05-2000 Dr. R.S. Bisht, Director, ASI on 'Excavations at Dholavira'.
- 06-09-2000 Shri Ishwar Chandra Rahi on 'Development of Script – Through the Ages'
- 20-09-2000 Dr. S.P. Gupta on 'Research Methodology'
- 16-12-2000 Dr. Bharati Barua, Professor (History) from Guwahati on 'Culture and Heritage of Assam and its preservation'

Seminars

5.37 Several seminars were held during the period under review

Hindi Programme

5.38 Bhasha Bharati (Institute of Hindi), Varanasi conducted 'Hindi Shiksha' programme from 12 July to 3 August 2000 at the Institute for the Members of Parliament which was inaugurated by the Minister of Tourism and Culture.



Nine Master Artists Project

5.39 The National Museum Institute in collaboration with the NIC and National Gallery of Modern Art launched a documentation project for developing a computerized archive for storing the works of Nine Master Artists. Suitable software was prepared in collaboration with the NIC. Documentation of the works of Rabindra Nath Tagore available in Delhi has been completed. The paintings and drawings of Raja Ravi Varma which are available in Delhi have been scanned for digitization. The Institute is currently preparing a CD on tribals. In these projects along with the faculty members, students of museology and art-history have been involved.

Workshops

Workshop on the Conservation of Central Asian Murals

5.40 The Central Asian Murals, which were transferred from the ASI, had been stored in the Central Asian Department of the Museum for the last 15 years. These murals, highly sensitive to natural deteriorating agents, are now being examined for restoration and treatment in the reserve collection store. This work started in October-November 2000, and twenty five percent of the work has been completed. The four students of Conservation who worked along with adjunct faculty members have done a good job.

Museology Curriculum Development Workshop

5.41 The Museology department of the NMI organized a two-day Curriculum Development Workshop on 29 and 30 December 2000. The Heads of Departments of Museology at different Universities as well as eminent museologists took part in the deliberation. Recommendation for updating museology courses were formulated and submitted to the Department of Culture duly outlining the action points.

Launching of the NMI Website

During the period under review, the NMI launched its website by linking with the site of the National Museum. NMI may now be visited at the following site: www.nationalmuseumindia.org.



Sculpture from Allahabad Museum

ALLAHABAD MUSEUM

5.42 The Allahabad Museum which was founded in 1931 is located in the Civil Lines area of the city in Chandrashekhar Azad Park and is one of the best repositories of contemporary paintings of the Bengal School of the earlier part of the nineteenth century. Commencing with a nucleus of zoological specimens and sculptures in a small building of the Allahabad Municipal Board, it has now attained the status of a Museum of National Importance under the Department of Culture in October 1985. The Museum is fully funded by the Government of India.

5.43 The Museum has in its collection, priceless sculptures from Bharhut, Bhumra and Jamsot, in addition to a good sprinkling of stone sculptures from Gandhara, Mathura, Sarnath, Kausambi, Khoh, Shringverpur and other places and personal objects of some Hindi poets, writers and gifts presented by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

5.44 The Museum has a very large collection of copper coins. The Allahabad Museum houses a Library with collections of rare manuscripts and



standard works of reference, research and classics relating to its varied collections of art, antiquities, history and culture ranging over ancient, medieval and modern India with a focus on Indian Heritage and Archaeology. Facilities for xeroxing are also available.

Educational Activities

5.45 The Allahabad Museum is not only known for its rare collection but it has also attained a great name in Allahabad and in Central India on account of its educational and cultural activities. The Government of India, Department of Culture, Ministry of Tourism and Culture has designated the Allahabad Museum as the 'nodal museum' for Central India covering Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Madhya Pradesh, Chhatisgarh, Bihar and Jharkhand State.

5.46 The following programmes/activities were organized during the year under review.

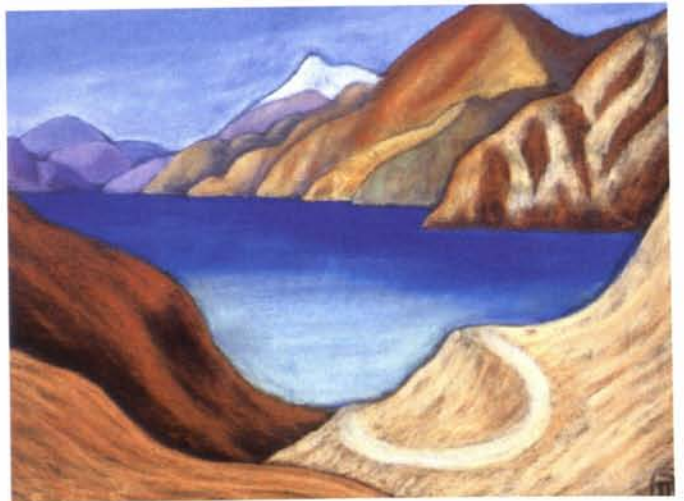
5.47 Seminars/Colloquium

- a. A one-day colloquium 'When does the Millennium Begin' was held on 30 December 1999. Eminent local and outside scholars participated in the colloquium.
- b. A National Seminar was organized on "Sanskrit Sahitya Mein Ramkatha Ka Vikas" on 2-3 March 2000. The seminar was inaugurated by Prof. Kashi Nath Mishra, Vice-Chancellor, Maharajadhiraj Kameshwar Singh Sanskrit University, Darbhanga. Eminent Sanskrit scholars participated in the seminar and the key note address was delivered by Prof. G.C. Pande.
- c. A National Seminar on "Religion and Art Forms in North Eastern States" was organized in collaboration with the Srimanta Sankaradeva Kalakshetra, Guwahati on 10-12 March 2000 at Guwahati. Eminent scholars from North-eastern States participated in the seminar.
- d. A lecture was delivered by His Excellency, Prof. Vishnu Kant Shastri, Governor of Himachal Pradesh on 'Sumitranandan Pant Ka Amrit Chetana Kavya' on 13 March 2000 under the Sumitranandan Pant Lecture Series.

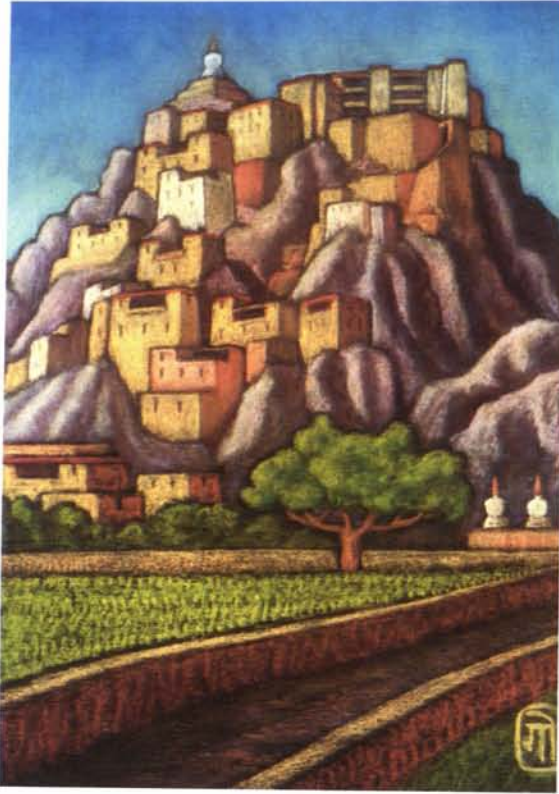
- e. A lecture was delivered by Prof. Ramesh Kuntal Megh under the Nirala Lecture Series and was chaired by Prof. Jagdish Gupta, former Head, Department of Hindi, University of Allahabad.
- f. A Samvad on "Uttar Sadi Ki Teen Kritiyan" was organized on 14 January 2000 in which a well-known Hindi critic, Prof. Ram Swarup Chaturvedi delivered a lecture.
- g. Shri Naresh Mehta delivered a lecture under the Agyeya Lecture Series on 16 March 2000 which was chaired by Dr. Ram Kamal Rai, ex-Chairman, Hindustani Akademi, Allahabad.

Lectures

- a. Pt. K.C. Chattopadhyaya Memorial Lecture was delivered by Prof. Kalanath Shastri, former Chairman, Sanskrit Akademi, Rajasthan from 19-20 January 2000. The subject was Sastriy Sahitya and Kavya Rachana which was presided over by Prof. G.C. Pande, Chairman, Allahabad Museum Society.
- b. To commemorate the 300th Anniversary of the Khalsa Panth, the Museum organized two lectures by Prof. Nirbhai Singh, former Professor and Head, Department of Religious Studies, Punjab University from 22-23 April 2000 on the following topics:
 - Guru Gobind Singh's Philosophy of Spiritual Voluntarism, and
 - Philosophical Interpretation of the Khalsa Ideology



Painting from Allahabad Museum



Painting from Allahabad Museum

- (c) A lecture by Prof. Chamu Krishna Shastri of Karnataka was organized at the Museum to celebrate the year 1999-2000 as the 'Year of Sanskrit'.

Exhibitions

5.48 An exhibition including masterpieces from the Allahabad Museum and other museums of Central India entitled 'Gems of Central India' was organized in Shillong in March 2000.

5.49 Workshops

- a. A one-month workshop on "Care and Maintenance of Museum, Library and Archival Material" was organized from 19 January to 29 February 2000 in which, in addition to the batch of 20 students, two students of the PG Diploma Course in Museums from the North-East were also given training in conservation.
- b. A clay-modeling workshop in three batches from (i) 17 August to 16 October 1999, (ii) 17 October to 16 December 1999 and (iii) 17 December 1999 to 16 February 2000 was organized under Shri Madan Lal, a state-level artist.

Special Course

5.50 In the special PG Diploma course in Indian Art, Culture and Tourism started in December 1999, two students from the North Eastern States who joined the course were given a monthly stipend of Rs. 3,000.

Modeling Section

5.51 During the period under review, 633 plaster of paris replicas were made for sale. Seven were made of fibreglass; 25 wooden pedestals were fabricated, fitted and painted; rubber moulds of 13 sculptures; piece moulds of 13 sculptures in plaster of paris and mother moulds of 13 sculptures were made. Clay-moulds of five sculptures were also prepared.

Library

5.52 During period under review, 994 books were ordered, purchased and accessioned; 1228 books were classified and 1,193 were catalogued. Orders for 15 research journals were placed, and the Library also subscribed to research journals in the field of art and culture, and magazines on topical interest. The Library has a rich collection of video tapes and cassettes of lectures delivered by eminent scholars at the Museum. The total number of readers who visited the Library was 2221.

Transcription

5.53 Transcripts of lectures delivered by Dr. Laxmimal Singhvi, Dr. Nand Kishore Devraj, Shri Kamleshwar and Dr. Namwar Singh were sent for correction to the respective speakers.

Publications

5.54 City-Vithika, Vol. V, Naimittika Nibandh of Prof. Ram Swaroop Chaturvedi and Shri Yash Dev Shalya, Dastavez-II (Hindi) were ready for publications and Dastavez-I (English) is in press. The following documents have been published: Allahabad Mein Chitrakala by Shri Laxmikant Verma; Swatantrata Sangram Aur Mulya Vimarsh edited by Prof. G.C. Pande; and Kalidasa and his Age and Kalidasa evam Unka Yug, edited by Prof. G.C. Pande.



Chemical Conservation Laboratory

5.55 During the period under review, 834 art objects, 340 stone sculptures; 359 coins; 45 bronzes; 22 pottery items, 54 manuscripts and 14 paintings were given conservation treatment. Organic objects on display and in the reserve collection were fumigated.

Archaeological Project

5.56 Under this Project, surface exploration work along with photo-documentation of a large number of stone sculptures in villages in and around Allahabad District was undertaken under the direction of Prof. R.K. Varma, former Vice-Chancellor, APS University. Rewa in the Vindhyan range and the river Belan; Adawa, Son, in Uttar Pradesh and Satna, Rewa, Sidhi districts of Madhya Pradesh were among the places in which many rock paintings were photo-documented and various animal fossils were collected.

Collection of Manuscripts

5.57 To further consolidate the Museum's already rich and rare collection of manuscripts, efforts are being made to procure the works of distinguished literary figures as well as eminent individuals closely associated with the social, political and cultural movements in the region. During the period under report, the Museum collected important manuscripts of Pt. Shiroru Trivedi, who was Adviser to Sir William Jones, Judge, Supreme Court in Kolkata in the late 18th century and responsible for framing Hindu and Muslim laws, and other distinguished scholars.

Civil and Electrical Works

5.58 Water proofing of the Museum's roof, and repairing of floors in the generator room and shifting of the transformer outside the building as per advice of the AESU authorities were undertaken during the period under review. The work on sewer lines was completed and rewiring of the galleries was also taken up.

Visitors

5.59 A number of students from schools and colleges visited the Museum in organised groups



Supreme Court of India Exhibition view, Salar Jung Museum

and availed of the student discount facility. A total number of 47,665 persons, including 9686 children and 94 foreigners, visited the Museum from all over the country and abroad. Further, 9,806 individuals visited the Museum during the year as participants in seminars, lectures, workshops and various courses.

SALAR JUNG MUSEUM

5.60 The Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad is an Institution of National Importance which came into existence on 16 December 1951. It is a rich repository of global art collections. Named after the erstwhile noble family of the Salar Jungs, the collectors of this treasure trove, a major portion of the museum's collection was acquired by Mir Yousuf Ali Khan popularly known as Salar Jung-III (13 June 1889 – 2 March 1949). The collection of the Museum is divided into Indian Art, Middle Eastern Art, Far Eastern Art, European Art, and a Children's Section. Apart from this, a gallery is devoted to the illustrious Salar Jung family. There are 35 galleries spread over two floors. The ground floor has 19 galleries which include the founder's gallery, bronzes, Indian sculpture, Indian textiles, Ivory, European statuary, etc. The first floor has 16 galleries which include European Paintings, a Jade Room, Far Eastern Porcelain, a Chinese Gallery and a Japanese Gallery amongst others.

5.61 Out of the total number of 40,000 objects 11,115 are displayed in the galleries. In addition, there is a rich collection of 8,000 manuscripts and 14,000 printed books. To accommodate the Museum's huge collection, two more buildings on either side of the existing building have been



constructed, one to house the antiquities from the Far East and the other for European antiquities. With a view to displaying the collections of the Museum on par with international standards its entire set-up is being reorganized using modern and scientific methods of museology.

Major Activities

Box No. 5.06

- The NBCC have completed all civil works and commissioned the AC Plant in the two new buildings
- The fabrication work is nearing completion in the following galleries:
The European Glass Gallery;
European Paintings Gallery; and
European Bronze Gallery.
- Redesigning of the following Galleries have been approved:
The European Clock Gallery;
Rebecca Court Yard Gallery; and the
The Chinese and Japanese Galleries.
- A new booking office constructed outside the Museum building was inaugurated by Sri S. Anwar, IAS., Principal Secretary to H.E. the Governor of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.
- The new electrical room is ready for inauguration and the work on the gift shop on the ground floor of the Museum's Central foyer is in progress.
- During the period under review an area of 40,000 sq. ft. around the Museum was developed as a well-landscaped garden.

Release of CDs

5.62 CD-ROMs prepared on 'A' & 'AA' category objects of the Museum were released by Dr. C. Rangarajan, H.E. the Governor of Andhra Pradesh at Raj Bhawan on 15 August 2000.

Drought Relief Fund

5.63 The Salar Jung Museum collected an amount of Rs.18,381 for the drought victims

donated by the visitors to the Museum. A cheque drawn for the above amount was deposited with the Chief Minister's Relief Fund.

Computerization

5.64 The work on CD-ROMs of 'A' & 'AA' Category objects of the Museum has been completed. The computerized information system outlet of the Western Painting Gallery has also been completed.

Manuscript Section and Library

5.65 The Manuscript Section was visited by 258 scholars; 208 manuscripts were consulted. 4066 manuscripts of Persian and Arabic were physically verified by the Keeper (MSS) and his staff; 553 Manuscripts were fumigated; and 746 manuscripts were checked. During the period under review 732 books were accessioned and classified; 1163 identity cards were prepared; 1028 books were fumigated; and 1211 readers consulted books and research journals.

Chemical Conservation Laboratory

5.66 The preservation and Conservation of objects in the Museum is undertaken by the Chemical Conservation Laboratory on a regular basis. During the period under reference, 1,880 objects of different categories including miniature paintings were chemically treated in the laboratory. Besides this, the staff of the Section has also attended to the treatment of manuscripts and books which includes de-acidification, lamination, repairing, and binding.

Regular Programmes of the Museum

Film and Video Shows

5.67 A film on the Kargil War was screened on the occasion of Vijay Diwas on 26 July 2000. Video films on art, architecture, culture, archaeology, museums, and children's films were screened at weekends.

Activities for Children

5.68 A Summer Art Camp for children in the age group, 6-18, was organized for the period



24 May to 7 June 2000. Dr. (Smt.) Haripriya Rangarajan distributed the prizes.

5.69 To develop a general awareness of museums among children the Salar Jung Museum started the 100 school project from 12 July 2000 inviting students from 100 schools in the twin cities of Hyderabad, Secunderabad and adjacent districts.

Educational and Cultural Activities

5.70 Celebrating the 110th birth anniversary of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, a philatelic exhibition on "Chacha Nehru and the World of Children" was organized in collaboration with the Department of Posts (A.P. Circle). A philatelic counter was opened for sale of commemoration stamps, first day covers, and CDs on "Philatelic Passage Through India's Freedom Struggle, and Philately: A Hobby for All".

5.71 On the eve of the Museum Week Celebrations, Salar Jung Museum organized a Photo Exhibition on "Salar Jung III-Millennium Man of the Museum world" which was inaugurated by Principal Secretary to H.E. the Governor of Andhra Pradesh on 11 January 2000. The exhibition on "50 years of the Supreme Court of India and the Indian Legal System" was inaugurated by Dr. C. Rangarajan, H.E. the Governor of Andhra Pradesh, and Chairman, Salar Jung Museum Board. The function was presided over by Justice M. Jagannath Rao, Supreme Court of India. "The Message of Mercy for Mankind", an exhibition reflecting Islamic architecture, calligraphy and the life of Prophet Mohammed was

inaugurated by Shri Syed Abdul Khader Jeelani, Director, Syed Hashmi Trust on 15 June 2000. It was open for the public until 27 June 2000.

5.72 The Inter-State special exhibition on "Splendours of Asia" from the Indian Museum, Kolkata, was inaugurated on 21 August 2000 by Sri C. Anjaneyulu Reddy, Chairman and Managing Director, Andhra Pradesh Tourism, Travel Development Corporation.

Workshops, Lectures, etc.

Box No. 5.07

- A three day workshop on "Art, Culture and Intellectual Copyright" was held in Nainital (for which the Salar Jung Museum is the nodal Agency) from 15 to 17 June 2000. The workshop was inaugurated by Dr. R.V. Vaidhyathan Ayyar, IAS., Secretary, Government of India, Department of Culture.
- A one-day (26 June 2000) workshop entitled "Salar Jung Museum for Tourist Guides" was organized in collaboration with APTDC. It was attended by 41 guides.
- A lecture on "Sikhs in Patiala" was delivered by Dr. Kavitha Singh, Research Editor, Marg Publications, Mumbai on 23 March 2000.
- As part of the series on art appreciation, a lecture on "National Galleries of Scotland" was delivered by Ms. Anne Buddle, Registrar of National Galleries of Scotland on 3 April 2000.



European Sculpture Gallery inaugurated in April 1999



*Jade Archer Ring of Shah Jahan, inscribed
"Sahib Qiran 1040 H" in gold, 1630 A.D.*

Staff Training

Box No. 5.08

- a. Four members from the Manuscript Section, Library and Photography Sections were sent for Training on Digital Archiving to Bangalore.
- b. An LDC, Incharge of Record Room, was deputed to New Delhi for a certificate course in service repair of Records.
- c. Smt. J. Kedareshwari, Dy. Keeper (Doc.) was deputed to the Charles Wallace India Trust London from 23 July to 16 August 2000.
- d. Two Class-II Officers and a Class-III Officer were deputed to Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University (JNTU), Hyderabad for a short term course on Architectural Documentation from 21 to 30 August 2000.

Scientific Storage

5.73 The Salar Jung Museum is reorganizing its storage facilities to preserve art objects in a scientific manner. The Museum has acquired:

- multiplex racks for storage of big size objects;
- mesh wall sliding screens for handling oil paintings; and
- compactors for preserving small size objects.



Jade Handle Fruit Knife of Noor Jahan, 17th c.

INDIAN MUSEUM, KOLKATA

5.74 The Indian Museum, Kolkata, which is the largest and oldest institution of its kind in India, was founded in 1814. At present it includes six cultural and scientific sections, viz. Art, Archaeology, Anthropology, Geology, Zoology and Economic Botany with a number of galleries under each section. Many rare and unique specimens both Indian and trans-Indian, relating to Humanities and Natural Sciences are preserved and displayed in the galleries of these sections. The administrative control of the Cultural sections, viz. Art, Archaeology and Anthropology rests with the Board of Trustees under its Directorate, and that of three Science sections is with Geological Survey of India, the Zoological Survey of India and the Botanical Survey of India. The Museum Directorate has eight coordinating service units: Education, Preservation, Publication, Presentation, Photography, Medical, Modeling and Library.

5.75 The administration of the Indian Museum is run in accordance with the Indian Museum Act, 1910 (as amended up to 1960) and by the Indian Museum Rules and Bye-laws with subsequent amendments made from time to time.

Activities of the Museum

5.76 The period witnessed multifarious activities of the Indian Museum including hosting of international exhibitions, organization of inter-state and temporary exhibitions, launching of a CD for the National Register of Antiquities, commissioning of an Audio-Video Studio, implementation of projects to support the museums of north-eastern states, publications of monographs, training courses, mass communication of cultural programmes, workshops, lectures, seminars, assistance to district and local museums on conservation of art objects, procurement of antiquities and artifacts through gift and field-explorations, modernisation of galleries beautification of surroundings, strengthening of security arrangements and application of information technology, etc.



New Acquisitions

5.77 Significant art objects received as gifts from families :

- a. 101 Ganesha icons from late Vasant Chaudhury
- b. Eighteenth century octo-alloy image of Vishnu from a resident of Mumbai
- c. Century old Benarasi sari from Tahirpur Raj family
- d. A sarod from Nator Raj family
- e. A number of Benarasi saris from Sri Kamal Kumar Basu, ex-Mayor of Calcutta
- f. Tenth century stone image of Tara from Annada Shankar Ray, ICS

Procured through the Art Purchase Committee :

- a. A pair of gold bangles
- b. Portrait of C.K. Warrior, a pencil drawing by Gaganendra Nath Tagore.

Collection enriched through anthropological field work :

- a. 40 objects of material culture of the Galong tribe of Adi group natives of Arunachal Pradesh.

Bharhut Gallery : a change in face

5.78 The magnificent remains of the railings and gateway of the Buddhist stupa discovered in 1873 from a village named Bharhut in Madhya Pradesh have been on display in the Indian Museum since 1878. The gallery has been renovated after 122 years of its existence, which involved a thorough conservation work of the foundation area, chemical treatment of the edifice, installation of fabricated panels and two similar gateways for creating an ambience of that bygone age.

Commissioning of audio-video studio

5.79 The Indian Museum received audio-video equipments worth Rs. 2.05 crore as a cultural grant-in-aid from the Government of Japan. A newly set up audio-video studio in the Indian Museum was dedicated to the Nation by Shri Viren J. Shah, H.E. the Governor of West Bengal, in the presence of Mr. Yasumasa Nagamine, Minister-Economic, Embassy of Japan in India and Mr. Ryuzo Kikuhci, Consul General of Japan in Calcutta. Based on the field study of an Orissa tribe, a video cassette entitled "*Gadabas : changing faces*" was produced by the Museum.

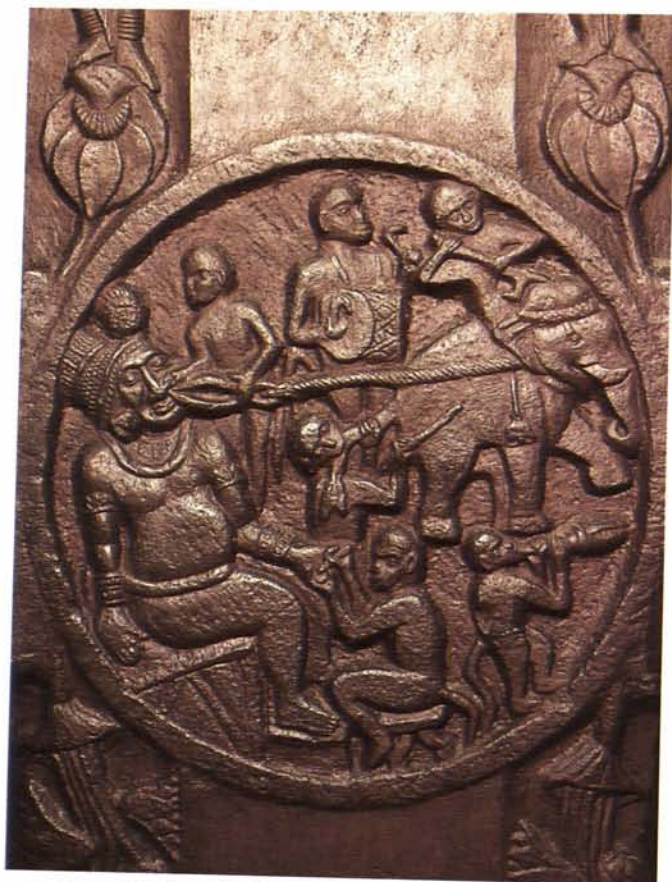
Release of compact disc on valuable art objects

5.80 A compact disc containing 597 requisite data on rare and valuable art objects was released by H.E. the Governor of West Bengal on 15 August 2000.

5.81 As a part of the festival of Germany in India the Indian Museum hosted an exhibition *Ornament and figure – Mediaeval Art from Germany* from December 13 to January 7, which was inaugurated by Shri Viren J. Shah, Governor of West Bengal and Mr. Wolfgang Seiwert, Consul General of the Federal Republic of Germany. A satellite cultural and educational programme of workshops, lectures, theatre, dance and quiz contests, poetry reading, film-shows, etc. was organized by the Indian Museum during the exhibition. A list of activities held at the Museum is provided at the end of this report.



Modernised Bharhut Gallery



A Medallion from Bharhut depicting a humorous scene, circa 2nd c.

Inter-state exhibitions

5.82 The Museum organized the following Inter-state exhibitions :

- (a) Heroes of the Ramayana and the Mahabharata at Srimanta Sankaradeva Kalakshetra, Guwahati, Assam.
- (b) Splendours of Asia at the Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad.

5.83 Temporary exhibitions

Indoor

- Flowers from Four meadows – Bengal paintings from the Allahabad Museum, Bharat Kala Bhavan, Indian Museum and the Salar Jung Museum.
- Colours of Asia – contemporary paintings from twelve Asian countries, March 2000.
- Indore architecture by Eckart Muthesius, April 2000.
- Sufi saints in Indian paintings, May 2000

- Tiger through the ages, August 2000
- Beauty and bliss in Indian art, February 2001
- Rupasi Bangla – Glimpses of Bengal antiquities, February 2001
- Paintings by Hirachand Dugar, March 2001.

Outdoor

- Bengal art through photographs and replicas at Kolkata Maidan, January 2000.
- The face of Bengal through photographs and replicas at Lalan Udyan, April 2000.
- On Rabindranath – A photo profile at Bankura, May 2000
- Conservation in museum at Shibpur, Bengal Engineering College, December 2000

Seminars

5.84 The following seminars were arranged to discuss socio-political conditions in ancient and medieval India, the Bhakti Movement in medieval times and the preservation and protection of wildlife.

- a. State Government and Republic : Indian Context in observance of the 50th year of the Republic of India
- b. The Art of Asia – an overview of artistic creations from Nepal, Tibet, Japan and Central Asia.
- c. Kabir and his times – on the occasion of the 600 birth anniversary of Sant Kabir.
- d. Tiger Tiger – A multi disciplinary approach to the animal by zoologists, tiger-experts, folkloristes, litterateurs, geologists and art-historians.
- e. Cultural heritage of India – participants included, leading Indian museologists.
- f. Rupa and Rasa in Indian Art.

Workshop

5.85 A two-day workshop for children entitled Build the Castles Together was conducted by Mr. Gert Gschwendtner Frastanz, Austria, on 16-17 December 2000.



Training course

5.86 The 15th In-service training course for museum professionals of North east India was held from February-March 2000. The 14th Short course in museum studies on origin, growth and development of Indian sculptures, paintings, coins and architecture as well as care of antiquities was conducted from August-October 2000.

Training in practical aspects of Museum methods was organized for the students of Museology Department, University of Calcutta.

Observance of Days of International Importance

- a. International Museum's Day was observed on 18 May by conducting a seminar on Sufi Saints, befitting the slogan of the year – Museums for peace and harmony.
- b. World Heritage Day on 18 April was observed by holding a discussion and seminar on the Cultural Heritage of India.
- c. World Environment Day was observed on 6 June by arranging discussions and film show programmes in collaboration with the World Wide Fund for Nature (India).

Mobile Exhibition

5.87 The museum on wheels with dioramic representations of the theme of creation of man and manifestation of nature through built in showcases of the Museo-Bus traveled 4300 kilometres of the seven districts of West Bengal during 120 working days. Apart from visiting the educational and cultural institutions the Museum on wheels attended a good number of traditional rural fairs and science for youth melas. It has drawn more than 6 lakh visitors during its visits.

Mobile Conservation Laboratory

5.88 The mobile Conservation Bus carrying a mini laboratory of conservation equipments visited museums and art galleries of the University of Burdwan; Radh Samskriti Samgrahalaya in Midnapore; Akshaya Kumar Maitra Museum of North Bengal University, Darjeeling; Anandaniketan Kirtisala, Howrah; Gurusadya Museum and Kalidas Dutta Smriti Samgraphasala

in South 24 Parganas; the postal Museum; Calcutta to help conserve paintings, terracotta, anthropological objects, flood-affected manuscripts, coins, sculptures and historical documents on postal service. Besides, the con-lab attended the science-fair organized by the State Youth center, Government of West Bengal and also the National Children Congress 2000 held in the Bengal Engineering campus, Shibpur. The staff of the Preservation Unit organized an awareness programme for preservation of Cultural properties at these institutes and fairs.

Exhibit of the month

5.89 Exhibit of the month, a popular feature of the Indian Museum, was arranged regularly to highlight the rare and valuable objects preserved in the Reserve Collection of the Museum and among the new acquisitions. Noteworthy among these are Paintings by and of Rabindranath Tagore on the occasion of the 139 birth anniversary of the poet; and the ten weapons wielded by Durga drawn from decorative and tribal art objects originally executed in Mongolia, Tibet, Pakistan and India. The recent acquisitions such as the 101 Ganesha images, South Indian bronze image of Vishnu and the Benarasi Saris were also displayed as exhibit of the month.

Mass education lecture programme

5.90 As many as 90 lectures on a variety of academic and musicological interests were organized in the Museum.

Special lectures

- Museum and recent excavations in Bangladesh – Dr. Afooz Akmam, Keeper in-charge, Bangladesh, National Museum.
- Archaeological excavations and Museum – Prof. J.P. Joshi, ex-Director-General, Archeological Survey of India.
- Experience in the Museums of Japan – Dr. S Chakravarti, Gold and Silver Buddhist Relics from Director / Secretary, Indian Museum. Cheiraoching, Manipur –Dr. Kobita Devi, Curator, Manipur State Museum.
- Digital documentation of art objects – Dr. Sanjay Goyal, Director, Multi-media,



IGNCA Art Treasures in the Prince of Wales Museums – Dr. Kalpana Desai, Director, Prince of Wales Museum, Mumbai.

- Social-Political scenario in Medieval Germany – Prof. Klans Arnold, University of Hamburg.
- Every day life in Mughal India – Prof. Dr. Asoke Kr. Das, Satyajit Ray Professor of Art, Visva Bharati.
- Medieval factors in art – India and Germany – Prof. Samir Roychoudhury.

Lectures

- A seminar on State, Government and Republic – the Indian context
- Keynote Address – Prof. B.N. Mukherjee
- Administrative set up of the Indus settlement – Prof. B.B. Lal
- Administration of the kingdoms in the Vedic age (up to 600 B.C.) – Prof. Sukumari Bhattacharyya
- The character of administration of the Janapadas (600-300 B.C.) – Prof. Devaprasad Guha
- The concept of ideal administration in the epic – Dr. Nrisimhaprasad Bhaduri
- Character of the empires – Maurya, Kushana and Gupta – Dr. Amitabha Bhattacharyya
- The character of South Indian administration – Dr. G. Subbiya
- The character of North Indian Kingdoms – Dr. Ranabir Chakraborty
- The character of the Government of the Sultanates – Dr. Aniruddha Roy
- The character of the Mughal Empire – Prof. Shireen Moosvi
- Democratic governance among the tribes of North east India – Dr. S.B. Chakraborty
- Democratic trends among the Indian tribes – Prof. L.K. Mahapatra and Smt. Sheela Mahapatra Constitutional landmarks in British India – Dr. Bhaskar Chakraborty
- Indian constitution – process of formation and its relevance to today's context – Prof. Amal Mukherjee
- Art as a medium of propaganda of the ruling authorities – Prof. Asoke Kr. Bhattacharyya

Seminars on Art of Asia

- Tibetan thankas – historical background – Smt. Sipra Chakravarti
- How to read a thanka – Visualisation of Buddhist icons – Kulavadhuta Satpurananda
- Trans-Mongolian resurgence of yellow hat Buddhism – Sri K.P.V. Nair
- Modern trends in Japanese paintings – Prof. Asoke Kr. Bhattacharyya

14th In-service Museum Training course

- Museum movements in India- Prof. D.K. Roy
- History of the Indian Museum and its collection – Dr. S. Chakravarti
- Acquisition and documentation of archaeological objects – Sri S.K. Basu
- Practical aspects of replica making – Sri Makhanlal Banerjee
- Museum photography – Sri Debasis Gayen
- Rural museums in West Bengal – Sri Asish Chakraborty
- Acquisition and documentation of art objects – Dr. Jnan Ranjan Halder
- Archaeological sites Museums – Prof. Samir Mukherjee
- Practical aspects of museum display – Sri Bhupati Bhusan Biswas
- Acquisition and identification of Geological specimens – Smt. Anuradha Banerjee
- Role of Natural History museum in environmental conservation – Dr. R.K. Kacker
- Practical aspects of taxidermy – Sr. D.N. Basu
- Science museums in India - Sr. S.K. Bagchi
- Identification of gems and semi precious stones – Dr. M.D. Limays
- Archaeological excavation – Dr. S.C. Ray
- Participatory exhibits – Sr. I.K. Mukherjee
- Acquisition and documentation of anthropological objects – Dr. A.K. Chatterjee
- Fakes and forgery in art objects – Smt. Sipra Chakraborty
- Art museum and culture - Dr. Archana Roy
- Educational programmes in museum – Dr. A.N. Mukherjee



- Mobile and traveling exhibitions – Dr. Saikat Bandyopadhyay
- Documentation and identification of coins – Smt. Dolly Mukherjee
- Care of Antiquities – Dr. Ranjit Kumar Mukhopadhyay
- Practical aspects of museum conservation – Dr. Amalendu Bikas Mitra
- Library and museums – Sr. Rajyeswas Sarkar
- Maritime museums – the need and the change – Prof. Dr. E.V. Gangadharam
- History and collection of Acharyya Jogesh Chandra Purakirti Bhavan – Dr. Chittaranjan Dasgupta
- Indian architecture – early phase – Dr. Saikat Bandyopadhyay
- Medieval Indian temple architecture – Dr. Smt. Anasua Das
- Pre-historic Indian paintings – Sri Gopinath Ghosh
- Early-historic Indian paintings – Sri Sujit Narayan Sen
- Mughal paintings – Smt. Sipra Chakravarti
- Rajasthani and Pahari paintings – Dr. Jnan Ranjan Halder
- Folk paintings in India – Sri. Asish Chakraborty
- Early Indian coins – Dr. Smt. Jana Bhattacharyya
- Medieval Indian coins – Smt. Dolly Mukherjee
- Technology of minting coins – Sri Tusharnath Roy Choudhury
- Care of antiquities – Dr. Ranjit Kumar Mukerjee
- Restoration of paintings and documents – Dr. Amalendu Bikas Mitra

Practical aspects of Museum Method

- Museum – past and present – Dr. S. Chakravarti
- Documentation of art objects – Dr. J.R. Halder
- Documentation of coins – Sr. Gopinath Ghosh
- Archaeological excavation and museums – Prof. J.P. Joshi
- Methods of museum collection – Sri S.K. Basu
- Storage of archeological objects – Dr. Anasua Das
- Storage of anthropological objects – Dr. Shila Kundu Poddar
- Storage of art objects – Dr. Sujit Narayan Sen
- Practical aspects of replica making – Sri Makhanlal Banerjee
- Practical aspects of photography – Sri Debasish Gayen
- Mobile is conservation laboratory – purpose and prospect – Dr. A.B. Mitra
- Method of conservation of museum objects – Dr. r.K. Mukhopadhyay
- Practical aspects of museum display – Sri Bhupati Bhasan Biswas
- Digital documentation of cultural artifacts – a new trend in museums of India – Dr. Sanjay Goyal

Mass communication cultural programme

- Dance and music of Arunachal Pradesh (in collaboration with EZCC)
- Sitar recital by Partha Ghose
- Ensemble violin playing by Calcutta foundation quintet
- Odissi dance by Sheela Mahapatra
- Drama “Down Train” by the Indian Museum Recreation Club
- Odissi dance by Smt. Dona Ganguli and party (in collaboration with the Government of India Regional Tourist Office)
- Folk and classical dance and music of Assam by artists of Srimanta Sankaradeva



Porcelain Collections in the Art Gallery

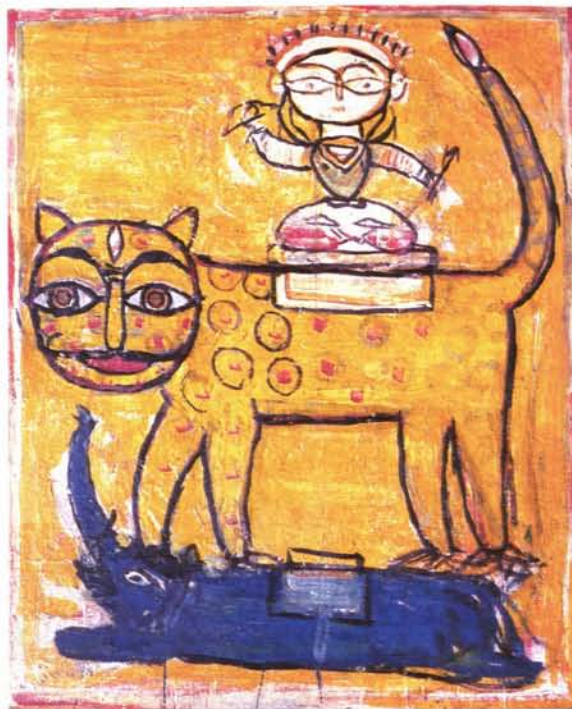
15th Short course in museum studies

- Medieval Indian sculpture – Sri Sakti Kali Basu
- Indian terracotta sculpture – Prof. Dr. Samir Mukherjee



Kalakshetra, Guwahati, Assam (in collaboration with Regional Tourism, Government of India)

- Sarod recital by Buddhadev Dasgupta
- Songs on Vishnu by Swapan Mukherjee
- Rabindra Darpan, by Saptak (collaboration EZCC)
- Ban Bibir Pala – opera by artists of Sundarban
- Dance and Music of Manipur by Manipur Artists Centre (collaboration EZCC)
- Rabindra Sangeet by Smt. Sarbani Chattopadhyay and
- Odissi dance by Smt. Ratna Goswami (collaboration ICCR)
- Nritya Durga – Multi disciplinary dance recital on goddess Durga by Smt Priti Patel, Sanjukta Banerjee, Nandini Ghosal, Barnali Mitra, Kaushik Chakravarti, Jayanti Mukherjee and Bengal Bratachari Samity (collaboration Government of India Regional Tourism)
- Dance and Music of Mizoram by a cultural troupe from Aizawl, Mizoram
- Select scenes from Goethe's Faust in Bengali by the dramatic team of Shantanu Basu
- Kathak dance based on Heine's composition by artist of Guru Bela Arnab Dance Institute.
- Feature film "Seventh sea" (German version)
- Feature film (Silent picture) "Passion of Joan of Arc".
- Quiz programme on Medieval history of Europe and India
- Opera "Sri Krishna kirtan" by Babu Chandidas Presented by the Research Institute of folk culture, Calcutta.
- Dance programme "flowers from four meadows" based on the composition of four German poets by the Indian Creative Dance Troupe.
- Music and poetry in Medieval Germany performed by Dr. Rudrangshu Mukherjee, Dr. Thomas Metz and Dr. Shubharanjan Dasgupta.
- Cultural programme on Tourism Day (Collaboration Government of India Regional Tourist Office).



Jamini Roy (1887-1972), Queen on Tiger

NATIONAL GALLERY OF MODERN ART

5.91 The National Gallery of Modern Art (NGMA), founded in 1954, is the only institution of its kind representing the evolution of the changing art forms in over a hundred years. Administered by the Department of Culture, it is regarded as a 'mecca' of contemporary art by scholars, artists and art lovers alike.

5.92 The NGMA collection comprises nearly 15,126 works of art, representing about 1000 contemporary Indian artists. The collection has been built up mainly, by purchase, through gifts and bequests. The Gallery's important collections include paintings, sculpture, graphic arts and photographs. NGMA organizes special exhibitions periodically from its own collection; and international exhibitions are organized under the Cultural Exchange programme with other countries.

5.93 The NGMA's main aim is the promotion and development of contemporary Indian Art, and to enable people to look at works of art with understanding and sensitivity.

Art Reference Library

5.94 A large number of readers visit the Library regularly. The work on linking up of the Library



with other libraries under LAN, suggested by the Department of Culture, is in progress. The work on classification of documents has been completed.

Educational Activities

5.95 The NGMA's objective is to help people look at works of contemporary art with understanding and sensitivity. Since educating the public in the field of art is the foremost activity of NGMA, a four month certificate course in art appreciation was started on 11 July 2000 with 50 students. The NGMA with its own bus brought school children to the Gallery in order to familiarize them with trends in modern art and to enable them to see the original works of the great masters. Films on art were screened at the auditorium every day.

Digitisation and Photo-Documentation of Art Collection

5.96 The NGMA is giving top priority to the work of digitisation of its collection of art works by IGNCA. The work will be completed within this financial year on receipt of the approval of the Department of Culture. Out of the total collection of 15,000 art works approximately 6,500 are yet to be photographed.

Festival of Germany

5.97 An exhibition of contemporary German Art held as part of the Festival of Germany in India was inaugurated at the NGMA in Mumbai on 3 October 2000, which later traveled to Kolkata, Bangalore and finally to Delhi. The exhibition includes the works of several well-known contemporary German artists. The exhibition was well received.

Restoration of Art Objects

5.98 During the period under review 8 paintings from the collection were restored, 50 art works were cleaned, and condition reports for 94 art works were prepared in addition to the normal check-up of art objects in the Reserve Collection store.

Publications

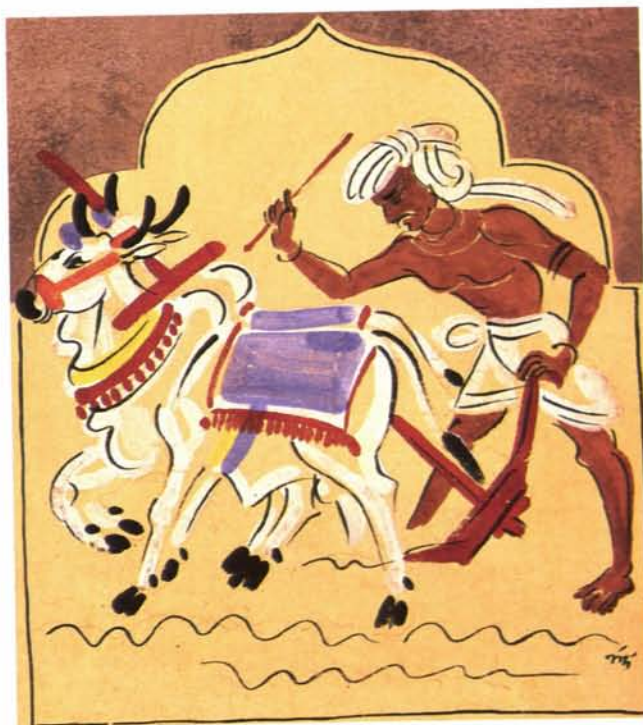
5.99 During the current financial year the National Gallery will complete the work on printing of portfolios.

Presentation Ceremony

5.100 At the request of the Viswa Bharathi University the NGMA hosted the presentation ceremony of the degree of 'Desikottama'. Shri I.K. Gujral, former Prime Minister of India and Chancellor, Viswa Bharathi, presented the degree to two eminent artists, Prof. Sankho Chaudhuri and Shri Satish Gujral. The ceremony was held on 21 September 2000.

Opening of Bangalore Branch

5.101 The "Manikyavelu Mansion" in Bangalore was given to the Government of India at a simple ceremony on 1 July 2000 when the keys of the building were handed over to the Minister for Tourism and Culture, Shri Ananth Kumar by the Chief Minister of Karnataka, Shri S.M. Krishna. Through advertisements in newspapers architects were invited to submit their proposals for the renovation and conversion of the above building into a gallery. However, based on the CPWD estimate for renovating the building at Rs.83,34,600 including departmental charges, the Department of Culture earmarked Rs.100 lakh for the renovation of the Manikyavelu Mansion as the Bangalore branch of NGMA in the annual plan 2000-2001 under capital works.



Nandalal Bose (1883-1966), Tiller of the Soil



Amrita Sher-Gil (1913-41), Two Women

Activities of NGMA, Mumbai

5.102 During the year 2000-01 the following exhibition and workshops were organized at NGMA, Mumbai.

Special Exhibitions

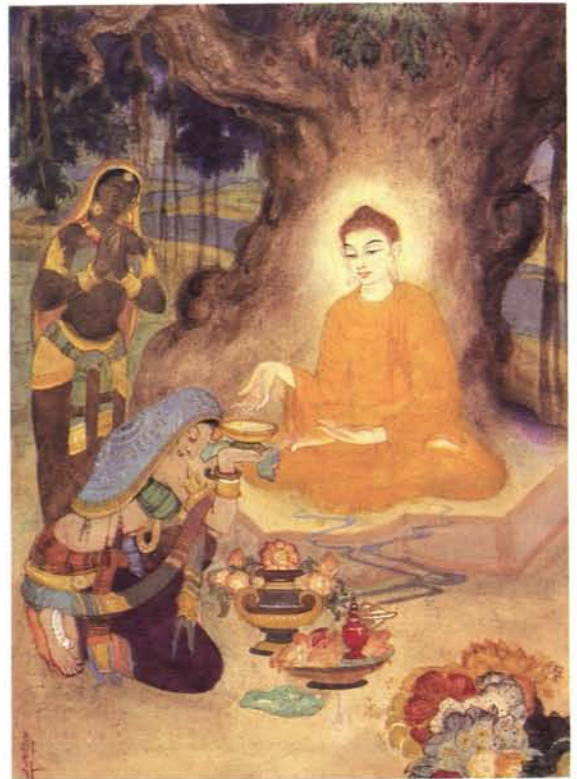
Box No. 5.09

- NGMA (Collection)
- Sindhu Darshan
- NGMA (Collection)
- Rare works
- Western Railway
- Art India
- NGMA (Collection)
- German Festival
- NGMA (Collection)
- Sotheby's exhibition
- German Festival (Arts & Crafts exhibition)
- Rabindra Nath Tagore exhibition
- Cine Arts Gallery's exhibition
- Kala Ghoda Festival
- Paritosh Sen Retrospective exhibition

Workshops

Box No. 5.10

- One Cue Drama
- Ideas and Images-II (3 Workshops have been organized)
- Time and Talent
- Zubin Driver, Warm Play



Upendra Maharathi (1908-81), Sujata Offering Milk Rice to Lord Buddha

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF SCIENCE MUSEUMS (NCSM)

5.103 The National Council of Science Museums (NCSM), an autonomous organization under the Department of Culture, Ministry of Tourism and Culture, Government of India, is primarily engaged in popularizing science and technology amongst students in particular and the masses in general through a wide range of activities and interactive programmes.

BITM, VITM, NSC, NSCD, CRTL and Science City, Kolkata are national level museums/centers, and others function as their satellite units.

The main objectives of NCSM

Box No. 5.11

- To popularize science and technology in cities, urban and rural areas for the benefit of students and the general public by organizing exhibitions, seminars, popular lectures, science camps and various other programmes.
- To inculcate a scientific temper and create a scientific awareness among students and common people.
- To supplement science education imparted in schools and colleges by organizing various out of school educational activities that would foster a spirit of scientific enquiry and activity among the students.
- To organize training programmes for science teachers, young entrepreneurs and technicians in specific areas of science, technology and industry.
- To render assistance to universities, technical institutions, museums, schools and colleges and other bodies in planning and organizing science museums, and also in training of museum professionals.
- To design, develop and fabricate science museum exhibits, demonstration equipment, and scientific teaching aids for science education and popularization of science.
- To collect, restore and preserve important historical objects, which represent landmarks in the development of science, technology and industry.
- To conduct research in the history of science and technology with special reference to India.
- To enter into agreements with foreign scientific agencies, science and technology museums/centers and like institutions for exchange of museum professionals, study tours, training in specialized areas in the field of museology and museography, providing technical assistance in the establishment of science and technology museums/centers and for other matters consistent with the aims and objectives of the society.

Constituents of NCSM

5.104 The NCSM administers and manages the following science museums/centers countrywide:

Box No. 5.12

- Birla Industrial & Technological Museum (BITM), Kolkata
- Visvesvaraya Industrial & Technological Museum (VITM), Bangalore
- Nehru Science Centre (NSC), Mumbai
- National Science Centre (NSCD), Delhi
- Central Research & Training Laboratory (CRTL), Kolkata
- Science City, Kolkata
- Shrikrishna Science Centre, Patna
- Regional Science Centre, Lucknow
- Regional Science Centre, Bhubaneswar
- Raman Science Centre, Nagpur
- Raman Planetarium, Nagpur
- Regional Science Centre, Guwahati
- Regional Science Centre, Bhopal
- Regional Science Centre, Tirupati
- Regional Science Centre, Calicut
- Calicut Planetarium, Calicut
- District Science Centre, Purulia
- District Science Centre, Gulbarga
- District Science Centre, Dharampur
- District Science Centre, Tirunelveli
- Bardhaman Science Centre, Bardhaman
- Dhenkanal Science Centre, Dhenkanal
- Digsha Science Centre & National Science Camp, Digsha
- North Bengal Science Centre, Siliguri
- Kapilas Science Park, Kapilas
- Science Activity Centre, Gwalior
- Science Activity Centre, Sirsa
- Kurukshetra Panorama & Science Centre, Kurukshetra
- Goa Science Centre, Panaji



Planning, Conceptual Development of Exhibits and Activities and Major Achievements

5.105 The NCSM laid special emphasis on the planning and development of new exhibits for the permanent galleries of Museums/Centres, commissioning of new galleries, setting up of new centers, planetaria, science parks and organizing traveling exhibitions at national and international levels. Negotiations are going on with the UT Government of Andaman & Nicobar Islands for the development of a Science Centre at Port Blair.

5.106 The major activities and achievements of the NCSM during the year under review are :

New Centres

Box No. 5.13

- Developmental work for setting up the Kurukshetra Panorama and Science Centre at Kurukshetra (Haryana) is complete and the centre is now ready for inauguration. The large-scale panoramic scenes of the Kurukshetra War supported and supplemented with other exhibits are the main attractions of the centre. The Indian Heritage in Science and Technology and Fun Science are two new galleries that have been set up at the Centre's Museum. Also on display is the exhibition titled Viswaroopa depicting the unity in diversity and diversity in unity in nature. Work on other facilities in the Museum, such as the auditorium, activity corner, Taramandal, Science Park, etc. have also been completed. The Union Minister for Tourism and Culture, Shri Ananth Kumar visited the centre recently.
- A new science centre at Goa is under development. Construction of the main building, dormitory and the boundary wall is nearly complete. The exhibits are being developed. The centre will focus on the Science of Ocean and its impact on Human Life; and also include a fun science section. A Mobile Science Exhibition unit on Time has started conducting programmes in schools.

New Exhibits and Galleries

5.107 Exhibits for the Rajiv Gandhi Science Centre, Mauritius are being developed by the National Council of Science Museums as a catalytic support of the Government of Mauritius. As per the MOU signed between the governments of Mauritius and India, the Government of Mauritius will construct the centre's building with a floor area of 4000 sq mt., and the NCSM will develop the exhibits and other facilities. The Centre will house five galleries namely (i) Origin of Mauritius (ii) Land and Environment of Mauritius (iii) Resources of Mauritius (iv) Frontiers of Modern Technology, and (v) Fun Science and a Science Park. Fabrication of the indoor and outdoor exhibits is in full swing. A Mobile Science Exhibition unit, titled "We Are One" depicting the oneness of the human race, developed for the centre by the NCSM has already been dispatched to Mauritius. The programme was inaugurated in May 2000. A year long in-service training for Curators, Education Officers and Exhibition Officers recruited for RGSC was conducted at CRTL, Kolkata.

5.108 NCSM has entered into an agreement with the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) for the development of exhibits for the National Agricultural Science Museum in New Delhi and plans to complete it within the next two years. The Museum will depict the growth of Indian agriculture since pre-historic times to its modern state-of-the-art technology. The project cost of Rs.5.00 crore will be met by ICAR. The works for the development of exhibits have been initiated.

BITM, Kolkata is developing a gallery on the Life Sciences while VITM, Bangalore is developing one



A few species (robotic) under development at Evolution of Life Gallery at Science City, Kolkata



on Biotechnology. At NSC, Delhi a gallery on Human Biology is being developed while Science City, Kolkata is developing a gallery on the Evolution of Life.

5.109 A new gallery on Insects has been opened at RSC, Bhubaneswar. New Planetarium and Space Theatre programmes were introduced at RSC, Calicut and Science City, Kolkata respectively during this period.

CRTL, Kolkata is developing exhibits for the Sukanta Academy, Agartala.



Union Minister for Tourism and Culture, Shri Ananth Kumar visiting the Viswaroopa exhibition at Kurukshetra Panaroma and Science Centre

Traveling Exhibitions

5.110 The national exhibition on robotic insects and arthropods titled Giants from the Backyard was organized at SSC, Patna, Science City, Kolkata and RSC, Bhopal during this period. The exhibition displayed large number of pneumatically controlled robotic insects enlarged 200-300 times their actual size. This was supplemented by another interactive exhibition illustrating the many aspects of insect life.

The traveling exhibition entitled the Science of Sports was organized at VITM, Bangalore, RSC, Nagpur and NSC, Delhi. The exhibition presents interactive exhibits on the science and technology of sporting activity and related phenomena.

A traveling exhibition titled Indian Heritage in Science will be launched shortly while the one on Indian Women in Science is under planning.

International Collaborations

5.111 A team of NCSM curators attended a workshop on exhibit development in Biotechnology and Genetic Engineering in China's Science and Technology Museum at Beijing. A curator from NCSM visited Hungary on a Cultural Exchange Programme. Another team of curators visited the United Kingdom in connection with the Indo-UK Science Festival. A proposal for development of an exhibition on the 100 years of Nobel Prize was received from the Smithsonian Institute, USA; and a Cultural Exchange proposal from Experimentarium in Denmark. Several other Collaborative and Cultural Exchange Programmes with science centers and museums are under consideration.

5.112 As part of its Catalytic Support Programme, NCSM has developed exhibits for science centers in Singapore, Israel and Turkey.

School Science Centres

5.113 The Council has set up 301 School Science Centres in rural schools throughout India and is providing them with teaching aids, kits, books and training facilities. Five new school science centers are being set up in Sikkim.

5.114 Workshops, Training, etc.

Box No. 5.14

- Two In-service Training Programmes for NCSM Education Assistants and Exhibition Assistants were held at CRTL, Kolkata during this period. Several staff members from different NCSM units participated in the programmes. The training stressed on refreshing and updating their professional knowledge with special emphasis on demonstration skills and use of computers in science centers.
- Four training programmes on the Operation and Maintenance of Taramandal (Inflatable dome Planetarium) were held at CRTL for clients from different states.
- A workshop on conservation of science museum exhibits was held in collaboration with NRLC, Lucknow in August 2000. Curators from the NCSM units participated in the workshop. The workshop discussed different aspects of preventive conservation of science museum exhibits and artifacts.



Students watching Sunspots at RSC, Tirupati

Educational Activities undertaken during this period

5.115 The NCSM units conducted number of educational activities – both in-house and outreach programmes. The major educational programmes were as follows:

Box No. 5.15

- The countrywide Students' Science Seminar on the topic "Health for All – Vision and Reality" culminated in the National Science Seminar. The participants were selected on the basis of the Block, District and State level seminars held throughout the country. A large number of students participated in the seminars.
- Twenty-two Mobile Science Exhibition (MSE) buses criss-crossed the country and visited rural schools with relevant exhibitions and activities. The following programmes were held in the museums and centres under NCSM: Science Demonstration Lecture (in large numbers), Science Quiz, Popular Lecture, Creative Ability Programme, Computer Training Programme and Computer Fairs, Science Film Shows, Taramandal Programme, Teachers' Training Programme, Community Training Programme, Anti-superstition demonstration, etc.
- Several units of the NCSM are organizing Science Drama Competitions which will culminate into zonal competitions.
- For creating public awareness special programmes were conducted at all centers during the World Environment Day, World Health Day, Wild Life Week, Space Week, National Technology Day, and Hiroshima Day.
- Science camps and Nature Study programmes were held in many centres.

Documentation, Publication and Library

5.116 NCSM released a Documentation-CD on 15 August 2000 documenting its entire collection of scientific artifacts. During this year NCSM published its Annual Report for the year 1999-2000. Two issues of the Council's quarterly newsletter *Capsule* and a souvenir on the occasion of the National Science Seminar were among the major publications. Libraries in NCSM units acquired books and CDs and subscribed to journals on popular science, science education, biotechnology, agriculture, electronics, history of science, etc.



A visitor interaction with an exhibit in the Science of Sports exhibition at VITM, Bangalore

NATIONAL RESEARCH LABORATORY FOR CONSERVATION OF CULTURAL PROPERTY

5.117 The National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property (NRLC), a subordinate Office of the Department of Culture, is a scientific institution. The NRLC was established in 1976, and the headquarters of NRLC is situated in its own campus at Sector E/3, Aliganj, Lucknow – 226 024.

Box No. 5.16

Aims and Objectives	Activities
<i>Develop the conservation capabilities of different cultural institutions of the country</i>	Carries out research in materials and methods of conservation
<i>Provide services to museums, archives, archaeology departments and other similar institutions, in the conservation of cultural property.</i>	Imparts training in conservation. Disseminates knowledge in conservation. Provides library services to conservators.

5.118 To render technical advice and conservation services to cultural institutions in the Southern Region of the country in an effective manner, a Regional Center of NRLC, the Regional Conservation Laboratory, is functioning at Mysore since 1987. For more information visit <http://www.nrlccp.org>

5.119 The NRLC maintains close collaboration with the International Centre for the study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM), Rome, and was represented at ICCROM Council for 1996-99.

Activities of the laboratory

5.120 Research

- Development of a method for the Conservation of bronzes containing high levels of lead
- Studies on the blackening of miniature paintings on paper
- Application of Neem products in the control of bio-deterioration of cultural property
- Control of growth of algae and higher plants on monuments and historic buildings
- Use of Homeopathic drugs in the control of fungal growth on paper
- Lamination of palm-leaves

5.121 Arsenic 30, 200, Sulphur 1M, Rumex 200, 1M and Heparsulph 30, 200, 1M were found effective in the control of fungal growth on paper under in-vitro and in-situ conditions. Long-term efficacy of these drugs was tested on fungal affected books. The drugs were compared with benzalkonium chloride, a standard reagent commonly used for the purpose. Homeopathic drugs are superior for such use because they do not leave any residue on the object.

5.122 Workshops

• Conservation of Museum Objects

In association with the Royal Tropical Institute, Netherlands, a one-week workshop on the conservation of museum objects was organized in Lucknow from 27 November to 1 December 2000 and attended by 10 participants from Asian and some African countries.



Conservation of a laminated manuscript

• Preventive Conservation of Science Museum Exhibits

A one-week workshop on preventive conservation of scientific and industrial exhibits was organized in August 2000 for the officers of the National Council of Science Museums. Seven senior officers of different Science Centres attended the workshop.

