



ANNUAL REPORT
2001-2002



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CUL, 2001

DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA



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.**



*Sarpech Bachakani from the Nizams' Jewellery Collection,
circa 19th century.*

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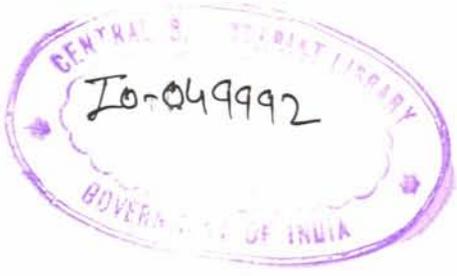


PHOTO CREDITS

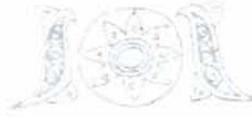
Cover: A Battle Scene. Folio from Bhagavata Purana, circa 16th century. From the Goenka collection. Courtesy: Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi.

Inside front cover: Preamble of the Constitution of India.

Inside back cover: Dholavera excavations by ASI in Kutch, Gujarat.

Back cover: Shiva Vaman. Vakataka, Maharashtra, circa 5th century.

Above: Saraswati. Pallu, Rajasthan, circa 12th century. Courtesy: National Museum, New Delhi.



CONTENTS

<i>Chapter</i>	1	Introduction	5	
<i>Chapter</i>	2	Overview	6	
<i>Chapter</i>	3	Department of Culture	24	۲۴
<i>Chapter</i>	4	Archaeology	28	
<i>Chapter</i>	5	Museums	46	
<i>Chapter</i>	6	Institutions of Anthropology and Ethnology	70	
<i>Chapter</i>	7	Archives and Archival Libraries	82	
<i>Chapter</i>	8	Libraries	102	
<i>Chapter</i>	9	Institutes of Buddhist and Tibetan Studies	118	
<i>Chapter</i>	10	Akademis and the National School of Drama	124	
<i>Chapter</i>	11	Grants from the Department	143	
<i>Chapter</i>	12	Promotion and Dissemination of Art and Culture	152	
<i>Chapter</i>	13	Memorials	164	
<i>Chapter</i>	14	Centenaries and Anniversaries	184	
<i>Chapter</i>	15	Festival of India and International Cultural Relations	186	
<i>Chapter</i>	16	Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts	188	
<i>Chapter</i>	17	National Culture Fund	196	
<i>Chapter</i>	18	Training	200	
<i>Chapter</i>	19	Initiatives in the North-Eastern States	204	
<i>Chapter</i>	20	Vigilance Activities	208	
		ANNEXURES	211	
		APPENDICES	237	





INTRODUCTION

The Department of Culture was carved out of the Ministry of Education on 4 January 1985. Presently the Department of Culture is a Department under the Ministry of Tourism and Culture. Cultural education could be described as an attempt to acquaint ourselves with the best that has been thought, said and done in the past, and what is being done presently. Accordingly, the **Mission** of the Department is to preserve, promote and disseminate all forms of art and culture.

1.01 In order to achieve this, the Department of Culture undertakes activities that follow from the subjects allocated to the Department under the Government of India's Allocation of Business Rules 1961. They include:

- 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 organisations of Buddhist and Tibetan Studies;
- viii. Promotion of institutional and individual initiatives in the field of art and culture; and
- ix. Entering into and implementation of cultural agreements with foreign countries.

Thus the functional spectrum of the Department is rather wide, ranging from generating cultural awareness at the grassroots level to promoting cultural exchanges at an international level. Alongwith programmes for the preservation of India's ancient heritage, the activities of the Department encourage and disseminate a variety of contemporary creative arts as well. 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 2001-02, the Department accomplished considerable work in a variety of fields. The chapters that follow in the Annual Report 2001-02 present a compendium of these activities.



OVERVIEW

2.01 The second year of the new millennium presents the Department an opportunity to reflect on its accomplishments in 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. This diversity has been a distinctive characteristic of Indian culture.

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 defines the manner and context in which support to art and culture flows 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 merely rhetorical questions but serious, stimulating issues that have 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 the 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 organisations and well-developed infrastructure of attached and subordinate offices. A brief overview of the organisation activities under the Department of Culture is provided here.

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 1959, 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



Vitthala Temple, Hampi (Karnataka).

from its humble beginnings to a large organisation consisting of an organised 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:

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

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

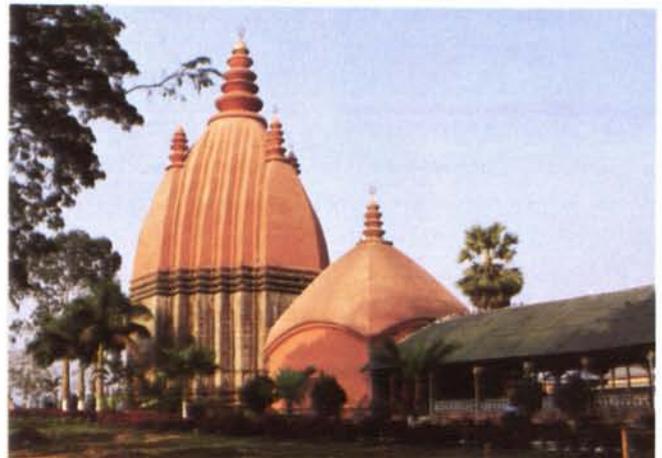
2.08 Another important assignment of the ASI is conducting archaeological explorations, surveys and scientific excavations in the country. Exploration and excavations of new sites are carried out strictly in accordance with archaeological principles.

2.09 The ASI conducts a two-year postgraduate diploma course in Archaeology in its Institute of Archaeology where young archaeologists are imparted practical and theoretical training in all 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 'storehouses' of old 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, Allahabad. 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.



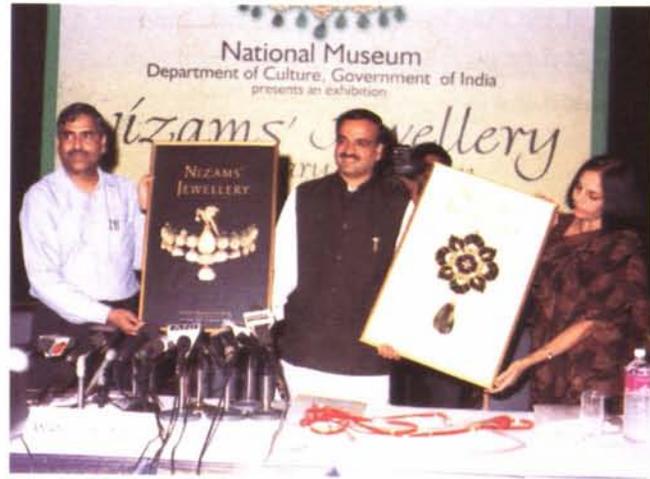
Shiva Dol, Sibsagar (Assam)

National Museum

2.12 Set up in 1949, the National Museum was made a subordinate office under the Department of Culture in 1960. At present there are about two lakh objects of art housed in the National Museum. The main activities of the National Museum are in the areas of Exhibitions, Education, Public Relations, Publications and Conservation.

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

- The exhibition entitled 'Nizams' Jewellery: A Legendary Collection' was organised at the National Museum, New Delhi between 30 August 2001 and 30 October 2001, and was inaugurated by the Prime Minister of India. An extraordinary collection comprising 173 items of precious jewels and assorted items of jewellery, dated between 18th century and the early 20th century, was on display. Subsequently, this exhibition was taken to Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad in November 2001.
- The exhibition entitled 'The Living Religious and Cultural Traditions of Bhutan' was mounted at the National Museum from 17 October - 13 November 2001, and was jointly inaugurated by the Minister for Culture, Government of India and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Royal Government of Bhutan. This exhibition also travelled to Kolkata and was on display there at the Indian Museum from 1 - 28 December 2001. 183 rare exhibits pertaining to the cultural heritage of the 'Land of the Thunder Dragon' covered a period between 9th and 20th centuries. The exhibition showcased the basic values of peace, harmony and compassion that Buddhism is synonymous with. On this occasion, a number of associated events such as lectures and cultural programmes were also arranged at the National Museum. Apart from performing at the National Museum on 18 and 24 October 2001, the Bhutanese cultural troupes



The then Minister of Tourism and Culture releasing the poster for the 'Nizam Jewellery' exhibition at the press conference.

presented live performances at Lucknow and Chandigarh as well.

- The National Museum extended its institutional support in terms of venue and security arrangements to house an exhibition entitled 'Picasso: Metamorphoses 1900-1972' at its premises from 14 December 2001 - 3 February 2002. This exhibition was jointly organised by the National Gallery of Modern Art and the Embassy of France in India, and was inaugurated by the President of India.
- An exhibition entitled 'Kotah Murals: Back to Life' was organised in the National Museum on 28 June 2001, and remained on view for over a month. It was inaugurated by the Secretary, Ministry of Culture, Government of India.

National Museum Institute of History of Art, Conservation and Museology

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 University Grants Commission, the Institute was declared 'Deemed-to-be-University' on 28 April 1989 by the Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, New Delhi.

2.15 The Institute conducts Post-graduate degree courses and awards Doctorates in three disciplines:

- History of Art
- Conservation and Restoration of Works of Art
- Museology

Three certificate courses on

- Indian Art and Culture
- Art Appreciation
- Bharatiya Kala Nidhi

are also conducted by the Institute. The Institute conducts Diploma/Certificate courses of a year's and less-than-a-year's duration as well, in areas such as Museum Administration and Art Appreciation.

Allahabad Museum

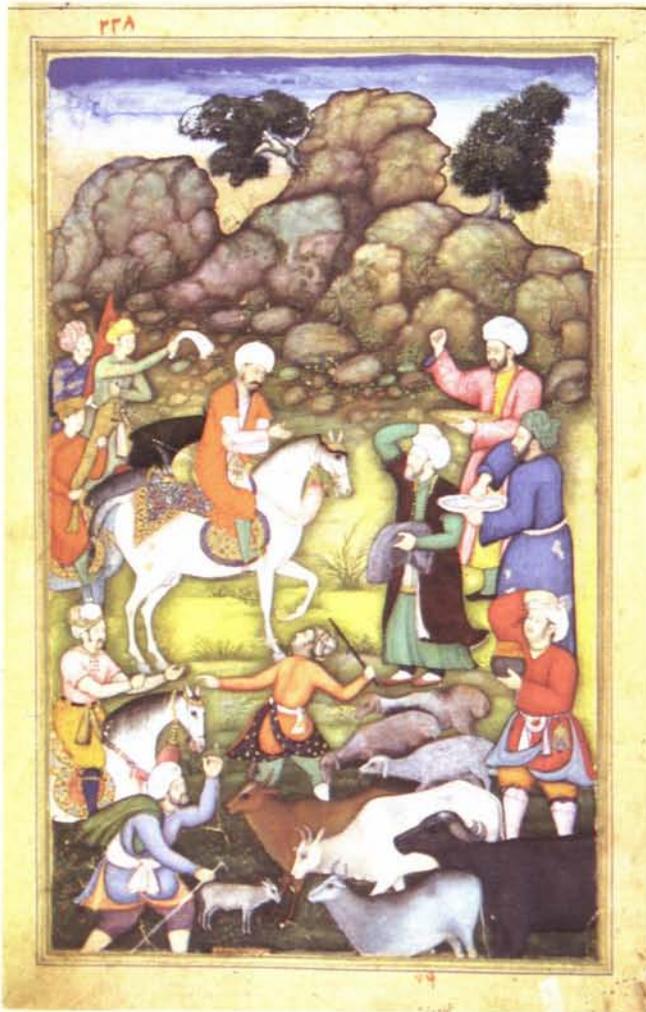
2.16 The Allahabad Museum, which was founded in 1931, is one of the best repositories of contemporary paintings of the Bengal School of the earlier half of the nineteenth century. Commencing with a nucleus of zoological specimens and sculptures in a small building of the Allahabad Municipal Board, it attained the status of an Institution of National Importance under the Department of Culture in October 1985.

2.17 The Museum has in its collection, priceless sculptures from Bharhut, Bhumra and Jamsot, in addition to an impressive array of stone sculptures from Gandhara, Mathura, Sarnath, Kausambi, Khoh, and Shringverpur, memorabilia of noted Hindi poets and writers, and gifts presented by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

2.18 The Museum possesses a sizeable collection of copper coins, and also 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 dating back to ancient, medieval and modern India, with a focus on Indian Heritage and Archaeology.

2.19 During the year under report, the Museum undertook several activities, including seminars, lectures and exhibitions:

- An exhibition on 'Indian Art and Culture' was mounted at the venue of the Mahakumbh Mela from 14 January - 29 February 2001 in collaboration with the Jnana Pravaha, Varanasi; Baroda Museum, Vadodara; Indian Museum, Kolkata; National Museum, New Delhi; State Archives, Allahabad and the Department of Tourism, Government of India.
- Under a scheme to document the literary and cultural history of Allahabad, a large number of documents had been collected from the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Prayag and the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi. The first volume of this treatise is now ready for printing.



Mughal miniature painting, from the National Museum collection.



Salar Jung Museum

2.20 The Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad is an Institution of National Importance, which was established in 1951. It is a rich repository of global art collections, and has been named after the erstwhile noble family of the Salar Jungs, the collectors of this treasure trove. The 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).

2.21 The art collection of the Museum is basically divided into Indian, Middle Eastern, Far Eastern and European Art. Apart from these, there is a gallery devoted exclusively to the Salar Jung lineage, a Children's Section, a Reference Library, a Reading Room and a Rare Manuscripts Section with Arabic, Urdu and Persian manuscripts. There are 38 galleries in all, spread over two floors. The ground floor has 20 galleries and the first floor has 18 galleries. The chief attractions of this Museum include Veiled Rebecca (Gallery No.16), Mephistopheles Margareta (Gallery No. 16) and the Nineteenth Century Musical Clock.

2.22 During the year under report, the Museum housed the prestigious exhibition 'Nizams' Jewellery: A Legendary Collection', which was organised at the Museum between 24 November 2001 – 15 March 2002, and inaugurated by the Governor of Andhra Pradesh.

Indian Museum

2.23 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 the three other 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 co-ordinating service units: Education, Preservation, Publication, Presentation, Photography, Medical, Modelling and Library. Some of the notable activities of the Indian Museum during the year under report were:

- A National Seminar on 'Rabindranath Tagore and Rukmini Devi Arundale: Visions and Institutions' was held on 27 April 2001.
- A exhibition of 300 photographs on 'Representing Rukmini Devi Arundale (1904-1986): A retrospective' in collaboration with the Centre of Contemporary Culture, New Delhi and Department of Culture, Government of India was held from 26 April 2001 – 1 May 2001.
- As a part of extra-mural activities of the Museum, the *akscharavriksba*, a letter tree made of steel, was installed at the in the Bhasa Udyan in Surendranath park, Kolkata on 18 May 2001 on the occasion of International Museums Day.
- The exhibition entitled 'The Living Religious and Cultural Traditions of Bhutan' was organised in the Indian Museum, Kolkata from 1 – 28 December 2001. Altogether 183 art objects, including stupas, thankhas, paintings, stone vessels, sculptured statues and a model of 17th century Punakha Dzong were exhibited.
- On 22 January 2002 the Museum gifted an alphabet kite, *akscharika*, inscribed with letters from the Indus script to the modern Indian script, to the National Library, Kolkata.



Candelabra from Hazaridari Palace Museum, Murshidabad on display at the Salar Jung Museum.



National Gallery of Modern Art

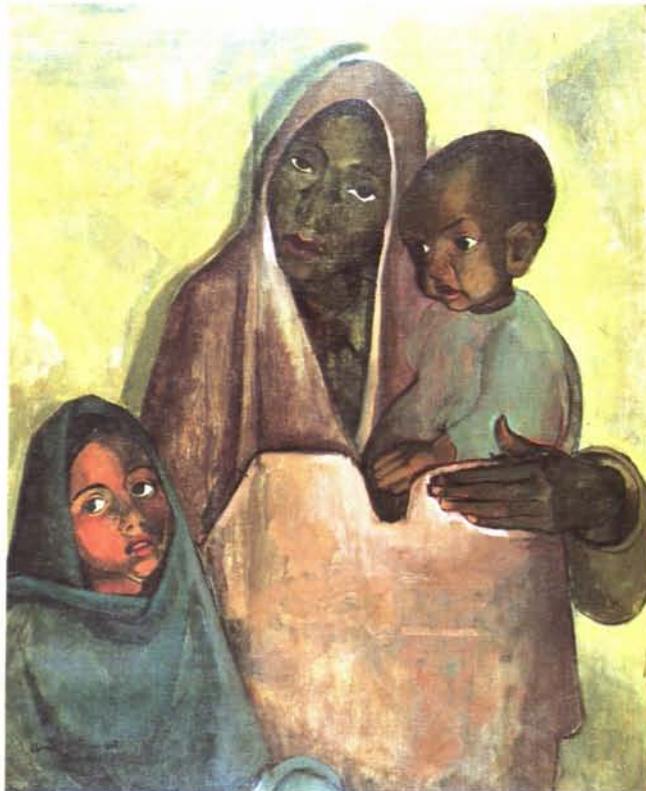
2.24 The National Gallery of Modern Art (NGMA) was founded in 1954, and is the only institution of its kind that represents the evolution and pictorial transformation in the visual arts in India over the last one hundred and fifty years. The main objectives of the NGMA are to create an understanding and sensitivity among the Indian public towards the visual and plastic arts in general, and to promote the development of contemporary Indian art in particular.

2.25 The collection of NGMA, built primarily through purchase and also by gifts, comprises nearly 15,126 works of art, representing over 1000 contemporary Indian artists; these include paintings, sculpture, graphics and photography. NGMA periodically organises special exhibitions from its own collections and also conducts international exhibitions under the Cultural Exchange programme with different countries.

2.26 Some of the main activities undertaken by the NGMA during the year under report are as follows:

- NGMA served as the nodal agency for an exhibition entitled 'Picasso: Metamorphoses 1900-1972 - From the French Collections' from 14 December 2001 - 3 February 2002, organised at the National Museum premises in collaboration with the Embassy of France in India. Inaugurated by the President of India, the exhibition was witnessed by approximately 40,000 visitors. A Café Litteraire on Picasso, followed by film shows on the artist, was organised from 27 January 2002. A Public Lecture followed by a seminar and a panel discussion were organised on 3 February 2002.
- During the year 2001-2002, the NGMA sent a prestigious exhibition of 25 paintings of Amrita Sher Gil to the Ernst Museum, Budapest, Hungary under the Indo-Hungarian Cultural Exchange Programme.

2.27 A new operational branch of the NGMA is now being established in South India, at Bangalore. The Minister for Tourism and Culture laid the foundation stone at the Manikyavelu Mansion, Bangalore on 23 June 2001.



Amrita Sher Gil, 'Mother India'. Oil on canvas, from the NGMA collection.



National Council of Science Museums

2.28 The National Council of Science Museums (NCSM), an autonomous organisation under the Department of Culture, Ministry of Culture, Government of India, is primarily engaged in popularising Science and Technology amongst students in particular and the masses in general, through a wide range of activities and interactive programmes.

2.29 The NCSM has laid particular emphasis on the 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 organising travelling exhibitions at national and international levels.

2.30 Some of the major activities undertaken during the year under report were:

- The Kurukshetra Panorama and Science Centre at Kurukshetra (Haryana), which has a large-scale panorama depicting scenes from the Kurukshetra War, was inaugurated on 6 March 2001 by the Prime Minister of India, and has since been attracting large numbers of visitors.
- Exhibits have been developed and despatched by National Council of Science Museums for the Rajiv Gandhi Science Centre, Mauritius as a catalytic support to the Government of Mauritius.
- A travelling exhibition entitled '100 Years of the Nobel Prize' was inaugurated in Nehru Science Centre, Mumbai on 18 October 2001. The exhibition contained displays pertaining to the Life and Works of Alfred Nobel, the History of Nobel Prize, the Prize winning works of Nobel Laureates from 1901-2000, details about 'Nobel Families' and Indian Nobel Laureates, etc.

National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property

2.31 The National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property, Lucknow (NRLC), a scientific organisation, was established in 1976 as a Subordinate Office of the Department of

Culture. The headquarters of NRLC is situated at Lucknow. The objectives of the NRLC are to develop the conservation capabilities of different cultural institutions of the country, and provide services to museums, archives, archaeology departments and other similar institutions in the conservation of cultural property.

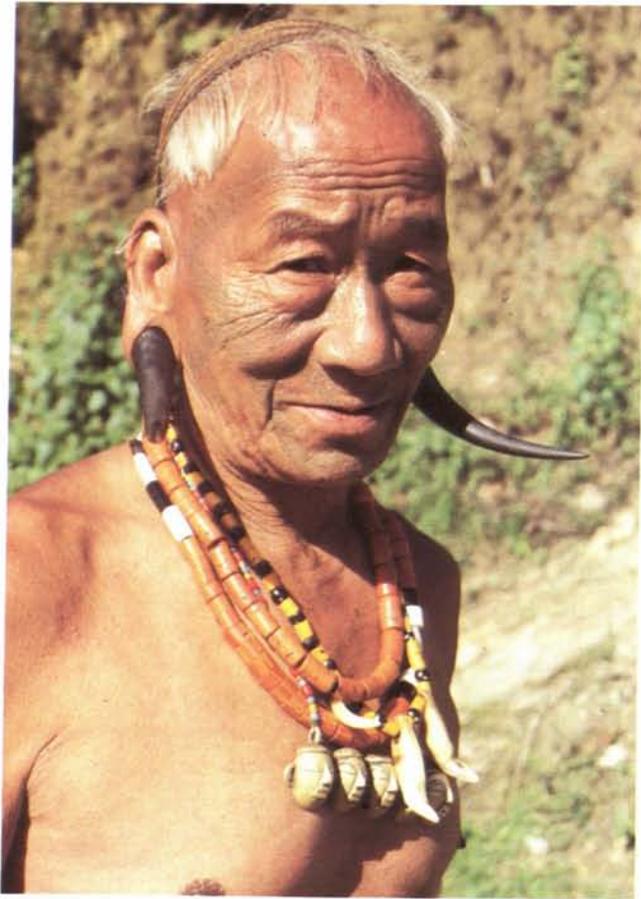
2.32 To meet these objectives, the NRLC carries out research in materials and methods of conservation, imparts training in conservation, disseminates knowledge in conservation and provides library services to conservators of the country. To provide conservation services in the Southern region of the country in an effective manner, a regional centre of the NRLC, known as the Regional Conservation Laboratory, has been established at Mysore.

2.33 During the year under report, 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, standardisation of the method developed for the conservation of high lead bronzes was the most significant achievement. NRLC also brought out some publications on conservation.

INSTITUTIONS OF ANTHROPOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY

Anthropological Survey of India

2.34 The Anthropological Survey of India is a premier research organisation that has committed itself to carrying out anthropological researches in the area of bio-cultural aspects of the Indian population since 1945, apart from collection, preservation, maintenance, documentation and study of ethnographic material. Over the years, the Survey has generated information from the grassroots level through sustained research conducted concurrently from its Head Office at Kolkata and seven Regional Centres, one Sub-Regional Centre, one permanent field station and eight other field stations located in various parts



Konyak Naga tribal at Naginimora village, Nagaland.

of the country, besides a Camp Office at New Delhi.

2.35 During the year under report, field investigations under the Ninth Plan Project were conducted among the pre-identified communities. Theme-based draft reports were presented and discussed in workshops held from time to time to review and finalise all the reports within the target period. A number of reports, such as *Nutritional Status of Indian Population, The Study of Scheduled Caste: 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*, etc. have already been finalised.

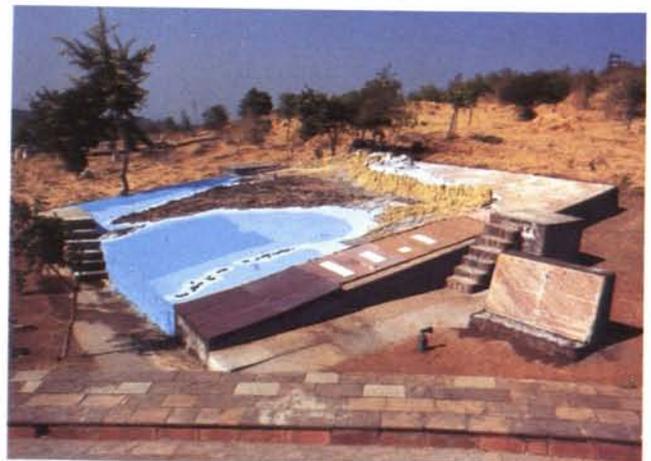
Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya

2.36 The Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya (IGRMS) is another organisation engaged in anthropological research, that has been

developed at Bhopal in about 200 acres as a unique open air museum. It is a functional museum that does not merely house a collection and display of antiquated objects, but endeavours to record and revitalise both traditional and contemporary community knowledge. In order to fulfil its objective of documenting the history of humankind with special reference to India, the IGRMS combines collection and preservation with research, popularisation and education.

2.37 Some of the significant accomplishments of IGRMS in the year under review were:

- Under the 'Ecological Heritage of India' exhibition, a three-dimensional relief map of India was developed on a 50 x 50 open air platform as a permanent exhibit in the Sangrahalaya premises, using original rock samples collected with the assistance of the Geological Survey of India.
- A 3-day seminar on 'The Cultural Heritage of Indian Himalayas' was organised in collaboration with Himalayan Research and Cultural Foundation (HRCF).
- A four-day multidisciplinary conference entitled 'Tamirabharani River Festival' was organised at Tirunelveli, Tamilnadu from 29 March – 1 April 2001, co-hosted by the Folklore Resource and Research Centre, Palayamkottai. Significant segments like the lifestyles of the people and temple architecture in the entire Tamirabharani river belt in Tamilnadu were documented on film and video by the IGRMS team.



Three - dimensional relief map of India constructed at Museum Complex, IGRMS.

- A Convention on Heritage Conservation was organised at the world's largest river island Majuli, in collaboration with Majuli Island Protection and Development Council (MIPADC) and the State Government of Assam.

ARCHIVES AND ARCHIVAL LIBRARIES

National Archives of India

2.38 The National Archives of India houses Central Government records of enduring value for permanent preservation and use by administrators and scholars. It also has in its custody, private papers of eminent personalities of India and microfilm copies of records acquired from abroad.

2.39 It also runs a School of Archival Studies which imparts training under its one-year Diploma in Archival Studies and various short-term record management and conservation courses to Indian and foreign trainees.

2.40 In order to create an archival awareness amongst the general public, the National Archives of India has set up an Archival museum, which periodically organises various exhibitions.

2.41 The Conservation Research Laboratory conducts investigations in the improvement of preservation techniques for better upkeep of records, and is actively associated with the dissemination of specialised know-how in the field of archival studies. It has one Regional Office at Bhopal and three Record Centres at Bhubaneswar, Jaipur and Pondicherry.

Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library

2.42 Khuda Bakhsh Khan established a Public Library in 1891 out of his own personal inheritance of manuscripts. Today, the Khuda Bakhsh

Oriental Public Library, which was declared in 1969 by an Act of Parliament to be an Institution of National Importance, has emerged as one of the largest and richest collections of manuscripts in the subcontinent, with over 21,000 manuscripts, 200,000 printed books and over 2000 original paintings of the Mughal, Rajput, Iranian and Turkish schools. The Library also possesses a substantial number of original copies of letters written by eminent personalities.

2.43 The Library supports research and scholarship in Oriental Studies, and is a pioneering institute in the preservation and conservation of manuscripts.



Newly acquired gold coin belonging to Kushan King Vasudev, circa 1st century, from the Rampur Raza Library collection.

Rampur Raza Library

2.44 The Rampur Raza Library is a centre for Indo Islamic studies, being a repository of classical and contemporary source material in Arabic, Persian, Turkish, English, Sanskrit, Hindi, Urdu, Tamil and Telugu. The Library is renowned for its rare manuscripts, miniature paintings, illustrated manuscripts, specimens of the finest Islamic calligraphy, historical documents, letters,

printed books, newspapers and periodicals.

2.45 The Library was taken over by the Government of India on 1 July 1975 by an Act of Parliament declaring it as an institution of National Importance. It is run by an Executive Board, presided over by the Governor of Uttar Pradesh.

The Asiatic Society

2.46 The Asiatic Society, Kolkata was founded in 1784 by eminent Indologist Sir William Jones (1746-1794), with the objective of inquiring into the history, science, arts and literature of Asia. It has contributed, directly or indirectly, to the growth and development of most of the major antiquarian, scientific and literary institutions in India. Its historic importance was duly recognised when the



Government of India declared it as an Institution of National Importance by an Act of Parliament in 1984, its bicentenary year.

2.47 The Society maintains a museum which includes an Ashokan rock edict, copper plates ranging from the third century BC and coin collections for the study of Indian history and culture. It contains approximately 46,000 manuscripts in various languages. With its Library of printed books, archives and the collection of manuscripts, it is one of the leading centres of study of Indology in the world.

2.48 The three main activities of the Society concerning the scientific pursuit of knowledge are (i) Library services (ii) Academic activities and (iii) Publications. The Society, which is one of the oldest publication houses in the country, publishes monographs, seminars, public lectures, catalogues, bibliographies and the *Bibliotheca Indica* besides periodicals like the Society's Quarterly Journal and Monthly Bulletin.

2.49 In 2001-2002, the Publication Section published 11 books, among which are *Some Psychological Aspects of Early Buddhist Philosophy based on Abhidhammakosa of Vasubandhu*, *Krisi Parasara* and *The Suryasiddhanta*, apart from the regular issues of the *Journal of the Asiatic Society*.

LIBRARIES

National Library

2.50 The National Library, Kolkata was established 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 towards the end of the last century. The Library finds special mention in Article 62 of the Seventh Schedule of the Union List in the Constitution of India as an Institution of National Importance. The major activities of this Library, which co-ordinates and determines standards in the field of library services in the country, are collection building and collection organising programmes.

2.51 The Library has established exchange relations with 211 libraries of 86 countries under the

Cultural Exchange programme of the Government of India.

Central Reference Library

2.52 The Central Reference Library 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.

2.53 The Library primarily compiles and publishes the Indian National Bibliography (*INB*) in Roman script both as monthly and annual cumulations. *INB* is a record of Current Indian Publications in 14 languages of India including English, which is based on the receipts in the National Library, Kolkata under the provision of the Delivery of Books Act, 1954.

2.54 During the year under report, efforts were stepped up to implement retro-conversion of all the data pertaining to *INB* since its inception in 1958. Consequently, all *INB* records are proposed to be computerised and made available within reasonable time for online viewing. With this, the path will be paved for creation of the *INB* database, contents of which can be simultaneously accessed through the network. This will successfully fulfil one of the Library's main objectives of Universal Availability of Publications (*UAP*).

Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation

2.55 The main objective of the Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation is to promote and support the public library movement in the country, by providing adequate library services, and by popularising reading habits, particularly in the rural areas, with the active co-operation of the state library authorities as well as voluntary organisations operating in the field of library services

2.56 At the close of the current financial year 2001-02, the Foundation had rendered assistance worth approximately Rs. 1100 lakhs for 9000 libraries scattered all over the country, through its various services and funding schemes.

2.57 Besides being a funding body, the Foundation has also been functioning as a nodal agency of the Government of India for co-ordinating,



The Library Building of Chalavara Pothujana Vayanasala, Kerala constructed with assistance from RRRLF under the Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organisations.

monitoring and developing Public Libraries located all over the country. The Foundation publishes a bi-annual journal *Granthana*, apart from its regular quarterly newsletters to disseminate important news on library services that take place in different parts of the country and abroad.

2.58 The Foundation has also instituted the Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation (RRRLF) Fellowship and cash awards in order to actively encourage professional excellence amongst library scholars and promote the public library movement at large.

Central Secretariat Library

2.59 The Central Secretariat Library (CSL) is in the Department of Culture, Ministry of Culture. Previously known as the 'Imperial Secretariat Library, Calcutta', it is one of the oldest libraries (1891) of the Government of India. In terms of size, it has a collection of over nine lakh documents (including Gazettes). Since 1969, it has been housed in the G-Wing of the Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi.

2.60 The library is well known for its valuable collection of rare books on Indian History and Culture, Indian Official Publications such as Annual Administrative Reports, Budget and Plan documents, Civil Lists, Census Reports, Legal documents, Directories, and Handbooks, Gazettes, Gazetteers, Committee and Commission Reports, Parliamentary Legal documents including

microfiche and microfilms, and General Reference Books.

2.61 About 2,21,600 users utilised the resources of the CSL complex during the period under report, and more than 1,08,984 titles were issued to the members. The library resources were supplemented by acquiring as many as 226 books on inter-library loan.

Delhi Public Library

2.62 The Delhi Public Library (DPL) was conceived in October 1951 as a pilot project in collaboration with UNESCO to introduce the concept of free public library and information services to the people of Delhi. In course of time, the institution has grown into a premier public library system in the country and has become the busiest public library in the South Asia. Books are issued to readers for home reading, absolutely free of charge. DPL is currently celebrating its Golden Jubilee year.

Connemara Public Library

2.63 The Connemara Public Library, Chennai was recognised as one of the four major depositories for Indian publications under the provision of Delivery of Books and Newspapers (Public Libraries) Act of 1954 (amended) in 1955. It also serves as depository for selected publications of the United Nations and its allied agencies, as also for all Asian Development Bank publications. At the close of the financial year 2001-2002, the stock of volumes in the Library stood at 7.25 lakhs including bound periodicals.

Thanjavur Maharaja Serfoji's Sarasvati Mahal Library

2.64 The Thanjavur Maharaja Serfoji's Sarasvati Mahal Library, Thanjavur is one among the few medieval libraries existing in the world. It is a priceless repository of culture and knowledge, built by the successive dynasties of Nayaks and the Marathas of Thanjavur. It contains a rare and valuable collection of manuscripts, maps, books and paintings on all aspects of art, culture and literature. The Encyclopaedia Britannica in its survey of the Libraries of the world mentions the Sarasvati



Mahal Library as 'the most remarkable library in India'.

2.65 The Library receives funds from the Government of Tamilnadu for maintenance and from the Central Government for developmental activities.

State Central Library, Mumbai

2.66 The State Central Library, Mumbai was notified by the Government of India as a National Depository Library under the Delivery of Books (Public Libraries) Act, 1954, and hence is to receive all the books, periodicals and newspapers published in the whole country, as well as co-ordinate the resources of the Divisional Libraries in the State.

INSTITUTES OF BUDDHIST AND TIBETAN STUDIES

Central Institute of Buddhist Studies

2.67 The Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh-Ladakh, formerly known as 'School of Buddhist Philosophy', was established at the behest of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in 1959 with the active co-operation of Rev. Kushok Bakula Rinpoche. Fully funded by the Department of Culture, Government of India since 1962, the Institute is affiliated to Sampurnanand Sanskrit University, Varanasi.

2.68 The main objective of the Institute is to inculcate in its students the wisdom of Buddhist thought and literature, and to familiarise them with modern subjects, collections, conservations, translations, publications of rare manuscripts and research work related to Buddhist Studies.

Nava Nalanda Mahavihara

2.69 Nava Nalanda Mahavihara, Nalanda was established to develop a Centre of Higher Studies in Pali and Buddhism along the lines of the old Mahavihara, by the Government of Bihar in 1951. Currently it is the only institution in India devoted exclusively to the teaching, research and publication of Pali and Buddhist texts.

2.70 Among the academic achievements of the Mahavihara was the induction of seven new

Assistant Professors in the Faculty, thus increasing the total strength from two to nine. This has not only improved the quality of teaching and research, but has also facilitated the conducting of regular fortnightly seminars. As a result, more than 36 research papers on different aspects of Buddhism had been presented in the year under report.

Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies

2.71 The Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies (CIHTS) was established in 1967 with a view to educating the children of Tibetan refugees and Himalayan border students in India. It not only strives to protect and preserve Tibetan culture and tradition, but also tries to teach and facilitate research in such traditional subjects through a modern university educational system.

2.72 The Research Department at CIHTS was established to promote independent research under several units like Rare Buddhist Text Research Project, Restoration Unit, Translation Unit, Dictionary Unit and Publication Unit.

2.73 The Santarakshita Library of CIHTS is fully computerised, with a rich collection of books, manuscripts and micro-documents pertaining to Tibetan and Buddhist studies — perhaps the largest collection of its kind in India.

Sikkim Research Institute of Tibetology

2.74 The Sikkim Research Institute of Tibetology, Gangtok is an autonomous organisation under the Government of Sikkim, established for spreading the knowledge of Chhos (Doctrine of the Buddha). The Institute has an ongoing programme of translating and publishing the important texts preserved in its archives.

2.75 During the year under report, the state Government of Sikkim introduced a legislation in the assembly to restore the name of the Institute to its earlier appellation of 'Namgyal Institute of Tibetology'. The amendment was passed unanimously.

2.76 The annual grant-in-aid to the Institute by the State Government vis-à-vis Central Government has been increased from ten to thirteen lakhs. The Centre has increased its grant from Rs.12.00 lakhs to Rs.18.50 lakhs from 2000-2001.

NATIONAL AKADEMIS AND THE NATIONAL SCHOOL OF DRAMA

Sangeet Natak Akademi

2.77 Sangeet Natak Akademi, the National Academy of Music, Dance and Drama, is an autonomous organisation funded by the Department of Culture, 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 promising artistes of the younger generation, through training programmes, award of scholarships, documentation and so on. The Akademi also annually bestows honours on outstanding artistes in the field of performing arts.

2.78 The Akademi runs two teaching institutions — Kathak Kendra, New Delhi and Jawaharlal Nehru Manipur Dance Academy, Imphal for imparting training in Kathak dance and music and Manipuri dance and allied arts respectively. The Akademi also looks after the management of Rabindra Rangshala in New Delhi.

2.79 The Akademi celebrated the Centenary Year of legendary dancer Uday Shankar with a mega series of Festivals and Seminars entitled 'Uday Shankar Shatabdi Samaroh' in Delhi, Chennai and Kolkata during the year under report.

Sahitya Akademi

2.80 Sahitya Akademi, the National Academy of Letters, was set up in 1954 as an autonomous organisation fully financed by the Government of India. Sahitya Akademi publishes books in twenty-two recognised Indian languages, and has so far produced over 3,300 titles, including 2,400 translations. One of the chief objectives of the Akademi is, in fact, to achieve national integration through literature and literary activity.

2.81 The Akademi organised a number of Seminars including a National Seminar on *Women's Writing at the Turn of the Century* from 22-24 February 2001 at New Delhi; a Seminar on *Colonialism and Resistance* at Kottayam in collaboration with School of Letters, Mahatma

Gandhi University on 24-25 July 2001; a National Seminar on Kuntala Kumari Sabat, distinguished Oriya writer, on 28 July 2001 at New Delhi to mark her birth centenary; a Seminar on *Saint Poetry in Western Regional Languages* on 29-30 September 2001 at Ahmedabad; a Seminar on Dalit Literature on 28-29 October 2001 at Indore, and another National Seminar on *The State of Literary Criticism: Trends, Texts, Issues* on the occasion of the Akademi's annual 'Festival of Letters', held from 18 - 23 February 2002 at New Delhi.

Lalit Kala Akademi

2.82 Lalit Kala Akademi, the National Academy of Art, was set up in 1954 by the Government of India to promote and propagate the understanding and appreciation of Indian art, both within and outside the country.

2.83 The Akademi participates in International Biennales and Triennales to propagate Indian art abroad and also organises exhibitions of works of art from other countries. Every three years, the Akademi also organises 'Triennale-India', an International Exhibition of Contemporary Art at New Delhi. It also sponsors exchange of artists with other countries under the various Cultural Exchange Programmes and agreements of the Government of India.

2.84 The Akademi provides 40 scholarships every year to upcoming young artists to pursue their artistic skills. The Akademi also organises National and International Camps/Workshops in various disciplines of Visual Arts. These workshops have proved to be immensely popular among the artists community and have helped further hone the artistic ability of the participants.

National School of Drama

2.85 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 Sangeet Natak Akademi in 1959. Later, 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.



Item of choreography presented during Uday Shankar Shatabdi Samaroh Celebrations

2.86 Training in the School is based on a 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 a public audience. 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 modes of creative expression, the School invites experts to train the students in the former. During the winter vacations, students are sent on educational tours for training in traditional theatre.

2.87 Encouraged by the success of the earlier two Mahotsavs held in 1999 and 2000, the National School of Drama organised the Third Bharat Rang Mahotsav, its annual National Theatre Festival, which was inaugurated by the President of India, from 16 March - 8 April 2001. In the Mahotsav, 67 groups from various States participated with 72 plays, mirroring the diverse and rich theatre heritage of India

PROMOTION AND DISSEMINATION OF ART AND CULTURE

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

2.89 The Department of Culture operates several schemes under which financial assistance is provided to institutions, individuals and organisations. These 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 multipurpose cultural complexes, building grants and strengthening of local and regional museums.

Zonal Cultural Centres

2.90 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 traditions in the rural and semi-urban areas of the states.

2.91 Apart from organising a chain of cultural programmes in metropolises as well as in remote rural areas, the ZCCs have established linkages with the State Departments and NGOs for preservation, promotion and propagation of tribal and folk art forms programmes:

- National Cultural Exchange Programme, i.e. exchange of artists, musicologists, performers and scholars within the country.
- Setting up of Shilpagrams to promote and ensure direct marketing facilities to artisans.
- Setting up of Documentation Centres to document vanishing and dying art forms.

CCRT

2.92 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. Its main objective is to revitalise the education system by creating an understanding and awareness among



A special orientation programme in charkha spinning for children.

students about the plurality of the regional cultures of India and integrating this knowledge with education.

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

MEMORIALS

Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti

2.94 'Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti' was formed in September 1984 by the merger of Gandhi Darshan at Rajghat and Gandhi Smriti at 5, Tees January Marg as an autonomous body which is fully funded by the Department of Culture, Ministry of Tourism and Culture, Government of India.

2.95 Among the basic aims and objectives of the Samiti is to propagate the life, mission and thoughts of Mahatma Gandhi through various socio-educational and cultural programmes.

Nehru Memorial Museum and Library

2.96 The Nehru Memorial Museum and Library maintains a personalia Museum which portrays the life and times of Jawaharlal Nehru against the backdrop of the different phases of Indian freedom movement; a Library of printed materials, books, periodicals, newspapers and photographs, with a special focus on the history of modern India; and among other things, a repository of unpublished records of institutions and private



Exhibition entitled 'Women in India' organised by the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library in April 2001.



A view of the picturesque Victoria Memorial garden.

papers of eminent Indians, which serve as primary sources for historical research.

Victoria Memorial Hall

2.97 The Victoria Memorial Hall, a period museum of medieval and modern Indian History, was conceived in 1901 and opened to the public in 1921. It has a rich collection of more than 26,000 artefacts including paintings of Daniells, Zoffany, Tilly Kettle, Samuel Davis, Nandalal Bose, Atul Bose, Jamini Roy and others. The Memorial also houses a large collection of watercolours, coins, maps, arms and armours, manuscripts etc. Situated in the heart of Kolkata, the Memorial draws more than a million visitors annually.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies

2.98 The Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies is a centre for research and learning with focus on (a) social, cultural, economic and political/administrative developments in Asia from 19th century onwards with special emphasis on India, and (b) the life and works of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

2.99 During the period under report, the Institute completed ten research projects and another 15 research projects are in progress. Besides, seventeen research programmes pertaining to the North-Eastern region of India are in progress.

2.100 Two International Workshops, one Symposium, two National Seminars (including one on

North-East India), and two International Seminars, were held under the auspices of the Institute. Distinguished scholars from Dhaka University, Delhi University, Institute of Asian Studies, Australia, and University of West Indies, delivered lectures in the Institute. Lectures were also given by seven scholars of the Institute, pertaining to their research programmes.

NATIONAL CULTURE FUND

2.101 The National Culture Fund (NCF) was set up as a Trust under the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890 through issue of the Gazette Notification dated 28 November 1996, with the aim of inviting the participation of the corporate sector, NGOs, State Governments, public/private sector and individuals in the task of promoting, protecting and preserving India's cultural heritage as well as creation of new galleries, museums and imparting of training, in cultural activities. The donations to the National Culture Fund are eligible for 100% tax exemption under Section 10 23C (iv) and 80G(ii) of the Income Tax Act. The NCF is managed and administered by a Council and an Executive Committee. The Council is chaired by the Minister of Tourism and Culture.

2.102 The National Culture Fund carries a built-in accountability towards the Indian Parliament and its donors for the activities commissioned under its aegis. A separate joint Bank Account is opened for each project, which is operated by NCF and the donor. The project works are executed under



Qutb Minar, identified for conservation under the National Culture Fund.



the directions of the Project Implementation Committee set up in this regard which has the representation of the donors, the National Culture Fund, the civic authorities as well as the Archaeological Survey of India, wherever required. The accounts of the projects are incorporated in the National Culture Fund Accounts annually which are audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. The Annual Report and the Audited Accounts are tabled in both the Houses of the Parliament.

countries and also organising reciprocal festivals of those countries in India. This also helps in projecting India's cultural image abroad and enhances the tourism potential of various destinations in India. So far, Festivals of India were held in U.K., U.S.A, France, U.S.S.R, Japan, Sweden, Germany, China and Thailand. Reciprocal festivals of U.S.S.R, Japan, France, China, Thailand, Sweden and China were held in India. The Festival of Germany was held in India from October 2000 to March 2001.

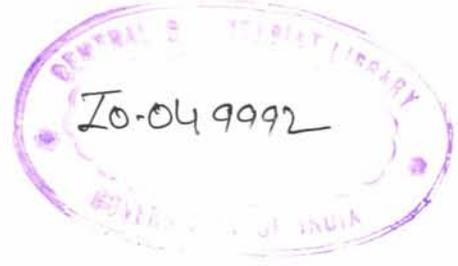
FESTIVAL OF INDIA

2.103 Festival of India was introduced with the objective of promoting cultural links with foreign countries by holding festivals of India in those

2.104 Presently, proposals are under consideration for holding festivals of India in foreign countries at a smaller scale to propagate Indian culture and traditions and popularise the rich varieties of handicrafts produced in India.

2.105 An Overview of Schemes of the Department

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 and Strengthening of Regional and Local Museums
4.	Setting up of Multipurpose Complexes including those for children
5.	Preservation and dissemination of tribal/folk art and culture
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 arts projects
11.	Financial assistance to voluntary organisations for celebration of centenaries of important personalities



3

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 Tourism and Culture. 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 our material heritage, namely, archaeology, anthropology, museums, etc. through specialised agencies like the Archaeological Survey of India, Anthropological Survey of India, Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya etc. It administers a number of museums and galleries of national importance. The Department also promotes organisations working in specialised fields such as Buddhist and Himalayan studies.

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, organising 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.

Facing Page: (Clockwise from top left) Dance ballet by Dr. Padma Subrahmanyam and troupe (Sangeet Natak Akademi); Basket weaver, Dhurva (Anthropological Survey of India); Safdarjung Tomb (Archaeological Survey of India); 'ShĒrik MimĒsa', Sanskrit manuscript, circa 1414 A.D. (Rampur Raza Library).



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, Kolkata
- ii National Museum, New Delhi
- iii National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi
- iv National Library, Kolkata
- v Central Reference Library, Kolkata
- 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 Rammohun 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, Kolkata
- xviii. Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad
- xix. Khuda Bakhsh 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 organisations is looked after by a Director (Official Language), who is assisted by a Deputy Director, Assistant Director and other supporting staff. A half-yearly Hindi Magazine, Sanskriti, was published. The first Sub-committee of Parliament on Official Language inspected the Department of Culture on 6 June 2001 and also took oral evidence on 7 September 2001 alongwith Heads of Offices of National Archives of India, Archaeological Survey of India, Anthropological Survey of India, National Museum, National Library, Central Reference Library, National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property, Lucknow and National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi. The Committee also inspected Archaeological Survey of India, Bangalore, Patna, Chennai, Mumbai, Jaipur, Anthropological Survey of India, Shillong, Indian Museum, Kolkata, and Anthropological Survey of India, Kolkata, to monitor the implementation of various provisions of the Official Language. The Official Language Implementation Committee headed by the Joint Secretary (Administration), is represented by officers of different division/sections/units. Three meetings of the committee were held during the year.

3.09 In accordance with the Annual Official Language Programme 2001-2002 and the orders received from the Department of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs and assurances given to Committee of Parliament, continuous efforts were made towards progressive use of Hindi in official work of the Department, viz., inspection of offices, organisation of Hindi workshops, etc. During the year, Director (OL) inspected National School of Drama, Centre for Cultural Resources and Training, Sahitya Akademi, Archaeological Survey of India, Guwahati and Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts, regarding use of Hindi.

3.10 During the year under review, one employee was nominated for the Hindi class, six employees were nominated for Hindi Stenography, 12 employees for Hindi typing, 2 employee in electronic typing and 5 employees were nominated for training in Hindi on computer respectively.

3.11 The Department of Culture organised a Hindi fortnight from 1 September 2001 - 14 September 2001. During the fortnight Hindi essay, noting and drafting, Hindi typing, debate, general Hindi hand-writing and a Hindi-practice competition were organised for Hindi-knowing and non Hindi-knowing officers, and cash prizes and citation were awarded to 55 winners by the Secretary, Culture. Besides, a

Hindi workshop was organised during the year.

3.12 Apart from the main Secretariat of the Department, the Official Language Division monitored and guided the attached/sub-ordinate offices of the Department in the progressive use of Hindi by providing standard drafts for original letters, acknowledgement letters in Hindi as well as specimen rubber stamps for bilingual use in the service books.

3.13 As usual, the Hindi Translation Unit in the Department undertook translation work of various documents, agreements and other papers relating to Parliament under the Official Language Act/Rules.



Sbri N. Gopalaswami, Secretary, Department of Culture, addressing the gathering on the concluding day of the Hindi Fortnight 2001.





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 to be of national importance in the country. Since its establishment 139 years ago, the ASI has grown into a large organisation with an all-India network of offices, branches and circles. The organisation is headed by the Director General.

4.03 The major activities of the Archaeological Survey of India are:

- (i) Maintenance, conservation and preservation of centrally protected monuments/sites and remains;
- (ii) Conducting archaeological explorations and excavations;
- (iii) Chemical preservation of monuments and antiquarian remains;
- (iv) Architectural survey of monuments;
- (v) Development of epigraphical research;
- (vi) Setting up and re-organisation of site museums and
- (vii) Training in Archaeology.

4.04 Conservation and Preservation of Monuments

Conservation, preservation and maintenance of centrally protected monuments and sites are the prime tasks 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 that are maintained by the Archaeological Survey of India is over 5000.

4.05 During the year, more than 600 monuments were taken up for conservation and structural repairs, chemical preservation and environmental development besides day-to-day maintenance of 3606 monuments. Some of the important work taken up at monuments/sites are as follows:

Agra Circle

Revival of fountains of water tank in front of Mehman Khana, west side Naubat Khana, fallen wall of Gaushala, south east Saheli Burj, Glass House nursery at Taj Mahal, Agra; Birbal House, Diwan-i-Am, providing aluminium grill around the wall of Shish Mahal, Raja Ratan Singh ki Haveli, Delhi Gate complex, providing dwarf wall and fencing of Madhogarh garden, repairs and water tightening of Jama Masjid, Agra Fort, Agra; providing M.S. Grill railing for environmental development at Badshahi Gate, restoration of Treasury Building, removal of silt and restoration of underground cells below Anoop Talao, providing fencing of Todarmal Baradari, repairs to Abul Faizi House at Fatehpur Sikri; repairs to North side gate



Itmad-ud-daulah, Agra.

at Itmad-ud-daula's Tomb; repairs to corner burji at Chini-ka-Rauza, Agra; main entrance gate of Akbar's Tomb, restoration of ruined structure of Kanch Mahal at Sikandra, Agra; barbed wire fencing around Gopal Khea Mound, Mathura; barbed wire fencing around Gosana Mound, Mathura; barbed wire fencing around Ading Mound, Mathura; repairs to Govind Deo Temple, fencing over boundary wall and providing gates at Govind Deo Temple, Vrindaban; repairs to Tomb of Abdul Gafur Shah, Azampur; excavated site at Ahichchhatra; repairs to retaining wall in front of temple at Lakhamandal, Dehradun; restoration of retaining wall of Sun Temple, Katarmal, Almora; group of temple at Jageshwar, Almora.

Aurangabad Circle

Scientific debris clearance at Ajanta, Aurangabad; wire fencing to Bibi-ka-Maqbara (east and west sides), Aurangabad; construction of retaining wall and parapet wall from Cave 12 to 15, Ellora Caves, Aurangabad; stone flooring and pathway from 2nd gate to Chandminar at Daulatabad Fort, Daulatabad, Aurangabad; Grishneshwar Temple, Ellora, Aurangabad; Lallpeth Monolith, Chandrapur; Markanda Dev Temple, Markanda, Gad Chiroli; Elephanta Caves, Elephanta, Raigad; debris clearance at Panhala Fort, Panhala, Kolhapur; Barood Khana and Sajja Kothi, Panhala Fort, Kolhapur; Vijaydurg Fort, Vijaydurg, Sindhudurg; construction of retaining wall and ramp at Sion Fort, Sion, Mumbai; conservation and development of Shri Shivaji Maharaj Samadhi, Raigad Fort, Raigad; steps and pathways from

Hathi Tank to Mahadarwaza, Raigad Fort, Raigad; Janjira Fort, Murud, Raigad; Bedsa Caves, Bedsa, Pune; opening of arches and cloister wall and other repairs at Shaniwarwada, Pune, Faraba Bagh Palace, Ahmednagar; Salabat Khan Tomb, Ahmednagar; Ancient site at Newasa, Newasa, Ahmednagar; Mahadev Temple, Zodga, Nasik; providing G.I. chain link fencing at rear side of Bibi-ka-Maqbara, Aurangabad; Sculpture Gallery, Daulatabad Fort, Daulatabad, Aurangabad; repairs to the outer wall of the more (north side) from main entrance of Daulatabad Fort, Daulatabad, Aurangabad; providing barbed wire fencing around ancient site, Bahal, Jalgaon; chain link fencing to Changdev Temple, Changdev, Jalgaon; Mahakali Temple, Chandrapur; grill fencing to Murlimanohar Temple, Chandrapur; fencing to Old Temple of Chandikadevi, Bhadravati, Chandrapur; fencing to Jaigad Fort, Jaigad, Ratnagiri; repairs to rampart and pathways, Sindhudurg Fort, Malvan, Sindhudurg; Anandeshwar Temple, Anandeshwar, Lasur, Amravati; chain-link fencing to Gaimukh Temple (Dhar) Lonar, Buldhana; chain-link fencing to Laxminarayan Temple, Safgaorbhusari, Safgaonbhusari, Buldhana; chain-link fencing to Kondivate Caves, Andheri, Mumbai; chain-link fencing to Nalasopara, Kota, Nalasopara, Thane; chain-link fencing to Aishwar Temple, Sinner, Nasik; construction of retaining wall and rubble flight of steps to Pandulena Caves, Nasik; Dilwarkhan Tomb, Rajgurunagar, Pune; chain-link fencing to Bhaja Caves, Bhaja, Pune; chain-link fencing Khukari Ghurnaj, Rajpuri, Murud; construction of retaining wall and parapet wall at Pala Caves, Pala, Raigad.

Bangalore Circle

Repairs to Treasury House in Zenana Enclosure, Guard's House, Mahanavami Dibba, Krishna Temple, Chandikeshavara Temple, Vitthala Temple, Elephants' Stable at Hampi, District Bellary; Chennakeshava Temple Arakere, Nagareshvara and Channakeshava Temple, Mosale, group of monuments, Sravanbelgola, Hoysaleshvara and Hucheshvara Temple, Halebid, District Hassan; Chaturmukha Basadi, Karkala, District Udupi; Mangala Devi Temple, Mangalore, group of monuments, Moodbidri, District South Kanara;



Someshvara Temple, Bandalike, Kedareshvara Temple, Belligave, District Shimoga.

Bhopal Circle

Ater Fort, District Bhind; Kamalapati Palace at Bhopal; Chousath Yogini Temple at Khajuraho; Lakshman Temple at Khajuraho, District Chhatarpur; Jata Shanker Fort at Jata Shankar, Damoh; Buddhist Caves No.7 at Bagh, District Dhar; Bhojshala at Dhar, District Dhar; Jahaz Mahal, Mandu, District Dhar; Sat Kothari at Mandu, District Dhar; Roopmati Pavilion at Mandu, District Dhar; water palace at Sadalpur, District Dhar; group of temples at Kadwaha, District Guna; Man Mandir Palace at Gwalior Fort, District Gwalior; Tomb of Muhammad Ghaus and Tansen, District Gwalior; Somnath Temple at Hargaon, District Katni; Yashodharman Victory Pillar, Sondhani, District Mandsaur; Chaumukhnath Temple at Nachna, District Panna; Monuments at Sanchi, District Raisen; pre-historic rock shelters and painting at Bhimbetka, District Raisen; Raisen Fort, District Raisen; Shiv Temple at Bhojpur, District Raisen.

Bhubaneswar Circle

Lord Lingaraj Temple Complex, Bhubaneswar, Dist. Khurda; Lord Jagannath Temple Complex, Puri; Sun Temple, Konark, Dist. Puri; Bhringeswar Mahadev Temple, Bajrakote, Dist. Angul; Papanasini Tank, Bhubaneswar, Dist. Khurda; excavated site, Udaigiri, Dist. Jajpur; Ratanpur Fort,

Ratanpur, Dist. Bilaspur; Mahimamani Temple, Ragadi, Dist. Cuttack; Parvati Temple, Bhubaneswar, Dist. Khurda; group of temples in the complex of Mukteswar Temple complex, Bhubaneswar, Dist. Khurda; Ananta Vasudev Temple, Bhubaneswar, Dist. Khurda; Barabhai Hanuman Temple within the Jagannath Temple, Puri; Ramehswar Temple, Bhubaneswar, Dist. Khurda; Andal Deul, Kharod.

Chandigarh Circle

Barsi Gate, Hansi, Ruined Qila, Prithvi Raj Fort, Hansi, Firuz Shah's Palace and Tehkhana, Gujri Mahal, District Hissar; European Soldier's Grave, District Karnal; Sheikh Chilli's Tomb, Thanesar, District Kurukshetra; Jal Mahal, Narnaul, District Mahendergarh; Shah Quili Khan's Tomb, Narnaul; Kabuli Bagh Mosque, District Panipat; Shah Jahan Ki Baoli, Meham, District Rohtak; Tomb of Khawaja Khizir, District Sonapat; group of temples, Bharmour; rock sculpture depicting Sita Ram, Hanuman etc. Saitha, Chamba; ruined fort, Nurpur, Fort, Kotla, rock cut temple, Masroor, ruined fort, District Kangra; Hidimba Devi Temple, Manali, District Kullu; Buddhist monastery, Tabo, District Lahaul and Spiti; Viceregal Lodge, District Shimla; Ram Bagh Gate, District Amritsar; Dakhni Sarai and Tomb of Mohammad Momin, Nakodar, Nurmahal Sarai, Nurmahal, District Jalandhar.

Chennai Circle

Sri Dhenupuriswara Temple, Madambakkam, megalithic site, Sazur, Dutch Fort and Cemetery, Sadras, group of monuments at the hillock, Mamallapuram, Kailasanatha Temple, Irvathaseswara Temple, Monolithic rock cut temple, Mahendravadi, Vaikuntaperumal Temple, Shore temple, Mamallapuram, Five rathas, Mamallapuram, Kanchipuram; excavated site, Neyveli, Tiruvallur; Clive's Building, Chennai; Apathsahayswara Temple, Sendhazangalaa, Villupuram; Azhagiya Narasimha Perumal temple, Ennaiyiram, Villupuram; Brahmapuriswara Temple, Brahmadesam, Villupuram; 28 Jaina Cave, Sittanavasal, Ammankurichi, Siva Temple, Valikantapuram, Pushpavaneswara Temple, Puvakudi, rock cut Shiva shrine, Malayakoil, Jain Cave Temple, Sittanavasal, rock cut



30th meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi in progress.



Pushpavaneswara temple, Puvalakkudy, rock cut cave and inscriptions, Tirumayam, Pudukottai; fort and temple, Chinnakavandanur, Salem; Brihadeshwara Temple, Thanjavur; Brihadeshwara Temple, Gangaikondacholapuram, Trichy; Airavateswara Temple, Chatram Darasuram, Thanjavur; Siva Temple, Fort and rampart wall, Vellore; Jalakanteswara Temple, Vellore; Monuments inside the Rajgir Fort Complex, Gingee, Villupuram; rock cut temple, Keolamavilangai, Villupuram; Fort on rock Pallapatti, Bahour excavated site Kantarmedu, Nagapattinam; Fort with buildings, Attur, Salem; Megalithic site Kanniyamptondi, Salem; barbed wire fencing to fort, Vellore; Old Collectorate office building, Vellore; Fort on rock, Pallapatti, Dindigul; Siva temple dedicated to Svayambunathaswamy of Tantodriyavar, Nadungadu, Pondicherry; Narasimhaswamy Temple, Namakkal; Chennarayaperumal Temple, Adiyamankottai, Dharmapuri; Sivaganga little fort, Thanjavur; Fort, Ranjangudi, Perambalur; Somanatha Temple, Malpadi, Vellore.

Delhi Circle

Qutb Minar, New Delhi; Rang Mahal, Moti Masjid and Diwan-i-Aam at Red Fort, Delhi; Kotla Ferozshah, Delhi; Humayun's Tomb, New Delhi; Tughlaqabad Fort, New Delhi; Purana Qila, New Delhi; Tripolia Gate, Delhi; Sher Mandal, Purana Qila, New Delhi; Qila-i-Quhna, Purana Qila, New Delhi; Sher Shah Gate, Ferozshah Kotla complex, New Delhi; Ajmeri Gate, Delhi; Kashmeri Gate, Delhi; Qudasia Gate, Delhi; mosque and tomb at Wazirpur, Delhi; Ugrasain-ki-Baoli; Sultan Ghari Tomb complex, New Delhi; Jahaz Mahal and Zafar Mahal in Mehrauli, New Delhi; Satpula, Makhdumi Mosque, Hauz Khas complex, New Delhi; Bijai Mandal, Afsarwala Tomb and Mosque, Arab-ki-Sarai, Isa Khan Tomb, Bu-halima Tomb Complex, enclosure wall of Humayun's Tomb, New Delhi; Adilabad Fort, New Delhi; Nai-ka-Kot, New Delhi.

Dharwad Circle

Agastya Teertha, Tank Badami; Group of monuments, Pattadakal; Jaina Temple, Vakkund; Safa Masjid, Belgaum; Fort at Mirjan; Group of



The Minister of Tourism and Culture presides over the 30th meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi.

monuments, Asthur; Madarsa of Mahmood Gawan, Bidar; Gol Gumbaz, Bijapur; Jumma Masjid, Bijapur; Fencing at Ainapur; Mehtari Mahal, Bijapur; Chandramouleswara Temple, Unkal; Veniyavar Gudi at Aihole; Chakragudi and Badiger Gudi, Aihole; Malagitti Shivalaya Temple, Badami; Papanatha Temple at Pattadakal; Chandrashekhara Temple, Pattadakal; Group of monuments, Halshi; Jattappanaik Chandranatheswara Hasti, Bhatkal; Stones (Viragais) at Bedkani, Dist. North Kanara; Khan Jehan Tomb on Udgir Road, Bidar; Hajjhasan Saheb's Tomb at Bijapur; Asar Mahal at Bijapur; Karimuddin Mosque at Bijapur; Ibrahim Rouza at Bijapur; Two fort gates at Dharwad; Mahastupa at Kanganahalli; Great mosque at Gulbarga; Madhukeswara Temple at Banavasi; ancient site at Gudnapur; Jod-Gumbaz, Bijapur; Someswara Temple, Dambal; Mahadeva Temple (sub-shrine), Itagi; Ambiger Gudi 1 and 2; Suryanarayana Temple in Durga Temple Complex, Aihole; Tipu's Treasury above the upper fort, Badami; Chandranatha Basti, Haduvalli; Bataullakhan Mosque at Bijapur; Arquilla at Bijapur; Fort, Gulbarga.

Mini-Circle, Goa

Repair to the Choir of St. Francis of Assisi; resetting of stone floor, Church of St. Augustine; construction of compound wall at Basilica of Bom Jesus and Se' Cathedral Complex; repairs to the aisles, ceiling and wall portions of Se' Cathedral; repairs to the Cellar below the Museum (Convent of St. Francis of Assisi Church).



Guwahati Circle

Shyam Sunder Tila, Boxanagar, Tripura; Dhandi Temple, Sonitpur, Assam; Kasomari Pather, Singhadwar and Snan Mandir at Khaspur, District Lachar; Sukreswar at Bishwanath Ghat Ghanashyam House at Joysagar, Assam; Devidol temple and Shivadol at Gaurisagar, District Sibsagar, Assam; Karengghar (Talatal Ghar), Joysagar, Vishnudol at Gaurisagar; Ahom Raja's palace at Garhgaon, Assam; Dimapur monoliths, Nagaland; Suryapahar, District Goalpara, Assam; David Scott Memorial, Cherrapunji, Meghalaya; Dah-Parbatia, Tezpur, Assam; Bishmakhnagar, Arunachal Pradesh; Surya Temple at Thakurani Tila, South Tripura; Vishnudol, Joysagar, Assam.

Hyderabad Circle

Charminar, Hyderabad; Chintala Venkata Ramana and Bugga Ramalingeswara Swamy Temple, Tadipatri; Veerabhadra Swamy Temple, Lepakshi; Ramas Bastion, Penukonda; Fort, Chandragiri; Group of temples, Peddamudium; Group of temples, Pushpagiri; Khilwath and palaces, Golconda; Naqqar Khana and rear of Silah Khana, Golconda; Taramathi Mosque and adjoining Structures, Golconda; Lingala Konda, Sankaram; Bandar Fort; Buddhist remains, Arugalonu; Ramathirtham; Warangal Fort; Golconda Fort, Hyderabad; Kakinada; Madhava Swamy temple, Gorantla; Lower fort, Gurram Konda; Raja Rajeswar temple, Chandragiri; Sowmyanadi Swamy Temple, Nandalur; Gandikota FC, Gandikota; Kodanda Rama Swamy Temple, Vontimitta; Kumara Bhimeshvaraswamy Temple, Samalkot; Nakkalagudi, Biccavolu; Veerabhadra Swamy Temple, Biccavolu; Sri Umamaheswara Swamy Temple, Yaganti; landscaping and providing pathways Papanasi Group, Alampur; Group of temples at Alampur; Group of temples, Udaygiri; Thousand Pillared Temple, Hanamkonda (Warangal), Kapoteswara Swamy Temple, Chejerla; Bituminous Road, Hill Top, Nagarjunakonda; Dutch Cemetery, Masulipatnam; Grill fencing over dwarf wall at Ramappa Temple, Palampet.

Jaipur Circle

Adhai-Din-ka-Jhonpra, Gateway of Taragarh Hill, Tomb of Abdulla Khan and his wife, Kos Minar

erected by emperor Akbar, Saheli Bazar building, Daulat Bagh, District Ajmer; ancient site, Bhangarh, Shiv Temple, Neelkanth, Lal Masjid, Tipara, District Alwar; Siva Temple and ruins, Arthuna, District Banswara; Ruins of temple, Atru, District Baran; Deeg Palaces, Deeg, District Bharatpur; Chittaurgarh Fort, Mahanal Temple and Math at Menal, District Chittaurgarh; Banjaronki-Chhatri, Lalsot, District Dausa; Somnath Temple, Deo Somnath, District Dungarpur; Jama Masjid, Amber; Sri Jagat Siromani Temple, Amber; Sun Temple, Amber; Excavated Site Sambhar, District Jaipur; Fort including ancient temples, Jaisalmer; Mandor Fort, Jodhpur; Temple, fortwall and statues, dara, temple with inscription, Kanswa, District Kota; Kumbhalgarh fort, District Rajsamand; Ranthambhor Fort, District Sawai Madhopur; Harsh Nath Temple, Harsh, District Sikar.

Kolkata Circle

Hazarduari Palace, Murshidabad; Minar and mosque complex at Pandua, Hugli; Begunia Group of temples at Barakar, Barddhaman; Pandu Rajar Dhibi at Panduk, Barddhaman; Rareswar Temple at Aarah, Barddhaman; Lalji Temple complex at Kaina, Barddhaman; Gokulchand Temple at Gokulnagar, Bankura; Frashmancha temple at Bishnupur, Bankura; Kotwali Darwaza at Gour, Malda; Baigazi Wall at Gour, Malda; Museum galleries at Cooch Behar Palace, Cooch Behar; Chandraketugarh at Berachampa, North 24-Parganas; Metcalfe Hall, Kolkata; Rabdentse ruins at West Sikkim; Dubdi monastery at Yoksum, West Sikkim.

Lucknow Circle

Structural repairs of Ganesh Temple; boundary wall of Jhansi Fort, Jhansi; Chaurasi Gumbad, Kalpi, District Jalaun; roof terrace of Asfi Imambara, cornices, pillars and dome arches and chhajjas of Amjad Ali Shah's mausoleum, southern dome of Jama Masjid, doors, sand stone flooring wooden ramp in the basement of Model Room in Residency in Lucknow District; retaining wall, staircase; baradari and flooring of Keerat Sagar at Mahoba in Mahoba District and excavated sites of Orajhar, and Sahet, District Sravasti Nagar.



Secretary, Department of Culture, inaugurates a Seminar on Bamiyan (Afghanistan) at India International Centre, New Delhi.

Patna Circle

Excavated site at Nalanda; repair of Sculptures Shed at Ghejan, Jahanabad; Sone Bhandar Cave at Rajgir; Malik Ibrahim's Tomb's at Bihar Shariff; Ashokan Pillar and excavated site at Koluha (Vaishali); Ruins of ancient Vikramshila University at Antichak, Bhagalpur; Sher Shah's Tomb at Sasaram; Hassan Shah Suri's Tomb at Sasaram; Rohtas Fort, Rohtas; Jami Masjid, Hadaf; excavated remains at Kumrahar, Patna; repair of sculptures shed at Datiana, Patna; remains of wooden fortification, Gosiakhanda, Patna; Mir Ashraf's Mosque, Chowkhsikarpur at Patna; structural repairs to Chaukhandi Stupa at Sarnath; Raja Man Singh's Observatory, Man Mahal at Varanasi; Dharahra Mosque, Lal Khan's Tomb, Varanasi; excavated remains at Rajgir, District Nalanda; Old fort at Jaunpur; Nirvan Stupa and Temple, excavated remains, District Kushinagar;

Srinagar Circle

Sun Temple, Martand, Dist. Anantnag; Shiva Temple at Lodhuv and Awantisvara Temple, Awantipur, Dist. Pulwama; Pathar Masjid, Sangeen Darwaza and Shankaracharya Temple in Srinagar; Chaitya at Parihaspora; Buddhist site at Ushkura and Shankar Gauriswara Temple, Patan in Dist. Baramulla; Shey Palace, Shey; Lamayuru Monastery; Hemis Monastery, Hemis; Stupa at Tisseru; Leh Palace, Monastery at Thiksey; Monastery at Alchi, Dist. Leh (Ladakh); Fortification wall at Akhnoor Fort, Akhnoor, Dist. Jammu; Shiva Temple, Dist. Kathua; Kala Dera II Temple, Manwal;

Palace complex at Ramnagar fort, Ramnagar and Group of Temples at Kiramchi all in Dist. Udhampur (Jammu Division).

Thrissur Circle

Bekal Fort, Kasargod; Tellicherry Fort, Kannur; Madathilappan shrine at Peruvanam, Thrissur; Palakkad fort, Palakkad; Vadakkunatha Temple, Thrissur; Bhaktavatsala Temple at Sermadevi; Valeswara Temple, Thiruvalliswaram; Parthasarathi and Krishna Temple, Parthivasckharapuram; Kunnathur.

Vadodara Circle

Mansar tank and shrines, Viramgam, Ahmedabad; Rao Lakha Chhatri Bhuj, Kachchh; Stepwell, Bhuj, Kachchh; Excavated site (citadel wall), Dholavira, Kachchh; Shiva Temple, Kotai, Kachchh; Old Ruined Temple of Mahadeva, Bawka, Dahod; Dwarkadhish Temple, Dwarka, Jamnagar; Old Dutch Tombs, Surat; Qutbuddin Mohammed Khan's Tomb (Hajira), Vadodara; Ahmed Shah Mosque, Ahmedabad; Bhadra Gate and Tower, Ahmedabad; Bibiji's Masjid Rajpur-Gomtipur, Ahmedabad; Jami Masjid, Ahmedabad; Malik Alam's Mosque, Ahmedabad; Raipur Gate, Ahmedabad; Saiyed Usman Mosque and Tomb, Ahmedabad; Shah Alam Rouza and other buildings in the compound, Ahmedabad; Sidi Bashir's Minar Ahmedabad; Tomb of Mir Abu Turab, Ahmedabad; Jami Masjid, Dholka, Ahmedabad; Khan Masjid, Dholka, Ahmedabad; Jami Masjid, Mandai, Ahmedabad; Limboji Mata Temple, Delmal, Patan; Khan Sarovar Gate, Patan; Shaikh Farid's Tomb, Patan; Tomb of Shah Khattoo Garj Baksh, Ahmedabad; Ancient site, Lothal, Ahmedabad; Jama Masjid, Pavagadh, Godhra; Khapra Kodia Caves, Junagadh; Sun Temple, Modhera, Mehsana; Rani-ki-Vav, Patan; Achyut (Kuki's) Bibi's Mosque, Ahmedabad; Saiyed Usman Mosque and Tomb, Ahmedabad; Pillared Pavilion, Sarkhej, Ahmedabad; Great Mosque, Sarkhej, Ahmedabad; Jami Masjid, Cambay, Kheda; Khwaja Safar Sulemani's Tomb, Surat; Sun Temple, Than, Surendranagar; Citadel, Pavagadh, Godhra; Mahudi Gate, Dabhoi, Vadodara; Chapel of Our Lady Rosarios, Moti Daman, Daman; Church of Our Lady Remedios, Moti Daman, Daman; Fort at Diu.



4.06 Science Branch

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

Andhra Pradesh

Sri Kumararama Bheemeswar Swamy Temple, Samalkota, East Godavari; Sri Kodandarama Swamy Temple, Vontimitta, Cuddapah; Sri Vishwa Brahma Temple, Alampur, Mehboobnagar; Sri Navabrahma (Kumara Brahma and Garuda Brahma) Group of Temples, Alampur; Sri Virbhadrha Swamy Temple, Lepakshi, Anantapur; Sri Kalyana Venkateswara Swamy Temple, Mangapuram, Chittoor; Charminar, Hyderabad.

Assam

Karenghar, Joyasagar, District Sibsagar.

Bihar

Shershah Suri's Tomb, Sasaram, Rohtas; Bodhgaya Museum Bodhgaya, Gaya; Vikramshila Museum, Antichak, Bhagalpur.

Delhi

Neela Gumbad, Nizamuddin, New Delhi; Maqdoomi Mosque, Hauz Khas, New Delhi; Maandi Mosque, Mehrauli, New Delhi; Barber's Tomb, Humayun's Tomb Complex, Nizamuddin, New Delhi; Sultan Garhi, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi; Safdarjung Tomb, New Delhi; Rang Mahal, Red Fort, Delhi; Lahore Gate, Red Fort, Delhi; Diwan-i-Khas (exterior), Red Fort, Delhi; Sheesh Mahal, Red Fort, Delhi; Diwan-i-Khas (interior), Inside Red Fort, Delhi; Bara Gumbad (Lodhi Garden), New Delhi.

Goa

Cajetan Church, Velha Goa, Panjim; St. Francis Assisi Church, Velha Goa, Panjim.

Gujarat

Sidi Bashirs Minarets (Shaking Minar), Ahmedabad, Jami Masjid, Bharuch; Darbargarh Palace, Sihor, Bhavnagar; Sri Tambekerwada, Vadodara; Sidi

Sayed Mosque, Ahmedabad; Rani Sipri Mosque and Tomb, Ahmedabad; Sahar-ki-Masjid, Pavagadh, Godhra; Sri Dwarkadhish Group of Temples, Devkiji's Temple, Dwarka, Jamnagar; Lakulish Temple on Hill Top, Pavagadh, Godhra; Mahudi Bhagol, Dabhoi, Vadodara; Hazira or Qutubddin Mohamad Khan's Tomb, Vadodara; Sun Temple, Modhera, Mehsana.

Himachal Pradesh

Sri Sidhnath Temple, Baijnath, Kangra; Painting of ante-room in Duwang Gumph, Tabo, Lahaul and Spiti; Viceregal Lodge, Shimla; Sri Nar Singh Temple, Bharmaur, Shimla.

Karnataka

Sri Gomateswara Statue at Vindiyagiri Hills, Sravanabelagola, Hassan; Srikanteswara Temple, Nanjangud, Mysore; Ahmed Shah, Wali Tombs, Asthur, Bidar; Daria Daulat Bagh, Srirangapatna, Mandya; Asar Mahal, Bijapur; Chavundaraya Basadi, Sravanbelagola, Hassan, Sri Bhoghanandeswara Temple, Nandi, Kolar; Sri Keshava Temple, Somanathpur, Mysore, Elephant Stable, Hampi, Bellary; Mallikarjuna Temple, Pattadakal, Bagalkot; Lotus Mahal, Hampi, Bellary.

Madhya Pradesh

Vishwanath Temple, Khajuraho, Chhattarpur; Hosang Shah's Tomb, Mandu, Dhar; Statue of Jain Thirthankars, Gwalior Fort; Neelkantheshwar Mahadev Temple, Udaipur, Vidisha; Ancient Shiv Mandir, Kodal, Damoh; Roopmati's Pavilion,



Archaeological Museum, Konark (Orissa).



Mandu, Dhar; Neelkantha Palace, Mandu; Raja Bir Singh Deo Palace, Datia; Cave No.2 of Bagh Caves at Dhar; Rockshelters at Bhimbethka, Raisen; Mahal Gulara Palaces, Burhanpur, Khandawa; Matangeswar Mahadeo Temple, Khajuraho, District Chhattarpur; Stupa No.2, Sanchi; Temple of Mahakaleshwar, Un, Kargone; Jama Masjid, Chanderi, Guna; Shaivite Temple, Bhojpur, Raisen; Mameshwar Temple, Mandhata, Khandawa.

Maharashtra

Daitya Sudan Temple, Lonar, District Buldhana, Jagdisheshwar Temple, Samadhi of Shivaji Maharaj's faithful dog, Raigad; Megh Dambari and Nagarkhana of Raigad Fort, Raigad; Pitalkhora Caves, Aurangabad; Trimbakeshwar Temple, Trimbak, Nasik; Ellora Caves, Aurangabad; Ajanta Caves, Ajanta.

Orissa

Lord Jagannath Temple, Puri; Siddheswar Temple, Bhubaneswar; Archaeological Museum, Konark, Puri; Sun Temple, Konark, Puri.

Rajasthan

Shiva Temple and Nandi Temple at Menal, Chittorgarh; Undeshwar Mahadev Temple, Bijolia, Bhilwara; Shiv Temple and Chhattries in Sati ground near Gomukh, Chittorgarh Fort; Shiv Temple at Telepada, Chittorgarh Fort; Chitrashalla, Bundi; Marble Nav Chowki and Chhattries, Rajasamand Lake, Rajasamand; Marble Pavilion and

balustrade on the Anasagar Baradari Bund, Ajmer; Neelkantha Mahadev Temple, Neelkanth, Alwar; Hathi Bhata, Tonk; Mangla Devi Temple, Bhargarh, Alwar; arms and weapons of Hamir Palace, Ranthambhore Fort, SawaiMadhopur; Singh Pole at Golpal and Kishan Bhawan, Deeg Palace Complex, Bharatpur.

Tamil Nadu

Sri Parthasarathy Temple, Parthivapuram, Kanchipuram; Shore Temple and other group of monuments at Mahabalipuram; Sri Muruganatha Swamy Temple, Thirumuruganpoondy; Sri Airavateswara Temple, Darasuram, Thanjavur; Kailasnatha Temple, Kanchipuram and Mamandur Caves, Kanchipuram; Rock-Cut Shiva Temple, Kunandarkoil.

Uttar Pradesh

Fatehpur Sikri, Agra; Taj Mahal, Agra; Agra Fort, Agra; Akbar's Tomb, Sikandra, Agra; Itimad-ud-Daula's Tomb, Agra; Govind Deo Temple, Vrindavan, Mathura, Vrindavan; Chini-ka-Rauza, Agra; Mrityunjaya Temple, Dwarahat, Almora; Khushro Bagh, Allahabad; excavated site, Sringeripur, Allahabad; Dhamekh Stupa, Sarnath, Varanasi; Turkish Bath and its extension in the Old Fort, Jaunpur.

West Bengal

Museum objects of Hazardwari Palace, Murshidabad; Lalji Temple, Kalna, Burdwan; Shiva Temple within Krishnachandraji Temple Complex (Bijoy Baidya Nath) Kalna, Burdwan; Cooch Bihar Palace, Cooch Behar.

4.07 Deposit Work

Ongoing chemical treatment and preservation work of Queen Victoria Memorial Hall (exterior and interior), Kolkata.

4.08 Treatment and Preservation of Antiquities and Art Objects

1. In all, 81 lithographs/photographs from Lucknow Circle have been chemically treated, reintegrated and mounted.



Rani-Ki-Vav, Patan (Gujarat).

2. The restoration and preservation of the model of the Residency Lucknow, displayed in the Residency Museum, Lucknow, was carried out.
3. The chemical treatment and preservation of two bronze lamps received in 14 pieces from Hampi excavated site was completed.
4. Two lithographs received from Mumtaz Mahal Museum Red Fort, Delhi have been chemically treated and preserved.
5. A wooden panel painting of size 2 x 1.43 mtr. depicting Biblical Scene Se Cathedral Church, Velha Goa had broken into a number of pieces and damaged due to wood beetles and termites. The panel has been chemically treated, consolidated, mounted and integrated.

4.09 Highlights of important activities of Science Branch

1. A short-term training programme on chemical conservation was organised for the students of Post-Graduate Diploma in Archaeology, Institute of Archaeology, New Delhi from 1 - 26 June 2001 at Dehradun.
2. A Professional Workshop on Archival Conservation was organised at Hazarduari Palace Museum, Murshidabad from 9 - 13 July 2001. Lectures on different aspects of archival conservation were delivered by the officers of the Science Branch.

4.10 Horticulture Branch

The Horticulture Branch of Archaeological Survey of India has five Divisions each headed by a Deputy Superintending Horticulturist.

Augmentation of irrigation facilities have either been carried out or are in progress at the following monuments:

Buddhist Stupa, Kushinagar; Kankali Teela, Mathura; Mariam's Tomb, Mehtab Bagh, Agra; Alam Bagh Cemetery, Lucknow; Kacha Bagh, Deeg; Laxmi Narain Temple, Todarai Singh; Ibrahim Rouza, Bijapur; Rashmanch, Bishnupur; Shahi Fort, Jaunpur; Alai Minar in the Qutb Minar



Detail from Torana of Sanchi Stupa, Sanchi (M.P.)

complex New Delhi; Sun Temple, Konark, Rasmancha Temple, Bishnupur; Rajarani Temple, Mukteshwara Temple and Rameshwar Temple, Bhubaneswar.

Besides the maintenance of the existing archaeological gardens around protected monuments, development of gardens have been taken up at the following places:

Chini-ka-Rouza, Agra; laying out garden at Kankali Teela, Mathura; Hamir Palace, Ranthambore; Airavateshwara Temple, Darasuram; landscaping around Queen's Bagh, Hampi; landscaping in front of Chandrashekhara Temple, Hampi; Elephanta Stable, Hampi; Ratnagiri Museum, Jajpur, Orissa; Lord Lingaraj Temple, Bhubaneswar, Orissa; Jhansi Fort, Jhansi; Western Group of Temples, Khajuraho; Najaf Khan's Tomb, New Delhi; Khan-e-Khana's Tomb, New Delhi; Khairul Manzil Mosque, New Delhi; Kotla Ferozshah, New Delhi; Padmini Palace, Chittorgarh; Golconda Fort,



Hyderabad; Vellore Fort, Vellore; Dariya Daulat Bagh, Srirangapatna.

4.11 Pre-History Branch

The Prehistory Branch carried out field exploration and public awareness programmes in Yavatmal District, Maharashtra; Wardha District, Maharashtra; Adilabad District, Andhra Pradesh; Ladakh and Kargil Districts, Jammu and Kashmir; District Kanker, Chhattisgarh; District Bastar, Chattisgarh.

4.12 Publication Section

The Archaeological Survey of India publishes technical reports primarily prepared by the officers of the Survey, who have done field work or research in any field of archaeology such as exploration, excavation, architectural survey, conservation, epigraphy, numismatics, art and related aspects in an area of research which comes under the ambit of its activities. The Survey also assigns work of preparing manuscripts for publications to eminent scholars/specialists.

The status of the publications are as under:

- i) *Indian Archaeology – A Review 1995-96* has been published and the issue for the year 1996-97 is being readied for the press and 1997-98 in being compiled.
- ii) *Memoirs of the Archaeological Survey of India*
 - a) *Excavation at Kalibangan – The Early Harappans* is being designed for printing.
- iii) Guide Books: Printing of a new series of Guide Books on World Heritage Monuments:- Two Guide Books under this series on *Qutb Complex and Humayun's Tomb* are in final stage of printing.
- iv) *Inventory of Monuments and Sites of National Importance*. Inventory of Delhi Circle, Jaipur Circle, Vadodara Circle and Thrissur Circle have been made ready for printing.
- v) Other Publications: Reprinting of *New Imperial Series, Indian Archaeological Review (IAR), Ancient India, Annual Reports of Archaeological Survey of India, Memoirs of Archaeological Survey of India*, guide books on

Delhi and its Neighbourhood in English/Hindi and *Sanchi* in English.

- vi) The Archaeological Survey of India also participated in Delhi Book Fair at Pragati Maidan in the month of September 2001.

4.13 Archaeological Museums

- Digital documentation of 29,318 antiquities of the Mumtaz Mahal Museum, the Indian War Memorial, the Swatantrata Sangram and the Salimgarh, (all in Red Fort, Delhi), Velha Goa (Goa) and Fort St. George Museum, Chennai (Tamil Nadu), which was initiated in the previous year has been completed.
- Setting up of six new site museums has been completed this year at Kangra Fort (Himachal Pradesh); Baillie Guard, Residency, Lucknow (U.P.); Purana Qila, Delhi; Jageshwar, Almora, (Uttanchal); Vikramshila-Antichak (Bihar); and Cooch Behar (West Bengal). Besides, site museums at Zanana Enclosure and Guard Room at Hampi (Karnataka) are under execution. The new museum at Sheikh Chilli's Tomb, Thanesar (Haryana) has been inaugurated and thrown open to the public.
- The galleries in the museums at Sarnath (U.P.) and Nalanda (Bihar) were upgraded.

4.14 Archaeological Excavation

▪ Dholavira (District Kachchh, Gujarat)

Dholavira, which has been under excavation since 1990, is famous for its exquisitely planned Harappan city, which *inter alia* witnessed the rise and fall of the civilisation spanning a time-period of about 1500 years from circa 3000 BC to circa 1500 BC. The city has shown an amazing water-harvesting system highlighted by a series of reservoirs and dams. A reservoir that was built to the east of the castle was partly exposed showing its full width of over 26 m. and a depth of about 8 m. An exploratory dig has confirmed that it was 73 m. in length. The reservoir had a flight of 30 steps. The other reservoir that was found lying along the south of the castle is the earliest example of rock-cut architecture found in India so far. The weak zones of the geological rock formation through



Sun Temple, Konark (Orissa).

which the reservoir was cut were found sealed off with superb stone masonry. Besides, many more new features of planning and architecture as well as antiquities were found during excavations.

▪ **Dhalewan (District Mansa, Punjab)**

Dhalewan has yielded a walled Harappan settlement of modest size. The evidence has indicated that the habitation started before the culture attained maturity. It yielded the usual pottery and antiquities of the period. Sometime in the early centuries of the Christian era, a smaller habitation of the Kushana period was built over the Harappan ruins.

▪ **Madarpur (District Moradabad, U.P.)**

A chance find of 31 copper anthropomorphic figures in a hoard brought to notice the importance of the site of Madarpur. An excavation that was conducted there has brought to light a single culture site with Ochre Coloured pottery of the early 2nd millennium BC. It has also yielded terracotta wheels, one toy cart frame, two perforated potsherds and many stone pestles.

▪ **Ojiyana (District Bhilwara, Rajasthan)**

Further excavation at Ojiyana, about 30 km. from Beawar, was resumed in order to learn more about the layout of the habitation. As a result, a part of a fortification wall and straight streets running parallel to it were unearthed. Some house walls

were also exposed. The antiquities found included a large number of beads of steatite, terracotta, carnelian and agate; pieces of copper ornaments and objects; saddle querns; ring stones; hammer stones; sling balls; hopscotch; toy cart wheels and exceptionally large number of terracotta bulls and several cow figurines. The period of the culture can be dated to the 3rd-2nd millennium BC.

▪ **Sravasti-Mahet (District Sravasti, U.P.)**

In the previous year's excavation a large gate complex was laid bare in the eastern sector of the fortified city of Sravasti where Buddha is reported to have spent as many as fourteen rainy seasons. The aim of this year's excavation was to extend the excavation further inside the city in order to understand street system and built-up sectors. The evidence that was found was of a broad street with a possibility of a market on both sides and residential houses behind them. Among the antiquities, copper coins of the Kushana period, a good number of seals and sealings with inscriptions in Brahmi script, terracotta animal and human figurines, beads, gamesman, terracotta wheels and other objects belonging to different periods from the early historical (circa 6th-1st century BC) to the Gupta (4th-5th century AD) period were found.

▪ **Orajhar-Sravasti (District Sravasti Nagar, Bihar)**

Orajhar, which is a lofty mound in the vicinity of the ruined ancient city of Sravasti has yielded a



three-fold cultural sequence pertaining to the Kushana, the Gupta and the early medieval periods. During the Kushana period, a large building work several cells was constructed which were provided with door openings. During the Gupta period, there was another structure built over the antecedent ruins, made of bricks of which now only the plinth remains, while the superstructure has been destroyed considerably. However, evidence of repairs/reconstructions during the early medieval period as well has also been found.

▪ **Ambaran (District Jammu, Jammu and Kashmir)**

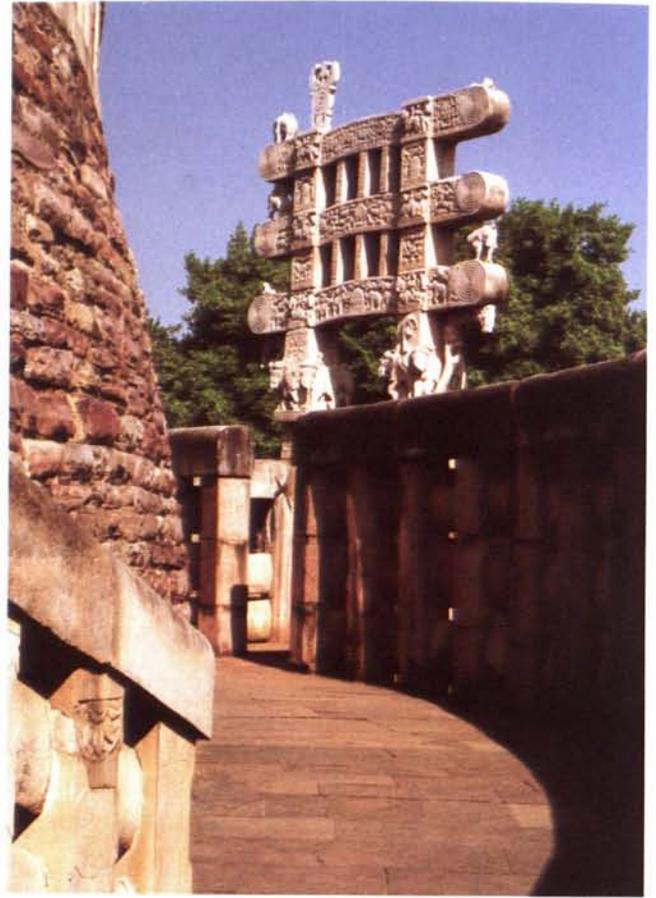
The Buddhist site of Ambaran has brought to light the remains of a monastic complex, a brick stupa, some votive stupas and other structures belonging to the Kushana Period (1st-2nd century AD). However, the structural activity continued upto the post-Kushan period (4th-5th century AD). A large number of terracotta human figurines datable to the 4th-5th century AD were found. The Kushana brick stupa yielded a copper reliquary, which contained silver casket in which was found a gold casket with pieces of charred bones. In addition, the copper one also contained three Kushan copper coins, beads of pearl, amethyst and carnelian. The pottery and structures suggest a close affinity with those found from Gandhara area, particularly from Taxila and they also have the impact of Madhyadesa. The site flourished from about 1st century BC to about 6th-7th century AD.

▪ **Kanganahalli, Sannati (District Gulbarga, Karnataka)**

Further excavation conducted in the surroundings of the Mahastupa at Kanganahalli has yielded remains of an apsidal structure as well as a few architectural members such as decorated drum slabs, *stambhas* and *suchis* of the railing. Other antiquities collected during the excavation included coins, pottery and fragments of sculptures.

▪ **Naurangabad (District Bhiwani, Haryana)**

Naurangabad has yielded a three-fold cultural sequence belonging to the early Yaudheya, the Kushana and the late Yaudheya periods spanning



Torana of Sanchi Stupa (M.P.).

the first four centuries of the Christian era. Initially, it seems to have been an open settlement which was enclosed by a peripheral wall and a moat in period I itself. Among the antiquities that were recovered comprised terracotta human and animal figurines; terracotta mould of a human face; a fragment of moulded human face of kaolin; a terracotta figurine of a lion in seated posture; a terracotta toy cart frame and wheels; fragments of a terracotta votive tank; a tablet with chequer pattern; beads of terracotta, carnelian, agate, quartz and crystal and a gold foil bead; stone mullars. Surface finds included a terracotta human head, a terracotta seal with the legend reading *devarupa*(?) in Brahmi, a terracotta mould of a human figurine, a terracotta votive tank and some copper coins.

▪ **Kesariya (District East Champaran, Bihar)**

In continuation of the previous years' work, the excavation at the Stupa Mound, has yielded a series of cells constructed on different terraces which



are designed on a polygonal pattern. Four of the cells have yielded stucco images of seated Buddha in damaged condition. Atop the mound, the uppermost terrace was found crowned with a much-damaged cylindrical drum of the main stupa. The drum has been exposed completely from all the four sides. Near the ground level on the southern side, the basal structure of circular plan has been exposed.

▪ **Chandore (District North Goa, Goa)**

Chandore, ancient Chandrapura, was a fortified town, which served as a capital for the Bhoja kings in the 5th century AD. The site continued up to the Kadamba dynasty (11th century AD). It was a port town attracting maritime trade from the Middle East through River Kushavati. The excavation has also revealed a temple site consisting of three structural levels built of bricks. A section cut across the earthen rampart has also revealed successive phases of construction.

▪ **Suryapahar (District Goalpara, Assam)**

The previous year's excavation at the site of a ruined temple of the 8th-9th century AD has already brought to light some subsidiary shrines within a brick-made compound wall, while stone was used for the temples. The fresh excavation has revealed that the main temple was in fact laid out on a *panchayatana* pattern. The compound wall of bricks was a later addition during the medieval period when the Ahom kings were the rulers of Assam. This year's work revealed that the brick embankment of the tank on the southern bank of which the temple complex stands also belonged to the Ahom period. Of the tank, only the southern and northern arms which are found to have been built in the fashion of the Ghats facilitating the devotees to reach to the water could be ascertained while the remaining two appear to have suffered almost complete destruction. The previous work had shown that the main approach to the temple was from the east where a brick-paved pathway with a stone edging on either side had been confirmed upto a length of about 30 metres. Further exposure during the year revealed that the ancient pathway was found to be continuing further eastward although its full length still remains undetermined.

Some distance away from the above-described temple, there are a few rock-cut images of the Jain *Tirthankaras* and a water tank called Ganesha Kund for receiving the spring water. There were indications that a stone-built channel emanated from there for conducting the water to the fields for irrigation or to a reservoir. The excavation vindicated the surmise.

▪ **Udaigiri-2 (District Jajpur, Orissa)**

In continuation of the previous years' work, excavation was resumed at Udaigiri-2. The northern wall of the shrine-complex was found running further east. A drain was also found running parallel to it. A circular brick structure and a stone paved floor in front of the monastery were found in the course of excavation. The important antiquities found were terracotta animal figurines, fragmentary stone inscriptions, fragments of architectural members and two broken sealings, one of which bears an image of a stupa at its centre. Pottery in red and grey wares, in the shape of bowls, high-necked pots, spouted vessels, lamps, miniature pots, etc. were recovered.

▪ **Thakurani Tilla, Paschim Pillak (District South Tripura, Tripura)**

In continuation of the previous season's work, the excavation has yielded remains of three small brick shrines. The ceramic assemblage consist of wheel-made red, red-slipped and buff wares of medium to coarse fabric. The common shapes are bowls, miniature pots, *handis*, vases, dishes, etc. On stylistic ground, the ruins and the ceramics can be dated to *circa* 9th – 10th century AD.

▪ **Dum Dum (District North 24-Parganas, West Bengal)**

The observation that the Clive's House at Dum Dum in Kolkata is perched on a pottery – strewn elevated ground led to the excavation which has yielded a number of antiquities such as an inscribed terracotta sealing bearing a symbol and the script of *circa* 8th-9th century AD, a terracotta medalion bearing six-petalled lotus impression with auspicious signs in each petal, three moulded terracotta plaques depicting bust of female figurines, sling balls, hopscotch, a number of nut-shaped beads, a



skin rubber, animal figurines including bull and die-struck copper coins.

▪ **Maidam No.2 at Charaideo (District Sibsagar, Assam)**

Maidams are impressive burial structures of the Ahom kings and nobles. These are hemispherical in elevation and circular in plan and are made of earth covered with three courses of bricks and a grave chamber in the centre of the core. Most of these were pillaged by the Britishers for the valuables entombed therein. Maidam No.2 which is one of such sepulchral monuments has been chosen for exposure. The work done so far has laid bare the low octagonal boundary wall, furnished with a projection at each angle. On the top of the Maidam the roof of the buried grave chamber has been traced. As usual, it has been found to have been opened up earlier. The present work is still in progress.

Among antiquities, mention may be made of terracotta plaques bearing the figure of the mythical dragon which was the insignia of the Ahoms kings who ruled in the Brahmaputra valley for six hundred years from the 13th century onward.

▪ **Karenghar (Talatal), Joysagar in Sibsagar (District Sibsagar, Assam)**

The excavation on the low mounds of the ruined brick structures which lie closed to the palace called Karenghar, built by Rajeshwar Singha, the Ahom

King (AD. 1751-69), has brought to light brick walls and floors of rooms. The structures have shown three phases of construction, which may have been parts of the complex. This area of operation lies to the west of the existing palace and near a water tank. It is not unlikely that the ruins are either of a royal kitchen or a bath or both. Except for simple red-ware pottery, nothing notable, or datable, was found in the excavation. To the east of the palace, the excavation has revealed the ruins of a wooden palace in the form of charred wood, lime concrete floors and stumps of some wooden columns. While the work is still in progress, the findings have validated the account found in the *Buranjis* of the Ahom kings that the pucca palace was built after a wooden palace was gutted in fire.

▪ **Tughlaqabad, Delhi (Delhi)**

Excavation was undertaken in the citadel area of Tughlaqabad fort, which was built by Ghiyas-ud-din Tughluq (1321-1325). A large palace complex with rooms along the enclosure wall, a courtyard in the centre and a gateway with guard rooms on either side belonging to the Tughluq period and a number of houses of the late Mughal period were exposed. The excavation yielded potteries of fine glazed ware with paintings and plain red ware with utilitarian types, some bearing incised decoration. Besides, beads of semi-precious stones, copper coins, glass bangles, copper and iron implements and human and animal terracotta figurines all



'Varaha', Rani-Ki-Vav, Patan (Gujarat).



belonging to the Tughluq period have been recovered from the excavation. Examples of typical Chinese porcelain and the plain red ware of the late Mughal period, in addition to terracotta human and animal figurines, glass bangles, copper and silver coins, semi-precious beads and amulets and copper and iron implements were recovered.

▪ **Lal Mahal Palace, Srirangapatna (District Mandya, Karnataka)**

A series of ten toilet blocks, all leading to a common corridor on the east, were unearthed at the eastern end of the palace complex. These toilet blocks were found resting on a large drain that has been exposed to a length of 10 meters. To the east of the blocks there were exposed structures of rubble stone set in mud mortar and plastered over with lime.

4.15 Building Survey Project

The Building Survey Project took up the study and photo-documentation of medieval architecture of Agra such as Mubarak Manzil, Dara Shikoh Haveli, Narvadeshwar Mahadev Mandir, Akhtar Manzil, Sarai of Ilahwardi Khan, Haveli of Islam Khan Rumi, Haveli of Gaja Singh, Radha-Krishna Mandir, Daoji Mandir, Chaubeji-ka-Phatak, Katras of Tajganj, Shahi Masjid, Akbari Masjid, Hijaronki-Masjid, Akbar's Church, Khan Khanan Katra, Lal Masjid, Janaki prasad Jat-ki-Haveli, House of Cheetalmall Narayandas, and House of Gaurishankar, Hari Mandir, and Sita-Ramji Mandir.

An illustrated preliminary report has since been prepared.

4.16 Temple Survey project

The Temple Survey Project has undertaken a study and documentation of the remains of temples at Khajjuha, Distt. Rewa, Madhya Pradesh and photo-documentation of the Jain temples in District Udaipur (Rajasthan).

The brick art and architectural work of Pataleshwar at Buddikamna District Nuwapada and Indralath temple at Ranipur, district Bolangir, Orissa have also been studied and documented.

4.17 Implementation of Antiquity and Art Treasure Act

1. 1896 antiquities and 25 art treasures have been allowed under Temporary Export Permit to be exhibited in countries like Korea, Nepal, Belgium, Japan, Hungary, Hongkong and Australia.
2. 3537 antiquities have been registered under the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972.

4.18 Epigraphy Branch

▪ 318 inscriptions were copied from Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and Uttaranchal.

▪ 63 Perso-Arabic inscriptions were copied from various States of India, viz. Delhi, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh.

▪ Publications on Epigraphs of Madhya Pradesh, Topographical List of North Indian Inscriptions, Topographical List of South Indian Inscriptions, Annual Report on India Epigraphy 1994-95 were brought out.

▪ *Epigraphia Indica Arabic and Persian Supplement 1978* was released.

▪ The following epigraphical publication have been reprinted:

1. *South Indian Inscriptions* Vol.I.
2. *South Indian Inscriptions* Vol.II, Pt.I and II.
3. *South Indian Inscriptions* Vol.II, Pt.III, IV and V.
4. *South Indian Inscriptions* Vol.VI.
5. *South Indian Inscriptions* Vol.VIII.
6. *South Indian Inscription* Vol.XIII.
7. *Annual Report on Indian Epigraphy* 1969-70.
8. *Annual Report on Indian Epigraphy* 1971-72.
9. *Annual Report on Indian Epigraphy* 1918-21.
10. *List of Inscriptions of Northern India.*
11. *List of Inscriptions of Southern India.*



- The following epigraphical publications are under printing:-

1. *South Indian Inscriptions* Vol. XXVII, XXV and XXVIII.
2. *Annual Report on Indian Epigraphy* for the year 1988-89, 90-91 and 1992-93.

4.19 National Culture Fund

Under the private-public participation scheme for conservation of ancient monuments and environmental development, the Archaeological Survey of India along with the Department of Culture has entered into MoUs with private-public sector companies through the National Culture Fund in respect of following monuments: Humayun's Tomb, New Delhi; Shaniwarwada, Pune; Jantar Mantar, New Delhi; Qutb Minar, New Delhi and Taj Mahal, Agra.

4.20 Financial Assistance by State Governments for Centrally Protected Monuments

- The Department of Tourism, Government of Himachal Pradesh has provided financial assistance for undertaking conservation and environmental development work at the Vice Regal Lodge, Shimla.
- The Department of Tourism, Government of Uttar Pradesh has provided financial assistance for undertaking environmental development and conservation work at Kushinagar, monuments of Agra and monuments of Lucknow.

4.21 World Heritage Monuments

- World Heritage Day on 18 April 2001 and World Heritage Week from 19 – 25 November 2001 were observed at all the World Heritage Monuments and at other important monuments.
- An entrance fee of Rs 10/- and Rs 5/- is charged for Indian citizens at World Heritage Monuments and other monuments respectively. Foreign Tourists are charged an entrance fee of US \$ 5 or Rs 250/- and US \$ 2 or Rs 100/- for World Heritage monuments and other monuments respectively. No entrance fee is charged for children below 15 years of age.

4.22 Projects under Overseas Economic Co-operation fund

As part of the JBIC-funded development programme at Ajanta and Ellora, the ASI has undertaken the construction of causeways across Waghora river at Ajanta and reconstruction of ancient walk ways. Fibre optic illumination is being provided inside the painted caves at Ajanta.