• Conservation of Monastery Objects for the Lamas of Sikkim

A three week workshop on conservation of Monastery objects was organized for the Lamas of Sikkim at the Nadak Monastery, Namchi, Sikkim in February 2001. About 30 Lamas from different monasteries of Sikkim attended the workshop.

• Care and Maintenance of Museum Objects

A two-week workshop on care and maintenance of museum objects was organized at the NRLC in the first fortnight of August 2000 for curators and custodians of collections in museums, archives, archaeology departments, libraries, etc.

• Orientation workshop on preventive conservation of cultural property

A one week workshop on the conservation of cultural property was organized in April 2000 for the students of the Post-graduate Diploma Course of the Sampurnanand University, Varanasi. The workshop was attended by 20 students.



• Six-month Conservation Course

A six-month training course in conservation of museum objects and archival material was conducted at NRLC from September 2000 to February 2001. The course aims at training candidates in conservation of different types of museum objects, viz. metal, stone, ceramics, paintings, archival material, textile, wood, bone and ivory. Twelve candidates, including eight in-service conservators from different cultural institutions of the country, have completed the course.

5.123 Conservation Services

Overseas Projects

At the instance of the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, the conservation problems of the Fenfushi mosque were studied and the report has been submitted. The conservation of this mosque in Maldives is in progress.

5.124 Conservation of Museum Objects

NRLC has provided conservation service in a big way to different cultural institutions of the country. A summary of the museum objects conserved is given below:

Box No. 5.18

- i. J&K Academy of Art and Culture, Srinagar
Miniature paintings – 4
Illustrated manuscripts – 108 folios
Old manuscript – 342 folios
- ii. State Museum, Lucknow
Thangkas – 2
Scroll paintings – 2
- iii. Government Museum, Almora
Stone sculptures – 8
Miniature paintings – 15
- iv. Regional Science Centre, Lucknow
Museum objects – 18
- vi. U.P. State Archaeology, Lucknow
Archaeological objects – 20
- vii. Ram Katha Sangrahalaya, Ayodhya
Stone sculpture – 1
Wooden objects – 1
Pichhwai – 1

5.125 Examination of Objects

At the request of the Archaeological Survey of India, the objects at the Taj Museum and the drawings kept in the Circle Office, Agra were examined. A plan was proposed and submitted to the ASI for conserving the badly deteriorated objects at NRLC.

The objects of the Nadak Monastery, Namchi, Sikkim were examined and a report was prepared.

5.126 Exhibitions

- i. An exhibition on the conservation of stone objects was organized in October 2000 at the Government Museum, Almora.
- ii. An exhibition on the activities of NRLC was organized in November 2000 during the workshop on conservation for participants from Asian and African countries.

5.127 Library And Documentation Services

- a. Procurement of literature on conservation (books and journals), and their classification and cataloguing
 - i. Journals subscribed: 70
 - ii. Books acquired, classified and indexed: 75
- b. Documentation Service
 1. Compiled for distribution "New Additions in NRLC Library in 1999"
 2. Published Annotated Bibliography on Conservation: Leather
 3. Compiled for distribution "Cultural Property Conservation Abstracts-1999".

REGIONAL CONSERVATION LABORATORY, MYSORE

5.128 The Regional Conservation Laboratory, Mysore (RCL) has conserved wall paintings in Thanjavur, Coins at the Archaeological Survey of India (Epigraphy Branch), metal objects of the Archaeology Department, and Karnataka and Chola bronzes at the Pondichery Museum.



The Union Minister for Tourism and Culture Shri Ananth Kumar laid the Foundation Stone of the building of the Regional Conservation Laboratory in Mysore in the presence of the Union Minister of State for Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution Shri V. Sreenivasa Prasad on 6 May 2000.

5.129 Human Resource Development

- i. An in-house workshop was conducted for the conservators of the laboratory on the photo-documentation of objects.
- ii. Two persons of the laboratory were trained in website editing.

5.130 Laboratory Facilities

- i. Computerized image analysis system - Leica.
- ii. Personal computers and peripherals (7) - HP
- iii. Relative humidity data logger - Grants
- iv. UV monitors and light meters - Littlemore

5.131 Publications

Books and Monographs

- i. Care and maintenance of wall paintings (Hindi) by Atul Kumar Yadav
- ii. Manual for wall painting conservators by Tej Singh and A. K. Yadav
- iii. Annotated Bibliography on Conservation: Leather by M.M. Khan

5.132 Papers

- i. V.C. Sharma and U.S. Lal, Investigations into the effect of plyboard emission on museum objects, Conservation of Cultural Property in India (2000).
- ii. S. Dhawan, Bio-deterioration of the Hukuru mosque in Male (Maldives) and its treatment, Preprints, National Seminar on Bio-deterioration of Cultural Property (2000).
- iii. A.K. Mishra and S. Dhawan, Eradication of higher plants from monuments – A case study, Preprints National Seminar on Bio-deterioration of Cultural Property (2000).



Union Minister for Tourism and Culture, Shri Ananth Kumar laying foundation stone of the Regional Conservation Laboratory at Mysore

- iv. N. Nigam and S. Dhawan, Biocides in poster colours for preventing fungal activity in restoration of paper paintings, Preprints 22nd Conference of Indian Botanical Society (2000).
- v. Rashmi Pathak, Methylbromide facts, Preprints National Seminar on Bio-deterioration of Cultural Property (2000).





6

INSTITUTIONS OF ANTHROPOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

The important projects included:

Box No. 6.02

6.01 The Anthropological Survey of India is a premier research organization under the Department of Culture, Ministry of Tourism and Culture, with its headquarters in Kolkata.

Activities

Box No. 6.01

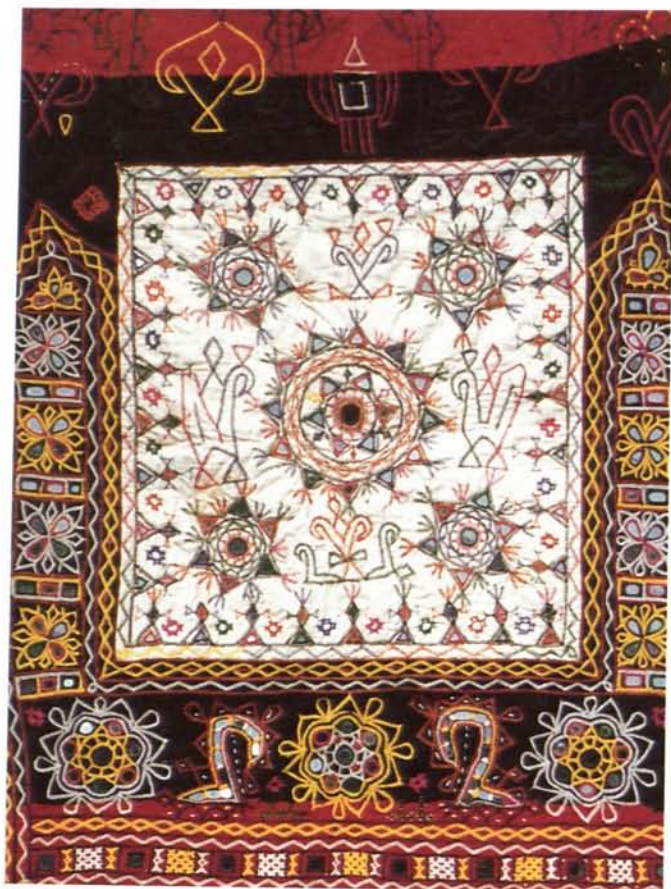
- Research activities on the human population from bio-cultural perspectives with special attention on the weaker sections of the population.
- Collection, Preservation, Maintenance, Documentation and the study of ethnographic materials as well as of ancient human skeletal remains.

During the last 54 years, the activities of the Survey have expanded to a great extent, and to cope with the demands of research, seven regional centers, one sub-regional center, one permanent field station and eight other field stations have been established in different parts of the country.

6.02 During the year under review field investigation under the Ninth Plan Projects was conducted among the identified communities. Theme-based draft reports were presented and discussed at workshops periodically to review and finalize the reports within the target period.

- The Nutritional Status of the Indian Population;
- The Study of Scheduled Castes: Structure and Transformation;
- The Study of Health and Health Care Issues;
- Urban Anthropology;
- Documentation and Dissemination of Cultural Heritage (Study of Folk Art, Folk Music and Folk Tradition);
- Crafts and Craftsmanship;
- Management of Environment and Natural Resources;
- Growth and Development of Children: Bio Cultural Perspectives;
- Regionalism and Development;
- Bio Cultural Linkages Among the Population of SAARC countries;
- And other regional/individual projects.

6.03 In pursuance of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed with the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC), Mumbai three research personnel of the Survey were sent to the above Centre for practical training in the laboratory methods of DNA polymorphism. Subsequently one of these personnel was deputed for practical training in a forensic laboratory in Calcutta.



Kothara: A huge bag for keeping bedding of the Rabari tribe, Bhuj district, Gujarat

6.04 A team of researchers from different disciplines undertook a study on the Jarawas of the Andaman and organised a seminar titled "The Jarawa: Contact and Conflict". The proceedings of the Seminar are under final stages of editing. A study on the language of this tribe has been completed and the report is under publication. Six theme specific reports have been finalized on "Boat Typology and Fishing Communities: A contextual study". These were conducted in the Andaman & Nicobar islands in collaboration with the National Institute of Science, Technology and Development, New Delhi. A report on Board Games has been prepared in collaboration with the British Museum



A group of Beda of Ladakh in simple household dress

(London) which is now in the process of editing. The MOU between the Anthropological Survey of India and the Archaeological Survey of India and the Western Zonal Cultural Centre, Udaipur, has been prepared for undertaking collaborative work

6.05 During the year under review two senior research personnel participated in an International Workshop on "Indigenous People : The Trajectory of Contemporary Concept" organised by the Upsala University in Sweden in April 2000. The Director of the Survey attended the 16th European Modern South Asian Studies Conference at the University of Edinburgh, UK, and presented a paper entitled "Tribal Economy and Political Conflict".

6.06 The Anthropological Survey of India continued its programme relating to documentation and dissemination of cultural heritage by holding exhibitions in different parts of the country. In connection with the celebration of Fifty years of India's Republic, special exhibitions were also held at Bastar in Madhya Pradesh, and Kullu in Uttar Pradesh. Special educational programmes for school children were arranged every week at the Central Regional Centre, Nagpur.

The documentation of museum objects into 'AA' & 'A' categories is steadily progressing. The School of Anthropology organised in-service training-cum-orientation programme on inter-disciplinary methods, and provided basic training in the use of computers. Also research oriented workshops were conducted for research workers in the art of report writing.



Significant programmes

Box No. 6.03

- i. Implementation of the Ninth Plan research schemes.
- ii. Undertaken field investigations, held seminars/conferences with organizations like the Archaeological Survey of India, and university departments of anthropology and other allied disciplines for implementation of collaborative programmes which are ongoing activities of the Survey.
- iii. Various workshops and in-service courses related to the projects under the Ninth Five Year Plan were organised at different Regional Centres including the Headquarters in Kolkata.
- iv. Special exhibitions were held on the occasion of 50 years of India's Republic, besides other theme-based exhibitions.
- v. Efforts are under way for the implementation of Capital Works by way of construction of Office-cum-Museum Buildings at the Southern Regional Centre, Mysore, and the Andaman and Nicobar Regional Centre, Port Blair; and also for the purchase of a ready to move in building for the North-East Regional Centre, Shillong.
- vi. Publications in progress include the house journal, research materials, and the remaining volumes of People of India project.
- vii. Bhoomi Puja was performed at the construction site of the Office-cum-Museum building at Salt Lake, Kolkata on 30 October 2000. The Secretary to the Government of India, Dr. R.V.V. Ayyar laid the foundation stone of the Office-cum-Museum building in the presence of distinguished dignitaries and staff members of the Eastern Zonal Cultural Centre, and the Anthropological Survey of India. A pictorial annotated catalogue, "Hairstyle : Panorama of the Tribal World", and other publications of the Survey were released on this occasion.

Anthropological Survey of India Publications

Box No. 6.04

- i. Contribution to Holistic Tradition : Anthropology in India
- ii. Indian Artisans : Social Institution and Cultural Values
- iii. Language of the Jarawa
- iv. The Study of Socio the Economic conditions of Temple Priests of Southern Mysore
- iv. Industrialization and Mental Health
- vi. Hairstyle : Panorama of the Tribal World



Embroidered curtain, Gujarat, 20th c



INDIRA GANDHI RASHTRIYA MANAV SANGRAHALAYA, BHOPAL

The Mission

6.07 The Mission of IGRMS has to be understood against the background of the history of museums in the last 200 years. Two developments in the sub-continent's history have been crucial to the growth and direction museology has taken in India. They are the colonial movement of expansion which tended to impose a uniform culture on the rest of the world, and the emergence of an interventionist policy of development in post-independent India, steered in oblivion of inter regional differences and the multiplexity of Indian communities. Museums had thus developed as places for aesthetic contemplation of the past divorced from its context, or for sad but resigned reflection on the loss of ethnographic curiosities. In these museums, colonized communities have been represented as peripheral to the main stream of technological civilization, and their representation has been done in language and nomenclatures, mostly irrelevant to Indian life and experience. Objects have been torn out of their context and classified in dynastic, denominational, racial and iconographic categories, dissociated from community life, integrally related to its environment. The evolution has been read as a history of tools and technology, rather than of people. Human history has been read as a unilinear movement from simple to complex, irrational to rational. The study of material culture, divorced from the study of the total culture of communities, or from their specific temporal and spatial contexts, has been responsible for the attitude, which would convert living cultural landscapes into cabinets of curiosities, ethnological, art and general purpose natural history museums. In these museums, which have grown in India during the British period, for documentation, collection and display of the relics of 'dying' or 'languishing' cultures of Indian communities, have been divorced from life, contrary to Indian tradition and developments.

6.08 The Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya is a unique institution, which has introduced a new museum movement in the

country, by taking the museum to the doors of communities, living in remote rural areas, and hills and forests. It acts as a catalytic institution for bringing into limelight the holistic multidimensional, community subsistence and resource management technologies, specific to different ecosystems. It has ensured the active participation of communities for preservation and presentation of the unity and diversity of the country, for promoting national integration, and for salvaging the vanishing but valuable life style and knowledge systems.

Museum Activities

6.09 The IGRMS has been developed in successive plans, with constituent sub schemes on

- i. Infrastructure Development,
- ii. Education and Outreach, and
- iii. Operation Salvage. In other words, the Museum has to develop its physical infrastructure and its inter-institutional collaboration, to salvage, preserve and protect the unity and variety of Indian cultural life, through Education and Outreach activities.

Infrastructure Development

6.10 Spread in about 200 acres of undulating land on the banks of a seven mile long lake, in Bhopal city, the Museum is an extraordinary site. In the 1980s, when the Museum began to shape, the landscape was arid, being part of an area in the Malwa plateau, which had been drained of its waters to make it arable in the 15th-16th centuries. The Museum was landscaped, within this constraint, to represent a prototype of the Indian sub-continent and its different ecological regions like the deserts, the coasts, the hills, the rivers and the culture of communities adapting themselves to these various ecological regions.

Exhibitions

6.11 The existing open air and indoor exhibitions are spread over different locations in the 200-acre campus. The open air exhibitions entitled "Tribal Habitat", "Rock Art Heritage",



"Himalayan Village", "Coastal Village", "Desert Village", "Cosmology and Narrative Trail", and the recently initiated exhibits such as the "Ethnomedicine Trail" and "Sacred Groves" and the three thematic indoor periodical exhibitions titled "Koitur-1", "Koitur-2" and "Sajhi Virasat" continued to attract large number of visitors. Besides the development and maintenance of these exhibitions as effective tools for the enhancement of awareness about eco-specific identities of Indian community, new additions were developed systematically. The second phase of the exhibition "Cosmology and Narrative Trail" was introduced by creating exhibits through paintings of myths and legends, which included the Maharashtra folk deity Jeteer in the Chitra Kathi style, the story of Tanpoi (by painters from Orissa), and the stories of Dharmang Charitram (by artists from Andhra

Pradesh) in the Cheriya Pattam style, the myths of the origin of potters of Andhra Pradesh on a huge grain bin, the story of Rajasthan's folk deity Pabuji in the mural form, and finally the story of the origin of the Shola craft done in Shola Pith by an artist from Assam.

6.12 Under the Ecological Heritage of India exhibition, preparatory work on a three dimensional relief map of India on a 50x50 open air platform, using original rock samples collected with the assistance of the Geological Survey of India, has been completed.

Periodical Exhibitions

6.13 During the period under review the Sangrahalaya organised the following exhibitions on themes related to its aims and objectives.

Box No.6.05

- **Taal:** a photographic exhibition on medieval ponds, monuments on their banks and traditional water management systems of Bundelkhand was organised at Orchha during the PPST Annual Meet.
- **North East Heritage:** a special exhibition on the cultural heritage of North East India was presented during the Paramparya Festival at Kollam, Kerala.
- **Tadatmya:** a photographic exhibition on the theory, practice and rituals associated with sacred groves of different communities was mounted during the Sacred Grove Festival held at the Sangrahalaya.
- **Books and Literature in North eastern languages:** an exhibition was held in Guwahati coinciding with the Community Writers' Workshop in which creative writers from the north-eastern states participated.
- **Lesary:** a thematic photographic exhibition on traditional iron making techniques, was organised in Nainital.
- **Traveling Exhibition of Sacred Groves:** a thematic photographic exhibition on the conservation of sacred groves, was mounted at Virajpet, Karnataka.
- **Yayavar:** a special periodical exhibition on the life and culture of Denotified and Nomadic populations of India, was organised in the Sangrahalaya during the International Seminar on Tribal Culture and Society.



Master potter from West Bengal

Photography Unit

6.14 The Photography Unit of the Sangrahalaya undertook the work of photographic documentation of activities in the Sangrahalaya premises and also field events in different parts of India. The Unit carried out B&W and colour photo documentation of all in-house seminars, exhibitions, artists' camps, the 'Poonam' series and other performing art presentations, workshops and special events. It exposed 163 colour and 107 B&W films, and 29 slide rolls. The Unit also prepared 7322 colour prints of assorted sizes, 8776 B&W prints, 361 colour enlargements and 34 B&W enlargements for publication and exhibition purposes. It also carried out photo documentation of nearly 1200 museum objects displayed in the open air exhibitions.

6.15 The Unit also carried out photo documentation of various collaborative programmes organised in Panchmahal (Gujarat), Nainital (U.P.), Orchha (M.P.), Virajpet (Karnataka), Kollam (Kerala), and at several places in North east India.

Graphic Unit

6.16 The Graphic Unit of the Sangrahalaya prepared posters, invitation cards, folders, certificates, brochures and banners, of programmes organised in Bhopal and other places. The members of the Unit also made field trips to Sindhudurg, Kolhapur, and Pune districts of Maharashtra for collection and documentation of regional art traditions. Members of the Unit were also engaged in the mounting of various thematic exhibitions.

Conservation Unit

6.17 The Conservation Unit carried out appropriate remedial treatment of 1452 museum specimens, including 248 leather, 273 wooden, 123 brass, 13 copper, 158 textiles, 17 bell metal, 335 iron, 153 ethnographic, 117 bamboo and 45 miscellaneous objects. The Unit conserved over 37 wooden specimens and 150 plants in the folk deity complex exhibition. Adequate preventive measures were taken to control insect and rodent attack on the specimen store, library and exhibition areas. Necessary arrangements were made by the Unit to control the relative humidity in the Museum storage.



6.18 The Unit also conducted experiments to preserve wooden objects by using different types of non-conventional materials. To prevent fungus growth, an attempt was made to dissolve the thymol chemical in linseed oil without using any organic solute to increase the potency of the preservative.

Multi-media Library

6.19 The Multi-media Library, Sandarbh comprises the Reference Library, Cine Video Unit and Computer Unit of the Museum. During this year the Reference Library added 506 new books, 325 volumes of foreign and 228 of Indian journals to its collection. Under the creative/alternative literature project, 68 books were collected. In addition, 55,000 articles from Indian and foreign journal were indexed in the computer. The computerization of 15,000 books was also completed during the year.

Cine Video Unit

6.20 The Cine Video Unit of the Sangrahalaya carried out extensive audio-video documentation of field based in-house programmes. Under field programmes, the coverage included life and culture of Mishng and Deori Tribes of Assam; Mela, a religious congregation of Denotified and Nomadic Tribes of Gujarat and Maharashtra at Kaleswari Naal in Panchmahal district of Gujarat; seminars and workshops on traditional iron smelting technique at Nainital; Temple festival of the Kodava Community of Coorg; ritual ceremonies in Dharmasthala and Tala Cauveri in South Karnataka; Life and culture of Apatani, Wangcho and Nocte tribes of Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim; monasteries of Sikkim; and Sacred Groves Festival at Virajpet, Karnataka. In addition, visuals for news and media coverage of all Sangrahalaya programmes/events were prepared and telecast through the T.V. networks.

Computer Unit

6.21 The Narmada river valley DTM data was transferred from RRSSC, Nagpur and the Satellite Mosaic images were re-indexed and rendered into natural tones, with the help of the colour calibration plug. The Unit prepared pre-press work for the-

Sangrahalaya publications, including the bibliography on River Valley Cultures, and the Himalayas. Pre-press work on 12 Sangrahalaya publications is in its final stage. The computer hardware and software in a number of cases were upgraded to the latest versions, i.e. POWER PC G3 system along with the high speed printer. 1,09,640 laser outputs, and 1200 images were scanned and stored digitally.

Ceramic Unit

6.22 The Ceramic Unit commenced the second phase work for the installation of the open air exhibition, The Cosmology and Narrative Trail. The Unit undertook extensive textual documentation of the art works of renowned artists working in different media by inviting them to the Sangrahalaya for creation of exhibits. The Unit also undertook the preparation of display platforms for new exhibits. Distinguished groups of potters from West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh were invited to prepare terracotta articles depicting the mythologies of these communities.

Modeling Unit

6.23 The members of the Modeling Unit undertook field trips in Doongarpur, Banswada and Jaipur districts in Rajasthan for identifying the Sompura stone carvers (sculptor). Gurasia stone carvers from Rajasthan were invited and conducted a workshop for making exhibits on folk life and festivals of Rajasthan.

6.24 The Unit also prepared replicas of selected museum objects for sale and popularization, through the museum shop.

Engineering Unit

6.25 The Engineering unit supervised the progress of the ongoing work on the indoor museum building. A 1200 m. pipe line was laid to meet the increasing water requirements for the large scale plantation of Sacred Groves in the complex. Construction work was started on two RCC Tanks with storing capacities of 30,000 and 10,000 litres. This is likely to be completed by the end of December 2000. The roads and path ways in the Sangrahalaya were enlarged by the cutting



and cleaning of the jungle along side the existing roads. Construction work of a Shed for the Ceramic Unit has reached its final stage. The Unit also attended to annual repairs/replacement, and electricity maintenance.

Horticulture Unit

6.26 In addition to the systematic ongoing ethnobotanical plantation in the Sangrahalaya campus, the Horticulture Unit undertook the work of overall landscaping in the premises. Along with the maintenance of vegetation in the open air exhibition area, the Unit was involved in the collection of rock samples from Pathakheda (Madhya Pradesh) for fabrication of a relief map of India. The Unit also collected plant fossils and plaster cast images for a new exhibition entitled, Ecological History of India.

Education and Outreach

Do and Learn

6.27 As part of its programmes to salvage and preserve local resource management traditions, the Sangrahalaya organised demonstration and training camps for registered participants under its "Do and Learn" Museum Education Programme, which not only brings out the knowledge associated with different communities and their traditional art forms but also creates general awareness of such traditions among urban communities, and attempts to boost the morale of craft persons. This series included demonstration cum training programmes on Madhubani painting of Bihar, Kalamkari painting of Andhra Pradesh, mask making technique of Andhra Pradesh, Papier mache of Bihar, and Rabari clay relief work of Kuchh, Gujarat.

6.28 Guided visits to exhibitions were organised throughout the year for visitors in general and also for special expert groups from inside and outside India. Trainee researchers at tribal research institutes, and other institutions were also provided guided lecture tours.

6.29 Special Education Programme for School Children was arranged for school children from Bhopal and surrounding areas, in batches of

50-150 students. These students were given exposure to the theme Man, Habitat and Environment. Over 7000 school students visited the Sangrahalaya under this programme.

Artists' Camps

6.30 The Sangrahalaya organised two artist camps in its premises for which creative folk/tribal artists from Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh were invited. Their works were made available for sale through the museum shop. The Sangrahalaya collaborated with the Kollam District Administration, Kerala, in organizing the annual Paramparya meet at Kollam for tribal artists from different parts of the country, including the Northeast, associated with bamboo crafts, medicine, martial arts and traditional dances. The Sangrahalaya also organised artist camps in Manipur on traditional Manipuri painting, stone carving and demonstration of traditional arts and crafts of the Thangkul Naga people in Ukhrul district.

Seminar/Symposia

6.31 The Sangrahalaya organised the following seminars and symposia: a two-day conference on "Post Colonialism, Global Justice and Cultural Diversity"; a four-day international seminar in collaboration with ICOM, on "Museums, Culture and Development", (attended by nearly 100 delegates from Australia, Bangladesh, Philippines, Sweden, UK, USA and India); a three-day national seminar on "Communities' Strategies for Management of Natural Resources", (participants included large number of community representatives from the Northeast and other parts of India); and a two days seminar on "Impact of Electronic Media on Cultural Sustainability" in collaboration with the Society for Natural Resources, Culture and Human Environment, Bhopal. The Sangrahalaya also organised a three-day seminar of young French researchers, to explore the limits and boundaries of the social sciences and the practical dimension and relevance of French Indological research in India's development; and inter-disciplinary meeting of experts on the Bio-Cultural Identity of Madhya Pradesh, on the occasion of World Environment



Day; and a two-day international seminar on Tribal Culture and Society in collaboration with the Bhasha Sanshodhan Prakashan Kendra, Vadodara.

Museum Popular Lecture

6.32 Lectures in this series were organised on themes such as museology, Indology, anthropology, archaeology, art, architecture, etc. during the year. The speakers included the renowned octogenarian Meso-American scholar Prof. Merle Green Robertson on "Temple of Inscription at Palanque, Mexico", Ms Emma Jane Read from Cambridge University, on "Ethno-Archaeology and Rock Art Research", Ms Julia Sha on "Sanchi Hill and its Social-Ethnography: Archaeology of Buddhist Landscape", Ms Neeti Gupta on "Underlying principles of Traditional Architecture", Prof. J. Waronkar on "Architectural and Social Heritage of India's Jews", Dr. Noelene Cole on "Rock Art Research in South East Cape York Peninsula; North Queensland in the Australian context", and Prof. Andre Langnane on "The Tribal Population of India".

Public Relations Unit

6.33 The Public Relations Unit, through the help of print and electronic media, made special efforts to popularize the activities of the Sangrahalaya. This resulted in an increase the

number of visitors at the exhibitions, and greater participation in the Museum's educational, craft demonstration and other programmes. During the year, the Unit also handled the printings, dispatch, display and distribution of publicity materials on museum programmes, such as invitation cards, posters, folders, brochures, leaflets, handouts, etc. The Unit also prepared and sent over 100 press notes, special features/write-ups, etc., for publication in local and national newspapers. In addition, 30 news items, covering museum programmes and features, were also sent for telecast through Doordarshan.

Official Language

6.34 To streamline the use of Hindi in official work, four Hindi workshops and a fortnight long competitive programme, titled 'Hindi Pakhwada', were organised for the staff, including a number of interactive activities like translation, debate, quiz, poster making, slogan writing, extempore speech, etc. Appropriate incentives were also introduced for the popularisation of Hindi among the staff.

Publications

6.35 The Sangrahalaya published a volume of abstracts on Community strategies on Management of Sacred Groves, and a booklet on Sacred Groves



Vocal recital by Ms. Shyamla G. Bhawe under programme Poonam-21



Demonstration of traditional weaving by Tangkhul Naga woman at Linghar village, Manipur

of India: An Overview. It also brought out a number of folders and posters, covering in-house and field oriented workshops, seminars, exhibitions, etc.

Cultural Presentations

6.36 The Sangrahalaya organises live cultural presentations on various aspects of culture in Bhopal and other places for the promotion of the performing and other art traditions. Working towards this aim, the Sangrahalaya organised the following eight cultural presentations during the year:

6.37 The Poonam series is devoted to Indian classical music and dance. The presentation, Dakshinottaram, dedicated to the southern-northern classical musical tradition, by Ms. Shyamala Bhawe was organised under Poonam-21. Child prodigy, Kum. Upasana Upadhyay and 20 other artists of the Ram Natak Niketan, Hyderabad, performed Bharathanatyam under Poonam-22.

6.38 An Austrian musical concert, Art of Brass Quintet, Vienna was held in the Sangrahalaya in collaboration with the ICCR and the Austrian Embassy in India. The Chhattisgarhi drama entitled *Mitti ki Gadi*, adapted from the original Sanskrit version *Mrichhakatikam* was staged by artists of

the Naya Theatre under the direction of the noted dramatist, Shri Habib Tanvir. Members of the Chhara Denotified Tribal Community presented a play titled *Budhan* during the National Seminar on Social Identity of the Denotified and Nomadic Tribes. Aranya Raag: A programme of cultural presentations during the ritualisation of Sacred Groves was organised including performance by Lepcha, Apatani, Muria tribal communities and performing artists and folk performers from Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Tamilnadu, Kerala, Karnataka, West Bengal, etc. Majuli was a programme of cultural presentations by artists from Kamlabadi and Auniyati Satra in Assam. Artists from the Chhara community staged a presentation titled *The Encounter* during the international seminar on Tribal Culture and Society.

Operation Salvage through Outreach

6.39 The Sangrahalaya, in addition to the ongoing preparation for the establishment of the Ethnomusicology gallery, was also engaged in the following outreach programmes and salvage activities in the field.

6.40 A workshop for tribal medicinemen was organised in Manipur with the help of the Manipur State Museum for the documentation of the



indigenous system of treatment of diseases, such as TB, diabetics, piles, malaria, snake bite, dog bite, etc.

6.41 The Sangrahalaya team visited Assam and Nagaland to document and survey the revitalisation of the monastic life style and traditions.

6.42 The Sangrahalaya team undertook field surveys in different parts of Rajasthan and Gujarat for the documentation of heritage sites.

6.43 A five-day Community Writers' Workshop on North-East Indian Literature was organised in Guwahati, Assam, to explore the literary potential of the regional languages, specially that of the tribal groups of the Northeast, provide the opportunity for exchange of ideas, knowledge, skills among these writers and interact with one another for purposes of national integration.

6.44 The Director led a survey team in collaboration with the WWF, in Assam Arunachal and Sikkim for documentation and educational outreach activities. The team held meetings with the Apatanis, Mishing, and Wangchu tribal group in Arunachal Pradesh, and the Lepcha, Bhotia, Subba, Nepali and Limbu cultural groups in Sikkim. During the tour, 23 hrs. of audio/video recording and 1038 still photographs/slides on monastic heritage, culture, etc. were produced.

Salvage through Collection

6.45 During the period 616 ethnographic objects collected from Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh were accessioned. These objects belong to the Gond, Korkum Muria, Oraon, Kurumbars, Raina, Kalamkar, Madia, Tripuri, Mizo, Riang, Kuki, Mina, Gujjar, Rathwa, Thakar, Mishing and Deori tribal groups and other folk communities. Digital input of 2981 specimen images were done. Visual documentation was completed of 822 objects of the reserve collection, and slide documentation of 410 selected objects was completed.

وقيل مدينة وهي

يَوْمَ الدِّينِ إِلَيْكَ

نَعْبُدُ وَإِلَيْكَ نَسْتَعِينُ

إِهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ



ARCHIVES AND ARCHIVAL LIBRARIES

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

7.01 The National Archives of India (NAI), an attached office under the Department of Culture, Ministry of Tourism and Culture, houses Central Government records of enduring value for permanent preservation and use by administrators and scholars. It has in its custody, private papers of eminent personalities of India and microfilm copies of records acquired from abroad.

Regular programmes of the National Archives

- To assist various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India in their record management programmes.
- To extend research facilities to scholars visiting the Department from India and abroad.
- To provide financial assistance to various voluntary organisations for the preservation of manuscripts in their custody as also to State/ Union Territory Administration Archives for their development programmes.
- To tender guidance to various Government Departments, voluntary institutions and individuals for imparting technical know-how on the preservation of valuable records and papers.

7.02 The School of Archival Studies imparted training under its one-year Diploma course in Archival Studies and other short term courses to Indian and foreign trainees. As part of its programme of creating archival awareness amongst the people, various exhibitions were organised.

The Conservation Research Laboratory conducted investigations for improved preservation techniques for better upkeep of records, and was actively associated with the dissemination of knowledge of a specialized nature in the field of conservation of documentary heritage. The National Archives of India has one Regional Office in Bhopal and three Record Centres in Bhubaneswar, Jaipur and Pondicherry.

Accession

7.03 The holdings of this Department were further enriched with the acquisition of the following public records and private papers.

a. Public Records

- i. 1211 files (1953-1972) of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, Department of Personnel and Training, 2783 files (1957-1972) of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pension.
- ii. 1,76,000 files of the Crown Representatives' Office from Bhavnagar, Vadodara and Rajkot were accessioned.

b. Private Papers

- i. 3 pages (1963) of a personal letter of ex-Prime Minister Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, containing day to day details of politics, Congress policies in the villages, etc., were received from Rajeshwar Prasad, Dehradun.



- ii. 50 issues of 'Suthanthra Chankee' (1931) and 20 issues of 'Suthantharam' (1975-76), two Tamil journals, were received as donations from Smt. Saraswathi Subbiah, a Freedom Fighter, from Pondicherry.

(c) Microfilms

- i. 14 microfilms rolls of the Dominion Office-35 series (1946-1960) relating to the United Nations, Praja Socialist Party, Amendment Act of 1952, position of Indian traders in Gibraltar, Sino-India trade agreement, etc., were purchased from the Public Record Office, London.

Research and Reference

Box No.7.01

Activities	No.
Visits made by scholars to the Research Room of the National Archives :	2,144
Number of scholars enrolled :	259
Number of foreign scholars :	30
Requisitions for records and books received from scholars :	18,722

Records Management

7.04 The National Archives of India being the nodal agency for Records Management appraised 31,852 files pertaining to various Departments/Offices located in New Delhi and Kolkata.

7.05 Departmental Record Rooms of 11 Ministries/Departments were inspected which include the Prime Minister's Office, Cabinet Secretariat, Department of Revenue, Ministry of Information and Technology, Department of Expenditure, Department of Supply, Department of Agriculture and Co-operation, Department of Personnel and Training, Department of Heavy Industries, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, and Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation.

7.06 In pursuance of the stipulations contained in the Public Records Act 1993, 503 organisations

have so far nominated one of their officers as Departmental Records Officer.

7.07 Study Reports along with the vetted Records Retention Schedules of nine Ministries/Departments/Offices of the Government of India were prepared and forwarded to the concerned organization for implementation.

7.08 On the spot study for vetting the Records Retention Schedules of 11 Ministries/Directorate/Department of Government of India were completed and reports are under preparation.

Implementation of Public Records Act, 1993

7.09 The Fifth meeting of the Archival Advisory Board was held on 1 September 2000, under the Chairmanship of the Additional Secretary, Department of Culture. Various aspects of Records Management like implementation of the Public Records Act, 1993 were discussed.

- i. On the spot study of records and tendering of advice on implementation of the Public Records Act 1993.
- ii. Orientation Course in Records Management was introduced for Department Record Officers. Five such courses during the months of April, June, July, August and October 2000 were conducted, and 36 Departmental Record Officers of various organisations attended them.

School of Archival Studies

7.10 During the period under review the School of Archival Studies continued to conduct the one-year Diploma Course in Archival Studies and also the short-term courses of eight and four weeks duration for the benefit of professionals and sub-professionals.

- a. Six trainees successfully completed the one-year Diploma Course in Archival Studies (1999-2000) while the session 2000-2001 of the Diploma Course in Archival Studies commenced on 1 November 2000.
- b. Seven short-term courses were completed, viz., Reprography - 2 courses, (3 April-25 May 2000)



and (4 September-25 October 2000); Record Management (1-29 May 2000) and (1-28 September 2000); Servicing and Repair of Records (1 May-23 June 2000) and (4 September-25 October 2000); Care and Conservation of Books, Manuscripts and Archives (3 July-25 August 2000).

c. **In-service Training**

- i. Shri A.K. Dey, Microphotographer, Shri A.K. Srivastava, Assistant Microphotographer and Shri J.K. Luthra, Assistant Microphotographer were deputed to the National Institute of Advanced Studies, Bangalore for a four day training programme in Digitalisation of Archives, from 11-14 July 2000.
- ii. The following officers were deputed for training at the National Informatics Centre, New Delhi:
 - Shri P.S.M. Moideen, Assistant Director of Archives "Information Management Tools", 9-20 October 2000.
 - Shri A.K. Dey, Microphotographer "Windows and Office Productivity Tools", 28 August 2000.
 - Shri N.S. Mani, Microphotographer "Visual Basics", 31 July 2000.
 - Shri A.R. Singh, Assistant Library and Information Officer and Shri S.R. Mann, Library Information Assistant attended the training on UNIMARC at the Central Secretariat Library, New Delhi from 4-15 September 2000.

Exhibitions/Museums

7.11 An exhibition entitled "Dhaga Prem Ka - Bairam and Rahim" was organised by the Department on the occasion of 500 years of Indo-Turkmenistan relations. The exhibition based on original manuscripts, paintings and rare literature was inaugurated by Dr. R.V.V. Ayyar, Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Culture, Ministry of Tourism and Culture on 25 August 2000, in the presence of academicians, administrators and diplomats. The above mentioned exhibition was also mounted at Ashqabat, Turkmenistan by two officers of the National Archives of India, viz.,



Dr. R.V.V. Ayyar, Secretary, Department of Culture, releasing the brochure of the exhibition

Shri S.M.R. Baqar, Deputy Director of Archives and Dr. Mohd. Irfan, Assistant Archivist. It was inaugurated by the Minister of Tourism and Culture, Government of India and the Deputy Premier, Government of Turkmenistan on 4 September 2000 at 6.30 pm in the presence of Secretary, Department of Culture, Government of India. The Secretary, later gifted the exhibition to the Government of Turkmenistan.

7.12 Twenty-one photographs with captions of prominent women personalities were supplied to the Director, Department of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development. These were displayed at the Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi on 18 April 2000 in conjunction with the meeting of the Women Ministers' of the Commonwealth countries in the capital.

7.13 The Lok Sabha Secretariat was assisted in the mounting of an exhibition on the 'Life and Times of Andhra Kesari: Tanguturi Prakasam' on 5 May 2000 in the Parliament House. The Hon'ble President, Vice-President, Prime Minister, Speaker and other dignitaries at the Parliament House visited the exhibition.

7.14 A photo album entitled Azad Hind Fauj Ki Gaurav Gatha: INA Photos from Files was produced based on files from the Ministry of Defence. The material in the volume comprise INA records, depicting the role of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in the National Movement and the contribution of the Indian National Army in the



National Archives Museum

freedom struggle. This volume was released by Shri Ananth Kumar, the Union Minister of Tourism and Culture on 12 October 2000.

Publications

7.15 The National Archives of India brought out the following publications during the year 2000-01:

- Guide to the Sources of Asian History, Volumes 3 and 4
- Annual Report of the National Archives of India, 1999
- Azad Hind Fauj Ki Gaurav Gatha

7.16 Publications in Progress

- The Indian Archives, Vol. XLVII, Nos.1-2 (January-December 1998) and Vol. XLVIII, Nos.1-2, January-December 1999.
- National Register of Private Records, Volumes 20 and 21
- Bulletin of Research Theses and Dissertations, Volume 18
- Guide to the sources of Asian History, Volumes 3 and 5

National Mission for Manuscripts

7.17 The National Mission for Manuscripts is a scheme launched by the Department of Culture to identify, accession and conserve manuscripts and compile a National Directory of Institutions/Individuals holding manuscripts of national importance. This Directory would document the

physical status of these manuscripts and preservation facilities available.

7.18 During the period, letters/circulars were issued for eliciting information on manuscripts to Districts Collectors, Universities and State Archives in Hindi speaking States. Information was received regarding 97,269 manuscripts forwarded by States/Union Territories.

Publicity

7.19 Dr. S. Sarkar, Director General of Archives and Shri H.D. Singh, Deputy Director of Archives were interviewed for an all India Radio programme on the National Archives of India.

7.20 Facilities were provided to the Zee Telefilms Ltd. for making a feature story on archival activities for preservation of old records.

Towards Freedom Project

7.21 The 47 pages from the files of the Nizam's Government, 1943 received from the Andhra Pradesh State Archives, Hyderabad were sent to the Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR), New Delhi for inclusion in the proposed volume on Towards Freedom Project.

Meetings/Visits

7.22 The meetings and visits of Dr. S. Sarkar, Director General of the National Archives are as follows.



- i. The meeting of the Indian Committee to consider the celebration of the 500th Anniversary of Bairam Khan Turkman on 21 April 2000 at the residence of the Vice-President of India.
 - ii. Meeting on Activities of Libraries and Archives on 1 May 2000 under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Culture) at the National Museum, New Delhi.
 - iii. Meeting of National Institute of Advanced Studies regarding National Archives of India's Project on setting up Digital Archives of India and other institutions at Bangalore on 16 May 2000.
 - iv. Advisory Committee of the Archives of Indian Labour held on 19 May 2000 at Shram Shakti Bhawan, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi.
 - v. 6th Joint Advisory Council meeting of the Archives of Indian Labour held at National Archives of India on 1 June 2000.
 - vi. Workshop on Art and Intellectual Property, Rights, in the Digital Millennium from 15-17 June 2000 held at Nainital (U.P.)
 - vii. Meeting to discuss the setting up of the Bharat Darshan Science Cultural Park in Delhi on 23 June 2000 held under the Union Minister for Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation.
 - viii. Meeting regarding upgradation of Museum of Zeenat Mahal, Red Fort, Delhi on 27 July 2000 under the chairmanship of Smt. Komal Anand, Director General, Archaeological Survey of India.
 - ix. Meeting to discuss the activities of Libraries in Archives held on 20 July 2000 in the National Museum under the chairmanship of Secretary (Culture).
 - x. Meeting on Development of Archives was held on 25-26 August 2000 at National Archives of India/Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi under the chairmanship of Secretary (Culture).
 - xi. Meeting chaired by the Minister for Urban Development on 6 September 2000 at Nirman Bhawan to discuss the 'Development of Indraprastha Heritage City'.
 - xii. Meeting convened by Joint Secretary (M) on 19 September 2000 to discuss the Implementation of Indo-Sudan Cultural Exchange Programme.
 - xiii. Meeting of Hindi Advisory Committee under the chairmanship of the Union Minister of Culture and Tourism on 12 October 2000.
- ### Grants
- 7.23 A First meeting of the Grants Committee (2000-2001) under the scheme of Financial Assistance for preservation of manuscripts/rare books was held on 9 October 2000 under the chairmanship of Joint Secretary (M) Department of Culture. A sum of Rs. 34.50 lakh was recommended to 35 organisations/institutions/individuals located in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Delhi, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa and West Bengal.
- ### Finding Aids
- Box No.7.02
- i. 1673 items of Gulzari Lal Nanda papers (1965-70) were subject listed.
 - ii. 1190 items of K.M. Munshi papers from 4 microfilm rolls (1954-55) were subject listed.
 - iii. 72 documents (Descriptive list of Acquired Documents, Volume VII) (1851-1870) have been descriptively listed.
 - iv. 99 Persian letters (Descriptive list of Persian Correspondence, Volume V, 1805) have been descriptively listed.
 - v. 225 Persian letters (Descriptive list of Persian Correspondence) Volume VI, 1806) have been descriptively listed.
 - vi. 105 files (1949-1964) of the office of the Commissioner of Customs, Chennai were subject listed.
 - vii. 490 files (1916-1935) of the office of the Commissioner of Central Excise, Chennai were subject listed.
 - viii. 1488 pages (1937) of the "Towards Freedom" papers were subject listed.



Conservation/Reprographics

Box No.7 .03

i. Conservation

The conservation work performed by the National Archives of India during the period is as follows:

- Repair of 70892 sheets and 75 maps, stitching of 5867 volumes and binding of 1959 volumes, books and miscellaneous items. Leather preservative mixture was applied to 8038 volumes.
- Technical information and guidance on various aspects of archives conservation was provided to the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, State Archives of Gujarat, Department of Nibandhan Mahavidyalaya, Patna and other institutions in the country.

ii. Reprographics

- Under the ongoing programme of security microfilming, the Reprographic wing continued to microfilm important series of records housed in its repository with a view to providing security to the original records. In this connection, 3,62,436 microfilm exposures were prepared.
- The Wing also prepared 17,231 meters of positive microfilms, besides 17,072 xerox copies and photocopies of documents for the use of research scholars.

KHUDA BAKSH ORIENTAL PUBLIC LIBRARY, PATNA

7.24 An illustrious son of Bihar, an advocate by profession and a bibliophile by taste, Khuda Baksh Khan, established a "Public Library" in 1891 out of his family collection of manuscripts. He further added a number of manuscripts through his own resources, and, by a deed of trust, donated his entire collection to the public library the same year. That Library, now known the world over as the Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library, has emerged as one of the richest collections of manuscripts in the sub-continent with over 21,000 manuscripts, 2,00,000 printed books and over 230 collections of original paintings of the Mughal, Rajput, Iranian and Turkish schools. The Library also possesses a sizeable number of original letters of eminent persons written during their lifetime. It is now managed by a Board headed by the Governor of Bihar. An Act of Parliament in 1969 declared be an Institution of National Importance and the Government of India took over its control the same year.

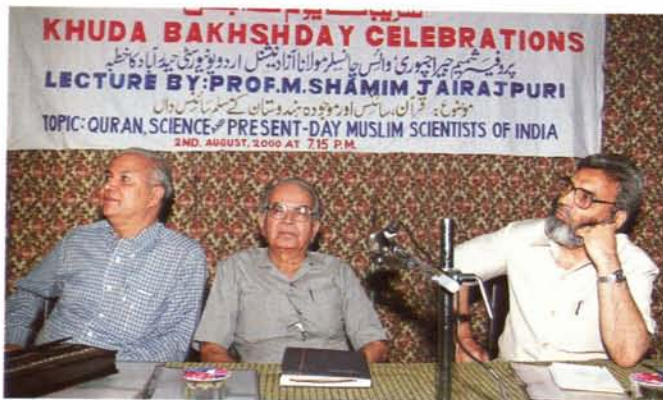
Acquisition

7.25 The acquisition of manuscripts and books through purchase, gift and exchange is a continuing feature of the Library. Concerted efforts to acquire manuscripts have been paying dividends. During the period April – October 2000 the Library has acquired 2,234 books and 14 manuscripts by purchase/gift/exchange. Six hundred volumes of periodicals and newspapers were also acquired. By the end of the financial year the library will be able to further add more than 2,500 books to its collection.

7.26 The Library has a scheme of acquiring copies of rare manuscripts available in other collections. Microfilms of several manuscripts have been acquired from the following places: Aligarh, Rampur, Bhagalpur, Maner, Phulwarisharif, Asafiya (Hyderabad), the Asiatic Society (Kolkata), and British collection of the India Office and Cambridge.

Audio-Video Collection

7.27 A separate collection of audio and video



Prof. M. Shamim Jairajpuri, (extreme left), Vice Chancellor, Maulana Azad National Urdu University Hyderabad, delivers lecture



cassettes is being built of literary/cultural celebrities, intellectuals and eminent persons advocating the composite culture of India. Literary and cultural functions held at the library are also recorded on video and audio cassettes for purposes of record. During April – October 2000, 36 audio and 15 video recordings were prepared taking the total number to 1061 audio and 688 video cassettes.

Preservation of Manuscripts and Rare Material

7.28 Conservation of the precious national heritage, housed in this more than a century old library in the form of manuscripts, paintings, and books, has been among the priorities of the Library. In the last few years the Library has modernized its facilities with the establishment of a Computer Centre with LAN, e-mail and the Internet. The Library collection is being digitized and will be available soon on the Internet. Modern conservation techniques have also been given due attention. A small conservation laboratory established a few years back for fumigation, de-acidification, lamination and binding is to be modernized shortly with latest techniques and a Lamination Machine (Impregnator), and also sophisticated cutting and tooling machines. The Library staff has been given necessary training in the field. An expert in the field from the National Archives of India provided month-long on-the-spot training to the concerned staff.

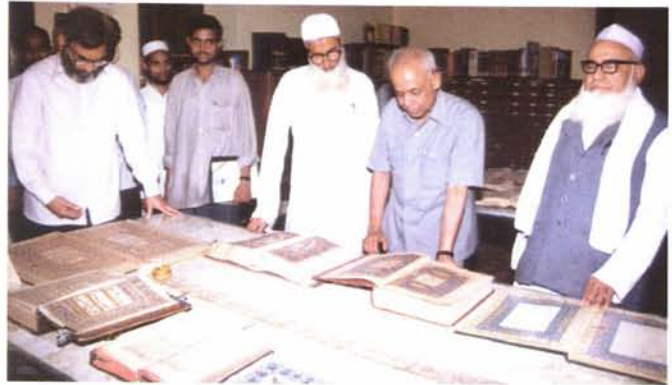
7.29 During the period April – October 2000, 3,693 printed books and manuscripts were repaired and bound.

Details of Restoration Activities

Box No. 7.04

· Manuscripts/Books Fumigated	1,006
· Folios of manuscripts de-acidified	10,168
· Folios of Books and manuscripts laminated and repaired	22,503

7.30 In respect of preservation, the Library is extending its support to other manuscript collections so as to help preserve the precious heritage and save them from decay.



Exhibition of rare Manuscripts on the life of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) organised by the library on the occasion of Khuda Baksh Day

Indexing and Documentation

7.31 The old Urdu periodical collection of the Library is being indexed to provide micro-information to the scholars.

Seminars/Lectures/Talks/Symposia

7.32 In the Library's Annual/Extension lectures, talks and symposia eminent scholars delivered lectures and presented research papers. These lectures are published regularly. During the period April – October 2000, the following lectures were delivered.

Box No. 7.05

- Mr. Fayyaz Rafat, Director, Patna Doordarshan, spoke on the art of creativity vis-à-vis his works and persona on 9 April 2000.
- Dr. Razi Ahmad, Secretary, Gandhi Sangrahalaya Patna delivered a lecture on "Gandhian Secularism" on 7 May 2000.
- Prof. Yasin Mazhar Siddiqi, Dept. of Islamic Studies, AMU, Aligarh delivered a lecture on "Shah Wallullah's Islamic Contributions" on 26 July 2000.
- Prof. Shamim Jairajpuri, Vice-Chancellor, Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad delivered a lecture on "Quran and Science" on 2 August 2000.

Exhibition

7.33 An Exhibition of Rare Manuscripts on the life of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) was



organised by the Library on 2 August 2000. The Exhibition was highly appreciated and the visitors included a large number of students, intellectuals and the general public.

National Seminar

7.34 A three-day National Seminar on "Faiz Ahmad Faiz" was held on May 14-16, 2000 wherein 50 scholars from different parts of the country participated. The Seminar was inaugurated by Dr. Mohd. Ayyub Mirza (London), a close associate of Faiz Ahmad Faiz. Shri Saiyid Hamid, Chancellor, Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi presided, and Shri S. Shahid Mehdi, Vice-Chancellor, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi delivered the valedictory address.

Natia Mushaira and Mahfile Sima

7.35 A Natia Mushaira was held in the Library on 14 October 2000 in which noted poets participated. A Mahfile Sima organised in the Library on 15 October 2000 was highly appreciated and well attended.

Use of Library Material

7.36 During the period April – October 2000 the number of scholars/general readers who utilised the Library material was as follows:

Box No.7.06

S.No.	Users	Number
i.	Scholars	8,463
ii.	Casual Readers	56,277
iii.	Manuscripts consulted by scholars	665
iv.	Printed books consulted by scholars	7,421
v.	Books issued	2,266
vi.	Books consulted by Casual Readers	10,152

Reference Services

7.37 Besides its routine-services, the Library provides Reference facilities to scholars around the world by supplying the required information, in the form of Xerox copies and microfilms.

During the period April – October 2000 the Library rendered the following services:

Box No.7.07

S.No.	Services Rendered by the Library	Number
i.	References provided on the spot	1,547
ii.	References provided through correspondence	610
iii.	Queries replied over the phone	1,631
iv.	Xerox copies of printed books supplied to scholars	2,691 exposures
v.	Microfilms/Printouts supplied to scholars	3 Mss.
vi.	Reference provided to scholars with regard to manuscripts	699

Khuda Bakhsh Research Fellowship

7.38 In order to promote research work one National, two Visiting, three Senior and seven Junior Fellowships have been instituted on the pattern of the UGC fellowships. These Fellowships are offered for doing independent research leading to the PhD/DLitt degrees. The Kashmir University, Gulbarga University, Jamia Millia Islamia, Jamia Hamdard, Magadh University, Bihar University and Shantiniketan have recognised the Library as their Research Centre.

Research and Publication

7.39 Work on the critical editions and publication of rare manuscripts of the Library is under way. Some have already been published. The Library's programme of reprinting rare and important periodicals is continuing. The Library also publishes research publications on various subjects. During the period April – October 2000, 20 such publications have been brought out.

Descriptive Catalogue of Manuscripts

7.40 The 36 out-of-stock volumes of Descriptive Catalogues of manuscripts were reprinted during



the last few years. This covers a mere 30 percent of the manuscript collection. Efforts are underway to prepare and publish descriptive catalogues of the remaining manuscripts.

Library's Quarterly Journal

7.41 The Khuda Bakhsh Library Journal which has been published for the last 22 years, contains research articles. The latest issue of the journal no.121 was brought out in October 2000.

Book Translation Programme

7.42 The Library has set up a programme of translating some of the outstanding award-winning books within its area specialization, in Hindi and other regional languages into Urdu and from Urdu into Hindi. A few of them have already been published, which include *Kante* (Kashmiri to Urdu), *Shamsul Bayan* (Hindi dictionary of Shah Alam's period and the first Hindi dictionary produced at the instance of Aurangzeb), *Aurangzeb Ek Naya Zaviya-e-Nazar* (Hindi to Urdu), and *Pandit Motilal Nehru Ka Uldghatan Bhashan* (Urdu to Hindi).

7.43 During the period April – October 2000 the following books were translated and published: *Understanding Human Behaviour* from English to Urdu, *Tahreek-i-Azadi Mein Bihar ke Musalmanon ka Hissa* (by Taqi Rahim) from Urdu to Hindi, abridged version; *Bihar Mein Rashtriyata ka Vikas* (by Dr. N.M.P. Srivastava) from Hindi to Urdu.

Award for Outstanding Contributions

7.44 The Library has also instituted an Award to be given to scholars for outstanding research contributions 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 Award is on the pattern of the Sahitya Akademi and Jnanpith Awards, and carries an amount of Rs.1,00,000.

7.45 So far three awards have been conferred. The first Khuda Bakhsh Award was conferred on Mr. B.N. Pande for his outstanding services in the field of National Integration, the second and third Awards were conferred on Mr. Anwar Jamal Kidwai (posthumous) and Mrs. Subhadra Joshi



A Leaf from a unique copy of the Quran.

for their contribution to Composite Culture of India and National Integration, respectively. These awards were presented by the Hon'ble President of India at a simple function at the Rashtrapati Bhawan.

7.46 The Khuda Bakhsh Awards for the years 1995-96, 1996-97 and 1997-98 will be in the fields Sufism, Indian History and Culture, and Persian Literature respectively. The processing of nominations received in this regard is in progress.

Extension of Building

7.47 Since there is an acute shortage of sitting and shelving space in the Library, it has been decided to construct a multi-storeyed building in the eastern portion of the library campus after demolishing the existing single storey administrative block. The CPWD have submitted their estimate for Rs.5.74 crore. The estimate has been forwarded to the Department of Culture for seeking the approval of EFC.

Air-Conditioning of Manuscripts Stacks

7.48 Since humidity and temperature control is essential for the preservation of old and rare materials, it has been decided to provide Central Air-Conditioning in the Manuscript stacks and the adjoining areas. M/s Voltas have submitted their quotation for the work. For the installation of the plant, construction of the plant room, AHU room and cooling tower was necessary and these were constructed last year. During April to October 2000



work on the installation of the plant was taken up. The work is expected to be completed by the end of the current financial year. We are keen to complete the work at the earliest as it is disrupting the normal library services to the readers.



Damaged Farman of Mughal Emperor Akbar, of the Dargah of Rajabpur, U.P., Pre-conservation

RAMPUR RAZA LIBRARY

7.49 The Rampur Raza Library is a unique treasure house of Indo-Islamic learning and art. A Library of international importance, it was founded by Nawab Faizullah Khan who established the headquarters of his chiefdom in Rampur in 1774; his descendants continued to enrich the collection and it was under the last Nawab Sir Raza Ali Khan (1930-66) that the Library attained its present eminence. After the attainment of independence and merger of the State in the Union of India, the Library was brought under the management of a Trust and Nawab Raza Ali Khan was appointed as its President, and the District Magistrate of Rampur as the Secretary of the Trust. The arrangement continued till 1975 when the Central Government took over the Library under an Act of Parliament namely the Rampur Raza Library Act 1975 (22 of 1975) and declared it as an Institution of National Importance.

Objectives

Box No.7.08

- Extend facilities to scholars in their research.
- Preserve and protect rare manuscripts, books, paintings and art objects.
- Organise workshops, seminars and special lectures.

Collection

7.50 The Library has a valuable collection of about 16,000 manuscripts; 60,000 printed books in Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Hindi, Urdu, Tamil, Telugu, Pushto and Turkish besides 5,000 miniature paintings representing the Mongol, Iran, Mughal, Rajput, Rajasthani, Pahari, Avadh, Deccani and Company styles, and thousands of specimens of Islamic calligraphy.

7.51 Among the early illustrated Persian works is the History of Mongol Tribes namely *Jamiut-Tawarikh* of the 14th Century AD, and a beautiful, illustrated copy of *Diwan-i-Hafiz* painted by Akbar’s court painters.

The Library has a rich collection in the following languages:

Box No.7.09

S.No.	Language	Manuscripts	Printed books
1	Arabic	5495	5560
2	Persian	5182	4114
3	Urdu	1772	24875
4	Hindi & Sanskrit	626	1050
5	Turkish	45	-
6	Pushto	47	-
7	English	-	10000
8	Others	205	168



Jewellery box of ebony with tray of sandle wood. Early 20th c



New Acquisitions of Manuscripts and Art Objects

7.52 The Rampur Raza Library acquired 250 art objects during the period under review.

Box No.7.10

- Persian manuscripts "*Diwan-i-Shahi Sabzwari*" (collection of Persian Verses) scribed by Hidayatullah Dehlavi. Script, Iranian Nastaliq dated AD Seventeenth century, (Total folios – 47).
- One old tempera painting of Naika, Rajasthani Qalam.
- A lithic surahi decorated and painted in relief with floral motifs.
- An old ceramic fruit tray with a multi-colour picture of the Westminster Abbey, Size: 26.07 x 17.5 cm.
- A printed copy of a collection of 41 photographs of the world leaders during the period of Khilafat movement.
- Three Suls, Arabic, Calligraphic "*Mashq*" by 'Abdullah' 'Mushkin Ragm' (d 1035 A.H.).
- An old printed map of the United Provinces.
- A Persian Qata written in Nastaliq by Khanzad Ali Raza Khan entitled *Jawahar Raqam* (Urdu).
- A manuscript "*Maulud Sharif*" (Urdu) by Mohd. Ali Khan erstwhile judge of Rampur State, written in Shikastah (43 folios).
- An inscriptional tablet in marble in Persian recording the construction of a well by Bibi Zainab mother of Haji Muhammad Ahmad Khan Rais of Babupur in A.H. 1262 (AD 1847).
- An old hot rice porcelain plate bearing the insignia of Nawab Yusuf Ali Khan of Rampur State (AD 1854-1865).
- A decorated porcelain saucer with a perforated golden board in the centre of which is a painting of the Parliament House of London.
- 36 Specimens of Islamic calligraphy by the famous calligraphers of the Rampur State which also includes the specimen of the master calligrapher Ilahi Bakhsh Marjan-Raqam.
- 202 historical coins of silver and copper of ancient and medieval Indian period, which represent several historical dynasties, kings and mints of Northern and Southern India.

Publications

7.53 The following books were published during the year:

- Hindi Urdu catalogue edited by W.H. Siddiqi and Abu Sad Islahi.
- Mussaddas Tahniyat Jashn-i-Benazir (Urdu facsimile publication) edited by W.H. Siddiqi and Imtiyaz Ali Khandara,
- Hindi Tanslation by Dr. Shah Abdus Salam and Abu Sad Islahi.
- Farhang-i-Qawwas (Persian) edited by Prof. Nazir Ahmad.
- Rampur Ka Dabistan-i-Shairi (Urdu) by Shabbir Ali Khan Shakeb.

- Raza Library Journal No.4-5 (Urdu).
- Tarikh-i- Inqilab 1857 by Khursheed Mustafa (Urdu).
- Catalogue of Persian Manuscripts, Volume III.

The following books were sent to press:

- Index of the Catalogue of Arabic Manuscripts, (Arabic)
- Catalogue of Sanskrit manuscripts, (Sanskrit)
- Shahkar Sheiri Intekhab, (Urdu)
- Hunar Mandan-i-Rampur, (Urdu)

The following documents are being edited:

- Catalogue of Painting Album of Akbar's Period.



- Catalogue of the Specimens of Islamic Calligraphy in the Rampur Raza Library Collection.
- Preparation of Raza Library Journal, No. 6

Conservation

7.54 During the period under review the Conservation Laboratory of the Rampur Raza Library attended to the following projects.

Special Conservation Project

7.55 On the instructions of the Department of Culture, Government of India, the Laboratory scientifically conserved the Raza Library's most valuable and rare miniature paintings and manuscripts selected for an exhibition (on Mughal Noblemen Bairam Khan and Abdur Rahim Khan-I-Khanan) on the occasion of the "Five Hundredth Anniversary of Bairam Khan", which was displayed at the National Archives of India, New Delhi. The 48 exquisite Mughal Miniatures were also chemically treated for special exhibitions on "Mughal India" at the Salar Jung Museum, and also in New Delhi and Lucknow. The paintings along with other conservation work required special attention in respect of the patches which had developed due to miscellaneous problems and earlier repairs, acidic support, stains, and tears. Major conservation work had to be carried out in paintings having acidic support and were restored to their original multi-coloured paper strips and Islamic calligraphy on the reverse. In such cases the specimens of calligraphy and paintings were treated after separating them from the acidic support.

Some of the other conservation work done by the laboratory was as follows:

Box No.7.11

Old Mughal historical documents were de-acidified and conserved	18
Paper paintings were treated	5
Old B/W photographs were restored and framed	17
Books were disinfected in the fumigation chamber by suitable fumigants.	3,600



Marble Statue of an elephant decorated in Gold, Late Mughal Period

Services to Readers and Scholars

7.56 During the period, 400 research scholars from India and abroad visited the Library and 5,000 general readers consulted newspapers and periodicals in the Reading Rooms. During the course of research, scholars consulted 600 manuscripts and 3,000 printed books.

7.57 The number of general visitors to the Exhibition Hall, were 16,000; 400 inquiries from scholars were answered with relevant information; and 9000 photocopies of printed books and 500 photographs were supplied to scholars on payment.

Technical Services

7.58 During the period under review 900 books were accessioned, classified, catalogued and shelved; and 2,500 catalogue cards were prepared and arranged in the cabinet. Cataloguing data of 800 documents were fed into the computer; and 8,000 colour photographs of illustrations in manuscripts and art objects were prepared for purposes of photo-documentation. This is included under services to Readers. As many as 1310 books



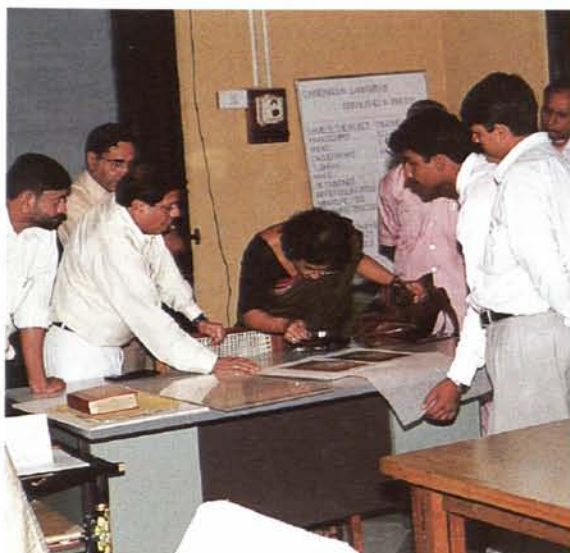
were repaired and bound in the Library; 6000 books were fumigated; 10,000 books were dusted and cleaned; and 3,000 books were labeled.

7.59 As planned, indexes and bibliographies are being prepared. The title and author indexes of the Register Catalogue of Urdu Books have been completed, similarly the title and author indexes of the catalogue of Arabic manuscripts in six volumes have also been completed and sent to press. Volume seven of this catalogue is under preparation.

Cultural and Academic Activities

7.60 In the Library, Independence day celebrations on 15 August 2000, Nawab Kazim Ali Khan, Member Raza Library Board, hoisted the National Flag. National Anthem and patriotic songs were sung by the school children along with the staff of the Library. A special exhibition on the Indian freedom fighters and the freedom struggle was organised.

7.61 A three-day seminar "Oriental Libraries and Private Collections in India: Problems and Prospects" was organised from 7-9 July 2000 in the Library, which was inaugurated by Shri Syed Shahid Mehdi, Vice Chancellor, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi. The participants included distinguished oriental scholars and Library experts from different parts of India.



Smt. Kasturi Gupta Menon, Joint Secretary, Department of Culture, inspecting the Conservation Laboratory of Rampur Raza Library

THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

7.62 The Asiatic Society was founded in 1784 to enquire into whatever is performed by 'Man' and produced by 'Nature' within the limits of Asia. The foundations of scientific research and the development of science in modern India were laid by the Asiatic Society. Over the centuries, the society has changed its name, from the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal to its present name, The Asiatic Society. The Society's journal in its heyday was the main research periodical in the country. The publications of the Society became a treasure house of Indian wisdom. Among its publications, a series called Bibliotheca Indica started printing the critical editions of old treatises in Oriental studies including Sanskrit and Persian. Most of the scientific and learned societies and institutions were founded in the country through the initiative of the Asiatic Society. Studies in modern sciences also started from the Society. The Indian Museum which is now considered one of the biggest institutions of its kind in the country was the first creation of the Asiatic Society. Then a series of institutions such as the Anthropological Survey of India and others, the Calcutta University, Calcutta Medical College, Indian National Science Academy, Indian Science Congress Association, Indian Photographic Association and the like came up one after the other under the patronage of The Asiatic Society.

7.63 With the growth of diverse specialized institutions and societies, in the words of Dr. Meghnad Saha, the Society became somewhat like that of its contemporary, the great banyan tree of the Shibpur Botanical Gardens. Like that tree, it has thrown out roots which have developed into independent and self-contained institutions having little contact with the mother body. This will also be apparent from the subsequent activities of the Society which was narrowed down to studies in the field of Indology. Dr. Meghnad Saha therefore wanted the Society to infuse into its working a life-giving activity. David Ezra suggested that the very special functions of the Society should be to provide a common platform for the study of Asia in all its aspects and not to confine its studies to India alone, to the exclusion of the rest of Asia. He suggested that it should provide a meeting place for the East and West.



The society has three main activities: (i) Library Services, (ii) Academic Activities, and (iii) Publications.

Library

7.64 During the period under review the Library was open to readers for 142 days and served 4871 readers and issued 5081 books.

Over and above issuing books and rendering in-house reading facilities the Library offered the following facilities.

Facilities for readers

7.65 A Microfiche Reader in the Reading Room and a Microfilm Reader-cum-printer kept in the Reprography Section have been offered to the users for reading and obtaining photocopies of micro documents. Data bases on science and technology, performing arts, bibliographies on scientific literature including rare books prepared by the Library were also supplied to the user on request. Society's contribution in the field of anthropology, manuscript study, The numismatics, Buddhism and Jainism and papers on earthquakes and eclipses that occurred in India were also offered to readers for study.

The internet connection has been offered to the library users to ensure access to information and databases at distant locations. Inter-library loan of books was arranged with number of libraries including those of Calcutta University, the Geological Survey of India, Bangiya Sahitya Parisad, Anthropological Survey of India, National Library and others.

The Library Committee, formed by the Council, which monitors the activities and programmes of the Library and reports to the Council, met five times during this period.

Books

7.66 As many as 150 new books were acquired as per recommendations of the Library Committee; 60 books were received as gifts; and 1075 books were processed.

During this period the Library subscribed to 482 journals and 249 journals were received in exchange and gift.

The Library at Park Street has a Perso-Arabic Section in which 140 books were processed; 520 books were issued in the reading room and information regarding Arabic, Persian and Urdu manuscripts were supplied to readers.

The reference section of the Library maintains newspaper clippings from 3 English, 2 Bengali and 1 Hindi daily newspaper. The clippings are arranged subject-wise.

Activities of the Library at Metcalfe Hall

7.67 Documentation and physical verification of the books and periodicals at the Metcalfe Hall have been given top priority. Altogether 720 journals comprising 10,723 volumes were arranged in sequential order during the period under review. Photocopies of documents for readers are also supplied by this wing of the Library.

Museum

7.68 The Museum, which is a part of the Library, possess a priceless collection of manuscripts, letters, works of art, coins, etc. It serves general readers, researchers and visitors from other Indian and foreign organisations. During the period 68 readers were assisted in consulting manuscripts in the reading room.

Cataloguing of Manuscripts

7.69 Under the supervision of eminent scholars manuscripts in the following language were catalogued: 374 in Sanskrit in descriptive form, and 30 Urdu and 123 Arabic Manuscripts in tabular form. 1341 card catalogues for reference purposes, 379 tabular catalogues of Tibetan Tanjur Manuscripts; 236 tabular catalogues of Tibetan Tanjur Tantra Manuscripts of Lhasa edition; 469 texts (23 vols) Tibetan Kanjur Tantra Manuscripts of Lhasa Edition were also done. A critical study of the Lhasa Edition (Tanjur Tantra) is in progress.



Documentation of Archival records.

7.70 English letters for the years 1877, 1888-1894, 1897, 1919, 1920-22, 1928-32, 1933, 1942-46, 1948-50, 1952 were checked and arranged anthropologically and contents of each letter has been documented. 403 English letterers of file no. 1923, for 1920 were examined and classified. 172 letters of the year 1899 were verified with the draft list and the final list was prepared with archival numbers.

Reprography Section

7.71 During the period under review the Section produced 7,560 microfilm negatives and 250 micro-fiches using 2 microfilm cameras and 1 microfiche camera. The Section also produced 756 microfilm negatives for readers in India and abroad. During this period the Section produced 77,758 xerox copies for official purposes and 23,879 copies for readers. The section has 3 xerox machines and 2 reader printers.

Conservation Section

7.72 The preservation and conservation work on manuscripts, rare books and other objects in the Museum and Library were as follows: 7,10,000 volumes were disinfected; 8781 volumes were physically verified for treatment of various kinds; 4767 volumes were fumigated; 76,000 volumes were treated with fungicide solution; 9447 sheets were de-acidified; 409 sheets of worm eaten jammed manuscripts were carefully separated for treatment; 629 sheets were delaminated; 9258 sheets were collated; 330 brittle and fragile maps were restored; 1679 torn sheets of manuscripts and rare books were mended; 341 plates were restored; 1164 sheets were trimmed after lamination; and 8526 sheets were paginated. Over 6017 delicate sheets were laminated with imported tissue paper, CMC paste and cellulose acetate foil.

Academic activities

7.73 The following Research Activities are in progress:

Box No. 7.12

No.	Name of the Scholar	Name of the Supervisor	Name of the topic on which he/she is working
1.	<i>Dr. Kusum Dutta :</i> Women's Studies	Prof. Jhosodhara Bagchi	A cross-cultural investigation into Women's Studies Programmes in West Bengal
2.	<i>Smt. Manisha Das :</i> Performing Arts Traditions South and South-East Asian Countries	Prof. Narayan Ch. Sen	Kathakali and Peking Opera: a comparative study (influence of Kathakali on Peking Opera).
3.	<i>Smt. Swati Roy :</i>	Prof. Mahua Mukherjee	Choreography in Indian dance in South and South East Asia.
4.	<i>Dr. Sarita Khettry</i> <i>Smt. Susmita Basu Mazundar :</i> Oriental Studies	Prof. S.R. Banerjee Prof. Amitabh Bhattacharya	Prakrit Inscription Dictionary. A supplementary on V.R. Bhandarkar's list of inscription
5.	<i>Sri Buddadeb Bhattacharya:</i> Tibetan Studies	Prof. S.K. Pathak	To edit bilingual texts (Tibetan Sanskrit)
6.	<i>Dr. Anasuya Bhhowmich</i> <i>Dr. Anita Bandyopadhyay:</i> Indology	Prof. Manabendu Banerjee Prof. Manabendu Banerjee	Sanskrit manuscript of Vahni Purana Charyapada and critical study.
7.	<i>Dr. Syed Akhita Hussain</i> Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Research Fellow	Dr. S.M.S. Alquadri	Edition of the Punj Khang with introduction and notes.



8.	<i>Sir William Jones</i> <i>Smt. Dipa Bandyopadhyay:</i>	Prof. Subhadra Kr. Sen	A linguistic analysis of the late Abahanssa texts.
9.	<i>Smt. Sona Basu</i> <i>R.L. Mitra : Reseach in</i> <i>Buddhist Studies</i>	Prof. Sadhan Ch. Sarkar Dr. Ratna Basu	Bhadrakalpa rare Buddhist Sanskrit Avadana work so far unpublished.
10.	<i>Smt. Aditi Ghosh:</i> <i>H.P. Shastri Research Fellow</i>	Prof. S.R. Banerjee	Bengali and French a constructive study.
11.	<i>Dr. Dalia Banduri :</i> <i>History of Medicine</i> <i>Dr. Mridula Saha</i>	Prof. Brahamananda Gupta do	Descriptive catalog to Ayurvedic Mss. Editing Ayurved Mss. "Sarakhmudi"
12.	<i>Smt. Kaloki Chakraborty:</i> <i>for Dictionary Project</i> <i>Smt. Bokul Banerjee</i> <i>Dr. Anita Bandyopadhyay</i> <i>Smt. Arunima Chanda</i>	Prof. Asit Bandyopadhyay do do do	The Modern Bengali Dictionary Non-Bengali Readers do do do
13.	<i>Sri Sumana Chakraborty:</i> <i>Proceedings of the</i> <i>Asiatic Socieity</i>	Prof. P.T. Nair Prof. Amitavea Mukherjee	Editing of the proceedings of the Asiatic Socieity 18-1-1865
14.	<i>Dr. Subrata Dutta</i> <i>Chowdhury:</i> <i>M.N. Saha Research Fellow</i>	Prof. Santimoy Chatterjee	Writing of monography/book on the recovery of metals from — industrial caralysis
15.	<i>Dr. Pratibha Mondal:</i> <i>Prof. N.K. Bose 'Diary'</i>	Dr. Amalendu Dey	Editing the Diary of Prof. N.K. Bose.

Lectures

7.74 Fifteen lectures were organised by the Society in the year under report. These were delivered by eminent Indian and foreign scholars and also by research scholars of the Society.

Publication Section

7.75 The Asiatic Society is known to the world of learning mostly because of its publications of high academic standard. The Society is one of the oldest publishing houses in the country. Following its objectives the Society has been publishing original and outstanding books not only known for its academic excellence but also for its quality of production.

7.76 The Asiatic Society as we all know, publishes books in different series, viz. Bibliotheca Indica, monographs, seminar and public lectures, catalogue and bibliographical works beside a some books under miscellaneous publications.

7.77 In recent days, therefore, the Society has taken up the task of transforming itself into a platform for academic interaction between scholars from every discipline so that knowledge may be spread by exploring in particular the intricacies of different disciplines. With that end in view, the Society laid emphasis on augmenting and diversifying its researchers, studies and other academic programmes and finding more space, so that the Society's treasures may be stored in a scientific way in a user-friendly environment.

7.78 Three main sections of the Society concerning the scientific pursuit of the knowledge are the

- Library (including Museum & Manuscript Section) where members and outsiders do their research
- Research Unit for conducting different research projects and



- iii. Publication Unit for publication of the results of research in the pages of the Society journals, bulletins monographs and different series.

Library

7.79 The Library consists of 4 divisions

- Main Library: Collection of books, periodicals, microfiches and microfilms.
- Museum: Manuscripts, archival materials, coins & inscriptions.
- Reprography: Photocopying, microfilming, preparation of microfiches and reproduction of hard copies from them and preparation of photographs.
- Conservation: Conservation of materials.

Main Library

Facilities for Readers

7.80 The Microfiche Reader and a Microfilm Reader-cum-Printer in the Library have been utilized to facilitate reading and obtaining hard copies of micro documents. Database on Science and Technology, Performing Arts, Bibliography of Scientific Literature, issues of journals, proceedings, year books of the Society and gleanings in science have been used in rendering services to the readers. Database on rare books, on the Society's contributions to special interest areas like Anthropology, Science & Technology, Manuscript Study, Numismatics, Buddhism, Jainism, Earthquakes, Eclipses are useful for answering various reference queries.

7.81 For attempting the goal of (i) creating a database of all in-house collections (ii) automated library activities, a software-LIBSYS has been purchased. It will help to create the database of the books and bound journals in the Library situated at 1, Park Street and Metcalfe Hall.

7.82 The Asiatic Society has taken the membership of DELNET for sharing resources through access to other member libraries situated in different places in India. The Internet connection has been utilized to ensure access to information and databases in distant locations. The website of the Asiatic Society designed by its own officials has

been launched and was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Governor Mr. Justice Shyamal Kumar Sen.

7.83 Inter-library loan of books was arranged with a number of libraries including Kolkata University, Geological Survey of India, Bangiya Sahitya Parisad, Anthropological Survey of India, National Library and others.

Museum

7.84 The Museum which is a part of the Library, possesses the priceless collections of manuscripts, letters, works of art, coins etc., of the Society, and serves readers, researchers and visitors from other organisations of our country and those of foreign lands. The cataloguing of manuscripts and documentation of Archival records is an ongoing activity carried out by the Museum staff.

Reprography Section

7.85 Various functions of the Reprography Section include production of microfilm negatives and microfiches to facilitate the readers within the country and abroad. During the year, 7560 microfilm negatives and 250 microfiches were produced. 756 microfilm negatives were supplied to various readers. The Section also provides extensive photocopying facilities to the readers. The Section also keeps photographic records of the seminars, lectures and symposia arranged in the Society.

Conservation Section

7.86 The Conservation Laboratory meant for the conservation and preservation of the Library and Museum materials has preserved and restored several manuscripts, rare books and other objects during the year. The functions of this section include disinfection of volumes after physically varifying them for treatment of various kinds, fumigation of books, their treatment with fungicide solution, deacidification of sheets of various manuscripts, restoration of torn, brittle and fragile maps and manuscripts as well as their lamination.

दशापादपीठमुत्तुङ्गमयिपादरक्त
॥ रत्नहारावत्सुतामालादधनायसला
यमामला ॥ रत्नसुतावृत्तयेयामाला
विभक्तिगालगा ॥ रत्नसुतादशीयादुला
हामसदशैकयासमा ॥ ५ ॥ चंद्रकांत
लीपसो ॥ जि ॥ यादुतामिसिखयता ॥

वाविचैतिनिपातां
मिदिग्रायवत्त
आमप्रसिमा ॥ जिता
विशेषासाधकद
त्या ॥ आसिपाता
पवदायामामि



थापदमाधुकरापरमं
काणा ॥ नैकलाल
सिखपुणामयाया
का ॥ चंद्रनामिरका
खुख ॥ विवामदाया
माववदुपासिकाला

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वत्सुतामाला ॥ रत्नसुतावृत्तयेयामाला
विभक्तिगालगा ॥ रत्नसुतादशीयादुला
हामसदशैकयासमा ॥ ५ ॥ चंद्रकांत
लीपसो ॥ जि ॥ यादुतामिसिखयता ॥

रत्नसुतावृत्तयेयामाला
विभक्तिगालगा ॥ रत्नसुतादशीयादुला
हामसदशैकयासमा ॥ ५ ॥ चंद्रकांत
लीपसो ॥ जि ॥ यादुतामिसिखयता ॥



वत्सुतामाला ॥ रत्नसुतावृत्तयेयामाला
विभक्तिगालगा ॥ रत्नसुतादशीयादुला
हामसदशैकयासमा ॥ ५ ॥ चंद्रकांत
लीपसो ॥ जि ॥ यादुतामिसिखयता ॥

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कोरावृत्तुणायाविपीथावृत्तयासं
ण्यदण्यप्रतिमामिवाला रत्नादि ॥
दासासिमासुकास्यमिकिकार ॥
॥ ५ ॥ रत्नसुतावृत्तयेयामाला
विभक्तिगालगा ॥ रत्नसुतादशीयादुला
हामसदशैकयासमा ॥ ५ ॥ चंद्रकांत
लीपसो ॥ जि ॥ यादुतामिसिखयता ॥

वत्सुतामाला ॥ रत्नसुतावृत्तयेयामाला
विभक्तिगालगा ॥ रत्नसुतादशीयादुला
हामसदशैकयासमा ॥ ५ ॥ चंद्रकांत
लीपसो ॥ जि ॥ यादुतामिसिखयता ॥



पियदिसासंतावृत्तु
या ॥ रत्नसुतावृत्तयेयामाला
विभक्तिगालगा ॥ रत्नसुतादशीयादुला
हामसदशैकयासमा ॥ ५ ॥ चंद्रकांत
लीपसो ॥ जि ॥ यादुतामिसिखयता ॥

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LIBRARIES

NATIONAL LIBRARY, KOLKATA

8.01 The National Library, Kolkata came into being in 1948 with the passing of the Imperial Library (Change of Name) Act, 1948. However, the Library's lineage can be traced to the Calcutta Public Library of 1836 which was later converted into the Imperial Library in early nineteenth century.

The National Library is an institution of national importance and finds a special mention in Article 62 of the Seventh Schedule of the Union List in the Constitution of India. The Library acts as a reference centre for research scholars; and coordinates and determines standards in the field of library services in the country. Basic functions of the National Library :

Box No.8.01

- Acquisition and conservation of all significant printed materials excluding ephemera;
- Collection of printed material concerning the country, no matter where this is published, and as a corollary the acquisition of a photographic record of such material that is not available within the country;
- Acquisition and conservation of manuscripts of national importance;
- Planned acquisition of foreign materials required by the country;
- Renders bibliographical and documentation services of current and

retrospective material, both general and specialized. This implied the responsibility to produce current National Bibliography and retrospective bibliographies on various aspects of the country;

- Acts as a referral centre purveying full and accurate knowledge of all sources of bibliographical information and participation in international bibliographical activities;
- Provision of photocopying and reprographic services; and
- Acts as a centre for international book exchange and international loan.

Activities of the Library for the period 2000 - 2001

8.02 The following elements form part of the library's on-going schemes.

Collection Building and Book Production Statistics

8.03 This scheme is intended to expand and diversify the collection of reading materials at the National Library through comprehensive implementation of the Delivery of Books Act,

- acquisition through purchase, and
- exchange and gift.

8.04 A special drive has been launched to implement the Delivery of Books Act more effectively and thereby obtain a larger number of



publications from Indian publishers than has been the case till now. During the current financial year 8,592 books have been received; by the end of the year the number is expected to exceed last year's 20 thousand mark. The Library plans to spend Rs 1.4 crore on purchase of books and serials.

8.05 Under its cultural exchange programme, it maintains exchange relations with 211 libraries and organisations/institutions in 86 countries. The programme has two aspects: (a) exchange of publications and (b) exchange of library personnel. During the year the Library received 1502 publications under the book exchange programme.

8.06 As many as 115 rolls were added during the year to the library's microfilm collection of monographs, newspapers, government publications; and it is expected that the number will reach 300 by the end of the financial year.

Readers' Services and the National Union Catalogue

8.07 Aimed at strengthening the Reading Room services this scheme includes reference and bibliographic services and offers lending/loan facilities at the local, national and international levels. The Reading Rooms remain open from 9 am to 8 pm on all working days; on holidays (except national holidays) they remain open from 9.30 am to 6 pm. The total number of annual library membership was 5,938 up to October 2000. A far larger number of readers use the library on the basis of daily admit cards. The library's Reading Rooms were utilized by over 1 lakh readers/scholars.

8.08 The Library attended to approximately 30,000 reference and bibliographic queries made during the year. Select reading lists on specific topics were supplied to individual readers and scholars as well as institutions.

8.09 The library prepared entries of 15 bibliographies published in India for the Indian National Commission for Co-operation with UNESCO, New Delhi. These will be included in the 'Bibliography Documentation Terminology', published by the UNESCO. More than 550 entries will be sent to UNESCO for inclusion in the Index Translation with Volume 53 (2000).

8.10 Printed Catalogues: Typing work of the Author Catalogue of Printed Books in the English Language, Letter B, Vol. II, Pt.III is in progress. The proof reading of the Asutosh Collection Catalogue, Vol. V, Pt.II is in progress. The proof reading of the Malayalam Catalogue Vols. I and II is in progress.

Modernisation of Conservation Work

8.11 At the time of its establishment as the Imperial Library in 1903 the Library took over nearly 40,000 books belonging to the Calcutta Public Library, established in 1836. In addition, it received the collection of the Home Department Library and the Fort William college Library as well as gifts from other sources. Preservation and conservation of the precious books and other documents stored in the library is one of the Chief activities of the National Library.

8.12 Three units of the Library, namely the Reprography Division, the Preservation Laboratory and the Preservation Bindery are involved in the work of conservation.

8.13 At the Laboratory unit, very old documents are chemically treated and chemical materials are used to control fungi, termite and other insects. The Preservation Bindery bound 2109 publications till October 2000, and the number is expected to go up to 5000 publications by the end of the financial year. The Reprography Unit microfilmed old monographs, documents, newspapers, rare publications, etc. It also prepared 70 negative and 92 positive rolls, supplied 67,627 xerox prints to readers and research scholars; the number is expected to double by the end of the financial year. The unit has installed a Microfilm Reader Printer which will facilitate the use of microfilm rolls by readers and scholars. The library plans to spend Rs. 43 lakh for conservation purposes by February 2000 and this excludes the expenditure towards payment of salary and allowance.

8.14 Under the on-going schemes for digitizing selected books and old documents through the CD-ROM technology, nearly 7.5 lakh pages have been scanned and put into CD discs during the first seven months of the current year. This programme in its current phase is being used to serve the



objective of preservation; presently research scholars have limited access to this material. With the necessary expansion in the programme serious scholars will have wider access to the stored materials.

Modernisation programme

8.15 The Computer Centre has done the following work:

- i. Creation of a website for the National Library, which will be operational from January 2001.
- ii. National Library Campus Local Area Networking (NLLAN), its first phase will be operational from January 2001.
- iii. Installation of DataScan-version 4.3 in TNT server for scanning jobs is in progress.

Extension Work

8.16 On the occasion of the birth centenary of Sailajananda Mukhopadhyay, an eminent writer in Bengali, the National Library, Kolkata organised an exhibition on his life and other related documents at the Exhibition Hall of the library from 1 to 7 August 2000. The exhibition was inaugurated by Dr. Pratap Chandra Chunder, former Education Minister, Government of India.

8.17 The National Library took part in the 25th Annual Kolkata Book Fair held from 26 January to 6 February 2000. Apart from this the Library organised a seminar at the auditorium of the fair complex to project the importance of fully implementing the provisions of the Delivery of Books Act. It was held on 31 January 2000 in which some major publishers of the country as well as library professionals and scholars of Kolkata took part.

8.18 On the occasion of the 61st session of the Indian History Congress at the Alipore campus of the Kolkata University from 2-4 January 2001, the library organised an exhibition of books and other documents on the History of the Freedom Movement in India at the Exhibition Hall of the Library from 2 to 8 January 2001.

8.19 To mark the birth centenary of Nirmal Kumar Bose, the eminent anthropologist, the

library will be organizing an exhibition on his life and works in the month of February 2001.

8.20 During the month of February 2001, the National Library will organise a seminar on the role of the National Library with regards to the readers, the publishers and librarians. To highlight the potential for involvement of book publishers in the National Library system, the Library plans to organise a seminar on the subject in February 2001.

Capital Works/Building Programme

8.21 Considerable progress has been made in the construction of the Bhasha Bhavan, a 40,000 sq. mt. fully air-conditioned building to house part of the library. According to the present projections, the entire work including the airconditioning of the building will be completed by June 2002. An area of 30,000 sq. ft. of the building is completed and will accommodate part of the library's collection, now housed precariously in the Main Building. The new stack will be operational from January 2001.

Strengthening of Administration

8.22 Over the years, the Library's work has increased in volume and variety. This has entailed the introduction of modern methods, technology and techniques as well as equipments. There are vital gaps in the staffing pattern which will have to be filled by induction of suitable skills and expertise over the coming years. The programme of computerization of administration will receive impulse with the introduction of the Local Area Network (LAN). There is need for updating the skills of the professionals and administrative members of the staff by providing periodic training to them, in-house as well as in reputed training institutions of the country.

DELHI PUBLIC LIBRARY

8.23 The Delhi Public Library (DPL) came into existence on 27 October 1951 as a pilot project in collaboration with UNESCO to introduce the concept of a free public library and information services to the people of Delhi. Over the years the institution has grown into a premier public library system of India in the National Capital Region of Delhi, and has become the busiest public library in South-east Asia. Books are issued to readers free of



charge. Presently DPL is celebrating the Golden Jubilee year of its fruitful existence.

8.24 The Library network consists of a Central Library at the headquarters; 4 Zonal/Branch libraries; 25 sub-branch libraries; 24 libraries at Resettlement colonies of NCT of Delhi; 6 Community libraries; 9 reading rooms which inculcate reading habits among the weaker sections of society; 68 mobile library service points to serve the urban and rural areas in the National Capital Territory of Delhi; 16 Deposit Stations in association with various bodies, Braille Library services with 20 mobile service points and 7 Deposit Stations; 3 sports libraries of the status of sub-branches located in different stadia in Delhi, and a library at the Central Jail, Tihar; and an exclusive Children's Library at Jor Bagh and the Central Library. In short, the library provides services to Delhi's rural and urban communities, adults, children, students, the visually impaired, sportsmen, prisoners and patients in hospitals.

Book Stock

Box No. 8.02

• Net book stock	14,34,926
• Total library membership	71,470
• No. of books issued to readers by the entire library system of the Delhi Public Library	17,46,550
• Average no. of books issued per day	6,080
• No. of books purchased in various languages	32,649
• Total stock of books received under the DB Act 1954 in all the Indian Languages	1,73,329
• Attendance of readers in reading rooms	4,76,866
• No. of books consulted in the Reference Section	1,73,251
• Gramophone Records/Cassettes	9,028
• No. of Gramophone Records/Cassettes issued during the year	4,93,425



Lending of books for home reading

Computerisation of Library Activities

8.25 Since the installation of computers in DPL in the year 1995, the library activities have been automated. Since 1997, bibliographical data on English books received under the Delivery of Books Act 1954 are being fed into the computer to create a database using CDS/ISIS software. Up until now about 12,000 records have been created. Feeding of bibliographic data in the Hindi language has also been started. During this year ISM Software was acquired for works in Hindi and other languages. Email facilities are also available and the Internet will be installed during this year. DPL is also a member of DELNET. Efforts are being made to acquire the new library software according to the Department of Culture guidelines. Regular computer training is provided to the Library staff.

Other Activities

8.26 Some of the other activities are listed below:

- The Library has conducted several meetings for adults, children and visually handicapped in different groups.
- Officials were deputed for training programmes in UNIMARC and GIST conducted by the Central Secretariat Library, New Delhi. Besides this DPL staff members are deputed to various workshops, training courses and annual conferences of professional institutions in the field of LIS.
- Practical training in library operations is provided to students from different universities.



Mobile Van in service to readers

publication between the years 1994 and 1999. With the introduction of computers in the compilation of INB in April 2000, the work on monthly issues has been regularized since June 2000. For the period January to May 2000 data entry is being completed.

Annual Volumes

8.29 The Annual Volume for 1993 has already been published while substantial progress has been made to update the backlog of volumes from 1994 to 1999 in the machine readable format. Data entries of these volumes are being completed. All the six annual volumes will be published shortly.

Index Indiana

8.30 The project Index Indiana, launched under the Five Year Plan in 1975, is presently an index to select periodical articles in six regional languages namely Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Malayalam, Marathi and Tamil. The latest edition of Index Indiana is available in a cumulated volume for the period 1989-1991. The compilation of the 1992-1998, 7 year cumulated volume is being prepared for press.

Achievements and Targets anticipated during 2000-2001

8.31

- a. Printing of INB (Annual Volumes) 1994-1999.

The data entry for the volumes from 1994-1999 has already been completed and it is expected that with the customization of the software all the annual volumes for this period will be published.

- b. Printing of INB (monthly issues)

The monthly issue of INB 2000 has been regularized since June 2000 with the installation of the computer network. The monthly issues for the year 2000 from January to May will be released shortly. January to March 2001 will be published by 31 March 2000.

- c. Setting up of the Computer Network and Creation of the INB database.

After the installation of the computer

- The Library is conducting surveys to open new service points for the weaker sections of society.

- DPL has acquired on lease hold basis the ownership rights of Flats No. 3 & 4, R.K. Puram, Sector-8, New Delhi from the Directorate of Estates.

- Two Deposit Stations were opened at Nathu Colony and Khera Khurd.

CENTRAL REFERENCE LIBRARY

8.27 The Central Reference Library (CRL) was established as a subordinate office under the Department of Culture in 1955 in the National Library Campus (Kolkata). It functions as the National Bibliographic and Documentation Centre. At present it is entrusted with the responsibility of implementing the following schemes.

- Production and sale of the Indian National Bibliography (INB) in Roman Script both monthly and with annual cumulations. The INB is a record of current Indian publications in 14 languages including English based on the receipts in the National Library, Kolkata under the provisions of the Delivery of Books Act, 1954.
- Compilation and publication of language fascicles of the INB.
- Production and sale of Index Indiana which is an index to select articles appearing in current Indian Periodicals in six major languages.

Indian National Bibliography (INB):

Monthly Fascicules

8.28 The monthly issues of INB ceased



network in April 2000 all the 15 Divisions of the INB and Index Indiana are entering their data in their respective languages through GIST technology. For the compilation of the INB, Libsys Software Version-IV has been installed in this library. The monthly issues from June 2000 onwards are being produced at the Central Reference Library. Efforts are being made to implement retro conversion of all the data pertaining to INB ever since its inception in 1958. This will clear the path for the creation of the INB database, contents of which can be simultaneously accessed through the network. And this will successfully fulfill one of IFLA's main objectives of Universal Availability of Publications (UAP).

d. Language Bibliographies

Assamese: Cumulated volumes for 1971-1980 is ready for printing, and will be printed with the help of the Government of Assam. The compilation work on the cumulated volume, 1991-1995 is making good progress.

Bengali: Cumulated volume for 1997-1998 is ready for printing. The compilation of the 1999 Annual Volume is in progress.

Hindi: The cumulated volumes for 1992-1993 and 1994-1995 are being printed with the help of the Government of Uttar Pradesh. They are in the advanced stages of printing and the volumes, it is expected, will be published within a year. The manuscripts for the 1996 and 1997 cumulated volume have also been sent to the Government Press, Allahabad for printing.

Kannada: The compilation of the cumulated volume for 1995-1999 is at an advanced stage.

Malayalam: The five year cumulated Malayalam Bibliography for 1996 to 2000 is being prepared for press. It will be printed with the help of the Government of Kerala.

Marathi: Efforts are being made to the print the Marathi Bibliography for 1991-1995 in a cumulated volume with the help of the State Central Library, Mumbai.

Oriya: The manuscripts of the Oriya Bibliography for 1981-1992 is ready for printing by the Orissa Sahitya Akademi, Bhubaneswar.

Tamil: Two cumulated volumes of the Tamil Bibliography for 1992-1996 and 1997-1999 are ready to send for printing to the Government of Tamil Nadu.

Telugu: The Telugu bibliographies for 1992-1996 and 1997-2000 are under compilation.

Urdu: The cumulated volume of the Urdu Bibliography for 1997-1998 is printed. The compilation of 1999-2000 volume is at an advanced stage and its printing is expected to be over by April 2001.

e. Progressive use of Hindi for Official Purpose

An official language implementation committee has been functioning for the past few years under the Hindi Teaching scheme. Approximately 90 per cent of the staff has passed the Hindi Examination.

On the occasion of the National "Hindi Diwas" a "Hindi Pakhwara" was observed from 1-15 September 2000, and the main function in this regard was held on 14 September 2000 in the Technical Section of the Library.

Seminars and Conferences

8.32 As a part of in-service training the staff members have been regularly attending the various professional conferences and meetings. CRL proposes to send official delegates to the Indian Association of Special Libraries and Information Center (IASLIC) Seminar and the Indian Library Association (ILA) Conference to be held in Bhopal and Ahmedabad respectively.

Training of Personnel

8.33 Due to the installation of different library software for the computerization of the Indian National Bibliography specialized training courses in computer applications have been conducted for all staff members. Efforts are being made to improve the computing skills of the staff members, most of whom are already familiar with data entry.



Visit by Students of Library Science

8.34 Students and scholars across the country visited CRL for assistance in completing their projects.

RAJA RAM MOHAN ROY LIBRARY FOUNDATION

8.35 The Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library Foundation, a fully financed autonomous organisation under the Department of Culture, Government of India, was set up in May 1972 on the auspicious occasion of the bicentennial birth anniversary of the great Raja who heralded renaissance and modernism, and made special efforts toward the spread of education in the country. The main objective of the Foundation is to promote and support the public library movement in the country by providing adequate library services and popularizing reading habits, particularly in the rural areas, with the active cooperation of the state library authorities, union territories and voluntary organisations operating in the field of library services.

8.36 The Foundation with its limited resources has been operating two types of schemes – matching and non-matching for the development of Public Libraries during the year under review.

a. Matching Schemes

Box No. 8.03

- Assistance towards building up adequate stock of books;
- Assistance towards storage of books;
- Assistance towards organisation of seminars, workshops, book exhibitions, training courses, etc.
- Assistance to State, Central and District libraries to acquire TV-cum-VCP sets and cassettes for educational purposes;
- Assistance to libraries below District level for increasing accommodation.



Book shelves provided to a Rural Library under RRRLF scheme towards 'Assistance towards storage of books'

b. Non-Matching Schemes

Box No. 8.04

- Assistance to State, Central and District libraries towards supply of books through central selection;
- Financial assistance to voluntary organisations working in the field of public libraries;
- Assistance to centrally sponsored libraries;
- Assistance to children's libraries and children's section of general public libraries;
- Assistance to public libraries towards celebration of centenary year/125 years/150 years/175 years, etc.;
- Assistance towards organisation of seminar/conference by National level library organisations;
- Assistance towards collection and compilation of library statistics through official and non-official agencies.

8.37 The Matching Schemes are operated from the Matching Fund created with contributions from various state governments (which varies from 1 lakh to 50 lakh depending on its size, population, rare of literacy, existing infrastructural facilities and past utilization) plus an equal share from the Foundation, whereas the non-matching schemes are wholly funded by the Foundation.



Achievements

8.38 During the year under review, with the closing of the financial year 2000-2001, the Foundation is likely to render assistance approximately worth Rs.1100 lakh for 9,200 libraries spread across the country, under the matching and non-matching schemes.

8.39 Besides being a funding body, the Foundation has been functioning, during the year, as a national agency for coordinating, monitoring and developing the public library services all over the country. The Foundation's quarterly newsletter not only highlights its own activities but also disseminates significant news in the field of library services from India and abroad. The Foundation also publishes a bi-annual journal "Granthana" which covers valuable articles from different parts of the country not only on library and information science but also on the ideas and thoughts of Raja Ram Mohan Roy. The Foundation has purchased books and journals worth Rs.3.00 lakh for the Special Library on Library and Information Science, keeping in view the significance and impact of information technology.

Significant Programmes

8.40 Dr. B.V. Subbarayappa, noted scientist delivered the Annual Raja Ram Mohan Roy Memorial Lecture 2000 on 6 December 2000 in Pune.

8.41 To comply with the requirement of the Official Language Policy a Hindi Workshop, from 12-13 September 2000 was organised at the office of the Foundation. Dr. Nagendra Chaurasia,

Assistant Director, Hindi Teaching Scheme, Government of India was the Chief Guest. The Hindi Day was observed on 14 September 2000. Dr. Chandra Kala Pandey, Head of the Deptt. of Hindi, Kolkata University and Member of Parliament, Rajya Sabha was present as the Chief Guest.

8.42 The Foundation with a view to creating a modern, updated information system has set up a project to upgrade its existing computer system by installing office-wide LAN not only for housekeeping jobs but also for a comprehensive information database on public library services in the country.

For discussing the problems, if any, arising out of the implementation of the Foundation's Schemes by the state authorities, the 10th State Level Conveners' Conference was held on 15 February 2001.

As a promotional activity to disseminate new ideas and concepts the Foundation organised a National Seminar on "The Role of Public Libraries in India in this Age of Rapid Growth of Information Technology".

To encourage the public libraries in the country to render better services with a competitive attitude, the Foundation selected the best State Central Library for a cash award of Rs.1 lakh and 6 best District Libraries from 6 regions of the country for cash award of Rs.50,000 each.

CENTRAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

8.43 The Central Secretariat Library (CSL) in the Department of Culture, Ministry of Tourism and Culture previously known as Imperial Secretariat Library in Kolkata is one of the oldest libraries in terms of the size of its collection (9,04,038 volumes). It is estimated to be the second largest Central Government Library after the National Library, Kolkata. With the shifting of the Capital, the Library was also moved to Delhi and since 1969 it is housed in the G-Wing of Shastri Bhawan. Its Hindi and Regional Languages Wing (Tulsi Sadan Library) is located at Bahawalpur House and a branch library at R.K. Puram, New Delhi.



Dr. Nagendra Chaurasia, Assistant Director, Hindi Teaching Scheme, Government of India, delivering a speech on the occasion of organisation of Hindi Workshop



8.44 The library is well known for its rich and valuable collections of rare books on Indian history and culture, Indian official publications, such as the Annual administrative reports, Budget and Plan documents, Civil Lists, Census Reports, Legal documents, Directories, Handbooks, Gazettes, Gazetteers, Committee and Commission Reports, Parliamentary legal documents including microfiche and microfilms, General Reference Books, such as Encyclopaedias, Dictionaries, etc., Foreign Official documents including Microfiche/microfilm collection of U.S. Government Publications, UN documents and other out of print and rare materials. It is now developing a worthwhile collection in the field of electronic media.

Membership

8.45 The membership is centralized for the Central Secretariat Library, Tulsi Sadan Library and the R.K. Puram Branch Library. During the year 6,172 members were enrolled/renewed.

Resource Development

8.46 CSL has a cooperative acquisition policy for the purchase of document resources for libraries under the Department of Culture in Delhi i.e. the National, Archives of India, Archaeological Survey of India, National Museum, and the National Gallery of Modern Arts. Under the cooperative acquisition policy the reference collection including multi-volume titles are purchased by CSL as part of resource sharing with the participant libraries. The library resources were enhanced during the year by acquiring 7,880 books in English, Hindi and Regional Languages, and it is expected that about 1,700 titles will be acquired within the remaining period of the financial year 2000-2001. CSL has acquired 33,250 Indian and Foreign official documents including microfilm, microfiche and monographs. It is estimated that about 5,090 microfiche and monographs will be acquired within the remaining period of the financial year. The Library, is acquiring a unique collection of microfilms of 'Indian Official Documents published in India during the British period which are available in the India Office Library', British Library, London. CSL received 705 Journals and 121

newspapers on subscription and gratis basis. Under the collection development programme CSL acquired 111 CD-ROM titles during the period and there is special provision for the purchase of reference books/material in the electronic format.

Services

8.47 CSL is mainly responsible for providing information for research and reference to registered members, policy planners, academicians, research scholars and to the general readers. About 2,34,553 users utilized the resources of the CSL complex during the period and more than 1,28,409 titles were issued to the members. The library resources were supplemented by acquiring as many as 635 books on inter-library loan.

Reprographic Services

8.48 The Reprography Unit of the library provided approximately 1,98,801 photocopies during the year and 1,35,000 pages were electronically duplicated. It is estimated that 70,000 photocopies and more than 1,00,000 electronically duplicated copies may be brought out during the remaining period of the financial year. The libraries reprographic services are utilized by readers as well as the divisions of the DOC.

8.49 CSL being the nodal agency for the Microfilming of Indian Publications Project, there is provision for a microfilm repository room in its premises for preserving the master negatives for archival purposes and for giving service to the readers on demand. The Library of Congress has deposited 3096 microfilm rolls of books in Indian languages published in the early twentieth century. The Microfilming of rare books from Bangiya Sahitya Parishad, Kolkata and Bara Bazar Public Library, Kolkata have been completed under a CSL pilot project with the cooperation of the microfilming unit of the National Archives of India and by an outside agency hired on contract basis. Under the pilot project, CSL has received as many as 111 microfilm rolls from the service bureau.

Computer Application

8.50 Local Area Networks (LAN) have been set up in CSL and TSL under phase I of networking.



The work of setting up a Wide Area Network for connecting five libraries under the Department of Culture in Delhi is in progress. Presently, computers are being used in CSL for various housekeeping activities in all its sections. Books acquired in English, Hindi and some regional languages are being processed online.

Computer Training Programmes of CSL

8.51 The CSL has now developed the complete infrastructure for working as a centre for conducting training courses in different aspects of computer applications in libraries. During the period under review CSL has conducted multiple training programmes for librarians working in institutions under the DOC and other Government Departments/Ministries.

- Conducted two training programmes on the UNIMARC format for the processing of monographs and serials.
- Conducted two GIST training programmes for librarians of CSL, TSL and the National Library, Kolkata, Central Library, Mumbai, NMML, DPL, CCRT, New Delhi and S. Saraswati Mahal Library, Thanjavur.
- A Computer awareness training programme for librarians from institutions under the Department of Culture will be conducted in the current financial year.
- Conducted training programme in designing, production and distribution of electronic publications for government librarians especially those working in libraries under the Department of Culture.

8.52 Other Computer Related Activities

- i. Retrospective conversion of cataloging data is being done for setting up an online public access catalogue. A pilot project is under way which will convert 25,000 records into machine readable format. It has been decided to use the UNIMARC format for cataloguing and for which the necessary standard fields have been prepared for processing: (1) Monographs (a) for retrospective conversion (b) for new arrivals (2) Serials

(a) for retrospective conversion (b) new arrivals. (3) Conference Proceedings (a) for retrospective conversion (b) new arrivals. (4) Government Publications (a) retrospective conversion (b) new arrivals.

- ii. Book News, this current list of latest English books acquired by CSL is an on going quarterly in house publication.
- iii. The publication of a bibliography of rare books in CD-ROM format duly linking images of title and contents pages is in progress.
- iv. Work on publishing Annual Reports, Demand for Grants and performance budget pertaining to DOC for a ten-year period in CD-ROM format is in progress. A demo version has been prepared and approved by DOC.
- v. The Mahabharata Database Project – the work on the conversion of slokas from the Mahabharata in electronic format is in progress with the assistance of Prof. V.N. Jha, Director, Centre for Advance Study, Sanskrit, Pune, and C-DAC, Bangalore. This digitised version is being prepared with detailed access facilities and intricate retrieval systems for national and international scholars.

E-Mail facilities are also available for Networking and Resource sharing. CSL is also a member of DELNET (Delhi Library Network) in addition to RENNIC (Research and Education Network of NIC). Internet Connectivity has been installed by NIC through radio frequency links in three nodes in CSL.

8.53 CSL has been organising seminars/workshops and national and international conferences on a regular basis.

Publications

8.54 CSL has published and released the following publications:

- Proceedings of Seminar on "Contribution of Indian litterateurs to the Freedom Movement of India 1900-1947".
- Proceedings of "Seminar on Assessing



Information Needs and Services in the Government Decision Making Processes”.

Savivran Hindi Granth Suchi: Prarambh se 1985 Tak. (Hindi publication)

CSL Book News – a quarterly publication.

Library Extension and Development Activities

8.55 The staff members of CSL are deputed for various workshops, training courses, guest lectures and annual conferences of professional bodies in the field of library and information sciences.

8.56 The Director of CSL attended the 66th General Conference of IFLA (Federation of International Library Association) held in Jerusalem in August 2000. She presented a paper entitled “Libraries and Librarians in India on the threshold of the 3rd millennium : Challenges and Risks” and took active part in some of the deliberations of the Conference

She also attended LIASA (Library and Information Association of South Africa) 2000 Conference held at Durban, South Africa in September 2000. She was invited to present a paper entitled “Reaching India’s Cultural Heritage: Efforts of the Central Secretariat Library to Repackage Cultural Information for Global Access”.

CONNEMARA PUBLIC LIBRARY, CHENNAI

8.57 In recognition of the importance of library services, it was decided to establish a Public Library in Tamil Nadu century by an enlightened administrator Lord Connemara, the then Governor of Madras during the period 1886-1890. The foundation stone for the library was laid on 22 March 1890 and the Library was formally opened on 5 December 1896. The Library so founded was named after him recognition of his efforts.

Buildings

8.58 Designed by H. Irving, the then Consulting Architect to the Government of Madras, the Connemara Public Library was constructed as a semi-circle and, oblong building in saracenic style.

It is a magnificent hall with a splendid reading room and beautiful teak wood bookshelves. The roof is a truncated semi-circle. The truncated top has a wooden ceiling but the two curved sides are made of pieces of coloured glass artistically cemented to one another. Ornamental acanthus leaves and flowers adorn the marble slabs. The ASI has undertaken the renovation work of this beautiful reading room.

8.59 In commemoration of the Centenary of the Library, an additional multi-storied building was constructed with a floor space of 21,823 sq. ft. at the cost of Rs. 1.79 crores and was opened on 24 June 1999.

Growth

8.60 The Connemara Public Library was renamed the State-Central Library with effect from 1 April 1950, under the provision of the Tamil Nadu Public Libraries Act of 1948. and from 10 September, 1955, it became one of the Four Depositories for Indian Publications under the provision of the Delivery of Books and Newspapers (Public Libraries) Act of 1954. In 1955, this Library became the UNESCO Information Centre to serve as a depository for selected publications of the UN and its allied agencies. It also serves as a Depository for the Asian Development Bank publications since 1992.

Collection

8.61 As one of the Four Depository Centres, it receives four copies of publications published in the State under the provisions of the State Central Library. Under the provisions of the Delivery of Books and Newspapers (Public Libraries) Act, every publisher in India is required by law to send a copy of each publication to the four Depository Centres. Apart from this, a good number of publications and periodicals of UN and its allied Organs and the Asian Development Bank are also received. A number of books are added every year by purchasing from funds made available by the State Government.

8.62 The stock of volumes in the library stands at 5.45 lakhs and receives about 3,100 periodicals and over 268 newspapers.



Services

8.63 The Connemara Public Library provides the following services to the public through various sections.

- *Reference Service* Civil Services Study Circle Service
- *Textbook Service* Braille and Talking Book Section Service
- *Lending Service* Educational Video Service
- *Periodical Service* Home Delivery Service
- *Reprographic Service* Bibliographic Service

Finance

8.64 The expenditure for maintaining the Library is met by the Government of Tamil Nadu. However, the Government of India meets 50 per cent of the Recurring Expenditure and 2/3 of Non-Recurring Expenditure in respect of maintaining the Delivery of Books Act Section of the Library.

Publication

8.65 The Library issues a monthly fascicle of the Tamil Nadu State Bibliography in Tamil since July 1964 to co-ordinate the classification, cataloguing, book selection, reference service, etc.

8.66 The Annual Cumulation of Tamil Nadu State Bibliography is also brought out in printed form.

8.67 Programmes under Implementation

- Computers connecting various sections with terminals
- Internet Programme
- Microfilming of pre 1930 publications
- Preservation and Conservation of Documents

Highlights – Connemara Public Library

1890 Foundation Stone laid

1896 Inauguration

1929 First full fledged librarian appointed

1930 Lending Service, Open Access and Home Delivery Services introduced

1954 Declared as National Depository Centre under the Delivery of Books and

Newspapers (Public Libraries) Act, 1954

1955 United Nations Depository Centre

1963 Publication of Tamil Nadu State Bibliography

1965 UNESCO Information Centre

1966 Institute of Library Science inaugurated

1968 Merger of Children's Bibliography and State Bibliography

1974 Three-Storeyed new building added

1981 Reference Section and Text book Section opened

1985 Xerox Facilities introduced

1989 Educational Video Service introduced

1991 Computer Unit installed

1992 Asian Development Bank Information Centre

1994 Civil Services Study Circle opened

1995 Braille and Talking Book Section

1996 Centenary Celebration of the library

1998 Computers added as a part of Computerization of Library Activities

1999 Three storeyed Centenary Building added, a Commemorative Stamp on Connemara Public Library released, and CD ROM Services introduced.

THANJAVUR MAHARAJA SERFOJI'S SARASVATI MAHAL LIBRARY, THANJAVUR

8.68 The Thanjavur Maharaja Serfoji's Sarasvati Mahal Library is one among the few medieval libraries existing in the world. It is an unparalleled repository of culture and an inexhaustible treasure house of knowledge built up by successive dynasties of Nayaks and the Marathas of Thanjavur. It contains very rare and valuable collections of manuscripts, books, maps and paintings on all aspects of art, culture and literature. The Encyclopaedia Britannica in its survey of the Libraries of the world mentions this as "the most remarkable Library in India".

Conceived and christened as the Royal Palace Library in the sixteenth century by the Nayak Kings and developed by the Maratha Kings of Thanjavur,



it was only after 1918 that it became a Public Library.

Administration

8.69 The Library receives funds from the Govrenment of Tamil Nadu for its maintenance and is funded by the Government of India for developmental activities.

Staff

8.70 The Library consists of five departments with 47 staff members.

- Publication Department
- Manuscript Department
- Reference Book Department
- Conservation Department
- Reprography Department

8.71 This Library has the richest collection of manuscripts in Sanskrit, Tamil, Marathi and Telugu, which reflect the history and culture of South India. In addition to the existing collection of manuscripts, private libraries of Pandits and their patrons living in Thanjavur and its neighborhood also came in to the possession of the Library. Even now this Library receives manuscripts, books, etc., as donations.

8.72 The Conservation Department of this Library was started in August 1980. The main functions of this Department are:

- To keep the manuscripts, books, cupboards and showcases clean;
- To restore damaged books and manuscripts; and
- To preserve the manuscripts from deterioration.

8.73 The Palm Leaf manuscripts are periodically cleaned and smeared with citronella oil (an extract of Citrus grass) which gives flexibility to the leaves and acts as an insect repellent. In case the script of the manuscripts is illegible, lamp soot mixed with citronella oil is used to make the letters clear.

8.74 The microfilming unit was installed in 1980 with one DK5 Microfilm camera, developing machine, photocopier, film copier and a reader.



Serfoji II and Shivaji II. Thanjavur style of painting on Canvas, 18th c

An Agfa film dryer was installed later. In the first phase 5000 rare manuscripts in Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu and Marathi were selected and microfilmed for preservation.

Publication

8.75 In the Library's publication programme of original manuscripts, up until now 422 books have been published in the field of Literature, Grammar, Medicine, Astrology, etc.

Museum

8.76 A Museum with a collection of rare manuscripts and books, illustrated manuscripts, paintings, rare atlases, portraits of kings, etc., is a part of the Library and is open for the benefit of connoisseurs of art and culture on all days of the week except the national holidays.



Visit of Minister for Education, Government of Tamil Nadu, to the special exhibition of rare artifacts in the library

Other Activities

National Mission

8.77 The Library is preparing a list of institutions, mutts, and individuals in possession of manuscripts in Tamil language in support of the National Mission for preservation of manuscripts project of the Government of India.

Training

8.78 The Library has conducted training course on the following languages:

- a. A one month training course in Grantha script was conducted from 15 May to 13 June 2000.
- b. A two-day Seminar on the Conservation of Manuscripts and Books was conducted from 20-21 May 2000.
- c. A three-week training course in Telugu language was conducted from 13 June to 3 July 2000
- d. A three-week training course in Tamil Manuscriptology was conducted from 4 July to 24 August 2000.
- e. A one month Marathi course was conducted from 24 August to 3 September 2000.
- f. A three-week course in Manuscript editing in Tamil was conducted from 3 to 24 September.
- g. D.T.P. training was provided to five compositors of this Library.

Conservation

8.79 Two experts from INTACH, Lucknow visited the Library from 21 to 23 June 2000 for

assessing the conservation, upkeep and preservation of the manuscripts in the collection.

Microfilm Project

8.80 The project was initiated by the Government of Maharashtra for the microfilming of the Modi documents of this Library, which has been completed and the processing work is underway. The Maharashtra Government will give the negative copy of the microfilmed Modi documents to the Library.

Monthly Literary programme

8.81 A monthly literary programme is conducted; and eminent literary scholars deliver lectures every month. This is aimed to interact with the public and to develop library consciousness among them.

Publication Expert Committee

8.82 A fifteen-member expert committee has been approved by the Government of Tamilnadu for selecting manuscripts for publication. The expert committee met on 6 November 2000 in the Library and discussed the methods of selecting manuscripts for publication on a priority basis. Shri Iravatham Mahadevan, noted scholar in the field of Archaeology attended the meeting as a special invitee. Dr. V. Ganapathy Stapathy who is a well known traditional architect and a member of the expert committee also attended the meeting.

8.83 A special exhibition of ancient writing materials, rare books and manuscripts available in this Library was arranged for the public from 25 September to 3 October 2000.

STATE CENTRAL LIBRARY, MUMBAI

8.84 The State Central Library, Mumbai was functioning from the Asiatic Society, Mumbai. The Government of Maharashtra took over the assets of the Library in 1994.

8.85 In 1955 the Central Library, Mumbai, was notified as one of the National Depository Libraries in India under the provisions of the Delivery of Books Act, 1954. According to this Act, the main function of this Library is to collect and preserve the books, periodicals and newspapers published



in the country for posterity. The Library may produce a bibliography for the use of readers and researchers.

8.86 The total collection received under the Press and Registration of Books Act is 3 lakh. The total number of books and periodicals received under the Delivery of Books Act is 5 lakhs. About 20,000 books and periodicals received annually under these two Acts are added to the collection of the State Central Library.

8.87 The Government of India under an agreement with the State Government of Maharashtra provides 50 per cent grant under 'Plan' and 2/3rd under 'Non-plan' for maintenance of the Delivery of Books Act Section in the Library. The Government of Maharashtra has allotted 4 acre land at the Kalina Campus in Mumbai University for a separate building for the State Central Library.

Objectives

8.88 Acquisition, maintenance and preservation of books and periodicals printed and published in India under the Delivery of Books Act, 1954 and as amended in 1956.

Service Points

Box No. 8.05

- Reference Section
- Newspaper Section
- Periodicals Section
- Display Section
- Children's Section
- Competitive Examination Section
- Inter Library Loan Service.

Approximately 900 readers visit the library every day.

Other Important Activities

Box No. 8.06

- New Building Project: The work on a new building for the State Central Library at Kalina Campus, Santacruz is in progress. The total cost of the building project is Rs.23.04 crore.
- Computerization of the State Central Library: During the year 1998-1999 six computers with necessary peripherals at the cost of Rs.10 lakh were installed in the Library. Future plans are being worked out for the computerization of the Library.
- Microfilming: Microfilming Unit at a cost of Rs.37.72 lakh has been purchased, and its installation is in progress.





INSTITUTES OF BUDDHIST AND TIBETAN STUDIES

CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF HIGHER TIBETAN STUDIES, VARANASI

9.01 The Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies (CIHTS) envisaged by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru in consultation with His Holiness the Dalai Lama was established in 1967 with a view to educating the young Tibetan refugees and students from the Himalayan border.

9.02 To begin with CIHTS functioned as a special constituent wing of the Sampurnanand Sanskrit University, Varanasi. Thereafter, the Government of India reviewed the progress of the Institute and decided to accord it the status of an autonomous body under the Department of Culture in 1977 with 100 per cent financial support from the Government. The Institute has progressed steadily since then, and the Government of India declared it a "Deemed University" on 5 April 1988. The Institute is headed by Prof. S. Rinpoche as Director and is ably assisted by learned faculty members of the Institute in achieving its goal of excellence in the field of Tibetology and Buddhist and Himalayan Studies.

9.03 The Objectives of the Institute

- Preservation of Tibetan Culture and Tradition.
- Restoration of Ancient Indian Sciences and Literature preserved in the Tibetan language but lost in the original.
- To offer alternate educational facilities to students from the Indian Himalayan Border who were formerly availing the opportunity of receiving higher education in Tibet.

Accomplishment of gains of teaching and scope of research in traditional subjects through a modern university educational system with provisions for award of degrees in Tibetan studies.

Academics

9.04 There are five faculties in the Institute denominated after the Panchmahavidyas of the Buddhist tradition namely:

- i. **Faculty of Sabdavidya:** Consisting of departments dealing with languages like Tibetan, Hindi, English, etc.
- ii. **Faculty of Hetu and Adhyatmavidya:** Consisting of subjects such as Mool Sastra and Sampradaya Sastra with different branches of the same disciplines. Traditionally Hetu and Adhyatma are two independent Vidyas and in the monastic pattern they are treated as different faculties, but here in the Institute the two are combined.
- iii. **Faculty of Adhunika Vidya:** This Faculty is not a traditional one, but under the modern university system some optional subjects have been introduced in the syllabi, therefore, an independent faculty has been established. Six subjects are taught in this faculty Economics, Political Science, Tibetan History, Western Philosophy and Pali. Though Pali as a language should have been under the faculty; of Sabdavidya yet for some technical reasons it has been placed under this faculty.