4.23 Parliamentary Committees

The following Committees of Parliament have visited and inspected the monuments at the following places:

- Estimates Committee to Chennai, Mumbai and Pune.
- Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport and Tourism to Bangalore, Mysore, Goa, Mangalore and Mumbai.
- Parliamentary Committee on Official Language to Bangalore, Patna, Chennai, Jaipur Circle, Mumbai and New Delhi.

4.24 Unprotected Monuments

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

- Victoria Memorial Hall, Kolkata
- Group of temples, Boram.
- Mahabodhi Temple, Bodhgaya.
- Kudalsangmeshwar Temple, Kudala Sangama, Bijapur, Karnataka.
- Connemara Library Old building, Egmore, Chennai.

4.25 Institute of Archaeology

The Institute of Archaeology offers a two-year Postgraduate Diploma in Archaeology (PGDA.). During the year under report, the student batches of 2000-2002 and 2001-2003 are currently undergoing the following training programmes:



- **Training in Excavation**

Students of Postgraduate Diploma in Archaeology (2000-2002 and 2001-2003 batches) participated in the archaeological excavation at Dholavira, District Kutchch, Gujarat and Sravasti, Bihar respectively.

- **Training in Chemical Preservation**

A short-term training programme/course was organised at Dehradun from 1 June – 27 June 2001

for the students of PG Diploma in Archaeology from the Institute of Archaeology, New Delhi.

- **Training in Structural Conservation**

PGDA Students and officials participated in the Structural Conservation training camp organised in Fatehpur Sikri, Agra from 29 May - 12 June 2001. 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 types of structural conservation and chemical preservation of ancient monuments.



MUSEUMS

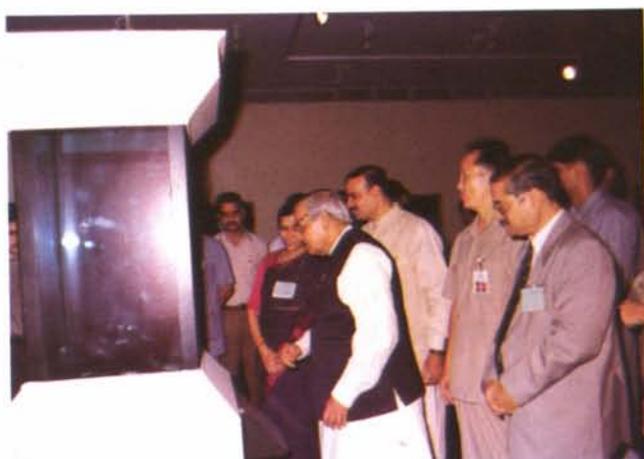
NATIONAL MUSEUM

5.01 Set up in 1949, the National Museum was made a subordinate office under the Department of Culture in 1960. At present there are about two lakh objects of art housed in the National Museum. The main activities of the National Museum in the areas of Exhibitions, Education, Public Relations, Publications and Conservation are as follows:

Exhibitions

5.02 The exhibition entitled 'Nizams' Jewellery: A Legendary Collection' was organised at the National Museum, New Delhi between 30 August 2001 and 30 October 2001, and was inaugurated by the Prime Minister of India. An extraordinary collection comprising 173 items of precious jewels and assorted items of jewellery, dated between 18th century and the early 20th century, were on display. Subsequently, this exhibition was taken to Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad in November 2001.

5.03 The exhibition entitled 'The Living Religious and Cultural Traditions of Bhutan' was mounted at the National Museum from 17 October - 13 November 2001, and was jointly inaugurated by the Minister for Culture, Government of India and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Royal Government of Bhutan. This exhibition also travelled to Kolkata and was on display there at the Indian Museum from 1 - 28 December 2001. 183 rare exhibits pertaining to the cultural heritage



The Prime Minister, Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee inaugurates the exhibition 'Nizam's Jewellery: A Legendary Collection'.

of the 'Land of the Thunder-Dragon' covered a period between 9th and 20th centuries, and showcased the basic values of peace, harmony and compassion that Buddhism is synonymous with. On this occasion, a number of associated events such as lectures and cultural programmes were also arranged at the National Museum. Apart from performing at the National Museum on 18 and 24 October 2001, the Bhutanese cultural troupes presented live performances at Lucknow and Chandigarh as well.

5.04 The National Museum extended its institutional support in terms of venue and security arrangements to house an exhibition entitled 'Picasso: Metamorphoses 1900-1972' at its premises from 14 December 2001 to 3 February 2002. This exhibition was jointly organised by the National Gallery of Modern Art and the Embassy of France in India, and was inaugurated by the President of India.

Facing Page: 'Dara Shikoh enjoying music with his beloved'. Mughal miniature painting, late 17th century.



"Nizami's Jewellery: A Legendary Collection" exhibition witnessed by Shri K.R. Narayanan, President of India with Shri N. Gopalswami, Secretary, Department of Culture.

5.05 An exhibition entitled 'Kotah Murals: Back to Life' was organised in the National Museum on 28 June 2001, and remained on view for over a month. It was inaugurated by the Secretary, Ministry of Culture, Government of India.

5.06 Reorganisation/Modernisation of Galleries

The National Museum is in the process of modernising its permanent galleries. The Harappan Civilisation Gallery is the first of its kind, wherein multimedia and digital information technology have been introduced to make the gallery more informative and interactive. The reorganisation and modernisation of other galleries such as Miniature Paintings, Numismatics and Epigraphy, and Manuscripts are in progress.

Educational Activities

5.07 Lecture Programmes

- The Dr. L.P. Sihare Memorial Lecture on 'Roots of Indian Art: A new perspective' was delivered by Dr. S.P.Gupta.
- An illustrated lecture on 'Indian Art' was delivered for the benefit of foreign diplomats by Dr. R.D.Choudhury.
- An illustrated lecture on 'Indian Paintings' to students from the University of California by Dr. Vijay Kumar Mathur.

5.08 Seminar

An International Seminar on 'Buddhist Art: A Continuing Legacy' was organised by the National Museum in collaboration with the National Museum Institute from 5 - 6 November 2001.

5.09 Training Programme

The National Museum conducted its 29th short-term In-service Training Course in Museology of six weeks duration. Sixteen curators from different museums in India attended the course. The National Museum also conducted a 10-day practical training course in Museology for students from Prachya Niketan, Bhopal and Khairar College, Orissa.

5.10 Workshops

Summer holiday camps in clay modelling and Madhubani paintings were conducted for school



'Vishnu Chaturanaana'. 9th century, Kashmir. Bronze.



children and teachers in June 2001. A special workshop on Ancient Brahmi Script was organised for school children from 11–16 June 2001.

5.11 Other Activities

- Free guided tours to the galleries and special educational tours for school and college students were arranged on request in the National Museum.
- Free guided tours were especially organised during the Nizams' Jewellery Exhibition from 10.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. and during the Bhutanese Exhibition from 10.00 a.m. to 7.00 p.m.
- Efforts have been made to bring more MCD/NDMC/Kendriya Vidyalaya school students to the Museum and familiarise them with the galleries of the National Museum.

5.12 Public Relations

In addition to the above, the following facilities were also extended for the benefit of visitors:

- A conducted tour of the galleries for sponsored groups, Indian and foreign delegations and VIPs;
- Supply of photographs and transparencies;
- Sale of plaster casts/fibreglass replicas of museum pieces and publications through the Sales Counter;
- Photography and filming of art objects, access to reserve collection and library, reproduction of art objects of the National Museum for publications, calendars and diaries;
- Opening of the Museum Shop and Cafeteria for the public;
- Events widely publicised through print and electronic media;
- Organising of Press conference/previews of various exhibitions/events held in the Museum, including inaugural and valedictory functions.

5.13 Till 10 January 2002, a total of 1,45,743 visitors had visited the National Museum, of which 1,02,598 were Indian, 13,523 were non-Indian, and the remaining 29,622 were students.

5.14 Photo Unit

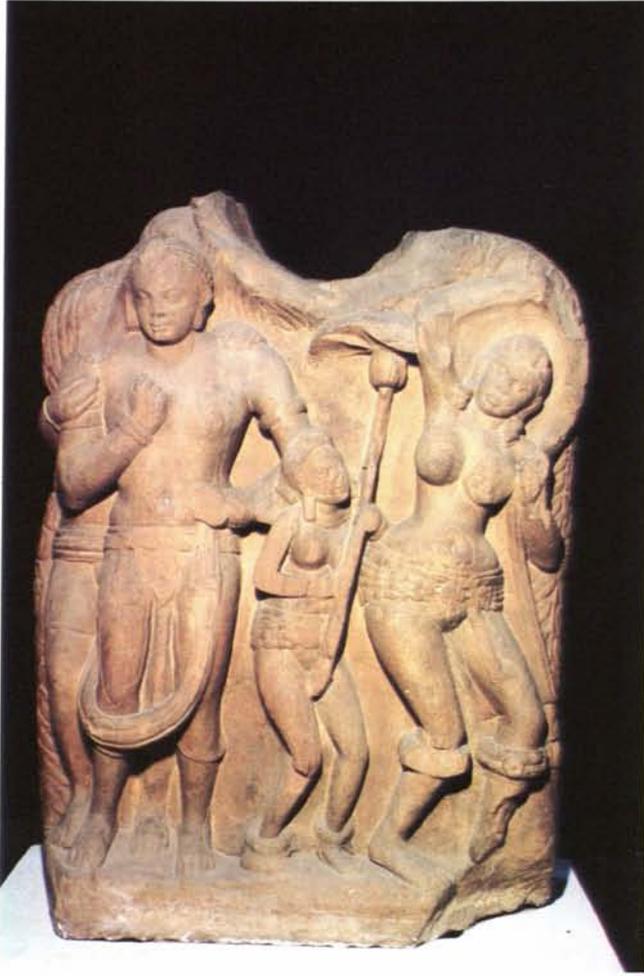
During the period under reference, 6143 black and white prints and 1750 colour photography (35mm) negatives were prepared. 4353 colour prints and 3306 colour slides were supplied to the various departments of the National Museum. 500 black and white photographs were processed along with the negatives, and 300 index cards were prepared.

5.15 Hindi Unit

- The National Museum celebrated Hindi week from 14–20 September 2001. During this week, competitions such as Hindi Nibandh, Shrutekhan, Vad Vivad and Hindi Typing were conducted for the officers and employees of the National Museum and



'Sadasiva'. Kangra, 18th century.



'Bacchanalian Scene'. Kushana, 2nd century. Maholi, Mathura, U.P. Spotted red sandstone.

National Museum Institute. Successful participants were awarded cash prizes.

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

5.16 Modelling Unit

During the period under report, raw casts of 1659 replicas were prepared in plaster-of-Paris. 1976 replicas were raw finished; 1807 replicas were coloured. 14 rubber moulds and 6 master copies were prepared in plaster-of-Paris. Similarly, 21 raw cast replicas were prepared in fibreglass. Nine raw

cast replicas in fibreglass were finished and five coloured, whereas four moulds were prepared for fibreglass replicas.

5.17 Library

51,443 books have been accessioned so far for the Museum Library, of which 1248 books were recent acquisitions. About 5480 readers visited the Library and availed themselves of the research and reference facilities.

5.18 Publications

The following publications were brought out by the National Museum :

Catalogues/Booklets

- 'Indian Armours' by Dr. G.N.Pant and Shri K.K.Sharma
- 'Mysteries of Love: Rasamanjari' by Dr. S.V.Tripathi
- 'Nizams' Jewellery' – Booklet
- 'Kingdom of Bhutan' – Booklet

Folders/Portfolios

- *Kingdom of Bhutan*–Folder
- *Indian Helmets*–Portfolio
- *Indian Shields*–Portfolio

Picture postcards

- Nizams' Jewellery
- Kingdom of Bhutan

Posters

- Nizams' Jewellery – 3 types
- Kingdom of Bhutan – 1 type

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

Forthcoming Publications

- *Wall Paintings of Rajasthan*
- *Harappan Terracottas*
- *Kushan Sculptures*
- *National Museum Bulletin No. 9*



5.19 Conservation Laboratory

- Staff members attended to 537 objects of various types and provided conservation treatment in the laboratory or elsewhere in galleries and storage rotunda, and to sculptures displayed around the National Museum building. 600 such objects are still in the laboratory undergoing various stages of conservation treatment.
- 592 objects were examined either to prepare condition reports before sending for exhibition or to fix priority of conservation.
- Condition reports were prepared for 143 objects selected in connection with the Islamic Art exhibition at Malaysia.
- All 347 pieces of the Nizams' Jewellery collection were examined and their condition reports prepared, prior to their display in the National Museum. After the exhibition at the National Museum was dismantled, all these jewellery objects were re-examined. Similarly re-examination and re-checking was also carried out at Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad, where the exhibition subsequently travelled, by the conservators of the National Museum.
- The Supervisory staff of our Laboratory treated the Rampurva Bull at Ashoka Hall, Rashtrapati Bhavan.

- Conservation work on artefacts of Teen Murti Bhavan is in progress under the direct supervision of the National Museum Laboratory.
- About 34 Central Asian Antiquities and Central Asian Wall Paintings were cleaned and preserved. The condition of about 9025 objects in Central Asian Antiquity Department was subject to detailed examination and checking. The order of priority of conservation of Dunhuang objects is currently being worked out.
- 27 Kotah Wall Painting panels were treated and displayed at the Kotah Exhibition organised by the National Museum Laboratory.
- An oil painting (with calligraphy) belonging to the Dr. Zakir Hussain Memorial Museum was returned after successful conservation treatment.

5.20 Research Activities

- Scientific documentation of the Nizams' Jewellery was carried out and 312 microphotographs of stone, gems and semi-precious stones taken for the purpose.
- X-ray radiography of metal, wooden objects, painting and other objects was executed in order to retain fingerprints.
- Scientific examination of about 20 objects is still in progress.



'Krishna with gopis'. Rajasthan, 19th century.



5.21 Training and Workshops

- The Museum Laboratory organised a workshop at Amar Palace Museum, Jammu on 'Conservation of Miniature Paintings and Works of Art on Paper'.
- The Museum Laboratory conducted a five-day in-service Training Course in September 2001 for the benefit of officials of the Airport Authority of India, on the topic 'Care and Handling of Museum Objects.'
- Staff members of the Laboratory also organised a workshop in Ladakh on 'Preventive Conservation of Temple Objects'.
- Some staff members attended the Conference at Nasik on 'Conservation of Museum Objects' and presented papers.

5.22 Photo Documentation

As many as 510 negatives of objects (prepared before, during and after treatment) and 680 prints of these negatives were prepared.

NATIONAL MUSEUM INSTITUTE OF HISTORY OF ART, CONSERVATION AND MUSEOLOGY

5.23 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 University Grants Commission, the Institute was declared 'Deemed-to-be-University' on 28 April 1989 by the Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, New Delhi.

5.24 The Institute conducts Post-graduate degree courses and awards Doctorates in three disciplines:

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

Three certificate courses on

- a) Indian Art and Culture
- b) Art Appreciation
- c) Bharatiya Kala Nidhi

are also conducted by the Institute. The Institute conducts Diploma/Certificate courses of a year's and less-than-a-year's duration as well, in areas such as Museum Administration and Art Appreciation.

5.25 Teaching in the Institute follows the semester system. Each semester is of four months' duration, and there are two semesters per academic 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 and practicals, and for visiting other museums.

5.26 Admissions to Ph.D and M.A Courses

During the session 2000-2001, students admitted in different disciplines were as follows:

	Ph.D	M.A.
1. History of Art	07	20
2. Conservation	03	09
3. Museology	05	10

5.27 Workshops and Special Courses

- A workshop on 'Art Psychotherapy' was held from 15 - 16 October 2001.
- A course on 'Art and Architecture' was conducted for students from the University of California under UCEAP from August to November 2001.
- A five-month course on 'India: Art and Culture', in which 87 students were enrolled, commenced on 5 July 2001. Classes were conducted every Thursday in the evening from 5.30 pm to 7.30 pm.
- The Hindi version of the above five-month course entitled 'Bharatiya Kalanidhi' commenced on 6 November 2001. Classes were conducted every Tuesday in the evening from 5.30 pm to 7.30 pm.
- A National Seminar on 'University - Research Institution - Industry: Interaction', held on 27-28 September 2001 at Mysore, was attended by the Registrar, National



Museum Institute, who also presented a paper entitled 'Status of Museums and Museum Studies in India vis-à-vis the International Scenario.'

5.28 Educational Tours

- Students of the Institute attended the Annual Conference of Museums Association of India at Nasik from 26 - 28 April 2001.
- An educational trip was organised for a Conservation Workshop held at Leh between 4 - 11 September 2001.
- Educational trips to monuments, museums and galleries in Delhi were arranged for full-time students of M.A. and Ph.D courses.
- Educational trips were also organised for students of the 'India: Art and Culture' course to monuments in Delhi such as Qutb Minar, Tughlaqabad Fort and Humayun's Tomb on 28 October 2001.

5.29 Exhibition

An exhibition entitled 'Shringar – An Aesthetic Saga' was set up by the students of M.A (Museology) course, which was inaugurated by the Secretary, Department of Culture on 22 October 2001.

5.30 Research Programmes

The Ph.D. research programme (Museology) entitled 'Bhradisvara Temple Sacred Complex: A Study into Eco-Museology' by Shri Anand Vardhan and Smt. Lalima Dhar Chakravarti is now in the final stage of preparation.

5.31 Nine Masters' Documentation Project

So far 600 paintings, including a collection of sketches by Rabindranath Tagore, have been digitised and the text matter duly computerised. A collection of paintings each by Jamini Roy, Amrita Sher Gil and Nicolas Roerich has been partially completed. A substantial portion of the Raja Ravi Varma collection has also been digitised.

5.32 Collaborative Documentation Project

The final year students of M.A. (Museology)

successfully completed documentation work of the entire collection of the Fort Palace Museum, Jaisalmer as part of a collaborative project with INTACH. This project, fully funded by the Fort Palace Museum Trust, was highly commended by the INTACH authorities.

5.33 The Seminar batch of M.A. (Museology) students undertook documentation work of the Mahar Regimental Museum during the period under report. The Museology Department also helped computerise the exhibit, funded by the Mahar Regiment and the National Museum Institute.

5.34 Four final-year students of the M.A. (Museology) course were engaged, as part of their internship, in an ongoing documentation of personalia. The students also mounted a photographic exhibition on the life and times of Lal Bahadur Shastri to commemorate his birth anniversary on 2 October 2001.

5.35 International Project

The Department of Museology has been contracted to co-ordinate the Lumbini Museum Project in Lumbini, Nepal by the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India. An Expert Committee, headed by Professor A.K. Das of the National Museum Institute, visited Lumbini and Kathmandu and held discussions with the Nepalese authorities for operationalising the Lumbini Museum.

5.36 Resource Library

During the year, 111 books were purchased and 1027 slides were prepared for the Slide Library of the Institute.

ALLAHABAD MUSEUM

5.37 The Allahabad Museum, which was founded in 1931, is located in the Civil Lines area of Allahabad and is one of the best repositories of contemporary paintings of the Bengal School of the earlier half of the nineteenth century. Commencing with a nucleus of zoological specimens and sculptures in a small building of the Allahabad Municipal Board, it attained the



status of an Institution of National Importance under the Department of Culture in October 1985. The Museum is fully funded by the Government of India.

5.38 The Museum has in its collection, priceless sculptures from Bharhut, Bhumra and Jamsot, in addition to an impressive array of stone sculptures from Gandhara, Mathura, Sarnath, Kausambi, Khoh, and Shringverpur, memorabilia of noted Hindi poets and writers, and gifts presented by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

5.39 The Museum possesses a sizeable collection of copper coins, and also 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 dating back to ancient, medieval and modern India, with a focus on Indian Heritage and Archaeology.

5.40 Seminars/Colloquia

- A weeklong workshop on 'Dictionary of Indian Culture' was organised from 3 - 9 July 2000 in collaboration with Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla.
- A National Seminar on 'The Contemporary Relevance of Smritis', which was well-attended by eminent historians, Sanskritists and philosophers, was organised on 23 - 24 August 2000 in the Museum.
- A Round Table Discussion on 'Consciousness' was organised in the Museum on 12-13 October 2000 in collaboration with National Brain Research Institute, New Delhi and Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla. Issues relating to philosophy, consciousness, neuroscience, the brain-mind relationship as well as future plans for multidisciplinary research in this area were discussed.
- A National Seminar on 'The Himalayan Glory - II' was organised on 12-14 December 2000, to commemorate the Foundation Day of the Allahabad Museum.
- A National Seminar on 'Ramkatha as Retold in Indian Languages' was organised from 1-4 March 2001 in the Museum.

5.41 Exhibitions

An exhibition on 'Indian Art and Culture' was mounted at the venue of the Mahakumbh Mela from 14 January - 29 February 2001 in collaboration with the Jnana Pravaha, Varanasi; Baroda Museum, Vadodara; Indian Museum, Kolkata; National Museum, New Delhi; State Archives, Allahabad and the Department of Tourism, Government of India.

5.42 Workshops

Two workshops on 'Care and Maintenance of Museum, Library and Archival Materials' and three workshops each in Painting and Clay-modelling were held during the year under report.

5.43 Photography and Documentation

The following slides were prepared during the year under report:

- Slides of 183 animal-shaped beads and 84 terracotta objects;
- 1200 black-and-white prints and 28 colour films of animal-shaped beads;
- All educational activities including national seminars, colloquia, symposia, lectures and workshops were documented in film;
- Explorations made by the Archaeological Exploration Team of the Museum at Gaddi, Rewti, Dhosda and Khando (Rewa District, Madhya Pradesh), Belan and Chopni Mando (Mirzapur), and Sihawal and Baghor (Shahdol, Madhya Pradesh) were recorded in video, slides and colour negatives.

5.44 P.G. Diploma in Indian Art, Culture and Tourism

Students of the one-year Diploma Course on Indian Art, Culture and Tourism were taken on educational tours to excavated areas of Ashokan Pillar, Defence Wall, Palace Area and Fort Area in Kausambi District as also the Archaeological Survey of India Museum, Bharat Kala Bhavan, and the excavated area around the Buddha Temple at Sarnath in Varanasi District.



5.45 Modernisation of Galleries

The ongoing programme of reorganisation at Stone Sculpture Reserve Gallery continued throughout the year under report. A second set of heavy-duty racks were acquired, assembled and fixed at allocated places in the new Sculpture Reserve Gallery. The Freedom Struggle Gallery was renovated, while the Pre- and Proto-History Galleries were shifted, and Gallery Sheets erected in the Early and Post-Gupta Sculptural Galleries.

5.46 Modelling Unit

During the period under report, plaster-of-Paris casts and fibreglass replicas of 484 objects had been fabricated. 413 replicas and pedestals of 100 replicas were polished and given finishing touches, out of which 419 were delivered to the Sales Counter. 78 replicas of various sculptures were mounted by the Museum in the Mahakumbh Mela during January-February 2001.

5.47 Library

- The Museum has a vast collection of over 17,300 reference books and 5,000 manuscripts. It has also a sizeable collection of videotapes and cassettes of important talks and lectures delivered by eminent scholars in the Museum.
- During the year 1,177 books were ordered, purchased and accessioned; 789 books were classified and 817 were catalogued. The Museum also placed subscription orders to 6 research journals from the United Kingdom and the United States apart from subscribing to research journals published in India.
- The readership during the period under review was 3,572 and 790 reference books were consulted by various scholars. 1,266 cards were also prepared and alphabetically arranged.

5.48 Publications

During the year under report, the Museum brought out three publications:

- *Pradakshina Apne Samay Ki* by Naresh Mehta
- *Allahabad Ke Chitrakar* by Lakshmikant Verma
- *Agam Ke Alok Mein Madhyakaleen Dharma Sadhanaayein* by Ram Murti Tripathi

5.49 New Schemes and Projects

Documentation of the Literary and Cultural History of Allahabad

- Under this scheme, an authentic history of the literary and cultural trends prevalent in erstwhile Allahabad (of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries) is sought to be compiled. A large number of documents have already been collected from the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Prayag and the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi, to this end. The first volume of this treatise is now ready for printing.
- Under this scheme, three lectures were delivered by Shri Doodh Nath Singh, Shri Ashok Vajpeyi and Prof. Vishnukant Shastri under the 'Sumitranandan Pant Vyakhyanmala', 'Agyeya, Kala, Sanskriti Aur Sahitya Vyakhyanmala' and the 'Srijan and Parivesh' series respectively.
- In an endeavour to consolidate its collection of manuscripts, the Museum has been actively trying to acquire manuscripts of prominent personalities with social, political and cultural moorings in Allahabad. During the year under report, the Museum had already obtained a number of documents and correspondence that were considered relevant to the above project.

SALAR JUNG MUSEUM

5.50 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, and has been named after the erstwhile noble family of the Salar Jungs, the collectors of this treasure trove. The major portion of the Museum's collection was



Lecture on Buddha by Shri K.A. Humane, Assistant Chemist, Salar Jung Museum on 7th May 2001.

acquired by Mir Yousuf Ali Khan, popularly known as Salar Jung III (13 June 1889 - 2 March 1949).

5.51 The art collection of the Museum is basically divided into Indian, Middle Eastern, Far Eastern and European Art. Apart from these, there is a gallery devoted exclusively to the Salar Jung lineage, a Children's Section, a Reference Library, a Reading Room and a Rare Manuscripts Section with Arabic, Urdu and Persian manuscripts. There are 38 galleries in all, spread over two floors. The ground floor has 20 galleries and the first floor has 18 galleries. The chief attractions of this Museum include Veiled Rebecca (Gallery No.16), Mephistopheles Margareta (Gallery No. 16) and the Nineteenth Century Musical Clock.

5.52 Reorganisation of Galleries

- The reorganisation of the European paintings gallery, including lighting arrangements and repair work on the false ceiling, was successfully completed during the year under report. Paintings were re-installed, and labelling work is in steady progress.
- The reorganisation of the European glass gallery, installation of glass objects and work on lighting arrangements was completed in all respects during the year under report.
- The European Bronze Gallery is ready for inauguration.

- Work on the false ceiling and fabrication of showcases have been completed in the Japanese and Chinese Galleries. Wiring work is nearing completion while carpeting work is also being undertaken.
- Fabrication of showcases in the European Clock and Rebecca Courtyard Gallery is in progress.

5.53 Special Arrangements for the Nizams' Jewellery Gallery

- In preparation for the prestigious exhibition 'Nizams' Jewellery: A Legendary Collection', the fabrication of showcases with bulletproof glass, laying of periphery fencing wire, work on the false ceiling, carpeting, labelling and lighting arrangements were duly completed in the Nizams' Jewellery gallery.
- The exhibition entitled 'Nizams' Jewellery: A Legendary Collection' was organised at the Museum between 24 November 2001 – 15 March 2002, and was inaugurated by the Governor of Andhra Pradesh.



Educational and Cultural Activities

5.54 Temporary Exhibitions

- A mobile Photo Exhibition on 'Ajanta Frescoes' was arranged at Necklace Road on the occasion of Buddha Jayanthi from 5 May 2001 - 7 May 2001.
- A mobile Photo Exhibition on 'Some Glimpses of History and Culture of the Nizams' Dominion' was arranged on the occasion of Andhra Sangeetha Sanskritika Mahotsavam, held at Tivoli Gardens, Secunderabad from 4-9 June 2001.
- A Special Exhibition of printed books on Islam from the Salar Jung's collection from 1738 to 1946 A.D was on display under the theme 'Holy Prophet's Life and Message of Peace', from 6 - 30 June 2001, to commemorate the birth anniversary of Prophet Mohammed.
- A special exhibition titled 'Krishna in Art' was arranged on the occasion of Janmashtami from 12 - 31 August 2001.

5.55 Lectures

- Shri Satish Govinddas Shah, a noted Gemologist from Hyderabad, delivered a Lecture on 'The History of Gems and Jewellery of Deccan' on 11 April 2001.
- Dr. V.V.Krishna Sastry, Former Director, Archaeology and Museums, Government of Andhra Pradesh delivered a Special Lecture on 'Temples of Alampur' on the occasion of World Heritage Day on 18 April 2001.
- Dr. S.V.Satyanarayana, Director, Geological Survey of India, delivered a Lecture on 'Diamonds of Deccan' on 6 August 2001.
- A Lecture on the topic 'French Adventure in Hyderabad: The Story of Monsieur Raymond' was arranged in collaboration with the Historic Society of India on 8 September 2001.

5.56 Film shows

- Video films on Art, Architecture, Culture, Archaeology and Museums were screened monthly on weekends.

- A computer-generated film produced by the Museum served as an introduction to the Nizams' Jewellery Gallery.

5.57 Library

During the period under report, 263 books were accessioned and classified; 755 identity cards were prepared, and 682 books were fumigated. 635 readers benefited by consulting 1473 books and research journals.

5.58 Manuscripts Section

408 scholars visited the Manuscripts Section and consulted 414 manuscripts. 8329 manuscripts (Persian and Arabic) were physically verified by the Keeper (Manuscripts) and his staff. 473 manuscripts were fumigated, while 1008 manuscripts were checked by the section.

5.59 Chemical Conservation Laboratory

The ongoing preservation and conservation of Museum objects was regularly undertaken by the Chemical Conservation Laboratory. During the period under reference, 956 objects of different categories, including miniature paintings, were chemically treated in the laboratory. Besides this, the staff of the Section also attended to the treatment of manuscripts and books, including deacidification, lamination, repairing and binding.

INDIAN MUSEUM

5.60 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 the three other Science Sections is with the Geological Survey of India, the Zoological Survey of India and the Botanical Survey of India.



Shri N. Gopaldaswami, Secretary, Department of Culture, inaugurates the exhibition on Oil Paintings in the Collection of the Indian Museum on 6 March 2002.

The Museum Directorate has eight co-ordinating service units: Education, Preservation, Publication, Presentation, Photography, Medical, Modelling and Library.

5.61 Acquisition

- A basalt stone sculpture of *Seated Vishnu* seized by West Bengal Police at Karimpur near Indo-Bangladesh border was acquired for the archaeological collection.
- The Museum also acquired through purchase a Burmese wood carving of Garuda and a Mughal gold coin.
- A gold coin of Shah Alam II was gifted to the Museum by Smt. Tripti Sengupta of Kolkata.
- Two wooden masks depicting wit (*Atsara Bap*) and wrath (*Thro Bap*) were received as gifts from the Royal Government of Bhutan.
- Three musical instruments were received as gifts from a *banu* of West Bengal.

5.62 Seminar and Workshops

- A two-day workshop on 'Museums in Cyberspace' attended by museum professionals and infotech experts of the country was organised by the Museum in collaboration with INC-ICOM.
- A National Seminar on 'Rabindranath Tagore and Rukmini Devi Arundale: Visions and Institutions' on 27 April 2001.

- A National Seminar on 'Call of the Elephant' was jointly organised by the Indian Museum and Pugmarks, Kolkata on 18 -19 August 2001. Altogether 24 papers were presented by different scholars in the field.
- A one-day seminar was organised on 'Museum and Folk Art' on 8 October 2001.

5.63 Exhibition

- An exhibition of 21 paintings by Hirachand Dugar was organised from 10 -18 April 2001 in commemoration of 2600th anniversary of Tirthankar Mahavira.
- A exhibition of 300 photographs on 'Representing Rukmini Devi Arundale (1904-1986): A retrospective' in collaboration with the Centre of Contemporary Culture, New Delhi and Department of Culture, Government of India was held from 26 April 2001 -1 May 2001.
- An exhibition entitled 'Call of the Elephant' from 18 - 31 August 2001 showcased 76 specimens on the subject.
- An exhibition displaying 113 objects entitled 'The Art in Wood' from Gurusaday Museum collection was organised from 9 - 19 October 2001
- An exhibition on 'Painted Icons - Buddhist Scrolls from Nepal, Tibet and Darjeeling' was held from 12 - 20 February 2002.
- An exhibition of 'Italian Folk Textiles' was conducted from 1 -10 March 2002.
- To commemorate the 245th year of Nawab Siraj-ud-daula's attack on Calcutta, a stone inscription found from 24 Parganas (North) depicting the incident was displayed on 16 June 2001.
- An image of Vishnu of 10th century A.D. in the form of Hrishikesh or Sridhara confiscated by the West Bengal Police and later gifted to the Museum was displayed from 17 October 2001.



5.64 International Exhibition

The exhibition entitled 'The Living Religious and Cultural Traditions of Bhutan' was organised in the Indian Museum, Kolkata from 1 – 28 December 2001. Altogether 183 art objects including stupas, thankhas, paintings, stone vessels, sculptured statues and a model of 17th century Punakha Dzong were exhibited. The exhibition was jointly declared open by the Governor of West Bengal and the Home Minister of the Royal Government of Bhutan.

A weeklong cultural programme on songs and dances of Bhutan by the performing artistes from Bhutan was held at Indian Museum, Kolkata, Utkal University, Bhubaneswar, Orissa and at Srimanta Sankaradeva Kalakshetra, Guwahati, Assam.

5.65 Installation of *Aksharavriksha* (Letter Tree) and *Aksharika* (Alphabet Kite)

- As a part of extra mural activities of the Museum, the *aksharavriksha*, a letter tree made of steel was installed at the in the Bhasa Udyan in Surendranath park, Kolkata on 18 May 2001 on the occasion of International Museums Day.
- On 22 January 2002 the Museum gifted an alphabet kite *aksharika* inscribed with letters from the Indus script to the modern Indian script, to the National Library, Kolkata.

5.66 Permanent display corner

A permanent display corner was opened on 16 October 2001 in the Metal sculpture gallery displaying 101 miniature Ganesha images donated to the Indian Museum.

Educational Activities

5.67 16th Short Course in Museum Studies (2001)

22 candidates from various spheres of life attended the course and they were successfully trained up by affording them 15 classroom lectures on ancient India art, architecture, numismatics, paintings and conservation of museum objects from July - September 2001.

5.68 Training in practical aspects of museum methods

Training in practical aspects of museum methods was also organised for postgraduate students of Museology, University of Calcutta; 18 students of the Department of Museology attended 16 classroom lectures along with practical demonstration on museum methods in July 2001.

5.69 Lectures

- A lecture on 'Queen's Stepwell' was delivered by Sri Jaikissan Das Sadani on 27 September 2001.
- Dr. Enamul Haque delivered a lecture on 'Chandraketugarh : Treasure house of Bengal terracottas' on 14 December 2001.
- A lecture on 'Making of documentary films on Indian paintings' was delivered by Shri Benoy Kr. Behl, New Delhi on 15.12.2001.
- A lecture on 'Bhutan: The Himalayan Beauty' was delivered by Sri Dilip Bhattacharya, Kolkata.



Dr. Huang Kuang Nan, Director, National Museum of History, Taiwan delivers the Dr. Nathaniel Wallich Memorial Lecture on 20 February 2002.

5.70 Dr. Nathaniel Wallich Memorial Lecture

Dr. Huang Kuang Nan, Director, National Museum of History, Taiwan, delivered the Annual Dr. Nathaniel Wallich Memorial lecture on 'Chinese Paintings in Taiwan' in 2002.

5.71 Modernisation Programme

- The setting up of the Painting gallery in the first floor of the Main Museum Building (the space vacated by ZSI) is in progress.



- Work on the walk-through gallery on Indus Valley Civilisation is underway.
- The Bird gallery in the Zoological Section is being extensively renovated and reorganised.
- The Invertebrate gallery in the Geological Section has been structurally strengthened and concealed electrical wiring has been provided in the gallery.

5.72 Publications

- *Studies in Aramaic Edicts of Asoka* (reprint) - Dr. B.N. Mukherjee
- *Catalogue on Tibetan Thankas* (reprint) - Mrs.S. Chakravarti
- *Jhewari Bronze Buddhas* (reprint) - Dr. Asoke K. Bhattacharya
- *Gandhara sculptures*, 2nd revised edition, 1998 - Dr. R.C. Sharma
- *Remains of Bharhut Stupas*- Part I (reprint) - Sri Arabinda Ghosh
- *Indian Museum Bulletin* 1814- 1914

NATIONAL GALLERY OF MODERN ART

5.73 The National Gallery of Modern Art (NGMA) was founded in 1954, and is the only institution of its kind that represents the evolution and pictorial transformation in the visual arts in India over the last one hundred and fifty years. The main objectives of the NGMA are to create an understanding and sensitivity among the Indian public towards the visual and plastic arts in general, and to promote the development of contemporary Indian art in particular.

5.74 The collection of NGMA, built primarily through purchase and also by gifts, comprises nearly 15,126 works of art, representing over 1000 contemporary Indian artists; these include paintings, sculpture, graphics and photography. NGMA periodically organises special exhibitions from its own collections and also conducts international exhibitions under the Cultural Exchange programme with different countries.

5.75 Opening of Bangalore Branch

The National Gallery of Modern Art has already established an operational branch at one of its Regional Centres at Mumbai, and a new one is now being envisaged at Bangalore. The Minister for Tourism and Culture laid the foundation stone at the Manikyavelu Mansion, Bangalore on 23 June

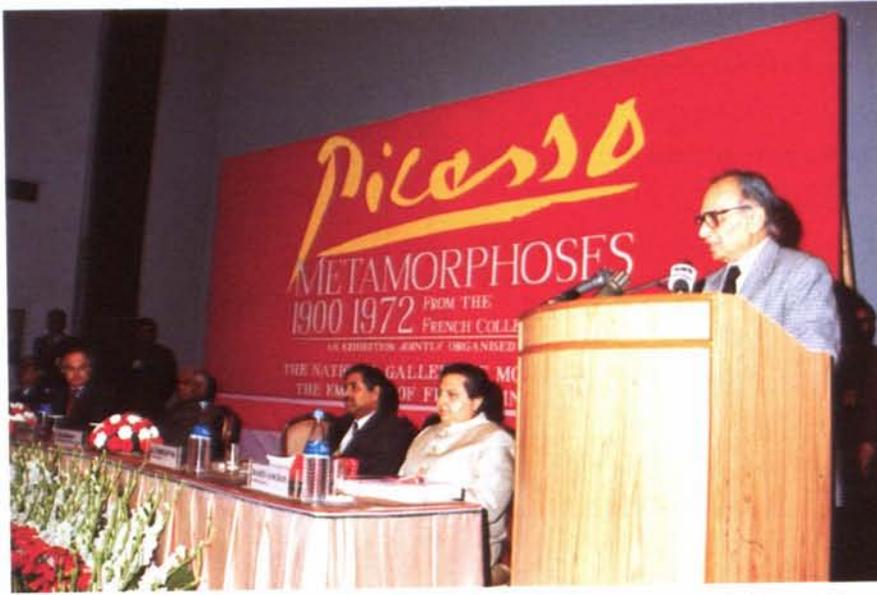
2001. The restoration and renovation work of the building has been assigned to CPWD, and an OSD has been appointed to look after the day-to-day progress of the work.

5.76 Art Reference Library

A large number of readers visit the Library regularly. The work of linking up the NGMA Library with other libraries under WAN (Wide Area Networking) as initiated by Department of Culture is scheduled to be completed shortly. The Library has 20,194 books in its collection, of which 61 new books have been acquired during 2001.



Children participating in a sit-and-draw competition conducted by NGMA.



Shri Jagmohan, Minister for Tourism and Culture, presides over the inauguration of the exhibition entitled "Picasso: Metamorphoses 1900-1972" at the National Museum premises.

5.77 Digitisation and Photodocumentation of Art Collection

Digitisation and documentation of the complete collection of the NGMA has been planned for the next financial year, and pioneers in the discipline will be associated in this venture envisaging international standards and quality.

5.78 Special Exhibitions

During the year 2001-2002, the NGMA organised the following exhibitions, both from its own collection as well as under the Cultural Exchange Programme.

- An exhibition entitled 'Dialogue – Interactions in Indian Art, Part I: From 1850 onwards' from 15 July 2001 to date.
- An exhibition of Bernard Moninot, a French artist, in collaboration with the Embassy of France in India
- An exhibition entitled 'Women's Art in Hungary' from 22 December 2001 - January 15 2002.
- An exhibition entitled 'Picasso: Metamorphoses 1900-1972 - From the French Collections' from 14 December 2001 - 3 February 2002, organised at the

National Museum premises in collaboration with the Embassy of France in India. Inaugurated by the President of India, the exhibition was witnessed by approximately 40,000 visitors. A Café Litteraire on Picasso, followed by film shows on the artist, was organised from 27 January 2002. A Public Lecture followed by a seminar and a panel discussion were organised on 3 February 2002.

5.79 Outgoing Exhibition

During the year 2001-2002, the National Gallery of Modern Art sent a prestigious exhibition of 25 paintings of Amrita Sher Gil to the Ernst Museum, Budapest, Hungary under the Indo-Hungarian Cultural Exchange Programme.

5.80 Educational Activities

One of the main objectives of the NGMA is to enable people to look at works of contemporary art with understanding and sensitivity. In order to educate the public in the appreciation of art, films on art are screened in the NGMA auditorium every day. An Art Sketch Club for students was organised every Sunday in the Gallery. The Summer painting workshop for 150 students was organised in May 2001 with great success.



5.81 Restoration of Art Objects

- 25 paintings have been restored from the collection;
- 215 art works were cleaned and condition reports were prepared for 53 art works.
- In addition, the routine check-up of art objects in Reserve Collection was carried out.

5.82 Publications

- 4 portfolios of Jamini Roy, Amrita Sher Gil, Raja Ravi Varma and M.A.R. Chughtai, alongwith 3 catalogues of the exhibitions at the NGMA have been published during the current financial year.



Abanindranath Tagore, 'Rabindranath Tagore in the Role of Vikramajit in Tapati', from the NGMA collection.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF SCIENCE MUSEUMS

5.83 The National Council of Science Museums (NCSM), an autonomous organisation under the Department of Culture, Ministry of Culture, Government of India, is primarily engaged in popularising Science and Technology amongst students in particular and the masses in general, through a wide range of activities and interactive programmes.

5.84 The main objectives of NCSM are:

- To popularise Science and Technology in cities, urban and rural areas for the benefit of the students and the common man by organising exhibitions, seminars, popular lectures, science camps and other such programmes;
- To inculcate a scientific temper and to create a scientific awareness among the students and common people.
- To supplement the science education imparted in schools and colleges by organising various out-of-school educational activities, thereby fostering a spirit of scientific enquiry and activity among the students.
- To organise training programmes for science teachers, young entrepreneurs and technicians on specific subjects of science, technology and industry.
- To render assistance to universities, technical institutions, museums, schools, colleges and other bodies, in planning and organising science museums, as also in training museum professionals.
- To design and develop science museum exhibits, demonstration equipment and scientific teaching aids for science education and popularisation 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 and other such institutions for exchange of museum professionals, study tours, training in specialised areas in the field of Museology and museography, providing technical assistance in the establishment of science and technology museums and for other matters consistent with the aims and objectives of NCSM.

5.85 Constituents of NCSM

NCSM co-ordinates the following science museums/centres countrywide:

- Birla Industrial and Technological Museum (BITM), Kolkata
- Visvesvaraya Industrial and Technological Museum (VITM), Bangalore
- Nehru Science Centre (NSCM), Mumbai
- National Science Centre (NSCD), Delhi
- Central Research and 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

- Digha Science Centre and National Science Camp, Digha
- North Bengal Science Centre, Siliguri
- Kapilas Science Park, Kapilas
- Science Activity Centre, Gwalior
- Science Activity Centre, Sirsa
- Kurukshetra Panorama and Science Centre, Kurukshetra
- Goa Science Centre, Panaji

Birla Industrial and Technological Museum, Visvesvaraya Industrial and Technological Museum, Nehru Science Centre, National Science Centre, Central Research and Training Laboratory and Science City, Kolkata are national level museums/centres, while the others function as their satellite units.

5.86 Planning and Conceptual Development of Exhibits

- The NCSM has laid particular emphasis on the 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 organising travelling exhibitions at national and international levels.

5.87 New Centres

- The Kurukshetra Panorama and Science Centre at Kurukshetra (Haryana), which was inaugurated on 6 March 2001 by the Prime Minister of India, was opened to the public and has been attracting large numbers of visitors. A large-scale panorama depicting scenes from the Kurukshetra War is the main attraction of the centre. Galleries on Indian Heritage in Science and Technology and Fun Science have also been set up in the Museum. Another exhibition titled 'Viswaroopa' depicting the plurality and interdependence of nature is also on display. The centre also has an auditorium, an activity corner, a Taramandal and an outdoor science park.



- A new science centre at Goa was inaugurated in December 2001. The centre will primarily concern itself with the science of the Ocean and its impact on human life. It also houses a Fun Science section. A Mobile Science Exhibition unit on 'Time' has started conducting programmes in different schools.
- A Life Science gallery has been inaugurated in Birla Industrial and Technological Museum, Kolkata in May 2001. With the help of interactive exhibits, the gallery portrays different aspects of zoology, botany, physiology, environment, ecology, and evolution of life in an imaginative, viewer-friendly manner. A Children's Gallery at RSC, Lucknow and a gallery entitled 'Nature' at NBSC, Siliguri have also been inaugurated during this year.

5.88 New Exhibits and Galleries

- Exhibits have been developed and despatched by National Council of Science Museums for the Rajiv Gandhi Science Centre, Mauritius as a catalytic support to the Government of Mauritius. 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 for the indoor and outdoor exhibits is in progress. A Mobile Science Exhibition unit developed for the centre by NCSM, which contains an exhibition entitled 'We Are One' that depicts the oneness of the human race, has already been dispatched to Mauritius.
- NCSM has entered into an agreement with Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) for the development of exhibits for the National Agricultural Science Museum at New Delhi within the next two years. The Museum will trace the configuration of Indian agriculture since pre-historic times down to its modern, technology-aided status in India today. Fully funded by ICAR, the project is slated to cost about Rs. 5 crores. Work on the first floor gallery (Historical section) will be completed soon. This includes the designing of exhibit cabinets, preparation of visuals and labels, fabrication of interactive exhibits and dioramas, collection of artefacts, and development of software and video films. Fabrication of exhibit cabinets for the ground floor gallery (Modern section) has also started.
- Visvesvaraya Industrial and Technological Museum, Bangalore is working towards developing a gallery on Biotechnology. At Nehru Science Centre, Delhi a gallery on Human Biology is being developed, while Science City, Kolkata is working on a gallery on Evolution of Life. Another gallery on Aerospace is under development at Nehru Science Centre, Mumbai.
- New Planetarium and Space Theatre programmes have been introduced at RSC, Calicut and Science City, Kolkata respectively during 2001-02, while Central Research and Training Laboratory, Kolkata has developed exhibits for Sukanta Academy, Agartala.

5.89 Travelling Exhibitions

- A travelling exhibition entitled 'Leelavati: Indian Women in Science' was inaugurated at Nehru Science Centre, Delhi on 14 September 2001 by Smt. Maneka Gandhi, then Minister of State for Culture, Government of India, and was on display till 31 October 2001. The exhibition, which was also held at Regional Science Centre, Lucknow from 20 November 2001, was subsequently scheduled to travel to eight other places. The exhibition housed twenty-seven exhibits that highlighted the tradition of science education among women in India as also the achievements of Indian women in science and technology. The exhibits included interactive software and video programmes based on interviews with noted women scientists.



- A travelling exhibition entitled '100 Years of the Nobel Prize' was inaugurated in Nehru Science Centre, Mumbai on 18 October 2001. The exhibition contained sections pertaining to the Life and Works of Alfred Nobel, the History of Nobel Prize, the Prize winning works of Nobel Laureates from 1901-2000, details about 'Nobel Families' and Indian Nobel Laureates, among other exhibits. The exhibition is scheduled to travel all over India during the period under report.
- A travelling exhibition, entitled 'Science of Sports', with exhibits on the science and technology involved in sporting activity, was organised at Birla Industrial and Technological Museum, Kolkata and Shrikrishna Science Centre, Patna.

5.90 International Collaborations

- Curators from NCSM have visited the United States and United Kingdom as part of the International Collaboration programme. A Cultural Exchange Programme with Sweden is also on the cards.

5.91 School Science Centre

- This Council has set up 305 School Science Centres in rural schools throughout India and has also provided teachers with teaching aids, kits, books and training facilities. Five new school science centres have been set up in Sikkim. The proposal for setting up 20 centres in Uttar Pradesh is currently under consideration.

5.92 Workshops

- Four regional workshops on 'Conceptual Development of Fun Science Exhibits' were held at Kolkata, Delhi, Mumbai and Bangalore. Curators from all units of NCSM participated in these workshops.

5.93 Educational Activities

- The countrywide Science Seminar for students on the topic 'Biotechnological Revolution: Benefits and Concerns' culminated

in National Science Seminar at Nehru Science Centre, Mumbai on 5 October 2001. Participants were selected on the basis of Block, District and State level seminars held throughout the country. Large numbers of students have participated in the programmes.

- Twenty-two Mobile Science Exhibition (MSE) buses crisscrossed the country and visited rural schools with relevant exhibitions and activities. Numerous Science Demonstration Lectures, Science Quizzes, Popular Lectures, Creative Ability Programmes, Computer Training Programmes and Computer Fairs, Science Film Shows, Taramandal Programmes, Teacher's Training Programmes, Community Training Programmes and Anti-superstition demonstrations were held in museums and centres under NCSM.

- For the first time, NCSM organised a National Science Drama Competition in 2001. Eight winners from four zonal competitions participated the national event at Science City, Kolkata during 26-27 September 2001 and enacted thought provoking plays constructed around various scientific themes. A one-day workshop was also held on this occasion.

- Special events were conducted to commemorate World Environmental Day, World Health Day, Wildlife Week, Space Week, National Technology Day and Hiroshima Day in an effort to increase public awareness about these issues.

5.94 Publications

- Apart from publishing its Annual Report for the year 2000-2001, the NCSM also brought out two issues of its quarterly newsletter *Capsule* and a souvenir on the occasion of National Science Seminar.
- Folders and posters on the exhibitions 'Leelavati: Indian Women in Science' and '100 Years of Nobel Prize' were also published.



NATIONAL RESEARCH LABORATORY FOR CONSERVATION OF CULTURAL PROPERTY

5.95 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 Lucknow.

5.96 The aims and objectives of the NRLC are to develop the conservation capabilities of different cultural institutions of the country, and provide services to museums, archives, archaeology departments and other similar institutions, in the conservation of cultural property. To meet these objectives, NRLC carries out research in materials and methods of conservation, imparts training in conservation, disseminates knowledge in conservation and provides library services to conservators.

5.97 The NRLC also renders technical advice and assistance to museums, archives, archaeological departments and other similar institutions in the conservation of the cultural property. To render technical advice and conservation services to cultural institutions in the Southern region of the country in an effective manner, a regional centre of NRLC, the Regional Conservation Laboratory, has been functioning at Mysore since 1987.

5.98 The NRLC is an Associate Member of the International Centre for the study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM), Rome, and is represented at the Council of ICCROM.

Activities of the Laboratory

5.99 Research

- **Inhibition of leaching of lead from ancient bronzes**

Bronzes containing high amount of lead are difficult to conserve. A method was developed and standardised for this purpose, and the long-term efficacy of the formulation tested in a laboratory. Complexes of lead with ligand were prepared and studied by various physicochemical methods. Crystals of the complex were prepared and their

structure is currently being studied at the IIT, Kanpur by single crystal X-ray diffraction system.

- **Studies on alteration of pigments in miniature paintings**

Silver, lead plates and basic lead carbonate samples were exposed in various galleries and storage area of Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad. About twenty-one altered samples (black in colour) collected from these places were subjected to FTIR spectroscopy attached with ATR facility for analysis. The analysis confirmed the presence of sulphide on the samples.

- **Studies on the discolouration of museum objects on display**

An analysis of XRD data on the silver samples exposed in the laboratory when in contact with plywood and different types of wooden samples was carried out in Salar Jung Museum. The major component in the samples has been identified but some peaks of the spectra still remain unidentified.

- **Application of neem products in the control of biodeterioration of museum objects**

Leaves of neem that had been dried under shade were fumigated in a culture media petridish in a small room, and were opened before and after fumigation. Fungal counts were made. It was found that five fungal species and 8 colonies were observed after a week's incubation at temperature $28 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ before fumigation. These results show that neem leaves are effective. Further experiments are in progress.

- **Homeopathic drugs in the control of fungal activity/insect activity on museum objects**

Book pages affected with fungal growth that were treated with Heper sulph 30,200; Arsenicum 30,200 and Mercurius solubilis 30 potencies showed no antifungal property after four months. The fungi isolated from these treated papers are *Aspergillus*



Niger, *A nidulans*, *Chaetomium globosum*, *Aspergillus fumigatus*, *Alternaria sp.*, *Curvularia sp.*, *Memnoniella sp.*, and *Penicillium sp.* However, no fungal activity was observed on papers treated with Benzalkonium chloride.

- **Evaluation of physico-chemical changes in paper objects during conservation treatment**

The experiments were conducted on deteriorated palm leaves in the laboratory by taking combinations of adhesive in different proportions to find out the ideal adhesives for their perfect lamination. The investigations are in progress.

- **Evaluation of effect of different types of biocides on stone**

Khondalite stone samples were treated with different biocides like Benzalkonium chloride, Zinc Silico fluoride, Ammonium Sulphamat. After treatment, water absorption by capillary was measured. In Chunar sandstone, water absorption by capillary was measured before any application. Water absorption by total immersion was measured, as was the rate of evaporation. Further studies are in progress.

- **Studies on lime plaster and mortar**

Plaster blocks were prepared with different additives and studies were carried out on different plaster samples. Water absorption by capillary, water absorption by total immersion and rate of water evaporation of the samples were measured. Further studies are in progress.

5.99.0 Training and Workshops

- **Special Course on Care and Maintenance of Museum and Archaeological Antiquities**

A special course on 'Care and Maintenance of Museum and Archaeological Antiquities' was conducted at NRLC during 9-12 April 2001 for Post-graduate Diploma students in Archaeology and Museology, Sampurnanand Sanskrit University,

Varanasi. Eighteen students participated in this course.

- **Workshop on Preventive Conservation of Cultural Heritage of Sikkim at Gnadak Monastery, Namchi**

A workshop meant for various monasteries of Sikkim on Preventive Conservation was organised at Gnadak Monastery, Namchi during 19 March - 7 April 2001. A total of 45 lamas from different monasteries were trained at this workshop.

- **Six-month Conservation Course**

A six-month training course in the conservation of museum objects was conducted at NRLC from September 2001 to February 2002. The course aims at training candidates in conservation of different types of museum objects viz. metal, stone, ceramics, paintings, textile, wood, bone and ivory. Nine candidates, including two in-service conservators from different cultural institutions of the country, have received training at the course.

- **Orientation Workshop on Care and Maintenance of Museum Objects**

A ten-day workshop on the care and maintenance of museum objects was organised at the NRLC in the first fortnight of August 2001 for curators and custodians of collections in museum, archives, archaeology departments and libraries.

- **Workshop on Care and Maintenance of Science Museum objects**

A workshop on the care and maintenance of Science Museum objects was held from 20-24 August 2001 at NRLC, wherein four participants from the science museums from all over India participated.

- **Training in wall painting conservation**

Two conservators from Bhutan attended the specially organised one-month training in wall paintings conservation in the month of August 2001, which also included on the studies of wall paintings of Karnataka and Sikkim State.



- Two conservators of NRLC attended a workshop on 'Conservation of Dutch Oil Paintings' at Baroda Museum, Vadodara from 1-21 December 2001.

5.99.1 Conservation Services

Overseas Projects

At the instance of the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, a conservation team of four persons from NRLC, deputed to the Republic of Maldives for a duration of four months, successfully completed conservation work of the Fenfushi Mosque, a monument made of coral stone.

Conservation of Museum Objects

NRLC has provided substantial conservation services to different cultural institutions of the country. A summary of the museum objects conserved is given below:

Examination of Objects

Responding to a request made by the Raj Bhawan, Mumbai (Maharashtra), NRLC examined and completed conservation work on metal jars and other artefacts in the Raj Bhawan, Mumbai.

Exhibition

An exhibition on the activities of NRLC and conservation of art objects including thankas and wall paintings was organised at Gnadak Monastery, Namchi (Sikkim) from 19 March - 7 April 2001 during the workshop on preventive conservation of cultural heritage of Sikkim meant for Lamas from different monasteries of Sikkim.

Conservation Audit

Conservation audit with respect to the National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi was completed and a report duly submitted.

1. Ram Katha Sangrahalaya, Ayodhya (Uttar Pradesh)	Papier Mache Head- 12 Manuscripts - 122 pages
2. Gobind Ballabh Pant Government Museum, Almora (Uttaranchal)	Miniature paintings - 17 Manuscript - 167 pages Stone objects - 13
3. UP State Archaeological Organisation, Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)	Iron objects - 20
4. State Museum, Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)	Scroll painting - 2 Thanka - 4
5. Gnadak Monastery, Namchi (Sikkim)	Silver objects - 3 Thanka - 5 Manuscripts - 20 pages Wall paintings - 30 square metres Wooden objects - 4 Miniature painting - 1
6. Raj Bhawan, Mumbai (Maharashtra)	Metal Jar - 1
7. 1st Maratha Light Infantry	Bearskin - 1
8. 5th Maratha Light Infantry	Tigerskin - 2
9. Government Museum, Mathura (Uttar Pradesh)	Brass objects - 8



5.99.2 Library Services

Procurement of literature on conservation (Books and Journals), and their classification and cataloguing.

1. Journals subscribed: 75
2. Books acquired, classified and indexed: 48

Documentation Services

1. 'New Additions in NRLC Library in 2000' was compiled for distribution.
2. Published Annotated Bibliography on 'Conservation: Storage of Objects' was compiled and circulated.
3. 'Cultural Property Conservation Abstracts-2000' was compiled for distribution.

5.99.3 Regional Conservation Laboratory, Mysore

- The Regional Conservation Laboratory, Mysore (RCL) has been entrusted with carrying out conservation work in the southern States.
- Construction work of building of the Regional Conservation Laboratory, Mysore has been started by the CPWD. The work has reached up to the plinth level and further work is in progress.

5.99.4 Laboratory Facilities

NRLC has acquired the following facilities:

1. Electronic EPABX system – BPL.
2. Computer peripherals (3) – HP
3. HP Colour Laser Printer – (1)
4. Xerox Document Centre (1) for in-house publishing facility.

5.99.5 Publications

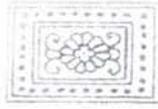
Books and Monographs

- M.M.Khan, *Annotated Bibliography on Conservation: Storage of Objects*.
- Technical Note-6: *Treatment of Bronze Disease by Zinc Dust*.
- Technical Note-7: *Removal of Calcareous Accretions from Copper Objects*.
- B.V.Kharbade and S.K.Bhatia, *Preservation and Care of Museum Objects*.

Papers

- B.V.Kharbade and S.K.Bhatia, 'Traditional herbal remedies in the preservation of museum objects' *Science Cruiser* Vol 15.No 2. 2001.
- S. Dhawan, 'Biodeterioration of Hukuru Mosque of Male (Maldives) and its Preservative Treatment' *Studies in Biodeterioration of Materials* ICCI and ICBCP, 2001, p. 48-58.
- S. Dhawan, 'Study of Microbial Deterioration of Paintings of St. Aloysius Chapel, Mangalore, India' Presented in the Fifth International Conference on Biodeterioration of Cultural Property held at Sydney, Australia, 12-14 November 2001.
- Kamal K. Jain, 'Studies on Deterioration of Stone Objects' Presented at National Seminar on Conservation of Cultural Property at Government Museum, Chennai.





INSTITUTIONS OF ANTHROPOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

6.01 The Anthropological Survey of India is a premier research organisation under the Department of Culture, Ministry of Tourism and Culture. For fifty-six years since its inception, it has committed itself to carrying out anthropological researches in the area of bio-cultural aspects of the Indian population in general, and on those who are referred to as the “weakest of the weak” in particular. The other activities of the Survey include collection, preservation, maintenance, documentation and study of ethnographic material as well as ancient human skeletal remains. Over the years, the Survey has generated information from the grassroots level through sustained research conducted jointly from its Head Office at Kolkata and seven Regional Centres, one Sub-Regional Centre, one permanent field station and eight other field stations located in various parts of the country, besides a Camp Office at New Delhi.

6.02 During the year under report, field investigations under the Ninth Plan Project were conducted among the pre-identified communities. Theme-based draft reports were presented and discussed in workshops held from time to time to review and finalise all the reports within the target period. A number of reports have already been finalised. The important projects on which field investigation had been undertaken, apart from a few other regional/ individual projects, are:

- *Nutritional Status of Indian Population*
- *The Study of Scheduled Caste: 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*

6.03 The Survey collaborates with various University departments, tribal research institutes and other academic bodies in research and dissemination activities. In pursuance of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed with the Cell Biology Division, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC), Mumbai, a newly updated DNA laboratory has already been set up at the Central Regional Centre, Nagpur. Besides, a team of researchers from different disciplines continued their study on the Jarawas of the Andaman on the project titled *The Jarawa: Contact and Conflict*. A report of the same has also been submitted to the Survey. A study on the language of the same tribe has been



completed and the report also submitted to the Survey. Another study on the Shompen language has been undertaken by the Survey for which a pilot survey has already been conducted. Six theme-specific reports have been finalised on *Boat Typology and Fishing Communities: A Contextual Study*, which had been conducted in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands in collaboration with the National Institute of Science and Technology and Development Studies, New Delhi. A report in collaboration with the British Museum (London) on *Board Games* is now being edited. A Memorandum of Understanding between the Anthropological Survey of India and the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has been prepared for undertaking collaborative work. The Survey is also finalising the MoU with the Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology, Hyderabad for a collaborative project on *Genetic Diversity of Indian Primitive Tribes*.

6.04 The documentation of museum objects into 'AA' and 'A' categories is in steady progress. A Zonal Anthropological Museum has been set up in collaboration with the West Zone Cultural Centre at Shilpagram of the Zone in Udaipur. The Survey has, in collaboration with the Survey, proposed to open two new ethnographic galleries at the palace of the Maharaja of Cooch Behar, West Bengal.

6.05 The School of Anthropology, a unit of the Survey, has organised in-service training-cum-orientation programmes on interdisciplinary methods and on basic training in handling of computers. Research project-oriented workshops were also organised to re-orient the researchers in the art of report writing. Efforts have been taken up by the Survey to open a Palaeoanthropological gallery at the Head Office, Kolkata shortly.

6.06 Significant programmes of Anthropological Survey of India

- Implementation of the Ninth Plan research schemes and formulation of five new research schemes are to be undertaken during the Tenth Plan.
- The Survey undertook field investigations, arranged seminars/conferences with organisations like the Archaeological Survey of India and other university departments of

anthropology and allied disciplines for the implementation of collaborative programmes.

- Various workshops and in-service courses related to projects under the Ninth Five Year Plan were organised at different Regional Centres, including the Head Office, Kolkata.
- Efforts are being undertaken for the implementation of Capital Works by way of construction of Office-cum-Museum Buildings at the Southern Regional Centre, Mysore and Andaman and Nicobar Regional Centre, Port Blair. The Survey has also purchased a new building for the North-East Regional Centre, Shillong.
- Publication of the house journal, research materials and the remaining volumes of People of India project are under steady progress.
- *A Pictorial Atlas of the Tribal World of India* - a project undertaken by the Survey is under execution.
- The CPWD has taken initiative to start the first phase of construction work of the office building of the Eastern Regional Centre, Kolkata.
- The work of preparing the text and selection of photographs with regard to combs used by the tribes in India has been completed.

6.07 Publications

- *Study of Socio-Economic Condition of Temple Priest of Southern Mysore.*
- *The Journal of the Anthropological Survey of India* (Volume 46 No. 3 and 4; Volume 47 No.4; Volume 48 No.2 and 3).
- *People of India: Tamil Nadu*, Volume XL.
- *Annual Report – 2000-2001 of the Anthropological Survey of India.*
- A thematic map *India: Scheduled Tribes.*



Thangkul Naga house of Nagaland constructed at Museum Complex, IGRMS.

INDIRA GANDHI RASHTRIYA MANAV SANGRAHALAYA

(National Museum of Humankind)

6.08 Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya (IGRMS), an autonomous organisation under the Department of Culture, has been developed at Bhopal in about 200 acres as a unique open air museum. It is a functional museum that does not merely house a collection and display of antiquated objects, but endeavours to record and revitalise both traditional and contemporary community knowledge. In order to fulfil its objective of documenting the history of humankind with special reference to India, the IGRMS combines collection and preservation with research, popularisation and education. It is segmented into three broad categories:

- Human evolution and variation
- Culture and society in pre- and proto-historic times
- Contemporary culture

6.09 The India Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya is a social institution that works on an interactive plane with a mission to reach out to communities living in remote rural areas, hills, islands, deserts, coasts and forests. The Sangrahalaya also acts as a catalytic institution for promoting holistic, multidimensional community subsistence and resource management technologies specific to

different ecosystems. It endeavours to foster national integration by ensuring the active participation of various communities of India, and to thereby recover our vanishing but valuable indigenous lifestyles and knowledge systems.

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

- Infrastructure development including development of Museum Complex
- Education and Outreach
- 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 diversity of Indian cultural life, through education and outreach activities.

Museum Activities

6.11 Permanent Exhibitions

- 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', recently introduced exhibits such as 'Sacred Groves', and the thematic indoor periodical exhibitions entitled 'Koitur', 'Sanjhi Virasat', 'Kapad' and 'Hinvali Dandi' continued to attract a large number of visitors.
- Besides the maintenance of existing exhibits, IGRMS has also systematically conceived and developed new exhibits to further enhance public awareness of eco-specific identities of the Indian community. The second phase of the exhibition 'Cosmology and Narrative Trail' was introduced by creating exhibits using paintings of myths and legends, which included the 'Gasha' – a traditional lotus-shaped iron lamp (by artists from Assam), the 'Gugga Dev Complex' –



Three-dimensional relief map of India with original rock samples under 'Ecological Heritage of India' exhibition.

a frieze of eleven idols depicting the story of Gugga Dev (by artists from Himachal Pradesh) and the 'Bhav-Chakra' – a set of wall murals based on the life history of Tompa Shenrab, the chief deity of the Bon sect of Sikkim (by artists from Sikkim).

- Under the 'Ecological Heritage of India' exhibition, a three-dimensional relief map of India was developed on a 50 x 50 open air platform as a new exhibit, using original rock samples collected with the assistance of the Geological Survey of India. In the Tribal Habitat open area exhibition, the construction of Thangkul Naga house from Manipur was completed and added as a new exhibit, in collaboration with State Museum, Manipur.
- The extension work on the Manipuri Sacred Grove 'Umang Lai' was completed by the Manipuri artists and the rethatching of house exhibits from Rajasthan constructed in the Desert Village open air exhibition was executed by traditional craftsman from Jaisalmer during the year under report.

6.12 Periodical Exhibitions

During the period under report, the Sangrahalaya organised the following periodical exhibitions on themes related to its aims and objectives.

- A photographic exhibition on the Vaishnavite Satras and Tribal life and culture of Majuli Island entitled 'Dweep Disha' was organised in collaboration with MIPADC at Majuli, Assam in January 2001.
- An exhibition entitled 'Kapad' depicting the variety and cultural importance of textile patterns of western India, especially of Gujarat and Rajasthan, was mounted at IGRMS, Bhopal in February 2001.
- A special exhibition entitled 'Hinvali Dandi' (Snow Mountain), with a focus on various aspects of Indian Himalayan culture such as landscapes, house-types, household objects, terrace cultivation, festivals, rituals, costumes, ornaments, traditional paintings, musical instruments and deities of the Himalayan region, was organised at Bhopal in March 2001.
- An exhibition on the traditional literature, art and craft of the Bodo tribe of Assam was organised at Kokrajhar, Assam in March 2001.
- An exhibition entitled 'Paadi Varum Bharani' depicting the history of culture and civilisation around River Tamirabharani was organised at Tirunelveli, Tamilnadu during March- April 2001.
- A photographic exhibition entitled 'When Science Meets Art' was organised on the occasion of French Science Today celebrations at Bhopal and conducted in collaboration with the Alliance Francaise de Bhopal during September – October 2001.
- An exhibition entitled 'Parichaya Prasanga' on the traditional arts and crafts of India, and another on Dussehra festivities, were mounted at Southern Regional Centre, Mysore in October 2001.
- A special exhibition on 'Paphals of Manipur', depicting symbolic representations of Pakhangba, the ruling deity of the Meitei pantheon, was organised at Bhopal.
- A special periodical exhibition entitled 'Marudhar' was organised in the Lok Rang festival at Rabindra Bhavan, Bhopal in collaboration with the Madhya Pradesh Adivasi Lok Kala Parishad.



6.13 Photography Unit

- The Photography Unit of the Sangrahalaya undertook documentation of activities both within the Sangrahalaya premises as well as during the field events in different parts of India. The Unit carried out black-and-white and colour photo documentation of all in-house seminars, workshops, exhibitions, artists' camps, 'Poonam' - the series of performing arts presentations, and other special events. The unit exposed 143 colour and 43 black-and-white and 42 slide rolls and prepared 6591 colour prints of assorted sizes, 776 black-and-white prints, 377 colour enlargements and 103 black-and-white enlargements for publication and exhibition purposes. It also carried out photo documentation of nearly 2848 museum objects.
- The unit also carried out photo documentation of various collaborative programmes organised in Manipur (Imphal and Ukhrul), Madhya Pradesh (Indore), Assam (Kokrajhar), Meghalaya (Shillong), Nagaland (Mon) and Karnataka (Mysore).

6.14 Graphic Unit

- The Graphic Unit of the Sangrahalaya prepared posters, invitation cards, folders, certificates, brochures and banners on programmes organised by the Sangrahalaya in Bhopal and other places.
- Apart from working on the mounting of various thematic exhibitions in the headquarters at Bhopal, the members of the Unit also made field trips to Indore, Madhya Pradesh, for organising a programme on the bio-cultural diversity of Madhya Pradesh entitled 'Srijan' and to Mysore, Karnataka to help mount an exhibition during the inauguration of the Southern Regional Centre of IGRMS.



Gugga temple of Himachal Pradesh constructed at Museum Complex, IGRMS.

6.15 Conservation Unit

- The Conservation Unit administered appropriate remedial treatment to nearly 900 museum specimens, including leather, wooden, bronze, iron, bamboo, textile and other ethnographic objects. Adequate preventive measures were taken to control insect and rodent attack in the specimen store, library and inhabitation areas. Necessary arrangements were also made by the Unit to control the relative humidity in the Museum's specimens store for safety of the reserve collection.
- The Unit also conducted experiments to preserve wooden objects by using non-conventional material. An attempt was made to increase the potency of linseed oil as preservative by dissolving naphthalene balls in linseed oil.

6.16 Reference Library

- The Reference Library provides reference services on local and global knowledge systems, and bibliographic services — which include a bibliographic compilation on Majuli Island — to museum staff as well as outside visitors. This Unit also provides special services like current affairs awareness and selective Article Alert services to its readers. During the year under report, the Reference Library added 457 new books, 330 volumes of foreign and 380 of Indian journals to its collection.
- 53 books were acquired under the Creative/Alternative Literature project.
- Computerised indexing of nearly 6820 books and abstracting of 3490 Indian and



An Open Air Exhibit in Coastal India Exhibition at IGRMS, Chundan Vallam (Snake Boat of Kerala), Length – 110 Feet.

foreign journals was completed. The computerised cataloguing of 15,70 entries was also completed during the year.

- Classification-based spine labelling of nearly 15,950 books and classification of 5633 of other titles was also carried out.

6.17 Cine Video Unit

The Cine Video Unit of the Sangrahalaya carried out extensive audio-video documentation of field-based and in-house programmes. Under field programmes, the coverage included

- The Lifestyle and Culture of Mishing and Deori Tribes
- The Lifestyle and Culture of Vaishnava Satras of Assam
- Seventh All India Art and Craft Festival at Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh
- Spring Festival-2001 at Kohima, Nagaland
- Temples and Rituals related to River Cauvery at Tiruvaiyaaru, Thanjavur, Kumbakonam and Poompuhar in Tamilnadu
- A Seminar on River Cauvery at Tiruchirapalli, Tamilnadu
- Inauguration of Southern Regional Centre of Sangrahalaya at Mysore, Karnataka.

In addition, visuals for news and media coverage of Sangrahalaya programmes were prepared and sent for telecast through the Public Relations unit of the Sangrahalaya.

6.18 Computer Unit

- The Computer Unit of the Sangrahalaya, which scanned and stored 31,264 digital images, composed matter for 8 posters and printed 1,10,207 laser prints and 13,673 colour prints. The unit scanned images using in-house CD cutting facilities, and stored information in 46 customised CDs. LIBSYS software was also customised and upgraded to 4th version with web-enabled capabilities.
- The Unit also carried out work related to the compiling, editing and publication of the Annual Report for the year 1999-2000, apart from a book on River Cauvery, a book on the Gujjars of Jammu and Kashmir, a book entitled *Veena Vani*, folders and brochures on the programme 'Himalaya', and a bibliography on 'Ecological History'.
- With the introduction of colour printing facility, the Unit printed the Museum's posters, labels, maps, charts and invitation cards for exhibitions, the ongoing 'Do and Learn programme', Hindi Pakhwada, outreach programme 'Srijan' and special exhibition 'Kapad' — all in colour.



A special exhibition on the textile traditions of Western India entitled 'Kapad'.



'Wheel of Life': an exhibition on Bon monastery painting.

- A member of the Unit co-ordinated the Seminar-cum-workshop on River Tamirabharani and the Seminar on River Cauvery in the March-April 2001 in remote villages in Tiruchirapalli, Palayamkottai and Tirunelveli districts in Tamilnadu for 15 days. Audio-video documentation on River Cauvery and River Tamirabharani was also undertaken in collaboration with St. Joseph's College, Tiruchirapalli and Folklore Research and Resources Centre, Palayamkottai, Tamilnadu.

6.19 Ceramic Unit

The Ceramic Unit is currently in the second phase of installation work on the open air exhibition 'The Cosmology and Narrative Trail'. The Unit undertook extensive textual documentation of the art works of renowned Indian artists by inviting them to the Sangrahalaya for the creation of exhibits.

6.20 Modelling Unit

The Unit prepared replicas of selected museum

objects for sale through the Museum shops. Members of this Unit, who were also engaged in the mounting of various thematic exhibitions, participated in the National Sculptors workshop organised at Patiala by North Zone Cultural Centre.

6.21 Engineering Unit

- The Engineering Unit of the Sangrahalaya simultaneously supervised the progress of construction of the Indore Museum building, while also constructing a three thousand-litre capacity R.C.C tank near Avritti building and another R.C.C tank of one lakh litre capacity near the Rock Art Centre of the Sangrahalaya.
- The Unit also supervised the maintenance of internal road network, ceramic shed and Charaiveti sheds, electricity and telephone lines and undertook repair of Information Centre near parking area.
- The Unit maintained a 200 kv electric sub-station with electric panels and cables as per requirements in exhibition areas, staff



quarters and other museum buildings, besides maintaining upkeep of fixtures like air conditioners, water coolers, room coolers, water storage tanks, pump house and tube well connections.

6.22 Horticulture Unit

- In addition to the ongoing ethnobotanical plantation programme, the Horticulture Unit undertook the overall landscaping in the Sangrahalaya premises. Alongwith the maintenance of vegetation in the open air exhibition area, the unit was involved in the development of a three dimensional relief map of the Indian subcontinent under the 'Ecological Heritage of India' exhibition.

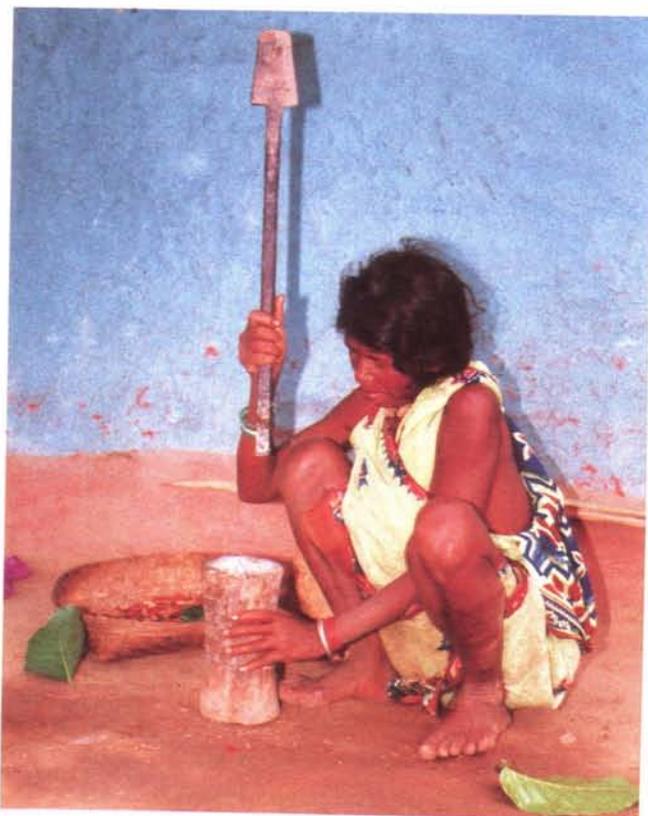
Education and Outreach

6.23 Do and Learn Programme

In accordance with its programme to salvage and popularise local resource management traditions, the Sangrahalaya organises demonstrations and training for registered participants under its 'Do and Learn' Museum Education Programme. The

Sangrahalaya organised following educational programme under this series this year:

- A ten-day workshop on 'Traditional Metal Craft of Tikamgarh (Madhya Pradesh)' attended by 30 participants.
- A ten-day training programme on the 'Wooden Toy Craft of Budhni' for 60 registered participants from Bhopal, who were instructed by traditional master craftsmen from Budhni (Madhya Pradesh).
- A 10-day workshop on 'Tadd-Patra' (Traditional painting on toddy leaves native to Orissa), attended by 40 participants.
- A 10-day programme on 'Traditional Appliqué work of Pipli, Orissa', attended by nearly 80 participants.
- A Do and Learn Museum Education programme on 'Traditional Miniature painting of Udaipur', attended by 76 registered participants.
- Guided visits to exhibitions were organised throughout the year for visitors in general as also for sponsored groups from inside and outside India. Trainee researchers from Tribal Research Institute and other organisations were also provided with guided lecture tours.
- A Special Education Programme was arranged for schools, in which successive batches of 50 -150 students visited the museum and were enlightened on the theme of Man, Habitat and Environment. Over 9000 school students visited the Sangrahalaya under this programme.
- A Special Education Programme was organised at Baag Umrao Dulha, Bhopal in Collaboration with the Bhopal Chapter of INTACH, in which students were trained in clay modelling.
- A Special Education Programme entitled 'Peeping into the Past' was organised during the excavation of one of the rock shelters (no.7) in the IGRMS campus, in which participants were exposed to excavation techniques.



Pounding of red chillies, Dburva.



'Srijan': exhibition-cum-artist camp at Indore.

6.24 Artist Camps and Workshops

- A 45-day workshop for sculptors was organised at Imphal in collaboration with the Manipur State Museum. Local craftsmen and experts in woodcarving participated in the workshop and prepared traditional works of art for the Sangrahalaya.
- A workshop was organised at Hyderabad in collaboration with Shilparamam, Hyderabad, in which folk and tribal artists specialising in traditional appliqué work, pottery, basketry and painting from Manipur and Andhra Pradesh participated.
- A workshop of potters, sculptors, painters and weavers of Majuli was organised at Majuli in collaboration with MIPADC.
- A workshop of artists from Manipur and Assam was organised at Southern Regional Centre, Mysore during the programme 'Parichaya Prasanga' held on the inauguration of the Centre.

6.25 Seminars, Symposia and Discussions

- A 3-day seminar on 'The Cultural Heritage of Indian Himalayas' was organised in collaboration with Himalayan Research and Cultural Foundation (HRCF), New Delhi, and inaugurated by the Governor of Madhya Pradesh. 40 participants from all

over India participated in this programme. In all, thirty papers were presented in the seminar, covering diverse topics like:

'Himalayan Culture and Environment'
'Forests in Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh'

'Evolution of the Culture and Beliefs of Manipur'

'Myth, Religion and Rituals in the Kumaon Himalayas'

'Naga cults and traditions in Western Himalayas'

'Architectural Heritage of Western Himalayas'

'Saiva and Shakti Cults in Kashmir'

'Art of Meghalaya', 'Buddhism in the Himalayas'

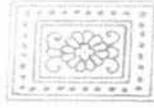
'Socio-Religious traditions of Himachal Pradesh'

'Rock Art of Indian Himalayas'

'Temple Architecture of Kashmir'

'Mountain Tourism'

'Theatre movement in Jammu and Kashmir'.



A slide show, 'Mystic Himalaya: Through a journey to Kailash and Manasarovar', and a film, 'Gujjars of Jammu and Kashmir', were also screened during the Seminar.

- A four-day multidisciplinary conference entitled 'Tamirabharani River Festival' was organised at Tirunelveli, Tamilnadu from 29 March – 1 April 2001, co-hosted by the Folklore Resource and Research Centre, Palayamkottai. Eminent poets, writers and scholars attended the four-day event on the banks of River Tamirabharani in Tamilnadu. Significant segments like the lifestyles of the people, temple architecture in the entire Tamirabharani river belt in Tamilnadu were documented on film and video by the IGRMS team.

A Seminar-cum-Exhibition on Bodo culture was organised at Kokrajhar, Assam in collaboration with the Bodoland Autonomous Council, Assam. Around 350 delegates from Guwahati, Shillong and other parts of Assam participated in this programme.

- A Convention on Heritage Conservation was organised at the world's largest river island Majuli, in collaboration with Majuli Island Protection and Development council (MIPADC) and the State Government of Assam.
- An interactive seminar on 'Ecological History of India' was organised on 14 November 2000.
- The IGRMS organised a two-day 'Tarba festival' on tribal Oriya literature at Parlekhemundi, Orissa in collaboration with the Utkal University for the revival of the literature in tribal language as a parallel literary movement in Orissa. About 60 participants attended the seminar.

6.26 Museum Popular Lectures

The Sangrahalaya organised Museum Popular Lectures on various themes ranging from anthropology and archaeology to ancient history and architecture during the year under report. The lectures included 'Genetics and Man' delivered by

Mr. Ferguson Smith from Cambridge University, 'Role of Press in Freedom Struggle' delivered by Shri Tarun Ganguly from Kolkata, 'Traditional Music in India' delivered by Rolf Killius and Uta Winkler from United Kingdom, 'A New Synchrotron: For What Purpose' delivered by Peire Dhez from France, 'Latest News about the First Man' delivered by Valeric Galichon from France and 'Is there Life on Extra Solar Planets' delivered by Frank Selsis from France.

6.27 Public Relations Unit

The Public Relations Unit, with the help of print and electronic media, made special efforts to popularise 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 programme, during the year the Unit also handled the printing, dispatch, and distribution of publicity material on museum programmes, such as invitations cards, posters, folders, brochures, leaflets and handouts. The Unit also prepared and sent over 100 press notes, special features, write ups, etc. for publication in local and national newspapers. In addition, news items covering museum programmes and features were also sent for telecast through Doordarshan.

6.28 Official Language

To promote the use of Hindi in official work, two 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 and extempore speech. Appropriate incentives were also introduced for the popularisation of Hindi among the staff. Four non-Hindi speaking officials were nominated for the Hindi Teaching scheme to Hindi Shikshana Sansthan, Delhi. A half-yearly meeting of Bhopal city Official Language Implementation Committee was also organised in the Museum.

6.29 Cultural Programmes

The Sangrahalaya organises live cultural presentations on various aspects of culture in Bhopal and



other places, for the promotion, appreciation and revival of the performing art traditions and to create awareness among the performing artistes for the presentation of a live contemporary culture. Working towards this aim, the Sangrahalaya organised the following cultural presentations during the year.

- A Chhattisgarhi-Hindi play directed by Shri Habib Tanvir 'Hirma Deo ki Amar Kahani' was presented by artistes of Naya Theatre at Bhopal.
- Performance of tribal dance and music, and poetry recitation in local tribal languages were organised during the Tarba Festival of tribal literature organised at Parlekhemundi, Orissa.
- A cultural programme by Manipuri artistes was organised at Hyderabad during Seventh All India Art and Craft Festival in collaboration with Shilparamam.
- A cultural programme by Assamese artistes, Mishng, Deori and Bodo Kachhari tribes of Assam was organised during the Convention on Heritage Conservation at Majuli.
- A cultural programme by Borok, Bodo Kachhari and Meiteis of North East India was organised at Mysore during the inauguration of Southern Regional Centre at Mysore.

6.30 Operation Salvage through Outreach

- 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.
- A team from the Sangrahalaya visited Pithoragarh, Uttaranchal to collect specimens and transparencies related to Bhotia culture.
- Various tribal groups from the North East including Karbi, Mishng and Jemi Naga visited the museum campus and undertook maintenance work on dwelling types of these groups built and displayed as exhibits in Tribal Habitat open-air exhibition.

- A team from the Sangrahalaya visited Meghalaya and collected specimens related to Konyak Naga House proposed to be built in the tribal habitat exhibition an exhibit.
- A team from the Sangrahalaya visited Meghalaya and collected 103-museum object and 2 sets of Monoliths for the Museum's collection.
- A Team from the Sangrahalaya visited Mon district of Nagaland and collected specimens related to Konyak Naga House, proposed to be built in the Sangrahalaya tribal habitat exhibition as an exhibit.
- The IGRMS documentation team visited Tamilnadu and undertook the visual documentation of the River Cauvery from Tiruchirapalli to the terminus of the River at Poompuhar. The team documented important segments of the river Cauvery at Tiruchirapalli, Thanjavur, Kumbakonam, Myladuthurai, Poompuhar, and Srirangam, and documented the architectural patterns and lifestyles of local villagers, including the Vedic chanting of Alluri Brahmin families.

6.31 Salvage through Collection

- During the period under report, 320 ethnographic objects, collected from Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh and West Bengal and belong to Angria, Apatani, Bhotia, Bhandari, Buddhist, Chipa, Chitani, Gadolia Lohar, Khoiba Lepcha, Gallong Minyong, Muira Taskan, Thangkul Naga and Vaishnav communities were received and accessioned in the Sangrahalaya specimens store.
- Photo documentation of 590 objects from the reserve collection was carried out along with slide preparation of 624 objects. The ongoing internal checking of specimens in specimen store with regard to physical verification and identification continued. Compilation of information of the object selected for National Register as Category 'AA' and A' have been furnished to computer unit for CD preparation.





ARCHIVES AND ARCHIVAL LIBRARIES

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

7.01 The National Archives of India, 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 also has in its custody private papers of eminent personalities of India and micro-film copies of records acquired from abroad.

7.02 Regular programmes of National Archives of India

- To assist various Ministries and Departments of the Government of India in their record management programmes
- To extend research facilities to scholars visiting 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 for the preservation of valuable records and papers.

7.03 The School of Archival Studies imparts training under its One Year Diploma in Archival Studies and various short-term courses to Indian and foreign trainees. Under its programme of creating archival awareness amongst the people, various exhibitions are organised. The National Archives of India has one Regional Office at Bhopal and three Record Centres at Bhubaneswar, Jaipur and Pondicherry. However, National Archives of India has been endeavouring to establish its Record Centre in the North-Eastern region as well.

7.04 Accession

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

Public Records

- 530 files of Planning Commission (1952-75) were accessioned.

Private Papers

- 805 items of late Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, former Prime Minister of India and his son late Shri Hari Krishna Shastri containing press-clippings, Samman/Abhinandan patras, photographs and letters were received from Smt. Vibha Shastri, New Delhi.
- Xerox copies of two handwritten letters of Mahatma Gandhi written to Miss Edith Hope Scott were received from Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi.



- Three volumes containing 307 letters (xerox copies) of Dadabhai Naoroji containing correspondence with Surendranath Banerjea, E.R.Adcock, F.W.Aveling, W.C.Bonnerjee, Valentine Chirol, F.E.Colinson, F.H.Fisher, A.K.Hudson, A.O.Hume, Edward White and others were received from Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi.
- An album containing 228 photographs of Shri R. Venkataraman, Ex-President of India, relating to his election campaign and his foreign tours, was received from Shri M.R.Rajan, P.S. to Ex-President of India.

Microfilms

- 2 microfilm rolls of H.A.L. Fisher relating to Public Services of India, Indian Statutory Commission (Simon Commission), and his correspondence with Lord Irwin, Edward Gosel, Lady Carnavarn, E.M.Brejel, I.H.Harmos and others (1907-1930) were purchased from Bodleian Library, Oxford.
- 50 microfilm rolls of Mahatma Gandhi Papers that comprised 62,000 pages and 13 files of newspaper clippings pertaining to South Africa were microfilmed by this Department at Gandhi Ashram, Ahmedabad.

7.05 Research and Reference

- 2,601 visits were made by scholars to the Research Room of the Department.
- 352 scholars were newly enrolled, including 30 foreign scholars.
- 13,205 requisitions for records/documents received from scholars were attended to.

7.06 Record Management

- Departmental Record Rooms of Ministries/ Departments of Civil Aviation, Defence, Prime Minister's Office, Home Affairs, Road Transport and Highways, Railways, Steel, Information Technology and Departments of Economic Affairs, Agriculture and

Co-operation, Company Affairs, Heavy Industry, Food and Public Distribution, Expenditure, Supply, Revenue, and Personnel and Training have been inspected.

- In pursuance of the stipulations contained in the Public Records Act, 1993, 561 organisations have so far nominated Departmental Records Officers.
- On-the-spot study for vetting the Records Retention Schedules of seven Departments/Offices were completed and reports are under preparation.

7.07 Implementation of Public Records Act, 1993

- The Archival Advisory Board met on 9 October 2001 to review and provide guidance on the Implementation of Public Records Act 1993.
- The Second Report of Director General of Archives on the implementation of Public Records Act for the year 1999 has been finalised.
- Four Orientation Courses in Records Management for Departmental Record Officers of various organisations during the month of April-October 2001 were conducted.
- A three-day workshop from 28-30 August 2001 was conducted at Vishakhapatnam on the request of Vishakhapatnam Port Trust, Vishakhapatnam.

7.08 School of Archival Studies

The School of Archival Studies continues to conduct One Year Diploma Course in Archival Studies as also various short-term courses of eight and four weeks' duration for the benefit of professionals and sub-professionals, the details of which are as follows:

- Seven trainees successfully completed One Year Diploma Course in Archival Studies (2000-2001), while the Session 2001-2002 of the Diploma Course in Archival Studies commenced on 1 November 2001.



- Seven short-term courses were completed:

Reprography – 2 courses (9 April-30 May 2001) and (3 September-12 October 2001)

Records Management (1-28 May 2001) and (3-28 September 2001)

Servicing and Repair of Records (1 May-22 June 2001) and (3 September-12 October 2001)

Care and Conservation of Books, Manuscripts and Archives (2 July-24 August 2001).

7.09 Towards Freedom Project

- Seventy-one pages from the files of the Nizam's Government (1943-46), received from Andhra Pradesh State Archives, Hyderabad, were sent to the Indian Council of Historical Research, New Delhi for inclusion in the proposed volumes of the Towards Freedom Project.

7.10 Publications

The National Archives of India brought out the following publications during 2001:

- Annual Report of National Archives of India, 2000.*
- The Indian Archives, Volume XLIX, No. 1-2 (January-December 2000) (in press).*

7.11 Publications in Progress

- The Indian Archives, Volume L, Nos. 1-2 (January-December 2001).*
- National Register of Private Records, Volumes 20 and 21.*
- Bulletin of Research Theses and Dissertations, Volume 18.*
- Guide to the Sources of Asian History, Volume 3.5.*
- The Indian Archives, Volume XLVIII, Nos. 1-2 (January-December 1999).*

7.12 Seminar on Jain and Prakrit Studies

A Seminar on Jain and Prakrit Studies was organised under the auspices of the Department of Culture, Government of India on 21 September 2001 at the National Archives premises, and was attended by 34 scholars and experts.

7.13 Conservation/Reprography

Conservation

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

Repair of 83,291 sheets, 61 maps;

Stitching of 268 volumes, 546 books and 1576 miscellaneous items;

Binding of 265 volumes, 546 books and 688 miscellaneous items.

Leather preservative mixture was also applied to 5740 volumes.

Reprography

Under the ongoing programme of security microfilming, the Department continued to microfilm important series of records housed in its repository with a view to providing security to the original records. In this connection, 349 microfilm rolls were prepared.

The Reprography Wing also prepared:

Microfiches of 23,500 exposures;

24,111 xerox copies;

902 photocopies;

124 digital prints;

782 exposures of microfilm copies for the use of scholars.

7.14 Indian Historical Records Commission

- The proceedings of the 57th Session held at Mysore were prepared and approved. Action was initiated on the Resolutions passed at the Session. Circular letters were issued to all Heads of States/Union



Territory Archives and all universities and educational institutions inviting reports on Development of Archives and Accessions for the year 2000-2001.

7.15 Meetings/Visits

- Shri H.D.Singh, Deputy Director of Archives along with Dr. Pramod Mehra, Assistant Director of Archives attended the meeting held under the Chairmanship of Joint Secretary (K) on 30 October 2001 in connection with the mounting of the INA exhibition at Singapore.
- Shri K.K.Sharma, Assistant Director of Archives attended the Governing Council meeting of Vrindaban Research Institute held at Vrindaban on 25 August 2001.
- Shri Sanjay Garg, Assistant Director of Archives attended a workshop on Archives in the Digital Age at V.V.Giri, National Labour Institute, Noida on 14 September 2001.
- Dr. C.L.Prajapati, Scientific Officer, attended a workshop on 'Conservation of Documentary Heritage' organised by National Library, Kolkata at Guwahati on 25 September 2001.
- An official was deputed to India Office Library and Records, London in connection with selection of material on Subhas Chandra Bose, alongwith officials of the Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry from 20 July 2001 - 6 August 2001.

7.16 Exhibition/Museum

- An exhibition on Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee, based on public records/private papers, photographs and newspapers was inaugurated by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Prime Minister of India on 30 July 2001.
- A team of Archivists was deputed to Vrindaban Research Institute, Vrindaban to provide guidance in conceptualising, planning and presentation of exhibition on Brij culture. A set of 35 digital prints was also handed over to Vrindaban Research Institute for display.

7.17 Grants

- Under the Scheme of Financial Assistance for preservation of manuscripts/rare books, a sum of Rs. 11.70 lakhs was recommended to 21 organisations/institutions/individuals located in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal upto October 2001.
- Under the Scheme of Financial Assistance to State/Union Territories, Archival Repositories, Government Libraries and Museums for preservation of Public Records/Manuscripts/Rare Books, a sum of Rs.34.45 lakhs was recommended to 7 Government Institutions located in Goa, Gujarat, Manipur, Nagaland, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh upto October 2001.

7.18 Computerisation of Records

- Data entry work of 13,741 files from the records series of Foreign Department, Establishment Branch-'B' was completed for the years 1908-1916.
- 20,104 entries have been validated from the manuscripts indexes of Home Department, Public Branch for the years 1822-23, 1840-42, 1844, 1851-52, 1857-59.

7.19 Finding Aids

- 3020 items of Gulzari Lal Nanda Papers (1954-1977) were subject listed.
- 212 items of Hari Krishna Shastri Papers (1967-1996) were subject listed.
- 218 documents (Descriptive List of Persian Correspondence Volume V (1805) have been listed.
- 206 documents (Descriptive List of Persian Correspondence, Volume VI (1806) have been listed.
- 50 documents (Descriptive List of Acquired Documents, Volume V, 1810-1830) have been listed.



KHUDA BAKHSH ORIENTAL PUBLIC LIBRARY, PATNA

7.20 Khuda Bakhsh Library emerged as a public library in 1891 out of the collection of Maulvi Mohammad Bakhsh, an advocate by profession and a bibliophile by taste. His son Khuda Bakhsh Khan further added a number of manuscripts through his own resources, and, by a deed of trust donated his entire collection to the public library in the same year.

7.21 The Library, now known the world over as the Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library, has emerged as one of the richest collections of manuscripts in the sub-continent with over 20,000 manuscripts, 2,00,000 printed books and about 230 collections of original paintings – in addition to a sizeable collection of richly illuminated manuscripts containing highly sophisticated miniature paintings – of Mughal, Rajput, Iranian and Turkish schools. In December 1969, an Act of Parliament declared the Library as an Institution of National Importance, and from July 1970 onwards, it has been governed as an autonomous institution by a Board constituted by the Government of India with the Governor of Bihar as its ex-officio Chairman.

7.22 Acquisitions

- 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 2001 – October 2001 the Library has acquired 3,183 books and 81 manuscripts by purchase / gift / exchange. 467 volumes of periodicals and 151 newspapers were also acquired. By the end of the financial year it is expected that 3,000 more books will be added to the collection.
- The Library has a scheme of acquiring copies of rare manuscripts available in other collections. So far microfilms of several manuscripts of Aligarh, Rampur, Bhagalpur, Maner, Phulwarisharif, Asafiya (Hyderabad) and Asiatic Society (Kolkata) as also microfilms of a few manuscripts of the British

collection at India Office and Cambridge have also been acquired.

- A separate collection of audio and video cassettes is being built up of the literary/ cultural celebrities/ intellectuals and the eminent persons advocating the composite culture of India. Further literary and cultural functions of the library are also documented on video and audio for the record. During April 2001 – October 2001, 39 audio and 8 video cassettes were prepared making the total to 1117 audio and 701 video cassettes.

7.23 Preservation of Manuscripts and Rare Material

- A small conservation laboratory established a few years back in the Library for fumigation, deacidification, lamination and binding, is to be modernised with a Lamination Machine (Impregnator) and sophisticated cutting and tooling machines. An expert from the National Archives of India visited the library for a month for imparting on-the-spot training to the staff.
- The manuscript stacks have been centrally air-conditioned. A fire alarm system has also been commissioned.
- The rare collection of the Library has been taken up for digitisation and will soon be available on the Internet. The Library has also established a Computer Centre with LAN, e-mail and Internet facilities.
- During the period April 2001 – October 2001, 3,345 printed books and manuscripts were repaired and bound.
- Other restoration activities were:

Manuscripts/Books Fumigated	1,546
Folios of manuscripts deacidified	7,155
Folios of Books and manuscripts laminated	4,820
Folios of books and manuscripts repaired	19,237



Kabir Sammelan held from 9-14 August 2001.

7.24 Indexing and Documentation

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

7.25 Seminars

- A one-day National Seminar was held on 'Life and Works of Khuda Bakhsh Khan', the founder of the Library, on 2 August 2001. Fifty scholars participated in the Seminar out of which 15 scholars presented their papers in Urdu, Hindi, Arabic, Persian and English.

7.26 Kabir's 600th Birth Anniversary

The Library collaborated with Mahatma Gandhi National Hindi University, New Delhi to observe Kabir's 600th birth anniversary from 9-14 August 2001 in Patna. A lecture on Kabir was delivered in the Khuda Bakhsh Library on 10 August 2001, while a play, 'Gagan Ghata Gahrani', was staged at Nritya Kala Mandir in the evening. A workshop on Kabir was organised in the lecture hall of the Khuda Bakhsh Library from 11-13 August 2001, while 'Kabir Lok Gayan', 'Shastriya Gayan' and musical performances were presented at different places to popularise Kabir.

LIBRARY ACTIVITIES

7.27 Use of Library Material

During the period April 2001 – October 2001 the number of scholars / general readers who utilised the Library were:

1. No. of scholars	9,240
2. No. of Casual Readers (CRR)	54,490
3. No. of Manuscripts consulted by the scholars	762
4. No. of Printed books consulted by the scholars	7,979
5. No. of Books issued for home study	2,510
6. No. of books consulted by CRR Readers	16,229

7.28 Reference Services

Besides its routine services, the Library provides extensive Reference facilities to scholars round the globe by supplying the required piece of information in the form of Xerox copies and microfilms.



During the period April 2001 – October 2001 the Library rendered the following services:

1. References provided on the spot	1,550
2. References provided by correspondence	777
3. Queries replied on phone	1,255
4. Xerox copies of printed books supplied to scholars	2,000 exposures
5. Microfilms / Printouts supplied to scholars	30 Mss.

7.29 Research Activities

▪ Khuda Bakhsh Research Fellowship

One National, two Visiting, three Senior and seven Junior Fellowships have been created based on the UGC pattern, to promote research in the Khuda Bakhsh Library. These Fellowships are offered for independent research leading to the award of Ph.D./D.Litt degrees. Kashmir University, Gulbarga University, Jamia Millia Islamia, Jamia Hamdard, Magadh University, Bihar University and the Shantiniketan have recognised the Library as their Research Centre.

▪ Research and Publication

The Library's ongoing programme of reprinting rare periodicals continued during the year under report. The Library also brought out twelve research publications on various subjects, during the period April 2001 – October 2001. Issue no.125 of the twenty-two year old *Khuda Bakhsh Library Journal* was brought out in October 2001.

▪ Descriptive Catalogue of Manuscripts

The out-of-stock thirty-six volumes of Descriptive Catalogues of the manuscripts were reprinted during the last a few years. This covers only 30% of the manuscripts collection. Efforts are being made to expedite preparation and publication of the

descriptive catalogues of the remaining manuscripts.

▪ Translations

The Library has introduced a scheme of translating outstanding and award-winning books falling within its specialisation. Previous publications include:

1. *Kante* by Prof. Mirza Mohd. Zaman Azurdah (awarded Sahitya Akademi Award) (Kashmiri to Urdu)
2. *Shamsul Bayan* (Hindi dictionary of Shah Alam's period and the first Hindi dictionary produced at the instance of Aurangzeb)
3. *Aurangzeb Ek Naya Zaviya-e-Nazar* by Dr. Om Prakash Prasad (Hindi to Urdu)
4. *Pandit Motilal Nehru Ka Udghatan Bhashan* (Urdu to Hindi).

During the period April 2001 – October 2001 following books have been taken up for translation:

1. *Bihar ke Muslim Khawas* by Prof. Ali Ashraf (from Urdu to Hindi).
2. *Hindion ki Ilmi wa Talimi Taraqqi mein Musalman Hukumranon ki koshisbain* by S. Sulaiman Nadvi (from Urdu to Hindi).
3. *Tarikh-i-Magadh* by Fasihuddin Balkhi (from Urdu to Hindi).

7.30 Awards

The Library has instituted an Award to be conferred on scholars for outstanding 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 based on the pattern of the Sahitya Akademi and Jnanpith Awards, and carries an amount of Rs.1,00,000/-.

Three Awards have been conferred so far. 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 (Post-humous) and Mrs. Subhadra Joshi for their



contribution to Composite Culture of India and National Integration, respectively. These awards were presented by the President of India at a simple function at the Rashtrapati Bhavan.

It has been decided to devote the Khuda Bakhsh Awards for the years 1995–96, 1996–97 and 1997–98 to Sufism, Indian History and Culture and Persian Literature respectively. Processing of nominations received in this regard is in progress.

7.31 Extension of Building

There is an acute shortage of space for seating and shelving. In order to cope with the situation, the Library has decided to construct a multi-storied 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 crores and the proposal awaits administrative approval and expenditure sanction from the Department of Culture.

Of the estimated amount of Rs.5.74 crores, an expenditure of Rs.1.14 crores will be met from the Building Fund of the Library (Rs.39.28 lakh during the first year and Rs.75.09 lakh during the second year). The Department of Culture was requested to provide an amount of Rs.133.00 lakh during 2001-02 for the purpose. During the second and third year (2002-03 and 2003-04) the Department of culture may allocate Rs.126.00 lakh and Rs.201.00 lakh respectively.

As advised by the Department of Culture, the Library has incorporated the proposal in the tenth Five Year Plan.

RAMPUR RAZA LIBRARY

7.32 The Rampur Raza Library is a treasure of Indo-Islamic learning and arts. The erstwhile Rampur state, which later merged with the Indian Union in 1949, was founded by Nawab Faizullah Khan in 1774. His descendants continue to enrich the collection, and it was under the last Nawab Sir Raza Ali Khan (1930-66), that the library attained eminence. After the attainment of Independence, the library was brought under the management of a trust and Nawab Raza Ali Khan was appointed as its first president and the District Magistrate of

Rampur as the secretary of the Trust. After the demise of Nawab Raza Ali Khan, Nawab Murtaza Ali Khan became the President of the Trust. He took keen interest in the affairs of the Library and shifted the collection of books and Gazetteers from Kothi Khas Bagh to Raza Library. In his time Maulana Imtiaz Ali Arshi, Director of the Library prepared six volumes of the Catalogue of Arabic manuscripts that were published by the Library. The Nawab Sahib was also responsible for the creation of the posts of Cataloguer and Additional Director for the Raza Library. It was he who donated the priceless collection of the Library to the Department of Culture, Government of India which declared it as an institution of national importance under the Rampur Raza Library Act 1975 (22 of 1975).

7.33 Objectives

The objectives of the Rampur Raza Library are

- To extend facilities to research scholars
- To ensure protection and preservation of book and manuscript collections
- To publish texts with commentary in Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Hindi, and Urdu manuscripts
- To organise seminars, workshops and special lectures
- To mount special exhibitions of rare manuscripts, paintings and specimens of Islamic calligraphy and art objects

7.34 Collection

The library has a priceless collection of about 16,000 manuscripts, 60,000 printed books in Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Hindi, Urdu, Tamil, Telugu, Pushto and Turkish, besides 5000 miniature paintings representing the Mongol, Iran, Mughal, Rajput, Rajasthani, Pahari, Awadh and Deccani styles and more than three thousand specimens of Islamic calligraphy of master calligraphers of India, Iran and Central Asia. 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 *Diwani-i-Hafiz* painted by Akbar's court painters.