- iv. **Faculty of Cikitsavidya:** Consisting of two departments namely: (i) Department of Ayurveda and (ii) Department of Tibetan Jyotish.
- v. **Faculty of Silpavidya:** Silpavidya deals with Tibetan Arts, Painting, Architecture, Sculpture, Iconography, Wood craft, Weaving, etc.

Teaching Courses

Box No. 9.01

Courses	Duration
Purva Madhyama	2 years
Uttar Madhyama	2 years
Shastri	3 years
Acharya	2 years
Vidya Varidhi (PhD)	3 years

Achievements of the Institute

9.05 The Institute has now completed the physical infrastructural requirements of its academic and residential premises. The lay-out and the architecture of the Institute strictly adheres to the ancient Indian Buddhist architectural and planning system, as preserved in Tibet. This provides a very congenial atmosphere for conducting Indo-Tibetan Studies. A special mention may be made of the Santarakshita Library which has a rich collection of books, manuscripts and micro-documents pertaining to Tibetan and Buddhist studies, perhaps the largest collection of its kind in India, equipped with all modern



A young Acharya of CIHTS recieving his degree

accessories including computerization of its entire working system.

Academic

9.06 The academic output of the Institute has grown considerably since inception in the areas of teaching and research.

- i. **Teaching:** The alumni of this Institute who are now working in this Institute as well as other organisations in various parts of the world have proved to be excellent teachers in Tibetan studies. A few of them have secured high administrative positions. Yet they have a sympathetic attitude towards Tibetan studies.
- ii. **Research:** The Research Department was established to promote independent research under units like the Rare Buddhist Text Research Project, Restoration Unit, Translation Unit, Dictionary Unit, and Publication Unit.

9.07 The Publication Unit brings out publications under the following series: Bibliotheca Indo-Tibetica, The Dalai Lama Tibeto-Indological Studies, Samyak Vak and Special Samyak Vak, Prof. L.M. Joshi Commemorative lecture series, the rare Buddhist Text series, Avalokitesvara Project, Rare Buddhist Text Research journal, Tibetan Sanskrit Dictionary and Miscellaneous series.

SIKKIM RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF TIBETOLOGY, GANGTOK

9.08 The Sikkim Research Institute of Tibetology, Gangtok is an autonomous organisation



Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya being honoured with a Vidya Varidhi

under the Government of Sikkim, with the Governor of Sikkim as the president of its governing body. It was established for spreading the knowledge of Chhos (Doctrine of Buddha). As a part of its activities the Institute has a programme of publishing and translating some of the important works preserved in the Institute.

9.09 During the period under review, the Sikkim Research Institute of Tibetology has succeeded in launching various development schemes involving research, translation and collection of textbooks for the Institute's libraries, and provision of guidelines to researchers and readers from India and abroad. Equal attention has also been paid to infrastructure development and environmental improvement for the benefit of scholars and tourists visiting the area.

9.10 Research and Publication

Box No. 9.02

- A quality art book titled 'Zedpa Chuni' depicting the twelve deeds of Lord Buddha was published in Tibetan.
- The following issues of the Bulletin of Tibetology were published; 1997 No.3; 1998 No.2; 1998 No. 3.
- 1999 Nos. 1,2, & 3 were also prepared and made ready for publication.
- Two art books titled 'Shariputra' and "13 Manifestations of Padmasambhava" have been prepared in Tibetan and are ready for publication.

Translation

9.11 The translation of the following works have been completed and are ready for printing:

- Life of Shariputra dn Maudgalayayana.
- Biography of Emperor Ashoka

Libraries

9.12 The collection in the library was further strengthened by the addition of :

- a. Fifty volumes of texts dealing with Buddhist philosophy, works of great lamas and dictionaries for the Tibetan Library.



Prof. G. C. Pandey, Chairman CIHTS, Prof. S. Rinpoche, Director CIHTS and Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya along with members of the Board of Governors at 9th convocation ceremony

- b. Fifty two books dealing with the social, cultural religious and historical aspects of Sikkim, Bhutan and Tibet were purchased for the General Library.

Museum

9.13 The following rare items were purchased for the Museum

- A mandala offering with silver base and gold ornamentation
- A human thigh bone trumpet (Kangling)
- A pair of Bhutanese costume thurpang
- Silver bowl
- Bhutanese breast hook
- Silver bracelet
- Traditional sword (handle made with snow frog skin)
- One old model bell (Dribu Chutigma)
- Old Tibetan silver coins.



Students of CIHTS, Sarnath, at 9th Convocation Ceremony



LIBRARY OF TIBETAN WORKS AND ARCHIVES, DHARAMSHALA

9.14 The Library of Tibetan Works and Archives is an autonomous registered institution that was established by HH the Dalai Lama in 1971, with a view to preserving and promoting the rich heritage of Tibetan civilization and Indo-Tibetan civilization and Indo-Tibetan learning. This Institution has acquired world stature as a Centre for Tibetology and Indo-Tibetan Studies. The Institution has the following departments :

- i. Tibetan Books and Manuscripts Library
- ii. Foreign Language Reference Library
- iii. Museum and Archives Departments
- iv. Centre for Tibetan Studies comprising a School of Indo-Tibetan Buddhist studies, a School of Tibetan Languages and Literature, a School of Thangka Painting and a School of Traditional Art of Wood-carving. All these schools are recognized by the Government of India.

9.15 During the year under review, the Library completed preparation, translation, research and publication of major works on Indo-Tibetan studies. It organised a number of workshops and seminars on archaeology and Indo-Tibetan literature. A number of new research and translation works were published. The Oral History Department of the Library has now a holding of 10,000 hours of recordings on music, dance, history, customs and culture.

NAVA NALANDA MAHAVIHARA, NALANDA

9.16 The Nava Nalanda Mahavihara is an institute of postgraduate teaching and research in the field of Pali and Buddhist studies. Functioning under the Department of Culture, Government of India since 25 February 1994, the Institute was established in 1951 by the Government of Bihar. His Excellency, the Governor of Bihar is the Chairman and the Secretary, Department of Culture is the Vice-Chairman of the Nava Nalanda Mahavihara Society. Dr. R. Panth, Director, is the Ex officio Member Secretary of the Society. There

are eleven members in the society of which there are eminent Buddhist scholars nominated by the Department.

Aims and objectives

9.17 The institution's aims and objectives are as follows :

- a. To develop it as an institute on the lines of the ancient Mahavihara for the promotion of higher studies and research in Pali language and literature, and in Buddhist studies through Sanskrit, Tibetan, Chinese, Japanese and other Asian languages.
- b. To maintain an up-to-date library of Buddhist and allied literature in order to facilitate comparative study and research.
- c. To accommodate monks and lay scholars well versed in traditional monastic learning and acquaint them with modern methods of research and comparative study.
- d. To admit graduates of recognised universities and train them in postgraduate studies and research in Buddhism embodied in Pali and Sanskrit and other languages to make them aware of the profundity and depth of ancient learning.
- e. To send its scholars and professors to recognized centres of Buddhist learning in India and abroad, specially to the neighboring Buddhist countries to acquire first-hand knowledge of their traditions and also to revive old cultural ties that existed between India and those countries.
- f. To invite eminent Buddhist scholars from different parts of the world for occasional visits to the Institute to deliver lectures in the area of specialization.
- g. To critically edit, translate and publish works on Buddhist studies relating to Pali, Sanskrit, Tibetan, Chinese, Japanese and other languages.
- h. To produce and publish original research works on different aspects of Buddhist studies.
- i. To promote the study of linguistics and modern languages.

Courses of Study conducted by the Institute

Box No. 9.03

S.No	Courses	Students	Foreign Students
1.	PG. programme in Pali	12	-
2.	PG. Programme in Philosophy	4	-
3.	PG. programme in A.I. & A.S.	52	64 foreign students in different courses
4.	Pali Acharya	41	-
5.	Diploma in Pali	7	-
6.	Certificate in Pali	3	-
7.	PhD	21	-
8.	DLitt	1	-
9.	Diploma in Hindi	7	-
10.	Diploma in Sanskrit	6	-
11.	Diploma in Tibetan	9	-
12.	Diploma in English	44	-

Seminars, Conferences

9.18 The following papers were presented in the fortnightly Seminar :

- Relevance of Buddhism in Modern World by Dr. Vishwajit Kumar, Asstt. Professor & Head, Department of Pali.
- Contribution of Buddhism to World Civilization and Culture by Shri Shrikant Singh Asstt. Professor of English.
- Buddhism in Tibet – by Dr. Dipankar Lama, Asstt. Professor of Tibetan.
- Concept of Nirvana in Buddhist Philosophy – by Shri Binod Kumar Chaudhary, Asstt. Professor of Philosophy.
- Contribution of Bihar in the Development of Buddhism by Dr. Hare Krishna Tiwary, Asstt. Professor of Hindi.
- The Role of Women in Buddhism by Smt. Ruby Kumari, Asstt. Professor of Sanskrit.



Unveiling of the Statue of Lord Buddha by Ven. U Nya Ngin Da, Chief-monk, Burmese Temple, Bodhi Gaya, on the Foundation Day of the Nava Nalanda Mahavihara

- The Basic Elements of Ahinsa in Buddhism by Dr. Chandra Bhushan Mishra, Asstt. Professor of A.I. & A.S.
- Ashoka and the Unity of Baudha Bhikkhu Sangh by Dr. Shiv Bahadur Singh, Asstt. Professor and Head Department of A.I. & A.S.
- Nagarjuna's Concept of Nirvana by Dr. Prabhakar Mishra, Asstt. Professor & Head Department of Philosophy.
- Dr. Prabhakar Mishra presented a paper entitled "Sarvam Kshanikam" in a Conference organised by the Indian Philosophy Association at Hazaribagh, Bihar.
- Dr. R. Panth, Director of the Nava Nalanda Mahavihara, Nalanda presented "The Bapat Memorial Lecture" at K.J. Somaiya's Centre of Buddhist Studies, Vidya Vihara, University of Mumbai in August 2000.

Meditation

9.19 Every Saturday, group meditation is organised by the Director, Dr. R. Panth, in the Prayer Hall of the International Hostel of the Mahavihara, which is regularly attended by the students and staff of the Institute.

Publications

9.20 Through its publications the Mahavihara has enriched the stock of Indian scriptures and Buddhist scriptures. The entire teachings of the Buddha preserved in Pali Tripitaka was published for the first time in Devanagari script in 41 Volumes.



Beside these, 30 volumes of the commentaries (Atthakathas) were also published in Devanagari script. The Nava Nalanda Mahavihara Research Volumes I to V have already been published. Volume VI entitled "Heritage of Nalanda and its Continuity" is the latest addition and was released on 20 November 2000.

Academic collaboration

9.21 K.J. Somaiya Centre of Buddhist studies, Vidya Vihara, University of Mumbai, has come forward for a joint academic collaboration with the Mahavihara. This would include projects such as "Values as found in Pali literature and Tibetan studies" and collaborate in organising international seminars, conferences, etc.

Library

9.22 The Mahavihara has a rich collection of specialized nature. At present there are approximately 40,000 books on different aspects of Buddhism in Pali, Sanskrit, Chinese, Japanese and Tibetan languages apart from books on allied subjects.

9.23 The library includes the entire series of the Sacred Books of the East, the Pali Text Society Publications, valuable collections of classical English literature including the works of Shakespeare, the complete collected works of Goethe in German, complete collected works of the French writers Corneille and Racine and a most valuable dictionary of the French language.

9.24 The Mahavihara has also obtained a set of Pali Tripitaka and commentaries as donation from the South-east Asian Buddhist countries of Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Thailand, Cambodia. The other presents to the library are from the Peoples Republic of China, a complete set of the Chinese Tripitaka and other miscellaneous works, and from His Holiness Dalai Lama, a complete set of the Kanjur and Tanjur. The library also has a complete set of Tibetan Tripitaka (Peking Edition). They have acquired an extra set of the Tibetan Tripitaka the complete works of Buston-Khatra founder of the Dge-luga-tra Sact and lauo satya in 13 volumes. These books are valuable additions to the Library collection. The Library has a special collection of 162 manuscripts, some of which are rare.

Developmental works

9.25 All the developmental works of the Mahavihara are being executed through the CPWD, Patna. The following construction work has been completed:

- Ninety percent of the construction work on the pucca boundary walls around the residential complex of the Mahavihara, has been completed. PVA flooring in the Library Hall, and the construction of a room for the statue of Lord Buddha donated by the monks of Myanmar have also been completed.
- The construction of the new residential quarters for the teaching and non-teaching staff at an estimated cost Rs. 185 lakh has already begun. The repair of the road in the non-residential Complex is being started.
- The Institute paid a sum of Rs. 61.59 lakh to CPWD, Patna, for the execution of the above schemes during the current financial year.

CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF BUDDHIST STUDIES, LEH-LADAKH

9.26 The Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh-Ladakh formerly known as the School of Buddhist Philosophy was established at the behest of late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the year 1959 with the active cooperation of Rev. Kushok Bakula Rinpoche. It was registered under the J&K Societies Registration Act-VI 1998 (1941). In 1962 the Department of Culture, Government of India, took up the task of financing the Institute. It was later raised to the level of a degree and postgraduate Institute affiliated to the Sampurnanand Sanskrit University. The Institute is managed by a Board of Management.

Aims and Objectives

9.27 The main objective of the Institute is to develop the multifaceted personality of the students through inculcation of the wisdom of Buddhist thought and literature and also develop in students a familiarity with modern subjects, and the work of collection, translation, publication of manuscripts and research relevant to Buddhist studies.



A feeder school of Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh, attached to a Monastery in Leh, Ladakh

9.28 To achieve its aims and objectives, the Institute is actively imparting education in all spheres of Buddhist studies to young lamas and other interested students. The main focus is on Buddhist Philosophy which is taught in Bhoti (Tibetan) language. However, in view of the need for expanding the horizons of knowledge of the students, subjects such as Hindi, English, General Science, Social Studies, Mathematics, Economics, Political Science and History are also being taught. Besides six year courses are offered to interested students after matriculation in Amchi (Bhot Chikits), Tibetan Scroll Painting, Sculpture and Wood Carving to preserve the rich cultural heritage of the region. The Institute has 460 students at present.

Feeder Schools at Gonpas

9.29 The Institute is running 29 feeder schools in different monasteries of Ladakh to provide basic elementary education to the young monks in addition to monastic education. At present 642 students are studying in 29 Gompa Nunnery schools. The Institute has a branch school with classes 1 to 8 at Zanskar in Kargil district in which 180 students are studying.

Traditional Arts

9.30 In the Mahayana system of Buddhist Education, teachings of the fivefold sciences of knowledge have been emphasized, viz., Language (Sabdya-vidhya), Logic (Hetu-vidhya), Metaphysics (Adhyamika vidhya), Medicine (Cikitsa-vidhya) and Art (Silpa-vidhya). In keeping with the spirit of ancient Buddhist

tradition, the Institute has separate faculties for Teaching, Painting, Medicine, Sculpture and Wood-carving. Candidates with Matric Certificates are eligible for admission to the art courses.

Library and Publication

9.31 The Institute has one of the best Libraries in the entire Buddhist Himalayan region with an impressive collection of manuscripts and general books on Buddhism in different languages. Besides, the Institute has a modest archaeological museum with a good collection of antiquities and other objects. A number of rare manuscripts have been published by the Institute, which are priced reasonably for the benefit of interested students and scholars. The Institute offers four research fellowships leading to doctorates in the field of Buddhism as well as in its four sects.

Developmental Works

9.32 A new complex at the Institute with separate blocks for Teaching, Administration, Library, Museum, Hostel and Staff Housing is being built in a phased manner in an area measuring 208 Kanals and 7 Marlas provided by the State Government. The first phase consisting of the boundary wall, the approach and internal roads, a Hostel block for 100 students, 40 (3 type) quarters, and the water distribution system has already been completed.

9.33 Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee, Hon'ble Prime Minister of India during his visit to Leh in connection with the Sindhu Festival inaugurated the Boys Hostel of the Institute on 7 June 2000. Shri L.K. Advani, Home Minister, Shri Ananth Kumar, Minister of Tourism and Culture, Prof. Chaman Lal Gupta, Minister for Civil Aviation and Dr. R.V.V. Ayyar, Secretary Culture, visited CIBS, Leh on 8 June 2000.





AKADEMIES AND THE NATIONAL SCHOOL OF DRAMA

SANGEET NATAK AKADEMI

10.01 The Sangeet Natak Akademi – the National Academy of Music, Dance and Drama – is an autonomous organisation fully funded by the Department of Culture. The Akademi is devoted to the furtherance of the performing arts of India, and seeks to achieve this by arranging performances by renowned veterans as well as by talented artistes of the younger generation, through training programmes, award of scholarships, documentation, etc. The Akademi also bestows honours annually on outstanding artistes in the field of performing arts.

10.02 The management of the Akademi vests in its General Council, supported by the Executive Board which exercises direction and control over the affairs of the Akademi.

10.03 The Akademi runs two teaching institutions – Kathak Kendra (New Delhi) and Jawaharlal Nehru Manipur Dance Academy (Imphal) for training in Kathak dance and music, and Manipuri dance and allied arts. The Akademi also looks after the management of Rabindra Rangshala in New Delhi.

Major Activities of the Akademi

Documentation and Dissemination

10.04 During the period under review about 3,948 black and white and colour photographs, 786 colour slides, 106 hours of video recordings and 28 hours of audio recordings were added to the archives of the Akademi. The total holdings (up to November 2000) include 1,35,762

photographs (colour and black and white) 38,234 slides, 16,389 hours of audio recordings and 3,692 hours of video recordings and over 1.44 lakh feet 16mm film material.

10.05 The major documentation done for the Akademi's archives includes the Gantantra Mahotsav series held at Guwahati, Shillong, Tripura and in Imphal; discussions on Puppet as Art - Social message of Political comments, and Kargil Vijay Diwas in New Delhi; "Katyari Kalijati Ghushil" (Marathi Musical Play), Asadi Mela at Devidura, Champawat in Kumaon region; Purush Ang seminar-cum-workshop in Odissi in Bhubaneswar; Putul Natya Utsav in Udaipur; Brahaddesi Sangeet Samaroh Festival of Music in Pune and Chennai. It had special recordings of Odissi Guru Hare Krishna Behera, Sabir Khan on Tabla, Birbar Sahoo and group of Gotipua dance; Smt. Sunayana Hazarilal in Kathak, Swapna Sundari in Kuchipudi, Deepti Bhalla in Mohiniattam, and Shri Narendra Sharma and his group in choreographic works. There was documentation of an interview of Smt. Maya Rao on Kathak by Prof. S.K. Saxena, and of Ramani Ranjan Jena on Odissi dance by Smt. Kumkum Lal, Deputy Secretary of the Sangeet Natak Akademi. In addition, ballad singing tradition of Orissa by Gobinda Chandra Panigrahi & Group, and video recording of Sakharam Binder directed by Rajender Nath were also done by mid December 2000. A film on Bharatanatyam Guru Kittappa Pillai was compiled from the footage available in the archives of the Akademi.

During the current financial year a workshop on Documentation of performing arts will be



organised by the Akademi in collaboration with the North East Zone Cultural Centre and the Government of Assam in Guwahati.

Museum

10.06 The museum of the Akademi has a collection of about 1,300 musical instruments, masks, puppets, jewelry, etc., out of which 250 musical instruments are housed in Rabindra Bhavan. Systematic numbering, accessioning, cataloguing and indexing of the collection is now in progress and nearing completion. The photographs and colour slides of the entire collection of the Museum have been completed.

Library

10.07 The Library holdings of over 21,432 books and 574 gifted books have been duly classified and catalogued.

Audio Visual Library

10.08 The collection of Audio Visual Library stands at 9,678 discs, 763 pre-recorded cassettes from the Akademi's archives, 85 video cassettes and 8 cassettes received as gifts.

Training and Preservation of Traditional Performing Arts.

10.09 The scheme supports training in forms of music, dance and theatre, which are no longer in vogue. Honorarium to teachers, and stipends to students are paid by the Akademi by way of incentive. An effort is being made to sustain these arts through the traditional teaching-learning process. Training programmes continued during this period in Kuchipudi and Sufiana Kalam, etc. The training in Sufiana Kalam will be expanded to include more training. Further training programmes in identified areas will be initiated.

Playwright's Workshops

10.10 The Akademi has launched a scheme entitled "Playwrights' Workshops" in Indian Languages with a view to providing suitable opportunities to poets and young writers to write new plays in Indian languages. The Scheme is being implemented in three phases. In the first phase, eminent theatre directors, playwrights, critics, actors, cultural organisations and individuals, etc., are requested to send names of potential

playwrights in respective languages. These potential playwrights are then requested to send drafts of plays, which are short-listed by an Experts' Committee. In the second phase of the workshop, the shortlisted applicants are invited to participate in a Workshop where they read their play followed by a discussion of the play. On the other hand, a director identified by the Experts' Committee is requested to enact a few scenes of the play with the help of his team of actors. Towards the end of the second phase when all the plays have been discussed the playwright is selected. In the third phase, the selected playwrights' work on their scripts with identified directors and actors for a period of at least four weeks towards production of the plays. Under this scheme, a 5-day Playwrights' Workshop in Telugu will be held during the current financial year, an Oriya play selected in the workshop last year is being produced, and a Punjabi play produced under the scheme will be published during the year.

Promotion and Preservation of Puppetry

10.11 Under the scheme, the Akademi has identified 10 puppet groups for financial support to the extent of Rs. 1.5 lakhs. Further, a festival of puppet plays based on the stories of Panchatantra and Hitopdesha was organised by the Akademi in collaboration with the West Zone Cultural Centre in Udaipur from 26-30 September 2000.

Assistance to Young Theatre Workers

10.12 The objective of this scheme is to provide sustained support to theatre workers of the younger generation through production subsidies, festivals, workshops, etc.

10.13 Since the mid 1980s the Akademi has brought forth works of 200 young directors, many of whom have now achieved national renown. A series of zonal and national festivals and workshops were held. During the current financial year a workshop for young theatre workers of Manipur was held at Imphal in April 2000 under the directions of Shri Ratan Thiyam. Two more workshops are being held this year in Jammu and Ranchi/Patna. Interactive programmes between eminent directors and young theatre workers have been planned to be held in Thanjavur/Madurai, Tamil Nadu and at Agartala. The Executive Board has also decided to revive the earlier scheme of



zonal and national festivals for young directors which will be resumed from the next financial year.

Inter-State Cultural Exchange Programme

10.14 The programme envisages exchange of individual artistes and groups between the States and Union Territories of the country. While implementation of the programme rests with the State Governments, the Akademi plays a pivotal role in the exchanges by way of advising the concerned Governments, subsidizing and coordinating the tours that have been sponsored. The scheme was reviewed by the Executive Board in September 2000, during which it was decided to focus the Interstate Cultural Exchange Programme in the North region, Island states and the State of Jammu & Kashmir. The States and Union Territories have been informed accordingly and they have been requested to send their proposals for the Cultural Exchange Programme for the next three years.

Cultural Exchange Programme between India and other Countries

10.15 The bilateral Cultural Exchange Programme is implemented by the Akademi in accordance with the decisions taken by the Department of Culture. This mainly consists of exchange of information and material, books, tapes etc. on the performing arts. Under the scheme Dr. Ashok D. Ranade, eminent musicologist visited Berlin to attend the Ethnological Conference on the occasion of the Centenary of the setting up the Berlin Phonogram Archives from 22 September to 3 October 2000.

10.16 Further, under the agreement with the Government of Syria the Akademi proposes to sponsor an eminent sitarist and a tabla accompanist to visit Syria. The agreement includes reciprocal visits of musicians of both the countries. Under the agreement with the Government of China the Akademi has agreed to sponsor Smt. Shanta Serbjeet Singh and Dr. (Smt.) Helen Giri to visit China during the current financial year.

Establishment of National Centres for Specialized Training in Music and Dance

10.17 Under the scheme, the Akademi has identified Kutiyattam and Chhau dance of

Seraikella, Mayurbhanj and Purulia as artistic traditions that appear to be threatened. It has extended support for strengthening the existing training centre and to set up new centres.

a. Support to Kutiyattam

Under the project – Support to Kutiyattam - the Akademi envisages systematic transmission of the art through training and regular performances. Launched in 1991, the programme supports Ammannur Chachu Chakyar Smaraka Gurukulam at Irinjalkuda for training purposes under Guru Ammannur Madhava Chakyar (with supporting teachers and trainees), and subsidizes Margi, Thiruvananthapuram, to enable the institution to hold weekly performances. A training programme in Mizhavu playing is being conducted by Guru P.K. Narayanan Nambiar with a number of trainees. The project is also being periodically reviewed.

Under the scheme a Kutiyattam presentation was organised by the Kerala Kalamandalam in Gyan Manch (Kolkata) on 26 August 2000 by Anamika Kala Sangam. This was followed by a 6-day workshop at the Rabindra Bharati University (Department of Drama & Dance) and at Padatik, Kolkata.

b. Support to Chhau Dance of Mayurbhanj (Orissa)

Based on the encouraging reports from Mayurbhanj, the programme of training including scholarships to students at Baripada, Rairangpur, Bhurkundi and Chitrada, scholarships to students of Mohuri and Dhol, and refresher courses for teachers and students of music and accompanists is being continued. The project has achieved notable success in its primary objective of sustaining and strengthening the tradition of Chhau dance by creating an ambience for regular training and practice of the art.

c. Support to Chhau Dance of Seraikella (Bihar)

Under this project, the entire district of West Singhbhum was surveyed to identify young trainees, teachers and musicians available in different villages. While the training programme in dance under Guru Lingaraj Acharya began in the month of July 1998 at Seraikella, the extension of training programmes in dance, Dhol and



Shehnai-playing are being coordinated by the Government Chhau Dance Centre, Seraikella. Under this project teachers, gurus and musicians are paid monthly remuneration and select trainees receive monthly stipends.

Akademi Fellowships and Awards

10.18 The General Council of the Akademi which met on 14 November 2000 in Guwahati selected 51 artistes and scholars for 50 Akademi Awards combining awards for the year 1999-2000 on the occasion of the 50th Anniversary of the Celebration of the Republic of India. The Akademi awards carry a purse of Rs. 25,000, a shawl and a citation or tamrapatra. The Akademi award winners for 1999 and 2000 are listed below:

Music

Malabika Kanan	<i>Hindustani Vocal Music</i>
Ajoy Chakraborty	<i>Hindustani Vocal Music</i>
Rita Ganguly	<i>Hindustani Vocal Music</i>
Rajiv Taranath	<i>Hindustani Instrumental Music (Sarod)</i>
Shankar Ghosh	<i>Hindustani Instrumental Music (Tabla)</i>
Appa Jalgaonkar	<i>Hindustani Instrumental Music (Harmonium)</i>
S.R. Janakiraman	<i>Carnatic Vocal Music</i>
T.N. Seshagopalan	<i>Carnatic Vocal Music</i>
Neyattinkara Vasudevan	<i>Carnatic Vocal Music</i>
R.R. Keshavamurthy	<i>Carnatic Instrumental Music (Violin)</i>
T.S. Sankaran	<i>Carnatic Instrumental Music (Flute)</i>
V. Kamalakar Rao	<i>Carnatic Instrumental Music (Mridangam)</i>

Dance

Box No. 10.02

K. Kalyansundaram Pillai	<i>Bharatanatyam</i>
Leela Samson	<i>Bharatanatyam</i>
H.R. Keshavamurthy	<i>Bharatanatyam</i>
Shovana Narayan	<i>Kathak</i>
Nelliyodu Vasudevan Namboodiri	<i>Kathakali</i>
Sarokhaibam Naran Singh	<i>Manipuri</i>
Swapnasundari	<i>Kuchipudi</i>
Minati Mishra	<i>Odissi</i>
Madhavi Mudgal	<i>Odissi</i>
Bharati Shivaji	<i>Mohiniattam</i>
Parmanand Barbayan	<i>Sattriya</i>
Mallika Sarabhai	<i>Creative</i>

Theatre

Box No. 10.03

Ketaki Dutta	<i>Acting</i>
Sabitri Chattopadhyay	<i>Acting</i>
Seema Biswas	<i>Acting</i>
Balwant Thakur	<i>Direction</i>
Nadira Zaheer Babbar	<i>Direction</i>
Prasanna	<i>Direction</i>
N. Muthuswamy	<i>Playwriting</i>

Other Aspects of Theatre

Box No. 10.04

R.K. Dhingra	<i>Lighting</i>
Robin Das	<i>Scenic Design</i>
Kamal Tiwari	<i>Theatre Music</i>
Kajal Ghosh	<i>Theatre Music</i>
Shakti Sen	<i>Make-up</i>

Traditional/Folk/Tribal Music/Dance/Theatre & Puppetry

Box No. 10.05

Gajanan Verma	<i>Folk Music – Rajasthan</i>
Appukutty Poduval	<i>Maddalam – Kerala</i>
H. Kaibuia	<i>Folk Music – Mizoram</i>
Kalu-Balu Kaulapurkar	<i>Tamasha – Maharashtra</i>
(Joint Award)	
Agat A. Sangma	<i>Folk Music – Meghalaya</i>
Sharda Sinha	<i>Folk Music – Bihar</i>
Kamala Murthy	<i>Harikatha – Tamilnadu</i>
Krushna Chandra Sahu	<i>Prahalad Natak – Orissa</i>
Mamman Khan	<i>Folk Music – Haryana</i>
G.S. Chani	<i>Community Theatre – Punjab</i>
B.H. Puttasamachar	<i>Puppetry – Karnataka</i>

Overall Contribution to the Performing arts

Box No. 10.06

B.V.K. Sastri
Nemichand Jain
Shanta Serbjeet Singh

Grants to Cultural Institutions

10.19 During the year grants amounting to Rs. 38.12 lakhs and Rs. 1.86 lakhs were sanctioned to 281 cultural institutions and 14 puppet groups and institutions respectively for training, production, purchase of technical equipment, etc.

Publication

10.20 The publication programme of the Akademi includes books and monographs on the performing arts and the quarterly journal, *Sangeet Natak*. To promote publishing in the fields of music, dance and drama, the Akademi provides financial support to authors and publishers with grants for books and periodicals in English and Indian languages.

10.21 During the current financial year two combined issues of *Sangeet Natak* (Nos. 133-134 and 135-136) were published. A special issue of the *Sangeet Natak* Nos. 137-138 will also be published this year and would focus on the Nataka Bharathi theatre festival (organised by the Kerala Sangeet Natak Akademi) and Matanga and his work *Brhaddesi* a collection of papers presented at the seminar on the subject organised by the Akademi.

Gantantra Mahotsava in the North East, Guwahati, Shillong, Agartala & Manipur

10.22 On the occasion of the 50th Anniversary of the Republic of India, the Sangeet Natak Akademi in collaboration with some of the North-eastern states organised a major festival of music and dance – Gantantra Mahotsav – at Guwahati, Shillong, Agartala and Imphal.

10.23 The Gantantra Mahotsav was a series of performances and other cultural events held in several states of the North-east beginning 26 February 2000 in Guwahati. Several eminent artistes from different parts of the country participated in the festival. The festival was inaugurated in Guwahati on 26 February by His Excellency Lt. Gen. (Retd) S.K. Sinha, PVSM, Governor of Assam in the presence of Shri Prafulla Kumar Mahanta, Chief Minister of Assam, Dr. Bhupen Hazarika, Chairman, Sangeet Natak Akademi and other dignitaries. The festival in Shillong was inaugurated on 29 February 2000 by



Gantantra Mahotsav, Imphal

His Excellency Shri M.M. Jacob, Governor of Meghalaya in the presence of Dr. Bhupen Hazarika, Chairman, SNA and Shri P.R. Kundiah, Member of Parliament. The Festival in Tripura was inaugurated by Shri M. Sarkar, Chief Minister of Tripura in the presence of Shri Anil Sarkar and Shri Jitendra Chaudhury, Minister for Education and Cultural Affairs respectively and Shri Shyamanand Jalan, Vice-Chairman of Sangeet Natak Akademi. The Festival in Imphal from 8-12 April 2000 was inaugurated by His Excellency Shri Ved Marwah, Governor of Manipur in the presence of Shri Shyamanand Jalan, Vice-Chairman of the Akademi. The Gantantra Mahotsav will continue with the festival and programmes in Gangtok (Sikkim). This is the first time that the Sangeet Natak Akademi organised a series of events on such a large scale in this region. The people of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Manipur participated in the Gantantra Mahotsav by enthusiastically attending the performances.



'Aanamya', composed by Pt. Birju Maharaj, Kathak Mahotsav



Shri. Bhupen Hazarika, Shri. Atal Behari Vajpayee, Prime Minister, and Shri. Ananth Kumar, Union Minister for Tourism and Culture, at Kargil Vijay Divas

Kargil Vijay Diwas

10.24 The Sangeet Natak Akademi in collaboration with the Department of Culture, Ministry of Tourism and Culture, Government of India presented the programme, Kargil Vijay Diwas – a tribute to the nation and its brave soldiers through poetry, dance and music on 26 July 2000 at the Siri Fort Auditorium, New Delhi. Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee, Prime Minister of India inaugurated the programme. Shri L.K. Advani, Union Minister for Home was the Chief Guest. Shri Ananth Kumar, Union Minister for Tourism and Culture presided over the function. Shri George Fernandes, Union Minister for Defence and Smt. Shiela Dikshit, Chief Minister of Delhi were the guests of honour. Dr. Bhupen Hazarika, Chairman, Sangeet Natak Akademi graced the occasion. The Kargil Vijay Diwas programme was as follows:

- Vande Mataram: Rajan & Sajan Mishra
- Recitation of poems:
Anupam Kher in Hindi; Soumitra Chatterjee in Bengali; Nana Patekar in Marathi; M.K. Raina in Kashmiri; Chandrasekhar Kambar in Kannada; Pranab Bora in Assamese; Sutradhar - Sonal Mansingh.
- Odissi Dance: Kiran Segal & Group
- Contemporary Dance: Astad Deboo with Thang-ta artistes of Manipur
- Mayurbhanj Chhau Dance of Orissa
- Panchavadyam Drums of Kerala

- Patriotic songs: Gandharva Choir, Delhi
- Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya, Chandigarh
- Vadya Vrinda Akashvani Orchestra

Commemoration of 50 years of Republic of India

Azadi 50

10.25 To commemorate 50 years of the Republic of India and on completion of the first year of Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee's Government, the Ministry of Tourism and Culture, Government of India presented Azadi 50. This special show with Music, Dance and Drama including excerpts from films and poems narrating India's history of freedom struggle was produced by Chaurang, Mumbai. Shri Ashok Handa conceived and directed the show. The programme was presented from 13 –15 October 2000 at the Siri Fort Auditorium, New Delhi. The programme was inaugurated by Shri L.K. Advani, Union Minister for Home and presided over by Shri Ananth Kumar, Union Minister for Tourism and Culture on 13 October 2000. On 14 October Shri Arun Jaitley, Union Minister for Law and Company Affairs was the chief guest. On 15 October 2000 Smt. Sushma Swaraj, Union Minister for Information and Broadcasting was the Chief Guest. The programme was coordinated by the Sangeet Natak Akademi on behalf of the Government of India, Department of Culture.

Brahaddesi Sangeet Mahotsav

10.26 The Sangeet Natak Akademi and the Ministry of Tourism and Culture, Government of India organised the Brhaddesi Sangeet Mahotsav – Festival and Seminar on Regional Musical Traditions in Pune and Chennai.

10.27 The Brhaddesi Sangeet Mahotsav is a series of festivals being organised by the Sangeet Natak Akademi in different parts of the country focusing on the distinct musical traditions of the respective regions, and savouring the varied flavours of musical expressions. The first festival in the series was organised in Pune (26-30 November 2000) and the second in the series was held in Chennai from 6-10 December 2000. The festival brought together select musical traditions from Maharashtra, Gujarat, Goa, Rajasthan, Tamil



Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala. The evening concerts were followed in the morning session by an overview of traditions, discussion and analysis of the structural specialities, literary content, use of musical instruments, influences received, evolution and development of new forms etc., of every region concerned.

This series will also be held in other parts of the country culminating into a national festival in Delhi.

Swarnotsav Series – Festivals of Young Musicians, Dancers and Theatre Workers

10.28 As a part of the celebration of the 50 years of the Indian Republic, the Sangeet Natak Akademi in collaboration with the Zonal Cultural Centres and the State Governments organised Swarnotsav series in various part of the country. The Swarnotsav is designed as a nation wide festival with a view to bringing to the fore the work and contribution of artistes of a new generation, teachers and institutions working in different parts of the country. The first festival in the series Swarnotsav Festival of Young Musicians and Dancers was held from 21-24 December 2000 at Jayshankar Sundari Auditorium, Ahmedabad. The second festival in the series was held in Patna from 26-31 December 2000.

10.29 In this series, festivals were held in Lucknow (11-16 January), Chandigarh (15-20 January), Guwahati (3-9 February), Hyderabad (12-18 March), Bangalore, Dehradun, Ranchi, etc.

Other Programmes

Special Felicitation Award Ceremony of Shri Sunderlal Gangani

10.30 Kathak Guru Sunder Lal Gangani, Awardee of the Akademi for the year 1998 could not receive the award in December 1999. A special programme was organised in Baroda on 29 May 2000 in which the award was handed over to Guru Sunder Lal Gangani.

Special Felicitation Fellowship Ceremony of Pt. Bhimsen Joshi

10.31 A special ceremony in honour of Pt. Bhimsen Joshi was held in Pune on 18 July 2000.



Folk Music from Rajasthan at the Brahaddesi Sangeet Mahotsav, Pune

Secretary, SNA formally handed over the Fellowship articles to Pt. Bhimsen Joshi in the presence of eminent artistes.

German Festival in India

10.32 As a part of the German Festival in India, the Sangeet Natak Akademi on behalf of the Department of Culture, Government of India is presenting Theatre de Klange (in Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai, Mumbai, Pune and Bangalore); Figuren Theatre from 6-16 March 2001 in (Delhi, Kolkata, Hyderabad, Chennai, Ahmedabad, Mumbai, Pune). A workshop on Light and Movement will be held in March 2001 in the British Council Division, New Delhi. A symposium on Dance Techniques in India and Europe will be held in Mumbai from 13-16 March 2001 at NCPA Experimental Theatre, Mumbai.

Sponsored Programmes

Ru-B-Ru Programmes

10.33 Financial assistance was provided to Sarghi Kala Kendra, Mohali, Chandigarh. The Akademi co-sponsored Shri Sanjeevan Singh for the presentation of Ru-b-Ru by a young playwright and theatre director from 22-23 April 2000 in Chandigarh.

Financial Assistance to the School of Performance Art, Kalakshetra, Manipur

10.34 Financial assistance was provided to Theatre Director, Shri H. Kanhailal of Manipur for organising a 3 day programme – 'An Interaction between practitioners and Scholars' held from 6-8 May 2000 at Manipur.



Discussion on Puppet Theatre

10.35 The Akademi documented a week long Puppet Festival organised by the India International Centre at Delhi from 22-27 May 2000. The event was dedicated to late Smt. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay, former Chairman of the Sangeet Natak Akademi. On this occasion the Akademi also mounted an exhibition on Puppetry at the India International Centre, Delhi.

Financial Assistance to Quilon Public Library and Research Centre, Kerala.

10.36 The Akademi provided financial assistance to Quilon Public Library and Research Centre, Kerala for the IVth International Festival on Bhasa organised jointly with Sopanam, Kerala from 25-28 May 2000.

Multi-lingual Theatre Festival 2000.

10.37 The Sangeet Natak Akademi collaborated with the North Zone Cultural Centre, Allahabad in presenting a 7 day multi-lingual Theatre Festival from 16-22 October 2000 at Abhimanch, National School of Drama, New Delhi. Eminent theatre personality Shri N.C. Jain inaugurated the festival.

Co-sponsored event : Seminar on Distance Education in Music.

10.38 The Akademi co-sponsored a seminar on Distance Education in Music organised by the Ustad Allaiddin Khan Sangeet Academy, from 27-29 November 2000 in Bhopal.

Co-sponsored event – Theatre Festival organised by Nandikar.

10.39 The Akademi co-sponsored theatre festival was organised by Nandikar, Kolkata from 16-25 December 2001.

KATHAK KENDRA

10.40 The Kathak Kendra is a constituent unit of the Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi. It is one of the leading dance institution of the country. It offers several courses in Kathak dance, vocal music and Pakhawaj. It has a production unit which strives to enrich the repertoire and technique of Kathak through experimental work. The

management of the Kendra vests in the Executive Board of the Sangeet Natak Akademi which is assisted by an Advisory Committee.

Festivals

Dikshantotsava

10.41 As a part of the annual examination "Dikshantotsava" was held at the auditorium of the Triveni Kala Sangam, New Delhi from 8-13 May 2000 in which 29 final year students performed.

Kathak Mahotsava

10.42 The Kathak Mahotsava, the annual festival of the Kathak Kendra for the first time was held outside Delhi in Kolkata from 30 March - 2 April 2000 in collaboration with Sanskriti Sagar, Kolkata. The focus of the festival was on choreography in Kathak dance.

Kathak Nritya Pratibha

10.43 A 3-day Kathak Dance Festival, "Kathak Nritya Pratibha" was held in Jaipur in collaboration with the Jaipur Kathak Kendra from 2-4 December 2000. The festival was followed by an interaction session from 3-5 December 2000.



Kathak Solo by Uma Sharma, at Kathak Mahotsav



New Admission

10.44 The Kendra's academic session 2000-2001 started from 1 July 2000. It has 186 students on its roll. 80 new trainees were enrolled as first year students in different courses. The Kendra has been receiving students from outside India either through the Indian Council for Cultural Relations, New Delhi or directly. At present there are 10 foreign students on its roll.

Meeting

10.45 A meeting of the Advisory Committee of the Kathak Kendra was held on 18 August 2000 under the Chairmanship of Shri Shyamanand Jalan, Vice-Chairman of the Sangeet Natak Akademi.

Annual Examinations

10.46 The Annual Examination for the academic session 1999-2000 was held from 2-15 May 2000. Six external examiners conducted the examinations.

Performances of the Kendra

10.47 On the occasion of the Golden Jubilee Festival of the Faculty of Performing Arts, Benaras Hindu University, 9 artistes including four best students of the Kendra performed on 21 and 22 August 2000 in Varanasi. On the occasion of the Bhatkhande Festival a 10 member group including four best students of the Kathak Kendra performed on 30 August 2000. Smt. Reba Vidyarthi, Awardee of the Akademi in the field of Kathak dance, delivered a lecture on the history of Kathak dance to the students on 4 November 2000.

Jawaharlal Nehru Manipur Dance Academy, Imphal

10.48 A constituent unit of the Sangeet Natak Akademi, the Jawaharlal Nehru Manipur Dance Akademi is the leading teaching institution of Manipuri dance. It offers several comprehensive courses in Manipuri dance, music and allied arts like Lai Haraoba and Thang-ta. The courses are designed as a foundation for professional artistes. The institution has teachers of eminence on its staff. It has a Production Unit which strives to enrich the Manipuri repertoire through experimental work. The management of the Academy vests in the



Indradhanush, Choreographed by Geetanjali Lal, Repertory Dance Company

Executive Board of the Sangeet Natak Akademi which is assisted by an Advisory Committee headed by the Governor of Manipur.

Foundation Day

10.49 The 46th Foundation Day of the Academy was held on 1 April 2000 at the Academy Auditorium. His Excellency, Shri Ved Marwah, the Governor of Manipur and Chairman, JNMDA inaugurated the event. Dr. L. Chandramani Singh, Deputy Chief Minister, Manipur, graced the occasion as the chief guest.

10.50 There were solo dance performances by the Gold Medallists for the year 1999 and a number of other items were presented by the students of the Academy. The function was well attended and widely covered in the media.

Yuva Utsav

10.51 The Academy presented a programme of music and dance entitled "Yuva Utsav", which included the young artistes of Manipur at the Akademi auditorium on 9 April 2000, in honour of the visiting dignitaries and eminent artistes of India on the occasion of the Sangeet Nritya Mahotsav. Shri Shyamajalan, Vice-Chairman, Sangeet Natak Akademi inaugurated the programme. Six solo dancers and five musicians of the state participated in the festival.



Moirang Sha

10.52 The artistes of the production unit of the Academy presented Moirang Sha (a dance-drama) on 6 September 2000. His Excellency Shri Ved Marwah, the Governor of Manipur and Chairman of the Academy inaugurated the event.

Dance Festivals

10.53 A group of 24 artistes of the Akademi participated in the Konark Dance Festival held in Puri in December 2000. The Festival was organised by the Odissi Research Centre, Bhubaneswar.

Lai-Haraoba

10.54 A 7-day Lai-Haraoba Festival of Lord Ibubhou Chakhaa was held from 8-14 May 2000 at the Akademi complex. The artistes, gurus, staff and students of the Akademi participated actively in the festival.

Memphis festival

10.55 A ten-member Pung and Dhol-Cholom artistes led by Shri L. Joychandra Singh, Director, JNMDA participated in the Memphis Festival in the United States. The troupe presented programmes in different cities of the US. The tour, from 4-31 May 2000 was sponsored by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations, New Delhi.

10.56 The Akademi presented Maharas along with Nata Sankirtana at Cashar, Assam from 22-24 December 2000. Prominent Gurus of Nata-Sankirtana and Ras participated in the festival. The group also presented programmes in various parts of Tripura.

10.57 A group of artistes of the Akademi presented Pung Cholom and Thang-ta at the Khajuraho Dance Festival in Madhya Pradesh, in February 2001.

Documentation Programme and other activities

10.58 A documentation programme on the Nata-Sankirtana, Vasanta Ras and Thang-Ta was held from 14-17 May 2000 in different parts of the State. The programme was documented in collaboration with the Centre for Cultural Research and Training, New Delhi.

10.59 The students of the Akademi observed "Patriot Day" on 13 August at the Akademi Auditorium at which the students presented traditional Manipuri Dance.

The meeting of the newly constituted Advisory Committee of the Akademi was held on 11 April 2000 at the Raj Bhawan. H.E. Shri Ved Marwah, the Governor of Manipur chaired the meeting. Shri Ratan Thiyam, eminent theatre director was elected as the Vice-Chairman of the Committee.

SAHITYA AKADEMI

10.60 The Sahitya Akademi was set up in 1954 by the Government of India as an autonomous organisation which is fully financed by the Government. It is the premier institution in the country for literary dialogue, publication and promotion, and the only institution in the country that undertakes literary activities in 22 Indian languages, including English. In over more than 45 years of its dynamic existence, it has ceaselessly endeavoured to promote good taste and healthy reading habits, and to keep alive the intimate dialogue among various linguistic and literary zones and groups. This is done through seminars, lectures, symposia, discussions, readings and performances, to increase the pace of translations through workshops and individual assignments and to develop a serious literary culture through its publications which include its three journals, monographs, anthologies, encyclopaedias, dictionaries, bibliographies, a who's who of Indian writers, and histories of literature through its multifarious programmes, thus fulfilling the main aims and objectives set forth in the Akademi's Constitution. National integration through literature is, of course, one of the aims of the Akademi and is achieved through the above activities.

10.61 The supreme authority of the Akademi vests in the General Council which consists of 94 members including representatives from the Central and State Governments/Union Territories, representatives of languages and Universities, eminent men of letters, etc. The President of the Sahitya Akademi is elected by the General Council for a period of five years and the Executive Board and the Finance Committee of the Akademi have Government representatives on them.



10.62 The general policy of the Sahitya Akademi and basic principles of the programme are laid down by the General Council and implemented under the direct supervision of the Executive Board. There is an Advisory Board in each of the 22 languages recognized by the Akademi consisting of 10 eminent writers and scholars on whose advice the specific programme in the respective language is formulated and implemented.

10.63 The Head Office of the Sahitya Akademi is located at New Delhi and its three regional offices in Bangalore, Kolkata and Mumbai. It has also a sub-office in Chennai. The Akademi has also established a Project Office for Tribal and Oral Literature in Baroda for promotion of literature in languages not formally recognized by the Akademi. The four Translation Centres in Bangalore, Ahmedabad, Delhi and Santiniketan publish special series of books translated into various languages thus strengthening the existing translation programme of the Akademi. An Archives of Indian Literature was set up in March 1997 for collecting and preserving material on writers and literature and also to produce films on authors and writing in India.

10.64 The Sahitya Akademi Library is one of the prominent multilingual libraries in India and has a wide range of books numbering over a lakh in more than 25 Indian and foreign languages. During the year, the Library has acquired about 3500 books (till November 2000) and another 1000 books are expected to be added to the collection by the end of the current financial year.

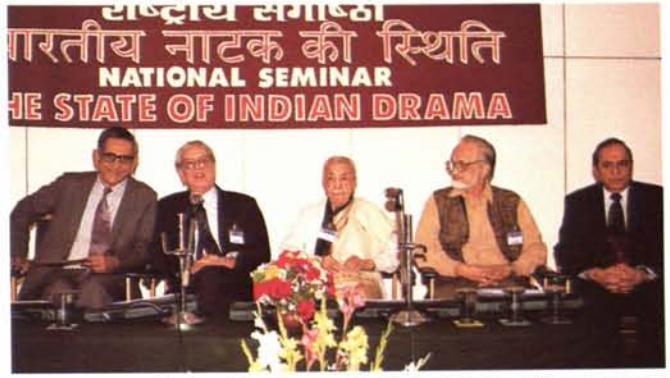
10.65 Details of the publication and programme activities of the Akademi during 2000-2001 are given below:

a. Publications

The Sahitya Akademi has brought out over 3,300 books in 22 Indian languages since its inception and during the current year it has already published about 100 books (till November) more books are likely to be brought out by the end of this year.

b. Programmes

The highest honour conferred by the Akademi is electing a writer as a Fellow.



National Seminar on the State of Indian Drama. L to R, Shri. Ramakant Rath, Dr. Sreeram Lagoo, Ms. Zohra Sahgal, Shri. Vijay Tendulkar and Prof. Gopichand Narang

The following eminent writers were elected Fellows of the Akademi this year and special functions were held in their honour to confer the Fellowship on them as per details given below:

- Professor R.N. Dandekar, Sanskrit writer and scholar, at Pune on 6.7.2000
- Professor Rahman Rahi, Kashmiri poet, at Srinagar on 7.8.2000

Annual Awards were presented to 22 writers in 22 languages at New Delhi on 22 February 2000 and Translation Prizes to 18 Translators in 18 languages along with Bhasha Samman to four scholars/writers – two in recognition of their contribution to classical and medieval literature and two to scholars/writers in Garo and Mundari languages (languages not formally recognized) – at New Delhi on 4 August 2000.

c. Seminars

The Akademi organised the following seminars at international, national and regional levels as per details given below:

Seminar on Theory of Literary Genres, 7-8 January 2000, Mumbai; Seminar on 21st Century Sindhi Language and Literature, 23-24 January 2000, Secunderabad; Seminar on Twentieth Century Gujarati Literature: an overview, 28-30 January 2000, Ahmedabad; Seminar on Post-Independence Nepali-Hindi writings, 5-6 February 2000, Dehradun; Seminar on Crossways in Criticism, on 11 February 2000, Tirur (Kerala); Seminar on Radhanath Ray, 2-3 March 2000, Balasore; Seminar on Kumaran Asan: Revaluations, 21-22 March 2000,



New Delhi; Seminar on Early Novels in India 25-26 March 2000, Thiruvananthapuram; Seminar on Kabir, on 29-30 March 2000, Jamnagar; Seminar on Post independence Telugu Novels, 19 March 2000, Bangalore; Seminar to commemorate the birth centenaries of Saradindu Bandyopadhyay, Banaphul & Sajnikanta Das, 27-28 March 2000, Kolkata; Seminar on Twentieth Century Dogri Literature: Exceptions & Achievements, 13-15 May 2000, Jammu; Poetic Symposium, Poetry readings and Tributes to mark the valediction of Sumitranandan Pant birth centenary, 20-22 May 2000, Nainital, Kosani & Almora; Seminar on Latin America: Convergence in Distance and Diversity: A Case of Literature, 20 May 2000, New Delhi; Seminar on Secular Ideals of Revolutionary Literature in our Freedom Struggle: contribution of Qazi Nazrul Islam, 17 August 2000, New Delhi; Seminar to commemorate the birth-centenary celebration of Uday Shankar Bhatt, 28 August 2000, New Delhi; Seminar on Sanskrit Literature and contemporary Society, 9-11 September 2000, Kolkata; Seminar on Jibananda Das, 19-21 September 2000, Kolkata; Seminar on Literature, Folk Literature and Folk Culture, 23-24 September 2000, Bhuj; Seminar on Forms, Genres and Trends of South Indian Short stories, 29-30 September and 1 October 2000, Chennai; Seminar on one hundred years of Assamese Novel, 7-8 November 2000, Guwahati; Seminar on Maithili Natak Ka Vikas, on 8-9 November 2000, Patna; Seminar on Contemporary World Thinkers, 17-18 November 2000, New Delhi; Seminar on Challenges of the 21st Century, 18-19 November 2000, Mumbai.

d. Workshops

The Akademi organised the following workshops: Fictionists meet-cum-workshop on 13-14 January 2000 at North 24 Parganas; a Kokborok Translation workshop on 25-29 June 2000 in Tripura; a Manipuri Translation workshop involving several languages on 17-21 August 2000 in Imphal; a workshop on the Making of a Book on 6-7 August 2000 in New Delhi and a Translation workshop from 30 October to 1 November 2000 at Srinagar (Kashmir).

e. Other Programmes

- i. **Meet the Author** Where authors speak of their own lives and works;
Amin Kamil (Kashmiri), 22 January 2000, Jammu; Jayakanta Mishra (Maithili), 28 May 2000, Allahabad; Chandraprakash Dewal (Rajasthani), 19 June 2000, Kolkata; O.N.V. Kurup (Malayalam), 21 June 2000 New Delhi; Dilip Chitre (Marathi), 16 August 2000, New Delhi; Sri Kamleshwar (Hindi), 7 September 2000, New Delhi; Jayant Pathak (Gujarati), 26 September 2000, Patan; Hariprasad Gorakha Rai (Nepali), 18 October 2000, Shillong; P.G. Kamath (Konkani) 17 November 2000, Goa; Sri Vyasaraya Ballal (Kannada), 18 November 2000, Bangalore.
- ii. **Men and Books** : a programme where distinguished persons from interdisciplinary studies are invited to talk about books which they have enjoyed reading or which have given them new insights;
Sri Sarbeswar Das, eminent academician, on 11.2.2000, Bhubaneswar.
- iii. **Through my Window** : where writers present their impressions on the Life and works of another contemporary writer;
Naganath Kottapalle on Bharat Sasane, on 4 January 2000, Solapur; I.S. Kangjam and L. Damodar Singh on M.K. Binidini Devi, on 27 July 2000, Imphal; Siddheswar Sen on (late) Arun Mitra, 24 October 2000, Kolkata.
- iv. **Asmita** : a programme for writers in search of a collective identity like women, dalits and tribals who feel marginalized;
Pratibha Satpathy, Pushpanjali Nayak, Apama Mohanty, Binapani Panda, 31 January 2000, Rourkela; Memchoubi Devi, Ibemhal Devi, Borkanya Devi and Devayali Devi, 27 February 2000, Kakching; Kalyani Bhattacharya, Jaya Goala, Panchali Deb Barma, Soma Gangopadhyay and Lachhmi Battacharya, 26 June 2000, Agartala; On Indian Women Writings: Studies in Comparison on 23 September 2000, Kolkata.
- v. **Antaral** : a series of End-century lectures of interdisciplinary nature evaluating the experience and knowledge of the passing



century and prospects of the coming century; Dr. Kapila Vatsyayan, on parallel knowledge systems: *The Indian Predicament*, 1 January 2000, New Delhi; Dr. Bhalchandra Nemade, on *Preserving Native Style*, 3 January 2000, Mumbai; Prof. Manoj Das, on *The Message of the Departing Century*, 9 May 2000, New Delhi; Prof. Jayant V. Narlikar, on *The Message of Science Fiction: Prophetic or Trivial*, 26 July 2000, New Delhi; Padma Vibhushan Dr. Raja Ramanna, on *Discords in Science and Religion*, on 19 August 2000, New Delhi; Prof. Nema Sadhan Bose, 17 October 2000, Kolkata; Dr. Romila Thapar, on *Shakuntala: The Biography of a Narrative*, 6 November 2000, New Delhi; Professor K.N. Panikkar, eminent Historian on "Whatever happened to the Renaissance in India" on 5 December, New Delhi.

- vi. **Mulakat** : a special platform for young writers in different languages who have few chances of exposure;

M. Murukesh, Phoenix, M. Swaminathan, R. Satish Sankar, Sri Yuvabharathi and Nedunchezhiyan, 18 June 2000, Tiruvannamalai; Sirpi Balasubramanian, C.R. Ravindran and 5 other young poets, on 24 September 2000, Tiruppur, seven young writers from Assam, 15 October 2000, Nagaon; Mohandas Naimish Rai, Shyoraj Singh 'Bechain' and Raj Kishore on 9 November 2000, New Delhi.

- vii. **Kavi Sandhi** : a programme aimed at poetry lovers an opportunity to hear poetry being read out by the poet himself/herself;

Dr. J.P. Das (eminent Oriya poet), 13 September 2000, New Delhi.

- viii. **Kathasandhi** : a programme for fiction writers where excerpts from a new novel being written or recent short stories are read and discussed;

Shri Paul Zacharia, Malayalam writer, 25 September 2000, New Delhi; Smt. Himanshi Shelat, Gujarati writer, 8 October 2000, Valsad (Gujarat); Sri Bolwar Mohammed Kunhi, Kannada writer, 4 November 2000, Bangalore.

- ix. **Loka: The Many Voices** : a programme on folklore consisting of lectures as well as demonstrations;

Smt. Sokhree Bommagowda presented Halakki Folk songs of North Canara on 2 January 2000, Bangalore.

Sri L. Birendra Kumar singh gave a lecture on Tradition and Modernity in Manipur Folk Literature on 18 October 2000, Imphal.

Prof. Shyam Verenkar spoke on Konkani Folklore: need for Protection and Preservation followed by presentation of folk songs, 22 October 2000, Mumbai.

Dr. Madhukar Wakode spoke on Imagery, Symbols and Myths, 24 November 2000, Mumbai.

- x. **Aviskar** : performance of literature through performing arts;

An evening of poetry with Buddhadeb Dasgupta followed by screening of the film Uttara.

Poetry Festival

10.66 The North-eastern Poetry Festival was organised in New Delhi on 9 February 2000 and at Kolkata, on 25 July 2000.

Poets' Meet

10.67 To mark the Golden Jubilee of Indian Republic a Southern Regional Poets' Meet was organised in Thiruvananthapuram and a Western Regional Poets' Meet in Goa, both on 25-26 November 2000. To mark the Golden Jubilee of India's Republic a Northern Regional Poets' Meet, on 16-17 December 2000, New Delhi, and an Eastern Regional Poets' Meet, on 11-12 January 2001, Kolkata.

10.68 Other activities included a Hindi Week held from 14 to 20 September 2000 in New Delhi. A Vigilance Awareness week was held from 31 October to 3 November 2000. The Akademi also organised several meetings of Cultural Exchange and Literary Forum in various parts of the country.

Book Exhibition and Sale of Publications

10.69 A number of book exhibitions were organised across the country including Chennai,



Jabalpur, New Delhi, Kolkata, Berhampur, Sambalpur, Bangalore, Siliguri, Darjeeling, Shimla, Trivandrum, Vijayawada, Udupi, Jalandhar, etc.

10.70 The Akademi sold books worth over Rs.55 lakhs till October 2000 and a further target of Rs. 85 lakhs sale is expected in the remaining part of the year.

The Annual Festival of Letters

10.71 The Annual Festival of Letters of the Akademi was held from 21-26 February 2000. The programmes included Akademi' 99 Exhibition; presentation of Sahitya Akademi Awards 1999; a Writers' Meet where the Award winners spoke; the Annual Samvatsar Lectures delivered by Kunwar Narain; and a three day National Seminar on "The State of Indian Drama" in which a number of eminent writers and scholars from all over the country participated.

Other events

10.72 A symposium on "Kahlil Gibran" (writer and artist) in collaboration with Gibran National Committee and the Embassy of Lebanon in India was held on 9 December, New Delhi. A National Seminar to commemorate the Birth Centenary of Ramvriksh Benjpuri, distinguished Hindi writer, in collaboration with Bharatiya Bhasha Parishad, was held on 2-3 December, Kolkata.

10.73 To celebrate the German Festival in India 2000-2001 the following programmes were held,

Writers' Residency: Six young German writers are visiting India for a period of 4-6 weeks who will tour different places in India and participate in programmes like Meet the Author and Literary Forum at the Akademi and its regional offices.

Translation Workshop: A Translation Workshop will be held from 27-29 January 2001 in New Delhi to discuss the draft translations of Gunter Grass's "Tin Drum" and "Gunter Grass Reader" in Bengali, and his book "My Century" in its Hindi translation. It will have both German and Indian participants.

A discussion between German and Indian writers on Crossing Boundaries was held on 11-12 January 2001, Mumbai.

An International Translators' Meet titled Translating India was held on 15-17 January 2001, Delhi.

Release of German-Hindi Dictionary

A function to release the German-Hindi dictionary commissioned during the Festival will be held as soon as the volumes are ready.

Festival of Letters 2001

10.74 This is an annual event to honour the act of writing and to showcase the work of the Akademi (19-24 February, New Delhi).

- 19 February – Inauguration of Akademi 2000 exhibition
- 20 February – Presentation of Akademi 2000 Awards
- 21 February – Writers' Meet
- 21 February - Samvatsar Lecture delivered by eminent Gujarati writer Professor Niranjan Bhagat on "Chitrangada: Tagore's Myth of Illusion and Reality".
- 22 to 24 February – National Seminar on "Indian Women's Writing at the Turn of the Century".

10.75 The Sahitya Akademi publishes books in 22 languages and has brought out over 3300 titles including approximately 2400 translations. The books include old and contemporary classics, Sahitya Akademi award-winning books, monographs on eminent writers, histories of different literatures, anthologies, collections of seminar papers, bibliographies and memorial volumes.

Some of the prestigious publications of the Akademi are The Encyclopaedia of Indian Literature (six volumes), Who's Who of Indian Writers (two volumes), Ancient Indian Literature, Medieval Indian Literature (three volumes), Modern Indian literature (three volumes), English Writings of Rabindranath Tagore, Rabindranath Tagore (centenary volumes), Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, Essays in Perspective, A History of Indian Literature, and selection from Jnandev and Vemana. The Akademi has been publishing inter-language translations of significant works for over 40 years besides publishing two bi-monthly



journals-'Indian Literature' in English and 'Samakaleen Bharatiya Sahitya' in Hindi exclusively devoted to translations of contemporary writing in Indian languages. Sahitya Akademi publishes one book every 30 hours, and has a network of agencies in the country and abroad. And has launched a new project, Modern Classics in Translation in collaboration with the National Book Trust, India.

10.76 The Sahitya Akademi gives annual awards and annual Translation Prizes in 20 languages recognized by it. It has instituted the award Bhasha Samman which is given to scholars and writers annually in recognition of their contribution to classical and medieval literature as also for contribution to the languages not formally recognized. It organises Seminars on literary topics and workshops, and provides a platform to writers in different Indian languages to come together.

10.77 Travel grants are offered to young writers to enable them to interact with writers in other regions. Video films on 23 writers have been made so far.

10.78 The Sahitya Akademi maintains a unique multilingual Library with a collection of over a lakh books in as many as 25 languages.

LALIT KALA AKADEMI

10.79 To promote and propagate the understanding of Indian Art, both within and outside the country, the Government established the Lalit Kala Akademi (National Akademi of Fine Arts) in New Delhi in 1954. To decentralise its activities, the Akademi has set up Regional Centres known as Rashtriya Lalit Kala Kendra in Lucknow, Kolkata, Chennai and Bhubaneswar. The Akademi has also set up Community Artists Studio Complex with workshop facilities in painting, sculpture, printmaking and ceramics at Garhi Village in New Delhi. The workshops and all Regional Centres are headed by the Regional Secretaries.

10.80 Since its inception, the Akademi has been organising the National Exhibition of Contemporary Indian Art in which 10 National Awards of Rs. 25,000 each are awarded. Besides

organising special exhibitions, every three years, the Akademi also organises the Triennale India, an International Exhibition of Contemporary Art in New Delhi.

10.81 To propagate Indian art outside the country, the Akademi participates in International Biennales and Triennales organised abroad, and holds exhibitions of works of art from other countries. To foster contacts with foreign artists, it sponsors exchange of artists with other countries under the various Cultural Exchange Programmes and agreements of the Government of India.

10.82 The Lalit Kala Akademi extends Financial assistance to State Akademies and artists through prizes in exhibitions organised by them. The Akademi also brings out publications of art works and multi-colour reproductions and portfolios for sale.

10.83 From the Artists Aid Fund financial assistance is given to artists for medical treatment as per the rules applicable in this regard.

Major Activities of the Akademi

10.84 Exhibition

- The Akademi participated in the 5th Cairo Biennale for Ceramics organised by the Arab Republic of Egypt from 23 May to 6 July 2000. Shri V.D. Sharma was the curator of the Biennale.
- An Exhibition titled 'New Berlin' was organised from 4-23 October 2000 in the galleries of the Akademi during the German Festival in India 2000-01. In addition, a workshop "Art in Nature" was organised from 5 February 2001 for a fortnight.
- A Regional Art Exhibition was organised by the Regional Centre, Chennai in Cochin during October 2000. The Rashtriya Lalit Kala Kendra, Bhubaneswar organised a Regional Art Exhibition during December 2000 at Bhopal.

10.85 Lectures and Slide Shows

- The Coomaraswamy Memorial Lecture was organised at the Rabindra Bhavan, New Delhi on 19 September 2000. The lecture was delivered by Dr. Kalpana Desai, Director,



The Inauguration Ceremony of the exhibition, New Berlin under the German Festival in India- 2000 2001, organised by Lalit Kala Akademi

Prince of Wales Museum of Western India, Mumbai.

- The K.C.S. Panicker Memorial Lecture was organised by the Regional Centre, Chennai, in Hyderabad in July 2000.
- A lecture-cum-slide show was organised by the Rashtriya Lalit Kala Kendra, Bhubaneshwar in Ujjain in August 2000.
- The M.L. Nagar Memorial Lecture was organised by the Rashtriya Lalit Kala Kendra, Lucknow in August 2000.
- The A.N. Tagore National Memorial Lecture was organised by the Rashtriya Lalit Kala Kendra, Kolkata in December 2000.

10.86 Workshops / Camps / Demonstrations

- A Painters' Workshop was organised by the Rashtriya Lalit Kala Kendra, Kolkata, in Kohima in October 2000.
- A Sculptors' Workshop was organised by the Rashtriya Lalit Kala Kendra, Kolkata, in Aizwal in September 2000.
- The Garo Traditional Sculptors' Workshop was organised by the Rashtriya Lalit Kala Kendra, Kolkata at Tura, Meghalaya in September 2000.
- The Eastern Regional Painters Camp was organised by the Rashtriya Lalit Kala Kendra, Kolkata in Guwahati at November 2000.
- The Ceramics Demonstration arranged by the Rashtriya Lalit Kala Kendra, Kolkata was held in Silchar in November 2000.
- The Eastern Regional Printmakers' Camp was organised by the Rashtriya Lalit Kala Kendra, Kolkata, in Silchar, Assam in November 2000.

- A Printmakers' Camp was organised by Regional Centre, Chennai, in Hyderabad in August 2000.
- An Art Festival was organised by the Regional Centre, Chennai in Chennai, in December 2000.
- A Bronze Casting Demonstration was organised by the Regional Centre, Chennai in Mysore in September 2000.
- A Printmaking workshop was organised by the Rashtriya Lalit Kala Kendra, Bhubaneshwar, in Bhopal in October 2000.
- A Regional Painters' Camp was organised by the Rashtriya Lalit Kala Kendra, Bhubaneshwar, at Rajgir, Bihar in November 2000.
- A lecture-cum-slide show by Prof. Bireswar Bhattacharya was arranged by Rashtriya Lalit Kala Kendra, Bhubaneshwar in Bhubaneshwar in December 2000.
- A Seminar on the Role of Art institutions in imparting Art Education was organised by the Rashtriya Lalit Kala Kendra, Lucknow at Patiala, Punjab in September 2000.
- A Graphic Demonstration was held by the Rashtriya Lalit Kala Kendra, Lucknow in Jaipur in December 2000.
- A Ceramics Demonstration was held by the Rashtriya Lalit Kala Kendra, Lucknow, in Lucknow in October 2000.

10.87 Forthcoming Programmes

- The 10th Triennale India, an Exhibition of Contemporary World Art was held from 22 January to 21 February 2001. Alongside the Triennale India, 5 International Artists Workshops were also organised by the Akademi in Chennai, Vadodara, Chandigarh, Jaipur and New Delhi. Four National Artists' Camps in various disciplines as well as in Goa, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad and Udaipur in February and March 2001.
- The 43rd National Exhibition of Art is to be organised by the Akademi in Bangalore in March 2001.
- The Akademi will be taking part in the 8th International Cairo Biennale being organised by the National Centre of Art, Republic of



Egypt from 15 March to 15 May 2001 in Cairo.

- Grants-in-aid (Finance Assistance): The Akademi will be providing financial assistance (Grants-in-aid) ranging from Rs. 50,000 to various State Akademies and art organisations to Rs. 1 lakh for the purpose of organising exhibitions, etc.
- The Akademi has awarded scholarships to 80 artists/art Historians during the current financial year. Each scholarships will offer Rs. 3000 per month and will be paid on quarterly basis
- A Regional Art Exhibition is to be organised in Ahmedabad by the Rashtriya Lalit Kala Kendra, Lucknow for a period of 7 days in March 2001
- The Eastern Regional Arts and Crafts Fair is to be organised by the Rashtriya Lalit Kala Kendra, Kolkata for a period of 10 days in January 2001.
- A Lecture-cum-slide show is to be organised by the Rashtriya Lalit Kala Kendra, Bhubaneshwar, in Patna in February 2001.
- A Local Painters' Workshop is to be organised by the Rashtriya Lalit Kala Kendra, Kolkata, at Imphal, Manipur in January 2001.
- The Eastern Regional Bronze Casting Camp is to be organised by the Rashtriya Lalit Kala Kendra, Kolkata in Kolkata in February 2001.
- Retrospective Exhibition of Shri S. Dhanpal is to be organised by Regional Centre, Chennai in the month of January 2001.
- Sculptors' Workshop is to be organised in Trivandrum by the Regional Centre, Chennai in the month of January 2001.
- Sculptors camp is to be held in Hyderabad by the Regional Centre, Chennai in the month of February 2001.
- Alice Boner Memorial Lecture is to be organised by the Rashtriya Lalit Kala Kendra, Bhubaneshwar in the month of January, 2001.
- Folk, Traditional and Contemporary artists camp is to be organised by Rashtriya Lalit Kala Kendra, Bhubaneshwar at Ranchi, Bihar in the month of March 2001.
- A Painters' Camp is to be held by the Rashtriya



Inauguration Ceremony of All India Sculptor Camp, at Bhimrao Ambedkar Mahavidyalaya, Agra

Lalit Kala Kendra, Lucknow in Dehradun in the month of February, 2001.

- An Art Festival is to be held by the Rashtriya Lalit Kala Kendra, Lucknow in the month of February 2001.
- A Sculptors' Camp is to be held by the Regional Centre, Chennai in Chennai in the month of January 2001.
- An Exhibition of the works of the artists at the Kendra is to be held by the Rashtriya Lalit Kala Kendra, Lucknow in Lucknow in the month of February 2001.
- A Painting Demonstration is to be held by the Rashtriya Lalit Kala Kendra, Lucknow at Vallabh Vidyanagar in the month of January 2001.
- A Painting Demonstration is to be held by Rashtriya Lalit Kala Kendra in Kanpur in the month of March 2001.

NATIONAL SCHOOL OF DRAMA

10.88 The National School of Drama, one of the foremost theatre training institutions in the world and the only one of its kind in India, was set up by the Sangeet Natak Akademi in 1959. In 1975 it became an independent entity and was set up as an autonomous organisation under the aegis of the erstwhile Ministry of Education and Culture, Department of Culture, Government of India.

10.89 Over the years, the School has made great strides on various fronts including a rapid expansion of its activities in all parts of the country. It has produced a galaxy of talents – actors,



A Scene from Swapna Katha

directors, scriptwriters, designers, technicians, educationists who work not only in theatre but in film and television and have also won several awards both at the national and international levels.

Training

10.90 The training in the School is based on a thorough, comprehensive, and carefully planned syllabus, which covers every aspect of theatre, in which theory is related to practice, and in which all work is ultimately put to test before the widest theatre personalities who have shaped the contemporary theatre in all its facets of expressional forms. The systematic study and practical performing experience of Sanskrit Drama, modern Indian Drama, traditional Indian Theatre forms, Asian Drama and Western Drama give the students a solid grounding and a wide perspective in the art of theatre. In order to establish linkages between traditional theatre forms of India and modern expressions, the School invites experts to train students in these forms and also sends them to regional centres for training in traditional theatre. The School has also attached to its teaching faculty some of the finest creative talents from within the country and abroad.

10.91 The National School of Drama has a faculty of 16 members consisting of 2 Professors, 8 Associate Professors and 6 Lecturers. To cope with the varied and wide ranging syllabus, the School regularly invites professors, theatre personalities and experts from India and abroad to supplement the teaching inputs. Thirty two eminent personalities conducted classes in the school during

the year 1999-2000. The School admits 20 students per year in the first year of the three year Diploma Course in Dramatics. The selection is done on an all India basis. All students admitted to the course are awarded a scholarship of Rs.2,000 per month for meeting their academic and other expenses.

10.92 As part of the training programme, the second and third year students are required to produce plays in Hindi. The plays produced by students during 1999-2000 were *Bidesia*, *Yahudi Ki Ladki*, *Shila Shringar*, *Anhad Naad*, *After Beckett*, *Romeo and Juliet*, *Three Sisters*, *Talghar*, *Swapna Katha* and *Murgabi*. Besides these plays written by renowned playwrights, Katha Collage 13 and 14, based on short stories, were also performed by the students. Some of the plays were directed by internal faculty members. Eminent outside directors were also invited to direct some of the plays.

Fellowships

10.93 The School awards apprentice fellowships to its students after completion of their course for widening their field of work and also for gaining more experience in theatre and its allied fields on a variety of projects such as survey of traditional and folk forms of various regions of the country, to translate plays and conduct intensive theatre workshops in remote rural areas, etc.

Repertory Company

10.94 The Repertory Company is the regular performing wing of the School. It was set up with the purpose of establishing professional theatre and undertaking experimental work as a regular continuing practice. Presently the Repertory Company consists of a group of 20 regular artistes assisted by a number of casual artistes, who are mostly alumni of the School. The Repertory Company staged repeat performances of its popular plays on various occasions and also produced 3 new plays *Raja Ki Rasoi*, *Ai Ladki* and *Chukainge Nahin*. The Repertory Company organised a Summer Theatre Festival from 21 May to 11 June 2000 and a Festival of Weekend Shows during 7-31 January 2000 with the performance of popular plays. The Repertory Company also



participated in the 2nd Bharat Rang Mahotsava held in March–April 2000 with its five productions.

Sanskaar Rang Toli

10.95 Sanskaar Rang Toli (TIE Co.) was established in 1989 with the objective of promotion of theatre for children in the age group of 8-18 years. It consists of a group of actors/ teachers working with and performing for children on a regular basis. Performing participatory plays for children, organising teachers' workshops, and summer theatre workshops with children and Saturday Club are its major activities. The Toli celebrated 10 years of its formation by organising a Festival known as Baal Dashak Samaroh and performed plays for which it is well known, such as *Khul Ja Sim Sim*, *Yeh Bhi Jungle Woh Bhi Jungle*, *Tulsi Tulsi*, *Rani Aur Pinto* and *Laal Laal Hathi*. During the one month long intensive theatre workshops for children in the age group of 8-16 years, the Toli organised 72 theatre workshops in which 3,700 children from 2,500 families participated.

Extension Programme

10.96 The National School of Drama provides a 3-year integrated training to the students. The annual intake of students for admission in the course is limited to 20 whereas the number of applicants runs into hundreds. Because of the obvious constraints, a vast majority of theatre artistes in the various states with diverse languages and cultural backgrounds cannot be benefited. To reach these theatre workers and to create theatre awareness all over India, the NSD started a short-term teaching and training programme in local languages in 1978. Under this programme, production oriented workshops, production oriented children theatre workshops, teaching and training programmes in theatre, etc., are organised in collaboration with the local agencies. Efforts have been made to make this programme broad-based with a view to reaching all regions of the country.

Regional Resource Centre, Bangalore

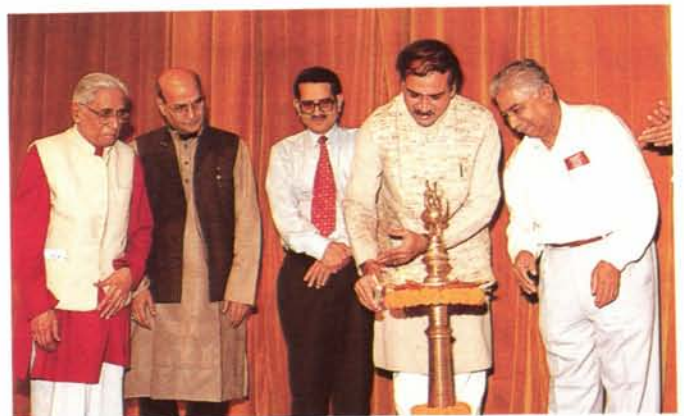
10.97 With a view to taking the theatre movement to the grass root level and to make it more accessible to theatre workers, it was decided to decentralize the Extension Programme and set

up Regional Resource Centres in various zones of the country. The first Centre was set up in Bangalore in 1994. It covers Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Pondicherry. The Centre has been very active and has organised quite a large number of workshops in collaboration with state agencies and local theatre groups. The areas covered in the workshops include Children's Theatre performed by children, Children's Theatre performed by adults, Integrated Specialized Workshops on acting/production of plays/play writing and other practical aspects of theatre.

Bharat Rang Mahotsava 2000

10.98 As part of the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of India's Independence, the National School of Drama organised the first National Theatre Festival which was christened 'Bharat Rang Mahotsava'. The School received a tremendous response from theatre enthusiasts all over India. Encouraged by the warm response, the School organised the second Bharat Rang Mahotsava from 3 March to 11 April 2000. It was inaugurated by Shri Ananth Kumar, Minister for Tourism and Culture at the Kamani Auditorium.

Bharat Rang Mahotsava in 1999 as compared to Mahotsava 2000 was organised on an even broader canvas and had a more varied fare to offer; 83 plays and 103 shows were performed in 40 days. Efforts were made to give representation to as many states/ languages as possible. The festival mirrored Indian theatre in all its variety reflecting its strength and failings, tenor and texture, trends and thematic patterns, and its diversities.



Inauguration of Bharat Rang Mahotsav 2000, by Shri. Ananth Kumar, Union Minister for Tourism and Culture. Also present is Dr. R.V.V. Ayyar, Secretary, Department of Culture



I I

GRANTS FROM THE DEPARTMENT

11.01 The Department of Culture operates a number of schemes intended to provide monetary assistance to individuals, groups and voluntary organisations engaged in promoting a particular art form and/or to sustain cultural activities in the country. The contribution of the Department of Culture in giving financial assistance to young individuals who wish to pursue the arts as a profession has been immense. Scholarships are awarded to young workers in the field of art and later on followed by Junior and Senior Fellowships. The evaluation of this scheme has shown that many prominent artists in the field of dance, painting and music today have been the young recipients of this scholarship, or at a later stage fellowships offered by the Department. During 1998-99, the Department enhanced the number of Fellowships and Scholarships by around fifty percent.

11.02 Details of the schemes are as shown in boxes below:

Schemes for award of Fellowships/Scholarships

Box No. 11.01

No.	Scheme	Objective	Applicable to	Financial Assistance	No. of Fellowships/ Scholarships and No.of beneficiaries during 2000-2001
1.	Emeritus fellowships to eminent Artistes in the fields of Performing, Literary and Visual Arts	To honour artistes who have already achieved a high degree of excellence in their respective fields and received recognition, both at national and international levels, to enable them to continue experimentation in a spirit of financial freedom	i. Artists selected should be 60 years of age and above ii. Individuals should be physically fit and mentally alert	Rs. 7500/- per month/Tenable for a period of 2 years	It is proposed to award 30 Emeritus Fellowships and 5 Pt. Kumar Gandharva Fellowships for the year 2000-2001.

No.	Scheme	Objective	Applicable to	Financial Assistance	No. of Fellowships/ Scholarships and No. of beneficiaries during 2000-2001
2.	Kumar Gandharva Fellowship	Same as of the Emeritus Fellowships	i. Artistes in the age group of 30-40 years in the fields of Performing, Literary and Visual Arts	Rs. 7500/- per month/Tenable for a period of 2 years	—
3.	Scholarships to young Artistes in Different cultural fields	To give financial assistance to young artistes of outstanding promise for advanced training within India in the fields of Music, Dance, Drama, Painting, Sculpture etc.	i. Indian nationals in the age group of 18-35 years ii. Having an adequate general education to pursue the training effectively. iii. With evidence of desire to make the pursuit of these arts into a professional career. iv. Who have acquired a degree of proficiency in the chosen field of activity. v. Having an adequate knowledge in the connected art/discipline.	Rs.2000/- per month tenable for a period of 2 years only and no extension is permissible.	Increased to 400 per year with effect from December 1998. 387 Scholarships have been awarded for the year 2000-2001.
4.	Senior/Junior Fellowships to outstanding artistes in the field of performing literary and plastic arts.	Financial support to outstanding artists in the fields of music, dance, theatre, visual arts, literature and traditional forms of folk and indigenous art.	i. Artistes in the age group of 40 years and above are eligible for the Senior Fellowships. ii. Artistes in the age group of 25-40 years are eligible for Junior Fellowships.	i. Rs.6,000/- per month – Senior Fellowships ii. Rs.3,000/- per month – Junior Fellowship. Tenable for a period of two years only.	i. No. of Senior Fellowships is 150. 142 Senior Fellowships have been awarded for the year 2000-2001. ii. No. of Junior Fellowship is 300. 276 Junior Fellowships have been awarded for the year 2000-2001
5.	Senior/Junior Fellowships to outstanding artistes in the field of new areas	Financial support to outstanding artistes in the field of new areas such as Indology, Museology, Cultural economics etc.	i. Artistes in the age group of 40 years and above are eligible for the senior fellowships ii. Artistes in the age of 25 to 40 years are eligible for Junior Fellowships	i. Rs.6,000/- per month – Senior Fellowships ii. Rs.3,000/- per month – Junior Fellowships Tenable for a period of two years only.	i. No. of Senior Fellowships is 15. 7 Senior Fellowship have been awarded for the year 2000-2001. ii. No. of Junior Fellowships is 10. 7 Junior Fellowships have been awarded for the year 2000-2001.



11.03 There is specific scheme to give assistance to organisations and monasteries engaged in propagating Buddhist and Tibetan culture. Details of the scheme are given below.

Scheme of Financial Assistance for the Development of Buddhist / Tibetan Culture and Art

Box No. 11.02

Scheme	Objective	Applicable to	Financial Assistance provided / period 2000-01	Remarks and No. of beneficiaries during
Development of Buddhist/ Tibetan Culture and Art	Propagation and Scientific Development of Buddhist / Tibetan Culture and Tradition and Research in related fields.	Voluntary Buddhist / Tibetan organisation including monasteries	<p>A maximum of Rs. 5 lakh per year for single organisation</p> <p>i. Maintenance/research project – Rs. 1 lakh p.a.</p> <p>ii. Repair, restoration, an renovation of ancient monasteries, etc. of historical and cultural importance Rs. 1.5 lakh</p> <p>iii. Award of fellowship/ organisations holding of special courses Rs. 1.25 lakh p.a.</p> <p>iv. Purchase of books, under the scheme documentation, cataloguing – Rs. 1.25 lakh p.a.</p> <p>iv. Financial assistance given for the construction of hostel building – 5 lakh</p> <p>v. Salary of teachers where organisation is running a school imparting monastic education Rs. 7 lakh p.a.</p>	The grants are adhoc in nature and cover non recurring expenditure and are given on the recommendation of Expert Committee constituted for this purpose. Out of 137 applications received 112 were granted financial assistance during the year.

1.04 The Department of Culture has formulated a scheme for providing grant in aid to voluntary organisations/societies for the development and maintenance of National Memorials. Details of the scheme are given below.

Box No. 11.03

Scheme	Grant-in-aid to voluntary organisations / societies for development and maintenance of national memorials .
Objective	<p>i. To commemorate the role of eminent national personalities</p> <p>ii. Who have contributed to and played a historic role in the history of our country. To highlight their lives and activities as well as the relevance of their ideas to the Indian heritage.</p> <p>iii. To interpret and convey the cultural spiritual values they stood for</p> <p>iv. To create and awareness of the contributions of such personalities to the nation, particularly keeping the younger generation informed.</p>
Applicable to	Memorials set up on the initiative of the Central Government /State Government / Civic Bodies / Voluntary organisations.
Financial Assistance Provided	Voluntary Organisations registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860 are eligible for Financial Assistance up to a maximum of Rs. 5 lakh.



11.05 To commemorate the role of eminent national personalities and highlight the lives of those who have contributed and played a historic role in the history of India, and to preserve their memory and propagate their message to the younger generation, special one time grants are offered to registered voluntary organisations and state and national bodies. Details of the Scheme are as follows:

Box No. 11.04

Scheme	Celebration of Centenaries of important personalities.
Objective	To highlight salient aspects of the life and times of important personalities in order to infuse in the public, particularly the young, the spirit of these great leaders.
Applicable to	Registered Voluntary Organisations and State and National Bodies for achieving the objectives of the scheme.
Financial assistance provided/Beneficiaries during the year:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Grants not exceeding Rupees One lakh to Voluntary Organisation for appropriate programmes. ii. Not exceeding Rs. Forty thousand in case of anniversary celebration of Jubilee years i.e. 125th, 150th and 175th and so on. Grants will not exceed 75% of total expenditure of (i) or (ii) above. The balance 25% of the expenditure is to be borne by the organisation.

11.06 Scheme of Financial assistance for Preservation and Development of the Cultural Heritage of the Himalayas

The scheme for the preservation and development of the cultural heritage of the Himalayas focuses on the study, research, and documentation of the cultural heritage of this region. Details of the scheme are given below.

Box No. 11.05

Scheme	Preservation and development of the cultural heritage of the Himalayas
Objective	To promote, protect and preserve the cultural heritage of the Himalayas
Applicable to	<p>Institutions and voluntary organisations for their short duration projects including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. study and research of all aspects of cultural heritage. b. collection of objects of art and crafts of the Himalayas c. dissemination of the Himalayan culture through audio visual programmes d. assisting and setting up of museums and libraries of Himalayan culture
Financial Assistance	Grant up to Rs.5 lakh.
Remarks/No. of beneficiaries during 2000-2001	<p>The grant is given on the recommendation of an expert committee constituted for this purpose.</p> <p>Out of 164 applications received during the year 69 applicants were granted financial assistance during 2000-01.</p>



11.07 Scheme of Financial Assistance for Promotion and Dissemination of Tribal / Folk Art and Culture.

The scheme below is intended to give a thrust to the promotion and dissemination of the folk and tribal arts in culture.

Box No. 11.06

Scheme Objective	<p>Promotion and Dissemination of Tribal/Folk Art and Culture</p> <p>The scheme will address itself mainly to the well-identified and urgent need for the preservation, promotion and dissemination of tribal and rural art and culture. Its objective will be</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To provide the tribals with opportunities to conduct their cultural activities in their environment and to collect and preserve their arts and crafts in their milieu so as to ensure the continuity to the tradition of the Tribal Arts and Crafts. To promote and support documentation research and survey. To assist the educational authorities of the State Government concerned in identifying projects which will help to integrate the educational system in Tribal areas with the cultural tradition of the tribal and rural communities. To disseminate the awareness of the richness of tribal/rural culture particularly amongst urban educated people. To promote the preservation and development of tribal arts and crafts and other facets of tribal culture by all other means.
Applicable to	Voluntary Organisations/Individuals engaged in the preservation and promotion of tribal/folk art and culture.
Financial Assistance Remarks/No. of beneficiaries during 2000-2001	<p>The maximum grant envisaged Under the scheme is Rs. 2 lakh per project. The grants are sanctioned on the recommendations of an Expert Committee specifically constituted for the purpose. The Committee has recommended 122 new cases for grants during 2000-2001.</p>

11.08 Scheme of Financial Assistance for Research Support to Voluntary Organisations Engaged in Cultural Activities.

A scheme to give financial assistance for research support to voluntary organisations engaged in cultural activities i.e. literary, visual and performing arts is presented below:

Box No. 11.07

Scheme	Financial Assistance for Research support to Voluntary Organisations engaged in cultural activities
Objective	To meet expenditure on activities of development nature and for holding of conferences, seminars and symposia on important cultural matters.
Applicable to	Voluntary Organisations of All India Character and of national fame registered under the Societies' Registration Act (XI of 1860) and engaged in Cultural activities for at least 3 years are eligible for the grant; such organisations or institutions as are functioning as religious institutions, public libraries, universities or schools are not eligible for grant under the scheme.
Financial Assistance	The amount of financial assistance shall be restricted to 75% of the expenditure subject to a maximum of Rs.1 lakh.
Remarks	The applications recommended by the State Governments/ State Akademies are considered by the Expert Committee.



11.09 Scheme of Financial Assistance towards Building and Equipment Grants to Voluntary Cultural Organisations.

A special scheme has been formulated by the Department to give building grants to private, non-governmental organisations engaged in the service of cultural dissemination with a view to create permanent centres of cultural interaction and learning, details of which are in below

Box No. 11.08

Scheme	Building and equipment grants to voluntary cultural organisations
Objective	To give grants to voluntary cultural organisations primarily working in the fields of dance, drama, music, fine arts, indology and literature for construction of buildings and purchase of equipment.
Applicable to	All organisations excluding those run by local bodies, municipalities/Corporations. Such organisations must be primarily working in cultural fields and must have been functioning for at least five years and registered at least for a period of 2 years under the Registration of Societies' Act (XXI) of 1860 or similar Acts and the organisations which are recommended by the State Governments, Union Territory Administrations. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. Organisation must be of regional or all India character. iii. Its work must be substantially devoted to programmes which deal with preservation, propagation and promotion of Indian Culture. iv. Preference will be given to institutions engaged in teaching.
Financial Assistance	The maximum assistance admissible to an organisation will be 50% of the expenditure subject to a maximum of Rs.15 lakh for the construction of building The quantum of assistance does not exceed 50% of the estimated cost of project. The quantum of assistance for equipment shall not exceed Rs.2.5 lakh.
Remarks	Applications under the scheme are to be routed through the Departments of Culture of the concerned State Governments/Union Territories and are considered by an Expert Committee. The Committee has recommended 113 new cases for assistance during 2000 -01

11.10 Scheme of Financial Assistance to persons distinguished in letters, art and such other walks of life and their dependents who may be in indigent circumstances.

Aged or incapacitated artists are rendered financial assistance of up to a maximum of Rs.2,000 per month, through the scheme, details of which are given below. Under the scheme there is also provision to look after their dependents till a certain age limit and medical aid is provided to them.

Box No. 11.09

Scheme	Financial Assistance to persons distinguished in letters, art and such other walks of life and their dependents who may be in indigent circumstances
Objective	To support and sustain old and poor artistes.
Applicable to	Persons(who have attained an age of 58 years or above), distinguished in letters arts and such other walks of life who may be in indigent circumstances and their dependents whose monthly income does not exceed Rs. 2,000/-
Financial Assistance	Assistance from the Government may be in the form of monthly allowance. Such allowance given to artistes recommended under the Centre-State/UT quota will be shared by the Centre and State/UT Government concerned in the ration 3:1. However the monthly allowance contributed by the Central Government in such cases shall not exceed Rs.1,500/- per month and in cases of those categories under Central shall not exceed Rs.2,000/ per month.
Remarks/No. of beneficiaries during 2000-2001	The Artistes are recommended for assistance by an Expert Committee constituted for the purpose. During 2000-2001, 228 new cases have been recommended.



11.11 Scheme of Financial Assistance for setting up of Multipurpose Cultural Complexes including those for children.

Financial assistance is provided to an autonomous body created by the State Government to set up art complexes. Cultural complexes for children are also considered on a case to case basis. Details of the scheme are given below

Box No. 11.10

Scheme	Setting up of Multi-purpose Cultural Complexes including those for children
Objective	To promote, disseminate and support excellence in creative arts , literature etc. and to improve the quality of our young people by exposing them to the finest forms in different fields of art and culture.
Applicable to	Autonomous bodies registered under the Societies Act and set up by a State Government
Financial Assistance	A sum of upto Rs.1.00 crore will be given as one time grant by the Central Government to the concerned Autonomous body
Remarks/No. of beneficiaries during 2000-2001	Financial Assistance for setting up the Multi-purpose Cultural Complexes has been provided to 13 states so far under this scheme.

11.12 Scheme of Financial Assistance for Promotion and Strengthening of Regional and Local Museums

The Department of Culture operates a scheme for rendering financial assistance for promotion and strengthening of regional and local museums. Details of the scheme are given below

Box No 11.11

Scheme	Promotion & strengthening of Regional and Local Museums
Objectives	To Promote in a professional manner, the setting up and modernization of museums at the regional , state and local levels.
Applicable to	Voluntary organisations institutions, Societies, Trusts, Local Bodies, etc., registered under the Registration of Societies Act of 1860 (XXI) or under any law for the time being in force , as well as those managed by the State Governments
Financial Assistance	<p>Financial assistance will be provided for the following purposes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Renovation/Repairs/Extension/Modernization of Galleries Publications Conservation Laboratories (setting up of, expanding, up gradation) Museum Libraries Purchase of equipment Documentation <p>Note : For Renovation/Repairs/Extension/ Modernization of Galleries and for purchase of equipment, 60% of the cost would be provided by the Central Government and the rest would have to be generated by the State Government/ Institution, as the case may be. For the remaining purposes mentioned above, 50% of the estimated cost would be provided by the Central Government and the balance would have to be met by the State Governments/Institutions.</p>
Remarks/Number of beneficiaries during 2000-20001.	On the basis of the meetings of the Expert Committee under the scheme, financial assistance is being provided / will be provided to 50 Museums/ Organisations located in different parts of the country.



11.13 Scheme of Financial Assistance to professional groups and individuals for specified performing art projects.

A very popular scheme, which over the years has encouraged experimental innovative original work in the literary and performing art fields gives financial assistance to individuals or groups. This has given a fillip to artists working in the field and has generated an environment in which creative people can think and work together for promotion of culture. Under the scheme, Financial Assistance is provided to theatre groups, music ensembles and to solo artists of all genres of performing art activities on a non-recurring ad hoc basis. Details of the scheme are given below.

Box No. 11.12

Scheme	Financial Assistance to Professional Groups and Individuals for specified performing art projects The scheme has three parts: a. Production Grants are to be given for approved projects and programmes in these areas b. Salary grants provide assistance to performing art groups to help them establish themselves in their fields c. Expenditure on establishment, maintenance of Library, photography and documentation etc.
Objective	To promote Guru –Shishya Parampara and creativity in the field of performing arts
Applicable to	Organisations/Individuals working in the field of Performing arts i.e. dance, drama, music and theatre and who have made substantial contribution in their area to become eligible for the grants.
Remarks/ No. of beneficiaries during 2000-2001	The grants are sanctioned on the recommendation of an Expert Committee specific to this scheme. Besides the Committee recommended continuance of salary assistance to 161 organisations.

11.14 An Overview of Schemes with the Department

Box No. 11.13

S.No	Scheme
1.	Building and equipment grants to voluntary cultural organisations
2.	Grant in aid to Voluntary Organisations/Societies for development and maintenance of National Memorials
3.	Promotion & strengthening of Regional and Local Museums
4.	Setting up of Multi-purpose Complexes included those for children
5.	Preservation and development of the cultural heritage of the Himalayas
6.	Promotion and dissemination of tribal/folk art and culture
7.	Development of Buddhist-Tibetan culture and art
8.	Financial assistance to persons distinguished in letters, art and such other walks of life and their dependents who may be in indigent Circumstances
9.	Financial assistance for research support to Voluntary Organisations engaged in cultural activities
10.	Financial assistance to professional groups and individuals for specified performing art projects
11.	Financial assistance to voluntary organisations for celebration of centenaries of important personalities





PROMOTION AND DISSEMINATION OF ART AND CULTURE

ZONAL CULTURAL CENTRES

12.01 Seven Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) were set up for the creative development of Indian Culture in various regions. The essential thrust of these Centres has been to create a cultural awareness among people and to identify, nurture and promote the vanishing folk art traditions in the rural and semi urban areas of the states.

12.02 Apart from organising a chain of cultural programmes in major city centres as well as in rural and far-flung areas, the ZCCs have established linkages with State Departments and NGOs for preservation, promotion and propagation of tribal and folk art forms. The ZCCs have also taken up the following three programmes.

- i. National Cultural Exchange programme, i.e. exchange of artists, musicologists, performers and scholars within the country.
- ii. Setting up of shilpgrams to provide promotion and marketing facilities to craftsmen.
- iii. Setting up of Documentation Centres to document vanishing and dying art forms.

Important Programmes/Events Organised by Zonal Cultural Centres.

12.03 Some of the major cultural events organised by the ZCCs during the year under report are as follows:

i. North Zone Cultural Centre, Patiala

1. Teachers' Training Workshops with CCRT at Chandigarh.

2. Banzara Dance Workshop at Patiala.
3. Sindhu Darshan Festival at Leh.
4. Summer Festival at Manali.
5. Sculpture Camp at Patiala.
6. Baba Sheikh Farid Mela at Faridkot.
7. Kalachakra Ceremony at Kaza (HP).
8. Kullu Dushera Festival at Kullu.
9. Kashmiri Theatre Festival at Tayore Hall.

ii. North Central Zonal Cultural Centre, Allahabad

1. Ram Rajya Abhishekh Utsav in collaboration with Patharchatti Ramilila Committee, Allahabad.
2. Vijay Diwas at Auditorium of NCZCC.
3. Bhojpuri Mahotsav at Bhartiya Nritya Kala Mandir, Patna, Bihar in collaboration with the Department of Art, Culture and Youth Affairs, Bihar.
4. Ragni Utsav in collaboration with Dist. Admn., Karnal, Haryana.
5. Festival of Handicrafts in collaboration with Commissioner Directorate of handicrafts

Chain Programmes of Folk Songs and Dances

1. Parvtiya Parhv in collaboration with Department of Culture, U.P. in different areas of Garwal.
2. Sanskritik Yatra Karyakram a folk chain programme.
3. Sawan Folk Chain Programme at Panipat, Sonipat and New Delhi.



4. Aravali Ki Goad Mein on the occasion of "Bangad Mahotsav" at Arthuna in Rajasthan.
5. Ganga Yatra Karyakram Gomukh Se Ganga Sagar Tak at Saraswati Ghat, Allahabad and at Lal Diggi in Mirzapur U.P.

Workshops for Children

1. Production Oriented Summer Workshops at Allahabad.
2. Summer Workshops for Children in Theatre, Folk Dance and Sanjhi Paper Cutting in Karnal, Haryana.
3. Theatre Workshop, Folk Song Workshop and Flower Making Workshop at Rashtriya Bal Bhawan, New Delhi.
4. Summer Workshop in Theatre, Papier Mache, Doll Making and Shankah Vadan for Children in collaboration with Bal Bhawan, Gwalior, MP.
5. Workshop for disabled children in collaboration with the Department of Art, Culture and Youth Affairs and "Asha-Dweep".
6. Workshop on various handicraft items in collaboration with CCRT, New Delhi.



Bagore ki Haveli



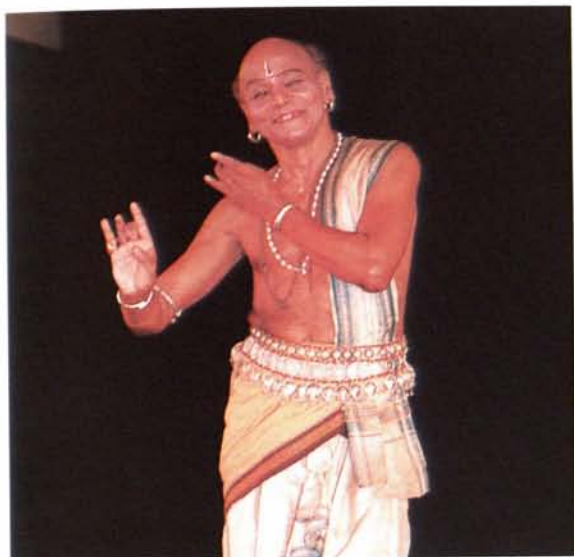
Dance Performance at Shilp Gram Utsav

iii. West Zone Cultural Centre, Udaipur

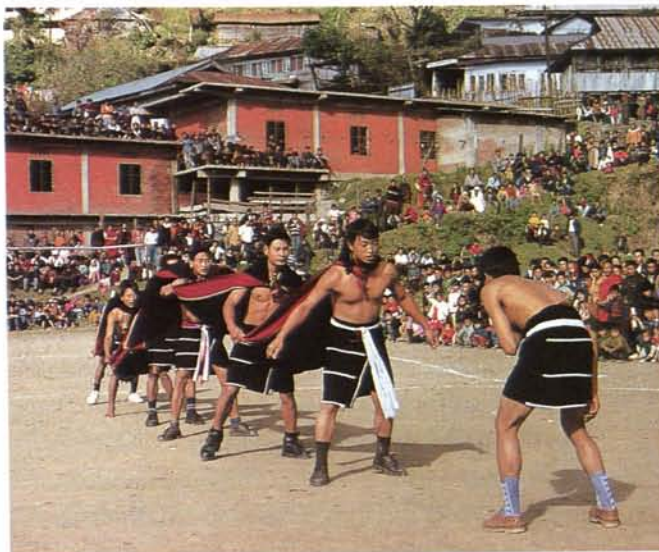
1. Traditional Festival – Madhopur Mela in Gujarat.
2. Yatra – Paschimlap in Maharashtra.
3. Classical Dance Festival in Maharashtra.
4. Kargil Vijay Divas in Udaipur, Jaipur and Jodhpur in Rajasthan.
5. Vagad Mahotsav, Dungarpur in Rajasthan.
6. Umang-2000 – Festival of Disabled Children in Shilpgram, Udaipur.
7. India-U.K. Workshop for Festival Directors/Managers at Udaipur.
8. Shilpgram Utsav – Republic Day Crafts Fair
9. Shilpdarshan is a continuing activity of the WZCC.
10. Umang-2001: "Spirit of Triumph – Jallos"

iv. South Central Zonal Cultural Centre, Nagpur

1. Lokotsava at Mumbai.
2. Ganpati Painting Workshop at Khajuraho (MP).
3. Summer Workshop at Nagpur.
4. Summer Workshop (Dolls Making Workshop) at Nagpur.



Guru Kelucharan Mahapatra, Parangat Mahotsava



Chakysang Youth Festival

5. Lokotsava 2000 at Bhilai.
6. Kabeer Utsav at New Delhi.
7. Parangat at Bangalore.
8. Parvativa Parva at Ghadwal.
9. Sindhu Darshan at Leh.
10. Summer Festival at Solan.
11. Vijay Divas at Nagpur.

v. East Zone Cultural Centre, Kolkata

1. Festival of plays of the Eastern Region, Imphal at Manipur.
2. World Music Day at Kolkata.
3. Vijay Divas at Kolkata.
4. Hindi Saptaha in collaboration with the Anthropological Survey of India at Kolkata.
5. A Four day-long Multilingual Theatre Festival at Madhusudan Manch, Kolkata.

vi. North East Zonal Cultural Centre, Dimapur

1. Bishnu Rava Divas, Guwahati
2. Drawing and Painting Competition, Naharlagun, Arunachal Pradesh
3. National Cultural Festival, Mokokchung, Nagaland
4. National folk Dance Festival, Mairang, Meghalaya
5. Vijay Divas, Rangapur
6. Production Oriented Theatre Workshop, Dimapur

vii. South Zone Cultural Centre, Thanjavur

1. Craft Fair, Chennai
2. Salangai Natham, Thanjavur
3. Theatre Workshop, Thanjavur
4. Fete-de-Pondicherry, Pondicherry
5. Keraleeyam 2000
6. Painters Camp, Thanjavur



Inauguration of the Multilingual Theatre Festival

**REPUBLIC DAY FOLK DANCE FESTIVAL
– 2001**

12.04 The Department of Culture organised Republic Day Folk Dance festival 2001 on the occasion of the Republic Day. The Festival was inaugurated by the Hon'ble President of India on 24 January 2001 at 11 am at the Talkatora Indoor Stadium New Delhi. The Folk dance programmes were organised at five venues (Air Force



Auditorium, Dhaula Kuan, New Delhi; Happy Model School, Janakpuri, New Delhi; Dilli Haat, New Delhi; Delhi Tamil Sangam, R.K.Puram, New Delhi, Mother's International School, Aurobindo Marg, New Delhi) other than the Talkatora Indoor Stadium. The folk dances selected for performing in the festival were:

Ruff (Kashmir), Gaddi Natti (HP), Dhamal (Haryana), Bhangra (Punjab), Sammi (Punjab) Deepak Dance (HP), Drugpa-Rches (Laddakh-J&K), Panthi (Chattisgarh), Koli (Maharashtra), Mathuri (AP), Gorvara (Karnataka), Kathi (MP), Ruk Mar Nacha (Orissa), Tamang Selo (Sikkim), Raibenshe (WB), Gaur Maria Dance (Chhattisgarh), Charkula Dance (UP), Dharkahari Dance (UP), Saina Dance (Uttaranchal), Paika Dance (Jharkhand), Mardani Jhumar Dance (Jharkhand), Baiga Karma (MP), Veer Natyam (AP), Karagam (TN), Lambadi (AP), Lava Dance (Lakshwadeep), Dhllu Kunitha (Karnataka), Thirayattam (Pondicherry), Chakri (Rajasthan), Rathwa (Gujarat) Ghode Modni (Goa), Chari (Rajasthan), Teratali (Rajasthan) Langa and Manganiyars (Rajasthan), Hozagiri Dance (Tripura), Wadir Naga Dance (Nagaland) Yak Dance (Arunachal Pradesh), Maibi Jagoi (Manipur) and Langkhon Fuja Mishawa (Assam)



Thirayattam dance performance, Pondicherry

Resurgent India was the central theme for The Republic Day Folk Dance Festival 2001.

12.05 The inauguration of the Festival began with a programme of folk dances specially choreographed by Shri Bhanu Bharti and presented by folk and tribal artists from different parts of the country. The show presented a variety of Folk Dances, Conch Shell playing, Shehnai, Vedic hymn chanting, vibrant instruments like Sarangi, Dholak and Khartal and a Kalam (Naag Mandala) floor painting from Kerala. Fire dances such as Charkula from Uttar Pradesh, Veer Natayam from Andhra Pradesh and Chari from Rajasthan were the special attraction of the Republic Day Folk Dance Festival 2001.

12.06 785 artists including officials and



Ruk-Mar Nacha dance performance, Orissa



Terra Tali dance performance, Rajasthan

792 children including teachers from all Zones participated in the Republic Day Folk Dance Festival: The North Central Zone Cultural Centre, Allahabad, and South Central Zone Cultural Centre, Nagpur bagged the First and Third positions in the Children's Contingent for their performance of Chholia Dance and Badhai Nritya respectively.

UMANG - 2001

A Multi-faceted Cultural Presentation by Special Children with various Disabilities

12.07 In commemoration of the 50 Years of the Republic of India the Department of Culture organised a special programme entitled Umang-2001 a multi-faceted cultural presentation by special children with various disabilities. "Spirit of Triumph" was the theme of Umang-2001. The project comprised residential training workshops and rehearsals participating children from 8 to 24 January 2001 in various arts and crafts disciplines followed by performances from 25 to 31 January 2001 at various educational institutions and cultural organisations in and around New Delhi.

12.08 Umang-2001 was inaugurated by the Union Minister of Defence, Shri George Fernandes on 25 January 2001 at Mavlankar Auditorium. A weeklong programme was organised at various venues (Bhartiyam Village, Maharashtra Rangayan, Thiruvalluvar Kalai, Habitat World Auditorium, Bal Bhavan, Salwan Public School). The basic objective of Umang-2001 was to provide opportunities to children with special needs by providing them with a platform to learn and exhibit their talents and bring them into the mainstream of life through cultural presentations.

12.09 About 200 children accompanied by about 54 escorts from 22 institutions from all over the country were trained by 30 experts in the fields of creative dramatics, multilingual group singing, folk dances, instrumental music ensemble – Vadya Sangal, Rope and Pole Mallakhamb and Arts and Crafts. Due care was taken to include children with all categories of disabilities, i.e. visually impaired, hearing and speech impaired, mentally challenged and orthopaedically handicapped.

12.10 The Department had identified the West Zone Cultural Centre to organise the event and the creative coordination was provided by Natyashala, Mumbai. CCRT and National Bal Bhavan also collaborated in this unique programme.

Joint Venture Project on Stone Craft of India

12.11 In connection with the celebration of the 50th Year of the Republic of India a special documentation and publication project on the Stone Craft of India was undertaken in collaboration with the Crafts Council of India, Chennai. The proposal is to be taken up by all the ZCCs as a joint venture under the Documentation Scheme during the year.

CENTRE FOR CULTURAL RESOURCES AND TRAINING

12.12 The Centre for Cultural Resources and Training (CCRT) was set up in May 1979 as an autonomous organisation by the Government of India. The Centre is under the administrative control of the Department of Culture. With headquarters in New Delhi, it has two regional centres at Udaipur and Hyderabad.

Objectives

12.13 To revitalize the education system by creating an understanding and awareness among students about the plurality of the regional cultures of India and integrating this knowledge with education.

Main Thrust

12.14 Linking education with culture and making students aware of the importance of culture in all development programmes.



Kathak training classes with Shovana Narayan

Main Functions

12.15 Conducts a variety of training programmes for in-service teachers, educators, administrators and students throughout the country.

- Organises academic programmes on Indian art and culture for foreign teachers and students.
- Conducts workshops in various art activities like drama, music, narrative art forms, etc., to provide practical training and knowledge in the arts and crafts. In these workshops, teachers are encouraged to develop programmes in which the art form can be profitably utilized to teach educational curricula.
- Organises various educational activities for school students, teachers and children belonging to governmental and non-governmental organisations under its extension and community feedback programmes, which includes, educational tours to monuments, museums, art galleries, craft centres, zoological parks and gardens, camps on conservation of natural and cultural heritage, camps on learning crafts using low cost locally available resources, lectures and demonstrations by artists and experts and

various art forms, demonstrations by artists and craft persons in schools. These educational activities emphasize the need for the intellectual and aesthetic development of the students.

Collecting resources in the form of scripts, colour slides, photographs, audio and video recordings and films. Each year CCRT's documentation team conducts programmes across the country with the objective of reviving and encouraging the art and craft forms of rural India and this can be used in the preparation of educational programmes for disseminating information on Indian culture to the student-teacher community of India. Some of these materials are used during teacher training programmes of the CCRT and are distributed as part of the Cultural Kit, free of cost to schools from where teachers have been selected.

Prepares publications, which attempt to provide an understanding and appreciation of the different aspects of Indian art and culture. These publications also highlight the influence of nature on artistic expressions so as to create an understanding of the impact of ecology on cultural manifestations.



12.16 Objectives of Training

- To provide an understanding and appreciation of the philosophy, aesthetics and beauty inherent in Indian art and culture and to focus on formulating methodologies for incorporating a culture component in curriculum teaching.
- To stress the role of culture in science and technology, housing, agriculture, sports, etc.
- To create an awareness amongst students and teachers of their role in solving environmental problems such as pollution, and conservation and preservation of the natural and cultural heritage.

Activities of CCRT

Box No. 12.01

- i. Training
 - Orientation Course
 - Courses on Puppetry for education
 - Workshops
 - Refresher Course for trained teachers
 - Evaluation and Feedback
- ii. Community and Extension Services
- iii. Collection of Resources
- iv. Production
- v. Implementation of Cultural Talent Search Scholarship Scheme

Orientation Course

12.17 This course has been designed to provide middle, secondary and senior secondary school teachers throughout India, with

1. Knowledge and information about the fundamental principles underlying the development of Indian culture
2. Guidelines to formulate methodologies through which aspects of Indian culture and practical art activities can be made an integral part of the process of learning and teaching
3. An opportunity to interact with teachers of different regions and discipline

specializations and with scholars and artists, in order to devise new ways of making education a fruitful experience. The Centre organised 7 orientation courses in New Delhi, Hyderabad, Chandigarh and Udaipur for in-service teachers during the period, April to November 2000, in which 644 teachers have been trained.

12.18 The Centre will be organising two more Orientation Course at Delhi and Udaipur respectively up to March 2001 in which approximately 150 teachers from all over India are expected to participate.

Workshops

12.19 Workshops for in-service teachers of primary, middle, secondary and senior secondary schools are conducted on a variety of specific themes. The role and use of each art form is explained in relation to the significance of art activities in imparting education. During the period April to November 2000, 15 workshops have been organised in different parts of the country in which 1316 teachers have been trained. A Workshop entitled "Preserving Our Heritage" for inservice teachers was organised at Thanjavur in which 142 teachers participated. The Centre will be organising seven more workshops at Delhi, Hyderabad, Udaipur, Goa and Jammu upto March, 2001 in which approximately 700 teachers are expected to participate.

Refresher Courses

12.20 Selected trained teachers are invited to participate in refresher courses in order to recapitulate what they had learnt earlier and share the teaching experience gained during the intervening period. This course is designed to enable the CCRT to get a feedback from teachers previously trained. Trained teachers are selected on the basis of the work done by them in their respective schools, after receiving training at CCRT. Their contribution in integrating culture with education is also evaluated. The Centre organised two Refresher Courses during the period under report in which 166 teachers have been trained.



Seminars

12.21 Every committee on education and educational reforms has emphasized the importance of the natural interactions between culture and education. Far from constituting two parallel fields, culture and education are intimately intermingled and should be developed symbiotically, so that culture could infuse and nourish education. The CCRT, stressing the continuing need to train personnel in all areas of cultural and educational development organises seminars on "Cultural Education in Schools". The participants at these seminars are mainly Principals and Headmasters, whose teachers are participating in CCRT's programmes and other administrators dealing with education in the States. The seminars aim at:

- Providing participants with an understanding of CCRT's aims and objectives;
- Developing methodologies for implementation of CCRT programmes;
- Involving Administrators at the State level in the process of improving school education;
- Creating an awareness of the importance of cultural education for all round development of the student's personality;
- Creating an understanding of the need of cultural education.

During the period April to November 2000 two seminars were organised by the Centre, one each for Principals/Headmasters and District Education Officers.

The Seminar for Principals/Headmasters on "Cultural Education in Schools" was held from 26-28 April 2000 in New Delhi. Sixteen Principals from Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Orissa and Tamil Nadu participated in this seminar.

The Seminar on "Cultural Education in Schools" organised for the District Education Officers was held from 19-21 September 2000 at Udaipur, Rajasthan. Twenty-two D.E.Os from Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Orissa, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal participated in this Seminar.

Seminar for US Teachers

12.22 Continuing its efforts in providing academic assistance in the training and research activities of other academic and professional bodies, the CCRT in collaboration with the United States Educational Foundation in India (USEFI) organised a Seminar on "India in 2000 – Tradition and Modernity" from 3 July to 7 August 2000. The Seminar was attended by 16 educators from the United States of America on Fulbright Fellowship. The Seminar was inaugurated by Dr. Ashok Vajpayee, Former Secretary, Department of Culture and Vice-Chancellor, Mahatma Gandhi International Hindi University, Wardha.

Evaluation and Feedback

12.23 CCRT has been training school teachers from all parts of the country both in the rural and urban areas. A feedback programme has been designed to maintain regular contact with trainees to study their follow-up work in school and to evaluate the effectiveness of the programmes conducted and educational material provided. The evaluation and suggestions from trainees working in the school assist the CCRT in revitalizing and enriching its activities.

Six Seminars were conducted during the period under report in which 616 teachers participated. One seminar was organised in Agra from 18-20 April 2000 in which 36 District Resource Persons participated; two seminars were organised in Bangalore from 13-15 July 2000 in which 127 teachers participated and from 17-19 July 2000 in which 146 teachers participated; two seminars were organised in Bhubaneswar from 7-9 September 2000 in which 95 teachers participated and from 11-13 September 2000 in which 127 teachers participated, and one seminar was organised in Goa from 27-29 November 2000 in which 85 teachers participated.

Community and Extension Services

12.24 The Centre organises various educational activities for school and college students and children belong to governmental and non-governmental organisations under its Community and Extension Feedback Programme,

which include, Educational tours to Monuments, Museums, Art Galleries, Craft Centres, State Emporia, Zoological Parks, Gardens, Camps on Conservation of Natural and Cultural Heritage, Camps on Learning Crafts using low cost locally available resources, Lectures and demonstrations by artists and craft persons in schools, slide-lectures supplementing class room teaching, Workshops for children in resettlement and basti colonies, and for handicapped students.

During the period April to November 2000, the Centre organised a Special Workshop on "Creative Activities" at Jhinhana from 25-29 April 2000 in which 100 children participated. "Summer Camp for Creative Learning" in Delhi from 9-22 May 2000 was organised in which 370 children were trained in a variety of creative activities. Another Camp on "Creative Learning" was organised in Chandigarh from 9-24 June 2000 in which 357 students participated. A Camp on Creative Learning was organised in collaboration with the North Central Zone Cultural Centre at Allahabad from 11-14 November 2000 in which 360 students participated. During the period under report, 6312 children from various formal and non-formal schools of Delhi have been trained. 1320 students were trained under this programme at the CCRT Regional Centre, Udaipur and 915 students were trained under this programme at the CCRT Regional Centre, Hyderabad. In the remaining period under report, about 4000 more students will be trained in a variety of activities under this programme.

Collection of Resources

12.25 CCRT collects material on the arts and crafts of the country in the form of audio recordings, slides, photographs, films and written texts in order to enrich the content of the Cultural kit and provide teacher trainees and other research students with material on the arts of India.

12.26 The areas to be documented by CCRT are chosen with a view to creating an interest among students in the culture of various regions in the country and developing a sense of appreciation for the diversity and continuity of cultural traditions.



Satriya dance performance at Guwahati Seminar

12.27 During the period April to November 2000 the following forms have been documented on video:

- Hindustani Vocal Music by Ustad Safi Ahmad Khan of Agra Gharana
- Manipuri Maharaas
- Nat-Sankirtan, devotional art forms of Manipur
- Thang-ta (Martial art of Manipur)
- The State of Rising Sun – a film on Apatani tribes of Arunachal Pradesh
- Karinga – a film on awadh Ke Jan Jation Main Nritya Natikay
- Folk songs of Gharhwal
- Khajuraho – World Cultural Heritage Site
- The making of Pattola Saree-Double Ikkat

12.28 In the remaining period of the year 2000-2001, the following programmes will be documented:

- Film on Mahabalipuram – World Cultural Heritage Site
- Guru Maguni Das and his work – Master of Gotipua Dance
- Kumbh Mela

Cultural Kit

12.29 The Cultural Kit consisting of audio-visual materials and publications of CCRT is provided to the institution from which the teacher has been trained. The kit is issued after evaluating the performance of the teacher in the course. The institutions which are provided with a Cultural kit



by CCRT are duly instructed to send regular half yearly reports on the use of the material in the kit in their classrooms and in other institutions and for the community.

12.30 During the period April to November 2000, 475 Cultural Kits have been distributed to the teachers attending Orientation Courses along with 744 sets of Audio Cassettes on Regional Songs and 859 sets of Audio Cassettes of Freedom Movement Songs and Speeches of Freedom Fighters. During the remaining period, it is expected that about 125 Cultural Kits will be distributed among the teachers participating in the Orientation Courses.

Publications

12.31 CCRT aims to disseminate and create an understanding of Indian Culture amongst teachers and students. Publications For schools and members of the community, the Centre prepares publications such as workbooks, handbooks, monographs on the arts and education, charts, posters, folios, packages, etc. on topics related to aspects of Indian culture/ecology and the natural environment.

12.32 The Centre produced the following publications during the period April to November 2000.

- Srotasvini Journal (January-March 2000)
- Srotasvini Journal (April-June 2000)
- Tirath Raj Prayag (Book)

12.33 The following publications have been reprinted:

- National Symbols
- Purulia Chhau
- Kathak Dance
- Kathakali Dance

12.34 In the remaining period, the following publications will be produced as their research and documentation work is near completion:

- Cultural package on Traditional theatre forms of India
- Kumbh City (Book)
- Quarterly Journal Srotasvini (July-September 2000)

Quarterly Journal Srotasvini (October-December 2000)

In the remaining period, the following publications will be reprinted:

- Kuchipudi Dance
- World Cultural Heritage Sites 1, 2, 3 and 4
- Textile Designs 1 and 2
- Fatehpur Sikri 1 and 2

The Centre will be participating in the Kumbh Mela in Allahabad in December.