The Library has a rich collection in the following languages.

Language	Manuscripts	Printed books
Sanskrit	553	174
Hindi	73	1481
Arabic	5495	6121
Persian	5182	4930
Urdu	1772	27543
Turkish	45	144
Pushto	47	-
English	-	11400
Others	205	200

7.35 Acquisition of Printed Books

	Purchased	Gifted
Hindi	49	45
English	92	62
Urdu	465	143
Persian	11	35
Arabic	26	04
Total	643	289

7.36 Acquisition of Manuscripts and Art Objects

During the period under report, the Rampur Raza Library acquired

- 92 art objects
- 22 old valuable manuscripts of Sanskrit Persian and Urdu, which are about 200 to 300 years old
- 14 historical documents of Mughal Period
- 6 old important printed books on various subjects
- 13 decorative old metallic art objects
- 2 old watercolour paintings of the Awadh School
- 2 old oil watercolour paintings of Nawab of Rampur State

- 3 old decorated musical instruments
- 6 art objects of stone, ivory and ceramic
- 24 historical coins of gold and copper of ancient and medieval period, which represent several historical dynasties, kings and mints of India.

7.37 Newspapers, Periodicals and Magazines

During the period under report, the library received 7588 issues of 72 newspapers and 1353 issues of 146 periodicals. The details of the newspapers and periodicals of different languages are as under:

Language	Newspapers	Periodicals
Hindi	32	25
English	12	26
Urdu	28	95
Total	72	146

7.38 Publications

The following books were published during the year under report:

- *Tarikh-i-Inqilab 1857* by Khursheed Mustafa (Urdu).
- *Catalogue of Persian Manuscripts* Vol. III by Dr. W.H.Siddiqi.
- *Index of the Catalogues of Arabic manuscripts* (6 Volumes). Compiled by Abusad Islahi. Foreword by Dr. W.H.Siddiqi.
- *Catalogue of Sanskrit Manuscripts* by Dr. Farha. Foreword by Dr. Vidya Niwas Mishra.
- *Shahkar Sheri Intekhab* (Urdu) by Shaukat Ali Khan, Foreword by Dr. W.H. Siddiqi.
- *Tazkirah Hunarmandaan-i-Rampur* (Urdu). by Khursheed Ibne Hasan. Edited by Dr. W.H. Siddiqi.

The following books were sent to press:

- *Tarikh-i-Kather* (Rohilkhand) (Hindi) (Translated into Hindi by Dr. W.H. Siddiqi)



- *Ras Prabodh* (Hindi-Urdu) by Raslin Bilgrami (Transliterated in Nagri Script by Pandit Sukvir Dutta Mishra)
- *Mubarak Shah Ghaznavi: Life and Work* (Persian) edited by Prof. Nazir Ahmad
- *Gule Rahmat*. (Urdu) (Translated from Persian by Prof. Shah Abdus Salam, edited by Dr. W.H. Siddiqi)
- *Raza Library Journal* No. 6
- *Raza Library Journal* No. 8-9 (Urdu)
- Urdu Manuscript *Sarguzarbt-i-Shamshir Khani* - A Masnavi of Tawakkul Beg of 17th century edited by Professor A.H. Abidi
- A book on the history of Madrasas and Khanqahs of Rohilkhand
- Editing of *Farhang-i-Hamidiya* (17 Volumes)

7.39 Conservation

During the period under report, the Conservation Laboratory of the Rampur Raza Library scientifically repaired and preserved damaged manuscripts, paintings, specimens of Muslim calligraphy, books and other library material, employing a unique, delicate and sophisticated method of treatment. Various types of valuable objects such as manuscripts, rare paintings, old books, and specimens of calligraphy afflicted by acidity, weakening of paper, insect attack and various types of stains, not to mention adverse weather effects, have been carefully conserved. Every possible effort has been made to protect the library materials against further deterioration.

The following books are being compiled:

- *Catalogue of Paintings of Akbar's album* (Tilism)
- *Catalogue of the Specimens of Islamic Calligraphy*
- *Catalogue of Arabic Manuscripts* Vol VII
- *Catalogue of Urdu Manuscripts* Vol II
- Hindi translation of Persian Manuscripts of *Valmiki Ramayana*
- Translation of Arabic manuscript *Nuzhatul Absar*. Treatise on precious stones and jewellery, circa 17th century

7.40 Details of Art objects conserved during the period

S.No.	Name of Objects	No. of Objects	No. of pages treated
1.	Manuscripts	14	1866
2.	Old Printed books	06	670
3.	Old architectural drawings	31	31
4.	Old historical documents of Mughal period.	40	40
5.	B/w lithographic print	47	47
6.	B/w fungus-affected old photographs	16	16
7.	Old watercolour paintings	05	05
8.	B/w old photographs	20	20
9.	Old handwritten catalogue of manuscripts	01	400
10.	Old specimens of Islamic Calligraphy	10	10



7.41 Repair and maintenance of Heritage Buildings

The library is housed in the two magnificent buildings of Hamid Manzil and Rang Mahal in the fort of Rampur. The open area around the palatial mansions has been developed into a decorative garden with water channels and a variety of flowering plants. The Palaces, erected over a century ago, are due for periodic repairs. The extended boundary of the buildings has been constructed recently. The ornamental fallen ceilings of Persian manuscripts Hall and Research and Information Room have been completely restored as per original ornamentation. The scientific repairs and cleaning of large chandeliers of Hamid Manzil, that are over a hundred years old, have been successfully completed.

7.42 Services to readers and scholars

During the period, 1534 research scholars from India and abroad visited the library and 3900 general readers consulted newspapers and periodicals in the Reading Room. Research scholars consulted 800 manuscripts and 6048 printed books.

28,250 general visitors visited Exhibition Hall and 350 inquiries were answered with relevant information. Besides, 12,000 photocopies of printed books and 700 photographs were supplied to scholars on payment.

7.43 Technical Services

During the period under report, 1050 books were accessioned, classified, catalogued and shelved; 2300 catalogue cards were prepared and arranged. Cataloguing data of 900 documents were fed into the computer and colour photographs of illustrations of manuscripts and art objects were prepared for purpose of photo-documentation. Also, 1464 books were repaired and bound in the library. 5800 books were fumigated; 15,000 books were dusted and cleaned, and 5000 books were labelled

7.44 Rampur Raza Library Fellowship

The Library awards Junior Research Fellowships of Rs 3000/- per month to scholars who are engaged in research without any financial support from institutions like the University Grants Commission. The main purpose is to encourage scholars to actively utilise the library collection for academic research. Accordingly, the texts of important manuscripts of the library are being edited and published regularly.

Senior Research Fellowships of Rs. 6000/- are awarded per month to senior scholars and experts in Oriental studies.

During the year under review, the following scholars were awarded fellowship:

Name	Subject	Type
Master Imtiaz Ali	Paintings	Sr. Fellow
Syed Ahmad	Calligraphy	Sr. Fellow
Prof. A.H.Abidi	Arabic	Sr. Fellow
Dr. Darakhshan Tajwar	Urdu	Jr. Fellow
Dr. Farha	Sanskrit	Jr. Fellow
Miss Tasneem Kausar Chishti	Persian	Jr. Fellow
Abdul Hadi Khan Kavish	Arabic	Jr. Fellow



Foreign scholars perusing the rare manuscripts of Quran.



7.45 Cultural and Academic Activities

- A special lecture entitled 'Maulana Mohammad Ali Jauhar: Person and Poetry' was organised on 25 March 2001 in the Rampur Raza Library. Prof. Gopi Chand Narang, Vice Chairman of National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language and Vice President of Sahitya Akademi was the chief speaker.
- A special exhibition of the rare manuscripts of Holy Quran was organised in the library on 20-26 December 2000 to mark the importance of the Holy Quran and the Islamic month of Holy Ramadan. 150 rare ornamental and richly decorated copies of the Quran written in different scripts and sizes were exhibited in the Hall of Library. More than 30,000 people from different areas visited the exhibition.



Newly acquired gold coin of Emperor Akbar, 16th century.



Newly acquired 'Farshi' of Bidri work.

- The Library participated in the National Urdu Book Fair organised by National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language at the Red Fort grounds in Delhi between 4 - 12 November 2000, which attracted thousands of booklovers. Dr. W. H. Siddiqi presided over the Seminar on 'Problems of Urdu Publications'.
- The Library participated in the Lucknow Mahotsav, which was celebrated in Lucknow from 25 November 2000 - 15 December 2000. A grand stall of Rampur Raza Library's publications and an exhibition of blowups of paintings on 'Cultural Relations between Awadh and Rampur' was also organised in this Mahotsav.
- A Sound and Light Programme was jointly organised by the All India Radio Rampur and Rampur Raza Library on 5 August 2001 to start the weeklong celebration of Independence for creating awareness of Independence and the Cultural heritage of Rampur.
- A series of talks entitled 'Raza Library Tarikh ke Aine main' was jointly organised by All India Radio Rampur and Raza Library from August to October 2001 in which the history and salient features of the Collections were highlighted.



THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

7.46 The Asiatic Society, Kolkata was founded in 1784 by Sir William Jones (1746-1794), eminent Indologist, with the objective of inquiring into the history, science, arts and literature of Asia. This institution proved to be the inspiration behind all literary and scientific activities in the Country. It has contributed, directly or indirectly, to the growth and development of most of the major antiquarian, scientific and literary institutions in India. The Society was also the model for all other Asiatic Societies of the world. Its historic importance was recognised and the Government of India declared it as an Institution of National Importance by an Act of Parliament in 1984, its bicentenary year. The Society maintains a museum which includes an Ashokan rock edict and copper plates ranging from the third century BC, and coin collections for the study of Indian history and culture. It contains approximately 46,000 manuscripts in various languages. With its Library of printed books, archives and the collection of manuscripts, it is one of the leading centres of study of Indology in the world. The three main activities of the Society concerning the scientific pursuit of knowledge are (i) Library services (ii) Academic activities and (iii) Publications. The supporting sections are (iv) Administrative Divisions and (v) Accounts Division. These have been carried out through different functional sections: Administration, Academic pursuits including Library and allied services, Publication and Financial Management.

7.47 The activities of the Society were conducted through:

- 6 meetings of the Council of the Asiatic Society held from April 2001 - September 2001.
- 6 monthly general meetings of the Asiatic Society held from April 2000 - September 2001.

7.48 Library Section

The Library of the Asiatic Society is one of the oldest in Asia. It has a holding numbering more than 2,50,000 volumes and comprises, among

others, a vast treasure of rare books, journals and other printed materials on Asiatic Arts and sciences. A vast collection of old volumes of journals has been preserved at the Metcalfe Hall at 12 Strand Road, Kolkata.

The Library services are discharged through the following four divisions:

- The Reading Room equipped with books, periodicals, microfilms and microfiche is open to readers on all working days between 9.45 a.m. to 8.00 p.m.
- The Museum preserves and exhibits a large stock of manuscripts (ranging in date between B.C. 7th century A.D. and 19th century), archival materials of historical importance, coins, inscriptions and sundry objects of academic value.
- The Reprography Section has facilities for photocopying, microfilming, microfiche and microfilm production from hard copies. Photocopying facilities are available to bona fide library users.
- The Conservation Section takes active efforts towards the preservation of fragile library and museum materials.

The activities of the Library are planned and monitored by the Library Committee set up by the Council.

7.49 Activities of the Library

- During the period under report, the Library was open to readers for 141 days and served 4105 readers.
- Two microfiche readers, one microfilm reader in the reading room and one microfilm reader-cum-printer kept in the Reprography Section have been offered to the users for reading and obtaining photocopies of micro documents.
- Databases on Science and Technology, Performing Arts, Bibliography of Scientific Literature prepared by the Library were also supplied to users on request. Databases prepared by the Library on rare books, the Society's contributions in the field of



Anthropology, Manuscript study, Numismatics, Buddhism and Jainism, Earthquakes and Eclipses occurring in India were also offered to the readers for study. Current awareness service on new arrivals of journals was also offered to the readers.

- LIBSYS software was installed for the Libraries situated at 1, Park Street in order to create databases of all the library materials and automate library activities. The Asiatic Society is a member of DELNET, which facilitates the sharing of resources available with other member libraries of the DELNET situated in different places of India.
- Internet access is offered on request to the users to obtain access to information and databases of distant location. Inter-library loan of books was arranged with a number of libraries viz. Calcutta University Library, Library of the Geological Survey of India, Bangiya Sahitya Parisad, Anthropological Survey of India, National Library and others.
- The Library Committee, formed by the Council monitored the activities and the programmes of the library.

7.50 Books and Journals

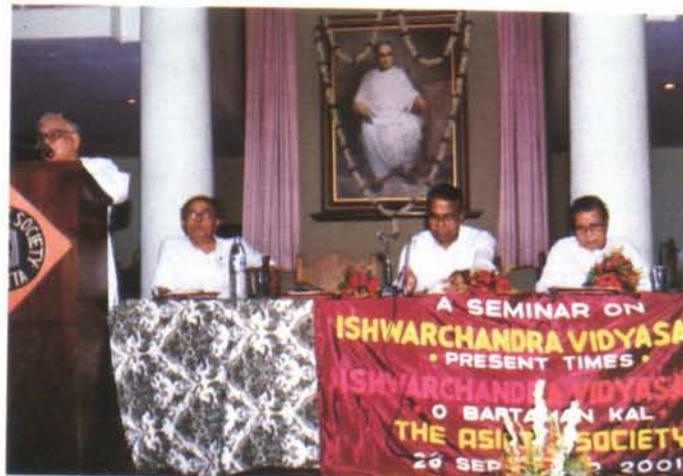
- 933 books have been acquired as per the recommendation of the Library Committee and approval of the Council. Additionally 197 books have been received as gifts. Moreover, the Library had subscribed to 200

journals during the period and 315 journals have been received in exchange, while 92 were received as gifts.

- The addition of the following new journals is worth mentioning:

1. *Paryanvaran Vimarsh*, Department of Tourism and Culture, Government of India
2. *Historical Materialism*, London School of Economics, London
3. *Calcutta Gazette*, Government of West Bengal
4. *Purabrittva*, Directorate of Archaeology and Museum, Government of West Bengal
5. *Pratna Samiksha*, Directorate of Archaeology and Museum, Government of West Bengal
6. *Journal of Polynesian Society*, New Zealand
7. *Sbrdia Asiatica*, University of Bucharest, Rumania
8. *Journal of Government Museum*, Chennai
9. *Journal of Oriental Studies*, Institute of Oriental Philosophy, Japan

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



A Seminar on Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar at the Asiatic Society in September 2001.



7.51 Exhibition

On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Pandit Iswarchandra Vidyasagar, an exhibition was organised by the Library to highlight his multifaceted activities and achievements. The exhibition was inaugurated on 26 September 2001 by the Minister for Higher Education, Government of West Bengal.

Museum Section

The Museum, which is a part of the library, possesses the priceless collections of manuscripts, coins, letters and works of art of the Society. A brief description of the activities of the Museum is given below.

7.52 Cataloguing of manuscripts

Under supervision of expert Sanskrit Pandits, cataloguing was done by the experienced cataloguers. During the period 169 Sanskrit in descriptive form, 46 Arabic in tabular form, 165 Tibetan Tanjur in tabular form, 71 Tibetan Kanjur Sutra of Lhasa edition in tabular form, 88 Tibetan Kanjur Tantra of Lhasa edition in tabular form, and 573 card catalogues of Sanskrit manuscripts for reference purpose have been prepared. The ongoing critical study of Lhasa edition (Tanjur Tantra) has been making steady progress.

7.53 Documentation of Archival Records

- 416 letters relating to the various activities of the Asiatic Society during the years 1921, 1926 and 1929-1931 kept in bundle no. 184 file no. 175, 296, 357, 441 and 1910 arranged chronologically and contents of each letter had been documented.
- 60 letters relating to the various activities of the Asiatic Society during the period 1921-22 kept in bundle No. 140 file no. 1878 are examined and classified.
- Arrangement and checking of Archival Records is continuing.

7.54 Readers Service

During the period 43 Readers consulted manuscripts in the Reading room.

7.55 Miscellaneous Activities

- Reference cards of 321 Book-Art Plates was prepared during the period.
- A substantial number of Sanskrit manuscripts were received as gifts from Smt. Aruna Bhattacharya of Sovabazar, Kolkata.

7.56 Reprography Section

- The Reprography Section of the Asiatic Society has been entrusted with the work of microfilming from rare and old books and manuscripts required for project work to save these valuable documents from frequent handling, as well as supplying Microfilms to the various readers in India and abroad, under its Reader Service. During the period under report, the section had produced 6210 microfilms covering 12,400 folios from 45 manuscripts under Project work and had supplied 742 microfilms (covering 1450 folios) to readers, using two microfilm cameras.
- One of the most important tasks of the section is making Xerox copies for Official purposes; accordingly, during the period under report, the Section produced 82,865 xerox copies. Also the section produced 18414 xerox copies from books and manuscripts and supplied them to various readers of India and abroad for Research purpose with the help of 4 xerox copiers and 2 reader printers at present working at the Main Building and Metcalfe Hall.
- The Section also maintains Photographic records of the various Seminars, Lectures, etc. arranged in the Society, besides documenting the visits of important dignitaries. A total of 212 Official photographs were taken and 1100 photographs taken for readers during the period.
- In the dark room, the Section processed 14 microfilm rolls, 9 photographic rolls and prepared 214 photographs during the above-mentioned period.



7.57 Conservation and Preservation Section

1.	Examination of Manuscripts/books from the conservation point of view	3,963
2.	Examination Manuscript/books for fumigation	3,771
3.	No. of Manuscripts/books fumigated	3,771
4.	No. of Books found fungus-infested and treated with fungicide solution	22,000 (approx.)
5.	No. of Books/manuscripts returned after treatment	3,750
6.	No. of Dummies prepared and restored	3,771
7.	No. of Books/manuscripts disinfected with 'PIP' insecticide.	About 1,00,000 sq.ft. Stack Area of Library & Museum are disinfected twice in a month using liquid 'PIP' insecticide by spray method.
8.	No. of Sheets deacidified	6,158
9.	No. of Sheets delaminated	410
10.	No. of Sheets paginated	6,556
11.	No. of Sheets collated	6,175
12.	No. of Sheets laminated with Tissue paper.	1,150
13.	No. of Leaves trimmed	5,301
14.	No. of Fillers prepared	3,041
15.	No. of Sheets laminated with tissue paper and film	3,921
16.	Total no. of Laminated sheets	5,071
17.	No. of Sheets mended.	2,581
18.	No. of Plates restored.	421
19.	No. of Maps mounted.	119



7.58 Academic and Research Activities

The following research activities have made steady progress:

	Research	Supervisor	Topic
1.	Dr. Kusum Dutta Women's Studies	Prof. Jasodhara Bagchi	A cross-cultural study of women's movement in India and Southern Africa since 1975.
2.	Smt. Manisha Das Performing Art traditions in South and South East Asian Studies.	Sri P. Mohan Kumar	Peking Opera
3.	Dr. Sarita Khetry	Prof. S.R. Banerjee	Dictionary of Inscriptional Prakrit Oriental Studies (Indian) from the earliest time to the 4th century A.D.
4.	Sri Buddhadeb Bhattacharya Tibetan Studies	Prof. Suniti Pathak	Editing Bilingual text (Tibetan Sanskrit)
5.	Dr. Anasuya Bhowmik Indology	Prof. Manabendu Banerjee	The Oriental edition of <i>Vahnipurana</i> . An unpublished manuscript.
6.	Dr. Anita Bandyopadhyay Indology	Prof. Nirmal Das	<i>Caryapada</i> . A critical study.
7.	Smt. Soma Basu R.L. Mitra	Prof. Sadhan Sarkar and Ratna Basu	<i>Bhadrakalpavadana</i> , a rare Buddhist Sans. Avedana work, so far unpublished.
8.	Smt. Aditi Ghosh H.P. Shastri RF	Prof. S.R. Banerjee	Bengali and French: A constructive Analysis.
9.	Dr. Mridula Saha History of Medicine	Prof. Brahmananda Gupta	Editing of Ayurvedic manuscript: 'Cikitsa Sarakaumudi'
10.	Smt. Bakul Chanda Dictionary Project	Prof. Asit Bandyopadhyay	The Modern Bengali Dictionary for Non-Bengali Readers.
11.	Smt. Arunima Chanda Dictionary Project	Prof. Asit Bandyopadhyay	The Modern Bengali Dictionary for Non-Bengali Readers
12.	Sri Sumanta Chakraborty	Prof. Amitabha Bhattacharya	Editing of Proceedings of the Asiatic Society (1841-1865)
13.	Dr. Subrata Dutta Chaudhuri M.N. Saha R F	Dr. Santimay Chatterjee	Writing of a Book/Monograph on the recovery of metals from spent industrial catalysts.
14.	Smt. Pratibha Mondal N.K.Bose's Diary	Prof. Amalendu De	Working on the Diary of Prof. N.K.Bose



7.59 Research Projects submitted by Outside Scholars that are being carried out with the Financial Assistance of the Asiatic Society.

Investigator In-Charge	Topic
Prof. Shibnarayan Roy	Life and Works of M.N. Roy
Dr. Md. Sirajul Islam	Hindu Muslim concord and discord (an interplay of Philosophical perspective of Hindu and Muslim thinkers)
Prof. Arun Das Gupta	Rabindranath Tagore's Discovery of Indonesia.

7.60 Encyclopaedia Asiatica project

<i>Asia—Land and People</i>	- Ready for publication
<i>Asia—Language and Literature</i>	- Ready for Press

Other volumes viz. (1) History (2) Economy (3) Social and Political Institution (4) Religion, Philosophy and Spirituality and (5) Science and Technology are in different stages of product.

7.61 Lectures, Seminars and Symposia

Lectures

Seven lectures were organised by the Society in 2001-2002. These were delivered by eminent scholars of India and abroad, as also by the research scholars of the Society. The names of Lectures, the topics of lectures are given below. Two seminars had also been organised during this period.

25.04.2001	Lecture on 'The Garo Creation Myth: Its versions' delivered by Dr. Pratibha Mondal, Senior Research Fellow of the Asiatic Society
06.07.2001	Dr. Panchanan Mitra Memorial Lecture on 'Caste, Class and Political Conflict: Perception of Social change in West Bengal villages' delivered by Prof. Satadal Dasgupta, Dept. of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Prince Edward Island, Canada.
16.07.2001	A lecture on 'Toto Dhimal – A Linguistic Comparison' delivered by Shri Mritunjay Maiti.
13.08.2001	Hemchandra Roychowdhury Birth Centenary Plaque-giving ceremony followed by lecture by Prof. H.S. Sharma on 'Issues in the Identity of Harappan Culture'.
14.08.2001	Acharya Suniti K Chatterjee Memorial Lecture on 'The Meaning of Culture' delivered by Prof. Pabitra Sarkar.
30.08.2001	Lecture on 'Globalisation: A Challenge to marginal tribes of India (Lodha perspective)' delivered by Sri Soumen Roy.

Seminars

18.07.2001	A Panel discussion on 'Saumendranath Tagore' on the occasion of his birth centenary.
26.09.2001	A day-long seminar on 'Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar: Present Times'



7.62 Publications

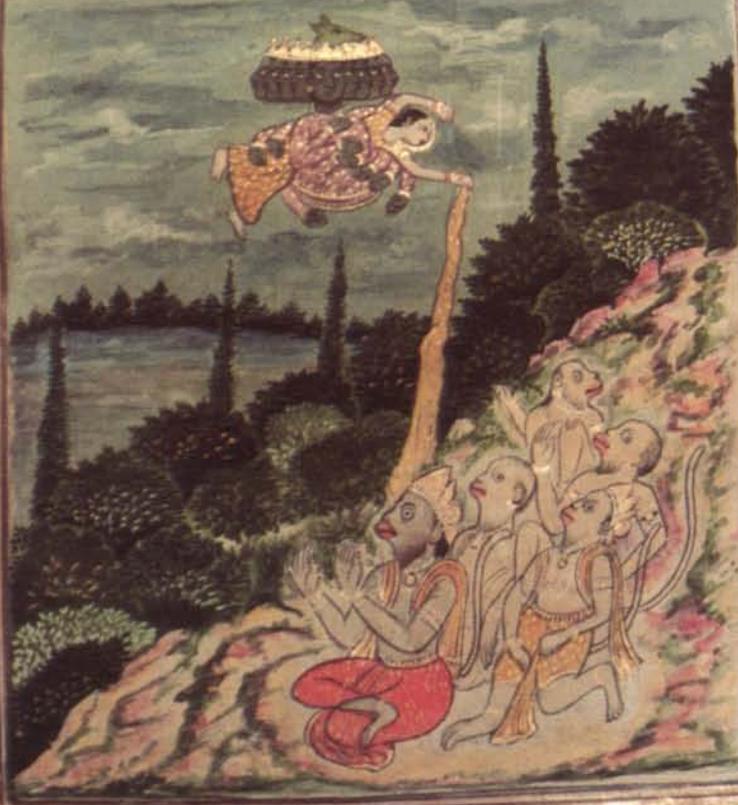
- The Asiatic Society is one of the oldest publication houses in the country. Following its objectives, the Society has been publishing quality books that have drawn the attention of scholars the world over. The Asiatic Society publishes monographs, seminars, public lectures, catalogues, bibliographies and the *Bibliotheca Indica* besides periodicals like the Society's Quarterly Journal and Monthly Bulletin.
- In 2001-2002, the Publication Section published 11 books, among which are *Some Psychological Aspects of Early Buddhist Philosophy based on Abhidhammakosa of Vasubandhu*, *Krisi Parasara* and *The Suryasiddhanta*, apart from 4 booklets, 4 issues of the Journal of the Asiatic Society (Vol. XLIII), and No.s 5,6,7,8, 9 of the Monthly Bulletin of the Society Vol. XXX.

نشکار نموده لشکارا که آشته نسبت جن استبان روان شدند و راون سیاه

یافته بارام و شمنی نموده خوشوقت بود در نیی صورت رکبه و بر روز خزان

و آب و شیر و پزند و نیز درخت مکان رکبهان و میان نگار گوده و بر آن پنج بوزینه سبز

و بنومان و غیره نشسته و راون بستاند در فعل گرفته با آسمان میزد و دو سینه پل بریزد بر





LIBRARIES

NATIONAL LIBRARY

8.01 The National Library, Calcutta was established 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 towards the end of the nineteenth century. The National Library enjoys the status of an Institution of National Importance and has been mentioned as such in Article 62 of the Seventh Schedule of the Union List in the Constitution of India.

8.02 The basic functions of the National Library are

- Acquisition and conservation of all significant production of printed material, to the exclusion only of 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 as is not available within the country;
- Acquisition and conservation of manuscripts of national importance;
- Planned acquisition of foreign material required by the country;
- Rendering of bibliographical and documentation service of current and retrospective material, both general and specialised. (This implies the responsibility to

produce current national bibliographies and retrospective bibliographies on various aspects of the country);

- Acting 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;
- Acting as a centre for international book exchange and international loan.

The following elements form part of the Library's ongoing schemes:

8.03 Collection Building and Book Production Statistics

- This scheme is intended to expand and diversify the collection of reading materials through purchase, exchange and gift schemes, and comprehensive implementation of the Delivery of Books Act.
- A special drive has been launched to implement the Delivery of Books Act more effectively and thereby obtain a larger number of publications from publishers in India than has been the case till now. During the current financial year 8,170 books have been received; the number is expected to exceed 20,000 by the end of the financial year.
- The Library proposes to spend Rs.1.8 crores on purchase of books and periodicals.
- 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. The Library has received during the year, 125 publications under the book exchange programme.

- As many as 77 rolls were added during the year to the Library's collection of microfilms of monographs, newspapers, Government publications; and it is expected that the number will reach 250 by the end of the financial year.

8.04 Readers' Service and National Union Catalogue

- 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 a.m. to 8 p.m. on all working days; on holidays (except national holidays) they remain open from 9.30 a.m to 6.30 p.m.
- The total number of members in the Reading Rooms, who enrolled themselves for a year at a time, was 5567 at the end of October 2001. A far larger number uses the Library on the basis of daily admit cards. The Library's Reading Rooms were utilised by over 1 lakh readers/scholars till October 2001.
- The Library attended to around 28,000 reference and bibliographic queries made during the year. Select bibliographies and reading lists on specific topics were supplied to individual readers and scholars as well as institutions. The Library proposes to spend Rs. 20 lakh to improve Reading Room services.
- By October 2001 the Library had prepared entries of 21 bibliographies published in India for the Indian National Commission for Co-operation with UNESCO, New Delhi, for their inclusion in the *Bibliography Documentation Terminology*, published by the

UNESCO. More than 650 entries will be sent to UNESCO for inclusion in the *Index Translation* Vol.54 (2001).

- Typing work with regard to the Author Catalogue of *Printed Books in the English Language*, Letter B and C, Vol. II, Pt. III is in progress.
- The proofreading of the Ashutosh Collection Catalogue, Vol.V, Pt.II is in progress.
- The Library proposes to spend Rs.10 lakh towards publishing printed catalogues and other library publications.

8.05 Conservation Programme

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 precious books and other documents stored in the Library has consequently become one of the chief activities of the National Library. Three units of the Library, namely the Reprography Division, the Preservation Laboratory and the Preservation Bindery are jointly involved in the work of conservation.

- The Laboratory unit chemically treats very old documents and uses chemical materials to control fungi and termites.
- The Preservation Division bound 2334 publications till October 2001; it is expected that 5000 publications would have been bound by the end of the financial year.
- The Reprography Unit microfilms old monographs, documents, newspapers, rare publications etc. It has also prepared 49 negative and 57 positive rolls. It has supplied 47,842 xerox prints to readers and research scholars till October 2001; the number is expected to double by the end of the financial year.
- The Library proposes to spend Rs.50 lakhs upto February 2001 for the purpose of conservation, exclusive of the expenditure involved in payment of salary and allowance.



- The work of digitising selected books and old documents through CD-ROM technology is in progress; nearly 3 lakh pages have been scanned and put into CDs during the first seven months of the current year. In its present phase, this programme is being used to serve the objective of preservation; consequently, only a limited access is accorded to research scholars. When the programme is expanded sufficiently, interested scholars will be allowed wider access to stored materials.



An exhibition on Yuri Gagarin in June 2001.

8.06 Modernisation programme

The Computer Centre has

- Installed MS Office 2000 in 24 Divisions/Sections of the Library.
- Connected Sun Server to 47 nodes installed in various Divisions/Sections.
- VIRTUA – an integrated Library Management Software was in Sun Server as well as in 91 nodes installed in various Divisions/Sections.
- The Library proposes to spend Rs.25 lakhs towards modernisation work.

8.07 Exhibitions

- The National Library, Kolkata organised an exhibition entitled 'Books on Books' on the occasion of the World Book Day and the birth anniversary of William Shakespeare on 23 April 2001. The exhibition, which housed



A view of the Computer Centre, National Library.

76 books in different languages on books, was open to the public from 23 April 2001-30 April 2001.

- An exhibition on 'Yuri Gagarin and Space', replete with photos, books, prints and other documents, was organised by the Library in collaboration with the Russian Cultural Department, Gorky Sadan. In this connection, a sit-and-draw competition for children upto 14 years of age was also conducted on 5 June 2001, to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the conquest of the Space by Yuri Gagarin. The exhibition, which was inaugurated on 7 June 2001, culminated on 20 June 2001 in order to commemorate the day of the flight of the first lady cosmonaut Valentina Tereshkova.
- An exhibition of 'New books on Sanskrit' was organised in the Exhibition Hall of the Library. About 150 books in various languages on Sanskrit recently acquired by the Library were displayed. The exhibition remained open from 17 July 2001 - 23 July 2001.

8.08 Workshops

- 12 Librarians/Information scientists from different libraries of the North-Eastern states of India took part in the training course on 'Application of Computers in Libraries' including NIMARC, organised by the Computer Centre, National Library from 6-11 August 2001.



- The National Library, Kolkata organised a workshop on the Delivery of Books (Public Libraries) Act, 1954 and Conservation of Documentary Heritage, with practical hands-on training in preservation and conservation of library materials, in collaboration with the Directorate of Library Services, Assam and Srimanta Sankaradeva Kalakshetra, Guwahati, between 24-28 September 2001 at Srimanta Sankaradeva Kalakshetra, Guwahati.
- Dr. P.T. Nair, a noted authority on the history of Kolkata, was invited by the Library to deliver a lecture on 'Asia's First Circulating Library (1770-1786) in Calcutta' on 14 August 2001 at the Exhibition Hall of the Library.

8.09 Capital Work/Building Programme

- Considerable progress has been made in the construction of the 'Bhasha Bhavan', a 40,000 square metre, fully air-conditioned building that will house part of the Library. According to present projections, the entire work including full air-conditioning of the building is expected to be completed by September 2002.
- An area of 30,000 square feet of the building has almost been completed and taken over to house part of the Library's collection, now housed precariously in the Main Building.

8.10 Strengthening of Administration

- 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 equipment. There are vital gaps in the staffing pattern that are expected to be filled by induction of personnel with suitable skills and expertise in future. The programme of computerisation of the Administration will receive an impetus with the introduction of the Local Area Network (LAN).
- There is a need for updating the skills of the professionals and administration

members of the staff by providing them with periodic training – both in-house as well as in reputed training institutions of the country.

- The Library proposes to spend Rs.15 lakhs for strengthening of administration.

CENTRAL REFERENCE LIBRARY

8.11 The Central Reference Library was established as a subordinate office under the Department of Culture in 1955 in the National Library Campus (Calcutta). It functions as the National Bibliographic and Documentation Centre. At present it is entrusted with the responsibility of implementation of the following schemes:

- Compilation, publication and sale of the Indian National Bibliography (*INB*) in Roman Script both as monthly and annual cumulations. The *INB* is a record of Current Indian Publications in 14 languages of India including English, which is based on the receipts in the National Library, Calcutta under the provision of the Delivery of Books Act, 1954.
- Compilation and publication of language fascicles of the *INB*.
- Compilation, publication and sale of Index Indiana, which is an index to select articles appearing in current Indian periodicals in six major languages.

8.12 Indian National Bibliography

Monthly Publications

After the introduction of computers in the compilation of *INB* in April 2000, the monthly issues have been appearing regularly and on time from June 2000.

Annual Volumes

The Annual Volumes of *INB* from 1994-1999 are ready for printing. All these six years' data has been entered in a machine-readable catalogue. The Annual Volume of *INB* 2000 will be ready within a few months.



8.13 Index Indiana

The project *Index Indiana*, which is an index to select articles in six regional language periodicals, namely Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Malayalam, Marathi and Tamil, was launched under the Five Year Plan in 1975. The latest *Index Indiana* publication available is the cumulated volume for 1989-1991. The compilation of a seven-year cumulated volume from 1992-1998 has now been printed. The 1999-2000 volume is in the final stages of compilation.

8.14 Targets Anticipated and Achievements Accomplished during 2001-2002

■ Printing of Indian National Bibliography (Annual Volumes) 1994-1999.

Data entry from 1994 -1999 has already been completed and final checking of records are being completed. Generation of individual Annual Volumes will be done on LIBSYS and copies will be ready within the next few months.

■ Language Bibliographies

Assamese: The 1991-1995 five-year cumulated volume is nearing completion.

Bengali: The 1997-1998 fascicle is ready and has been sent to Santragachi Press.

Hindi: Annual issues of Hindi Rashtriya Granth Suchi upto 1997 have already been published. Issues from 1998 onwards are awaiting job customisation on the computer, after which the issues will be sent for printing.

Kannada: The five-year language bibliography from 1995 to 1999 is nearing completion. It will be ready to print within 3 - 4 months. Kannada bibliography of 2000 is under process.

Malayalam: Compilation of the five-year cumulative volume of Deshiya Grantha Suchi is in the final stages and the manuscript will be sent to the press by March 2001.

Marathi: Efforts are being made to print Marathi Bibliography for 1991-1995 in a cumulated volume with the help of State Central Library, Mumbai.

Oriya: The manuscripts of Oriya Bibliography for 1981-1992 are ready for printing by the Orissa Sahitya Akademi, Bhubaneswar.

Tamil: The Tamil fascicle of the *INB* for the years 1992-2000 (a nine-year cumulated volume) is nearing completion and will soon be sent to the Government of India Press, Coimbatore. The Tamil fascicle of the *INB* for the year 2001 (Annual Volume) is currently being compiled.

■ Setting up of the Computer Network and Creation of Indian National Bibliography database.

After installation of the computer network in April 2000 all the 15 Divisions of the *INB* and *Index Indiana* have been entering data in their respective languages through GIST technology. LIBSYS Software Version IV has been installed in the Library to enable the compilation of *INB* From June 2000 onwards; consequently, monthly issues are being produced in the Central Reference Library itself. Efforts are being made to implement retro-conversion of all the data pertaining to *INB* since its inception in 1958. An open tender was called for retro conversion of *INB* data. All *INB* records will soon be available in electronic data for online viewing. With this, the path will be paved for creation of the *INB* database, contents of which can be simultaneously accessed through the network. This will successfully fulfill one of the Library's main objectives of Universal Availability of Publications (UAP).



- Telugu:** Correspondence with the Director of Public Libraries, Andhra Pradesh is on for printing of language bibliographies in Telugu, since publication of language bibliographies are the responsibility of the respective State Governments; a positive response is awaited.
- Urdu:** The composing of a two-year cumulated volume for 1999-2000 is nearing completion. The printing of the same is expected to be complete by December 2001 by the Government of Uttar Pradesh Press at Allahabad.

The manuscripts for the Annual Bibliography 2001 are expected to be ready by mid-February 2002 and the printing is expected to be over by April-May 2002.

8.15 Increasing Use of Hindi for Official Purposes

For the past few years, a committee for official language implementation has been functioning under the Hindi Teaching scheme. Approximately 90% of the staff has passed the Hindi Examination.

On the occasion of the National Hindi Fortnight a 'Hindi Pakhwada' was observed from 1-15 September 2001 and the main function in this regard was held on 14 September 2001 in the Technical Section of the Library.

8.16 Seminars and Conferences

As part of their in-service training, the staff members have been regularly attending various professional conferences and meetings. Official delegates participated in the Indian Association of Special Libraries and Information Centre (IASLIC) Seminar held at Thiruvananthapuram from 4-7 December 2001 and Indian Library Association (ILA) Conference held at Warangal from 20-23 December 2001.

8.17 Training of Personnel

With the installation of library software, all the staff members have been imparted training in the compilation of Indian National Bibliography through computer applications. The staff members have become competent enough to input data and generate the relevant files on their own. Efforts are on to harness their computing skills. During this period, about 12 persons were trained in computer applications, under the supervision of the Deputy Controller of Audit and Accounts, Kolkata.

RAJA RAMMOHUN ROY LIBRARY FOUNDATION

8.18 The Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation, a fully financed autonomous organisation under the Department of Culture, was set up in May 1972 on the occasion of the bicentennial birth anniversary of Raja Rammohun Roy, who heralded renaissance and modernism, and did yeoman service for the spread of education in India. 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 popularising 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.

8.19 The Foundation with its limited resources has been promoting the library movement and developing library services all over the country with the implementation of two types of schemes – matching and non-matching, as follows:

Matching scheme

- Assistance towards building up adequate stock of books
- Assistance towards storage of books
- Assistance towards seminars, workshops, book exhibitions etc.
- Assistance to State, Central and District Libraries to acquire television-cum-VCR sets and cassettes for educational purposes
- Assistance to libraries below district level for increasing accommodation.



Non-matching schemes

- 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 sections of general public libraries
- Assistance to public libraries towards celebration of centenary year/125 years/150 years/175 years etc.
- Assistance towards organisation of seminars, conferences, by National-level Library Organisations.
- Assistance towards collection and compilation of library statistics through official and non-official agencies.

Matching schemes are implemented from the funds created out of the contribution made by the State Governments and Union Territories, and the equal or matching share contributed by the Foundation. This ranges from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs.50 lakh, depending on the size, population, rate of literacy, existing infrastructure facilities and past utilisation of funds, whereas non-matching schemes operate fully out of Foundation's own resources.

8.20 Achievements

- At the close of the current financial year 2001-02, the Foundation is likely to have rendered assistance worth approximately Rs. 1100 lakhs for 9000 libraries scattered all over the country, under both matching and non-matching schemes.
- Besides being a funding body, the Foundation has also been functioning as a nodal agency of the Government of India for co-ordinating, monitoring and developing Public Libraries located all over the country. The Foundation publishes quarterly newsletters that not only highlight the activities of the Foundation but also

disseminate important news on library services that take place in different parts of the country and abroad. The Foundation also publishes a bi-annual journal *Granthana*, which covers valuable articles from different corners of the country not only on library and information science but also on the ideas and thoughts of Raja Rammohun Roy.

- The Foundation also maintains a special library for books and journals on Library and Information Science and allied subjects, and has recently purchased books worth Rs. 1 lakh and journals worth Rs. 3 lakh to enrich its stock.

8.21 Lectures and Seminars

- Prof G C Nayak, former Vice-Chancellor, Jagannath Puri Sanskrit University, delivered the Annual Raja Rammohun Roy Memorial Lecture on 'Raja Rammohun Roy : His Vedanta Philosophy' at Bangalore on 22 May 2001.
- A National Seminar on 'The Reading Habit – New Challenges' was organised from 3-4 February 2002 at the Pragati Maidan, New Delhi during World Book Fair in collaboration with National Book Trust, India.

8.22 Awards and Fellowships

- The 'Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation Best Library Award' function was organised at Bangalore on 22 May 2001, and prizes were given away by the Governor of Karnataka. State Central Library, Bangalore received the award for Best State Central Library in India. The District Central Library, Coimbatore received the award for Best District Library, South Zone, while the Divisional Library, Aurangabad received the Best District Library award, West Zone. Central Library, Rewa, and District Library, Khonsa (Arunachal Pradesh) and District Library, Saiha (Mizoram) were awarded special prizes for the Central and North-Eastern zones respectively, as incentives to strengthen library services in the Central and North-Eastern zones.



- The Foundation has introduced the Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation (RRRLF) Fellowship to honour outstanding individual contributions made to promote the public library movement in India. Professor D P Chattopadhyay, former Chairman of the Foundation and Ex-Governor of Rajasthan, and Professor P N Kaula, former President of ILA, have been nominated for the RRRLF Fellowship for 2001, which carries a cash award of Rs.25000/- in addition to a plaque and citation detailing the services rendered by the Fellow in the field.
- To encourage professional excellence amongst library professionals, the Foundation has introduced the RRRLF Award (prizes of Rs. 5000/-, Rs. 3000/- and Rs. 2000/- each) for library scholars below 40 years of age, to be awarded to the three best contributors to its academic journal *Granthana*. Accordingly, the RRRLF Best Contributors for 2001 are:
 1. Dr. P. G. Tadasad, Lecturer, Department of Library and Information Science, Gulbarga University.
 2. Shri V. K. Jeevan, Assistant Librarian, Central Library, IIT, Kharagpur.

CENTRAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

8.23 The Central Secretariat Library (CSL) is in the Department of Culture, Ministry of Culture. Previously known as the 'Imperial Secretariat Library, Calcutta', it is one of the oldest libraries (1891) of the Government of India. In terms of size, it has a collection of over nine lakh documents (including Gazettes). Since 1969, it has been housed in the G-Wing of the Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi. It has a Hindi and Regional Languages Wing (Tulsi Sadan Library) at Bahawalpur House and branch library located at Sector-1, R.K. Puram, New Delhi.

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

8.25 Membership

The library has a centralised membership for Central Secretariat Library, Tulsi Sadan Library and R.K. Puram Branch Library; 5679 members were enrolled/renewed during the year.

8.26 Acquisitions and Development of Resources

- CSL has a co-operative acquisition policy for the purchase of document resources for libraries under the Department of Culture in Delhi such as the National Archives of India, Archaeological Survey of India, National Museum and National Gallery of Modern Art. Until December 2001, the Library had acquired 1,325 books in



RRRLF Award Ceremony at Bangalore.



English, Hindi and other regional languages. It is expected that about 3,500 titles will be acquired within the remaining period of the financial year 2001-02.

- CSL has acquired 41,600 Indian and Foreign Official Documents including microfilms, microfiche and monographs. It is estimated that about 4900 microfiche and monographs will be acquired within the remaining period of the financial year.
- The Library is to acquire a unique collection of microfilms of 'Indian Official Documents' published in India during the British period, from the British Library, London. CSL has also acquired Indian Bibliographical Archives on microfiche.
- CSL received 627 journals and 121 newspapers on subscription and gratis basis. Under the collection development programme, CSL acquired 120 CD-ROM titles during the period and has made special provision for the purchase of reference books/material from the plan budget of the current financial year.

8.27 Library Services

CSL is responsible for providing research and reference information to registered members, policy planners, academicians, research scholars and general readers. About 2,21,600 users utilised the resources of the CSL complex during the period and more than 1,08,984 titles were issued to the members. The library resources were supplemented by acquiring as many as 226 books on inter-library loan.

8.28 Reprographic Services

- The Reprography unit of the Library provided approximately 1,39,254 photocopies during the year and 75,000 pages were electronically duplicated.
- CSL being the nodal agency for Microfilming of Indian Publication Project, provision for microfilm repository room in CSL has been made for preserving the

master negatives for archival purposes. A project of microfilming of rare Hindi books from the collection of Bara Bazaar Public Library, Calcutta and Bangya Sahitya Parishad, Calcutta was completed with the cooperation of the microfilming unit of National Archives of India.

8.29 Computer Applications

- Local Area Network (LAN) has been set up in CSL and TSL under the Phase I of the Networking. Presently, computers are being used in CSL for various housekeeping activities in all the sections of the Library. Books acquired in English, Hindi and some regional languages are being processed online.
- The Central Secretariat Library is setting up Wide Area Networking (WAN) amongst the five libraries under Department of Culture i.e. Central Secretariat Library, NGMA Library, NAI Library, ASI Library and National Museum Library. The work for WAN connectivity has been awarded to the NIC, NICS and ECIL on turnkey basis. In this connection the ISDN line has been installed by the MTNL and a server is located in the NIC for the purpose.
- A training programme was conducted on UNIMARC for processing of monographs. The training programme was specially conducted for librarians of North-East including Sikkim. A second training programme on UNIMARC was conducted in the month of January 2002.
- A training programme was conducted for computer awareness with the introduction of LIBSYS software.
- Two more training programmes were conducted with regard to GIST, and the LINUX operating system.
- A project on retrospective conversion of cataloguing data for making On-line Public Access Catalogue (OPAC) operational has been taken up. The Library will become fully automated on completion of this project.



- Internet and e-mail facilities have been made available in the Library now. CSL is also a member of DELNET (Developing Library Network).

8.30 Workshop/Seminars

A one-day National Round Table Conference on 'Modernisation and Networking of Libraries in India', the first meeting of its kind involving professionals and other stakeholders in an endeavour to give an impetus to the library movement in the country, was conducted on 5 January 2002.

8.31 Publications

- CSL Brochure (English): A brochure pertaining to information regarding CSL collection and membership has been published. The design and layout of the brochure was developed in CSL.
- CSL Brochure (Hindi): The brochure for Hindi pertaining to information regarding CSL collection and membership is to be published by March 2002.
- A pilot project pertaining to publishing of Annual Reports, Demand for Grants, Performance Budget and Expenditure Budget for Department of Culture of the 1991-2000 in digitised format has been completed. The CD was released by the Secretary (Culture) on 30 September 2001.
- Mahabharata Database Project: The work of conversion of slokas in electronic format duly incorporating the mark-ups in digitised format was completed. The CD was released by the Secretary (Culture) on 30 September 2001.

DELHI PUBLIC LIBRARY

8.32 The Delhi Public Library (DPL) was conceived in October 1951 as a pilot project in collaboration with UNESCO to introduce the concept of free public library and information services to the people of Delhi. In course of time, the institution has grown into a premier public library system in the country and has become the busiest public library in the South Asia. Books are

issued to readers for home reading, absolutely free of charge. DPL is currently celebrating its Golden Jubilee year.

8.33 Library Network

- The Library has a network consisting of a Central Library, 4 Zonal/Branch libraries, 25 sub-branch libraries, 25 libraries at Re-settlement colonies of NCT of Delhi, 6 Community libraries, 9 reading rooms which inculcate reading habits especially among the economically disadvantaged sections of society, a network of 67 mobile library service points to serve the urban and rural areas in the National Capital Territory of Delhi, 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-branch located in different stadia in Delhi, a prisoners' library at Central Jail, Tihar, and an exclusive children's library at Jor Bagh. The library thus provides its services to the rural and urban population, adults, children, students, the visually impaired, sportsmen, prisoners and patients.

Book Stock

❖ Net Book Stock	14,89,486
❖ Net Membership	74,424
❖ Number of Books issued to Readers by entire Library system of Delhi Public Library	18,86,384
❖ Average number of Books issued per day	6,689
❖ Number of Books purchased in various languages	46,728
❖ Total Stock of Books received under the DB Act 1954 in all the Indian Languages	1,85,840
❖ Attendance of Readers in Reading Rooms	5,72,821



❖ Number of Books consulted in the Reference Section	1,63,370
❖ Gramophone Records/Cassettes	9,525
❖ Number of Gramophone Records/Cassettes issued during the year	2,12,691

8.34 Computerisation

- Delhi Public Library commenced automation of library activities in 1995 by installing computers. From 1997 onwards, the Computer Division began creating a Database of English books received under D B Act using CDS/ISIS Software. Until now about 17,000 records have been created in English.
- Feeding of bibliographic data in Hindi has also been started. So far, about 6,700 records have been created in Hindi. Creation of database in other language is under progress. In the year under report, ISM Software was acquired for working in Hindi and other languages.
- A monthly list of new arrivals is generated through computers in English and Hindi. In the year under report, 8434 records were created in the computer database.
- E-mail facilities are also available for resource sharing. Internet connectivity has been installed in the Library during this year through VSNL. DPL is also a member of DELNET (Developing Library Network). The Retrospective conversion of cataloguing data will be taken up shortly. Regular computer training is provided to the library staff.

8.35 Other Activities

- Officials were deputed for training in UNIMARC and GIST operation conducted by Central Secretariat Library, New Delhi. Besides this, DPL staff is regularly deputed to various workshops, training courses and annual conferences of the professional

institutions in the field of Library and Information Science.

- Library Information Science students were given intensive practical training in different aspects of the library activities.
- Hindi Saptah was observed from 11-15 September 2001, in which various competitions were held and cash prizes were distributed to all winner participants.
- The display and exhibition of books and new arrivals is a permanent feature of DPL. Various activities were undertaken to commemorate the 2001-02 as the 'Year of Books', as declared by Government of India.
- 91 Deposit Stations were opened in the rural areas of Delhi in association with 'Gram Swabhiman'.

CONNEMARA PUBLIC LIBRARY

8.36 The Connemara Public Library is a research-oriented institution that has been successfully carrying out its activities, employing qualified personnel and realising the need for continually expanding and updating its present services for the benefit of all its users. Founded in 1890 by Lord Connemara, the then Governor of Madras, the Connemara Public Library was conferred the status of a State Central Library with effect from 1 April 1950 under the provision of the Tamil Nadu Public Libraries Act, 1948. The Library also became one of the four depositories for Indian publications under the provision of Delivery of Books and Newspapers (Public Libraries) Act of 1954 (amended) with effect from 10 September 1955. In the same year, this Library was recognised as a UNESCO information centre to serve as depository for selected publications of the United Nations and its allied agencies. It has also served as Depository for Asian Development Bank publications since 1992

8.37 In addition to receiving Indian publications under the Delivery of Books Act, the library receives a substantial number of publications and periodicals of United Nations and its Specialised



Organs and Asian Development Bank have also been received. Furthermore, a good number of books have been added every year by purchases made from the funds made available by the State Government Budget. Consequently, the collection of the Connemara Library increased rapidly, creating the problem of space to accommodate the documents. The stock of volumes stood at 7.25 lakhs including bound periodicals.

8.38 Programmes under implementation

- Installation of LAN System.
- Preservation and Conservation of documents for posterity.

8.39 Library Service

The Library provides the following services through various sections:

Reference Service
Textbook Service
Civil Services Study Circle
Home Delivery Service
Periodical Service
GISTNIC Extension Centre service
Xerox Service
CD ROM Service
Educational Video Service
Internet Service
Microfilm Service
Braille and Talking Book Service
Bibliographic Service
Lending Service
Binding and Mending service
Computer Retrieval Service

8.40 Publications

- The Connemara Public Library issues a monthly fascicle of the Tamil Nadu State Bibliography in Tamil since July 1964 to coordinate the Classification, Cataloguing, Book Selection and Reference Service.
- The Library also publishes the Annual Cumulation of Tamil Nadu State Bibliography.