Cultural Talent Search Scholarship Scheme

12.35 The CCRT has been implementing the Cultural Talent Search Scholarship Scheme since 1982. The Scheme aims at providing facilities to study the performing and other arts to outstanding young children in the 10-14 age group. Students studying either in recognized schools or belonging to families practicing traditional, performing and other arts are chosen for the award of scholarships in various artistic fields. Special emphasis is laid on rare art forms.

12.36 338 scholarships have been offered during the period under report on the basis of interviews conducted by eminent artists, scholars and educators in various parts of the country.

CCRT Teachers Award

12.37 The Centre has also instituted the CCRT Teacher's Award which is given annually to selected teachers in recognition of the outstanding work done by them in the field of education and culture.

12.38 During this year, 10 teachers have been selected for the CCRT Teacher's Award which carries with it a citation, a plaque, an angavastram and an amount of Rs.10,000. The teachers selected for this year's award are Shri K. Prasad (Andhra Pradesh), Shri Sheo Muni Pandey (Assam), Miss Kamlesh M. Bhati (Gujarat), Shri Venkatrao A.M (Karnataka), Shri Sanjay Shrikrishna Pathak (Maharashtra), Shri N. Inao Singh (Manipur), Shri Devadoss (Tamil Nadu) and Shri Debatbrata Bandyopadhyay (West Bengal).

Progress in the use of Hindi in the Centre

12.39 In implementing the Official Language Policy, CCRT has taken specific steps to achieve the targets. 90% of the total work in the CCRT is done bilingually.

All correspondence related to Training, Cultural Talent Search Scholarship Scheme, Accounts, Publications and Production Unit are done bilingually. All the proforma, notes, reports, guide books and educational material are bilingual.

The CCRT celebrated 'Hindi Pakdwada' (Hindi Fortnight) from 14-28 September 2000. A declamation contest on various themes was organised for the staff. The winners were given prizes and certificates.

Non-Hindi speaking staff members of CCRT were also provided with lessons so as to enable them to learn read and write Hindi.

KALAKSHETRA FOUNDATION, CHENNAI

12.40 Kalakshetra, a cultural institution of international repute, was started by Smt. Rukmini Devi Arundale in 1936 as a cultural academy for the preservation of traditional values in Indian art, especially in the fields of dance and music. The avowed objective of this institution was to bring



Kalamkari unit

about integration of all art forms and regional variants thereof and to revive the ancient glory of Indian culture, and to set standards of true art.

12.41 Recognising the importance of the institution, the Government of India took over the management of Kalakshetra by a Presidential Ordinance issued on 29 September 1993 and declared it an Institution of National Importance. The order was later replaced by an Act of Parliament namely the Kalakshetra Foundation Act (No.6 of 1994). Since then the Kalakshetra Foundation has been functioning as an autonomous body under the Department of Culture. The management of Kalakshetra Foundation is vested in a Governing Board headed by Shri R. Venkataraman, former President of India.



Dance classes under the banyan tree



RUKMINI DEVI COLLEGE OF FINE ARTS

12.42 The strength of students in the Rukmini Devi College of Fine Arts in the fields of dance, music, and painting for the academic year 2000-2001 is as follows:

12.43 The total number of students at the college is 342.

Box No.12.02

Dance			
Session	Boys	Girls	Total
Full Time	23	93	106
Part Time	2	70	72
Total	25	163	178
Music			
Session	Boys	Girls	Total
Full Time	11	39	50
Part Time	28	54	82
Total	39	93	132
Painting			
Session	Boys	Girls	Total
Full Time	7	2	9
Part Time	10	13	23
Total	17	15	32

Cultural Activities during April – October 2000

12.44 The Citibank NA "Remembered Rukmini Devi" as usual by organising a Festival of Dance for four days from 7-10 September 2000. Dr. Rina Jana of Calcutta presented an Odissi recital on 9 September 2000; and Kalakshetra presented three Dance programmes for the festival. The festival programmes were well attended.

12.45 Besides participation in the Citibank Dance Festival, Kalakshetra Foundation presented a variety art programme, Dance of India at the Annual Day Celebrations of the Defence Staff College at Wellington, the Nilgiris on 28-29 October 2000.

12.46 The Foundation proposes to celebrate its Annual Art Festival as usual in December/January for about nine days to be followed by the

Annual Convocation of the Rukmini Devi College of Fine Arts.

Other Activities

12.47 The C.P.W.D. to whom major civil works were entrusted for execution have almost completed the Museum I Phase building. They have taken up the construction of three Dance Cottages for the Rukmini Devi College of Fine Arts and a Hall for drying and dyeing yarns in the Craft Education and Research Centre.

12.48 Sixteen faculty members of the United States under the Fulbright programme of Educational Exchanges visited the Kalakshetra Foundation on 24 July 2000 and were much impressed with the activities of the organisation. Mrs. Peter F.Walker, wife of the High Commissioner for Canada visited the Kalakshetra Foundation on 1 August 2000. She admired the serene location of the campus and the studies imparted to students. Ms Mia Fyre, American actress and dancer based in France, who visited Kalakshetra Foundation on 24 October 2000 remarked that there is lot for her to learn in the Foundation.

Schools

12.49 The Besant Arundale Senior Secondary School (CBSE Pattern English Medium) and the Besant Theosophical High School (State Pattern Tamil Medium) are doing well and are making good progress. At the public exams held in March/April 2000, the Besant Arundale Senior Secondary School secured 100% results in the X & XII standards. In the Besant Theosophical High School, 67% of students passed out in the X standard. The combined sports meet of the three educational institutions was held on 29 August 2000. Sir Syed Sabir Pasha, International Football Player was the chief guest. Students participated in Inter School Tournaments in Basket Ball, Kho-Kho, Throw Ball, etc.

Craft Education and Research Centre - Weaving Department

12.50 The documentation of Kalakshetra sari designs is in full swing. Kalakshetra Foundation has entered into an undertaking with the Director of Handlooms, Chennai for propagating our sari



designs and the colour combinations. The Handloom Co-operative Societies in the Coimbatore District will use our designs and colours in their silk and cotton products.

Kalamkari Unit

12.51 Indigo dyed and printed fabrics have been the main thrust area this year. Many new colour combinations using indigo dyes were developed and an exhibition was arranged on 15 September 2000 to display the various items of dresses and saris. The exhibition was inaugurated by Smt. Kasturi Gupta Menon, Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Culture.

Tanjore Painting

12.52 Training in Tanjore Painting is being continued for a few trainees and it is hoped that paintings will be ready for sale soon.

BESANT ARUNDALE SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL

12.53 The School has on its rolls 577 students comprising 238 boys and 339 girls with 88 new admissions. 71 students are staying in the Hostel. 126 students of the school have opted for the various part time courses in the Rukmini Devi College of Fine Arts.

12.54 The school has a complement of 27 teachers assisted by 14 members on the Non-Teaching side. The school celebrated all important Festival Days, Annual Day and Sports Meet.

12.55 Students have taken part in various cultural programmes organised by city schools and organisations and won prizes in Dance, Music etc., The school Quiz Team were winners in the Quiz competition organised by the Doordarshan Kendra, Chennai.

BESANT THEOSOPHICAL HIGH SCHOOL

12.56 The School has a total strength of 879 students consisting of 471 boys and 408 girls. The school has a complement of 26 staff on teaching side assisted by 12 on non-teaching side. The school is run on the State Board (Tamil Medium) pattern.

The school participated in extra curricular activities as usual and it won the first prize in the Junior Red Cross Quiz Competition in August 1999.

CRAFT EDUCATION AND RESEARCH CENTRE

12.57 Steps have been taken to give a thrust to activities in both the Weaving and Printing Departments of the centre. A garden has been laid out in the campus and plants useful for vegetable dyes have been planted. The artist attached to the weaving section were sent for training to the Weaver's Service Centre to learn how to prepare graphs suitable for weaving from the new freehand designs being made. Responding to popular demand, the production of cotton saris has been increased with special emphasis on saris made from vegetable dyes cotton yarn.

12.58 Training in vegetable dyes is being continued. In the Research Wing, experiments were conducted to produce different shades of blue from indigo and four new shades have been developed. More than 60 shades in vegetable colours in tones of yellow, red, brown and grey have been developed and shade cards prepared. Special mention is to be made regarding production of a Red dye from Lac to supplement other red colours.

12.59 Proposals are on hand for training poor girls in cotton weaving. It is also proposed to add a new craft to the activities of the centre in the Art of Tanjore Painting. Training is proposed for establishing this art and run it on traditional lines.





MEMORIALS

GANDHI SMRITI AND DARSHAN SAMITI

13.01 'Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti' (GSDS) was formed in September 1984 by the merger of the Gandhi Darshan at Rajghat and Gandhi Smriti at 5, Tees January Marg as an autonomous body, and is functioning under the constructive advice and financial support from the Department of Culture, Government of India. The Prime Minister of India is its Chairperson and it has a nominated body of senior Gandhians and representatives of various government departments to guide its activities. The basic aim and objectives of the Samiti is to propagate the life, mission and thoughts of Mahatma Gandhi through various socio-educational and cultural programmes.

Gandhi Smriti

13.02 Gandhi Smriti, housed in the old Birla House at 5, Tees January Marg, New Delhi, is the place where Mahatma Gandhi's epic life ended on 30 January 1948. Mahatma Gandhi had lived in this house from 9 September 1947 to 30 January 1948. It carries many memories of the last 144 days of his life. The old Birla House was acquired by the Government of India in 1971 and was converted into a National Memorial of the Father of the Nation and was opened to the public on 15 August 1973.

13.03 The preserves include the room where Gandhiji lived and the prayer ground where mass congregations used to be held and where Gandhiji was felled by the assassin's bullets. The building

and the landscape have been preserved as they were in those days.

13.04 The Memorial consists of :

- Visual aspects to perpetuate the memory of Mahatma Gandhi and the noble ideals they represented,
- Educative aspects to focus concentrated attention on certain values of life that made Gandhi a Mahatma, and
- Service aspects to introduce activities in order to subserve certain felt needs.

13.05 Photographs, sculptures, paintings, frescos, inscriptions on rocks and relics pertaining to the period that Gandhiji had stayed here are displayed. The meagre personal effects of Gandhiji are also carefully preserved. A Martyr's Column stands at the spot where Gandhi was assassinated.

Regular film shows from 10.00 am to 5.00 pm on Gandhi, the Freedom Movement and national leaders are held here besides the holding of meetings, discussions, seminars on various occasions. There are two sales outlets for books and khadi clothes, and a small library of rare books on Gandhi and the Freedom Movement.

International Centre of Gandhian Studies and Research

13.06 The second campus is situated adjacent to Gandhi Samadhi at Rajghat, on a 36-acre land, where previously Gandhi Darshan exhibition was housed in 1969, the centenary year of Mahatma Gandhi.

13.07 During the 125th birth anniversary of Gandhiji in 1994: the Gandhi Darshan Complex was converted into an International Centre of Gandhian Studies and Research. The Centre offers research and guidance facilities to scholars from India and abroad, documentation of various peace initiatives and seeks to provide various inputs on Gandhi and allied subjects at one place. At present the Centre provides a comprehensive exhibition on Gandhi, conference and camping facilities for major national and international meets, a library, children's corner, a photo unit and a publications division. The Centre also publishes a journal of information and ideas.

New Initiatives

13.08 Three new initiatives have been undertaken this year:

- Special Campaign to Propagate Gandhi's Autobiography – My Experiments with Truth: An intensive six months campaign was launched in association with few other Gandhian organisations to propagate Gandhian literature, particularly Autobiography of Gandhi. The prime objective of this campaign is to familiarize the 1 lakh children and youth in Delhi with Gandhian literature. The campaign was blessed by the Hon'ble President of India, Shri K.R.Narayanan, at a special function at the Rashtrapati Bhawan on 6 September 2000. He presented a copy each of Gandhi's Autobiography to a girl and a boy in the presence of school children and senior Gandhian leaders.



Dr. K. R. Narayanan, President of India, blessing the special campaign on Gandhi's autobiography at Rashtrapati Bhawan



The Gandhi Rath, taking Gandhi's literature to the masses - a special campaign launched by the GSDS

A specially designed Gandhi Rath was formally flagged off from Palika Kendra on 8 November 2000 is part of this campaign.

- Gandhi Kendras: Gandhi Kendras were launched on 1 October 1999 in 34 select schools of Delhi to inculcate and develop among children through creative activities value-based reading habits, Gandhian ideals, leadership qualities, spirit of tolerance, co-operation and compassion in an otherwise competitive and cruel environment.

- Gandhi Millennium Youth Peace Centres: The Gandhian perspective of voluntary participation and contribution towards community development has emerged as one of the widely accepted alternative forms of development. Youth symbolises dynamic human resource and, therefore, the young have an enormous role in contributing towards the development process of the country. GSDS jointly with Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) initially launched 30 Gandhi Millennium Youth Peace Centres (GMYPC) throughout the country – one in each State/ Union Territory. These centres are, at present, run through NYK at their Old Age Day Care Centres/Youth Clubs. The main objective is to instill in the youth the basics of Gandhian ideals, his thoughts on social and community development and, above all, his doctrine of peace and nonviolence as the most potent alternative for mankind's survival. This programme was formally launched by Shri R.Venkataraman, former President of India on 2 October 1999.

Programmes for Children and Youth

13.09 A cultural function was held on 12 January, 2000 in the fore court of Gandhi Darshan, where students of 28 Gandhi Kendras all over Delhi paid millennial tributes to Mahatma Gandhi.

- In collaboration with Navjyoti School, a cultural programme titled 'Fun and Drama' was organised on 5 February in which primary school students and non-school children from the Yamuna Pushta Basti participated.
- A special assembly of children from Gandhi Kendras was organised on 24 April to observe the International year of Culture of Peace. This special assembly reiterated its commitment to strive towards a world without war and violence and usher a Global Culture of Peace and Nonviolence. Chief guest Mr. Feodor Starcevic, Director, UN Information Centre, was the chief guest at the function.
- Under the Bharat Darshan programme, 20 under privileged but meritorious students selected from the Arya Bal Griha, Pataudi House and Chandra Arya Vidya Mandir, East of Kailash, were sent to places associated with life of Gandhiji-Seva Gram Ashram, Gopuri, Dattpur Gramopyogi Kendra, Aga Khan Palace, Bhartiya Vidya Bhavan, Mani Bhavan, Magan Sanghralaya, Sabarmati Ashram etc.
- To commemorate the 58th anniversary of the Quit India Movement of 1942, the Samiti organised a Quiz Competition for the students of Gandhi Kendras on 9 August. The questions included were on sports, history, abbreviations, books and authors and current events.
- A book titled "Bapu Bal Vichar", a compilation of creative expressions of 34 children from the Gandhi Kendras, was released at a special function held on 3 November 2000 at Gandhi Darshan. Dr. Madhu Pant, Director, Bal Bhawan Society of India, presided over the function. Smt. Archana Sharma, a noted writer, released the book while Dr. Sarojini Pritam, a distinguished poetess received the first copy.
- The Samiti launched a series of Summer Schools in different parts of India and in Delhi with the objective of involving student and non-student youth during their summer



Young hands spinning the threads of their dreams at a special spinning programme

vacations in meaningful group activities which would enhance their skills and awareness. These schools, residential in nature, were for 5 days, and sought to promote among the youth skills such as group dynamics, youth leadership, motivation, yoga, natural health care, stress and anger management, conflict Resolution Strategies, and Meditation Techniques.

Programmes for Women

13.10 The Samiti paid homage to Kasturba, the woman who played a significant role in making Mohan Das Karamchand Gandhi a Mahatma, on her 56th death anniversary on 22 February, 2000. Kasturba was a shining example of Indian womanhood who showed remarkable courage, tolerance, sacrifice, fearlessness, vigor and dedication. The discussion was organised under the joint auspices of AVARD, the All India Panchayat Parishad and Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti and aimed at reviewing the contributions made by women sarpanchs all over India during their tenure.

13.11 To commemorate International Women's Day on 8 March, 2000, the Samiti organised a special exhibition depicting the contributions of women towards the progress of the country; and a discussion on "The Changing Patterns of Women's Movement in India in the last 50 years". The participants unanimously agreed that a nation's greatness depends on the respect and status enjoyed by its women.



13.12 Seminars / Workshops

- An academic programme for students from S.N. Sinha Institute of Business Management, Ranchi, was organised on 2-3 March 2000.
- A group of 27 trainees from Kerala Hindi Prachar Sabha came to Gandhi Darshan on 6 March for a week; and visited a number of places connected with Gandhiji.
- A two-day seminar was held at Gandhi Darshan on 30-31 March 2000 to discuss in detail the reconstruction of post-cyclone Orissa and make concrete plans for effective action. Concrete proposals were worked out by professionals in consultation with grass root organisations working in cyclone affected areas. These related to rebuilding of schools, construction of pucca houses and cyclone shelters, reviving agriculture and livelihood sources, ecological restoration and afforestation plans and health, sanitation and drinking water programmes.
- A discussion on the topic "The changing cultural scenario and the Indian Writer" was jointly organised with the Writers' Forum for Harmony at Gandhi Smriti on 4 April. The discussion was headed by H.E. Dr.A. Padmanabhan, Governor of Mizoram and Chairman of the Writers' Forum.
- With the objective of formulating policies and guidelines for the welfare of children, a national consultation on the future of children in India was held in New Delhi on 29-30 September 2000. This was a joint programme of the Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti and Child Labour Action Network.

13.13 Orientation Programmes

- An orientation programme on Gandhian thought was organised for a group of IGNOU students on 17 April at Gandhi Darshan. They went round the pavilion "My Life Is My Message". The emphasis was on dialogue rather than a stereotype lecture.
- An orientation programme of inmates of Jail No.3 at Tihar Jail was organised on 11 May 2000. A film on Mahatma Gandhi was shown which was followed by a discussion on Gandhian ideology.

Inculcating in every child the values preached and practised by the Mahatma is a stupendous task and a continuous process. The teachers have a major role in the character building of a child. Thus, a daylong orientation programme for the teachers-in-charge of the Gandhi Kendras was held on 29 July at Gandhi Darshan.

13.14 Memorial Functions

- A musical tribute to Bapu was organised by the noted singer Smt. Janaki Subramanian. As a true and dedicated disciple of Mahatma Gandhi, Smt. Janaki Subramanian has been singing bhajans from the Bapu Ashram Bhajanawali since the days of the Mahatma. She paid her special melodious millennial tributes to the Mahatma through her rendering of some of the favourite hymns of Bapu on 28th January.
- The Samiti staged a one-act Hindi play titled "Mahaprayan" on the 52nd anniversary of martyrdom of the Mahatma Gandhi at Gandhi Smriti on 29 January. The play revolves around the last day in the life of Bapu, particularly his meeting with Sardar Patel. It was a presentation of Kala Niketan, a well-known cultural institute of Gujarat founded by the renowned theatre personality, late Shri Premshankar D. Yagnik.
- A grateful nation remembered Mahatma Gandhi, the man, who single-handedly changed the destiny of India, on 30 January 2000.
- The President Shri K.R. Narayanan, Vice-President of India Shri Krishan Kant, former Prime Minister, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, Chief Minister of Delhi Smt. Sheila Dikshit, Lt. Governor of Delhi, Shri Vijai Kapoor and host of political leaders offered floral tributes at the Martyrs' Column at Gandhi Smriti. An all-religion prayer meeting was held on the occasion.
- A prayer and shraddhanjali meeting to condole the passing away of the veteran freedom fighter and Gandhian scholar, Dr. Usha Mehta, was held on 6 September, 2000.

A commemorative programme in collaboration with several Gandhian organisations was organised to mark the birth anniversary of Vinoba Bhave on 11 September 2000 at Gandhi Darshan.

The 131st birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi commenced with a stone laying ceremony. In the morning Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee, Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, laid down the foundation stone of the Hostel for the Scholars-in-Residence at the International Centre of Gandhian Studies and Research, Gandhi Darshan, in a simple ceremony amidst the chanting of Vedic Mantras by the students of B.R.Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya. Among the other distinguished guests present were Shri Ananth Kumar, Minister of Culture and Tourism, Prof.K.D.Gangrade, Vice-chairman, GSDS, Dr.Vaidyanath Aiyar, Secretary, Deptt. of Culture, Prof.I.M.Chishty, architect of the International Hostel and other senior officials from the C.P.W.D.

13.15 Children from 25 schools paid their tributes to the Father of the Nation at Gandhi Smriti, 5 Tees January Marg, on 2 October 2000. After paying their tributes, these children participated in a 'Peace March' to India Gate with a copy of Gandhi's Autobiography in their hands.



Children marching along streets of Delhi to propagate Gandhi's message through his autobiography.

On behalf of all the children and youth of India, they took the 'Millennium Pledge' to read and learn lessons from Gandhi's masterpiece 'My Experiments with Truth' and sincerely follow him in thought, word and deed. They also declared the 21st Century as the Century of Peace.

13.16 In the evening a special Sarva Dharma Prarthna (all-religion prayer) was held at Gandhi Smriti which was attended by the Vice-President of India, Shri Krishan Kant, Chief Minister of N.C.T.Delhi Smt.Sheila Dikshit, and several ministers and Members of Parliament. Non-stop charkha spinning was organised to mark the occasion and children from various schools presented patriotic songs. Throughout the day people thronged from different corners of the country to pay their tributes to the Mahatma.

Exhibitions

13.17 Other Programmes

Box No. 13.01



Shri. Atal Behari Vajpayee, Prime Minister of India and Chairman, GSDS, lays the foundation stone of the International Hostel being constructed at Gandhi Darshan, Rajghat. Also seen are Shri. Ananth Kumar, Union Minister for Tourism and Culture, Prof. K. D. Gangrade, Vice Chairman, GSDS, and Dr. N. Radhakrishnan, Director, GSDS

"How the world of today perceives and interprets Gandhi and his teachings?", was the main focus of an exhibition, titled "Gandhi and the nonviolent global awakening" organised from 29 January- 3 February at the Lalit Kala Akademy. The exhibition was divided into four sections : In the footsteps of Mahatma, Global Non-Violent Awareness, Horizons of Non-Violence and Global Interpretations of Gandhism. The exhibition portrayed the fascinating understanding of the philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi, the ideals he stood for and the goals he had set for humanity. This exhibition was also sent to Memphis, USA in the month of May 2000.



- To observe Kasturba Nirwan Divas a special exhibition was mounted on "Mahatma Gandhi and Women Empowerment" on 22nd February 2000.
- An exhibition titled 'India of Gandhiji's Dreams' containing paintings and photographs was put up at Rajghat Samadhi Complex in the last week of February.
- An exhibition on contributions of women to the world order was organised on 8 March 2000, International Women's Day.
- An exhibition of the prize-winning paintings of children from Russia, China and Japan, entitled "Co-existence through the eyes of the children", was organised on 6 April at Gandhi Smriti. The exhibition formed the backdrop of a creative response by about 300 children drawn from various schools in Delhi.
- Gandhi and Global Nonviolent Awakening- An Exhibition organised at Memphis, USA on 13 May, 2000.
- An exhibition in clay modelling titled 'India's March to Freedom' depicting all the major phases, and events of India's Freedom Movement was inaugurated by Shri Ananth Kumar, Minister of Culture & Tourism, in the forenoon of 1 October 2000 at Gandhi Darshan. The concept of the exhibition was provided by a renowned artist, Shri Anil Sen Gupta, former Curator of Gandhi Darshan, while the visualisation was undertaken by a team of artists, including Shri Biren Pal and Smt. Hena Chakraborty. Children from 10 schools participated in the function. Shri A.T. Ariyaratna, President, Sri Lanka Sarvodaya Shramadan, Prof. K.D. Gangrade and Prof. N. Radhakrishnan were amongst others who graced the occasion.

• A book discussion on the latest book on Gandhi titled "Hey Ram" written by Shri Malayinkil Gopalakrishnan, a senior journalist, was organised on 3 October 2000 at Gandhi Smriti, New Delhi.

• Another book discussion on the first volume of Selected Works of Jayaprakash Narayan (Vol.1929-35) was held at the Gandhi Darshan on 4 November 2000. This book has been edited by the renowned scholar, Prof. Bimal Prasad, Director, Dr. Rajendra Prasad Academi, New Delhi.

• National Integration Week was observed from 19-25 November 2000 as "Qaumi Ekta Week". A special programme for school children was organised to disseminate the message of peace and harmony.

13.18 International Centre of Gandhian Studies and Research

The following are the major activities carried out from January 2000 under the International Centre of Gandhian Studies and Research:

• Unveiling the Plaque of the International Centre of Gandhian Studies and Research:

Shri K.R.Narayanan, President of India, unveiled the plaque of the International Centre of Gandhian Studies and Research at Gandhi Darshan, Rajghat, New Delhi, on 30 January 2000 in the presence of Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee, Prime Minister of India, Shri L.K. Advani, Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Ananth Kumar, Minister of Culture, Shri Vaidyanathan Ayyar, Secretary, Department of Culture, Prof. K.D. Gangrade, Vice-Chairman, GSDD, Prof. N. Radhakrishnan, Director, GSDD and other distinguished guests.

• The World Peace Flame arrived in Delhi from Europe was handed over by Ms. Anita Goswami, co-founder of Life Foundation School, to Dr. N. Radhakrishnan. Ms. Anita Goswami brought this flame in a lantern type container, reflecting the aspirations of people all over the globe for permanent peace. The flame was taken throughout the world as a living symbol of hope for peace. The flame representing Asia was lit from the eternal flame at Rajghat to honour Mahatma Gandhi's contribution to world peace.

13.19 Academic Programmes

• A team of 15 students from Soka University, Tokyo who are in India to study Indian Culture were given an orientation programme on Gandhi at the Gandhi Smriti on 7 March 2000. The team led by Prof. Isao Taka consisted of students of economics, management, English language and history. Prof. N. Radhakrishnan introduced them to the life and message of Gandhi. The students raised issues particularly

relating to Gandhi's concept of religion in a pluralistic situation. They also wanted to know more about societal change in India. The programme was attended among others by Dr. Akash Ouchi of Bharat Soka Gakkai.

A discussion was held among the delegates from Pakistan and staff members of the Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti on Martin Luther King Jr. and his fight for Human Rights at the Gandhi Smriti on 15 January. The distinguished writers from Pakistan were Mr. Javed Aftab, Ms. Zoya Sajid, Mr. Mubashir Mir, Mr. Razi Haider, etc.

A two-day national convention on Poverty and Human Rights was jointly organised by the Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti and Samujjwal, an NGO, committed to the cause of economic and social rights. The seminar sought to look into remedial measures on how the situation of continuous economic and social rights violation could be ameliorated. It was unanimously agreed that the faulty Public Distribution System(PDS) was responsible for poverty.

A three-day International Conference "A Millennium without Violence-Role of Youth", was jointly organised by the Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti, Punjab University and Yuvsatta was organised at Punjab University, Chandigarh. The conference discussed issues such as: Neo-colonisation and non-violence; Consumerism and declining morality; Sustainable development and environment; Population, poverty and unemployment; and Education: making of a perfect human being.

A seminar on 'Josei Toda's Crusade against Nuclearisation' in collaboration with G. Ramachandran Institute of Nonviolence and Social Change, Bharat Soka Gokai and the Oriental Institute of Philosophy, Tokyo, was organised on 4 March 2000 at Gandhi Smriti. About 100 people from various organisations participated in the Seminar.

A seminar on 'Relevance of Gandhian Thought in the New Millennium' was jointly organised by Gandhi Darshan and Rashtriya Vihar Manch on 26 March 2000 at Gandhi Darshan. Dr. Mansukh Patel, President of the Life Foundation World Wide, London, delivered a

talk on Mind, Body and Health on 29 March, 2000 at Gandhi Darshan. He explained the importance of yoga in every day life and showed slides on the topic.

An orientation programme on Gandhi for the University teachers was organised by on 12 May 2000, as a part of the Gandhi Summer School programme. Dr. N. Radhakrishnan led the discussion in which eminent and senior Professors of Delhi University colleges and Management Institutes participated. The entire programme was coordinated by Professor Vinod Tyagi.

A discussion led by Dr. N. Radhakrishnan on a great contemporary treatise titled "The Great Indian Way: Life of Mahatma Gandhi", written by Raja Rao, was held at Gandhi Darshan, Rajghat. The main objective of this academic exercise was to reassess Gandhi in the light of recent publications.

Two special lectures based on "Perspectives on the Emerging Trends in Nonviolence" were delivered by Dr. N. Radhakrishnan on 21-22 July 2000. The lectures were attended by senior Gandhians, professors, research scholars and students of the Delhi University and its colleges.

The first lecture focused on the emerging trends in nonviolence from four angles: the stream of nonviolent philosophy as it has been understood or conceived from the ages; the nonviolent stream in the Indian tradition and philosophy; the innovative method, technique and strategies used by Mahatma Gandhi that began a new outlook and stirring in nonviolence; how after Gandhi it became, a mode of liberation and empowerment for mankind. Prof. K.D. Gangrade, VC, GSDS, presided over this session.

The second lecture was a recapitulation of the first one and primarily related to subsequent adoption of Gandhian nonviolence as an effective strategy and instrument in various parts of the world like USA, France, South Africa, Scandinavia, Myanmar, etc. Dr. Y.P. Anand chaired this session. Prof. Muni Mahendra Kumar from Jain Vishwa Bharati Institute, Ladnun and Prof. K.T.S. Rao, Chairman, Buddhist Studies, Delhi University



Late Dr. Usha Mehta, Sr. Gandhian leader lights the lamp to signify the inauguration of the National Conference of Gandhian Constructive Workers at Gandhi Darshan, Rajghat

were special invitees who made valuable contributions to the discussion by their constructive advice and opinion.

A National Meet of Gandhian scholars and institutions was held on 7 and 8 August 2000 to devise appropriate strategies to inspire and involve youth and children in imaginative, constructive and creative programmes. This conference, 5th in the series, was also a review meeting of the activities undertaken in Gandhian institutions and other centres of learning in order to streamline and strengthen the programmes in light of the constraints and problems faced by each institution, including adapting strategies for effective propagation of literature on peace, harmony, development and Gandhian thought.

The Conference was inaugurated by Shri R. Venkataraman, former President of India. He also released a book on 'Gandhi and Humanism' authored by Dr. Usha Mehta. Dr. Mahalingam, R. Veeraraghavan, L.M. Singhvi, Dr. Usha Mehta, also addressed the inaugural session of the two day conference. The Valedictory function was addressed by Shri T.N. Chaturvedi, MP, followed by Prof. Muni Mahendra Kumar and Kumari Nirmala Deshpande.

There were nearly 80 distinguished participants from all over the country, including Prof. B.R. Nanda, Shri L.M. Singhvi, Prof. K.B. Powar, Prof. B.C. Lodha, Prof. R. P.

Mishra, Dr. Y.P. Anand, Shri Vimal Bhattacharya, Shri Naresh Dadhich, Prof. M.P. Lele, Smt. Tara Bhattacharya, Ms. Vibha Gupta.

The world is confronted today with challenges arising from increasing globalisation in the economy, trade and communications, consumerism, growing marginalisation of the poorest groups in society, degradation in environment, increase in armaments and a visible weakening of solidarity at national and international levels. In view of this, a special lecture was delivered by Prof. Anand Kumar from Centre for the Study of Social Systems, School of Social Sciences, JNU, at Tagore Bhavan, Gandhi Darshan on 22 August 2000.

A day-long management seminar organised by Vance Engleman, Director, Options International, was held on 31 October at Gandhi Darshan under the aegis of International Centre of Gandhian Studies and Research. He enumerated 21 Practical Ways to take the business to the next level guidelines. This workshop was designed to highlight major learnings, methods and behavior that can lead a group to prosperous change and growth.

Mr. Engleman discussed in detail about organisational vitality, leadership prowess, operations improvement and strategies thinking.

Gandhi Campaign on Wheel:

13.20 This is another important step aimed at generating awareness about Gandhi's life and works and allied subjects, and also to create among children an interest and appreciation for reading value based books. The bus contains an extensive Gandhiana and books on allied subjects. It includes a special section on books for children. Besides, there is a small exhibition entitled 'Gandhi and Children', a film projector to screen films on Gandhi and related subjects; and a team from the programme unit of GSDD to teach charkha spinning to the children in schools and educational institutions.

Library and Documentation:

13.21 In conformity with the objective of the Samiti to organise and preserve books,



photographs, films, documents, leading to a better understanding of Mahatma Gandhi's work and thought, a Library and Documentation Centre has been set up at the International Centre of Gandhian Studies and Research.

13.22 The library has a collection of nearly 10,000 books related to Gandhi, contemporary issues, art, culture, history, social sciences, including reference books. Around 170 books have been added this year to the collection, including reference books. The library subscribes to about 50 journals and magazines on a regular basis and caters to the needs of scholars, research fellows and students.

13.23 At the documentation Centre, press clipping files are being maintained on a variety of topics, viz. Gandhi, Women, Children, Crime against Women, Environment, Indo-Pak relations, Communalism, International affairs, etc. Special dossiers were prepared on violence in Jehanabad and Shahajahanpur. An oral history project has been undertaken by the Documentation Centre where the experiences of contemporaries of Gandhi, freedom fighters and eminent social workers are recorded and transcribed for the use of scholars.

Publication

13.24 In order to promote Gandhi's ideals—especially truth and nonviolence, communal harmony, peace and amity—Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti has been publishing books and journals.

NEHRU MEMORIAL MUSEUM AND LIBRARY

13.25 The Nehru Memorial Museum and Library maintains: (i) a personalia Museum which portrays the life and times of Jawaharlal Nehru against the backdrop of the different phases of the Indian freedom movement; (ii) a Library of printed materials, books, periodicals, newspapers and photographs with a special focus on the history of modern India; (iii) a repository of unpublished records of institutions and private papers of eminent Indians which provide primary sources for historical research; (iv) a Reprography Division for microfilming old documents, records and newspapers; (v) an Oral History Division for recording the reminiscences of eminent personalities from different walks of life who had contributed to the development of the nation; and (vi) a Research and Publications Division for publishing basic research documents, seminar proceedings and other outputs of institutional research projects besides monitoring the work of the Centre for Contemporary Studies including its Research Fellows.

13.26 The Museum provides through visual materials a vivid account of the life and work of Jawaharlal Nehru and the history of our freedom struggle. The Museum continued to maintain its popularity attracting sizeable crowds everyday. During the period under review, 6,99,531 visitors came to see the Museum with an average of 3,907 visitors a day. On Sundays and other holidays the daily average went up to 5,191.



Teen Murti House, New Delhi



Young Nehru Gallery

13.27 The Museum had the privilege of receiving distinguished visitors such as Mr. Abdusamat Khaidarov, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Uzbekistan; a Parliamentary delegation from Palestine led by Mr. Ahmed Qurie, Speaker of the Palestinian Legislative Council, Mr. M.A. Syed, Chief Election Commissioner, Bangladesh; Director-General of Archaeological Survey of Sri Lanka; Minister of Women Affairs, Samoa; and members of the Constitutional and Legal Affairs of the National Council of the Parliament of Namibia.

13.28 The Museum organised an exhibition titled 'Elections in India' on 23 May 2000 which was inaugurated by the Chief Election Commissioner, Dr. M.S. Gill. The exhibition is an attempt to draw the attention of the visitors to an important aspect of Indian democracy.

13.29 Three table showcases were made to display Mahatma Gandhi's 'Autobiography' and Jawaharlal Nehru's 'The Discovery of India'. Two showcases for displaying the dresses of Pandit Nehru were also made. Twenty paintings of Indira Gandhi by M.F. Husain, which were lying in the Museum stores, were handed over to the Indira Gandhi Memorial Trust for display. Fifty Museum objects were treated by a professional conservator. The maintenance of the objects, jyotis, gas cylinder bank and building was carried out as in the past. All the books in the Museum placed in the Study, Bedroom, Indira Bedroom and Green Room were fumigated. Books, photographs, brochures, cassettes and other literature relating to Jawaharlal Nehru and other freedom fighters worth Rs. 40,408

were sold at the Museum's sales counter. In the coming months, we are planning to hold an exhibition on 'Achievements in Space.'

Library

13.30 The Library which focuses upon modern Indian history and social sciences continued to grow in its holdings as well as in the quality of its services. During the period under review, 2,562 books were added to the Library collection which now stands at 2,08,445. The Library also continued to enrich its resources in microforms, 114 microfilm rolls of newspapers, periodicals, press-clippings and private papers, supplied by the Reprography Unit, were added. Now the number of microfilm rolls in the Library stands at 13,280. With the purchase of 40 CD-ROMs, the total number has increased to 42. During this period, 2,824 publications and 130 microfilm rolls were classified and catalogued. The Library at present receives 535 journals and 24 newspapers. It has undertaken the publication (in mimeographed form) of a new serial titled "Book Review Index". Its first issue for the quarter April-June 2000 was brought out in this period. The photo-collection was enriched further with the addition of 2,217 photographs, taking the total number of photographs to 94,489. As many as 491 scholars were registered in the Library and on an average 72 scholars visited it daily.

Manuscripts Division

13.31 The Manuscripts Division continued to add titles collection. Some of these new acquisitions were of A. Rahman (1938-99), N.B. Bonarjee (1940-44), Partha Sarathi Gupta (1907-51), P.K. Tandon (1948-91), Shivdan Singh Chauhan (1941-99), R.N. Kao (Post-1977), Anand Mohan Sahay (1946-48), D.S. Kothari (1926-93), 1998) and Valmiki Chaudhary (1936-94).

13.32 During the period 1 November 2000 to 31 March 2001, the new collections likely to be acquired are those of Hiteshwar Saikia, Jagannath Pahadia, Keshav Prasad Agarwal, Lalit Vijoy Singh, Mahavir Prasad Yadav, G.S. Dhillon, Ram Jivan Sharma 'Jivan', Karpoori Thakur, T.N. Kaul, G. Raman Pillai, Mewalal Gupta 'Arya', V.M. Tarkunde, Manmathnath Gupta and further

instalments of Srinivasa Sastri, P.K. Tandon, S.R. Mehrotra, Jainendra Kumar Jain, Uday Shankar and Lal Bahadur Shastri.

13.33 The work on the project entitled "An Introduction to the Manuscripts Collections of the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library" will be completed shortly.

13.34 During the period under review, 71 scholars recommended by various universities/institutions in India and abroad, working on various subjects of modern Indian history, consulted 2,974 files in the Reading-Room of the Manuscripts Section.

13.35 The Oral History Division interviewed four new persons for the Oral History Project during the period under review. Thirty-Five sessions were recorded during this period. This brings the total number of persons and sessions recorded till 31 October 2000 to 1,228 and 4,629 respectively. The recording of interviews and finalisation of transcripts of interviews will continue up to 31 March 2001.

Reprography and Preservation

13.36 The Reprography Division enriched the Library's microform collections and extended various reprographic facilities to the scholars. In all, the Division prepared approximately 56,105 frames of 35 mm negative microfilm of the newspapers, journals and private papers. The Reprography Division also continued with the microfilming of rare books during this period. The production of positive microfilm was 2,500 meters for supply to the Library and other institutions in India and abroad. During the period under reference, the Division prepared 218 microfiche. The production of xerox copies was approximately 1,45,568; and 671 photographs in different sizes were also prepared. In addition, 150 copy negatives of old photographs and 4,020 microform copies from microforms were prepared.

13.37 In the remaining period of 2000-2001, the Reprography Division will be busy preparing the microfilm negatives of newspapers, journals and private papers and production of positive microfilm copies of newspapers for reference in the Library. The other reprographic facilities will



Jawaharlal Nehru's Study

continue to be extended to the scholars and institutions.

13.38 The Preservation Unit continued to render useful service in respect of repair and rehabilitation of old documents through various scientific techniques. During the period under review, 367 sheets were given lamination treatment; 12,586 documents were given full pasting (tissue and bond papers) and 35,230 sheets were provided with guards and finally made into 310 volumes with full-cloth binding for record and preservation in the Manuscripts Division. In addition, 1,850 sheets were deacidified and 2,600 sheets were washed and patches removed before giving the final treatment to ensure their longevity.

13.39 Fumigation of records was carried out systematically, 3,450 books and files were fumigated. The Unit repaired and bound 65 volumes of newspapers and books. The Unit received 4,21,500 sheets of transcripts, Occasional Papers and other research papers for binding/stapling. The Unit pasted 45 photographs in albums for record and reference in the Photo Section of the Library. Seven hundred and sixty-three books were also recased. All these activities will continue during the remaining part of the year.

Lectures and Seminars

13.40 The Research and Publications Division continued with its publishing programmes and also monitored the various research projects of the institution. The Research and Publications Division organised, as part of its on-going academic activities, as many as eight one-day lectures.



13.41 The following four seminars were organised by the institution :

- History and Cinema: The Portrayal of Gandhi in Films with Special Reference to 'Hey Ram' on 4 April 2000;
- "Pehala Girmitya" on 19 May 2000.
- "Bairam Khan, Abdur Rahim Khan-e-Khana, and the Indo-Turkmen Relations" on 25-26 August 2000.
- "Health Scenario in India since Independence - Past, Present and Future" on 9 September 2000.

13.42 Professor Y.K. Alagh, distinguished economist and academician, delivered this year's Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Lecture on "The State of the Nation- Water" on 16 June 2000.

Publications

13.43 Four Occasional Papers under the series "History and Society" and one under the series "Perspectives in Indian Development" were published by the Institute.

13.44 Under the auspices of our institution, two publications entitled "Bharatiya Gantantra Mein Hindi: Dasha aur Disha" and the first volume (1929-35) of "Jayaprakash Narayan: Selected Works" were brought out.

13.45 The following books are in the pipeline :

- Gender and Nation
- India's Environment: History and Politics
- Bairam Khan, Abdur Rahim Khan-e-Khana, and the Indo-Turkmen Relations
- Jayaprakash Narayan: Selected Works, Vol. II (1936-39)
- Jayaprakash Narayan : Selected Works, Vol.III (1939-47)
- Acharya Narendra Deva, Hindi, Vol. I (1918-40).

13.46 It will be organising three seminars on the following themes :

- The Kashmir Issue: Past and Present
- Politics of Conservation: Wildlife in India.
- The Levels of Autonomy: The Indian Experience in the Global Context.

13.47 In addition, the proofs of the second volume of Jayaprakash Narayan: Selected Works which is in press will be read and corrected. This volume will be published before 31 March 2001. Biographical and subject notes will be prepared for the third volume of Jayaprakash Narayan: Selected Works. The manuscript will be completed and sent to press for composing. Work on the manuscript of the Hindi volume of Acharya Narendra Deva is also set to be completed.



Shri. Ananth Kumar, Union Minister for Tourism and Culture, announcing the Gandhi Peace Prize 2000

INTERNATIONAL GANDHI PEACE PRIZE

13.48 The Government of India launched the Gandhi Peace Prize in 1995 on the occasion of the 125th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi. The award is given for outstanding work and contribution to social, economic and political transformation through non-violence and other Gandhian methods. The award carries an amount of Rs. 1 crore or its equivalent in foreign currency and a citation.

13.49 The Jury for selection of the awardee for the Prize comprises five members, i.e. the Prime Minister of India (Chairman), the Chief Justice of India, the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha (ex-officio members) and two other eminent persons to be nominated by the Government.

13.50 So far the Prize has been awarded to Dr. Julius K. Nyerere, former President of Tanzania (1995), Dr. A.T. Ariyaratne, founder President of Sarvodaya Movement in Sri Lanka (1996), Dr. Gerhard Fischer of Germany (1997),

Ramakrishna Mission, India (1998) and Baba Amte (Shri Murlidhar Devidas Amte) India (1999).

13.51 Altogether ninety (90) valid nominations were received for the year 2000, out of which seventy (70) nominations pertained to individuals and twenty (2) to organisations. It was unanimously decided by the Jury at its meeting held on 26 September 2000, chaired by Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee, Prime Minister of India, to confer the prestigious award jointly on Dr. Nelson Mandela of South Africa and Grameen Bank of Bangladesh.

13.52 Dr. Nelson Mandela and Grameen Bank have jointly been chosen in recognition of their exemplary work resulting in social, economic and political transformation through non-violence and Gandhian means.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL HALL

13.53 The Victoria Memorial was conceived by Lord Curzon, the then Viceroy of India way back in 1901. Its foundation stone was laid by the Prince of Wales in 1906, construction began thereafter as per the design provided by Sir William Emerson, President of the European Architects' Association.

It was opened to the public in 1921. Today, approximately more than 1.5 million visitors visit the Memorial, while several lakhs visit its picturesque gardens every year.

13.54 The history of modern India is portrayed through paintings, sketches, drawings, lithos, stamps, postal stationery, coins and medals, arms and armour, manuscripts and archival documents. The Memorial possesses the single largest collection of Daniells' paintings anywhere in the world.

13.55 The Memorial's activities till now have focused on repair, renovation and reorganisation of the galleries, roofs, arches, etc. Efforts are on to set up a gift shop, publication and sales' counter and a coffee shop.

13.56 The Memorial runs a son-et-lumiere programme highlighting the history of the city of Kolkata over the last 300 hundred years. It also organises seminars, lectures and exhibitions.

13.57 The Memorial's activities also include conservation and restoration work on oil, paper and metal and provides such services to other institutions through its ERCR and Conservation Unit. Its photography, documentation, archives and library units provide support to visiting scholars and other institutions.



View of the rope bridge. Thomas Daniell. Srinigar, Garhwal. 1791 c.



MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD INSTITUTE OF ASIAN STUDIES

13.58 The Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies is a centre for research and learning with a focus on the social, cultural, economic and political/administrative developments in Asia since the middle of the nineteenth century with special emphasis on their links with India; and the life and works of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. Till date, the emphasis had been on specializing on modern and contemporary affairs in South Asia, Central Asia and West Asia, and carrying on area studies on the five Central Asian Republics of the former Soviet Union (i.e. Uzbekistan,

Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan), Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan and Bangladesh. The Institute now looks forward to widening its area of study into the Northeast region of India, Southeast Asia and China.

Research Thrust

13.59 The work of the Institute towards pursuing Asian Studies from a comparative and twentieth century historical perspective continued in 2000-01 with emphasis on the following themes: (a) processes of governance, (b) relations among countries in the region, (c) transborder population flow and its manifold impact in terms of security, ethnicity, nationalism and ecology, (d) conflict and conflict resolution, and (e) gender-related issues.

Research Activities of the Institute's Scholars

Box No. 13.02

<i>Ms Abanti Adhikari</i>	Fundamentalism in Bangladesh: Currents and Cross-Currents (1975-2000)
<i>Ms Anita Sengupta</i>	Reorganisation of Identities in the wake of Social Conflicts and Population Movements in Central Asia
<i>Ms Suchandana</i>	The Tajik Civil War of 1990-92 <i>Chatterjee</i> and the Foundations of the State in Contemporary Tajikistan
<i>Ms Arpita Basu Roy</i>	The Afghan State: Problems and Governance, Civil Society and Peace Making
<i>Ms Susmita Bhattacharya</i>	Translating a book titled 'Organichennyi Kontingent' (The Limited Contingent) by B.V. Gromov (publishing group 'Progress', Kul'tura, Moscow, 1994, 352 pages)
<i>Prof. J.B. Dasgupta</i>	Islamic Fundamentalism and India's Response to it
<i>Mr. Nalin Mohapatra</i>	Changing Geopolitical and Socio-Economic Order in Central Asia
<i>Ms Soma Ghosal</i>	The Politics of Narcotics and the Arms Trade in the Northeast
<i>Dr. Mohd. Tajuddin</i>	The Role and Status of Women in the post-Revolutionary Iran
<i>Prof. Prashanto Kr. Chatterjee</i>	Life and Times of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
<i>Dr. S.P. De</i>	Illegal Migrations into Eastern India across the Radcliffe Frontiers (1971-99)
<i>Dr. Md. Monir Alam</i>	Russia and Tajikistan: Political and Security Relationship
<i>Prof. Surendra Gopal</i>	India's Relations with Central Asia in the Soviet and Post-Soviet Period
<i>Dr. Ganga Nath Jha</i>	Indonesian Society, Politics and Religion
<i>Dr. Sharad K. Soni</i>	Kiakhta to Vladivostok: A Study of Mongolia Russia Relations
<i>Dr. Ajay Patnaik</i>	Nations, Minorities and State-building in Post-Soviet Central Asia
<i>Dr. Anshuk Maan</i>	The Emergence of South Asia Free Trade Area: Problems and Prospects



Language Programme

13.60 The language training classes and the translation programme for source material required for research work in the Institute continue. At present, the Institute offers courses in Persian, Russian and Turkic for members of the Institute. Prof. Abdus Subhan, a former Project Fellow of this Institute, has been engaged for teaching Persian language to research scholars at the Institute. Ms. Susmita Bhattacharya has been engaged in Russian language training, and translation of articles from Russian into English. Ms. Ruksan Bose has been engaged in teaching Turkic language to the research scholars at the Institute

Seminars/Field Visits/Lectures

13.61 Under the Dialogue Series, the Second Dialogue on Interaction with the Indian Bordering States was organised by the Bangladesh Institute of International Strategic Studies (BISS), Dhaka, in collaboration with the Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies (MAKAIAS), Kolkata, on 16-17 August 2000, at Kolkata. Scholars from India and Bangladesh participated in the above seminar, and a good deal of interaction took place in matters pertaining to trade, transport and cross-border movements between the two countries.

13.62 The Institute has launched a research programme on India's northeast region. Pursuant to this, a Conference of the Vice-Chancellors of Universities in the Northeast region of India, was organised by the Institute on 23 and 24 October 2000, at Guwahati. Their advice and support will be utilized for this research programme.

13.63 Ms Anita Sengupta, undertook a field visit to Germany in the month of June 2000, as a Visiting Scholar on the invitation of the Zentralasien Seminar, Humboldt University, Berlin. She made a detailed examination of the Central Asian documents available in the said institute and presented a seminar.

13.64 Ms Suchandana Chatterjee, attended the ESCAS VII Conference organised by the European Society for Central Asian Studies at Vienna, Austria, in the last week of September 2000. Ms Chatterjee submitted a paper on "The Emirate of Bukhara in the 19th and 20th Centuries: Reflections on Translation" in the said Conference. Also visited Paris from 22-25 September 2000, on the invitation of Centre for National Scientific Research (CNRS), Paris, where she interacted with scholars of the Monde Iranian group working on Central Asia.

Lectures

Box No. 13.03

24.7.2000	Ms. Anita Sengupta MAKAIAS	The Islamic-Pre-Islamic and the Modernist in Central Asia at a meeting held in the Institute
26.7.2000	Ms. Suchandana Chatterjee MAKAIAS	The Story of the Bukharan People's Soviet Republic (1920-24)- at a meeting held in the Institute
22.8.2000	Ms. Arpta Basu Ray MAKAIAS	Lecture/Paper presented, titled "The Home-coming of the Afghans: The Problems and Prospects of Repatriation of Refugees from Iran to Afghanistan" under the theme 'The Afghan Situation' in a meeting organised by the ICSSR, New Delhi
20.9.2000	Prof. P.K. Chatterjee MAKAIAS	Classes and Communities in the Quit India Movement-at a meeting held in the Institute
26.9.2000	Dr. Mohd. Tajuddin MAKAIAS	Governance in Bangladesh: Institution and Process-at a meeting held in the Institute
11.11.2000	Dr. Basudeb Chattopadhyay Asutosh Professor on Medieval and Modern Indian History, Kolkata University	Life the Times of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad-at a meeting held in the Institute



Festival of India in Port of Spain

13.65 The Indian Council for Cultural Relations, New Delhi, in collaboration with the University of West Indies, Port of Spain, and the Indian High Commission in Trinidad and Tobago, on the occasion of the Festival of India from 20-30 May 2000, arranged visits to Port of Spain by Prof. Devendra Kaushik, Chairman of the Executive Council of the Institute, and Prof. Jayanta Kumar Ray, Honorary Director, Prof. Kaushik and Prof. Ray left India on 18 May and returned on 2 June. At Port of Spain, each of them delivered five lectures, and made four television/radio

presentations. They had discussions with the Foreign Minister and the Education Minister of Trinidad and Tobago. They also met the Prime Minister, Mr. Basdeo Pandey, on the occasion of the 155th Anniversary of the Indian Arrival Day in Trinidad and Tobago, i.e. 30 May.

Publications

13.66 The publications programme of the Institute continues. After publication of the Institute's annual journal, *Asia Annual 2000*, three titles were published under the Azad Institute Paper series, which are as follows:

Box No. 13.04

<i>Prashanto K. Chatterji</i>	The Cripps Mission: Its Background and Genesis Azad Institute Paper No.10
<i>Ajay Patnaik</i>	Ethnicity and State-building in Tajikistan Azad Institute Paper No.11
<i>Sharad Kumar Soni</i>	Mongolia between China and Russia: An Historical Overview Azad Institute Paper No.12
<i>Anita Sengupta</i>	"Regional Gaze: Studies on Central Asia", in <i>West Bengal Political Science Review</i> , Vol. III, No.1, January-June 2000 "India and Central Asia", <i>World Focus</i> , Special Issue on Central Asia Today: Serious Difficulties Lie Ahead, August 2000 "India's Central Asia Policy: Limitations vs Leverages", <i>Third World Impact</i> , September 2000 "In Search of Homelands: Russian Women in Central Asia", <i>Refugee Watch</i> , No.10 & 11, July 2000 "Imperatives of National Territorial Delimitation and the Fate of Bukhara 1917-1924", <i>Central Asian Survey</i> , Vol. 19, No.3 and 4, Dec. 2000 (forthcoming) "The Making of a Linguistic Identity: Language and the Formation of the Uzbek State", <i>Journal of Central Asian Studies</i> , a publication of the Association for the advancement of Central Asian Research, Sept. 2000 (forthcoming) "The Islamic, the pre-Islamic and the Modernist in Central Asian Religion", <i>Asia Annual 2001</i> (forthcoming)
<i>Arpita Basu Roy</i>	"Afghan Women in Iran", <i>Refugee Watch</i> , No.10 & 11, July 2000 Book Review: "The Rise and Fall of the Pahlavi Dynasty – Memoirs of Former General Hussein Fardust", by Ali Akbar Dareini, <i>Kalyan Bharati</i> , 2000, Vol. IV "Modernising Afghanistan: Fragile Experiments (1880-1929)", <i>Asia Annual 2001</i> (forthcoming)
<i>Abanti Adhikari</i>	"A Note on the Literature of the Language Movement in East Pakistan, 1952", <i>Journal of Social Studies</i> , Dhaka (forthcoming)



Suchandana Chatterjee

"The Emirate of Bukhara in the 19th and 20th Centuries: Reflections on Transition, in Proceedings on ESCAS VII Conference, Vienna, December 2000 (forthcoming)

Book Reviews: Ahmad Hasan Dani, "New Light on Central Asia", Delhi: Renaissance Publishing House, 1993, in Abstracta Iranica, Institut Francais de Recherche en Iran, Tehran/Paris, 2000 (forthcoming)

N.N. Vohra (ed), "Culture, Society and Politics in Central Asia and India", Delhi: Shipra Publishers, 1999, in Abstracta Iranica, Institut Francais de Recherche en Iran, Tehran/Paris, 2000 (forthcoming)

Azad Memorabilia

13.67 Steps are being taken for collection of materials on Maulana Azad. this connection, the Institute has acquired a number of books written by Azad. In addition, a project for translating the book, Azadi ki Kahani Khud Azad ki Zubani, from Urdu into English has been assigned by the Institute to Dr. Mohd. Samiullah Asad, former Professor of Maulana Azad College, Kolkata. A research project on Azad, titled "Life and Times of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: 1940-1947", has been undertaken by the Institute. Steps are also being initiated to acquire the house in Kolkata, in which the late Maulana resided during the 1940s, towards establishing the Maulana Azad Museum.

Library

13.68 The Library of this Institute has now acquired a total number of 3875 books and 107 journals. The collection of documents and data in microform has started. A microfilm/fiche reader has been acquired for this purpose.





CENTENARIES AND ANNIVERSARIES

14.01 The Department of Culture organises the centenary celebrations of important personalities/ events. For this purpose, the Department of Culture either constitutes National Committees (which are headed by the Prime Minister/Minister of Culture) for rendering advice about the programmes to be organised or gives grants to non-governmental organisations for supporting the programmes they propose to organise.

14.02 The Government of India had earlier constituted National Committees for organising the birth centenaries of Sant Kabir (26 June 1999 to 26 June 2000) and the Tercentenary of the birth of the Khalsa Panth (13 April 1999 to 13 April 2000), Kazi Nazrul Islam (24 May 1999 to 24 May 2000).

14.03 During the year, a National Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister of India. Further, an Implementation Committee has also been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Tourism and Culture to plan and monitor the activities connected with the celebrations.

14.04 Grants were given to a number of non-governmental organisations to mark the birth centenary/anniversary celebrations of important personalities.

TERCENTENARY CELEBRATIONS OF THE BIRTH OF THE KHALSA PANTH AND SECRETARIAT FOR THE COMMEMORATION OF 50 YEARS OF THE INDIAN REPUBLIC

14.10 The concluding Tercentenary celebrations of the birth of Khalsa were organised by the

Department of Culture during the month of April 2000. An exhibition entitled "Piety and Splendour" was organised on the occasion illustrating the Sikh heritage in arts. The exhibition was inaugurated by the Prime Minister and was a big draw at the National Museum. A concluding function was also organised on the occasion at the National Museum auditorium. The exhibition was later taken to Chandigarh and was opened for public viewing on 14 January 2001.

14.11 As part of the Khalsa celebrations, grants were given to the State Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Gujarat and Maharashtra besides the Government of Punjab to set up the Punj-Piara memorials.

14.12 As part of the year long commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the Indian Republic which began on 26 January 2000, the foundation stone of a multi-purpose Cultural Complex at Leh was laid by the Hon'ble Prime Minister in the first week of June 2000. The Cultural Centre set up as part of the creation of permanent assets on the occasion is aimed at promoting Laddakhi culture. The Centre will consist of an auditorium, an open air theatre, an exhibition gallery, a music room, a small library and a souvenir shop for Laddakhi handicrafts.

14.13 The creation of permanent assets was the main thrust of the 50th Anniversary/commemoration of the Indian Republic. Of the total resources available for the commemoration; seventy percent is to be spent on the creation of permanent assets, and in this direction it was proposed to set up Bharat Gramodaya Darshan



Ghore Morani dance from Goa



Fifty day War - Spirit of Kargil - A play staged on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Indian Republic.

Parks for rural audiences. To be set up by semi-government/voluntary organisations across the country, these Parks will showcase India's cultural heritage and display appropriate technology and advancements in rural development. These parks are proposed to be set up as joint ventures by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, NGOs, Zonal Cultural Centres and CAPART, at Rajghat in New Delhi, Ranchi, Udaipur, Kanyakumari, Chitrakoot, and Doimukh near Itanagar in Arunachal Pradesh.

14.14 Special performances and shows were organised at the Siri Fort Auditorium depicting the victory of the Indian Armed Forces in Kargil as Vijay Diwas and Azadi-50, a multi-media show on the history of India from the pre-historic times to the modern period.

14.15 To create wider public participation on issues facing the Republic on its 50th Anniversary,



Tableau of the Department of Culture at the Republic Day Parade

the Sub-Committee on Reforms under the Implementation Committee organised National Seminars in relevant areas, which include administrative, educational, judicial, electoral and developmental reforms to generate a country-wide debate on the subject. These seminars were successfully conducted at Mumbai, New Delhi, Chennai, Kolkata and Bangalore.

14.16 An impressive function was organised at the Vigyan Bhawan on 11 October 2000 to launch the Debate for Reforms in which the background paper was released by the Home Minister.

14.17 Swarnotsav – a cultural festival of young artists was organised in Pune, Patna, New Delhi and Lucknow to mark the 50th Anniversary of the Indian Republic. 'Brihatdeshi' a festival of indigenous musical traditions from different parts of India was organised at several places in the country by the Sangeet Natak Akademi to illustrate the flowering of Indian culture during the last 50 years.

14.18 To emphasise the growth of literature in regional languages during the 50 years of the Republic, the Sahitya Akademi organised four Regional Poets' Meets at Kolkata, Thiruvananthapuram, New Delhi and Goa. A Translators' Meet was also organised in New Delhi in January 2001 to emphasise the importance of intercourse between different Indian languages and the appreciation of literature in regional languages by citizens across the country.

14.19 A float titled "Resurgent India" was produced for the Republic Day Parade, 2001 at Raj

Path highlighting the achievements of the young Republic in the last 50 years and emphasising resurgence in the country. The float depicts the Young Republic, march towards progress which was initially slow and hesitant, but steadied in the later-half of the twentieth century and by the end of the century gained enough strength to prove to the world that as a knowledge based society it would be a power to reckon with in the future.

As part of the anniversary celebrations, a Thangka Exhibition of Buddhist paintings titled "Sakyamuni" was organised at the Matigarh Exhibition Gallery, IGNCA in New Delhi. Paintings representing the four sects of Buddhism as practiced in Ladakh were displayed in the exhibition. Lamas accompanied these paintings from different monasteries in the Ladakh region.

14.20 Posters, booklets, etc. were published on the occasion highlighting India's achievements. Assistance was provided to NGOs for organising various programmes/seminars/films, etc.

COMMEMORATIVE VOLUME ON INDIAN CULTURE

14.21 To mark the Golden Jubilee of the Indian Republic, the Department of Culture decided to publish a commemorative volume highlighting the contributions of the Department and its affiliated institutions towards the, strengthening and enriching of the country's cultural traditions. The Department obtained relevant material on these bodies with appropriate illustrations from its attached and subordinate offices, 26 autonomous institutions and 7 Zonal Cultural Centres for the volume, entitled, "Indian Culture: Tradition and Continuity - Profiles of State Cultural Institutions", to be edited by Dr. O.P. Kejariwal, Director of the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library.

14.22 The volume is divided thematically into 11 sections such as Archaeology, Museums, institutions of Anthropology and Ethnology, Archives, Libraries, institutes of Buddhist and Tibetan Studies, Academies and institutions of Art and Culture. The volume traces the historical background of the institutions, the objectives with which they were set up, individuals instrumental in their establishment and the place of these institutions in the cultural scene prevailing at the



Shri. George Fernandes, Union Minister for Defence, Smt. Chitra Chopra, Additional Secretary Department of Culture, and Dr. A. K. Pandey, Administrative Officer NCZCC at the Prize distribution ceremony at the Republic Day Parade.

time of their foundation.

14.23 The volume also outlines the institutions future plans and projections for broad-based activities. A special emphasis among these organisations has been on modernizing their operations through information technology. The following information is provided under each institution/organisation included in the volume: a list of Heads of Organisation since inception, names of important personalities associated with the respective organisation, and their postal, e-mail and website addresses.

14.24 The volume is in press and will be released shortly. It is hoped that this volume will be a useful reference tool for art lovers, artists and critics as well as provide guidance to students of culture and policy makers.



A view of the children's contingent



FESTIVAL OF INDIA & INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL RELATIONS

15.01 The Department of Culture has been pursuing an active policy of bilateral cultural cooperation with foreign countries with the objective of renewing and strengthening cultural links with a view to project India's cultural image abroad. One of the major manifestations of this policy has been the holding of cultural festivals of India in selected foreign countries, and hosting return festivals in India. The Festivals of India have so far been held in the UK, USA, Japan, Sweden, Germany, China and Thailand. The Festivals of France, USSR, Japan, Sweden and China were held in India on reciprocal basis. These festivals have created a tremendous interest and impact in the countries where they have been held.

15.02 The Festival of India in Germany had been organised in the year 1991-1992 which included exhibitions, seminars, film festivals, musical and dance performances, traditional theatre and puppet shows, etc. It has been decided to organise the festival of Germany in India during the period October 2000 – March 2001. Preparatory meetings have been held where representative items on the performing and plastic arts viz. theatre groups, ballet, music, film festivals, exhibition on arts, crafts and paintings have been identified.

CULTURAL AGREEMENTS /CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMMES

15.03 The Department of Culture has continued to pursue an active policy of bilateral cultural relations with other countries with the twin objective of renewing and strengthening cultural links, and projecting India's cultural image abroad.

At present we have Cultural Agreements with 109 countries.

15.04 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. At present there are 75 such programmes, (List annexed) including 11 CEPs signed/renewed this year with Cambodia, China, France, Turkey, Iran, Jordan, Tunisia, Sudan, Uzbekistan, Mongolia and Malaysia. The highlight has been the signing of the first-ever Cultural Cooperation Programme with Cambodia.

15.05 In respect of countries with which regular programmes of cultural exchanges have not so far been evolved, bilateral cultural relations are maintained on the basis of adhoc cultural activities through visits of performing troupes and offers of scholarships. Many other areas of cooperation such as in 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



'Days of Indian Culture in Turkmenistan' Left to Right, Dr. R.V.V. Ayyar, Secretary, Department of Culture, Shri. Ananth Kumar, Union Minister for Tourism and Culture

15.06 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.

Day of Turkmenistan Culture in India

15.07 A 6-member VIP official delegation from Turkmenistan led by H.E. Mr. Oraz Aidogdyev, the Vice-Chairman of the Cabinet of Ministers of Turkmenistan and Minister for Culture of Turkmenistan visited India from 23-29 August 2000 in connection with the celebrations of the 500th Birth Anniversary of Bairam Khan Turkmen celebrated as 'Days' of Turkmenistan Culture in India'. The Days were inaugurated on 24 August 2000 in New Delhi jointly by H.E. Mr. Oraz Aidogdyev and Minister for Tourism and Culture,



Days of Indian Culture in Turkmenistan, Kathak Performance

Shri Ananth Kumar. An 18-member orchestra group, 17-member dance group and 6-member folk ensemble accompanied the VIP delegation. These groups gave performances in Delhi, Faridabad, Bangalore, Mysore and Mumbai to a wide public response.

15.08 Shri Jaswant Singh inaugurated a Seminar on 25 August 2000 at the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library. The Seminar participants, including a number of eminent scholars both from Turkmenistan and India, discussed the life and contributions of Bairam Khan and his son Abdur Rahim Khan-e-Khanan and examined the Indo-Turkmen relations, past and present. An exhibition of paintings on Indian themes by a notable Turkmen artist was also organised. Later in the evening an exhibition entitled "Dhaga Prem-ka-Bairam and Rahim" based on historical manuscripts, rare books, paintings, portraits and miniatures, was inaugurated at the National Archives of India, Main Building, Janpath, New Delhi.

Days of Indian Culture in Turkmenistan

15.09 A 4-member official delegation led by Shri Ananth Kumar, Minister for Tourism and Culture visited Turkmenistan from 3-7 September 2000, exhibition for the inauguration of the "Days of Indian Culture in Turkmenistan. This was held in connection with the Celebrations of the 500th Anniversary of Bairam Khan. Besides the manuscript exhibition of Turkmenistan, the celebrations included cultural presentations by Indian artists of the bhangra group, the flute and shehnai group and the kathak and sufi singers group. "Days" were co-inaugurated on 4th September in Ashgabat by Shri Ananth Kumar, Minister of Tourism and Culture and Mr. Oraz Aidogdyev, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Culture of Turkmenistan. The performances of the Indian artists were also organised in Mary, Turkmenabad and Turkmenbashi which were much appreciated by the audience. The closing ceremony was held on 9 September at Amphi Theatre in Ashgabat.

Indo-Foreign Friendship Societies

15.10 The Department of Culture has been

extending financial assistance to these societies/associations on the recommendations of the concerned Indian Missions abroad. The grants are given for the development of cultural relations with the foreign countries and projecting India's cultural image in those countries. The details of the grants released to the Indo-Foreign Friendship/Cultural Societies during the last three years, i.e. 1997-98, 1998-99, 1999-2000 have been tabulated and annexed.

15.11 The Government of India constructed an Indian Students' Hostel in the campus of the Cite Universitarie, Paris and donated it to the University in 1960. The management of the hostel, known as Maison de l'Inde, has however, been retained by India. The Government of India meets the deficit in the running of the hostel each year.

FESTIVAL OF GERMANY IN INDIA 2000-2001

15.12 The Festival of India abroad and reciprocal festivals of other countries in India was started in 1982 with the objective of projecting India's rich cultural heritage and contemporary creativity abroad as well as bringing to the people of India a panorama of the life, tradition and culture of a foreign country in a comprehensive way to promote better understanding of the dynamics of continuity and change, tradition and innovation, values and perceptions of each other.

15.13 The Festivals of India have so far been held in the UK, USA, Japan, Sweden, Germany, China and Thailand. The Festivals of France, USSR, Japan, Sweden and China were held in India on reciprocal basis.

15.14 India was the first country to organise a major cultural festival in unified Germany in 1991-92. The return Festival of Germany in India is being held from October 2000 and will continue up to March 2001. The Festival was jointly inaugurated on 30 September 2000 by Shri Jaswant Singh, Minister for External Affairs and Mr. Joschka Fischer, Deputy Chancellor and Foreign Minister of Germany. Shri Ananth Kumar, Minister for Tourism and Culture presided over the function.

15.15 The programmes for the Festival include



Mr. Joscha Fischer, Deputy Chancellor and Foreign Minister, Federal Republic of Germany, Shri. Jaswant Singh, Union Minister for External Affairs, and Shri Ananth Kumar, Union Minister for Tourism and Culture, lighting the lamp at the inauguration of the German Festival in India.

the representative groups on music, dance and theatre. In addition, exhibitions, seminars and symposiums have also been organised. The criteria for selection of the programmes were their usefulness in fostering bonds between the two countries, their appeal to the people of India and to their thought provoking properties.

15.16 So far, a few outstanding groups like the Bavarian State Ballet, Bremer Shakespeare Company, etc., have already staged their performances, which were appreciated by people and critics alike. The exhibitions on Mediaeval Art, Contemporary Art and Arts and Crafts have been held in various cities throughout India. During the coming months the Berlin Ensemble, Theatre Triebwerk, Linke and Hoffmann, etc., will visit India.

15.17 The Festival will play a major role in developing long-lasting relationship between eminent institutions of the two countries. The National Institute of Fashion Technology will collaborate with ESMOD and organise three fashion shows utilizing dress materials of both the countries. Two film institutes at Mumbai and Kolkata will collaborate with their counterparts in Germany by which two films each will be produced by the students of each country.

It is expected that the Festival will go a long way in developing a deep and long-lasting bond between India and Germany, which is the objective of such festivals.



INDIRA GANDHI NATIONAL CENTRE FOR THE ARTS

16.01 The Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA) was formally established as an autonomous Trust in March 1987 under a Government of India resolution. It is visualized as a centre encompassing the study and experience of all the arts. The arts are here understood to comprise the fields of creative and critical literature, written and oral; the visual arts, painting and graphics to general material culture, photography and film; the performing arts of music, dance and theatre in their broadest connotation; and all else in fairs, festivals and life style that has an artistic dimension. Through diverse programmes of research, publication, training creative activities and performance, the IGNCA seeks to place the arts within the context of the natural and human environment. The fundamental approach of the Centre in all its work is multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary.

16.02 The work of the Centre is carried out through five main divisions, viz. Kalanidhi, Kalakosa, Janapada-Sampada, Kaladarsana and Sutradhara.

Kalanidhi

(Division of Library, information Systems and Cultural Archives)

Programme A : Reference Library

16.03 The Reference Library has been acquiring books on a regular basis to enrich its holding. From April 2000 to-date the Library accessioned and added a total of 6,127 volumes which include

3266 books of the Dev Murarka Collection. Besides, 174 books in arts, culture, history, etc., were gifted by Shri Anand Kumar Dikshit, a journalist of eminence. Shri M.C. Joshi, former Member Secretary, IGNCA donated 152 books.

Cataloguing/binding

16.04 3951 volumes were classified and catalogued, and 1021 volumes were bound raising the total number of bound volumes in the Reference Library to 57,880.

Bibliography

16.05 Annotated Bibliographies on Masks and Gandharva Art are under preparation. So far, 247 entries on Masks and 45 on Gandharva Art have been completed.

Microfilms

16.06 Under the ongoing programmes of microfilming of manuscripts, 400 microfilming rolls covering 6,051 manuscripts have been received from 4 different institutions between 1 April 2000 and 31 October 2000.

Slides

16.07 From April 2000 till-date efforts have been made to accession, catalogue, document and computerize the material received in previous months. During the period under report, 877 catalogue cards covering 943 slides were fed into the computerised Libsys system.

Programme B : The National Information System and Data Bank

16.08 Under Programme B, Kalanidhi Division, following activities were covered:

- 80,000 records of manuscripts-catalogue cards were revised and sent for validation.
- Technical support was provided to academic staff and others in regard to the use of computers. Delnet and E-mail facilities were also provided.

Programme C : Cultural Archives

16.09 A collection of 2,307 photographs, 363 tapes and 35 audio cassettes in the Cultural Archives were accessioned and catalogued between April 2000 and November 2000.

16.10 The Cataloguing of important acquisitions have been given priority. The following work on the Lance Dane collection has been completed :

Slides Catalogued	:	15,735
Slides Duplicated	:	2,735

The following documentation has been finalised :

- Maharas
- Wangla

- The Garo Festival
- Lai Harouba
- Gita Govinda - in Manipuri style
- Yechoo Jagoi - won the National Film Award

Kalakosa

(Research and Publication Division)

Programme A : Kalatattvakosa

16.11 Volume I of Kalatattvakosa (revised edition) is in the process of being published. The editing of Volume V is nearing completion. Material for Volume VI is being procured.

Programme B : Kalamulasastra

(Series of Fundamental Texts bearing on the Arts)

16.12 The following eight works are at various stages of editing, and publication:

Caturdandi-prakasika: a seventeenth century treatise on music, chiefly on the Karnatak style dealing with the developed scheme of seventy-two melas, edited and translated by R. Satyanarayana.

Rasagangadhara: a seventeenth century work on Sanskrit poetics and aesthetics, authored by the court Pandit of Shahjahan, the famous Jagannatha, edited and translated by Prof. R.R. Mukherjee.



Painting by Elizabeth Brunner, from the Exhibition, 'Dreams and Visions'

Pushpa-sutra: a text connected with the tradition of Sama recitations, edited and translated by Prof.G.H.Tarlekar.

Isvara-Samhita: a Pancharatra Agamic text, edited and translated by Dr.V.Varadachari & Prof.M.A.Lakshmi Thathachar.

Baudhayana-Srauta-Sutra: an ancient text on rituals belonging to the Krishna Yajurveda School: edited and translated by Prof.C.G.Kashikar of Pune.

Ragalaksana of Muddu Venkatamakhin (Musicological treatise): critically edited and translated by Prof.R.Sathyanarayana.

Sangitamakarand (Musicological treatise): critically edited and translated by Dr.M.Vijayalakshmi.

Kanvasatapathabrahmana (Volume IV): a Brahmana text belonging to Sukla Yajurveda edited & translated by Late Dr.C.R.Swaminathan.

Programme C: Kalasamalocana

(Modern writings on critical appraisal of Arts)

16.13 Under the Kalasamalocana series of the IGNCA, a programme for the reprinting of pioneering works of eminent scholars has been undertaken. In this series, the following books are at different stages of publication: Jain Temples of Dilwara and Ranakpur by Prof. Sehdev Kumar; Baroque India by Jose Pereira; Iconography of the Buddhist Sculptures of Orissa by Thomas Donaldson; The City and the Stars: Cosmic Urban Geometries of India edited by Prof. J.M.Melville and Dr.Lalit M.Gujral; Kitab-i-tasavir-i-shishagaran vaghairah wa bayan-i-Auliya translated and edited by Dr.Mehr Afshan Farooque; and Ananda K.Coomaraswamy's bibliographies; Essays on Vedanta; Essays on Jaina Art.

Programme D: Metaphors of Indian Arts

16.14 Encyclopedia of Arts: a 21 volume project has been undertaken by Dr.Sudha Gopalkrishnan. The first volume on the concept of Bija has been received. Material for the second volume on the concept of Purusa is being collected.

Numismatic Art of India

16.15 A volume containing comprehensive data

on the historical and artistic aspects of Indian coins, in the form of (i) Documentation of Indian Numismatic Art; (ii) Concordance and Inventory of coins; (iii) A monograph : Numismatic Art of India upto 1835; and (iv) Album of Masterpieces of Indian coins, prepared by Prof.B.N.Mukherjee has been received.

Janapada Samapada

(Division of Life-style Studies and Researches on Regional Cultures)

16.16 Regarding Ethnographic Collection, the film on "Mukha Naach" by Shri R.K.Dwivedi is under production. Rushes of the film have been received. The project on "Chikankari Embroidery" by Gulshan Nanda has been completed. The publication "Mind, Man and Mask" edited by Dr. S.C. Malik was published during the period under review.

Important events

Box No.16.01

- i. Recognition of IGNCA as a Research Centre for advanced research and affiliation with Delhi University from March 2001.
- ii. Inauguration of IGNCA Field Station at Guwahati University on 18 September 2000 for promoting research and documentation of the culture of North-east India.
- iii. A Puppet Show was organised on the life and teachings of Mahatma Gandhi, on 2-3 October, 2000 at Dilli Haat and IGNCA respectively.

Under "Life-style Studies" the following projects undertaken in collaboration with other institutions were completed:

- i. Pottery of Manipur by Dr.K.Sobita Devi.
- ii. The Healing Chants by Shri Desmond L.Karmawphlang.
- iii. Water Cosmology and Popular Culture: An Anthropological Study of Indian Civilization by Dr.Govinda Chandra Rath.



16.17 Workshop / Lectures

- i. A two-day special lecture series on "Mahatma and the Poet: Gandhi and Tagore on place of Culture in National Life" was held on 17-18 January 2000.
- ii. An International Workshop on "Sruti-Transmission of Oral Tradition" was organised in IGNCA from 19-23 November 2000.

16.18 Books/Journals published since April 2000

- i. Place Names of Kashmir by Shri B.K. Raina and Shri S.L.Sadhu.
- ii. Vihangama Volume VII.
- iii. Village India: Identification and Enhancement of Cultural Heritage (An Interim Report) prepared by Prof. Baidyanath Saraswati.

Under the Keshtra-Sampada Section, a film on "Kumbhabhishekarm" has been completed.

16.19 Kaladarsana

(Dissemination and Projection Division)

Exhibitions

- i. "Dreams and Visions" - an exhibition of paintings by the mother-daughter duo, Elizabeth Sass Brunner and Elizabeth Brunner was inaugurated by Shri Ananth



Painting by Elizabeth Brunner, from the Exhibition, 'Dreams and Visions'

Kumar, Hon'ble Union Minister for Tourism and Culture on 19 July 2000 at the Lalit Kala Akademi galleries. The exhibition was on view till 14 August 2000; visited by a large number of the art loving fraternity. Encouraging observations on the exhibitions were made by some of the enlightened visitors.

- ii. "Search for Tranquility" - an exhibition of paintings by Dr. Seema Bhatia was inaugurated on 16 November 2000 by Her Excellency Mrs. Rea Yiordamli, High Commissioner of Cyprus. Dr. Seema Bhatia is a PhD in Chemistry but has a passion for painting. She has received the World Web Award of Excellence-2000 by Art space 2000. Rated as first by the World Artist Critiques. She has been invited to exhibit her paintings at the first Biennial show in Cyprus. Dr. Seema Bhatia has recently exhibited her works at Art Panorama - a group show at the Centre for Punjabi Literature and Art, and held a solo exhibition Beyond Horizons at AIFACS, New Delhi. The 45 paintings on display at IGNCA symbolise her expressions for identity and quest for inner peace.

16.20 Forthcoming Exhibitions

1. A collection of photographs by late Shri Shambhu Shaha will be exhibited in December 2000. His work is devoted to Tagore and Shantiniketan.



Dr. L. M. Singhvi, MP, Chairman IGNCA trust and Shri. Ananth Kumar, Union Minister for Tourism and Culture, with Elizabeth Brunner



2. Exhibition of Porcelain paintings by Ms. Meena Patel.
3. Exhibition of photographs by Mrs. Komala Vardan.

16.21 Childrens's Programme

Puppet show on Theatre get together.



Art of Puppetry Workshop at Amity International School

16.22 Public Lectures

1. "Tunder Ilona Paintings" by Ms. Rozalia Hummel, an artist from Hungary.
2. "Excavations at Rakhi Garhi - A Harappan Site" by Dr. Amarendra Nath, Director, Institute of Archaeological Survey.
3. "Bearings of Kashmir on the Development of Buddhist Thought" by Dr. Advaitavadini Kaul, Assistant Editor, IGNCA.
4. "Present Day English Poetry by Indian Poets" by Dr. Kedar Nath Sharma.
5. "Bharatanatyam, an infinite adventure" by Kumari Devyani, a Bharatanatyam exponent.
6. "Intellectual Property and Religion of Dependency" by Prof. Peter J.Claus of Department of Anthropology, California.
7. 'Aesthetics in Mohiniattam" by Bharati Shivaji.
8. "Human Upliftment Through Kashmir Shaivism" by Shri Virendar Qazi, General Manager, NBCC.
9. "Agra of the Mughals" a slide presentation by Shri Ashok Dilwali.
10. "Image of Man in Buddhist Thought" by Swami Buddhananda.



NATIONAL CULTURE FUND

Introduction

17.01 In order to facilitate the infusion of Public and Private Sector Funds in the field of heritage preservation, the NCF was established as a Trust in November 1996 to enable institutions and individuals to perform the rightful role in the promotion and preservation of Indian Cultural Heritage. The contributions are eligible for 100% tax exemption under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

- i. The NCF is managed and administered by the Council and an Executive Committee. The Council is chaired by the Minister for Tourism and Culture. It has a maximum strength of 24 members including the Chairman and Member Secretary; 19 members represent various fields including the Corporate Sector, Private Foundations and Non-profit organizations. The purpose of the structure is to increase the role of non-governmental organizations in the decision making process.
- ii. The NCF is accountable to each donor for the funds donated. For each project an MoU is entered into with the participating organization, and a separate dedicated account for each project is to be opened by the NCF. A Project Implementation Committee is set up with the experts and representatives of the concerned institution to monitor and implement the project. A Project Advisory Committee consisting of the nominees of the donors, NCF, representatives of the civic authorities and other interested groups oversee the project.

The Accounts of the project are incorporated in the NCF accounts which are audited by CAG.

17.02 New Projects

- i. **The Prince of Wales Museum:** the leading museum of Western India with an exquisite and priceless collection has undertaken an expansion programme. The organization shall raise resources to the tune of Rs.8 crore, the MoU was signed on 24 February 2000.
- ii. **Kishkindha Trust:** The Trust based in Aneundi village has been doing yeoman service in preserving the heritage and encouraging cultural awareness at the village level through various activities in the field of architectural heritage, ecological awareness and social enhancement through the promotion of cottage industries. The MoU with the Kishkindha Trust was signed at NGMA, Mumbai on 18 April 2000.
- iii. **The Indian Oil Foundation** was launched as a trust by the Indian Oil Corporation with the initial Corpus Fund of Rs.25 crore and recurring contribution of Rs.10 crore per year, to protect, preserve and promote the national heritage in collaboration with the Archaeological Survey of India and the National Culture Fund of the Government of India. It has a programme of undertaking one monument in each state in India. In the first phase the following monuments have been identified for development:



- Qutab Minar
 - Konark
 - Kanheri Caves
 - Hampi
 - Khajuraho
- iv. **Jnana Pravaha Trust, Varanasi:** The MoU was signed in February 2000 with Jnana Pravaha Trust, a Centre for Cultural Studies in Varanasi for constructing a building Work on its foundation has already been completed. It is hoped that the building will be completed in record time i.e. by the end of 2001. It will be housing a museum, library and an auditorium
- v. **Humayun's Tomb:** Humayun's Tomb, a project taken up under the aegis of the NCF with the ASI, the Agha Khan Trust for Culture and the Oberoi Group of Hotels was illuminated on 14 December 2000 by the Minister of Tourism and Culture. The monument lit up splendidly as if by moonlight. An interpretation centre on the history of the Mughals which has been set set up at the site and opened to public on the same day. The MoU for Humayun's Tomb project which was signed in April 1999 envisages the revival of the Water Works and restoration of gardens by funds provided by the Agha Khan Trust. This work is likely to be completed by the end of 2001.



The illuminated Humayun's tomb sponsored by the Oberoi Group. A collaboratuion between the Aga Khan trust for Culture, Archaeological Survey of India, the Oberoi Group and the National Culture Fund as a part of the revitalisation project.



Shri. Ananth Kumar, Union Minister for Tourism and Culture with Deputy Cheif Minister of Maharashtra, Shri Chagan Bhujpal, and Shri. Suresh Kalmadi, MP, at the inauguration of the Sound and Light Programme at Shaniwarwada

- vi. **Shaniwarwada, Pune:** The Light and Sound programme was inaugurated by the Minister for Tourism and Culture on 22 January 2001 in the presence of the Union Minister for Tourism and Culture Shri Ananth Kumar, Deputy CM Chhagan Bhujbal, MP Shri Suresh Kalmadi, MLC Shri Prakash Jawdekar, MP Shri Pradeep Rawat and Mayor Dattatreya Gaikwad in Pune. The Sound and Light show was a culmination of the combined efforts of the ASI, PMC, MTDC under the aegis of the National Culture Fund to recreate the glory of Shaniwarwada which was the power centre of the entire nation in the eighteenth century. The audience watched in rapt attention as the brave exploits of Chatrapatti Shivaji and the exuberant story of Baji Rao Peshwa I, unfolded through sound effects, background music and the illuminated Hazari Fountain. The MoU for the development and beautification of Shaniwarwada entered into by ASI and Pune Municipal Corporation and NCF was exchanged during the function.

17.03 Projects in the Pipeline

- i. The Old World Hospitality Ltd. has agreed to adopt Delhi Gate. It will beautify and illuminate the monument.
- ii. The MoU with the State Government of Punjab will be read soon for the project on conservation of the heritage places in the State of Punjab.

- iii. The MoU with the Government of Rajasthan is likely to be executed for conservation of Jaisalmer Fort, Jaipur and is under process.

Box No. 17.01

Newsletter

17.04 The National Culture Fund has started a quarterly Newsletter in order to interact with the donors, participating institutions and other interested groups and apprise them of the developments. Newsletters have been issued for the quarter ending January, May, August, and December, 2000. The Newsletter for March, 2001 is under process. This is circulated among NGOs, Corporate Sector, all Union Ministries, State Governments, Public and Private Bodies.

Audit

17.05 The accounts of the National Culture Fund for the period up to March 1999 were audited by the Director General of Audit, Central Revenues, New Delhi.

Donations Received

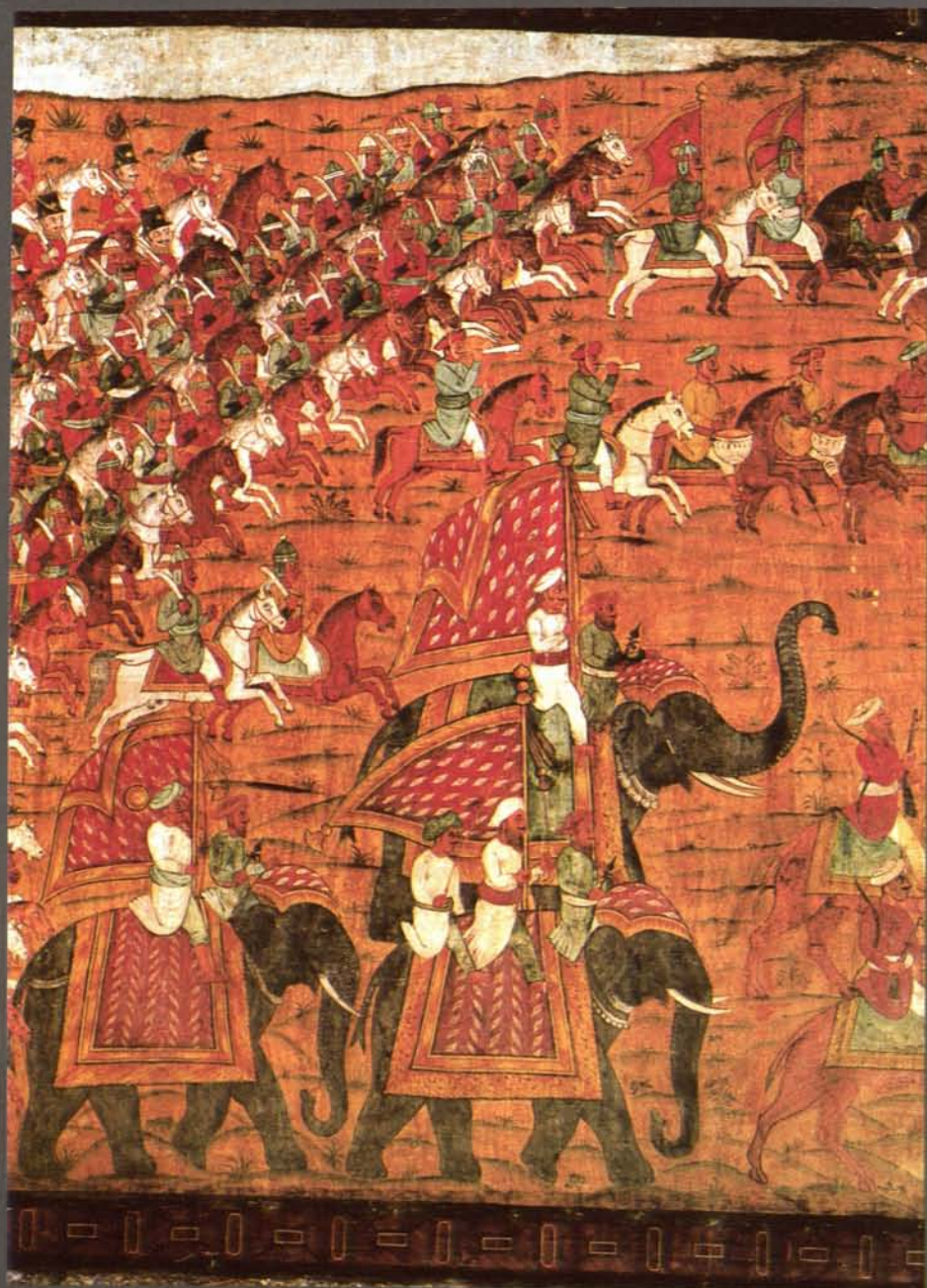
17.06 The total donations raised till date will be to the tune of Rs.1.12 crore.

17.07 The names with details of donations for 2000-2001 are indicated below :

3/4/2000	Sanjay Kumar Singh, Baroda	30,000.00
3/4/2000	Sri Suprasa	25,000.00
11/4/2000	Chief Minister, Maharashtra	5,00,000.00
3/5/2000	Macmet India Ltd.	5,00,000.00
18/5/2000	Macmet Interactive Technologies Ltd.	5,00,000.00
13/6/2000	Power Finance Corporation, New Delhi	3,00,000.00
19/7/2000	Janta Sahkari Bank, Pune	1,70,000.00
24/8/2000	State Bank of Travancore, Thiruvanthapuram	1,00,000.00
29/8/2000	Macmet India Ltd.	5,00,000.00
29/8/2000	Macmet Interactive Technologies	10,00,000.00
3/4/2000	Santosh Kumar Somani, Diamond Harbour	1,00,000.00
Total		37,25,000.00



Revived and illuminated fountains of Shaniwarwada, recreate the glory of the days of Maratha power





TRAINING

18.01 Training in various aspects of art and culture forms an integral part of the activities of the Department of Culture. The training programmes run by the various institutes/ organisations under the Department of Culture cater to all categories of persons. At one end of the spectrum there are general courses of art appreciation, History of Art and Culture, Summer Vacation Courses etc. run by CCRT, NGMA, National Museum Institute etc., for the general

public, teachers and school children. On the other end various institutes offer specialist Diploma, Graduate, Post-Graduate Courses in Archives Management, Archaeology and Museology, Buddhist/Tibetan Studies, Drama etc. aimed at fresh graduates, researchers and persons actively engaged in these fields. Various institutions offer in-service training programmes for practising art managers, keepers, conservators etc. A tabular statement on major programmes run by different organisations is given below:

Box No.18.01

No.	Institute	Type of Training Course	Duration	Target Group
1.	Institute of Archaeology (ASI)	i. P.G. Diploma in Archaeology	2 years	Fresh Graduates In Service Candidates
		ii. Short term course	2-4 weeks	In Service Candidates
2.	School of Archival Studies (NAI)	i. Diploma Course in Archival Studies	1 year	Private and Sponsored Candidates from
		ii. Certificate Course in Archives Administration	2-4 weeks	Universities, libraries, research organisations
		iii. Certificate Course in Records Management	2-4 weeks	and State Archive Departments.
		iv. Certificate Course in Reprography	2-4 weeks	-do
		v. Certificate Course in Care & Conservation	2-4 weeks	-do-
		vi. Certificate Course in Servicing and Repair of Records	2-4 weeks	-do-
		vii. Orientation Course in Records Management	1 week	In-service persons



No.	Institute	Type of Training Course	Duration	Target Group
3.	NRLC	i. Training in Conservation (2)	6 months	Fresh Graduates and Young Conservators
		ii. Workshop on Care and Maintenance of Museum Objects.	2 weeks	Directors/Curators/Incharges of Collections
		iii. Refresher Courses	2-4 weeks	
		iv. Need Based Programmes		Practising Conservator
4.	National School of Drama	i. Diploma Course in Drama	3 years	Fresh Entrants
		ii. Theatre Workshops		
		iii. Part time course		
5.	School of Anthropology (Anth. Survey)	Orientation Courses		In-service persons
6.	C.C.R.T.	i. Orientation Courses (10)	3-4 weeks	Middle/Secondary School Teachers
		ii. Workshops (24)	2 weeks	-do-
7.	NGMA	i. Basic Art Appreciation Course	4 months	General Public
		ii. Summer Vacation Programme	10 days	School Children
8.	NMI	i. MA/Ph.D. Courses in a. History of Arts b. Conservation and Restoration of Arts c. Museology	2-7 years	Fresh Graduates/Post -graduates.
		ii. Certificate Course on Indian Art and Culture	5 months	General Public
		iii. Certificate Course in Art Appreciation	5 months	General Public
		iv. Certificate Course in Bharatiya Kala Nidhi	5 months	General Public
		v. Diploma in Museum Administration	1 year	General Public



S.No.	Institute	Type of Training Course	Duration	Target Group
9.	Navnalanda Mahavihara	i. Ph.D./D.Litt. Courses in Pali and Buddhist Studies. ii. P.G. Courses in Philosophy, Pali, Ancient Indian and Asian Studies iii. Diploma in Pali, Japanese, Chinese, Hindi iv. Certificate Course in Pali.		Indian and foreign students
10.	JNMDA	Diploma courses in Manipuri Dance and Music		Fresh Entrants
11.	CIHTS	Graduate / PG, Ph.D. Courses in different disciplines covering Tibetan History, Philosophy, Languages, Astrology etc.		Fresh Entrants and Research scholars
12.	CIBS	Feeder Schools Degree courses		Fresh Entrants, Lamas

18.02 In addition to the above, the ad hoc training programmes organized by the organisations are as follows:

National Council of Science Museums

Two in-service training programmes for curators and education assistants from different NCSM units were held at CRTL, Calcutta during this period. Curators and education assistants from different NCSM units participated in the programmes. The training stressed on refreshing and updating their professional knowledge with special emphasis on demonstration skills and use of computers in science centres.





INITIATIVES IN THE NORTH EASTERN STATES

19.01 The States in the North eastern region are often considered to be at a disadvantageous position owing to their geographical isolation and poor infrastructure. The Department has been taking many initiatives to highlight and popularize the rich and diverse art and culture of the North eastern States, including Sikkim. Attempts are also being made to provide opportunities to artistes and to cultural organisations to avail of the assistance being provided by the Department through its various schemes. Sometimes the Department relaxes the conditions and the eligibility criteria to enable the North eastern States to get their due.

Various activities and programmes of the Department of Culture in the North eastern region are as follows :

NORTH EASTERN ZONAL CULTURAL CENTRE, DIMAPUR

19.02 The North eastern Zonal Cultural Centre (NEZCC) was set up under the Seventh Five Year Plan at Dimapur, Nagaland. The Centre aims at the creative development of North eastern culture and its dissemination to other regions through networking with similar cultural centres in other regions. The essential thrust of the Centre has been to create cultural awareness and to identify, nurture and promote vanishing folk art traditions in the rural and semi-urban areas of the North eastern states.

19.03 The NEXCC have also established linkages with the State Departments and NGOs for preservation, promotion and propagation of tribal and folk-art forms NGOs.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU MANIPUR DANCE ACADEMY, IMPHAL

19.04 A constituent unit of the Sangeet Natak Akademi, the Jawaharlal Nehru Manipur Dance Academy, Imphal, established in 1954, is the leading institution in the country, offering comprehensive courses in Manipuri dance, music and allied arts. The courses are designed as a foundation for professional artists. It also has a Production Unit, which strives to enrich the Manipuri repertoire through experimental work which is presented in India and abroad.

NATIONAL RESEARCH LABORATORY FOR CONSERVATION OF CULTURAL PROPERTY, LUCKNOW

19.05 The objects of the Nadak Monastery, Namchi, Sikkim were examined and their state of preservation was documented. A three-week workshop was conducted on conservation of different types of objects in the monasteries of Sikkim was conducted in February 2001 at the Nadak Monastery, Namchi, Sikkim. Thirty Lamas from different parts of Sikkim participated in it. Concurrently with the workshop, the objects at the Nadak Monastery, were conserved.

SIKKIM RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF TIBETOLOGY, GANGTOK

19.06 The Sikkim Research Institute of Tibetology, Gangtok, is an autonomous organization under the Government of Sikkim, with the Governor of the state as the President of



its governing body. It was established for the development of the knowledge of Chhos (Doctrine of Buddha). As a part of its activities, the Institute undertakes programmes to produce and translate books of important works preserved at the Institute.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

19.07 Archaeological of Survey of India maintains around 73 monuments under the Guwahati Circle. The state-wise list of centrally protected monuments in the North east is given below.

Box 19.01

State	No. of Monuments
Arunachal Pradesh	5
Assam	49
Manipur	1
Meghalaya	6
Nagaland	4
Sikkim	3
Tripura	5

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

19.08 The Survey initiated steps towards the purchase of a building in Shillong for its Office-cum-Museum accommodation through the Government of Meghalaya as per the procedures. The Department of Culture released a fund of

Rs.2,43,41,310 for the purpose. The building is expected to be ready for acquisition within this financial year. Four workshops each on four different Ninth Plan projects were organised at the North east Regional Centre in Shillong which was attended by researchers from different Regional Centres of the Survey. Fieldwork on the project "Growth and Development of Children: Bio-cultural Perspectives" and "Health and Health Care Issues" were undertaken in Mizoram, Assam and Meghalaya. Work on the preparation of an ethnographic documentary film on the dormitory system of the Wanchos of Arunachal Pradesh was initiated and the major part of the film has been completed.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

19.09 Under the Scheme of Financial Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for the Preservation of Manuscripts/Rare books and Scheme of Financial Assistance to Archival Repositories, Government Libraries and Museums, funds have been provided to Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya and Assam.

NATIONAL SCHOOL OF DRAMA

19.10 The National School of Drama has undertaken several promotional and training activities in the field of theatre in the North east.

SANGEET NATAK AKADEMI

Gantantra Mahotsava in the North east, Guwahati, Shillong, Agartala & Manipur

19.11 On the occasion of the 50th Anniversary of the Republic of India, the Sangeet Natak Akademi in collaboration with some of the North eastern states organised a major festival of music and dance – Gantantra Mahotsav – at Guwahati, Shillong, Agartala and Imphal.

The Gantantra Mahotsav was a series of performances and other cultural events held in several states of the North east beginning 26 February 2000 in Guwahati. Several eminent artists from different parts of the country participated in the festival.



Manipuri Naga Dance performed at Gantantra Mahotsav, Imphal

INDIAN MUSEUM

19.12 The Indian Museum has been designated as the nodal agency to develop the infrastructural facilities for the museums in the Eastern and North eastern States.

SALAR JUNG MUSEUM

19.13 The Secretary, Government of India, Department of Culture during the monthly meeting of the Director has issued specific instructions that all the museums under the Department of Culture should incur ten percent of their planned grants towards cultural packages in the North eastern region.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF SCIENCE MUSEUMS (NCSM)

19.14 The NCSM is presently developing a Science Centre at Imphal on 5 acres of land in collaboration with the Government of Manipur. The Centre will have a thematic gallery, a fun science gallery and science parks and will also hold educational programmes. The Centre will be run by the Government of Manipur. The order for construction has been placed with the CPWD and the exhibits are being planned. Negotiations are also under way with the respective state governments for the development of two Science Centres in Shillong (Meghalaya) and Dimapur (Nagaland). The NCSM is also negotiating with the State governments of Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Sikkim for the development of Science Centers in the respective states. The governments of Arunachal Pradesh, and the Mizoram have already sent in their approval for the projects.

INDIRA GANDHI RASHTRIYA MANAV SANGRAHALAYA

19.15 The Sangrahalaya organised a number of activities with special reference to the cultural heritage of North eastern states and other parts of India. The Sangrahalaya team visited Manipur, Nagaland, Assam and Arunachal Pradesh and did extensive textual and audio-visual documentation of life and culture in remote areas, and collected



A Tangkul Naga woman in her traditional bridal costume

rare objects of cultural importance. Artists and community representatives from the North east were invited to the Sangrahalaya on different occasions. Some of the major activities in which artists from the North east participated are listed below.

Majuli

19.16 The programme was dedicated to the celebration of the heritage of the Majuli river island in the river Brahmaputra near Jorhat in Assam. The programme included discussion and cultural presentation. The Majuli island in Assam which was about 1250 sq. kms. in 1950, is now reduced to about 875 kms., due to continuous soil erosion. Reportedly the largest river island in the world, it needed protection as one of the endangered world heritage sites. Majuli is also known as the biggest centre for Vaishnav Satra, which has for hundreds of years functioned for the preservation and dissemination of the local culture. These Satras



including their elegant architectural complexes of Manghars, ritual articles, valuable manuscripts, visual and performing art traditions are now threatened by the general problem of ecological degradation. During the discussion emphasis was also given on Majuli's cultural importance, biodiversity, Satiya culture and its related heritage. Participants included conservation activists, Satradhikaris from Auniati environmentalists and other representatives from Assamese Organisation in Bhopal. The discussion was concluded with an address by Union Minister for Labour, Shri Satya Narayan Jatiya. As part of the programme, a Majuli cultural concert was organised in which artistes from Kamala Bari and Aunianti Satra presented the Ankia Bhawana drama "Rama Vijay, Gayan Bayan, Bah Sahini, Mati Akhar". The Mishing tribal artistes presented the Ali Lai Ligang dance form. Cultural presentations of artistes from Majuli were also organised at the Regional Engineering College, and the Maulana Azad College of Technology in collaboration with SPIC MACAY, Bhopal Chapter.

Do and Learn

19.17 Under the 'Do and Learn' museum education programme, training in Monastic painting (from Sikkim) was organised with 45 participants. The training was given by a Buddhist monk from Young Dring monastery. A group of Thangka painters of Sikkim under the leadership of Shri Kalsang Nyima visited the Museum and had discussions on building a monastic corner as an exhibit in the open air exhibition area.

19.18 A three-day community workshop on Natural Resource Management in the area of management of forests through the traditional institution of Sacred Groves was attended by a sizeable number of traditional artists from the North eastern states of Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Manipur, Assam and Meghalaya. The programme was organised with the support of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India. Several structures in the form of deities and sacred complexes were established as open air exhibits.

19.19 A special exhibition entitled North east Heritage portraying the cultural heritage of India was organised during the Annual Ashtamudi Art and Craft festival at Kollam, Kerala.

19.20 An exhibition of books and literature in North Eastern languages was organised at Sankardeva Kalashetra, Guwahati in collaboration with the Department of Cultural Affairs, Government of Assam, coinciding with a five day Writers's Workshop in which tribal community writers from the North eastern states participated.

19.21 Extensive field documentation was undertaken in Majuli Island, Assam.

19.22 Sacred plant species were planted and in the open air exhibition 'Sacred Groves', a special corner was developed along with ritual and cultural presentations by community representatives from the Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh and Manipur.

19.23 A workshop for tribal medicine men was held in Manipur in collaboration with the Manipur State Museum for the documentation of the indigenous system of treatment of diseases such as T.B., diabetes, piles, malaria, snake bite, dog bite, etc.

19.24 Documentation was carried out in Assam and Nagaland for revitalization of the monastic life style and traditions.

19.25 Documentation and educational outreach activities were undertaken in association with WWF branches in the North east in Assam, Arunachal and Sikkim. Discussions were held with the Apatanis, Mishing, and Wanchu tribal group in Arunachal Pradesh, and Lepcha, Bhotia, Nepali, Subba and Limbu cultural groups in Sikkim.

19.26 Under the programme component in the North eastern states, the Sangrahalaya organised the following Museum Outreach Programmes in Manipur. These are holding of the traditional ritual, Mera Hou Hongba, at Kangla Palace in collaboration with Merah Houchongba Thoushinlup, Sana Konung and the Manipur State Museum. The Museum carried out a visual documentation of this important ritual of the Meitei people. This ritual is the representation of expression of mutual understanding between the village headmen of the plains and hill areas. The Sangrahalaya also organised a 10-day painting workshop in which 12 traditional Manipuri painters and experts participated. The workshop



not only generated new activities but also enabled the Sangrahalaya in acquiring 13 traditional Manipuri paintings based on the legendary epic of Khamba and Thoibi collection.

19.27 The Sangrahalaya also organised the Haiching Bawng festival at Khangshim village in the Chandel district of Manipur, in collaboration with the State Museum, Imphal, from 9 to 13 October with active community participation of Khangshim Youth Club. The Museum carried out visual and textual documentation of the event.

19.28 In Linghar village of the hill areas of Ukhrul District in Manipur, the Sangrahalaya organised a 3-day artists' camp. The participants included traditional woodcarvers, weavers, basketiers, potters, and artisans of the Thangkhul Naga community who brought along a small exhibition of their material culture. Presentations of the Thangkhul Nagas and Meithei dance were also held during the event. Approximately 42 museum objects were collected from Manipur during this exercise along with visual documentation.

RAJA RAMMOHAN ROY LIBRARY FOUNDATION

19.29 As a part of the special drive for developing Public Libraries in North-eastern States, the Foundation decided to provide Library Management Software for Library Automation and Internet Connectivity for the State Central Libraries were provided with computers last year, besides the usual assistance of Rs. 45 lakh under the various matching and non-matching schemes. Keeping in view the directives of the Government of India to incur an expenditure of approximately ten percent of the total plan allocation for the development of public libraries in the North eastern region including Sikkim, an amount of Rs. 65 lakh out of the total Plan Grant of Rs. 650 lakh has been earmarked for the year 2000-01.

CENTRE FOR CULTURAL RESOURCES AND TRAINING (CCRT)

19.30 The Centre organised special theme-based workshops in the North-east region including

Sikkim. Although a large number of teachers from these regions are participating in the regular training programmes of the Centre at Delhi, Udaipur and Hyderabad, still special theme based workshops are planned and organised in the North-Eastern States including Sikkim. These workshops are not only aimed at creating an awareness about the rich natural and cultural heritage of this region but also for the indigenous development of people and places living there, in a spirit of unity amidst diversity.

19.31 The Centre planned three workshops organised at Gangtok, Guwahati and Shillong. A workshop entitled "Approaches to Cultural Education", was organised at Gangtok, Sikkim from 3 to 15 July 2000 in which 78 in-service teachers from 16 States/UTs of the country participated. During this workshop, a number of lectures and demonstrations highlighting unity amidst cultural diversity were arranged for the participants. They were trained in local traditional crafts such as terracotta, cane and bamboo work, wooden toys, papier machie, etc. The participants also learnt songs in all national languages. They were shown places of historical and natural importance in and around Gangtok.

19.32 Two more workshops namely "Our Traditions of Heritage Conservation" and "Cultural Dimensions of Education" were organised at Guwahati and Shillong in January and February 2001 respectively, in which about 250 teachers participated.

NATIONAL MUSEUM

19.33 The National Museum has taken an initiative to set up a Gallery entitled "Gallery on the North East : Cultural Island and the Bridge" at its premises, with a view to binding the entire North east culturally and emotionally with the rest of India by projecting their age-long cultural heritage suitably. The objectives are,

- To send a temporary traveling photographic exhibition entitled "Ajanta: The unseen Jewels" to Guwahati, Shilong and Kohima.
- To conduct a workshop for treatment of Puthi and Sanchi Bark Manuscripts in Barpeta, Assam.



- To arrange a Seminar on "Work-culture in Assam a Historical perspective and the Role of Satras for the development of work culture in Assam", at Guwahati.
- One-day seminar organised at the National Museum on "North east in the New Millennium".

RESEARCH PROGRAMME ON THE NORTH EAST

19.35 As per the directives of the Department of Culture, the institute has embarked on a research programme on the North East region of India. The research topics and the awardees are given below:

Box No. 19.02

Name of Candidate	Topic of Research
<i>Dr. Mangsidam Jitendra Singh</i>	The Manipuri Muslims: a Perspective on their Cultural Identity
<i>Dr. Chogtham Budhi Singh</i>	Antiquities of the people of Manipur Deptt. of Anthropology, Manipur University
<i>Dr. Laishram Kunjeswori Devi</i>	Changing Status of Manipur Women in the 20th Century
<i>Ms. Nancy N. Sangma</i>	Evolution of the status of women in Meghalaya reference to Garo Hills
<i>Prof. Caroline R. Marak</i>	Study and Documentation of Ruga dialect of Garo North
<i>Shri Paulinus R. Marak</i>	The Garo Tribal Religion
<i>Shri Troilukya Gogoi</i>	Impact of Bengali immigrants on Regionalization of Politics in Assam
<i>Shri Sengjang N. Sangma</i>	Human Movement from Bangladesh to Garo Hills of Meghalaya: Causes and Impact
<i>Shri Dibya Jyoti Konwar,</i>	Ethnic Movements in Assam: A Case Study of the Dist. Ahom Movement
<i>Shri Monuj Phukan</i>	Students' Politics in Assam: A Study of the Dibrugarh All Tai Ahom Students' Union
<i>Shri Ranjan Changmai</i>	Economic Hazards in Arunachal Pradesh: A Study of Delumbering Activity in Tirap District
<i>Shri Y. Vungthungo Kikon</i>	Conflict and Conversion: Christianity among Lothas, 1872-1972
<i>Shri Kenilo Kath</i>	Traditional Religion and Impact of Christianity among Rengma Nagas: From pre-British time to 1971
<i>Ms. I.S. Mumtaza Khatun</i>	The Immigrants from Eastern Bengal to Assam (1905-45): A Study of their impact on Society and Economy
<i>Mrs. Smriti Das</i>	Trade between Assam and Bhutan (1865-1949): Their Socio-Economic Impact on Assam
<i>Mrs. Lopita Nath</i>	Ethnicity and Cross-Border Cultural Movement in the North-East: A Study of the Nepalis in Assam
<i>Ms. Pushpanjoli Deori</i>	Land, Forest and Colonial State in the Naga Hills, 1881-1947



VIGILANCE ACTIVITIES

20.01 The vigilance set-up of the Department is under the overall supervision of the Secretary who, in turn, is assisted by the Chief Vigilance Officer of the rank of Director, an Under Secretary and other subordinate staff.

20.02 During the period under report, sustained efforts were continued to tone up the administration and to maintain discipline amongst the staff members of the Department, both at the head quarters and in the attached and subordinate offices.

20.03 Efforts were also continued to simplify the procedures so as to minimize the scope for corruption. Disciplinary proceedings against two officials were concluded. Final orders were passed in four cases. Disciplinary proceedings against one officer is still in progress. Preliminary inquiry in six cases of complaints pertaining to the Department and attached and subordinate organizations have been completed and closed on the advice of the Chief Vigilance Commissioner.

20.04 A specific Grievance Redressal Machinery functions under a Joint Secretary who is designated Director of Grievances in the Department. The Director of Grievances has been vested with powers to call for files/papers in respect of grievances pending for over three months and to take a decision to settle the same with the approval of the Secretary. The Director of Grievances is accessible to the Staff as well as to the members of the public. Instructions have been issued to all the attached/subordinate and autonomous organizations to strengthen their Grievance Redressal Mechanism and to promptly acknowledge all complaints.

20.05 The Department has been maintaining adequate transparency in matters which need time-bound disposal to remove/minimize grievances of the public and staff, thus motivating the staff to provide better public service.

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR SCIENCE MUSEUMS

20.06 The work of the vigilance machinery at the headquarters and the national level units has been proceeding smoothly to achieve the desired objectives in the spirit of the periodical instructions issued by the Central Vigilance Commission. The pending cases concerning disciplinary matters are being followed up for speedy disposal. A workable plan is being formulated as a first step to ensure that certain pre-identified areas like purchase, civil works, etc., are free of corruption.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

20.07 As a part of vigilance activity, all Heads of Regional/Sub-Regional centres have been instructed to send information to the Head of the Department about doubtful activities of their officials if and when observed. Intersectional transfers have been made periodically. Vigilance Awareness Week was observed from 30 October 2000 to 3 November 2000 at the Head Office, Kolkata when officials discussed the issues of corruption and the need for anti-corruption measures in the government organizations, besides taking an oath.



INDIRA GANDHI RASHTRIYA MANAV SANGHRALAYA

20.08 The Vigilance Unit was busy with routine jobs. Three cases, initiated in the previous years, were in progress. During the current year, the specimen store and the matter of supply of soil for site development by the E.P.C.O., Government of Madhya Pradesh, was strictly scrutinized. Two new cases were reported. A fresh DE has been initiated consequent to the report by an officer (under suspension), about availability of certain foreign specimens/objects in his custody, and the recovery of the same.

Strict preventive vigilance was kept on purchase mechanism including purchased items. The Vigilance Awareness Week was observed by displaying banners, circulars and details of the contact officer for making complaints, if any, in a prominent place for awareness to the public. Necessary instructions on vigilance that were received, were circulated for awareness.

RAJA RAMMOHAN ROY LIBRARY FOUNDATION

20.09 In the year under report, vigilance efforts were stepped up along with the implementation of preventive vigilance procedures. The movement of visitors to the departmental library was continuously monitored by the security staff. Books submitted under the Central Book Selection Scheme and the remaining that were not selected, were returned to publishers after checking their original acknowledgements. Monthly surprise check of cash was done regularly to verify the cash with balance amount in the cash book. Checking was conducted in various departments to ensure proper discipline and punctuality. Rigid control was kept on the use of the staff car. Medical expenses and other bills were put through for scrutiny before payments were approved. Vigilance Week with the programmes proposed by the Vigilance Commissioner were observed by taking the pledge on the first day of the week.

NATIONAL MUSEUM

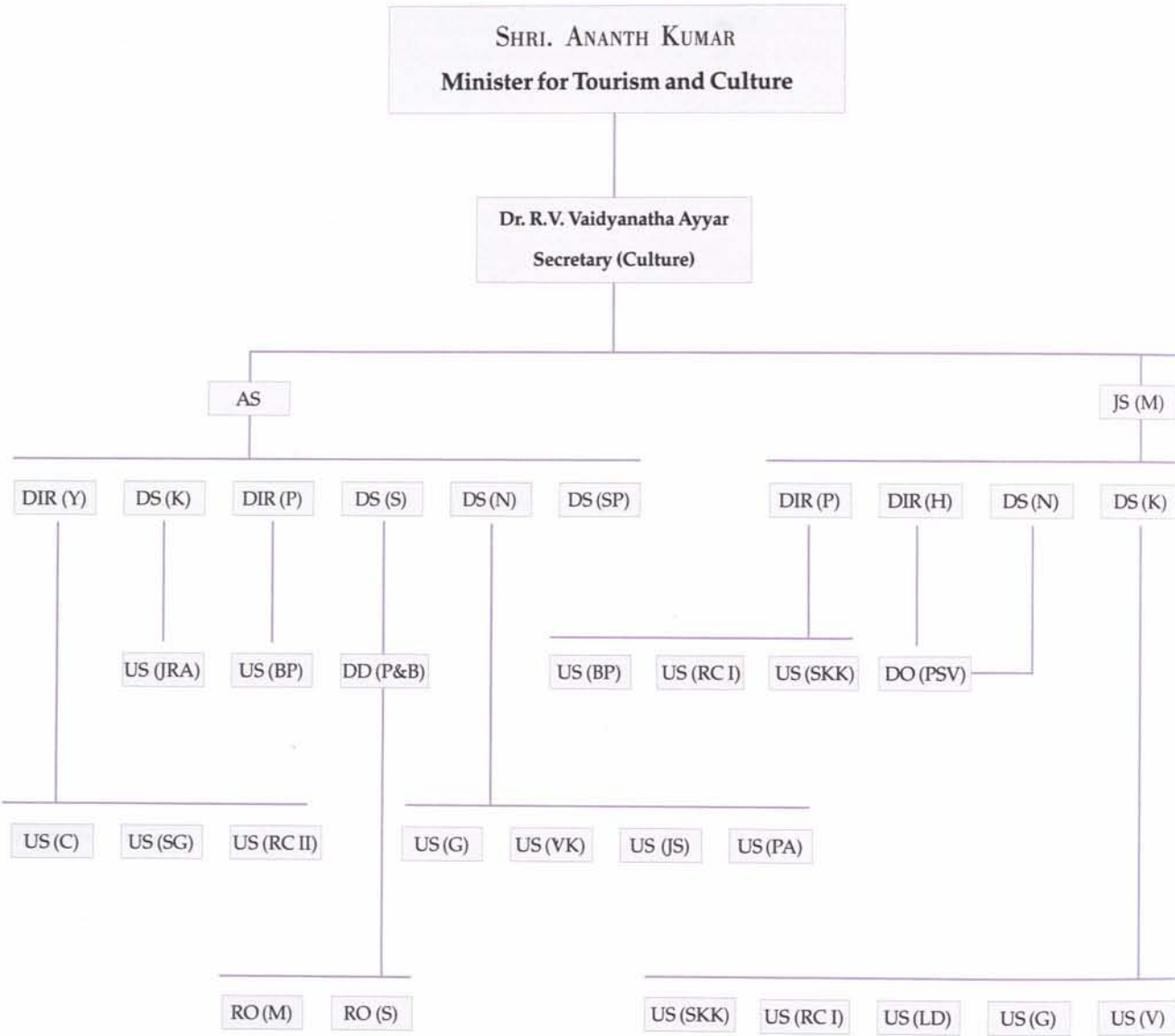
20.10 The complaints received were either unsigned or anonymous and as such did not deserve cognizance. However, the remaining signed complaints made by the museum staff had no basis or substance and were either to malign the persons concerned or due to personal enmity. Preventive measures were taken to curb corruption by making internal transfer of the incumbents holding positions involving purchase and stores.