THANJAVUR MAHARAJA SERFOJI'S SARASVATI MAHAL LIBRARY

8.41 The Thanjavur Maharaja Serfoji's Sarasvati Mahal Library, Thanjavur is one among the few medieval libraries existing in the world. It is a priceless repository of culture and knowledge, built by the successive dynasties of Nayaks and the Marathas of Thanjavur. It contains a rare and valuable collection of manuscripts, maps, books and paintings on all aspects of art, culture and literature. The Encyclopaedia Britannica in its survey of the Libraries of the world mentions the Sarasvati Mahal Library 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, the Sarasvati Mahal Library became a Public Library in 1918.

8.42 Manuscripts Collection

- The Library has a rich collection of manuscripts that are truly reflective of the culture of South India. In addition to the central collections, the Library was able to gain possession of the private libraries of several Pandits and patrons living in and around Thanjavur. The manuscripts are available both on palm-leaf and paper on various subjects in Tamil, Telugu, Marathi and Sanskrit languages.
- The majority of the manuscripts are in Sanskrit, which exceed 39,300, and are written in Grantha, Devanagari, Nandinagari, Telugu scripts etc.
- The total number of Tamil manuscripts is 3780, which comprises titles of literature and medicine.
- The Library has a collection of 3076 Marathi manuscripts of South Indian Maharashtrians of the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries and the hierarchy of the saints of Maharashtra belonging to Sri Ramadas and Dattatreya Mutts. The Marathi manuscripts are mostly on paper and a few on palm leaves, which are written in Telugu script.
- There are 846 Telugu manuscripts in this Library, which are mostly on palm leaf and few in paper form.



- Apart from these manuscripts there are 1342 bundles of Maratha Raj records available at the Library. The Raj records were written in the Modi script (fast script for Devanagari) of the Marathi language. These records encompass the information on the political, cultural and social administration of the Maratha kings of Thanjavur.

8.43 Book Collection

The Library boasts an eclectic collection of books exceeding 52,000. The collection, primarily built by Serfoji Maharaja during his lifetime, comprises more than 4500 books in French, English, German and Danish languages.

8.44 Acquisitions: Books and Manuscripts

In this year 61 manuscripts and 1375 books were accessioned and added to the Library collection.

8.45 Other Collections

Besides books and manuscripts, this Library possesses beautifully decorated Thanjavur paintings on Wood (33), Canvas (2), Glass (2) and about 5000 folios of Illustrated paper paintings such as GajaSastra, AswaSastra, Mythological paintings, Botanical specimen paintings, Military costumes and the Chitra Ramayana. This Library also has 20 rare atlases comprising 500 maps and drawings.

8.46 Cataloguing

The earliest catalogue available in this Library was prepared on palm leaf for palm leaf manuscripts in 1801 by Sadasiva Bhatta alias Gangadhara Bhatta by the order of King Serfoji. In 1920 the preparation of the Descriptive catalogues was started and the work is still going on. So far 23 volumes of catalogues for Sanskrit manuscripts, 6 volumes for Marathi manuscripts, 2 volumes for Telugu manuscripts and 20 volumes for Tamil manuscripts and a catalogue of the Maharaja's collection of English books have been completed and are available for sale.

8.47 Preservation and Conservation

- The main functions of this Library are preservation, publication, cataloguing and service to scholars. Modern conservation techniques such as fumigation, lamination and

de-acidification are employed to avoid deterioration caused by insects, acidity and other mechanical damage. Citronella oil is smeared to give flexibility to palm leaves and to get rid of the insects. An indigenously prepared preservative consisting of a powdered mixture of sweet flag, black cumin, cloves, pepper and bark of cinnamon with camphor is used.

- The Conservation section conserved 1042 paper manuscripts, 628 palm-leaf manuscripts, 436 books and fumigated 240 Modi bundles.

- The Sarasvati Mahal Library publishes rare and unpublished manuscripts in book form to disseminate the knowledge contained in the manuscripts. So far, the Library has published 431 books.

- The Microfilm Unit of this Library has microfilmed 5000 Manuscripts. The Microfilm unit of this Library is also engaged in microfilming Sanskrit manuscripts for the Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts, New Delhi. So far, 13,062 Sanskrit manuscripts have been recorded in 822 microfilm reels. At present microfilming of King Serfoji's personal collection of foreign language books is going on. 1230 rare books have been recorded in microfilms so far.

8.48 Museum

This Museum functions in the Library and is open for the benefit of connoisseurs of art and culture on all days except the national holidays. Rare manuscripts and books, illustrated manuscripts, paintings, rare atlases, portraits of the Thanjavur Maratha kings, Daniel paintings, Fraser prints of Indian sceneries, physiognomy charts of Charles Le-Brun, bathing ghats of Banaras are on display.

During the year 2001-2002, 55,549 Indians and 3387 foreigners visited the Museum.

8.49 Training

The following short-term courses were conducted by the Manuscript Departments of the Thanjavur Maharaja Serfoji's Sarasvati Mahal Library during the period noted against each of them:



1. One month course on Tamil Manuscriptology	16 March - 15 April 2001
2. Three weeks course on Grantha script	20 April - 11 May 2001.
3. Three weeks course in Telugu language	17 May - 7 June 2001.
4. One month course in Marathi language	22 June - 21 July 2001.
5. Three weeks course on Modi script	22 July - 11 August 2001

STATE CENTRAL LIBRARY, MUMBAI

8.50 The Central Library, Mumbai was established on 26 June 1947 under the private management of Asiatic Society of Bombay on the recommendation of the Library Development Committee, which was in turn formed by the then Government of Bombay in 1939-40. In 1955, the Government of India notified the central library as a National Depository Library under the Delivery of Books (Public Libraries) Act, 1954. As per the recommendation of Prof. Niharranjan Roy Committee the functions of Central library were taken over by the Government and the State Central Library established under the provisions of Maharashtra Public Libraries Act, 1967, with effect from 1 July 1994.

8.51 The basic functions of the State Central Library are:

- To acquire, maintain and preserve books and periodicals received under the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867;
- To receive all the books, periodicals and newspapers published in the country, the Library being one of the three public depository libraries in the Country designated under the Delivery of Books (Public Libraries) Act, 1954;
- To serve the general public as a reference library for all the books, periodicals and newspapers received under the two Acts (States and Central) stated above;
- To maintain collections of rare books so as to be in a position to supplement the resources of the Divisional Libraries in the State;
- To co-ordinate the resources of the Divisional Libraries in the State;

- To facilitate inter-library loan among the libraries under the library system and educational institutions;
- To provide reference services on the premises and by correspondence;
- To undertake bibliographical work such as compilation and publishing of bibliographies of books printed and published in the state and other bibliographies for the use of both the general public and research scholars;
- To further the library movement in the state and to guide it whenever necessary.

8.52 Accommodation

At present, nearly 7,30,000 books of the State Central Library have been stacked at four different places:

1) Town Hall	20,000 sq. ft.
2) Rental Building at	
a) Mumbadevi Municipal School	6,160 sq. ft.
b) J.J. Hospital Compound Municipal School	3,600 sq. ft.
c) Sir Phirozsha Mehta Library Mulund	3,100 sq. ft.

The books shelved at Bandra have been shifted to Mulund library.

8.53 During the year 2000-2001, 960 books and 2,064 periodicals were received under the Press & Registration of Books Act 1867 and were processed. The total stock of books as on 31 March 2001 stood at (2,27,244+960) = 2,28,204.

8.54 The work of compilation of Marathi books of P&R Section for the year 2000 and 2001 is in



progress. Bibliographies for the years 1994, 1995 and 1999 are complete. Bibliographies for the year 1996, 1997 and 1998 were pending due to shortage of staff.

8.55 Delivery of Books and Newspapers (Public Libraries) Act Section

During this year, 12671 books in various Indian languages were received under the Delivery of Books Act, of which 9790 books were accessioned and 4455 books were fully processed. The total number of books in the Delivery of Books Act Section as on 31 March 2001 amounted to 5,20,319 for Marathi, Hindi, English, Sanskrit, Tamil and Urdu books. The processing of books received in other languages is underway.

8.56 Acquisition of Books by way of Purchase

During the year under report, 890 reference books were purchased.

8.57 Newspapers and Periodicals

During the year under report, the total number of readers of this section was 2,80,000. Every day, about 1000 readers availed of the facilities in this section. Newspapers and periodicals on various

subjects and in various Indian languages were made available to the readers.

8.58 Inter-library Loan Service

The service has been introduced by the State Central Library to share its own resources and other Government Departmental Libraries as well as between private institutions.

8.59 Library's New Building

The provision of Rs.51 lakhs for the year 2001-2002 towards construction of the Library's proposed building has already been sanctioned by the State Government. The Central Government's share (i.e. 67%) is awaited. According to the revised Estimate of the State PWD, the cost of construction of the new building of the State Central Library at Kalina Campus, Mumbai is approximately Rs.28 crores. The State Government has so far incurred an expenditure of Rs.57 lakhs towards construction of the Library building.

8.60 Financial Activities

During the current financial year an amount of Rs.1,08,22,876 was incurred for the maintenance of State Central Library, and Rs.2,10,66,454 was allocated for purchase of books.



INSTITUTES OF BUDDHIST AND TIBETAN STUDIES

CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF BUDDHIST STUDIES, LEH-LADAKH

9.01 The Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh-Ladakh, formerly known as 'School of Buddhist Philosophy', was established at the behest of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in 1959 with the active cooperation of Rev. Kushok Bakula Rinpoche, and was registered under the Jammu and Kashmir Societies Registration Act-VI 194 (1941). Fully funded by the Department of Culture, Government of India since 1962, the Institute is affiliated to Sampurnanand Sanskrit University, Varanasi.

9.02 The main objective of the Institute is to inculcate in its students the wisdom of Buddhist thought and literature, and to familiarise them with modern subjects, collections, conservations, translations, publications of rare manuscripts and research work related to Buddhist Studies.

9.03 To achieve its aims and objectives, the Institute actively imparts education in all spheres of Buddhist Studies to young lamas and other interested students. The basic focus is on Buddhist Philosophy, taught in Bhoti (Tibetan) and Sanskrit languages. Besides, six-year courses are offered to interested students in Amchi (Bhot Chikitsa), Tibetan Scroll Painting, Sculpture and Wood Carving to preserve the rich cultural heritage of the region. The present strength of students in the Institute is 431.

9.04 The Institute also runs 29 feeder schools in different monasteries of Ladakh to provide elementary education to young monks and nuns,

in addition to their monastic education. At present, 556 students are enrolled in twenty-nine Gompa schools. The Institute has a branch school with Classes I to VIII at Zanskar, District Kargil, in which 180 students are enrolled.

9.05 The Institute has a well-equipped Library and an archaeological museum. The Institute has also published a number of rare manuscripts, reasonably priced for the benefit of interested scholars and students. Four fellowships are offered for research works leading to the award of Ph.D in the field of Buddhism as well as in its four sects.

NAVA NALANDA MAHAVIHARA

9.06 Nava Nalanda Mahavihara, Nalanda was established to develop a Centre of Higher Studies in Pali and Buddhism along the lines of the old Mahavihara, by the Government of Bihar in 1951. Currently it is the only institution in India devoted exclusively to teaching, research and publication in Pali and Buddhist studies.



Academic Block under construction in the new campus of Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh.



9.07 Teaching and Research

The Faculty has been expanded with the inclusion of seven new Assistant Professors, thus increasing the total strength from two to nine. This has not only improved the quality of teaching and research, but has also facilitated the conducting of regular fortnightly seminars. As a result, more than 36 research papers on different aspects of Buddhism were presented in the year under report. Besides, five special lectures were organised in 2001 to strengthen academic activities. Applied Buddhism in the form of Vipassana Meditation, which was started last year, continues to be taught and practised in the Mahavihara.

9.08 Publications

After a gap of almost fifteen years, the Research Volume-VI entitled *Heritage of Nalanda and its Continuity* was published to much acclaim in 2001. Since then four more books namely, *Uparipannasa Atthakatha* (Commentary of Majjhima Nikaya vol.III), *Buddhism in Universal Perspective*, *Dictionary of Early Buddhist Monastic Terms* and *Nalanda – Buddhism and the World* (Golden Jubilee Research Vol. VII) have also been published.

9.09 Library

At present the library is housed in a two-storeyed building, and contains more than 41,000 books and 160 manuscripts. Books were purchased after a long hiatus; 2000 books of Prof. Tatia's Collection were also donated to the Library by Mrs. Tatia.

The Manuscript section was reorganised and air-conditioned in order to better preserve the manuscripts.

9.10 Seminars and Lectures

- The First National Seminar on 'Buddhism in Universal Perspective' was organised from 21-22 December 2001. As many as 50 research papers were presented by scholars, and more than 80 participants from all over India participated. The proceedings of the Seminar have been published.
- The Director, Mahayana Research Institute, Nagarjuna University, Andhra Pradesh delivered the Twelfth Bhikkhu Jagdish Kashyap Memorial Lecture, organised in the Mahavihara on 15 - 16 May 2001. The topics he dealt with were 'Understanding



Golden Jubilee Foundation Day Celebration at Nava Nalanda Mahavihara on 20th November 2001.

Buddhism through Pali Sources: A Brief Survey' and 'Comparative Studies in Basic Pali and Sanskrit Sources: Problems'.

- Two special lectures were delivered by the Pro-Vice Chancellor, Veer Kumwar Singh University, Aara, Bihar on 'Medical Science in Milinda-Panho' and 'In Search of Nagasena (his historicity and place of birth)'.
- In August 2001, the Mahavihara hosted the Inaugural Conference of the Indian Society for Buddhist Studies, which was inaugurated by Professor A.K.Narain, former Professor of Wisconsin University and renowned scholar of Buddhist Studies and attended by more than 125 scholars from all over India.
- The Golden Jubilee of the Foundation Day of Nava Nalanda Mahavihara was celebrated on 20 November 2001, with a simple morning puja and the ritual chanting of Mangala-patha by the monks.

9.11 Infrastructural development

- Renovation work of the Xuanzang Memorial Hall, which was recently handed over to the Mahavihara, is nearing completion.
- Construction of 25 more residences for the staff of the Mahavihara is underway.

CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF HIGHER TIBETAN STUDIES, VARANASI

9.12 The Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies (CIHTS) was established in 1967 with a view to educating the children of Tibetan refugees and Himalayan border students in India. Originally a special constituent wing of the Sampurnanand Sanskrit University, Varanasi, the CIHTS has been a fully funded autonomous body under the Department of Culture, Ministry of Tourism and Culture, Government of India since 1977, and was declared 'Deemed-to-be-University' in 1988.

9.13 The objectives of the CIHTS are:

1. To protect and preserve Tibetan Culture and Tradition.
2. To restore Ancient Indian Sciences and Literature preserved in Tibetan Language but lost in the original.
3. To offer alternate educational facilities to the students of Indian Himalayan Border formerly availing the opportunity of receiving higher education in Tibet.
4. To teach and facilitate research in traditional subjects through a modern university educational system with provisions for award of degrees in Tibetan studies.

9.14 Educational Courses

There are five faculties in the Institute named after the panchmahavidyas of the Buddhist tradition, namely :

1. **Faculty of Sabdavidya:** Consisting of the departments dealing with languages like Tibetan, Hindi and English.
2. **Faculty of Hetu and Adhyatmavidya:** Consisting of the subjects Mool Sastra and Sampradaya Sastra.
3. **Faculty of Adhunikavidya:** Consisting of optional subjects such as Asian History, Economics, Political Sciences, Tibetan History, Western Philosophy and Pali (which is actually a subject under Sabdavidya but which has been temporarily accommodated under Adhunikavidya).
4. **Faculty of Chikitsavidya:** Consisting of the Department of Ayurveda and the Department of Tibetan astrology.
5. **Faculty of Silpavidya:** Consisting of subjects such as Tibetan Art, Painting, Architecture, Sculpture, Iconography, Woodcraft and Weaving.



9.15 Teaching Courses

(i)	Purva Madhyama	- 2 years
(ii)	Uttar Madhyama	- 2 years
(iii)	Shastri	- 3 years
(iv)	Acharya	- 2 years
(v)	Vidya Varidhi (Ph.D)	- 3 years

9.16 Library, Research and Publication Activities

- The Santarakshita Library is fully computerised, with a rich collection of books, manuscripts and micro-documents pertaining to Tibetan and Buddhist studies —perhaps the largest collection of its kind in India.
- The Research Department was established to promote independent research under several units like Rare Buddhist Text Research Project, Restoration Unit, Translation Unit, Dictionary Unit and Publication Unit.
- The Publication Unit published texts under the following series:

Bibliotheca Indo-Tibetica
The Dalai Lama Tibeto Indological Studies
Samyak Vak
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
Miscellaneous series.

SIKKIM RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF TIBETOLOGY (NAMGYAL INSTITUTE OF TIBETOLOGY)

9.17 The Sikkim Research Institute of Tibetology, Gangtok is an autonomous organisation under the Government of Sikkim, established for spreading the knowledge of Chhos (Doctrine of the Buddha). The institute has an ongoing programme of translating and publishing the important texts preserved in its archives.

9.18 During the year under report, the State Government of Sikkim introduced a legislation in the assembly to restore the name of the Institute to its earlier appellation of 'Namgyal Institute of Tibetology'. The amendment was passed unanimously.

Research and Publication Activities

9.19 The following texts were taken up for editing:

1. Catalogue of Kunkhen Pema Karpo
2. Combined Bulletin of Tibetology 2000
3. Translation of mZed-pa bChu-gNyis (Twelve Deeds of Lord Buddha)
4. Thunpa Pun-zhi (Legend of Four Animal Friends)

9.20 The following texts were taken up for publication:

1. mZed-pa bChu-gNyis (Twelve Deeds of Lord Buddha), a quality art book in Tibetan
2. Catalogue of Buton Rinchendub

LIBRARY OF TIBETAN WORKS AND ARCHIVES

9.21 The Library of Tibetan Works and Archives, Dharamshala, is an autonomous registered institution established by the Dalai Lama in 1971, with a view to preserving and promoting the rich heritage of Tibetan civilisation and Indo-Tibetan studies. The Institution has the following Departments:



- Tibetan Books and Manuscripts Library
- Foreign Language Reference Library
- Museum and Archives Departments
- Centre for Tibetan Studies comprising of a School of Indo-Tibetan Buddhist studies, a School of Tibetan languages and literature, a School of Thangka painting and School of Traditional Woodcarving, all recognised by the Government of India.

9.22 During the year under report, the Government of India provided a grant of Rs.35 lakhs to the Library. Accordingly, the Library completed preparation, translation and 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 now has 10000 hours of recordings on music, dance, folk history, customs and culture of Tibet.





AKADEMIS AND THE NATIONAL SCHOOL OF DRAMA

SANGEET NATAK AKADEMI

10.01 Sangeet Natak Akademi, the National Academy of Music, Dance and Drama, is an autonomous organisation funded by the Department of Culture, 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 promising artistes of the younger generation, through training programmes, award of scholarships, documentation and so on. The Akademi also annually bestows honours on outstanding artistes in the field of performing arts.

10.02 The management of the Sangeet Natak 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 imparting training in Kathak dance and music and Manipuri dance and allied arts respectively. The Akademi also looks after the management of Rabindra Rangshala in New Delhi.

Major Activities of the Akademi

10.04 Documentation and Dissemination

During the period under report, about 5244 photographs, 810 colour slides, 171 hours of video recordings and 60 hours of audio recordings were

added to the Archives of the Akademi. The total holdings of the Archives (upto November 2001) stands at 1,43,378 photographs, 39253 colour slides, 4029 hours of video recordings, 16491 hours of audio recordings and over 1.44 lakh feet of 16 mm film material. Apart from regularly documenting festivals, workshops and seminars, documentation was undertaken with regard to:

- Interview with Shri Babulal (Kathak) by Shri Bhawani Shankar (Pakhawaj);
- Recording of Hindustani Vocal (Dhrupad) recital by Naval Kishore and Uday Kumar Mallick;
- Interview with Awardees of the Sangeet Natak Akademi Award (Shri Shakti Sen, Smt. Minati Mishra, Smt. Ketaki Dutta and Smt. Sabitri Chatterjee);
- Panel Discussion on the contribution of Guru Kelucharan Mohapatra to the development of the Odissi dance form;
- Interview with Shri Jagir Singh.

10.05 Renowned dancers and awardees of the Akademi, such as Kum. Leela Samson, (Bharatanatyam), Smt. Madhavi Mudgal (Odissi), Shri Singhajit Singh (Manipuri) and Smt. Kanak Rele (Mohiniattam) were also documented for the Akademi's archives. Interviews of Smt. Amala Shankar, Smt. Tanushree Shankar, Smt. Mamta Shankar, Smt. Shanti Bose and Shri Sachin Shankar were recorded at the time of the 'Uday Shankar Shatabdi Samaroh' held at Kamani Auditorium, Delhi from 27 October - 4 November 2001 and at Music Academy Hall, Chennai from 16 -19 November 2001.

Facing Page: Choreography presented during the Uday Shankar Shatabdi Samaroh celebrations.



10.06 Museum

Since its inception in 1953, the Akademi has been acquiring *objets d'art* related to the performing arts. A Gallery of Musical Instruments, based primarily on this collection, was opened to the public in 1964 in the ground floor of Rabindra Bhavan, and was inaugurated by renowned violin maestro Yehudi Menuhin. The museum, which caters to the needs of research scholars, musicologists and musicians, now houses about 1500 artefacts, a permanent representative display of which has been made in the Gallery of Musical Instruments. The collection comprises paraphernalia related to performing arts like musical instruments, masks, puppets, headgear and costumes, besides musical instruments received as gifts from other countries.

10.07 Library and Audio Visual Library

The Akademi Library, which caters chiefly to students and research scholars in performing arts, has over the years acquired a specialised collection of books on the performing arts, many of which are rare and out-of-print.

During the year under report, the Library received about a hundred Indian and foreign periodicals.

10.08 Promotion and Preservation of Traditional Performing Arts

The scheme basically supports training in forms of music, dance and theatre that are currently threatened with extinction. Stipends and honoraria are paid to teachers and students by the Akademi by way of incentive, in an effort to sustain these arts through the traditional teaching and learning process. Apart from training, the scheme also supports young artistes from traditional practising families and gharanas who do not otherwise receive institutional support. Accordingly, the ongoing training programmes in Gotipua (Orissa), Kuchipudi (Andhra Pradesh), Sufiana Kalam (Jammu and Kashmir) and traditional musical instruments (Rajasthan) continued through the year 2001-02 as well.

10.09 Playwrights' Workshop in Telugu

The Akademi has been conducting workshops over the past few years in languages like Tamil, Gujarati,

Oriya and Punjabi to foster the writing of plays and to promote fresh talent among playwrights in regional languages. This year, a workshop in Telugu was held in Hyderabad from 4-8 February 2002 to discuss the plays of five upcoming playwrights, in which theatre experts from all over Andhra Pradesh and a few neighbouring States participated. The plays selected in the workshop are to be produced thereof under the auspices of the Akademi by leading theatre directors.

10.10 Workshop for Training Young Theatre Workers

The Akademi has planned a series of workshops during the next few years, which are meant to focus particularly on training a younger generation of theatre workers in different parts of the country, beginning with the states of the North-East. Accordingly, during the year 2001-2002, workshops were held in Patna (2 April 2001), Shimla (18 October - 7 November 2001), Amritsar (9-29 January 2002), Chandigarh (February-March 2002), Jammu (February-March 2002) and Dehradun (March-April 2002). These workshops, which have a duration of 21 - 30 days, are conducted under the supervision of theatre experts from the particular state alongwith a visiting faculty of theatre experts from different parts of the country. An advanced level of appreciation and awareness about various aspects of theatre, as also an attempt to acquaint the participants with the theatre and allied traditions of particular states are sought to be imparted during the workshop. The best five participants from each state are then given intensive training in theatre in the second phase of the programme.

10.11 Interaction Programme with Eminent Directors

Beginning with 2000-2001, the Akademi had launched a unique cultural exchange programme that required eminent theatre directors from one region in India to work in close interaction with young theatre workers of another region. This was done to provide the latter an opportunity for apprenticeship under the veterans of theatre and thereby understand his/her concept, methods, and production processes.



Eminent directors like Shri B.V.Karant, Shri Kavalam Narayana Panikkar and Smt. Vijaya Mehta are among the veterans who have visited Udaipur, Nagpur, Kollam and Chennai for interaction during the year under report.

10.12 Promotion and Preservation of Pupperty

Under the scheme of Promotion and Preservation of Pupperty, the Akademi supports identified puppet groups for financial support to the extent of Rs. 1.5 lakhs. The Akademi also supports Training programmes in 'Ravan Chhaya' under Guru Kolha Charan Sahoo in Orissa and in 'Gombeyatta' under Shri Kogga Kamath in Karnataka.

Yuva Utsavs

10.13 Sangeetotsav

A festival of young upcoming classical musicians, 'Sangeetotsav', was presented by the Akademi in collaboration with Ustad Allauddin Khan Sangeet Akademi, Bhopal from 27 - 30 September 2001 in Bhopal. The festival featured young practitioners of music from Jaipur, Chennai, Thane, Guwahati, Mumbai, Delhi, Bhubaneswar and Thiruvananthapuram. The next festival in the series is proposed to be held in Chandigarh later this year.

10.14 Nrityotsav

A festival of young dancers of promise, 'Nrityotsav', was held in Goa in collaboration with the Kala Academy, Goa from 29 - 31 August 2001 at the Dinanath Mangeshkar Kalamandir Auditorium, Panaji. The festival featured young artistes of Sattriya (Assam), Kutiyattam (Kerala) and Chhau (Mayurbhanj), trained under the Akademi's projects supporting Chhau, Manipuri, Kuchipudi, Kathak, Mohiniattam, Bharatanatyam and Contemporary Choreography.

10.15 Sangeet Nrityotsav

For the first time, the Akademi organised a 'Sangeet Nrityotsav' from 9-11 October 2001 at Gangtok in collaboration with the Government of Sikkim, which was inaugurated by the Governor of Sikkim. Eminent musicians and dancers like Shri Shankar Ghosh (Kolkata), Langas and Manganiyars

(Jodhpur), Shri Ronu Mazumdar, (Mumbai), Smt Chitra Visweswaran (Chennai), Smt Ranjana Gauhar and Smt Purna Shrimali (Delhi) participated in the festival, which generated a lot of enthusiasm and interest for the performing arts in Sikkim. Encouraged by the positive response to the festival, the Akademi has planned to conduct a workshop on the techniques of stage lighting in Sikkim in the near future.

10.16 Uday Shankar Shatabdi Samaroh

The Akademi celebrated the Centenary Year of legendary dancer Uday Shankar with a series of Festivals and Seminars entitled 'Uday Shankar Shatabdi Samaroh' in Delhi, Chennai and Kolkata.

- In Delhi, the festival featured works of eminent choreographers like Smt. Amala Shankar, Smt. Mamta Shankar, Smt. Tanushree Shankar, Shri Shanti Bardhan and Prabhat Ganguly (Rangashri Little Ballet Troupe, Bhopal), Shri Sachin Shankar, Shri Narendra Sharma, Smt. Kumudini Lakhia, Smt. Maya Rao, Shri Sashidharan Nair (Shriram Bharatiya Kala Kendra, New Delhi) and Shri Chautombi Singh (JNMDA, Imphal) from 27 October 2001 - 4 November 2001 at Kamani Auditorium, New Delhi.
- In Chennai, the festival featured works of eminent choreographers from 16 - 19 November 2001 at the Music Academy, Chennai. A special tribute was paid to Uday Shankar by eminent practitioners of Bharatanatyam like Smt. Chitra Visweswaran, Smt. Sudharani Raghupathy, Smt and Shri V.P.Dhananjayan and Dr. Padma Subrahmanyam, among others.
- The Samaroh concluded in Kolkata with a series of ballets choreographed by young artistes at Rabindra Sadan from 21-28 February 2002, and a Seminar that focussed on Uday Shankar's Contribution to Indian Dance at Sisir Manch, Kolkata.
- As part of the Samaroh, the Akademi also sponsored a 3-day programme presented by the artistes of Kalakshetra Foundation, Chennai at Kamani Auditorium, Delhi from 9-11 November 2001.



- Earlier in March 2001, a symposium on 'Dance in India and in Europe: New directions' was organised in collaboration with the National Centre for Performing Arts, Mumbai and dedicated to the memory of Uday Shankar as part of the German Festival in India.

10.17 Brhaddesi

The Akademi collaborated with the Ministry of Tourism and Culture, Government of India, to present 'Brhaddesi Sangeet Samaroh' – an annual series of festivals dedicated to the distinct musical traditions of the respective regions in which it is held.

In the year under report, a festival of the regional music traditions of North-East was held at the Rabindra Bhavan Auditorium in Guwahati from 13-19 February 2002. The festival sought to represent as many as fifty communities living in the North-East. Concerts were held in the evenings, followed by about thirty paper presentations that analysed the structural specialities and literary content of specific musical forms of the North-East from various historical and ethno-musicological perspectives, in the morning sessions.

The series will be continued in other parts of the country in the years to come, and will culminate in a national festival to be held at Delhi.

10.18 Exhibition-cum-Seminar on Musical Instruments

The Akademi will present a major exhibition-cum-seminar on rare musical instruments, with a focus on the Hindustani and Carnatic schools of music, between 15-31 March 2002 at Lalit Kala Gallery, Rabindra Bhavan, New Delhi.

10.19 Collaborative Programmes

The Akademi presented the following programmes in different parts of the country under collaborative arrangements with various cultural institutions:

- A symposium entitled 'Into the Sacred Water' organised by Asia Pacific Performing Arts Network was held in Himachal Pradesh from 21-30 September 2001.

- A Theatre Festival in Chandigarh presented by North Central Zone Cultural Centre, Allahabad was held in Chandigarh from 7-11 October 2001
- A Festival and Seminar on Chhau dance (Jivan Pani Memoriam Festival) organised by Centre for Indian Classical Dances, was held at India International Centre, New Delhi from 7-8 November 2001.
- A series of dance dramas presented by Kalakshetra Foundation, Chennai were held at Kamani Auditorium, New Delhi from 9-11 November 2001.
- A Theatre Festival and Seminar on Women Theatre Workers was organised by Karnataka Nataka Rangayana, Mysore from 18-25 November 2001
- The Nandikar's National Theatre Festival was held at Kolkata from 16-25 December 2001.
- A Festival of Classical Dance was organised by Orissa Sangeet Natak Akademi, Rabindra Mandap, Bhubaneswar on January 2002.
- The Chandan Sengupta Memorial Theatre Festival was held in Agartala from 16-22 January 2002.
- A Puppet Festival is scheduled to be organised by Madras Craft Foundation, Chennai in March 2002.

10.20 Inter-State Cultural Exchange Programme

The Akademi has envisaged a cultural exchange programme, to be actively implemented and sponsored by state Governments, by which the Akademi will subsidise and co-ordinate the exchange of selected individual and group artistes between various states and union territories of the country. To begin with, the Akademi has decided to send identified traditional theatre groups to visit North-Eastern States of Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura, Manipur and Sikkim.



10.21 Cultural Exchange Programme between India and other Countries

The bilateral Cultural Exchange Programme implemented by the Akademi in accordance with the Department of Culture, consists mainly of exchange of information and material such as books and tapes on the performing arts.

10.22 Establishment of National Centres of Specialised Training in Music and Dance

Under the scheme of 'Establishment of National Centres of specialised training in music and dance, the Akademi has identified Kutiyattam and Chhau dance of Seraikella, Mayurbhanj and Purulia as artistic traditions which appear to be threatened. Support is extended both for strengthening the existing training centres and to set up new centres.

10.23 Support to Kutiyattam

Since 1991, the Akademi has been providing institutional support to Kutiyattam, which it had identified as an endangered artistic tradition and which the UNESCO had formally recognised in July 2001 as a Masterpiece of the Oral Heritage of Humanity, through training and regular performances. Launched in 1991, the programme supports the Ammannur Chachu Chakyar Smaraka Gurukulam at Irinjalakuda for training under Guru Ammannur Madhava Chakyar (with supporting teachers and trainees) as also a training programme in Mizhavu playing conducted by Guru P K Narayanan Nambiar, and subsidises institutions like Margi, Thiruvananthapuram and Kerala Kalamandalam to enable them to hold weekly performances.

On behalf of the Department of Culture, the Akademi presented programmes of Kutiyattam at the Convention Hall, Ashoka Hotel on 24 July 2001 and in the Abhimanch Theatre, National School of Drama on 25 July 2001.

10.24 Support to Chhau Dance of Mayurbhanj

A project of support to Chhau dance of Mayurbhanj launched by the Akademi in February 1994 has contributed substantially to the revival



A performance of Kutiyattam in progress.

and development of the Chhau dance of the region. The programme of training also includes scholarships to students of Mohuri and Dhol and refresher courses for music teachers and accompanists. The project has achieved notable success in its primary objectives of sustaining and strengthening the traditions of Chhau dances by creating an ambience for regular training and practice of Chhau. The Akademi regularly sponsors performances of Chhau and conducted a workshop for Chhau trainees at Natya Mandap in Konark in February 2001, aided by eminent gurus like Kelucharan Mohapatra, Gangadhar Pradhan and experts like Shri D.N.Patnaik.

10.25 Support to Chhau Dance of Seraikella

Launched in 1998, the Seraikella Chapter of the Chhau project is divided into two parts: a) training in dance under guru Lingaraj Acharya and b) training in Dhol, Shehnai and dance co-ordinated by the Government Chhau Dance Centre, Seraikella. Under this project, teachers, gurus and musicians are paid monthly remunerations and select trainees receive monthly stipends.

10.26 Support to Sattriya Dance

As part of its developmental initiatives undertaken in the North-East, the Akademi proposes to support Sattriya Dance and allied traditions of Assam through sponsorship of festivals, programmes and training programmes along the lines of the Kutiyattam project.



Peacock dance (Tamilnadu), from the Sangeet Natak Akademi Collection.

10.27 Activities of the Jawaharlal Nehru Manipur Dance Academy, Imphal during 2001-2002

- The students of the Dance Academy presented Nupi-Pala and Vasanta Ras on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the 'Chorus Repertory Theatre' at Shamusang, Imphal on 10 April 2001.
- A 5-day Lai Haraoba festival was held at the Shrine of Lord Ibudhou Chakhaba in the Dance Academy premises from 3-7 May 2001.
- The students of the Academy performed Pung Cholom and Vasanta Ras on 13 May 2001, on the occasion of the 66th Annual session of Manipuri Sahitya Parishad, Imphal.
- Sponsored by ICCR, a 10-member troupe of the Dance Academy participated in the Fifth China International Folk Arts Festival at Hangzhou City, China from 18 - 25 October 2001 and presented Dhol Cholom, which was widely acclaimed. The troupe also performed at the Fourth Asia Arts festival held in Beijing, Changsha, Shenjen and Zhuzou from 28 October – 3 November 2001, and presented Pung Cholom, Kartal Cholom and Dhol Dholak Cholom.
- Sponsored by Kalakshetra Foundation, an 18-member troupe presented a programme of traditional Manipuri dance and music at

Kalakshetra, Chennai from 8-9 October 2001. The programme facilitated a fruitful interaction between students of the Manipur Dance Academy and gurus and students of Bharatanatyam at the Kalakshetra Foundation, Chennai.

- The students of the Academy performed at the inauguration of the Bhagyachandra National Festival of Classical Dance in February 2002 with a dance drama entitled 'Meghdoot'.

10.28 Activities of the Kathak Kendra, New Delhi during 2001-2002

The Kathak Kendra is a premier institution for training in the Kathak dance form. A Unit of the Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi since 1964, it has rendered signal service in the field of dance education.

The main objective of the Kendra is to train proficient dancers committed to pursuing Kathak as a profession. Eminent masters of Kathak and Hindustani Music who have taught here include Pandit Lacchu Maharaj, Shambhu Maharaj, Sunder Prasad, Kundanlal Gangani, Mohanrao Kalyanpurkar, Kumudini Lakhia, Birju Maharaj, Durga Lal, Hafiz Ali Khan, Mustaq Hussein Khan, Mohinuddin and Aminuddin Dagar, Siddeshwari Devi and Naina Devi. The Kendra also has a repertory wing, which strives to enrich the repertoire and technique of Kathak through experimental and



Ras dance (Manipur), from the Sangeet Natak Akademi Collection.



innovative productions, and has choreographed over 15 original ballets employing the traditional Kathak idiom.

- Students of the Kendra participated in a workshop conducted by Shri Ram Mohan Mishra at Tripura organised by Uma Shankar Chakraborty Dance Academy, Tripura.
- The Kendra was represented by Shri Jai Kishan Maharaj at the Bhatkhande Jayanti festival organised by Bhatkhande Sangeet Sansthan, Lucknow on 12 September 2001.
- Students of the Kendra performed at Bhopal on the occasion of 'Udima' sponsored by Ustad Allauddin Khan Sangeet Akademi on 23 September 2001.
- Shri R.K.Gangani of the Kendra participated in the Annual Festival of Music and Dance (Sharad Vaibhav) sponsored by the Prasiddha Foundation Bangalore on 2 January 2002 at Bangalore.
- A workshop on 'Taal' was conducted by tabla maestro Pandit Kishan Maharaj at the Kendra from 18-22 January 2002.

10.29 Kathak Mahotsav

The annual Kathak Mahotsav festival of the Kendra was held from 17-18 February 2002 at Kamani Auditorium, New Delhi. This year the Mahotsav focused on group performances of Kathak. A Seminar on choreography was also held from 15-18 February 2002.

SAHITYA AKADEMI

10.30 Sahitya Akademi, the National Academy of Letters, was set up in 1954 as an autonomous organisation fully financed by the Government of India. Sahitya Akademi publishes books in twenty-two recognised Indian languages, and has so far produced over 3,300 titles, including 2,400 translations. In the forty-seven years since its inception, the Akademi has ceaselessly endeavoured to promote good taste and healthy reading habits; to encourage debate and dialogue among the various linguistic and literary zones of India by way of



A Kathak recital in progress

translations, workshops, seminars, lectures, symposia, discussions, readings and performances; and to cultivate a serious literary culture through its publications, which include journals, monographs, anthologies, encyclopaedias, dictionaries, bibliographies, and histories of Indian literature. Consequently, one of the chief objectives of the Akademi is, in fact, to achieve national integration through literature and literary activity.

10.31 The Sahitya Akademi presents annual awards and annual Translation Prizes in the twenty-two languages recognised by it. It has instituted the 'Bhasha Samman', which is conferred on scholars and writers annually in recognition of their contribution to Classical and Medieval Literature, as also for contribution to languages not formally recognised by the Akademi. The Akademi has so far recognised 784 authors with its awards, 225



translators with its Translation Prize and 18 writers/scholars with its 'Bhasha Samman'. It organises seminars and workshops on literary topics at various levels, and provides a platform to the writers of India in different languages to come together.

10.32 The Akademi has an equally active publishing programme. Significant past publications include the *Encyclopaedia of Indian Literature* (Six volumes), *Who's Who of Indian Writers* (Two volumes), *Ancient Indian Literature* (Three volumes), *Medieval Indian Literature* (Four volumes), *Modern Indian Literature* (Three volumes), *The English Writings of Rabindranath Tagore* (Three volumes), *Rabindranath Tagore* (Centenary volume), *Bankim Chandra Chatterjee: Essays in Perspective*, *A History of Indian Literature* (Two volumes), and selections from Jnanadev and Vemana. The Akademi regularly publishes two bi-monthly journals - *Indian Literature* in English and *Samakaleen Bharatiya Sahitya* in Hindi exclusively devoted to translations of contemporary writing in Indian languages, and a half-yearly journal, *Samskrita Pratibha*, in Sanskrit. The Akademi has also recently launched a new project, 'Modern Classics in Translation', in collaboration with the National Book Trust, India.

10.33 The supreme authority of the Akademi vests in the General Council, which consists of representatives from the Central and State Governments/Union Territories and representatives of languages, among others. 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 in them. There is an Advisory Board in each of the 22 languages recognised by the Akademi, consisting of ten eminent writers and scholars each, on whose advice the specific programme in the respective language is formulated and implemented.

10.34 The Head Office of the Sahitya Akademi is located in New Delhi with three regional offices at Bangalore, Calcutta and Mumbai. It has also a sub-office at Chennai. The Akademi has also established a Project office for Tribal and Oral Literature at Baroda for promotion of literature in

languages not formally recognised by the Akademi along with four Translation Centres at Bangalore, Ahmedabad, Delhi and Kolkata which are meant to bring out a special series of books translated into various languages, thus strengthening the existing translation programme of the Akademi. There is also an Archives of Indian literature that was launched in March 1997 to collect and preserve material connected with writers and literature, and to produce films on authors and writing in India.

10.35 The Sahitya Akademi Library is one of the prominent multi-lingual Libraries in India and has over a lakh books in more than 25 Indian and foreign languages. During the year under report, the Library had acquired about 2,700 books till October 2001; more books are expected to be added to the collection by the end of the current financial year. The Regional offices of the Akademi at Bangalore and Kolkata also maintain Regional Libraries with sizeable collections.

Activities of the Akademi during 2000-2001

10.36 Publications

The Sahitya Akademi has published over 3,300 books in 22 Indian languages since its inception, and has already published about 150 books till October 2001 during the current financial year; 100 more books are likely to be brought out by the end of this year.

10.37 Awards

- Annual Awards were presented to 22 writers in 22 languages at New Delhi on 20 February 2001.
- Translation Prizes were presented to 20 Translators in 19 languages along with the 'Bhasha Samman' to four scholars/writers — two in recognition of contribution to classical and medieval literature and two to scholars/writers in Ahirani and Lepcha languages (languages not formally recognised by the Sahitya Akademi) — at New Delhi on 21 August 2001.



- Distinguished Dogri writer Prof. Ram Nath Shastri was conferred with the title of Fellow, the highest honour bestowed by the Sahitya Akademi, at a special function held at Jammu on 20 July 2001.

10.38 Seminars

The Akademi organised the following Seminars at national and regional levels during the year under report:

- A Symposium on *Sukumar Sen: Scholar and Virtue*, on 14-15 January 2001 at Kolkata;
- A Seminar on *Biswi Sadi mein Punjabi Sahitya Ka Mulyankan* on 18-20 January 2001 at Chandigarh;
- A Seminar on *Women's Literature in Marathi* in collaboration with North Maharashtra University, on 21-22 January 2001 at Jalgaon;
- A Seminar on *Literature and Cinema*, in collaboration with Shri Sankaradeva Swamigal School of Performing Arts, Pondicherry University, on 22-24 January 2001 at Pondicherry;
- A Seminar on Pu.Ti.Na's book *Shree Haricharithe* on 30 January 2001 at Melkote, Karnataka;
- A three-day National Seminar on *Women's Writing at the Turn of the Century* from 22-24 February 2001 at New Delhi;
- A Seminar on *Autobiography* in collaboration with Vishva Bharati University, from 3-4 March at Shantiniketan;
- A Seminar on *Women and Literary Imagination*, on 25 April 2001 at Kolkata;
- A Seminar on *Colonialism and Residence* from 24-25 July 2001 at Kottayam;
- A National Seminar on *Kuntala Kumari Sabat*, on 28 July 2001 at New Delhi;
- A Regional Seminar on *Rabindranath and his Indian Heirson* on 8 September 2001 at Kolkata;



Shri Ramakanta Rath awarding the Translation Prize (Hindi) to Smt. Rati Saxena in August 2001.

- A Seminar on *The 'West' in Indian Imagination*, from 10-12 September 2001 at Madurai;
- A Seminar on *Saint Poetry in Western Regional Languages* in collaboration with Gujarati Sahitya Academy, from 29-30 September 2001 at Ahmedabad;
- A Seminar on *Dalit Literature* from 29-30 October 2001 at Indore;
- A National Seminar on Mahakavi G. Shankara Kurup to mark his Birth Centenary from 17-19 November 2001, which was inaugurated by the President of India, at New Delhi;
- A Seminar on Saint Sufi Poets from 23-25 November 2001 at Chandigarh;
- The Sudhindranath Datta Birth Centenary Seminar from 11-13 December 2001 at Kolkata;
- A Seminar on *Globalisation: Punjabi Literature and Culture* from 18-20 December 2001, New Delhi;
- A Seminar on *Itlaqi Tanqueed: Naye Tanazur* (Applied Urdu Criticism: New Perspectives) from 23-25 December 2001, New Delhi;
- An International Seminar on *Translating a Nation: An Indo-Russian Saga* from 24-26 December 2001 at Hyderabad;



Aftab Husain (centre) participating in the Literary Forum organised by the Akademi in June 2001.

10.39 Workshops

The Akademi organised the following Workshops during the year under report:

- Indo-German Translation Workshop to discuss and translate Gunter Grass's poems in Bengali, Hindi, Malayalam and Marathi from 27-29 January 2001 at New Delhi;
- An Urdu Literary Translation Workshop from 5-9 February 2001 at Hyderabad;
- A Tamil-Malayalam Translation Workshop on Drama from 17-21 March 2001 at Thiruvananthapuram;
- A Malayalam-Hindi Poetry Translation workshop in collaboration with the Kerala Hindi Prachar Sabha, from 23-27 March 2001 at Thiruvananthapuram;
- A 3-day Translation Workshop from Nepali into Bengali from 26-28 April 2001 at Kurseong.

10.40 Translators' Meet

As part of the programmes under the series 'Celebrating People, Celebrating Culture' to mark the Golden Jubilee of the Indian Republic, a three-day Translators' Meet — *Translating India* — was held with special funds from the Government from 15-17 January 2001 at New Delhi, in which around 65 eminent translators and scholars participated.

Other Programmes

10.41 During the year under report, writers who were featured in the 'Meet the Author' programme, where authors discuss their own lives and works, included:

- Ponneelan (Tamil) on 31 January 2001 at Chennai;
- M.Y. Taing (Kashmiri) on 28 March 2001 at Jammu;
- Shiv K. Kumar (English) on 29 August 2001 at New Delhi;
- Bholabhai Patel (Gujarati) on 8 September 2001 at Ahmedabad;
- Gulzar (Urdu and Hindi) on 13 September 2001 at New Delhi;
- Prabhu Chhugani 'Wafa' (Sindhi) on 16 September 2001 at Mumbai;
- Chandrasekhar Kambar (Kannada) on 24 October 2001 at New Delhi.

10.42 Participants in the 'Men and Books' programme, wherein distinguished personalities from interdisciplinary areas are invited to talk about the books that they had enjoyed reading or that had changed their lives, included

- Shri Adoor Gopalakrishnan, the internationally renowned film-maker, on 2 May 2001, New Delhi;
- Shri M.P. Prakash, former Minister for Culture, Government of Karnataka, on 9 September 2001, Kotturu (Karnataka).



Adoor Gopalakrishnan at the 'Men and Books' programme in May 2001 at Sahitya Akademi.



10.43 The programme entitled 'Through my Window', a forum for writers to discuss the life and works of another contemporary writer, featured:

- Rudra Paudyal on Shanta Theing (Nepali) on 12 May 2001, Gangtok;
- M.M. Gurung on Shiv Kumar Rai (Nepali) on 29 May 2001, Darjeeling;
- Debes Ray on Amiyabhushan Majumdar (Bengali) on 3 August 2001, Kolkata;
- Shri Madhav Borkar on Manoharrai Sardesai (Konkani) on 21 September 2001, Panaji.

10.44 The programme 'Asmita', dedicated to writers on the margins and in search of a collective identity like women, dalits and tribals, provided a platform to

- Tamil and Malayalam story writers on 19 January 2001, Chennai;
- Konkani writers on 21 January 2001, Goa;
- Rashmi Ramani (Sindhi) on 4 February 2001, Adipur;
- Volga, Kondepudi Nirmala, Sarada Ashokavardhan, Seela Subhadra Devi, Challapalli Swarooparani, Mahe Jabeen and Shahjahan (Telugu) on 17 April 2001, Hyderabad;
- Kanimozhi (Tamil), Mandarapu Hymavathi (Telugu) and H.M. Kanaka (Kannada) on 25 April 2001, New Delhi;
- Vennila (Tamil) and P. Valsala (Malayalam) on 15 June 2001, Chennai;
- Shamla Mufti, Rifat Hizari, Rukshana Jabeen, Shami Shair and Darkshan Andrabi (Urdu and Kashmiri writers) on 5 July 2001, Srinagar;

10.45 The 'Antaral' series of interdisciplinary *fin-de-siecle* lectures, aimed at evaluating both the experience and knowledge of the century that was as well as the prospects of the current century, were delivered by

- L.M. Singhvi on 'The Crisis of Civilisations' on 9 January 2001, New Delhi;
- Fr. Pratap S. Naik on 'Konkani Research: Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow' in January 2001, Mumbai;
- Dipankar Gupta on 'Learning to Forget: The Anti-Memoirs of Modernity', on 24 September 2001, New Delhi;
- Avijit Pathak on 'Transcending Modernity: Towards a New Cultural Sensitivity', on 12 November 2001, New Delhi.

10.46 'Mulaqat', a special space for writers of promise who do not otherwise benefit from exposure, introduced

- Four Oriya poets and fiction writers on 10 April 2001, Sonapur (Orissa);
- Four Manipuri writers on 25 May 2001, Imphal;
- Three Kashmiri and Urdu writers on 6 July 2001, Shrinagar;
- Three Bengali writers on 13 August 2001, New Delhi.

10.47 The following poets read out excerpts from their poetry in the 'Kavi Sandhi':

- Nirendranath Chakravarti (Bengali) on 16 July 2001, Kolkata;
- N.D. Manohar (Marathi) on 3 August 2001, Vadodara;
- Soubhagya Kumar Mishra (Oriya) on 13 August 2001, Bhubaneswar;
- Namdeo Dhasal, Marathi writer on 8 November 2001, New Delhi.

10.48 The following writers read out excerpts either from their short stories or novels-in-progress, at the 'Katha Sandhi':

- K.R. Vasantha Moni (Konkani) on 21 January 2001, Alleppey;
- N. Biren Singh (Manipuri) on 23 January 2001, Imphal;
- K. Enoch (Telugu) on 26 May 2001, New Delhi.



10.49 'Loka: The Many Voices', the folklore programme of the Akademi, witnessed

- Lectures by Meerasabihalli Shivanna and Mogalli Ganesh, both eminent Kannada folklore scholars, and Kannada folklore songs rendered by Kyatanna and Mudduveeranna on 10 February 2001, Challakere (Karnataka);
- Lecture by Trilochan Misra on 'The Living Voice: Tradition and Modernity in Oriya Folk Literature' on 11 April 2001, Bhubaneswar;
- Lecture-cum-demonstration of Gujarati folklore by writers and scholars Dalpat Padhiyar, Niranjan Rajguru, Raghuvir Choudhury and Harishchandra Joshi on 2 August 2001, Amrapur (Gujarat);
- A lecture on Bihu songs delivered by noted Assamese writer Tirtha Phukan on 27 September 2001 with a demonstration by his troupe, New Delhi.

10.50 Hindi Week

Hindi Week was observed from 18 - 27 September 2001, New Delhi. During this period, written and oral competitions for the staff were organised.

10.51 Vigilance Awareness Week

Vigilance Awareness Week was observed from 31 October - 5 November 2001, during which essay competitions on the relevant subject were held in which staff members participated.

10.52 Book Exhibitions

Book exhibitions were organised at Bangalore, Chennai, New Delhi, Hoovinahadagali (Bellary, Karnataka), Hyderabad, Kolkata, Tanuka, Tiptur (Karnataka) and Udakamandalam (Tamilnadu). The Akademi recorded a sale of approximately Rs.1.12 crores from 1 January - 31 October 2001.

10.53 Festival of Letters

The Annual Festival of Letters of the Akademi was held from 18 - 23 February 2002. The

programmes included the Akademi 2001 Exhibition, the presentation of Sahitya Akademi Awards 2001, followed by the Writers' Meet where the Award winners spoke and the Annual Samvatsar Lecture delivered by Shri Vijay Tendulkar, culminating in a three-day National Seminar on *The State of Literary Criticism: Trends, Texts, Issues*, in which a number of eminent writers and scholars from all over the country participated.

LALIT KALA AKADEMI

10.54 Lalit Kala Akademi, the National Academy of Art, was set up in 1954 by the Government of India to promote and propagate the understanding and appreciation of Indian art, both within and outside the country. The Akademi has set up regional centres known as Rashtriya Lalit Kala Kendras, headed by Regional Secretaries at Lucknow, Kolkata, Chennai and Bhubaneswar in order to cater to local artists. The Akademi has also set up a Community Artists Studio complex with workshop facilities in painting, sculpture, printmaking and ceramics at Garhi Village in New Delhi. The Akademi also works in tandem with various Zonal Cultural Centres and art organisations throughout the country.