ANNEXURES AND APPENDICES



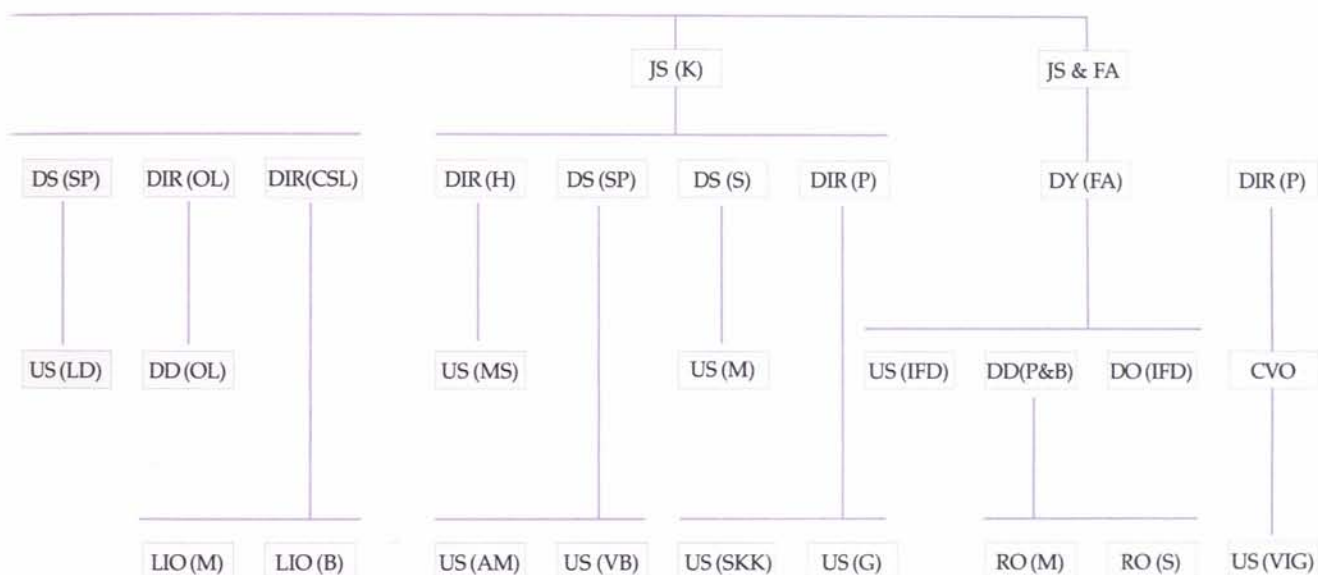


ORGANISATIONAL CHART



LEGENDS

- | | | | | | |
|-----------|---|---|----------|---|---|
| AS | - | Additional Secretary (Smt. Chitra Chopra) | DY (FA) | - | Deputy Finance Advisor (Shri Navneet Soni) |
| JS (M) | - | Joint Secretary (Smt. Kasturi Gupta Menon) | Dir (OL) | - | Director, Official Language (Shri Gorakhnath) |
| JS (K) | - | Joint Secretary (Shri K.N. Shrivastava) | DS (SP) | - | Deputy Secretary (Shri Satyapal) |
| JS & FA | - | Financial Advisor (Shri V. Subramanian) | US (C) | - | Under Secretary (Shri Chotte Lal) |
| Dir (H) | - | Director, Museums (Ms. Humera Ahmed) | US (MS) | - | Under Secretary (Shri M. Subbaryan) |
| Dir (CSL) | - | Director, CSL (Smt. Kalpana Das Gupta) | US (NK) | - | Under Secretary (Shri Sudesh Kumar) |
| Dir (P) | - | Director, Chief Vigilance Officer (Shri V.B. Pyarelal) | US (SG) | - | Under Secretary (Shri B. Sen Gupta) |
| Dir (Y) | - | Director (Shri Rajiv Yadav) | US (G) | - | Under Secretary (Shri K.C. Gupta) |
| DS (K) | - | Deputy Secretary (Shri L. Khiangte) | US (RCI) | - | Under Secretary (Shri Ramesh Chand) |
| DS (S) | - | Deputy Secretary, Festival of India (Shri Navneet Soni) | US (IFD) | - | Under Secretary (Shri Nanak Chand) |
| DS (N) | - | Deputy P. Arts & ZCC (Shri Umang Narula) | US (SKK) | - | Under Secretary, ICR (Shri S.K. Kapur) |



US (M) - Under Secretary, FOI (Shri Amar Mudi)
 US (VB) - Under Secretary Buddhist and Tibetan
 Institutions. (Shri Victor Baa)
 US(LD) - Under Secretary, General Branch
 (Shri Lalan Das)
 US (JS) - Under Secretary, ZCC (Shri Jagjit Singh)
 US (VK) - Under Secretary, Performing Arts
 (Shri Vijay Kumar)
 US (RC II) - Under Secretary, (Shri Ramesh Chand)
 US (PA) - Under Secretary, Desk (PA)
 (Shri M.A. Murleedharan)
 US (BP) - Under Secretary, A & A (Shri B.P. Singh)
 US (JRA) - Under Secretary, S & F
 (Shri J.R. Aggarwal)

US (AM) - Under Secretary (Shri Arun Malik)
 DD (P&B) - Deputy Director, Planning & Budget
 (Smt. J. Kurian)
 DD (OL) - Deputy Director, Official Language
 (Shri J.P. Kardam)
 LIO (M) - Library Information Officer
 (Shri B.M. Mallappa)
 LIO (B) - Library Information Officer
 (Shri S.C. Bhalla)
 RO (M) - Research Officer (Shri S.S. Malkani)
 RO (S) - Research Officer
 (Smt. Santosh K. Sharma)
 DO (IFD) - Desk Officer, IFD (Shri Veenugopalan)



FINANCIAL ALLOCATIONS OF ITEMS DISCUSSED IN VARIOUS CHAPTERS

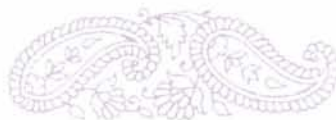
(Rs in Crores)

S.NO.	ITEM	PLAN NON-PLAN	BUDGET ESTIMATES 2000-2001	REVISED ESTIMATES 2000-01	BUDGET ESTIMATES 2001-2002
1	Archaeological Survey of India New Delhi	Plan Non-Plan	31.00 84.38	33.00 84.38	46.00 98.29
2	National Museum New Delhi	Plan Non-Plan	4.65 6.00	3.00 6.35	4.00 6.50
3	Indian Museum, Calcutta	Plan Non-Plan	4.00 2.95	4.00 2.95	4.50 3.30
4	Salarjung Museum Hyderabad	Plan Non-Plan	4.85 2.45	3.85 2.50	4. 3.40
5	Victoria Memorial Hall Calcutta	Plan Non-Plan	2.20 1.30	1.10 1.30	1.25 1.40
6	National Gallery of Modern Art New Delhi	Plan Non-Plan	4.00 1.00	3.00 0.90	2.55 1.05
7	Nehru Memorial Museum & Library, New Delhi	Plan Non-Plan	2.00 3.30	0.75 3.83	1.50 4.10
8	Allahabad Museum Allahabad	Plan Non-Plan	0.90 0.80	0.50 0.70	0.90 0.88
9	National Council of Science Museums Calcutta	Plan Non-Plan	6.50 9.00	7.12 9.00	7.00 10.00
10	National Research Laboratory for Cons. of Cul. Property, Lucknow	Plan Non-Plan	1.00 1.58	0.82 1.17	1.00 1.20
11	Anthropological Survey Calcutta	Plan Non-Plan	2.20 7.45	2.20 7.52	2.20 7.90
12	Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya Bhopal	Plan Non-Plan	4.90 1.10	4.90 1.10	4.90 1.20
13	National Archives of India New Delhi	Plan Non-Plan	3.30 7.00	1.50 7.00	1.50 7.62
14	Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library, Patna	Plan Non-Plan	0.80 0.91	0.60 0.90	0.58 0.91
15	T.M.S.S.M. Library Thanjavur	Plan Non-Plan	0.70 —	0.05 —	0.70 —
16	Rampur Raza Library Rampur	Plan Non-Plan	0.90 0.50	0.90 0.64	0.90 0.66
17	Science cities	Plan Non-Plan	11.00 —	7.00 —	13.00 —
18	The Asiatic Society Calcutta	Plan Non-Plan	1.50 2.90	1.50 2.90	1.60 3.0
19	Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh	Plan Non-Plan	1.50 1.40	0.85 1.69	1.25 1.90
20	Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Varanasi	Plan Non-Plan	1.15 3.90	1.15 3.21	1.25 3.87
21	Lib. of Tibetan Works Dharamsala	Plan Non-Plan	— 0.20	— 0.30	— 0.35



(Rs in Crores)

S.NO.	ITEM	PLAN NON-PLAN	BUDGET ESTIMATES 2000-2001	REVISED ESTIMATES 2000-01	BUDGET ESTIMATES 2001-2002
22	Sikkim Research Institute of Tibetology, Gangtok	Plan Non-Plan	— 0.14	— 0.19	— 0.19
23	Financial Assistance for Development of Buddhist & Tibetan Organisations	Plan Non-Plan	0.90 —	1.00 —	1.10 —
24	National Library, Calcutta	Plan Non-Plan	2.50 8.50	2.98 9.12	3.10 10.00
25	Central Reference Library Calcutta	Plan Non-Plan	0.40 0.75	0.15 0.76	0.40 0.80
26	Central Library, Mumbai	Plan Non-Plan	0.40 0.25	0.20 0.25	0.20 0.26
27	Central Sectt. Library New Delhi	Plan Non-Plan	1.45 0.70	1.67 0.70	2.00 1.00
28	Delhi Public Library, Delhi	Plan Non-Plan	0.86 4.40	0.86 4.40	0.86 5.00
29	Connemara Public Library Chennai	Plan Non-Plan	0.35 0.23	0.20 0.23	0.20 0.24
30	Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation, Calcutta	Plan Non-Plan	6.50 1.18	7.25 1.14	7.00 1.25
31	Sahitya Akademi New Delhi	Plan Non-Plan	3.90 2.30	4.15 2.50	4.15 2.74
32	Sangeet Natak Akademi New Delhi	Plan Non-Plan	4.40 4.00	5.20 3.91	5.20 4.10
33	Lalit Kala Akademi New Delhi	Plan Non-Plan	2.50 2.00	2.50 2.00	2.50 2.22
34	National School of Drama New Delhi	Plan Non-Plan	4.70 2.25	5.35 2.20	5.35 2.50
35	Centre for Cultural Research & Training, New Delhi	Plan Non-Plan	5.50 1.60	5.60 1.44	5.60 1.56
36	Building Grants to Voluntary Cultural Organisations	Plan Non-Plan	1.95 —	2.15 —	2.25 —
37	Financial Assistance to Professional Groups and Individuals for Specified Performing Art Projects	Plan Non-Plan	7.00 1.00	7.60 1.00	8.10 1.00
38	Festival of India	Plan Non-Plan	— 8.00	— 9.50	— 3.00
39	Shankar's International Children's Competition	Plan Non-Plan	— 0.02	— 0.02	— 0.03
40	Development of Cultural Organisations	Plan Non-Plan	0.50 —	0.55 —	0.50 —
41	Cultural Organisation of India (R.K.Mission)	Plan Non-Plan	0.80 0.67	0.88 0.74	0.80 0.87
42	Institutions & Individuals Engaged in Literary Activities	Plan Non-Plan	— 0.12	— 0.13	— 0.17



(Rs in Crores)

S.NO.	ITEM	PLAN NON-PLAN	BUDGET ESTIMATES 2000-2001	REVISED ESTIMATES 2000-01	BUDGET ESTIMATES 2001-2002
43	Financial Assistance for Promotion of Tribal Folk Arts	Plan Non-Plan	0.80 —	0.88 —	0.95 —
44	Zonal Cultural Centres	Plan Non-Plan	4.40 —	4.84 —	5.25 —
45	Scholarships to Young Workers in Different Fields	Plan Non-Plan	— 0.70	— 0.70	— 0.70
46	Award of Fellowships to Outstanding Artists in the Fields of Performing, Literary and Plastic Arts	Plan Non-Plan	4.64 1.07	3.64 1.07	4.65 1.10
47	Financial Assistance to Persons distinguished in Letters Arts, etc. who may be in indigent Circumstances	Plan Non-Plan	1.10 0.78	0.90 0.78	0.90 0.90
48	Emeritus Fellowships	Plan Non-Plan	— 0.26	— 0.26	— 0.26
49	Gandhi Smriti & Darshan Samiti, New Delhi	Plan Non-Plan	1.50 1.55	1.00 1.50	1.00 1.80
50	Nava Nalanda Mahavihara & Huen-Tsang Memorial	Plan Non-Plan	1.60 0.60	0.60 0.60	1.63 0.91
51	Development and Mainte- nance of National Memorials	Plan Non-Plan	0.20 3.04	0.01 2.00	0.01 2.00
52	Financial Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Celebration of Centenaries/ Anniversaries	Plan Non-Plan	0.15 5.16	0.01 1.16	0.01 2.00
53	International Cultural Activities & Grants to Indo- Friendship Society	Plan Non-Plan	— 0.40	— 0.32	— 0.45
54	Presentation of Books & Art Objects	Plan Non-Plan	— 0.22	— 0.01	— 0.01
55	Delegations under CEP	Plan Non-Plan	— 0.30	— 0.75	— 0.30
56	Setting up of Multi-purpose Cultural Complex in States	Plan Non-Plan	1.00 —	1.00 —	1.00 —
57	Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts New Delhi	Plan Non-Plan	0.01 0.01	0.01 0.01	10.00 0.01
58	Secretariat of the Department of Culture	Plan Non-Plan	0.65 6.40	0.65 6.40	0.65 7.50
59	Kalakshetra, Chennai	Plan Non-Plan	1.10 1.20	1.10 1.43	1.10 1.45
60	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies	Plan Non-Plan	0.62 0.14	0.62 0.24	0.75 0.15
61	Rajiv Gandhi Memorial Centre for Creativity	Plan Non-Plan	0.01 —	0.01 —	0.01 —
62	National Museum Institute History of Art, Conservation & Museology	Plan Non-Plan	0.75 0.07	0.75 0.07	0.75 0.08



(Rs in Crores)

S.NO.	ITEM	PLAN NON-PLAN	BUDGET ESTIMATES 2000-2001	REVISED ESTIMATES 2000-01	BUDGET ESTIMATES 2001-2002
63	Promotion & Strengthening of Regional & Local Museums	Plan Non-Plan	1.75 —	1.75 —	2.00 —
64	Gandhi Peace Prize	Plan Non-Plan	— 1.30	— 1.30	— 1.30
65	Celebrations of 50 years of the Indian Republic	Plan Non-Plan	— 57.00	— 29.41	— 23.50
66	Scheme for setting up India Library	Plan Non-Plan	0.01 —	0.01 —	0.01 —
67	DELNET	Plan Non-Plan	0.10 —	0.10 —	0.10 —
68	NAPLIS	Plan Non-Plan	0.10 —	0.01 —	0.10 —
69	National Culture Fund	Plan Non-Plan	2.00 —	0.01 —	0.01 —
70	Financial Assistance for Promotion of Himalayan Art	Plan Non-Plan	0.50 —	0.60 —	0.70 —
71	Travel Subsidy	Plan Non-Plan	— 0.11	— 0.01	— 0.01
72	INTACH	Plan Non-Plan	0.10 —	0.10 —	0.10 —
73	National Mission for Manuscript	Plan Non-Plan	0.30 —	0.01 —	0.30 —
74	Strengthening & Maintenance of Small Libraries	Plan Non-Plan	0.10 —	0.02 —	0.01 —
75	Financial Assistance to Literary Organisations for bringing out magazines etc.	Plan Non-Plan	— —	— —	0.01 —
76	Nehru Centre	Plan Non-Plan	0.10 —	0.01 —	0.01 —
77	Celebration Tri-centenary of Khalsa Panth	Plan Non-Plan	— 1.00	— 0.96	— 0.95
78	Other items India (House Paris)	Plan Non-Plan	— 2.07	— 2.07	— 0.01
79	Contribution to ICC ROM	Plan Non-Plan	— 0.08	— 0.08	— 0.10
80	Dr. Zakir Hussain Memorial Museum	Plan Non-Plan	— 0.03	— 0.03	— 0.04
81	Contribution to World Heritage Fund	Plan Non-Plan	— 0.06	— 0.06	— 0.07
82	Other Expenditure (TA/DA to Non - official members)	Plan Non-Plan	— 0.10	— 0.10	— 0.11
83	Vrindavan Research Institute	Plan Non-Plan	— 0.12	— 0.12	— 0.13
84	North-East Activities	Plan Non-Plan	5.00 —	5.29 —	8.55 —



OUTSTANDING AUDIT OBJECTIONS OF DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE AND ITS ORGANISATIONS.

Sl.No.	Name of the Organisation	Year From which outstanding	No. of Audit Objections
MUSEUMS			
I	National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property, Lucknow	1992-1993	4
		1994-1995	1
		1997-1998	1
		1998-1999	2
II.	Salar Jung Museum	1978-1979	1
		1985-1986	1
		1987-1988	5
		1989-1990	11
		1990-1991	16
		1993-1994	25
		1994-1995	11
		1995-1996	8
		1996-1997	5
		1997-1998	16
III	Indian Museum	1998-1999	6
		1999-2000	8
		1988-1989	2
		1993-1994	1
		1995-1996	1
		1996-1997	1
IV	Allahabad Museum	1997-1998	2
		1998-1999	2
		1998-1999	2
		1994-1995	1
		1995-1996	1
V	National Museum Institute	1997-1998	4
		1998-1999	5
		1999-2000	4
		1993-1994	4
VI	ANTHROPOLOGY & ETHNOLOGY	1994-1995	10
		1996-1997	3
		1996-1997	3
a)	Anthropological Survey of India, Hqrs., Kolkata	1978-1979	1
		1992-1993	1
		1993-1995	1
		1995-1997	1
		1998-1999	1
		1991-1994	1
		1990-1992	1
		1998-1999	5
		1993-1997	6
		1993-1994	6
b)	Central Regional Centre, Nagpur	-	9
c)	Southern Regional Centre Mysore		
d)	Western Regional Centre, Udaipur		
e)	North-Eastern Regional Centre, Shillong		
f)	Camp Office, New Delhi		
VII	INDIRA GANDHI RASHTRIYA MANAV SANGRAHALAYA, BHOPAL	1995-1996	2
		1996-1997	3
		1997-1998	5
		1998-1999	3



Sl.No.	Name of the Organisation	Year From which outstanding	No. of Audit Objections
ARCHIVES & ARCHIVAL LIBRARIES			
VIII	National Archives of India	1988-1992	4
		1992-1994	3
		1994-1998	7
IX	Asiatic Society, Kolkata	1990-1991	1
		1994-1995	1
		1995-1996	1
		1996-1997	1
		1997-1998	3
		1998-1999	2
		X	Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library, Patna
1993-1994	1		
1994-1995	1		
1995-1996	1		
1996-1997	8		
1997-1998	10		
1998-1999	1		
LIBRARIES			
XI	Delhi Public Library	1986-1987	1
		1987-1988	1
		1991-1992	1
		1992-1993	2
		1993-1994	8
		1994-1995	5
		1995-1996	7
		1996-1997	8
		1997-1998	6
		1998-1999	4
XII	Central Reference Library, Kolkata	1993-1994	1
XIII	National Library, Kolkata	1991-1992	1
		1993-1994	1
		1995-1996	1
		1996-1997	3
		1997-1998	4
ZONAL CULTURAL CENTRES			
XIV	North Zone Cultural Centre, Patiala	1988-1989	1
		1991-1992	7
		1992-1993	3
		1993-1994	1
		1998-1999	2
		1999-2000	6
XV	South Central Zone Cultural Centre, Nagpur	1992-1993	1
		1998-1999	12
XVI	North Central Zone Cultural Centre, Allahabad	1992-1993	2
		1994-1995	5
		1995-1996	1
		1997-1998	5
		1998-1999	8



Sl.No.	Name of the Organisation	Year From which outstanding	No. of Audit Objections
AKADEMIES & NATIONAL SCHOOL OF DRAMA			
XVII	Sangeet Natak Akademi	1992-1993	29
XVIII	Lalit Kala Akademi	1981-1982	73
XIX	National School of Drama	1986-1987 1990-1991 1992-1993 1993-1994 1998-1999 1999-2000	
XX	Centre for Cultural Resource & Training, New Delhi	1997-1998 1998-1999	2 7
MEMORIALS			
XXI	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies, Kolkata	1998-1999	1
XXII	Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti	1987-1988 1994-1996 1996-1998	3 2 6
BUDHIST STUDIES			
XXIII	Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies Sarnath, Varanasi	1986-1987 1988-1989 1992-1993 1993-1994 1995-1996 1996-1997 1998-1999	1 1 2 11 2 7 8
PROMOTION & DISSEMINATION OF ART & CULTURE			
XXIV	Kalakshetra Foundation	1998-1999 1999-2000	3 2
XXV	Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts	1992-1993 1993-1994 1994-1995 1996-1997	3 3 7 7



LIST OF PRIVATE AND VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS/INDIVIDUALS RECEIVING GRANTS OF RS.1 LAKH AND ABOVE DURING 2000-01 UNDER SOME OF THE SCHEMES BEING OPERATED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE.

S.No.	Name of the Organisation	Amount Sanctioned/ approved
I	DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF NATIONAL MEMORIALS	
1.	Mongoloid Cultural Federation, Manipur	5,00,000
2.	Vivekananda Rock Memorial Kanyakumari	5,00,000
3.	R.K. Mission, Calcutta	140,00,000
4.	Bankim Bhawan Gaveshana Kendra, West Bengal	20,00,000
5.	Sri Shivaji Memorial Committee, Srisailam	50,00,000
6.	University of Hyderabad	80,00,000
7.	Ramana Maharshi for Learning, Bangalore	5,00,000
II	CELEBRATION OF CENTENARIES	
1.	Rashtriya Swabhimani, New Delhi	10,00,000
2.	Mitra Mandal Tarun Samaj, Rajasthan	1,00,000
III	PROMOTION AND DISSEMINATION OF TRIBAL/ FOLK ART AND CULTURE	
1.	Akhil Bhartiya Adivasi Vikas Parishad, New Delhi	1,00,000
2.	INTACH, Swai Madhopur Chaper, Rajasthan	1,13,435
3.	Pt. G.B. Pant Institute of Rural Development, U.P.	1,40,000
4.	Sewa Sankalp Evam Vikas Samiti, Bihar,	1,00,000
5.	Harimati Dance & Music Centre, Manipur	1,00,000
6.	Navodaya Seva Sangam, Andhra Pradesh	1,00,000
7.	Panthoibi Natya Mandir, Manipur	1,00,000
8.	Adbi Sangat, Srinagar, Jammu & Kashmir	1,00,000
9.	Ekta, Uttar Pradesh	1,40,000
10.	Mitra Mandali Tarun Samaj, Bharatpur, Rajasthan	1,00,000
11.	SEVA, Orissa	1,00,000
12.	Bhartiya Yuvak Kalyan & Vyayam Kendra, Maharashtra	1,00,000
13.	Naga Heritage Multipurpose Cooperative Society, Nagaland	1,37,200
14.	Vivekananda Kendra Institute of Culture, Assam	1,00,000
15.	Sanskriti Pratisthan, New Delhi	1,40,000
16.	Sarabhui, West Bengal	2,00,000
17.	Matrabhoomi Sewa Sansthan, U.P.	1,00,000
18.	Integrated Development Society, Orissa	1,00,000
IV	BUILDING AND EQUIPMENT GRANT	
1.	Salary Grant	
1.	Aaj, Udaipur	3,60,000
2.	Aarti, Trivendrum	3,12,000
3.	Abhinav, Ujjain	4,56,000
4.	Adishakti Laboratory for Theatre Art Research, Pondicherry	2,40,000
5.	Aishwarya Kalaniketana, Karnataka	1,80,000
6.	Amareswara Vijaya Natika Mandali, Tumkur	2,04,000
7.	Ananda Shankar Centre for Performing Arts, Kolkata	7,20,000
8.	Anjika, Kolkata	2,40,000
9.	Ank, Mumbai	5,40,000
10.	Anyta Theatre, Kolkata	2,40,000
11.	Art Vision, Bhubaneswar	1,68,000
12.	Attakkalari, Kerala	1,68,000
13.	Ballet Unit, Mumbai	7,44,000
14.	Banjan Repertory Theatre, Imphar,	2,04,000
15.	Bhoomika Creative Dance Centre, Delhi	6,72,000
16.	Bohurupee, Kolkata	3,60,000
17.	Brechtian Mirror, U.P.	4,56,000



S.No.	Name of the Organisation	Amount Sanctioned/ approved
18	Calcutta Puppet Theatre, Kolkata	2,76,000
19	Campus Theatre, Allahabad	2,04,000
20	Centre for Indian Classical Dances, New Delhi	2,76,000
21	Chetana, Kolkata	2,52,000
22	Chidambaram, Chennai	4,20,000
23	Children Theatre Academy, Bhopal	1,68,000
24	Choop Katha, Kolkata	2,04,000
25	Chorus Repertory Theatre, Imphal	7,80,000
26	Darpan Music Society of Kirana Gharana, Delhi	3,84,000
27	Darpana Academy of Performing, Ahmedabad	7,80,000
28	Dhwani, Delhi	3,12,000
29	Divyajyothi Vidya Kendra, Neelamangala Town	2,04,000
30	Drishtikon Dance Foundation, Delhi	2,40,000
31	Folk Land, Kerala	2,76,000
32	Gajje Hejje Ranga Tanda, Mahalkshampuram	2,04,000
33	Gandharva Mahavidyalaya, New Delhi	2,16,000
34	Godavari Foundation, Jalgaon,	2,40,000
35	Harimati Dance & Music Centre, Imphal	2,04,000
36	Himachal Culture Research Forum, Mandi, H.P.	6,00,000
37	Hindi Sangeet Institution, New Delhi	4,20,000
38	Huyen Lallong Manipur Thangta Cultural Association, Imphal	6,72,000
39	India International Rural Cultural Centre, Delhi	1,80,000
40	Indian Mime Theatre, Kolkata	2,76,000
41	Indian National Theatre, Mumbai	7,20,000
42	Indian Puppet Theatre, Kolkata	2,04,000
43	Janapadam, Hyderabad	5,40,000
44	Kadamb, Ahmedabad	3,84,000
45	Kaishiki Natyavahini, Bangalore	2,76,000
46	Kala Samooh, Gwalior	7,80,000
47	Kala Vikash Kendra, Cuttack	3,60,000
48	Kalakshetra Manipur, Imphal	4,20,000
49	Kalashram, New Delhi	2,04,000
50	Kalika Bindadeen, Sultanpur	3,48,000
51	Karthik Kala Kendra, Mahalaxmipuram	2,76,000
52	Koothu-P-Pattarai Trust, Chennai	5,64,000
53	Kshitij, Delhi	6,12,000
54	Kuchipudi Art Academy, Chennai	4,32,000
55	Kuchipudi Art Academy, Hyderabad	6,48,000
56	Kuchipudi Dance Academy, New Delhi	2,40,000
57	Kuchipudi Kala Kendra, Mumbai	1,80,000
58	Kuchipudi Kalakshetra, Vishakhapatnam	2,04,000
59	Kusuma Kala Kendra, Karnataka	2,40,000
60	Lok Manjar, Chattisgarh.	1,80,000
61	Lokchanda Cultural Unit, West Bengal	3,48,000
62	MADOL- Indian Tribal Art and Cultural Society, Kolkata	2,04,000
63	Mamata Shankar Ballet Troupe, Kolkata	7,44,000
64	Manipuri Jagoi Marup, Kolkata	7,80,000
65	Manipuri Nartanalaya, Kolkata	3,12,000
66	Margi, Trivendrum	4,32,000
67	Mayur Art Centre, Bhubaneswar	4,92,000
68	Meera Kala Mandir, Udaipur	3,12,000
69	Nalanda Dance Research Centre, Mumbai	7,44,000
70	Nandikar, Kolkata	7,44,000
71	Nandipet, Kolkata	1,08,000
72	Nata Bundele, Bhopal	3,60,000
73	National Bhand Theatre, Kashmir	3,60,000
74	National Theatre Arts Society, Patiala	2,76,000
75	Natrang	5,40,000



S.No.	Name of the Organisation	Amount Sanctioned/ approved
76	Natya Ballet Troupe, Delhi	3,84,000
77	Natya Institute of Kathak & Choreography, Bangalore	1,08,000
78	Natya Tarangini, Delhi	4,20,000
79	Natyashala Charity Trust, Mumbai	3,60,000
80	Ninasam, Karnataka	5,40,000
81	Nrithyodaya, Chennai	4,20,000
82	Odissi Kendra, New Delhi,	2,40,000
83	Odissi Vision & Movement Centre, Kolkata	2,76,000
84	Padatik, Kolkata	7,80,000
85	Padatik Dance Centre, Kolkata	6,00,000
86	Panthoibi Natya Mandir, Imphal	2,40,000
87	Parvatiya Kala Kendra, Delhi	5,10,000
88	Performing Artists Centre, Imphal	3,60,000
89	Pornnaiah Lalithakala Academy, Bangalore	3,12,000
90	Pracheen Kala Kendra, Chandigarh	2,16,000
91	Prasiddha Foundation,	2,04,000
92	Progressive Artists Laboratory, Imphal	1,80,000
93	Public Theatre Artists Association, Manipur	2,16,000
94	Purisai Duraisami Kannappa Thambiran Parambarai, Tamil Nadu	2,40,000
95	Ramana Maharshi Centre for Learning, Bangalore	5,40,000
96	Rang Yatra, Lucknow	2,04,000
97	Ranga Shikshana Kendra, Bangalore	2,40,000
98	Ranga Sri Little Ballet Troupe, Bhopal	2,60,000
99	Rangakarmee, Calcutta	7,80,000
100	Rangashirsh Sansthan, Bhopal	2,04,000
101	Rasa Centre for arts and Creative Movement, Chennai	1,80,000
102	Rasa Ranjani, Hyderabad	3,60,000
103	Sadhana Sangama Trust,	2,16,000
104	Samastharu, Bangalore	2,04,000
105	Sanskritiki Shreyaskar, Kolkata	1,80,000
106	Seagull, Guwahati	4,20,000
107	Shourya, Patna	2,04,000
108	Shree Bharatalaya, Chennai	3,84,000
109	Shri Ram Centre for Performing Arts, Delhi	5,04,000
110	Shriram Bharatiya Kala Kendra, Delhi	7,80,000
111	Socio Economic & Education Dev Society, Orissa	1,68,000
112	Sootradhar, Bihar	2,40,000
113	Sopanam, Thiruvananthapuram	7,44,000
114	South Gurukul Society, Kolkata	3,48,000
115	Sree Sarada Vijaya Natya Mandali, Hyderabad	3,60,000
116	Sri Bhanodaya Natya Mandali, Hyderabad	1,44,000
117	Shri Gangarasa Shilpakala Shikshana Kendra, Karnataka	2,52,000
118	Sri Idagunji Mahaganpathi Yakshagana Mandali, Karnataka	6,00,000
119	Sri Lakshmi Janadhana Yakshagana Kala Mandali, Udipi	1,44,000
120	Sri Padmavathi Kala Niketan,	1,08,000
121	Sri Venkateshwara Natya Mandali, Hyderabad	6,96,000
122	Sri Vijaya Bharati Natya Mandali, Hyderabad	3,60,000
123	Sri Vinayaka Natya Mandali, Hyderabad	3,60,000
124	Sudrak, Kolkata	2,16,000
125	Sundaram, Kolkata	1,44,000
126	Surangama Kala Kendra, Bihar	1,68,000
127	Swami Ram Tirth Memorial Society, Chandigarh	4,20,000
128	The Company, Chandigarh	3,60,000
129	The Deal Repertory Theatre, Manipur	1,02,000
130	The International Centre for Kathakali, New Delhi	7,44,000
131	The Little Theatre Group, Delhi	5,40,000
132	Theatre Mirror, Imphal	5,40,000
133	Uday Shankar India Culture Centre, Kolkata	3,60,000



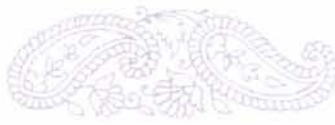
S.No.	Name of the Organisation	Amount Sanctioned/ approved
134	Udaya Kala Niketana, Bangalore	2,40,000
135	Urvashi Dance Music Art and Cultural Society, New Delhi	2,04,000
136	Usankar Ballet Troupe, Mumbai	7,44,000
137	Uttaranchal Lok Kala Awam Sahitya Sanrakshan, U.P.	1,80,000
138	Venkatesha Natya Mandir, Bangalore	2,40,000
139	Very Special Arts India, Delhi	2,76,000
140	Yaksha Sampada	2,40,000
141	Yakshadegula	5,40,000
142	Yakshagana Kendra, Udupi	4,32,000
143	Yatri Theatre Association, Mumbai	5,40,000
144	Yayaver Rang Mandal, Lucknow	3,60,000
145	Theatre Workshop, Kolkata	2,40,000
2.	Building Grant	
1.	Arun Institute of Rural Affairs, Orissa	1,63,650
2.	Gayam Samaj Deval Club, Maharashtra	4,50,000
3.	Gopal Dass Memorial Cultural Organization, Orissa	2,06,000
4.	Institute of Music and Dance, Bihar	1,35,000
5.	Aishwarya Kalaniketan, Karnataka	2,25,000
6.	Sangeet Kala Sangam, Manipur	3,36,900
7.	Larenkabi Youth Dramatic Union, Manipur	1,12,000
8.	Thiru Sri Naryana Tirtha Swamigal Trust, Tamilnadu	1,84,500
9.	Sri Idagunji Mahaganapathi Yakshagana Mandali, Karnataka	4,00,000
10.	Sri Akkamahadevi Women's Cultural Centre, Karnataka	1,26,750
11.	The Unity Culture Society, Nagaland	4,50,000
12.	The Bengal Association, New Delhi	4,50,000
13.	Andhra Association, West Bengal	4,50,000
14.	Bapujee Education Society, Karnataka	4,50,000
15.	Indian Heritage Academy, Karnataka	2,55,938
16.	Kudamaloor Kalakendram, Kerala	2,00,000
17.	Rama Krishna Mission, Andaman & Nicobar	2,25,000
18.	Kalika Bindadeen Kathak Natwari, Uttar Pradesh	3,20,000
19.	Karthik Kala Kendra, Bangalore	1,50,000
20.	Kerala Fine Arts Society, Cochin	1,24,500
21.	Ramana Maharshi Centre for Learning, Karnataka	1,50,000
22.	Institute of Asian Studies, Tamilnadu	4,00,000
23.	Bhanja Cultural Centre, Madhya Pradesh	1,00,000
24.	Forward Artists Centre Encamped, Manipur	1,14,000
25.	Deshbandhu Club, Assam	2,60,000
26.	Lok Kala Manch	2,25,000
27.	Lohiya Adhyayan Kendra, Maharashtra	4,00,000
28.	Kannada Sahitya Koota, Karnataka	2,70,000
29.	Ethnographic and Folk Culture Society, U.P.	3,82,000
30.	Sadhana Sangama Trust, Karnataka	4,26,300
31.	Ganjam Kala Parishad, Orissa	2,10,000
32.	Ura Akademy, Nagaland	1,09,696
33.	Braj Kala Kendra, Uttar Pradesh	4,50,000
34.	Padmashree M.K. Nair Memorial Gana Sabha Trust, Kerala	2,10,000
35.	Sahit Rang Gathan (SARANG), Chandigarh	4,50,000
36.	Progressive Artist Laboratory, Manipur	4,00,000
37.	Huyel Lallong Manipur Thang-Ta Cultural Association, Manipur	3,75,000
38.	Gramya Vikas Sansthan, Uttar Pradesh	1,80,000
39.	New Bombay Keralaleeya Samaj, Maharashtra	4,50,000
40.	Integrated Rural Development & Education Org. Masnipur	2,67,900
41.	Assam Association, New Delhi	4,50,000
42.	Social Welfare & Rural Development, Orissa	1,04,647
43.	Samastharu, Karnataka	2,25,000
44.	Gurjar Desh Charitable Trust, Jammu Tawi	1,71,135
45.	Dr. Ambedkar Jan Kalyan Parishad, Delhi	2,25,000



S.No.	Name of the Organisation	Amount Sanctioned/ approved
46	Kendriya Nehru Smarak Parishad, U.P.	1,14,750
47	Nandikar, West Bengal	1,24,470
48	Koothu-P-Pattarai Trust, Tamilnadu	2,25,000
49.	Sri Vivekananda Kala Kendra, Bangalore	2,17,460
50	Sarita Vihar Sanskriti Parishad, New Delhi	4,14,000
51.	Adishakti Laboratory for Theatre Arts, Ponicherry.	4,50,000
52.	Poonaiiah Lalithakala Academy, Karnataka	1,50,000
V	PRESERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE OF HIMALAYAS	
1	Mr. Gayatri Bhattarai, Assam	2,00,000/-
2	Sri Pabitra Kumar Pegu, Assam	2,30,000/-
3	Assam Fine Arts & Crafts Society, Assam	5,00,000/-
4	Mrs. Priyam Bora, Guwahati	5,00,000/-
5	Centre for the Sustainable Environment and Heritage, New Delhi	4,03,200/-
6	Deshkal Society, Delhi	2,50,000/-
7	Ranjana Gauhar, N.Delhi	3,50,000/-
8	Raji Ramanan, New Delhi	1,50,000/-
9	Lalleshwari International Trust, New Delhi	2,00,000/-
10	Anuradha Chaturvedi, New Delhi	3,00,000/-
11	Chander Singh Rahi, Delhi	3,60,000/-
12	Himalayan Research and Cultural Foundation, New Delhi	2,50,000/-
13	Mrs. Mrinalini Bangroo, Delhi	2,00,000/-
14	Mrs. Uma Bhardwaj, New Delhi	3,39,240/-
15	KSHITIJ, Delhi	2,00,000/-
16	Dr. Ram Avtar, Delhi	3,50,000/-
17	Himalayan Institute of Culture & Mysticism, Hindol, Shimla	2,00,000/-
18	Rural Development Environment Protection Forestation & Research Organisation, Patna	2,00,000
19	Swangla Ertog, H.P.	1,00,000/-
20	Tribal Research and Cultural Foundation, J&K	2,00,000
21	Gurjar Desh Charitable Trust, Jammu Tawi	4,00,000/-
22	Dr. R.V.S. Sundaram, Professor of Telugu, Mysore	1,50,000/-
23	Dr. C.S. Ramachandra, Reader in Linguistics, Mysore.	1,50,000/-
24	Mutua Museum, Imphal	4,80,000/-
25	Harimati Dance & Music Centre, Imphal	4,60,000/-
26	Sh. Y. Sadananda Singh, Imphal.	1,50,000/-
27	The Kangleipak Thang-Ta Cultural Association, Kongba Makha Lairenpat, Singjamei	3,00,000/-
28	Kongpal Nupee Ishei Marup, Imphal	2,00,000/-
29	Sangeet Natak Mandir, Manipur	3,00,000/-
30	Federal Academy of Dance and Culture, Manipur	3,50,000/-
31	Rhythms of Manipur, Imphal	2,00,000/-
32	Ngangom Ebopishak Singh, Leirak Imphal.	2,00,000/-
33	Oinam Dilip Kumar, Imphal	1,00,000/-
34	Forward Artistes' Centre En-Camped (FACE), Imphal	1,50,000/-
35	Sarungbam Beeren, Imphal	3,00,000/-
36	Thangal Naga Arts and Culture Association, Manipur	3,00,000/-
37	The Apunba Cultural Training Association (ACTA) Manipur	4,00,000/-
38	Tribal Museum & Research Centre, Imphal	2,00,000/-
39	Shri Rewben Mashangva, Imphal	1,00,000/-
40	Dr. H.Bilashini Devi, Manipur University Museum, Imphal	2,00,000/-
41	Association of Tribals Welfare Development, Dimapur	4,95,000/-
42	People Welfare Society Chare, Nagaland	5,00,000/-
43	Moalem Unit Women Welfare Society, Dimapur	5,00,000/-
44	Naga Folklore Society, Nagaland	5,00,000/-
45	Rang Yatra, Lucknow	2,00,000/-
46	Uttaranchal Lok Kala Avm Sahitya Sanrakshan Samiti,	3,00,000/-
47	Kripal Shikshan Sansthan, Hardwar	5,00,000/-



S.No.	Name of the Organisation	Amount Sanctioned/approved
48	Drishya Bharti, Lucknow	2,00,000/-
49	Dr. (Mrs.) Rekha Thapliyal, Garhwal, U.P.	1,00,000/-
50	Thaat Sanskritik Samiti, Pithoragarh	2,00,000/-
51	Lok Sanskriti Sangrahalaya, Geetadham, P.O. Bhimtal U.P.	2,00,000/-
52	Jai Nanda Devi Swarojgar Sansthan (Janadesh), Distt. Chamoli, U.P.	1,41,000/-
53	Saida Gramodyog Sansthan, Pithoragarh, U.P.	2,00,000/-
54	Dr. Pradeep Mohan Saklani, Garhwal (U.P.)	3,60,400/-
55	Indian Cultural Academy, Calcutta-700054	4,50,000/-
56	B.S. Malhans (Birinder Singh), Shimla	3,00,000/-
57	TVB School of Habiat Studies, New Delhi	4,09,200
58	Women Welfare & Rural Development Society Sujely, Almora.	1,00,000
VI	DEVELOPMENT OF BUDDHIST TIBETAN CULTURE AND ART	
1	Ananda Buddha Vihara Trust Secunderabad	5,00,000/-
2	Lakhimpur Buddha Samitee, Assam.	5,00,000/-
3	The Centre for Buddhist Cultural Studies, Arunachal Pradesh	11,25,000/-
4	Buddhist Culture Preservation Society, (AP)	2,80,000/-
5	Bokaro Buddha Vihar Committee, Bihar	1,95,000/-
6	Ashoka Bouddh Vihar Centre, Patna	1,45,000/-
7	Jangchup Lhakhang Tsechu Chotsok, Delhi	1,00,000/-
8	Drepung Ngakpa Tantric College Buddhist Cultural Society, Delhi	2,54,000/-
9	Rinchen Zangpo Endowment Society, New Delhi.	1,00,000/-
10	Phukthar Gonpa's Cultural Society, Delhi	1,50,000/-
11	Lama Chosphe Zotpa, President, Himalayan Buddhist Cultural Association, Delhi.	2,00,000/-
12	Jagajyoti Vihara Sabha, New Delhi.	1,75,000/-
13	World Buddhist Culture Trust, New Delhi	1,50,000/-
14	Institute of Studies in Buddhist Philosophy and Tribal Cultural Society, Lahaul Spiti (H.P.)	2,25,000/-
15	Buddhist Philosophic Sanskrit School, Lahaul-Spiti (H.P.)	2,80,000/-
16	Gelukpa Cultural Society, Distt. Kulu-(H.P.)	1,80,000/-
17	Tashi Chhosling Buddhist Nuns Association Distt. Kinnaur, H.P.	1,40,000/-
18	Chhos Khor Ling Boudh Sewa Sangh, Distt., Kinnaur (H.P.)	1,90,000/-
19	Himalayan Buddhist Cultural Association, Lahaul & Spiti, H.P.	2,00,000/-
20	Himalayan Buddhist Cultural Association, Lahaul, Distt. Lahaul-Spiti (H.P.)	1,00,000/-
21	Himalayan Buddhist Society, Kulu (H.P.)	1,40,000/-
22	Rangdum Gonpa Cultural & Welfare Society, Leh- (Ladakh), J&K	1,65,000/-
23	Digar Gonpa Sabha, Leh-Ladakh.	2,80,000/-
24	Cultural Preservation Society of Henasku, Leh-Ladakh (J&K)	1,70,000/-
25	Karma Dupgyud Choeling Cultural and Welfare Association, Ladakh (J&K)	1,70,000/-
26	Thekchen Chosling Nunnery, Leh, Ladakh	1,20,000/-
27	Cultural and Welfare Society Takthok Gonpa Leh-Ladakh, J&K.	2,15,000/-
28	Hemis Cultural & Welfare Society, Choglamsar, Leh-Ladakh (J&K).	3,50,000/-
29	Rangdum Gonpa Museum & Cultural Welfare Society, Leh, J&K	1,20,000/-
30	Karsha Gonpa Cultural & Welfare Society, Distt. Kargil (Ladakh) J&K	1,10,000/-
31	Chuchik Jall Nunnery Khachod Dubling Cultural & Welfare Society, Kargil (Ladakh) J&K	1,00,000/-
32	Cultural and Welfare Society, Stakna Gonpa, Leh-Ladakh - 194101,	1,00,000/-
33	Shun Nunnery Cultural and Welfare Society, Leh-194101	2,35,000/-
34	Drikung Kargu Cultural and Welfare Society, Leh-Ladakh (J&K)	4,50,000/-
35	Dorjay Zong Nun Monastery Cultural & Welfare Society, Kargil, (Ladakh) J&K	1,40,000/-
36	All Jammu and Kashmir Buddha Sabha, Jammu	2,10,000/-
37	Himalayan Buddhist Cultural Association, Leh-Ladakh	5,50,000/-
38	Chamrey Cultural and Welfare Society, LehJ&K	1,50,000/-
39	Sera Je Secondary School, Bylakuppe Mysore District, Karnataka	5,00,000/-
40	Dre-Gomang Ngari Khangtsen Cultural Society, P.O. Tibetan Colony, Dist. U.K., Karnataka.	5,00,000/-



S.No.	Name of the Organisation	Amount Sanctioned / approved
41	Sera Jey Monastic University for Advanced Buddhist Studies & Practice, P.O. Bylakuppe, Mysore Distt. Karnataka.	5,00,000/-
42	Gaden Jangtse Norling College of Buddhist Cultural and Welfare Association, P.O. Tibetan Colony	3,50,000/-
43	Kinnar Buddhist Cultural Society, P.O. Tibetan Colony Distt. U.K., Karnataka.	2,90,000/-
44	Gajang Tsawa Himalayan Buddhist Cultural Assn., Mundgod, Karnataka.	3,50,000/-
45	Drete Dhargon Monastic Cultural Society, Mundgod, N.K., Karnataka	1,50,000/-
46	Dre-Gomang Buddhist Cultural Association, Tibetan Colony, Mundgod, Karnataka	3,50,000/-
47	Drepung Loseling Library Society, P.O. Tibetan Colony, Mundgod (NK) Karnataka	4,90,000/-
48	Drepung Loseling Pethub Khangtsen Education Society, Dist.N.K, Karnataka	5,00,000/-
49	Arunachal Education and Cultural Renovation Society, P.O. Tibetan Colony, Mundgod, Dist. N.K., Karnataka	3,20,000/-
50	Gashar Ngari Khangtsen Buddhist Cultural Society, P.O. Tibetan Colony, Mundgod (U.K.), Karnataka	2,50,000/-
51	Dre-Lukhel Khangtsen Education Society, Mundgod, Dist. North Kanada, Karnataka	3,60,000/-
52	Ngari Thodhing Monastic Cultural Society, Tibetan Colony, Mundgod, Karnataka	1,80,000
53	Mahaboddhi Bahuuddashiya Sanstha, Amravati	1,00,000/-
54	Prof. Jagannath Upadhyaya Bauddh Swadhyaya Samiti, Varanasi	4,30,000/-
55	Bhartiya Bauddh Mahasabha, Kanpur (U.P.)	1,10,000/-
56	Tashi Choeling Baudha Sangh, Darjeeling, W.B.	3,10,000/-
57	All India Tamang Buddhist Association P.O. & Dist. Darjeeling, West Bengal	3,80,000/-
58	Santiniketan Bodhi Sabha, Jalpaiguri, West Bengal	1,20,000/-
59	Phunchog Sangnag Tagten Ling, Buddhist Cultural & Welfare Centre, Dist. Darjeeling, W.B.	4,75,000/-
60	Siliguri Buddhist Association, Distt. Darjeeling (W.B.)	1,70,000/-
61	International Centre for Buddhist Studies & Research, Siliguri, Dist. Darjeeling (W.B.)	1,30,000/-
62	Tashi Choeling Buddhist Association, Dist. Darjeeling, W.B.	2,20,000/-
63	Lepcha Buddhist Association, Kalimpong, W.B.	1,40,000/-
64	Santiniketan Ambedkar Buddhist Welfare Mission, P.O. Santiniketan, Dist. Birbhum, W.B.	2,58,000/-
65	Bauddha Dharmankur Sabha, Calcutta (W.B.)	1,10,000/-
66	Siddharth Gautam Shikshan & Sanskriti Samiti, Aligarh (U.P.)	1,50,000/-
67	Shaday Thangstak Gonpa Punar Udhar Samiti, Leh-Ladakh (J&K)	1,30,000/-
68	Himayalay Indian Buddhist Students Welfare Association, Karnataka	5,00,000



COUNTRIES WITH WHICH INDIA HAS CULTURAL AGREEMENTS.

S.No.	Country	Date of Signing
1.	Afghanistan	04.01.63
2.	Australia	21.10.71
3.	Argentina	28.05.74
4.	Algeria	01.06.76
5.	Armenia	14.12.95
6.	Bulgaria	02.02.63
7.	Brazil	23.09.69
8.	Bangladesh	30.12.72
9.	Belgium	21.09.73
10.	Bahrain	08.01.75
11.	Burkina-Faso(Upper Volta)	12.12.83
12.	Benin	17.07.86
13.	Belarus	14.05.93
14.	Belize	15.06.94
15.	Bostwana	14.05.97
16.	Bolivia	08.12.97
17.	Colombia	22.05.74
18.	Cuba	21.07.76
19.	Cyprus	24.10.80
20.	China	28.05.88
21.	Chilli	13.01.93
22.	Combodia	31.01.96
23.	Czech	11.10.96
24.	Croatia	05.03.99
25.	Djibouti	31.01.89
26.	Egypt	25.09.58
27.	Ethiopia	09.02.83
28.	Estonia	15.10.93
29.	France	07.06.66
30.	Finland	10.06.83
31.	Greece	22.06.61
32.	Germany	20.03.69
33.	Guyana	30.12.74
34.	Ghana	12.10.81
35.	Hungary	03.03.62
36.	Indonesia	29.12.55
37.	Iran	10.12.56
38.	Iraq	19.04.73
39.	Italy	09.11.76
40.	Israel	18.05.93
41.	Japan	29.10.56
42.	Jordan	15.02.76
43.	Jamaica	05.10.92
44.	Kuwait	02.11.70
45.	Kenya	24.02.81
46.	Kyrgyzstan	14.03.92
47.	Kazakhzstan	22.02.92
48.	Lesotho	05.10.76
49.	Libya	24.08.85
50.	Laos	17.08.94
51.	Latvia(MOU)	01.09.95
52.	Luxumburg	10.09.96
53.	Labanon	07.04.97
54.	Mongolia	09.01.61
		(Replaced 09.02.78)
55.	Mexico	23.07.75

S.No.	Country	Date of Signing
56.	Mauritius	06.02.76
57.	Malaysia	03.03.78
58.	Morocco	12.01.81
59.	Mozambique	09.04.82
60.	Maldives	07.09.83
61.	Malta	14.01.92
62.	Maldova	19.03.93
63.	Madagascar	17.06.97
64.	Norway	19.04.61
65.	North Korea	02.07.76
66.	Nigeria	14.09.82
67.	Netherlands	24.05.85
68.	Nicaragua	09.09.86
69.	Namibia	25.01.91
70.	Oman	03.08.91
71.	Poland	27.03.57
72.	Phillippines	06.09.69
73.	Portugal	07.04.80
74.	Peru	25.01.87
75.	Pakistan	31.12.88
76.	Qatar	04.06.80
77.	Romania	03.04.57
78.	Rawanda	04.07.75
79.	Russia	28.01.93
80.	Senegal	21.05.74
81.	South Korea	12.08.74
82.	Sudan	28.11.74
83.	Syria	13.11.75
84.	Sri Lanka	29.11.77
85.	Somalia	02.04.79
86.	Spain	16.09.82
87.	Seychelles	22.12.87
88.	Surinam	22.09.92
89.	Singapore(MOU)	05.02.93
90.	Slovak	11.03.96
91.	South Africa	04.12.96
92.	Slovenia	16.12.96
93.	Turkey	29.05.51
94.	Tunisia	24.06.69
95.	Tanzania	17.01.75
96.	Thailand	29.04.77
97.	Trinidad & Tobago	13.03.87
98.	Turkmenistan	20.04.92
99.	Tadjikistan	15.02.93
100.	U.A.E.	03.01.75
101.	Uganda	24.11.81
102.	Uzbekistan	17.08.91
103.	Ukrain	27.03.92
104.	Vietnam	18.12.76
105.	Venezuela	13.09.84
106.	Yemen	22.07.99
107.	Zambia	26.01.75
108.	Zaire	04.07.78
109.	Zimbabwe	22.05.81

PRESENT STATUS OF CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMMES WITH VARIOUS COUNTRIES

Sl.No.	Country	Date of Signing	Validity Period	Remarks.
1.	Afganistan	30.8.90	1990-1992	New CEP has not been possible obviously due to turbulent conditions prevailing in Afganistan . No response has been received to our request for extention of the last CEP to cover interregnum
2.	Algeria	28.3.88	1988-1990	Text of the new CEP under negotiation.
3.	Argentina	24.1.85	1985-1987	In the face of financial stringency, Argentina suspended implementation of the CEP in 1985 and there after showed no inclination for signing a new one.
4.	Australia	17.11.88	1989-1991	The validity of this CEP was extended upto 31.12.92. There after the bilateral cultural cooperation is being carried on under the framework of Australia-India Council. Cooperation is going on satisfactorily.
5.	Bahrain	23.11.91	1991-1994	The Indian counter draft proposals for the next Cultural Exchange Programme have been forwarded to Bahrain. Response awaited.
6.	Bangladesh	19.11.97	1997-1999	Fresh CEP for 2000-2002 under formulation.
7.	Belgium	21.3.96	1996-1998	Belgium draft proposals for renewal of the (Flemish) CEP are being examined in consultation with Indian agencies.
8.	Bulgaria	8.9.97	1997-1999	Indian draft of the CEP for 2000-02 is being formulated.
9.	China	11.04.2000	2000-2002	
10.	Cuba	25.9.95	1995-1997	The implementing agencies on the two sides are busy working out the modalities of implementation. There is financial crunch in other side.
11.	Cyprus	11.06.88	1988-1990	The Cyprus side did not show any interest in the signing of the new CEP after the validity of the last one. However, now the process of finalisation of new CEP has been activated
12.	Columbia	7.8.91	1991-1993	New CEP is under formulation.
13.	Combodia	18.2.2000	2000-2002	
14.	Egypt	11.10.97	*1997-2000	
15.	Ethopia	15.05.98	*1998-2000	
16.	Finland	15.3.96	1996-1998	New CEP under formulation.
17.	France	10.03.2000	*2000-2002.	

Sl.No.	Country	Date of Signing	Validity Period	Remarks.
18.	Germany	17.12.97	*1997-2000	
19.	Ghana	4.1.91	1991-1993	The validity of the CEP was extended upto 1995 as its implementation was not satisfactory. The signing of the New CEP is pending disposal with Ghanian side.
20.	Greece	27.10.99	*1999-2002	
21.	Guyana	29.12.93	1994-1996	
22.	Hungary	26.11.98	*1999-2001	
23.	Iran	23.5.2000	*2000-2002	
24.	Iraq	2.09.98	*1998-2001	
25.	Israel	30.12.96	1997-1999	Fresh CEP 2000-2002 is ready for signatures.
26.	Italy	6.1.98	*1998-2000	
27.	Indonesia	11.01.2001	*2001-2003	
28.	Jordan	25.04.2000	*2000-2002	
29.	Kenya	26.5.94	1994-1997	No new CEP being formulated as the implementation is not satisfactory.
30.	Kazakhstan	Oct. 1992	1992-1994	No response of Kazakh Govt. to extension of the CEP / fresh CEP.
31.	Kyrgyzstan	Oct.1992	1992-1994	Due to poor implementation of the CEP, the existing CEP extended till 31.12.2000.
32.	Kuwait	22.12.99	*2000-2001	
33.	Laos	Jan.1996	*1996-1998	CEP extended till 2001.
34.	Mauritius	9.8.96	1996-1998	New CEP under negotiation.
35.	Maldives	24.12.92	1992-1994	The CEP expired on 31.12.94. A draft of the next CEP was sent to Maldives in February 1995. Response awaited.
36.	Malaysia	11.10.2000	2000-2002	
37.	Mexico	9.11.93	1994-1996	New CEP is under formulation.
38.	Mongolia	31.03.2000	*2000-2002	
39.	Morocco	2.7.85	1985-1987	The Moroccan counter draft is under examination.
40.	North Korea	7.8.97	*1997-1999	The CEP is valid till the new one is signed. New CEP is under formulation
41.	Netherlands	1.12.93	1994-1997	



Sl.No.	Country	Date of Signing	Validity Period	Remarks.
42.	Nigeria	18.4.92	1992-1995	
43.	Norway	16.1.87	1987-1989	After the last CEP, the Norwegian side has not shown any interest.
44.	Oman	2.4.97	1997-1998	Implementation of the CEP was negligible. Hence the validity extended till 2.8.2001.
45.	Pakistan	19.7.89	1989-1991	No interest shown by the Pakistan Govt. in implementation of the CEP. Hence no fresh CEP signed.
46.	Peru	20.2.96	1996-1998	Extended for two years.
47.	Poland	7.10.96	1997-1999	Indian draft of the CEP for 2000-02 is under formulation.
48.	Portugal	11.03.98	*1998-2000	
49.	Philippines	27.03.95	1995-97	New CEP is under negotiation.
50.	Qatar	20.5.85	1985-1987	Fresh proposals for inclusion in the next CEP received and examined in the Department of Culture. Indian Counter proposals prepared and sent to Ministry of External Affairs for seeking concurrence of Qatari side.
51.	Romania	17.11.97	1997-1999	Indian draft of the CEP for 2000-02 is under formulation.
52.	Rwanda	13.6.90	1991-1993	Validity extended upto 1995.
53.	Russia	3.10.2000	*2000-2002	
54.	Senegal	14.9.76	1977-1978	New CEP is under formulation.
55.	Seychelles	24.9.89	1990-1992	New CEP under formulation.
56.	Syria	17.03.99	*1999-2001.	
57.	Somalia	2.8.88	1988-1990	Draft CEP proposals have already been formulated but the Somalian side has not shown any interest.
58.	Sudan	9.4.2000	*2000-2002	
59.	Spain	8.2.93	1993-1995	Draft proposals for the new CEP are under consideration of the Spanish side.
60.	Sri Lanka	22.1.97.	1997-1998	Fresh CEP formulated and will be signed during the visit of Indian delegation to Srilanka being planned shortly.
61.	Singapore	10.11.2000	2000-2002	
62.	South Korea	23.2.96	1996-1998	The validity of the CEP extended till 2001.

Sl.No.	Country	Date of Signing	Validity Period	Remarks.
63.	Tanzania	4.2.91	1991-1992	Due to financial stringency, Tanzanian side has not shown any interest.
64.	Tunisia	5.4.2000	*2000-2002	
65.	Turkey	31.3.2000	*2000-2002	
66.	Turkmenistan	10.10.92	1992-1994	Validity extended till 31.12.99. New CEP is under consideration.
67.	Tadjikistan	12.12.95	1996-1998	
68.	U.A.E.	6.1.94	1994-1996	CEPs implementation was tardy. The Indian proposal to extend the validity of the CEP remained unanswered.
69.	Uganda	9.10.97	1997-1999	
70.	Uzbekistan	2.05.2000	*2000-2002	
71.	Vietnam	8.01.2001	*2001-2003	
72.	Venezuela	22.7.93	1993-1995	Implementation has not been very satisfactory.
73.	Yemen	8.11.85	1986-1987	A new Cultural Agreement was signed in July 1999. This agreement will come into force on the date of exchange of instruments of ratification. Process is on.
74.	Zambia	20.12.90	1991-1992	Extended upto 1993. No response from the Zambian side.
75.	Zimbabwe	12.11.91	1992-1994	

* : Live CEP's

TABLE - I

Allocation of Annual Plans 2000-01 and 2001-02

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Sector	Annual Plan 2000-01	Percentage to Total Allocation	Out of which Capital	Annual Plan 2001-02	Percentage to Total Allocation	Out of which capital
1	Direction & Administration	65.00	0.35	-	65.00	0.29	-
2	Promotion & Dissemination	4679.00	25.29	-	4901.00	21.78	-
3	Archaeology	3325.00	17.97	225.00	5125.00	22.78	525.00
4	Archives & Archival Libraries	900.00	4.86	150.00	644.00	2.87	85.00
5	Museums	4430.00	23.95	250.00	4301.00	19.12	195.00
6	Anthropology & Ethnology	860.00	4.65	150.00	860.00	3.82	150.00
7	Public Libraries	2777.00	15.01	1500.00	3898.00	17.32	2500.00
8	IGNCA	1.00	0.01	-	1000.00	4.44	-
9	Institutions of Buddhist & Tibetan Studies	355.00	1.92	-	360.00	1.60	-
10	Other Expenditure	608.00	3.29	-	491.00	2.18	-
11	North East Region	500.00	2.70	-	855.00	3.80	-
	TOTAL	18500.00	100.00	2275.00	22500.00	100.00	3455.00

TABLE II

8th Plan : Allocation and Expenditure and 9th Plan: Allocation

Sl.No.	Sector	8th Plan		9th Plan
		Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation
1	Direction & Administration	140.00	142.79	350.00
2	Promotion & Dissemination	8715.00	11275.03	22740.00
3	Archaeology	3900.00	6593.63	18249.00
4	Archives & Archival Libraries	1315.00	2585.81	4335.00
5	Museums	10030.00	13575.04	23775.00
6	Anthropology & Ethnology	1400.00	2386.16	4700.00
7	Public Libraries	6720.00	3570.80	11296.00
8	IGNCA	5000.00	9600.00	401.00
9	Institutions of Buddhist &	850.00	1090.97	1950.00
10	Other Expenditure	430.00	2104.84	3845.00
11	Celebrations of Golden Jubilee of India's Independence	—	22.00	400.00
	Total	38500.00	52947.07	92041.00

TABLE III

Year-wise Budget Estimates and Expenditure on Art & Culture
(Central Sector)

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Budget Estimates			Expenditure		
	Plan	Non Plan	Total	Plan	Non Plan	Total
1985-86	19.07	32.43	52.00	19.87	31.34	51.21
1986-87	57.80	32.43	90.23	45.09	39.81	84.90
1987-88	65.00	67.76	132.76	45.64	65.65	111.29
1988-89	62.00	71.26	133.26	51.08	55.58	106.66
1989-90	54.00	70.14	124.14	52.15	47.98	100.13
1990-91	66.20	81.32	147.52	56.98	55.33	113.86
1991-92	74.20	62.80	137.00	58.94	60.99	119.90
1992-93	64.00	62.59	126.59	57.63	66.55	124.18
1993-94	85.70	70.06	155.76	104.19	73.55	177.74
1994-95	102.60	77.09	179.69	98.35	301.95*	400.30
1995-96	113.00	82.73	195.73	121.01	86.84	207.85
1996-97	113.76	89.47	203.23	102.24	98.18	200.42
1997-98	120.90	127.00	247.90	114.72	141.64	256.36
1998-99	127.20	174.00	301.20	125.49	182.87	308.36
1999-2000	147.20	211.21	358.41	117.08	217.39	334.47
2000-01	162.25	260.00	422.25	150.00@	230.00@	380.00@
2001-02	190.45	240.3	430.75	-	-	-

*Includes Rs.218.00 crore for Nizam's Jewellery

@ Anticipated Expenditure



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