10.55 The Akademi provides 40 scholarships every year to upcoming young artists to pursue their artistic skills. The Akademi also organises National and International Camps/Workshops in various disciplines of Visual Arts. These workshops have



Inauguration of art exhibition organised at Garhi by NCZCC, Allahabad in collaboration with Lalit Kala Akademi in July 2001



Inauguration of National Painters' Camp at Mysore, October 2001.

proved to be immensely popular among the artistic fraternity and have helped further hone the artistic ability of the participants.

10.56 The Akademi participates in International Biennales and Triennales to propagate Indian art abroad and also organises exhibitions of works of art from other countries. Every three years, the Akademi organises Triennale-India, an international Exhibition of Contemporary Art at New Delhi as well. It also sponsors exchange of artists with other countries under the various Cultural Exchange Programmes and agreements of the Government of India.

10.57 The Akademi extends financial assistance to State Akademis and artists through the award of prizes in exhibitions organised by them. The Akademi also publishes art works, multicolour reproductions and portfolios for sale.

10.58 The Akademi has a large well-equipped library with over 10,000 books and over 125 Indian and international Journals. It also has an audio-visual unit with multimedia and CD-ROM facilities. The Akademi also maintains a website (www.lalitkala.org.in).

10.59 Exhibitions

- A retrospective exhibition of Late Prof. S. Dhanapal's paintings and sculptures was organised from 14 – 28 August 2001 at Regional Centre, Chennai.
- An exhibition was organised from the permanent collection of the Akademi at Manimajra, Chandigarh from 1–20 November 2001.
- An exhibition of the works completed during the folk painters' camp was organised at Garhi Studio Complex on 8 October 2001, and was inaugurated by the Secretary Department of Culture, Government of India.



Inaugural function of Exhibition organised by North East Zone Cultural Centre, Dimapur in collaboration with Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi in October 2001.



- An exhibition of Art and Crafts was organised at the Rabindra Bhavan Gallery by the North East Zone Cultural centre in collaboration with the Akademi from 26 October 2001 - 1 November 2001.
- A Regional Exhibition of Art was organised by the Regional Centre, Chennai at Ernakulam in July 2001.
- The Akademi participated in the 10th Asian Art Biennale, Dhaka from 9 January - 9 February 2002.
- An Exhibition of photographs titled 'Album of the Peoples Republic of China 2000-2001' was organised at the galleries of Lalit Kala Akademi in collaboration with Embassy of People's Republic of China in India from 12 -16 November 2001.
- A Regional Painters' Camp was organised by the Rashtriya Lalit Kala Kendra, Bhubaneswar at Khajuraho in collaboration with South Central Zone Cultural Centre, Nagpur from 16 - 22 November 2001.
- A Bronze Casting Camp was organised by Regional Centre, Chennai at Mysore in collaboration with Shilpakala Academy, Bangalore from 21-28 November 2001.
- A National Sculpture Camp was organised by the Akademi at Lucknow from 30 November - 9 December 2001.
- The 44th National Exhibition of Art was organised by the Akademi at Ahmedabad from 24 November - 9 December 2001.
- A Bronze and Metal Casting Camp of Tribal Artists was organised by Rashtriya Lalit Kala Kendra, Bhubaneswar from 7 - 15 December 2001.

10.60 Workshops/Camps/Demonstrations

- An Eastern Regional Painters Camp was organised by Rashtriya Lalit Kala Kendra, Kolkata at Aizawl, Mizoram from 11 October - 18 October 2001.
- A National Painting and Wood carving camp was organised by the Akademi at Guwahati in collaboration with Eastern Zonal Cultural Centre from 16 - 25 October 2001.
- A National Painting Camp was organised by the Akademi at Mysore in collaboration with Department of Culture, Government of Karnataka and South Zonal Cultural Centre from 19 - 25 October 2001.
- A Sculpture Camp was organised by the Akademi at Chandigarh in collaboration with North Zonal Cultural Centre from 1 - 10 October 2001.
- A Folk Painters' camp, 'Indradhanush', was organised at Garhi Studio Complex in collaboration with North Central Zone Cultural Centre from 1 - 7 October 2001
- A Painting camp was organised by the Akademi in Uttaranchal (Garhwal) in collaboration with Garhwal University from 16 - 23 November, 2001
- A Graphic Camp was organised by Art Students by Rashtriya Lalit Kala Kendra, Lucknow at Udaipur in collaboration with West Zone Cultural Centre, Udaipur from 15 December - 22 December 2001.
- A National Graphic Camp was organised by the Akademi at Bhopal in collaboration with Bharat Bhavan from 15 - 22 December 2001.
- A Painters' camp was held at Goa by the Regional Centre, Chennai in January 2002.
- A Sculpture Bronze/Wood Carving Workshop was held at Mysore by the Regional Centre, Chennai in February 2002.
- A Ceramic art demonstration was held at Chennai by the Regional Centre, Chennai in February 2002.
- A Graphic art demonstration was held at Gulbarga by the Regional Centre, Chennai in March 2002

10.61 Lectures, Talks, Slide Shows

- The M.L.Nagar Memorial Lecture was organised by Rashtriya Lalit Kala Kendra, Lucknow from 10 - 12 October 2001.



- The Abanindranath Tagore Memorial Lecture was organised by Rashtriya Lalit Kala Kendra, Kolkata on 5 October 2001 at Kolkata.
- The Coomaraswamy Memorial Lecture was organised by the Executive Board in January 2002.
- The P.T. Reddy Memorial Lecture was organised at Hyderabad by the Regional Centre, Chennai in November 2001.
- The K.C.S. Panikkar Memorial Lecture was organised in Kerala by the Regional Centre, Chennai in November 2001.

10.62 Publications

The following publications were brought out by the Akademi during the year under report:

Portfolios	<i>Painting from the Royal Albums.</i> Splendour of the Royal Ateliers
Book	<i>The Blue God</i>
Monographs	Late Prof. S. Dhanapal
Journals	<i>Lalit Kala Contemporary</i> 44 <i>Samakaleen</i> 18
Multicolour Reproductions	Jehangir Sabavala Suhas Roy Bhagat Singh The Royal Lady Prince Suleman Sheikh With Clouds Thickening the Sky Feeling Wasted by Love Maharana Jagat Singh

NATIONAL SCHOOL OF DRAMA

10.63 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 Sangeet Natak Akademi in 1959. Later, 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.

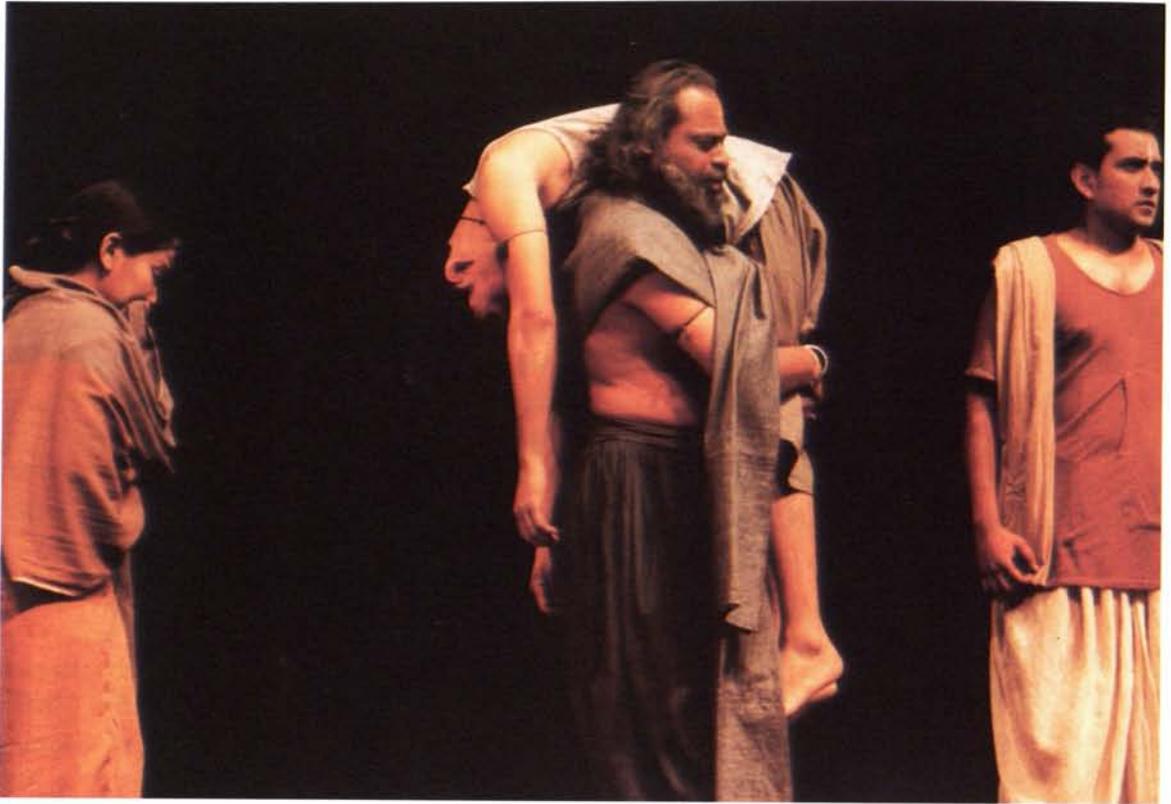
10.64 Over the years, the School has made great strides on various fronts, including a rapid expansion of its activities in all parts of the country. It has produced a galaxy of talents – actors, directors, scriptwriters, designers, technicians and educationists who work not only in theatre but also in film and television, and have won several awards both at the national and international level. The School also maintains a website: <www.schoolofdramaindia.com>.

Training

10.65 Training in the School is based on a 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 a public audience. 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 modes of creative expression, the School invites experts to train the students in the former. During the winter vacations, students are sent on educational tours for training in traditional theatre.

10.66 The National School of Drama has a faculty of 16 members consisting of 2 Professors, 8 Associate Professors and 6 Lecturers. In order 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 input of the regular Faculty. Thirty-four such eminent personalities conducted classes in the School during the year 2001-2002.

10.67 The School admits 20 students each 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 to meet their academic and other expenses.



A scene from the NSD production 'Mahamai'.

10.68 As part of the training programme, which requires them to produce plays (usually in Hindi), the second year students produced *Khoobsurat Bala* directed by Ms. Hema Singh, *Bandi Pramath* directed by Shri Abhilash Pillai, *Matbhagvatzukamvilas* directed by the veteran Shri B.V. Karanth and *Katha Collage 15 and 16* directed by Prof. D.R. Ankur. The third year students performed *Shakuntala Ki Anguthi* directed by Prof. Ram Gopal Bajaj, Chekhov's *Cherry Ka Bageechad* directed by Ms. Tripurari Sharma, *Buri Phansi Shanti Baid* directed by Shri M.K. Raina, as well as a version of Macbeth directed by Prof. John Russell Brown. These apart, there were four diploma productions by final year students who had specialised in Direction.

10.69 Fellowships

The School awards apprentice fellowships of Rs.4,000/- per month to its students after course completion towards broadening their scope of work in theatre and its allied fields, and to engage in projects such as surveying of traditional and folk forms of various regions of the country, translating plays and conducting intensive theatre workshops in remote rural areas etc. for a period of one year.

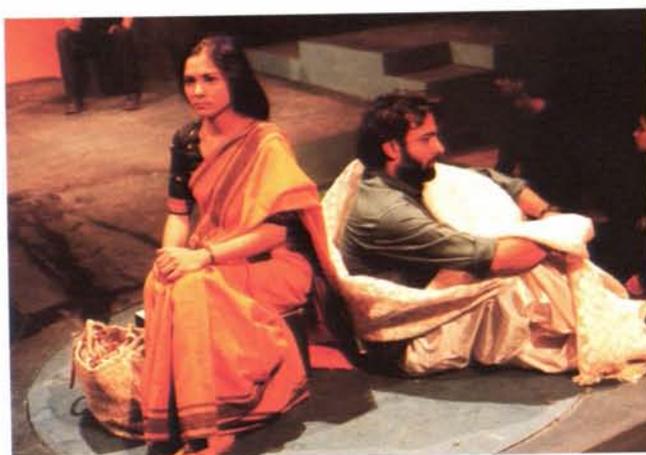
10.70 Repertory Company

The Repertory Company is a regular performing wing of the School. It was set up with the purpose of establishing professional theatre and carrying on with experimental theatre as an ongoing 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. During 2001-2002, the Repertory Company, as in the past, organised the Winter Theatre Festival, the December Theatre Festival and also gave multiple performances of its popular play 'Ghasi Ram Kotwal' under sponsorship from different agencies. The Repertory Company produced two new plays 'Mahamai' translated into Hindi by Santwana Nigam from the original Kannada play written by Dr. Chandrasekhar Kambar. The other new production was 'Anamdas Ka Potha' based on Pt. Hazari Prasad Dwivedi's novel of the same title. The Repertory Company also participated in Bharat Rang Mahotsav 2001 with some of its popular productions.



10.71 Sanskar Rang Toli

The Sanskar Rang Toli was established in 1989 with the objective of promoting 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 interactive plays for children, organising workshops for teachers and Summer Theatre Workshops and Saturday Clubs for children are its major activities. The Toli organised Summer Theatre Workshop with children during the summer vacation of 2001 in nine leading schools of Delhi. During the 'Resurgence of India' celebrations organised by Department of Culture, Government of India, to commemorate the Golden Jubilee of the Indian Republic, the Toli organised a Demonstration and Workshop on Indian Performing Folk and Tradi-



A scene from the NSD play 'Shakuntala Ki Angoothi'.

tional Arts by Bal Sangam, a confluence of Folk and Traditional Arts by the Children hailing from various States of India from 16-18 February 2001. The Toli produced a new play 'Kitabon Mein Halchal', based on 'Hubbub on the Book Shelf' written by Alice Woster, in April 2001.

10.72 Extension Programme

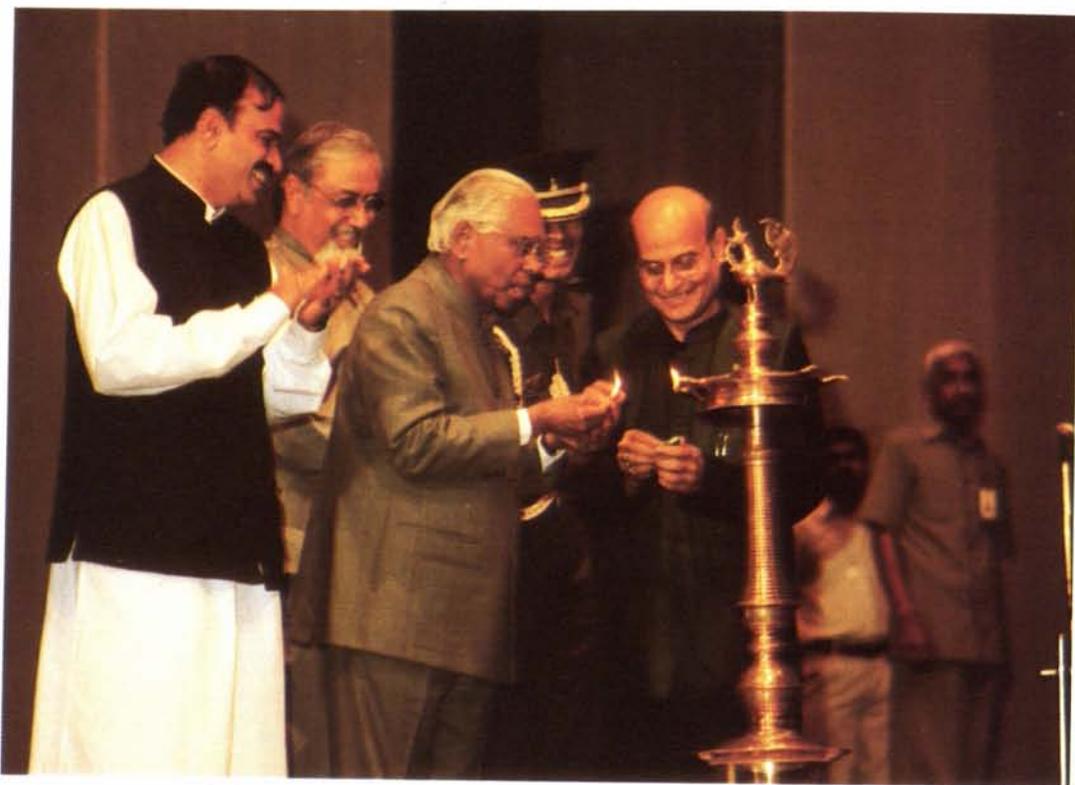
The National School of Drama provides a 3-year integrated training to the students. The annual intake of students for admission in the course is limited to 20 only, whereas the number of applicants runs into hundreds. This constrains and often eliminates a vast majority of theatre artistes among the prospective applicants who hail from various states, diverse languages and cultural backgrounds. To encourage such theatre workers and to create theatre awareness all over India, the NSD started a short-term teaching and training programme in the regional languages in 1978. Under the programme, Production-Oriented Workshops, Production-Oriented Children Theatre Workshops, Teaching and Training Programmes in Theatre are organised in collaboration with the local agencies. Efforts have been made to make this programme broadbased, with a view to covering all regions of the country. During the academic session 2001-2002, as many as 65 workshops were organised under this Programme.

10.73 Regional Resource Centre, Bangalore

With an aim to bringing the theatre movement to the grassroots level and to make it more accessible



A scene from Bal Sangam II, 2001



Sri K.R. Narayanan, President of India, inaugurating the Bharat Rang Mahotsav 2001.

to theatre workers, the Extension Programme was decentralised and Regional Resource Centres set up in various zones of the country. The first such Centre was set up at Bangalore in 1994. It covers Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Pondicherry. The Centre has been very active and has organised a number of workshops in collaboration with State agencies and local theatre groups. The areas covered in the workshops are Children's Theatre performed by children, Children's Theatre performed by Adults, Integrated specialised workshops on Acting/Production of plays/Play writing and other practical subjects on theatre. During the academic year 2001-2002, the

Centre organised 20 workshops at Bangalore, Tumari, Thrissur, Hyderabad, Rajahmundry, Sagar, Guntur, Vijayawada, Madurai and Chilakaluripet.

10.74 Bharat Rang Mahotsav 2001

Encouraged by the success of the earlier two Mahotsavs held in 1999 and 2000, the National School of Drama organised the Third Bharat Rang Mahotsav, which was inaugurated by the President of India, from 16 March - 8 April 2001. In the Mahotsav, 67 groups from various States participated with 72 plays, mirroring and serving as testimony to the diverse and rich theatre heritage of India.



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 substantial. Scholarships are awarded to

young artistes, and later on followed by Junior and Senior Fellowships. The evaluation of this scheme has shown that many prominent artistes 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.

11.02 Details of the schemes are as shown in boxes below:

Schemes for Award of Fellowships/Scholarships					
No.	SCHEME	OBJECTIVE	APPLICABLE TO	FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE	NO. OF FELLOW FELLOWSHIP/ SCHOLARSHIPS AND NO. OF BENEFICIARIES DURING 2001-2002
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.	Artists selected should be 60 years of age and above. Individuals should be physically fit and mentally alert.	Rs. 7500/- per month/tenable for a period of 2 years	The number of Fellowships is 30. This year no Fellowship has been awarded as the scheme is being reviewed.



No.	SCHEME	OBJECTIVE	APPLICABLE TO	FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE	NO. OF FELLOW FELLOWSHIP / SCHOLARSHIPS AND NO. OF BENEFICIARIES DURING 2001-2002
2.	Kumar Gandharva Fellowship	Same as that of the Emeritus Fellowships	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.	The number of Fellowships is 5. This year no Fellowship has been awarded as the scheme is being reviewed.
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.	<p>Indian nationals in the age group of 18-25 years having an adequate general education to pursue the training effectively.</p> <p>With evidence of desire to make the pursuit of these arts into a professional career.</p> <p>Who have acquired a degree of proficiency in the chosen field of activity.</p> <p>Having an adequate knowledge in connected art/ discipline.</p>	Rs. 2000/- per month tenable for a period of 2 years only and no extension is permissible.	The number of Scholarships is 400. For the year 2001-2002, 380 Scholarships have been awarded.
4.	Senior/Junior Fellowships to outstanding artistes in the field of performing, literary and plastic arts.	Financial support to outstanding artistes in the fields of music, dance theatre, visual arts, literature and traditional forms of folk and indigenous art.	<p>Artistes in the age group of 35-65 years are eligible for the Senior Fellowships</p> <p>Artistes in the age group of 25-45 years are eligible for Junior Fellowships.</p>	<p>Rs. 6,000/- per month –Senior Fellowships</p> <p>Rs. 3,000/- per month – Junior Fellowship.</p> <p>Tenable for a period of two years only.</p>	<p>No. of Senior Fellowships is 150. 129 Senior Fellowships have been awarded for the year 2001-2002.</p> <p>Number of Junior Fellowship is 300. 236 Junior Fellowships have been awarded for the year 2001-2002.</p>



NO.	SCHEME	OBJECTIVE	APPLICABLE TO	FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE	NO. OF FELLOW FELLOWSHIP/ SCHOLARSHIPS AND NO. OF BENEFICIARIES DURING 2001-2002
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.	Artistes in the age group of 35-65 years are eligible for the Senior Fellowships.	Rs. 6,000/- per month – Senior Fellowships	Number of Senior Fellowships is 15. 13 Senior Fellowship have been awarded for the year 2001-2002.
			Artistes in the age of 25 to 35 years are eligible for Junior Fellowships.	Rs. 3,000/- per month – Junior Fellowships Tenable for a period of two years only.	Number of Junior Fellowships is 10. 9 Junior Fellowships have awarded been for the year 2001-2002.

11.03 There is a specific scheme to give assistance to organisations and monasteries engaged in propagating Buddhist and Tibetan Culture. The details of the scheme are given below:

Scheme of Financial Assistance for the Development of Buddhist / Tibetan Culture and Art

SCHEME	OBJECTIVE	APPLICABLE TO	FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE	REMARKS AND NO. OF BENEFICIARIES DURING 2001-2002
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 organisations including monasteries	A maximum of Rs. 5 lakhs per year for single organisation Maintenance/ research project – Rs. 1 lakh p.a. Repair, restoration and renovation of ancient monasteries, etc. of historical and cultural importance Rs 1.5 lakh.	The grants are ad hoc 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.



SCHEME	OBJECTIVE	APPLICABLE TO	FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE	REMARKS AND NO. OF BENEFICIARIES DURING 2001-2002
			<p>Award of fellowship/ organisations holding of special courses Rs. 1.25 lakh p.a. Purchase of books. under the scheme documentation, cataloguing – Rs. 1.25 lakh p.a.</p> <p>Financial assistance given for the construction of hostel building – 5 lakh.</p> <p>Salary of teachers where organisation is running a school imparting monastic education Rs. 7 lakhs p.a.</p>	

10.04 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.

Scheme	Grant-in-aid to voluntary organisations/societies for development and maintenance of national memorials.
Objective	<p>To commemorate the role of eminent national personalities 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>To interpret and convey the cultural and spiritual values they stood for.</p> <p>To create an 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	Voluntary Organisations registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860 are eligible for Financial Assistance up to a maximum of Rs. 5 lakhs.



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:

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	Grants not exceeding Rupees one lakh to Voluntary Organisations for appropriate programmes.

Not exceeding Rs. forty thousand in case of anniversary celebration of Jubilee years i.e. 125th, 150th 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:

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	Institutions and voluntary organisations for their short-duration projects including: <ol 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 2001-2002.	The grant is given on the recommendation of an expert committee constituted for this purpose. Out of 188 applications received during the year 75 applications were granted financial assistance during 2001-2002.



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 folk and tribal arts in culture.

Scheme	Promotion and Dissemination of Tribal/Folk Art and Culture
Objective	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 <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 2001-2002.	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 266 new cases for grants during 2001-2002.

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:

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 an 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 Akademis 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 given below:

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. 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.

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 artistes 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.

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 ratio 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 quota shall not exceed Rs. 2,000/- per month.
Remarks	The Artistes are recommended for assistance by an Expert Committee constituted for the purpose.

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

Scheme	Setting up of Multipurpose 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 crore will be given as one time grant by the Central Government to the concerned autonomous body
No. of beneficiaries during 2001-2002.	Financial Assistance for setting up the Multi-purpose Cultural Complexes has been provided to 15 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

Scheme	Promotion and strengthening of Regional and Local Museums
Objectives	To promote in a professional manner, the setting up and modernisation 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 Financial assistance will be provided for the following purpose

- i. Renovation/Repairs/Extension/Modernisation of Galleries
- ii. Publications
- iii. Conservation Laboratories (setting up of, expanding, upgradation)
- iv. Museums and Libraries
- v. Purchase of equipment
- vi. Documentation

Note: For Renovation/Repairs/Extension/ Modernisation 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.

Remarks/Number of beneficiaries during 2001-2002. On the basis of the recommendation of the Expert Committee under the scheme, financial assistance is being provided / will be provided to 34 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 artistes of all genres of performing art activities on a non-recurring ad hoc basis. Details of the scheme are given below

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 2001-2002.	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.



PROMOTION AND DISSEMINATION OF ART AND CULTURE

12.01 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 traditions in the rural and semi-urban areas of the states.

12.02 Apart from organising a chain of cultural programmes in metropolises as well as in remote rural areas, the ZCCs have established linkages with the 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 Shilpagrams to promote and ensure direct marketing facilities to artisans.
- Setting up of Documentation Centres to document vanishing and dying art forms.
- Conducting of Republic Folk Dance Festival and Crafts fairs.

Important Programmes 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:

1. North Zone Cultural Centre, Patiala

- Spring Festival, Kulu
- Sindhu Darshan Festival, Leh
- Dogri Mushaira, Jammu
- Sculpture Camp, Kalagram, Chandigarh
- Bundi Utsav, Bundi
- National Youth Festival, Hissar

2. North Central Zonal Cultural Centre, Allahabad

- 'Purvanchal Mahotsav' in collaboration with Department of Culture, Government of Uttar Pradesh on 12 April 2001 at Mohammadabad, Azamgarh.
- 'Bundeli Samaroh' to mark the birth anniversary of Bundeli Kesari Chhatrasaal on 25 May 2001 at Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh.



Mahatma Gandhi Art Gallery at NCZCC, Allahabad.



Ghoomar dancers, Haryana.

- 'Ramlila Mahotsav' and 'Ramayan Mela' in collaboration with Uttar Pradesh Shree Ramlila Committee on 27 October 2001 at Daranagar, Kaushambi.
- 'Pratibha Utsav' to promote upcoming talent in classical music, especially scholarship holders of the Department of Culture held every last Friday of the month at NCZCC, Allahabad.

Chain Programmes of Folk songs and Dances

- 'Virasat Cultural Chain Programme' at Datia, Jhansi and Tikamgarh, Madhya Pradesh from 17-21 September 2001
- 'Vaangad Mahotsav' at Dungarpur, Sagwada and Bichhiwada, Rajasthan from 28-31 October 2001.

Workshops for Children

- Folk painting workshop organised in collaboration with G.B.Pant Social Science Institute, Allahabad.
- Summer workshops at Palwal, Haryana from 16-30 May 2001.
- Rangoli workshop from 18-21 June 2001 at Delhi Bal Bhavan.
- Production oriented Theatre workshop from 15 September –15 October 2001 at NCZCC Auditorium, Allahabad.
- Terracotta camp from 21 May - 20 June 2001 at Bharat Bhavan.

3. West Zone Cultural Centre, Udaipur

- 'Nariyal Purnima' in Daman and Dadra Nagar Haveli, Silvassa from 3 - 5 August 2001; 'Ganeshotsav' in Goa from 27 August - 1 September 2001.
- First 'Yatra – Paschimalap' from 27 August- 1 September 2001 in Goa. Second 'Yatra– Paschimalap' from 12 - 23 September 2001 in Alwar district, Rajasthan.
- A Classical Dance Festival from 27- 29 April 2001 at Shri Mhalsa Temple, Mardol, from 14 – 15 August 2001 at Nasik, Maharashtra, and from 1- 2 September 2001 at Jalore and Jodhpur in Rajasthan
- 'Vagad Mahotsav' at Dungarpur from 28 -31 October 2001.
- 7th Annual Festival of Disabled Children , 'UMANG 2001' , at Shilpgram, Udaipur from 5-9 November 2001.

4. East Zone Cultural Centre, Kolkata

- 'Purvanchal Kavi Sammelan' in association with the Department of Culture, Government of Sikkim at Gangtok from 12-13 July 2000.
- Traditional Lamp Festival in association with the Department of Culture, Government of Tripura from 26-27 October 2000 at Nalbari, Uadipur, South Tripura.
- A four-day Multilingual Theatre festival at the Madhusudan Mancha from 20-23 November 2000.
- Workshop on the traditional dance of the Deodhani (literally 'God women') at Sipaijhar from 16-30 November 2000
- Popular local festival of Orissa 'Raja Utsav' in association with 'Masal', a voluntary cultural organisation at Rabindra Mandap, Bhubaneswar on 14 June 2001.
- The Kanchenjunga Festival in association with the Department of Culture, Government of Sikkim, from 20-24 April 2001 at Namchi, Sikkim.

5. South Zone Cultural Centre,
Thanjavur

- Indian Miniature Painting Workshop at Rajahmundry, Andhra Pradesh from 25 January 2001 – 3 February 2001
- Tribal Utility Art Workshop at Vishakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh from 17 February 2001 – 24 February 2001
- Mask Dance and Martial Art Festival at Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh from 1 – 2 March 2001
- Swathi Sangeetotsav 2001 at Tripunithura, Kerala from 5 – 11 March 2001
- Lok Kala Yatra at Bhalki Bhatmbra, Kushoor Humnabad and Bidar, Karnataka from 19 March 2001 - 23 March 2001
- Nallinakka Vizha at Tirunelveli, Tamilnadu on 30 March 2001



A performance in the Yuva Sangeet Nriya Mahotsava in classical music and dance for young upcoming artistes.

CENTRE FOR CULTURAL RESOURCES AND
TRAINING

12.04 The Centre for Cultural Resources and Training (CCRT) was set up in May 1979 as an autonomous organisation under the administrative control of the Department of Culture by the Government of India. With its headquarters in New Delhi, it has two regional Centres at Udaipur and Hyderabad.

12.05 The objectives of CCRT are to revitalise the education system by creating a cultural component

in the curriculum and enable students understand the plurality of the regional cultures of India, and to integrate this knowledge with education. To this end, CCRT 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 drama, music, puppetry and the narrative art forms 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 utilised as a teaching aid integrated with the educational curriculum.



A scene from a dance-drama in the Ballet Festival at Tirupati (A.P.)



- Organises various educational activities for school students and teachers under its extension and community feedback programmes, which includes educational tours to monuments, museums, art galleries, craft centres, zoological parks and gardens, conservation camps, craft camps, lectures and demonstrations by artists and craftspersons on various art forms in schools. These educational activities emphasise the need for the overall 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 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.

12.06 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

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 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 |

12.07 Orientation Course

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 teaching and learning.
3. An opportunity to interact with artists and teachers of different regions and disciplines, in order to devise new ways of making education a fruitful experience.

12.08 Pre-service Training Programmes

The CCRT organised an Orientation Course in Collaboration with SCERT, Hyderabad during the period April to November 2001 in which 71 Teacher Educators have been trained.

The CCRT in collaboration with SCERTs and DIETs will organise three more Orientation Courses for Teacher Educators at different places (including one in North East Region) within March 2002 in which 250 Teacher Educators are expected to participate.



A teacher preparing a finger puppet.

12.09 In-service Training Programme

The CCRT has organised four in-service Orientation Courses for teachers during the period April to November 2001 at different places in which 441 teachers have been trained.

The CCRT will organise three more Orientation Courses during the period December 2001 to March 2002 in which 300 teachers from all over India are expected to be trained.

12.10 Workshops

The CCRT has organised 8 Workshops on different themes during the period April to November 2001 at different places throughout India, in which 717 teachers have been trained.

The CCRT will also organise three special theme-based Training Workshops in North-East Region upto March 2002, in which 300 teachers are

expected to participate. These workshops will be organised at Aizawl, Kohima and Itanagar.

12.11 Refresher Course

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 evaluate and get a feedback from teachers previously trained.

The CCRT will be organising one Refresher Course upto March 2002 in which approximately 100 teachers are expected to participate.

12.12 Seminars

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 have participated 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;



Students developing aesthetic sensibilities through theatre in 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 for cultural education.

During the period April to November 2001, CCRT organised a Seminar at Delhi in which 98 Principals from various schools had participated.

The CCRT plans to organise two Seminars on 'Cultural Education in Schools' of 3-4 days' duration for District Education Officers and other senior Administrative Officers of Education Departments of State Governments between December 2001 and March 2002 in which 75 participants are expected to attend.

12.13 Seminar for US Teachers

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 'Indian History, Art and Culture' from 6 July – 4 August 2001 at New Delhi. 18 educators and administrators, who had come from the United States of America on Fulbright Fellowships, attended the Seminar.

The purpose of the programme was to give the participants an exposure to different aspects of India, such as (i) Land and its People, (ii) Cultural Heritage, (iii) Religion and Society, (iv) Visual and Performing Arts, (v) Education, (vi) Grassroots Movements, (vii) Economic Development, (viii) Women and Society, and (ix) Indo-American Relations.

12.14 Programmes in collaboration with Zonal Cultural Centres

The CCRT organises Workshops on different themes for students in collaboration with various Zonal Cultural Centres.

During the period April to November 2001, CCRT organised two Workshops at Chandigarh in collaboration with North Zone Cultural Centre, one at Guwahati in collaboration with Eastern



Teachers learning the nuances of Bharatnatyam.



Zonal Cultural Centre; one at Allahabad in collaboration with North Zone Cultural Centre. 684 students were trained in these workshops.

In the remaining period of the year 2001-2002, the CCRT will organise a few more such Workshops in collaboration with various Zonal Cultural Centres.

12.15 Programmes in collaboration with the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan

The CCRT has organised nine Workshops on 'Life Skills Education' in collaboration with Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan in which 36 teacher trainees and 900 students have been trained.

30 more Workshops on the above mentioned theme will be organised between December 2001 and March 2002.

12.16 Evaluation and Feedback

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 revitalising and enriching its activities.

To further strengthen the Evaluation and feedback of trained teachers, the CCRT also organises the Evaluation and Feedback Seminars. The CCRT will organise four Seminars upto March 2002 in which about 400 teachers are expected to participate.

12.17 Collection of Resources

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.

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.

During the period April to November 2001 the following forms have been documented on video:

- A film on 'Terracotta Workshop', Allahabad
- 'Khurja', the Potters of India
- 'Beauty of Brass' – a film on the Moradabad brass industry.

In the remaining period of the year 2001-2002, the following programmes will be documented:

- Churches and Convents of Goa – A World Heritage Site
- Mahabalipuram – A World Heritage Site
- Lai-haroba - Traditional Manipuri Dance
- Baul – Singers from Bengal

12.18 Cultural Kit

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.

During the period April to November 2001, 269 Cultural Kits had been distributed to the teachers attending the Orientation Course. During the remaining part of year 2001-2002 about 250 Cultural Kits are expected to be distributed.

12.19 Publications

CCRT aims to disseminate and create an understanding of Indian Culture amongst teachers and students. Publications such as workbooks, handbooks, monographs on the arts and education, charts, posters, folios and packages on topics related to aspects of Indian culture/ecology and the natural environment are prepared and distributed to the teacher trainees to supplement the training.



The Centre has reprinted the following publications during the period April to November 2001:

- National Symbols
- Manipuri Dance
- Musical Instruments of India – Part I
- Musical Instruments of India – Part II
- Bharatanatyam Dance
- Catalogue on Performing and Plastic Arts

In the remaining period of the year 2001-2002, the following publications will be produced.

- Bilingual series of 10 Booklets entitled *Great Scientists of Ancient India*
- Cultural Quiz for school children
- Annual Report of CCRT for the year 2000-2001.
- *Srotasvini* (Quarterly)
- Educational Packages on Forts and Palaces of Karnataka

12.20 Cultural Talent Search Scholarship Scheme

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 recognised 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. 305 students will be selected for award of scholarships during the current financial year.

12.21 CCRT Teachers Award

The Centre has also instituted the CCRT Teacher's Award, which is given annually to 10 selected CCRT trained teachers in recognition of the outstanding work done by them in the field of education and culture. The award carries with it a Citation, a Plaque, an angavastram and an amount of Rs.10,000/-.

20 teachers who have already been selected for this award during the last two years will be given the awards during the current financial year. The teachers selected for awards are:– Shri Kappala Prasad (Andhra Pradesh), Shri Sheo Muni Pandey and Smt. Bulbul Adhyapak (Assam), Shri Ravindra Kumar Katara (Delhi), Miss Kamlesh M. Bhatia and Shri Jyotir Upendrabhai Pandya (Gujarat), Shri A.M. Venkatrao and Shri Siddalingappa M. Hadimur, (Karnataka), Shri T.P. Kunhiraman (Kerala), Shri Vijay Kumar Sambare (Madhya Pradesh), Shri Sanjay Shrikrishna Pathak, Smt. Kamal Kumar Mankapure and Shri Ashok Gopinath Manjare (Maharashtra), Shri N. Inao Singh (Manipur), Late Shri Abhimanyu Palo and Smt. Saubhagini Ray (Orissa), Shri Om Prakash Mohil (Rajasthan), Shri R. Devadoss (Tamilnadu), Shri Bipul Debnath (Tripura) and Shri Debabrata Bandyopadhyay (West Bengal).

10 teachers for the CCRT Teacher's Award for 2001 will be selected shortly.

12.22 Use of Hindi

In implementing the Official Language Policy, CCRT has taken specific steps to achieve the targets.

All correspondence related to Training, Cultural Talent Search Scholarship Scheme, Accounts, Publications and Production Unit are done bilingually. All the notes, reports, guidebooks and educational material are bilingual.

The CCRT celebrated 'Hindi Pakhwada' (Hindi Fortnight) from 14-28 September 2001. 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

12.23 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 about integration of all art forms and regional variants thereof, and to consequently establish standards of true art.

12.24 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.

The strength of students in the Rukmini Devi College of Fine Arts for the academic year 2001-2002 is as under:

by CBSE for reasons of outstanding academic performance and for being among the top 0.1% of successful candidates.

12.26 The Besant Theosophical High School has a strength of 897 students comprising 478 boys and 419 girls. Students participated in oratorical competitions held by the Chennai Red Cross and won in English and Tamil oratorical competitions. The school secured 72% passes this year at the Public Exams held for X standard.

12.27 Cultural Activities during April - October 2001

The Citibank N.A. 'Remembered Rukmini Devi' by celebrating the Festival of Dance for four days from 1-4 September 2001.

Artists of Srimanta Sankaradeva Kalakshetra led by Dr. Janice Darbari presented an Assamese Dance and Ms. Ananda Shankar Jayant of Hyderabad presented a Bharatanatyam recital. Kalakshetra presented two Dance-Dramas.

Category	DANCE			MUSIC			PAINTING		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Session									
Full Time	14	105	119	17	40	57	7	5	12
Part Time	1	73	74	27	44	71	14	9	23
Total	15	178	193	44	84	128	21	14	35
Grand Total = 356									

12.25 Schools

The Besant Arundale Senior Secondary School (CBSE pattern – English Medium) and the Besant Theosophical High School (State Board – Tamil Medium) are recording good progress.

The Besant Arundale Senior Secondary School has a strength of 501 students comprising 200 boys and 301 girls. At the All India Secondary School Exam held in March 2001, the school secured cent percent pass.

In the All India Senior School Certificate Exam, out of 29 students there were 7 distinctions and 11 first classes.

One student from XII standard and two students from standard X were awarded certificate of merit

12.28 Documentation

Smt. Rukmini Devi, founder of Kalakshetra, had choreographed and produced 25 dance dramas from the epics, which are now being documented one by one for reference and record. During this year, the foundation has documented four such dance dramas and it is proposed to have a few more documented before the end of the financial year.

Craft Education and Research Centre

12.29 Weaving Department

- The production of cotton items was increased in response to market demands and orders from well-known textile outlets,



Science Exhibition held in November 2001 by the students of Besant Theosophical High School.

through Jacquard loom for increasing production. Efforts are underway to get more weavers and bring more looms into production.

- Sales for this period amounted to Rs.97,876/- for silk items and Rs.44,668/- for cotton materials. A royalty for Rs.3,986.80 was received from Tamilnadu Handlooms on sales of Kalakshetra design saris produced by them. There is a proposal to hold a joint exhibition of Kalakshetra saris with

the Handlooms directorate towards the end of the year.

- Documentation work on the Kalakshetra sari has been completed and a book containing detailed information on the Handloom industry and special designs from Rukmini Devi's personal collection is proposed to be published by the end of the year.

12.30 Kalamkari Unit

- Kalakshetra has entered into an association with the Botany and the Forest Departments of the University of Madras and to identify new sources of vegetable dyes and help fix these colours in materials dyed and printed at the Unit, thus achieving a major breakthrough in the research on natural dyes.
- Yarn processed and dyed in Indigo, Sevvali Ver, Rubia Cordifolia and Punica Granatum were processed for use in the weaving department. Superfine materials like China silk, chiffon and pure Mysore silk were successfully dyed and printed in vegetable dyes.



Inauguration of Citibank Dance Festival by Shri N. Gopalaswami, Secretary, Department of Culture, on September 2001.



- Experiments were conducted on Palm Leaf dyeing with pure vegetable colours like Catechu, Rubia Cordifolia, Ventilago Madraspatana and Terminalia Chebula.
- A training programme for vegetable dyeing of palm leaf in a Welfare Unit in Vellore called SHARE is also under consideration. SHARE, which provides employment to indigent women, will be sending some of their workers to the Unit for training in the use and application of vegetable dyes for their products.
- Sales for the period under report amounted to Rs.1,16,267 and the amount received on job orders was Rs.33,369. Kalamkari Training classes are conducted regularly and fees received from students for this period was Rs.9,750.





MEMORIALS

GANDHI SMRITI AND DARSHAN SAMITI

13.01 Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti was formed in September 1984 by the merger of Gandhi Darshan at Rajghat and Gandhi Smriti, 5, Tees January Marg as an autonomous body which is fully funded by 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 it in its activities. The basic aim and objective of the Samiti is to propagate the life, mission and thoughts of Mahatma Gandhi through various socio-educational and cultural programmes.

13.02 Gandhi Smriti

Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti has two campuses. The first one, Gandhi Smriti is housed in the Old Birla House at 5, Tees January Marg, New Delhi, where Gandhi had lived from 9 September 1947 onwards, and where he was assassinated on 30 January 1948. The Old Birla House was acquired by the Government of India in 1971 to be converted into a Memorial and was opened to the public on 15 August 1973.

The Memorial consists of (a) Visual aspects to perpetuate the memory of Mahatma Gandhi, (b) Educative aspects to focus on certain values of

life that made Gandhi a Mahatma, and (c) Service aspects to introduce activities in order to subserve certain felt needs.

On display in the Museum are photographs, sculptures, paintings, frescoes, rock inscriptions and relics pertaining to the years Gandhiji spent here. A Martyr's Column stands at the spot where Gandhi was assassinated. The meagre personal effects of Gandhiji too have been carefully preserved.

Regular film shows from 10.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. on Gandhi and the Indian freedom movement, are screened here, besides meetings, discussions, seminars on various occasions. There are two sales outlets for books and khadi clothes besides a small library of rare books on Gandhi and the Indian freedom movement.

13.03 International Centre of Gandhian Studies and Research

The second campus is situated on a 36-acre land, adjacent to the Gandhi Samadhi at Rajghat. During the 125th birth anniversary of Gandhiji in 1994 this campus was converted into an International Centre of Gandhian Studies and Research. The Centre offers research and guidance facilities to scholars from India and abroad, for the academic study of Gandhi and allied subjects at one place. The Centre also provides a comprehensive exhibition on Gandhi, conference halls, camping facilities for major national and international meets, a library, a children's corner, a photo unit and a publications division.



13.04 Achievements/Highlights of the Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti during April - November 2001

- Introduction of 'Gandhi's Thought For the Day' in the morning assemblies in eleven hundred schools run by the Government of N.C.T. Delhi;
- Inauguration of a Certificate Course on Peace and Nonviolence and Ph.D programme – in a joint venture with Jain Vishwa Bharati Institute, Ladnun, Rajasthan (Deemed University), patterned on the distance education programme.
- Launching of website of Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti <www.gandhismriti.com>
- Launching of 'The Gandhi Trail' – a guided tour-cum-interactive visit to places and institutions connected with Gandhiji in Delhi.

13.05 National Gandhi Fellowship

- The National Gandhi Fellowship has been awarded to renowned Gandhian scholar Prof. R. P. Mishra for a period of two years.

13.06 Educational Programme for Children and Youth

- Gandhi Smriti annually conducts a series of Summer schools of 3 - 5 days' duration for children and youth, based on specific themes. Environmental awareness, group dynamics, youth leadership, basic education, conflict resolution strategies, national integration, yoga, learning through arts and crafts, the problems of child labour were some of the areas of focus in the series of Gandhi Summer Schools held this year.
- The Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti in association with Rashtriya Bal Vikas organised a 12-day workshop for children of ages

6 – 16 entitled 'Camp Harmony' to mark the occasion of 132nd Birth Anniversary of Gandhiji. The Camp commenced on 20 September 2001 and concluded on 2 October 2001. The objective of this Camp was to understand children's perceptions of peace, non-violence and environment.

- On 3 October 2001, students from seven schools — Modern School, Vasant Vihar; Vasant Valley; Sri Ram School, DLF; Police Public School; Delhi Public School; St.Mary's School — assembled at Sri Ram School, Vasant Vihar to pay an oratorical tribute to Gandhiji.

13.07 Gandhi Millennium Youth Peace Centres

- Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti (GSDS) and Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) have jointly launched the Gandhi Millennium Youth Peace Centre (GMYPCC) through out the country. Initially, 30 such centres – one in each of the states/union territories of India – were established. Under a Memorandum of Understanding entered into by GSDS and S.N.Sinha Institute of Business Management, another Centre was opened in Ranchi (Jharkhand) in January 2001. On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Martyrdom of Mahatma Gandhi, the GMYPCCs endeavour to instil the basics of Gandhian ideas in the youth.

These Centres undertake youth leadership training, with a thrust on youth participation in conflict resolution activities in villages. Besides this, the Centres also arrange seminars, awareness campaigns etc. involving rural youth, women and students on topics such as community health and sanitation, role of women in community development, environmental protection etc. GSDS also periodically organises orientation/training of the volunteers and other functionaries of Gandhi Millennium Youth Peace Centre.



	STATE/U.T.	DISTRICT
01	Andaman and Nicobar	Port Blair
02	Andhra Pradesh	Nellore
03	Arunachal Pradesh	Lohit
04	Assam	Dibrugarh
05	Bihar	Purnia
06	Chandigarh	Chandigarh
07	Delhi	Najafgarh
08	Dadra, Nagar and Haveli	Silvassa
09	Goa	South Goa
10	Gujarat	Godhra
11	Haryana	Rohtak
12	Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur
13	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu
14	Jharkhand	Ranchi
15	Karnataka	Bangalore
16	Kerala	Kollam
17	Madhya Pradesh	Durg
18	Maharashtra	Beed
19	Manipur	Senapati
20	Meghalaya	East Kasi Hills
21	Mizoram	Aizawl
22	Nagaland	Phek
23	Orissa	Khurda
24	Punjab	Gurdaspur
25	Pondicherry	Mahe
26	Rajasthan	Tonk
27	Sikkim	Namchi
28	Tamil Nadu	Madurai
29	Tripura	Agartala
30	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura
31	West Bengal	Midnapur



Students from Children's Home, Chandra Arya Vidya Mandir, participating in a summer camp at Gandhi Smriti.

13.08 Exhibitions

- An exhibition entitled 'Mahatma Gandhi: An Apostle of Peace', conceived and developed by the Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti was inaugurated by the then Secretary, Department of Secondary and Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development at Vishal Bharti Public School, New Delhi on 26 July 2001.
- An exhibition entitled 'Gandhi and Global Non-violent Awakening' was held at Sevagram between 13-15 September 2001. The exhibition was inaugurated by renowned Gandhian and environmentalist Shri Sunderlal Bahuguna.
- An exhibition of paintings depicting the various facets of the life of Mahatma Gandhi was put up by young artists at the Red



Students from Sadhu Vaswani School, Sbantini ketan, presenting Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore's 'Chandalika' at Gandhi Darshan, Rajghat auditorium in April 2001.

Fort as part of the Gandhi Mela inaugurated by the Mayor of Delhi.

- An exhibition titled 'Gandhi and Global Nonviolent Awakening' was held between 27 September - 2 October 2001 at Rajghat.

13.09 Other Programmes

- The Samiti organised World Book Day on 23 April 2001 by conducting book exhibitions, organising seminars/lectures by distinguished authors and putting up a special display of books in the library.
- An interesting interface on 'Gandhi and Development of Community-based Economy and Strengthening of Society and Community' was organised at NTPC, Dadri, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Uttar Pradesh on 26 July 2001.
- As part of the Samiti's objective of taking Gandhi's message to North-East India, special programmes were organised in Agartala with the local support of Tripura University, Agartala from 27-29 July 2001.
- A Peace March was jointly organised by Bombay Sarvodaya Mandal, Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti and Citizens Committee on 6 August 2001 to mark the 56th anniversary of the Hiroshima disaster. About 2500 college students, social activists,

prominent citizens, Buddhist monks as well as representatives of various non-governmental and socio-political organisations in the city took part in the rally.

- The Samiti, in collaboration with Mahatma Gandhi Sarvodaya Mandal, organised a youth camp in the University of Maharashtra under the guidance and leadership of Shri T.R.K.Somaiya in the first week of September 2001.
- A National Seminar on 'Sustainable Development: Gandhian Perspective' was organised at the Gandhian Studies Centre, Vidyasagar University, Midnapur on 27 September 2001.

13.10 Educational Activities

- A consultation session on International Peace Brigade with Mr. Carl Kline (Nonviolent Alternatives, USA), and Mr. David Hartsough (Global Nonviolent Peace Force, Sanfransico, USA) was organised by the International Centre of Gandhian Studies and Research at Gandhi Darshan on 21 April 2001.
- A discussion on the book 'For the Sake of Peace: Seven Paths to Global Harmony' authored by Dr. Daisaku Ikeda (President, Soka Gakkai International, Japan), was organised under the aegis of 'Writers Forum for Harmony' at Gandhi Smriti on 24 April 2001.
- A discussion under the joint auspices of Indian Council of Gandhian Studies, Forum of Voters, Citizens for Human Rights, Lok Sevak Sangh and Parivartan was organised at Gandhi Smriti on 7 June 2001.
- An exhibition entitled 'Gandhi-King-Ikeda: A Legacy of Building Peace' was held at Montgomery Civic Centre, Atlanta on 7 August 2001.
- Morehouse College at Atlanta, USA honoured Dr. N. Radhakrishnan (former Director, Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti, New

Delhi) on 4 August 2001 at Martin Luther King Chapel, Atlanta with the 'Gandhi-King-Ikeda: Community Builders' Award 2001 in recognition of his "pioneering efforts to interpret Gandhian Philosophy through innovative means and without compromise".

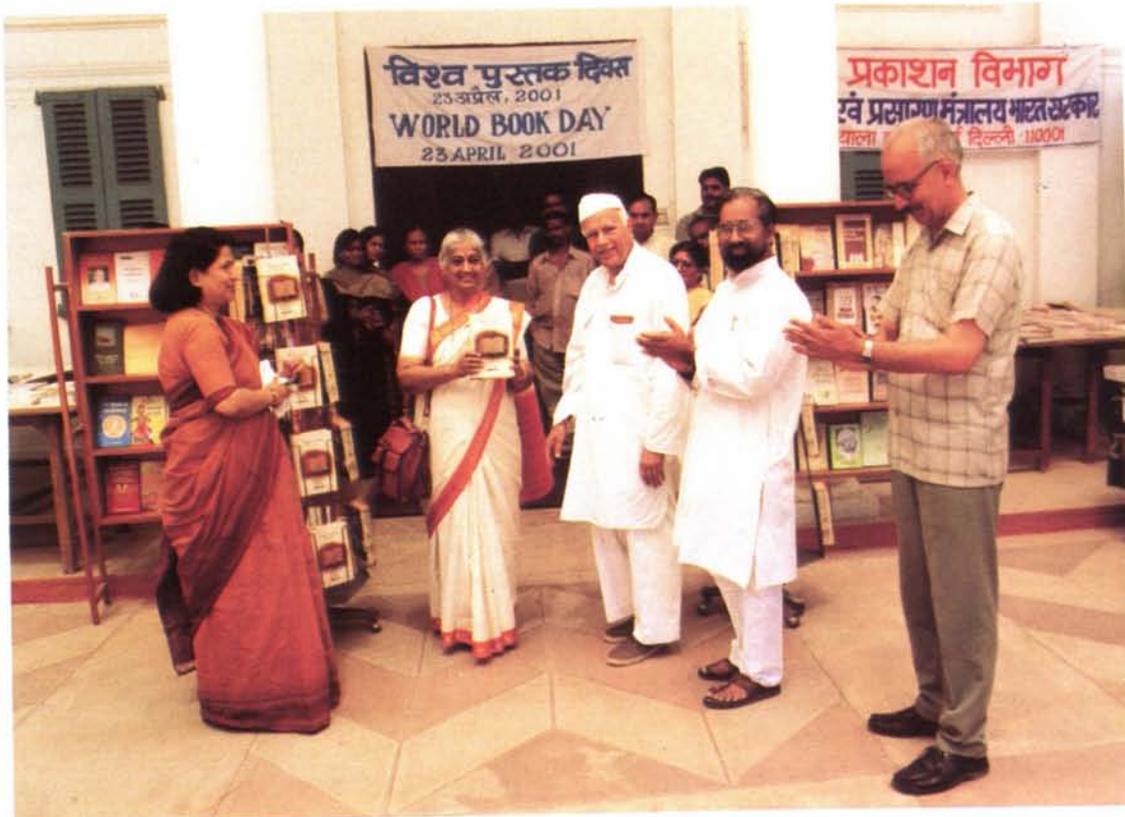
- Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti and Jain Vishva Bharati Institute (JVBI, Deemed-to-be-University) have jointly sponsored a Certificate Course in Nonviolence through distance education (correspondence). Structured both in English and Hindi, this course seeks to offer inputs and skills to develop nonviolent capabilities and conflict management techniques among the trainees.
- Apart from the Certificate Course, a Ph.D programme was also launched on 2 October 2001 in the areas of Gandhi, Nonviolence, Peace, Comparative Religion Constructive Work, Environmental Ethics and Human Rights, Social Services and

Gender Studies. Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti has been recognised as a Centre for Ph.D by Jain Vishva Bharati Institute.

- A panel discussion on 'Gandhi and the Challenges of the 21st Century' was organised in association with Initiative For Social Action, to mark the 132nd birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi. The panel included Dr.Y.P.Anand, Director, National Gandhi Museum; Shri P.M.Tripathi, Chairman, AVARD; Prof.C.J.Daswani, Consultant, UNESCO; Dr.Kamal Taori, I.A.S.; Dr.Nazli Siddiqi; Shahi Hussain; Dr.Bhupindra Zutshi and Dr.Nandira Dutta with Prof.K.D.Gangrade in the Chair.

13.11 Gandhi Campaign on Wheels

The 'Gandhi Campaign on Wheels' launched by Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti is yet another step aimed at generating awareness about Gandhi's life and works and allied subjects, as also to create



Formal launching of the book 'A Thought for the Day M.K. Gandhi' compiled by A.T. Hingorani on World Book Day, 23 April 2001.

an interest and appreciation for reading value-based books amongst children.

The bus contains a vast collection on Gandhian thought and books on allied subjects. There is 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.

13.12 Library and Documentation

In conformity with the objective of the Samiti to organise and preserve books, photographs, films, and documents relating to Mahatma Gandhi's work and thought, a Library and Documentation Centre has been set up at International Centre of Gandhian Studies and Research.

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, namely World Atlas, Encyclopaedias and Dictionaries.

Books on Gandhian thought, History, Economics, Politics, Religion, Archaeology, and other subjects are available here.

The library subscribes to about 50 journals and magazines on a regular basis and caters to the needs of scholars, research fellows and students.

At the Documentation Centre, press clipping files are maintained on different contemporary topics viz. Gandhi, Women, Children, Crime against Women, Environment, Indo-Pak relations, Communalism, International affairs, etc. Special dossiers were prepared on events of violence in Jehanabad and Shahjahanpur.

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.

13.13 Publications and Book Releases

- A book entitled *Working with Community at Grassroots Level: Strategies and Programmes*, authored by Prof.K.D.Gangrade, was



Release of the book 'Women in India: A Biography' by Smt. Sonia Gandhi on World Book Day, 23 April 2001 in Nehru Memorial Museum and Library.

released on 21 July 2001 at a special function jointly organised by Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti, Writers Forum for Harmony and Radha Publications at Gandhi Smriti, Tees January Marg.

- Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti alongwith Radha Publications and Citizens for Human Rights jointly organised a function to mark the release of the book titled *Perspectives on Human Rights*, edited by Dr. Anil Dutta Mishra on 1st October 2001 at Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA), New Delhi.
- The Gandhi Smriti, as part of its efforts to produce literature on Gandhi, harmony, comparative religion, peace, gender studies and human rights, released the following books at a special function to mark the 'International Year of the Book' on 5th October 2001 at Gandhi Smriti. The following books were released:

- *Education and Peace*
- *Homage to Usha Mehta*
- *Gandhi Smriti Mein*
- *A Gandhi Quiz: 1001 Questions (Hindi and English)*
- *Gandhi for the New Generation*
- *Empowerment of Women: Miles to Go*
- *Religion and Peace: A Gandhian Perspective*
- *Satyagraha Aur Badalata Parivesh*
- *Mahatma Gandhi aur Samajik Nyaya*
- *Gandhi Ahimsa Prashikshak Nidarshika*
- *Nai Peerbi ke Liye Gandhi Ka Sandesh*
- *Consultation on Global Nonviolent Peace Force*

- The following books were published during the period under report:

- *Gandhi Ki Ahimsa: Prashikshak Nidarshika* by N. Radhakrishnan
- *Gandhi Ki Atmakatha: Netik Shikshak* by K.D. Gangrade
- *Education and Peace* by L.S. Kothari
- A Journal of Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti, Vol.9, Number 18 was published in the month of July
- *Empowerment of Women: Miles to Go* Edited by Savita Singh
- *Journal of Gandhi Smriti (August 2001)*
- *Gandhi Vaarta* No.3
- *Homage of Usha Mehta*
- *Gandhi Smriti Mein*
- *A Gandhi Quiz (1001 Questions)* (both Hindi and English)
- *Mahatma Gandhi Aur Samajik Nyaya* (Hindi) reprint
- Annual Report (2000-2001) both Hindi and English
- *Consultation on Global Nonviolent Peace Force*

13.14 Khadi Sales Counter

Gandhi Smriti has set up a Khadi Sales counter at both the complexes for the promotion of Khadi, the cause championed by Gandhi. A Book Sales counter has also been set up at both the campuses.

INTERNATIONAL GANDHI PEACE PRIZE

13.15 As part of celebration of 125th Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, the Government of India instituted an annual International Gandhi Peace Prize for social, economic and political transformation through non-violence and other



Gandhian methods. The recipient is selected by a Jury, headed by the Prime Minister of India, in accordance with the prescribed Code of Procedure for the Prize. The Prize carries an award of Rs.1 crore or equivalent in foreign currency, a Plaque and a Citation.

13.16 The first Prize was conferred upon Dr. Julius K. Nyerere, former President of Tanzania in 1995. For the year 1996, the Prize was awarded to Dr. A.T. Ariyaratne, founder President of Sarvodaya Shramdana Movement, Sri Lanka. The Prize was awarded to Dr. Gerhard Fischer of Germany for 1997, the Ramakrishna Mission for 1998, Baba Amte for 1999 and Dr. Nelson Mandela, former President of South Africa and Grameen Bank of Bangladesh jointly for the year 2000. For the year 2001, the prize has been conferred on eminent Irish leader Dr. John Hume.

NEHRU MEMORIAL AND MUSEUM LIBRARY

13.17 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 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 serve as primary sources for historical research; (iv) a Reprography Division for micro-filming 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 which encompasses the Library's Research Fellows.

13.18 The Museum provides through visual materials a vivid account of the life and work of Jawaharlal Nehru and the history of the Indian freedom struggle. The Museum continues to

maintain its popularity, attracting sizeable crowds every day. During the period under review, 6,65,265 visitors had come to see the Museum, with an average of 3,695 visitors a day. On Sundays and other holidays the daily average went up to 4,519.

13.19 The Museum also had the privilege of receiving distinguished visitors and delegations like Tanzanian Parliamentary Delegation led by Mr. Pius Msekwa, Speaker National Assembly of the United Republic of Tanzania, Mr. Robert D. Blackwell, Ambassador of the United States of America to India; Major Gen. S. Munesinghe, Deputy Speaker, Parliament of Sri Lanka; and Ms. Sarala Fernando, Director-General, South Asia and SAARC, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Sri Lanka.

13.20 Major Activities of the Museum during 2001-2002

- A temporary exhibition titled 'India in Space' was put up in the exhibition hall of the Museum by the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO), Bangalore, with the help of the Museum staff.
- The Museum staff also assisted in mounting an exhibition – 'Jawaharlal Nehru and the Indian Railways' at the National Rail Museum on the request of the Rail Museum authorities.
- Around 375 prints in different sizes have been replaced under the reorganisation work of the permanent exhibitions displayed in the Museum.
- The Museum also displayed for the first time, two gowns that had been worn by Jawaharlal Nehru while receiving the Degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Ceylon and an Honorary Degree from the Columbia University. Likewise, the summer and winter wardrobes of Jawaharlal Nehru were also displayed.
- Under the project of cleaning and restoration of displayed Museum objects, the expert conservator engaged for this purpose cleaned, chemically treated, replaced the mounts and inserted the

captions inside the frames of the photographs of Young Nehru Exhibition.

- A refurbished Book Stall and a new lounge for the visitors have come up on the first floor of the Museum.

13.21 Acquisitions

- 1844 books were added to the stock of books in the Library, which now stands at 2,11,748.
- The Manuscripts Section, which acquires the private papers of distinguished individuals and records of political and other organisations, obtained the private papers of: Dharma Vira (1946-2001), K.A. Damodara Menon (1950-1992), Lakshmi N. Menon (1932-1994), Raghuvansh Chopra (1937-1959), Rajinder Sachar (1965-1973), R.L. Rau (1932-1993), Anand Mohan Sahay (1935 - 1943), Yusuf Meherally (1920-1982) and 'Manushi' files (1997-1999) during the period under report.
- 2635 microfilm rolls of newspapers, press-clippings and private papers were added during the period under review. While some items of this research material have been gifted by the British Council Division, others have been supplied by our own Reprography Unit. Now the number of microfilm rolls in the Library stands at 15,952.
- With the addition of 31 microfiche plates comprising Research-in-Progress Papers brought out by the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, the number of microfiche plates has risen to 51,220.
- The Library has also purchased five CD ROMS, bringing the total number of CD ROMS to 47.
- The collection of maps and newspaper files stand at 305 and 4,974 respectively. The Library at present receives 544 journals and 24 newspapers.

The Library has also started a new documentation service with the publication of the *Book Review Index* (Q) in print form. During the period under report, two issues Vol. I, No. 1 for the period January to March 2001 and Vol.I, No.2 for the period April to June 2001 have been brought out.

- The photo-collection was further enriched with the addition of 1,600 photographs, taking the total number of photographs to 96,229. As many as 1,146 photographs received from the Indira Gandhi Memorial Trust, New Delhi, were accessioned, taking the total number of photographs in the collection to 39,145.
- 760 copy-negatives were processed; six albums were also prepared on the topics, 'Prinsep Family and their contemporaries' and 'Gujarat Earthquake 2001'. With this the total number of albums has risen to 2,149.
- 19 commemorative postage stamps alongwith their First Day Covers and brochures were added to the Photo Library, taking the total number of Postage Stamps to 133.

By 31 March 2002, the Museum is likely to acquire collections of T.N. Kaul, Sukumar Sen, V.R. Krishna Iyer, Ezhuthachan, Zail Singh, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Swadeshbhimani Ramakrishna Pillai and A.K. Pillai.

13.22 Cataloguing

During this period, 2,276 publications; 2,630 microfilm rolls, one CD ROM and 39 maps were classified and catalogued. Out of the collection of books received earlier from the India House Library, London, 200 books were bound and 1,150 books were transferred to the shelves.

13.23 Library Services

- Four hundred and eighty three scholars were registered in the Library during the period under review, and on an average 65 scholars visited the Library daily. An amount of Rs.2,46,380 was realised from the users of



the Library for consultation of Library material, etc.

- Besides, 94 scholars recommended by various Universities/Institutions in India and abroad, working on various subjects of modern Indian History, consulted 2,622 files in the Reading-Room of the Manuscripts Section.

13.24 Oral History Project

The Oral History Division generates documentation relating to the social and political development of modern India with special reference to the Indian freedom struggle through interviews with distinguished individuals who have played a prominent role in public affairs. The Division interviewed 13 persons and recorded 90 sessions for the Oral History Project during the period under review. This brings the total number of persons and sessions recorded till 31 October 2001 to 1,252 and 4,762 respectively.

13.25 Reprography Services

- The Reprography Division prepared approximately 1,14,125 frames of 35 mm microfilm rolls of newspapers, journals and private papers.
- The Division prepared 18 microfiche negatives of various journals, pamphlets and transcription.



Microfilming of documents in progress.

The production of positive microfilm copies were 2,290 metres for supply to our Library and other institutions in India and abroad.

- During this period, the Division prepared 1,386 photographs, 1,092 copy-negatives, 6,036 microform copies and approximately 1,55,000 Xerox copies.

13.26 Conservation and Preservation Services

- The Preservation Unit continued to render useful services with regard to repair and rehabilitation of old documents through various scientific techniques. During the period, 379 documents were laminated, 11,513 documents were given full pasting, and 30,725 documents were provided with guards and clothbound into 285 volumes for the Manuscript Division.
- In addition to this, 1,680 sheets were deacidified, 2,325 sheets were washed and patches were removed before giving final treatment to ensure their longevity.
- Minor repair work was also undertaken on 125 documents to enhance their shelf life.
- Fumigation of 3,362 books and files was carried out.
- The Unit repaired, stitched and bound 63 volumes of newspapers, journals after their filming.
- The Unit also checked and collected 3,50,750 sheets and after binding, stapled them as per their requirements for supply to Research Section and Oral History Division.
- The Preservation Unit bound 120 Oral History transcripts and 350 lists.
- The Unit also pasted about 450 photographs into the albums for record and reference in the Photo-Section of the Library.



Poetry Symposium by renowned Pakistan poet Ahmad Faraz (left) on 29 June 2001.

13.27 Lectures and Seminars

- Dr. Augustine Philip Mahiga, Chief of Mission to India, United Nations High Commission for Refugees, delivered this year's Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Lecture on the theme 'India's Response to the Refugee Problem' on 25 May 2001.
- The NMML organised a 'Poetic Symposium' by Ahmad Faraz, a renowned and progressive Urdu poet from Pakistan, on 29 June 2001. The symposium was presided over by noted Indian poet Gauhar Raza.
- A lecture on 'Hindi in the Perspective of Globalisation' was held on 23-24 November 2001.
- A lecture on 'The Afghanistan Crisis: Problems and Perspectives' was organised on 14 December 2001.
- A lecture entitled 'Identity Politics, Globalisation and Social Conflict: Social Discourses and Cultural Texts' is scheduled for 26-28 March 2002.

13.28 Research and Publications Division

The Research and Publications Division continued with its publishing programmes and research promotion activities and also monitored the various research projects of the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library. Under the auspices of our Institution, the following publications were released during the period under report:

- *Gender and Nation*
- *Jayaprakash Narayan: Selected Works, Vol.2 (1936-39)*
- Two issues of *NMML Newsletter*, April-June 2001; July-September 2001
- *Ram Vilas Sharma: Ek Sakshatkar (Hindi)*

The Nehru Memorial Museum and Library is also working on the following publications.

- *Indian Culture, Tradition and Continuity: Profiles of Cultural Institutions*
- *Acharya Narendra Deva Vanmay, Volume I, 1918-40 (Hindi)*
- *Abhilekh Parirakshan Kala: Saar Sangraha tatha Sambhandhit Shabdawali*
- Volume No.4 of *NMML Newsletter*, October-December 2001

VICTORIA MEMORIAL HALL

13.29 The Victoria Memorial Hall, a period museum of medieval and modern Indian History, was conceived in 1901 and opened to the public in 1921. It has a rich collection of more than 26,000 artefacts including paintings of Daniells, Zoffany, Tilly Kettle, Samuel Davis, Nandalal Bose, Atul Bose, Jamini Roy and others. The Memorial also

houses a large collection of watercolours, coins, maps, arms and armours, manuscripts etc. Situated in the heart of Kolkata, the Memorial with its picturesque garden draws more than a million visitors annually.

13.30 Basic Functions

The main activities of the Memorial are:

- Conservation of the Memorial building and all artefacts;
- Restoration of damaged oil paintings, conservation of other artefacts and appropriate display of the art objects in the galleries;
- Digitisation of artefacts;
- Conducting exhibitions and seminars;
- Regular publication programme.

13.31 Conservation and Restoration

- The ASI has undertaken chemical cleaning

and extensive repair and renovation work, both interior and exterior, of the Memorial Building.

- The CPWD has installed a traditional lighting system in Durbar Hall, Central Hall, Prince Hall and National Leaders Gallery.
- The National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad has taken up the work of modernisation of the galleries' display and storage.
- 10 oil paintings were restored and 5 more taken up for observation and restoration.
- Work on restoration of the world's third largest painting, 'Elephant Procession' by V. Verestchagin, will be taken up by experts from the Government of Russia shortly.
- 200 paper objects were conserved.

13.32 Digitisation of Artefacts

A comprehensive plan of digitisation of all artefacts has been taken up in the year under review. In all, 1041 maps and sketches were digitised and are now available on CD ROM. The second phase



Mr. Robert Blackwill, US Ambassador to India, at Victoria Memorial.



Shri Viren J. Shah, Governor of West Bengal, speaking on the occasion of the ICC Lifetime Achievement Award function at Victoria Memorial. The Award was given to Professor Jagdish Bhagwati, eminent economist.

will take up digitisation of all coins and conserved watercolours, aquatints and restored oil paintings.

13.33 Exhibitions

1. An exhibition of paintings by Daniels, Zoffany and Tilly Kettle, restored under VM-CTT project of conservation, was on display in January 2001.
2. An exhibition of watercolours of Eighteenth Century Birds and Animals from John Fleming's Albums was organised on 2 November 2001.
3. An exhibition of Oriental Scenery was organised in February 2002.
4. An exhibition of Rubaiyat paintings by Khaled Choudhury was organised in March 2002.

13.34 Special Lectures, Seminars and Workshops

1. Shri George Mitchell delivered a lecture on the 'View of 16th Century Deccan and 16th Century South India: Art and Patronage', accompanied by an enormous number of exquisite and rare slides on the subject.
2. George Mitchell also delivered the McCutcheon Memorial Lecture on 'McCutcheon's Tours and Discoveries of Brick and Terracotta of Bengal' using original slides on 6 February 2002.
3. A lecture on 'Preservation of Heritage sites: Monuments of Kashmir Valley' was delivered by Mrs. Achala Moulik on 13 September 2001.
4. A slide-sound presentation on 'Tagore's Chhinnapatra' was made by Dr.Noazesh Ahmed of the Asiatic Society of Bangladesh on 20 September 2001.
5. A National Seminar on 'Heritage at Risk' was held from 8 - 9 February 2002 in collaboration with ICOMOS, India Chapter and Indian Council of Historical Research, New Delhi.
6. A weeklong seminar-cum-workshop on matters related to Conservation of Art objects on Paper and Canvas was conducted from 2 - 7 February 2002.
7. A Seminar entitled 'Victoria Memorial: Vision 2001' was conducted from 22 - 23 February 2002.



Professor and Mrs. Noam Chomsky observing the miniature paintings at the Victoria Memorial.

MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD INSTITUTE OF ASIAN STUDIES

13.35 The Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies is a centre for research and learning with a focus on (a) social, cultural, economic, political and administrative developments in Asia from 19th century onwards with special emphasis on India, and (b) the life and works of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. Till date, the emphasis had been 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. As per directives of the Department of Culture, this Institute embarked upon its research programmes in the North-East region of India from the year 2000. The Institute now looks forward to widening its area of study into Southeast Asia and China.

13.36 Research Activities of Scholars of the Institute during 2001-2002

- The following research projects have been completed:

Ms Abanti Adhikari	Fundamentalism in Bangladesh: Currents and Cross-Currents (1975-2000)
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Prof. J. B. Dasgupta	Islamic Fundamentalism and India's Response to it
Dr. Mohd. Tajuddin	The Role and Status of Women in the Post-Revolutionary Iran
Dr. S. P. De	Illegal Migrations into Eastern India across the Radcliffe Frontiers (1971-99)
Dr. Md. Monir Alam	Russia and Tajikistan : Political and Security Relationship
Dr. Ganga Nath Jha	Indonesian Society, Politics and Religion
Dr. Sharad K. Soni	Kiakhta to Vladivostok: A Study of Mongolia-Russia Relations
Dr. Ajay Patnaik	Nations, Minorities and State-building in Post-Soviet Central Asia
Dr. Anshul Maan	The Emergence of South Asia Free Trade Area: Problems and Prospects
Ms Susmita Bhattacharya	Translation of a book entitled <i>Organichennyi Kontingent</i> (The Limited Contingent) by B. V. Gromov Progress, Kul'tura, Moscow, 1994 pgs. 352)

- Research projects in progress

Dr Anita Sengupta	Reorganisation of Identities in the wake of Social Conflicts and Population Movements in Central Asia
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Ms Suchandana Chatterjee	The Tajik Civil War of 1990-92 and the Foundations of the State in Contemporary Tajikistan
Ms Arpita Basu Roy	The Afghan State: Problems of Governance, Civil Society and Peace Making
Mr Nalin Mohapatra	Changing Geopolitical and Socio-Economic Order in Central Asia
Ms Soma Ghosal	The Politics of Narcotics and the Arms Trade in the Northeast
Prof. Prashanto Kr. Chatterjee	Life and Times of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad (1940 – 1947)
Prof. Surendra Gopal	Indo-Central Asian Relations in the Soviet and Post-Soviet Era
Dr. A. K. Bhattacharya	Turkey's Struggle for Internal Political Stability
Shri Ike Sinha	Meghalaya – Strategically Important and Sensitive Area of the North East State: A Case Study

Shri Mihir Sinha Roy	Cross-Border Migration – A Case Study of West Bengal and Bangladesh
Ms Malika Basu	A Comparative Study of SEWA – A Micro credit Initiative Empowering the Poor in India, and the Grameen Bank in Bangladesh
Dr. John B. Lourdasamy	Religion and Modern Science in Colonial Bengal, c.1870-1940: An Asian Experience
Dr. K. S. Mathew	Merger of the French possessions into the Indian Union and the Indian National Leaders with special reference to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru (1946 - 1962)
Dr. Mohd. Monir Alam	Tajikistan: The Moscow Peace Accord and After
Dr. S. K. Ray	Role of the Bengal Press in the Bengal Renaissance of the 19th Century and in the National Movement of the 20th Century

▪ **Research Programmes on the North-East Region of India**

Dr. Mangsidam Jitendra Singh Department of History Manipur University	The Manipuri Muslims: A Perspective on their Cultural Identity
Dr. Chongtham Budhi Singh Department of History Manipur University	Antiquities of the people of Manipur
Dr. Laishram Kunjeswori Devi Department of History Manipur University	Changing Status of Manipuri Women in the 20th Century



Ms Nancy N. Sangma Don Bosco College Meghalaya	Evolution of the status of women in Meghalaya with reference to Garo Hills Meghalaya
Prof. Caroline R. Marak North Eastern Hill University, Tura Campus Meghalaya	Study and Documentation of Ruga Dialect of West Garo Hills, Meghalaya
Shri Paulinus R. Marak Don Bosco College Meghalaya	The Garo Tribal Religion
Shri Troilukya Gogoi Department of Political Science Dibrugarh University Assam	Impact of Bengali immigrants on Regionalisation of Politics in Assam
Shri Senjrang N. Sangma Department of Garo North-Eastern Hill University Meghalaya	Human Movement from Bangladesh to Garo Hills of Meghalaya: Causes and Impact
Shri Dibya Jyoti Konwar Sibsagar, Assam	Ethnic Movements in Assam: A Case Study of the Ahom Movement
Shri Monuj Phukan Department of Political Science Dibrugarh University Assam	Student Politics in Assam: A Study of the All-Tai Ahom Students' Union
Shri Ranjan Changmai Department of History Dibrugarh University Assam	Economic Hazards in Arunachal Pradesh: A Study of Delumbering Activity in Tirap District
Shri Y. Vungthungo Kikon Department of History and Archaeology Nagaland University Nagaland	Conflict and Conversion: Christianity among Lothas, 1872 - 1972
Shri Kenilo Kath Directorate of Economics and Statistics Kohima, Nagaland	Traditional Religion and Impact of Christianity among Rengma Nagas: From pre-British time to 1971
Ms I S Mumtaza Khatun Guwahati University Assam	The Immigrants from Eastern Bengal to Assam (1905 – 45): A Case Study of their impact on Society and Economy

Smt. Smriti Das
Regional Institute of Journalism and
Mass Communication
Guwahati, Assam

Trade between Assam and Bhutan
(1865 – 1949): Their Socio-Economic
Impact on Assam

Smt. Lopita Nath
Cotton College
Guwahati University
Guwahati, Assam

Ethnicity and Cross-Border
Movements: The Nepalis in Assam

Ms Pushpanjoli Deori
Research Scholar
Kohima, Nagaland

Land, Forest and Colonial State
in the Naga Hills, 1881 – 1947

13.37 Seminars/ Field visits /Workshops

- In continuation of the Institute's N. E. programme for North-East India, started by the Institute in the year 2000, a Seminar was organised at Kohima on 15-16 December 2000, on the 'Naga Political Problem' in collaboration with the Department of History and Archaeology, Nagaland University. Representatives of the Naga Ho Ho, Naga People's Movement for Human Rights, Naga Mothers Association and Naga Students' Federation participated in the Seminar, which was inaugurated by the Vice-Chancellor of Nagaland University.
- An International Workshop on 'Problems of Governance in the Eastern South Asia Sub-region' was held in Kathmandu, Nepal on 24 – 25 March 2001, under the auspices of the Institute in collaboration with the Peace Studies Group – Department of History, Calcutta University, South Asia Research Society, Kolkata, and Pragya Foundation, Kathmandu, Nepal. Scholars from India, Nepal, Bhutan and Bangladesh participated in the workshop.
- A one-day Seminar was organised on 'Indians in the Diaspora' on 13 August 2001, in which several eminent scholars, including Prof. John G. La Guerre, Deputy Dean, Department of Behavioural Sciences, University of West Indies, and Dr. Bissesser, Associate Professor, University of West Indies spoke about Indian expatriates in the Caribbean, Central Asia, Fiji and South-east Asia. The visit of the scholars was coordinated by the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India.
- As per the directives of the Government of India with respect to Communal Harmony Fortnight, the Institute organised a Symposium on the theme 'Communal Harmony: Key to National Integration' on 3 September 2001, in the Seminar Hall of the Institute. Swami Suparnananda, Principal, Ramakrishna Mission Residential College, Kolkata, and Fr. P. C. Mathew, S. J. Principal, St. Xavier's College, Kolkata, spoke on the occasion.
- A two-day National Seminar was organised in collaboration with the Department of History, Arunachal University, Itanagar, on the theme 'Cross-country Trade of Arunachal Pradesh: Retrospect and Prospect' during 28 – 29 September 2001. The seminar was inaugurated by the Governor of Arunachal Pradesh, and was presided over by the Vice-Chancellor of Arunachal University. Prof. Debendra Kaushik, Chairman of the Executive Council of the Institute, outlined the North-East programme of the Department of Culture, Government of India, and explained the activities of this Institute in the North-East in pursuance of the same.
- The Institute collaborated with the South Asia Research Society, Kolkata, to organise an International Workshop at Kolkata on 'Promotion of Investment and Trade in the



Eastern South Asia Sub region' on 18 – 19 October 2001, funded by the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India.

- A National Seminar on 'Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and the Indian National Movement' was organised by this Institute on 11 – 12 November, 2001 at the Great Eastern Hotel, Kolkata, in which many scholars from all over India participated and presented papers. It is proposed to publish the proceedings of the Seminar.
- The Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of

Asian Studies organised an International Seminar on 'Central Asia: Ten Years of Independence' in collaboration with the Centre for Central Asian studies, School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, at the India International Centre, New Delhi, on 21 – 22 November, 2001. Several high-profile scholars from all the five Central Asian Republics viz., Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, and from all over India participated in this Seminar and presented papers.

13.38 Lectures delivered in the Institute

Date	Name of the Person	Theme of the Lecture
20.3.2001	Dr. Meghna Guha Thakurta Professor of International Relations Dhaka University, Bangladesh	'Politics in Contemporary Bangladesh'
18.4.2001	Ms Abanti Adhikari, Fellow MAKAIAS	'Religion and Politics in Bangladesh: 1975 – 90'
16.5.2001	Dr Md. Tajuddin, Fellow MAKAIAS	'Iranian Women before and after the Constitutional Revolution'
15.6.2001	Dr. Anita Sengupta, Fellow MAKAIAS	'Borders and Identities in Central Asia'
18.7.2001	Ms Suchandana Chatterjee, Fellow MAKAIAS	'Tajikistan after the Civil War'
20.7.2001	Dr. Suhash Chakravorty Professor of History Delhi University	'Krishna Menon and the India League'
22.8.2001	Ms Soma Ghosal, Fellow MAKAIAS	'The Politics of Drugs in Asia with special emphasis on the situation in the North-East India'
26.9.2001	Dr. Md. Monir Alam, Fellow MAKAIAS	'Central Asian Republics: Quest for Security in the post-Soviet period'
12.10.2001	Ms Arpita Basu Roy, Fellow MAKAIAS	'The Failure of Reforms and Centralisation in Afghanistan (1889 – 1979): Societal Dimensions'
17.10.2001	Dr. K. R. Sharma, Professor Department of Chinese and Japanese Studies, Delhi University	'China's Ethnic Tangle: The Problem of Minority Nationalities in China'
31.10.2001	Prof. Sarva Daman Singh, Director Institute of Asian Studies, Brisbane, Australia	'The Tradition of Religious Tolerance in Indian Culture'

13.39 Language Programme

The language training classes and the translation programme for source material required in the Institute continued. At present, Persian and Russian languages are being taught by Prof. Abdus Subhan and Ms Susmita Bhattacharya respectively.

Teaching of Russian to the scholars of the Institute and translation of articles on Asian Affairs from Russian into English have been undertaken by Ms Susmita Bhattacharya.

13.40 Acquisitions

The Library of this Institute has now acquired a total number of 4358 books and 518 journals. Collection of documents and data in microform is also in progress

13.41 Publications

The Institute has been actively continuing its publication programme. The following publications have come out during the period under report:

Books

- *India and Central Asia: Cultural, Economic and Political Links*. Edited by Surendra Gopal.
- *India: In search of Good Governance* by Jayanta Kumar Ray.

Journals

- *Asia Annual*—2001
- *Contemporary Central Asia* (in collaboration

with Centre for Central Asian Studies, New Delhi)

Papers

- 'The Grameen Way: Reaching the Bankable Poor' Paper presented by Malika Basu, 2001.

13.42 Azad Memorabilia

- The Institute's efforts to procure artefacts on Maulana Azad are continuing. The Institute has contacted a number of Institutions in other parts of India and the feedback has been quite encouraging. A project for translating the book *Azad ki Kabani Khud Azad ki Zabani*, from Urdu into English has been entrusted to Dr. Syeda S. Hameed.
- The possession of Maulana Azad's residence in Kolkata at No.5 Ashraf Mistri Lane (where he had resided during the 1940s), was taken over by the Institute from the Department of Higher Education, Government of West Bengal in order to establish a Maulana Azad Memorabilia Museum. The CPWD has been approached for the renovation of the said building.

13.43 Construction of Institute's Campus at Salt Lake

Architectural plans for the Institute's building at Salt Lake, Kolkata are ready. Soil testing of the site has also been completed. The construction work is to commence shortly.





CENTENARIES AND ANNIVERSARIES

14.01 The Department of Culture organises the centenary celebrations of important personalities and events, and has constituted National Committees (headed by the Prime Minister/ Minister for Tourism and Culture) for the express purpose of planning and developing such programmes, or allocating funds to non-governmental organisations for conducting the same.

14.02 The Government of India had earlier constituted National Committees for organising the birth centenary celebrations of Sant Kabir (26 June 1999 - 26 June 2000) and the Tercentenary of the birth of the Khalsa Panth (13 April 1999 - 13 April 2000) and the 50th anniversary of the Indian Republic (26 January 2000 - 26 January 2001).

14.03 Grants were given to a number of non-governmental organisations to mark the birth centenary/anniversary celebrations of important personalities.

14.04 2600 years of Tirthankar Mahavira's Janma Kalyanak

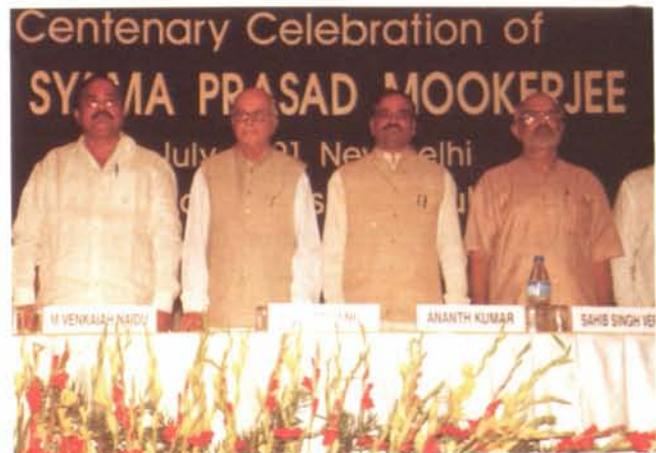
- The inaugural function for celebration of 2600 years of Tirthankar Mahavira's Janma Kalyanak was conducted at Indira Gandhi Indoor Stadium, New Delhi, on 6 April 2001 and was presided over by the Prime Minister of India. The Department of Posts released a commemorative postage stamp on

Tirthankar Mahavira on the occasion, which was attended by about 22,000 devotees, including prominent personalities, Jain munis and sadhvis.

- An amount of Rs 10 crores was donated to the Animal Welfare Board of India, Chennai towards animal and bird welfare, with a focus on Goshalas, to commemorate 2600 years of Tirthankar Mahavira's Janma Kalyanak.
- Funds were allocated to the Archaeological Survey of India for restoration and conservation of 50 centrally protected Jain monuments.

14.04 Birth Centenary of Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee

- An exhibition of photographs of Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee was organised at the All



Facing Page: 2600 years of Tirthankar Mahavira's Janmakalyanak inaugurated by Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee, Prime Minister of India.

The Home Minister Shri L.K. Advani and the then Minister for Tourism and Culture Shri Ananth Kumar preside over the Centenary celebrations of Syama Prasad Mookerjee in New Delhi.



India Fine Arts and Crafts Society, New Delhi from 6 – 9 June 2001, in association with the Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee Smarak Samiti, Kolkata.

- An exhibition on Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee, based on public records/private papers, photographs and newspapers, was inaugurated by the Prime Minister of India at the National Archives of India on 30 July 2001.
- A function was organised on 6 July 2001 at Mavlankar Hall, New Delhi in commemoration of the birth centenary of Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee.

14.05 Birth Centenary of Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan

A National Committee was constituted under the chairmanship of the Vice President of India for celebration of the Birth Centenary of Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan. A meeting of the National Committee was held on 14 September 2001, which was also attended by the Prime Minister of India. Consequently, the Committee decided to launch a year-long programme to commemorate the Birth Centenary of Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan from 11 October 2002.

14.07 An amount of Rs 5 crores was released to the National Council of Science Museums, Kolkata for setting up a panorama of Maharaja Ranjit Singh at Amritsar in commemoration of the bicentenary of the coronation of Maharaja Ranjit Singh.

FESTIVAL OF INDIA & INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL RELATIONS

FESTIVAL OF INDIA

15.01 Festival of India was introduced with the objective of promoting cultural links with foreign countries by holding festivals of India in those countries and also organising reciprocal festivals of those countries in India. This also helps in projecting India's cultural image abroad and enhances the tourism potential of various destinations in India. So far, Festivals of India have been held in U.K., U.S.A, France, U.S.S.R, Japan, Sweden, Germany, China and Thailand. Reciprocal festivals of U.S.S.R, Japan, France, China, Thailand, Sweden and China were held in India. The Festival of Germany was held in India from October 2000 to March 2001. Presently, proposals are under consideration for holding festivals of India in foreign countries on a smaller scale to propagate Indian culture and traditions and popularise the rich variety of handicrafts produced in India.

INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL RELATIONS

15.02 A Protocol of the 8th Meeting of the Indo-Russian Working Group on Culture under the Indo – Russian Inter-Governmental Commission on Trade, Economic, Science, Technical and Cultural



Signing of the Protocol of the 8th meeting of the Indo-Russian Working Group on Culture by Smt. Komal Anand, Additional Secretary (Culture) and Mr. Denis V. Molchanov, First Deputy Minister of Culture of Russian Federation.

Cooperation was signed on 30 January, 2002 in New Delhi. While Smt. Komal Anand, Additional Secretary signed the document on behalf of the Government of the Republic of India, Mr. Denis V. Molchanov, First Deputy Minister of Culture of Russian Federation signed on their behalf. The protocol provides for wide-ranging cooperation between India and Russia in the spheres of Museums and Exhibitions, Oriental studies, Performing Arts, Libraries, Sports and Youth Affairs, Education, Information and Broadcasting and Science and Technology.



मातनीले निचोल

विलक्षणलक्ष्मी

मन्दात्मजाशा इति श्रीगीत
गोविन्द स्वण्डित्वा

धिका
तिमयि

सिद्धमन्त्रः ॥ शा व्यथयति - - - प्रियोऽहमुपासि

INDIRA GANDHI NATIONAL CENTRE FOR THE ARTS

16.01 The IGNCA was formally established as an autonomous Trust in March 1987 under a Government resolution. It is visualised as a centre encompassing the study and experience of all the arts — here understood to comprise the fields of creative and critical literature, both written and oral; the visual arts, from painting and graphics to general material culture, photography and film; the performing arts of music, dance and theatre in their broadest connotations; and all else in fairs, festivals and lifestyle 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)

Reference Library

16.03 The Reference Library has been acquiring books to enrich its stock on a regular basis. Since April 2001, the Library accessioned and added a total of 1036 volumes, which include 417 books of the Dev Murarka Collection. Besides, 133 books

in the area of arts, culture and history were received as gifts from different sources.

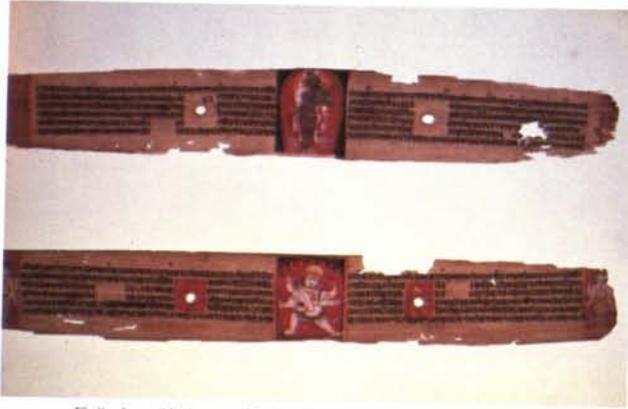
- Cataloguing/Binding

2444 volumes of books were classified and catalogued, raising the total number of volumes in the Reference Library to 60324.



Facing Page: Radha seated in the lap of Krishna (left), observed by Kamdev (right). Pabadi style, Rajasthan. Courtesy: IGNCA.

Worship of bodhi tree with two umbrellas crossing over tree. Limestone, Amaravati. Government Museum, Madras. Courtesy: IGNCA.



Folio from *Shahnama* (*Book of Kings*), circa 16th century. Courtesy: IGNC.A.

- **Microfilms**
Under the ongoing programmes of micro-filming of manuscripts, 902 microfilming rolls covering 6340 manuscripts have been received and accessioned.
- **Slides**
During the year under report, efforts were made to accession, catalogue, document and computerise the material received in the previous months. During the period under report, 2930 records of books and microforms were fed into the computerised LIBSYS system.

Cultural Archives

16.04 Kalanidhi – Programme C has completed the following film projects during the period under report:

- Documentation series on ‘Saat Sur’ by Shri Sanjay Khanna (one episode).
- Documentation on ‘Legacy of Tana Bhagat’ by Shri Saurav Kishore.
- Documentation of ‘Mahakumbh Mela’ by Shri Bappa Ray
- Documentary on ‘Panchatantra’ by Shri Sandeep C.
- Documentary on ‘Banam of Santhal’ by Shri Bappa Ray.
- Documentary on ‘Mirasans of Punjab’ by Ms. Shikha Jhingan.
- Documentary series on ‘Theyyam’ by C-DIT (10 episodes).

51 programmes were repackaged and prepared for telecast. A pioneering effort has been made to obtain a slot in Doordarshan’s Bharti channel, the modalities of which are being worked out. An annotated catalogue of all the productions will soon be published in book form.

KALAKOSA (Research and Publication Division)

16.05 Kalatattvakosa

The revised edition of Volume I of *Kalatattvakosa* has been brought out. The editing of Volume V is nearing completion. Material for Volume VI is being procured.

16.06 Kalamulasastra

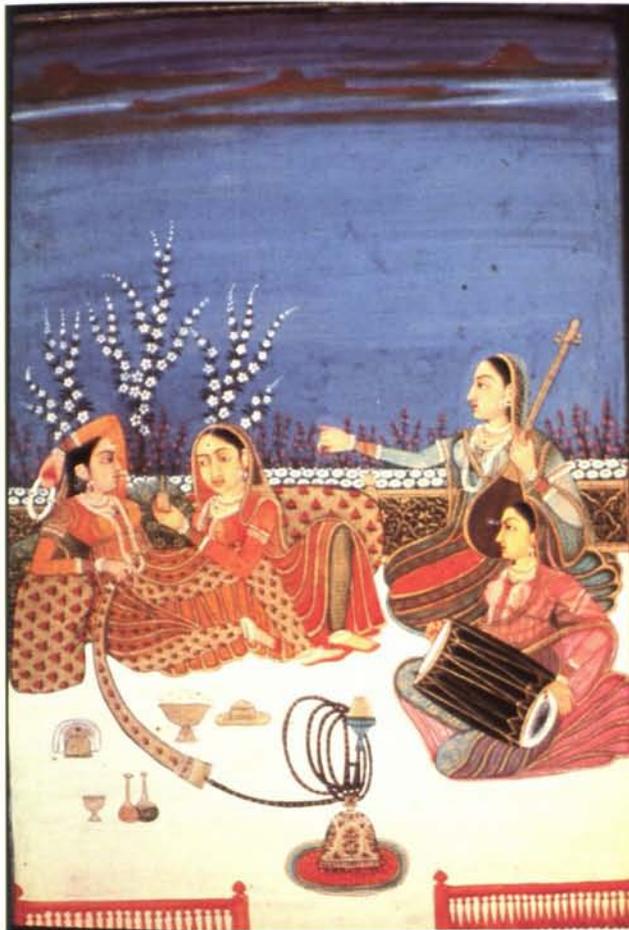
(Series of Fundamental Texts on the Arts)

The following four works are in 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 mulas, edited and translated by R. Satyanarayana.
- *Ishvara-Sambhita* A Pancaratra Agamic text, edited and translated by Prof. M.A. Laxmithathachar and revised by Prof. V. Vardachar.
- *Sangita Makaranda* A fundamental text on Indian music, edited and translated by Dr. Vijayalakshmi.
- *Baudhayana-Srauta-Sutra* An ancient text on rituals belonging to the Krsna Yajurveda School, edited and translated by Prof. C.G. Kashikar, Pune.

16.07 Participation in World Book Fair

IGNC.A participated for the first time in the World Book Fair from 28 January – 4 February 2002. Although our co-publishers also displayed our publications in their respective stalls as usual, the



Royal lady smoking hookah in the company of musicians. Rajasthan, 18th century. Courtesy: IGNCA.

decision to participate was taken in order to disseminate IGNCA publications to the visitors directly and visibly under the IGNCA banner.

16.08 Kalasamalocana

(Modern writings on Critical Appraisal of the Arts)

Commencing with the publication of a couple of volumes in 1988, as many as 38 books have been published under this programme till date. During the period under review, the following publications have been brought out:

- *Baroque India* by Prof. Jose Pereira.
- *Ancient Cities: Sacred Skies* Edited by Prof. J.M. Malville and Dr. Lalit M. Gujral.
- *Jain Temples of Rajasthan* by Prof. Sehdev Kumar.

- *Iconography of the Buddhist Sculpture of Orissa* by Prof. Thomas Donaldson, Volume I (Text).
- *Iconography of the Buddhist Sculpture of Orissa* by Prof. Thomas Donaldson, Volume II (Illustrations)
- *Stupa and its Technology: A Tibeto Buddhist perspective* by Pema Dorjee (Reprint).

Under the *Selected works of Dr. Ananda K. Coomaraswamy* Series, 3 more books have been published during this period:

- *Hinduism and Buddhism* Edited by Mr. K.N. Iyengar and Dr. Rama P. Coomaraswamy.
- *Perception of the Vedas* Edited by Prof. Vidya Nivas Misra.
- *Ananda K. Coomaraswamy: Writings on Geology and Mineralogy* Edited by Mr. A. Ranganathan and Dr. K. Srinivasa Rao.

16.09 Encyclopaedia of Indian Arts

A major activity to be undertaken during 2001-2002 is the planning of an Encyclopaedia of Indian Arts. Preliminary planning is underway for the implementation of the proposed encyclopaedia.

Slavic and Central Asian Studies

16.10 Library Collections

- By agreement with INION under the CEP, IGNCA received 180 microfiches during the last six months.
- IGNCA contacted the Russian State Library (formerly Lenin Library) to supply microfiches on roughly the same terms as INION, but in larger quantity. Although all details worked out hitherto have been agreed to, the final signature has been delayed owing to extensive renovation work currently underway at the Russian State Library.
- The Uzbekistan Historical archives selected by Prof. Madhavan K. Palat at Tashkent (on a programme supported by the Ministry of External Affairs) are being digitised at IGNCA. There are approximately 130,000 pages and the total scanned so far is 25,000.



16.11 Publications

The book *Social Identities in Revolutionary Russia* edited by Prof. Madhavan K. Palat was published by Palgrave (Macmillan) in association with IGNCA.

JANAPADA SAMPADA

(Division of Lifestyle Studies and Researches on Regional Cultures)

16.12 Ethnographic Collection

The film on 'Mukha Naach' by Shri R.K. Dwivedi is under production.

16.13 Multimedia Presentation and Events

The following events took place in connection with Adi-Drasya (Pre-historic rock art of India and other countries):

16.14 Ethnographic Collection

- A workshop of resource persons on 'Fact Portfolios Preparation on Heritage Sites of Delhi' was held on 5 September 2001.
- The Fifth N.K. Bose Memorial Lecture was delivered in January 2002.

16.15 Lokaparampara (Lifestyle Studies)

Under lifestyle studies, the following projects undertaken in collaboration with other institutions were completed:

- 'Meitei Family – A Process of Transformation from Tradition to Modernity' (IInd phase) by Dr. Ningomban Basanta.
- 'Annotated Bibliography of Santhal literature collected from Santhal Pargana' (IInd phase) by Prof. S.S. Mohapatra.
- 'The Calendrical Rites and Rituals of the Meiteis' by Shri N. Debendra Singh.
- 'The Documentation and Analysis of the Sanskaras Prevalent in Mithila (North Bihar)' by Dr. Ramashray Roy.
- 'Traditional Knowledge Systems' by D.P. Agarwal.

- 'Tradition, Innovation and Authenticity in Folk Art: An Ethnographic Study of Mithila Paintings' by Dr. Mani Shekhar Singh.

16.16 Seminars

- Under the 'Anadi' series of seminars, a seminar on 'Tribal Heritage' was held in collaboration with Mangalore University from 26-29 December 2000. The seminar concerned itself with encouraging, preserving and restoring tribal heritage, as well as developing indigenous models of research and understanding tribal culture in all its dimensions.
- Under the aegis of the 'Cultural Heritage' series, a seminar on 'Cultural Heritage Activity – Evolving Implementation Strategies' was held on 27-28 August 2001.
- A seminar on 'The Sufi Tradition' was held on 2-4 January 2002.

16.17 Publications

- *Nature of Man and Culture*, edited by B.N. Saraswati.
- *Nature of Living Tradition*, edited by B.N. Saraswati.
- *Vibhanga*, Volume VIII
- *Maukhik Mahakavya*, edited by Manjor Kumar Mishra
- *Seminar Papers on Santhal worldview*, edited by Nita Mathur.
- *Seminar Papers on Katha Vachana and Katha Vachak*, edited by Molly Kaushal.

Kshetra Sampada

(Regional Heritage)

16.18 Vraja Prakalpa

- Publication of *Bhaktirasamrtasindhu* (Vol. II) under progress.
- The English translation of *Bhaktirasamrtasindhu* by David Heberman is ready for publication.



16.19 Brhadisvara

- Editing on the book *Iconography of Brhadisvara* by Dr. R. Nagaswamy is underway.
- The Seminar Proceedings of *Brhadisvara: The Monument and The Living Tradition* are proposed to be published.

16.20 UNESCO Chair

- The UNESCO Chair in the field of Cultural Development is currently engaged in studying 'Identification and Enhancement of Cultural Heritage: An Internal Necessity in the Management of Development'. As decided, 100 village studies, based on field-work, are to be carried out under this project.
- In this connection, project work has been continuing in all States and Union Territories of India. 85 reports have already been received from the Northern, North-eastern, Central, Western and Southern India.

KALA DARSANA

(Dissemination and Projection Division)

16.21 Exhibitions

- IGNCA organised an Exhibition entitled 'Visual Tributes to Bhabeshda' to felicitate Shri B.C. Sanyal, noted artist, painter and sculptor on his 100th Birthday. 170 artists from all over India donated their paintings/ sculptures as a visual tribute to him. The exhibition was on view till 28 April 2001 and was widely visited by the public and the press.
- A photographic exhibition entitled 'Glimpses of China' was organised by the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in collaboration with IGNCA. Jointly inaugurated by the Union Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs and the Ambassador of the People's Republic of China to India on 24 September 2001, this exhibition was on view till 30 September 2001.

16.22 Film Shows

- 'Temple Instruments of Kerala' – a film

from the IGNCA Archives directed by R. Sarath was screened for the public on 11 April 2001.

- 'Central Asia: Cross Road of Cultures' – a UNESCO production in IGNCA Archives was screened for public on 22 May 2001.
- 'Sacrifice and Bliss' – a film directed by Joseph Campbell from the collection in the IGNCA Archives was screened for the public on 30 May 2001.
- 'Pandavani' – a documentary from the IGNCA Archives was screened for public on 30 May 2001.
- A film show that depicted the various styles of narration of the myths and legends of Mahabharata through the medium of 'Therukoothu', the vibrant living theatre of Tamilnadu, was screened on 13 September 2001.
- 'Artistic Heights' – another film from the IGNCA Archives directed by Smt Chandra Mani was screened for public on 4 October 2001.

16.23 Children's Programmes

- A workshop on Papier Mache was conducted at Queen's Mary School, Tis Hazari, Delhi from 6- 10 August 2001 in which some 70 school students participated.
- Another workshop on Paper Conservation entitled 'Love Your Books – Save Them' was organised at St. Columbus School from 22 - 28 August 2001.

Lectures

16.24 Public Lectures

- A lecture with slides entitled 'Natural Dyes: An Experimental Journey' was presented by Kum. Himani Kapila on 19 April 2001.
- A lecture entitled 'Beginning of Kashmiri Language and Literature' was delivered by Dr. S.S. Toshkhani, President of Nityanand Shastri Institute for Promotion of Kashmiri Art, Culture and Literature on 25 April 2001.



- On 10 May 2001, a lecture on 'Disintegration of Values' was delivered by Dr. Sharad Chandra. The lecture was presided over by Dr. Rajni Tandon.
- A lecture on 'The Life and Works of Prof. B.C. Sanyal' was the topic of a lecture delivered by Prof. P.N. Mago on 15 May 2001. Prof. Sankho Chaudhuri was the Chairperson.
- Dr. Sudhir Kumar, Reader in Punjab University, delivered a lecture on 'Nation-in-Katha: Reading Contemporary Muslim Writers' on 31 May 2001. Prof. Makarand Paranjape of Jawaharlal Nehru University was the Chairperson.
- Dr. Kiran Bedi delivered a lecture on the topic 'Spiritual Journey from Inside the Jail' on 12 June 2001. Prof. T.K. Oommen presided over the lecture. On this occasion, a book *Reformation Through Ram Naam: Case Studies of Tribal Bhils of Jhabua and Convicts of Indore Central Jail* written by Dr. Gautam Chatterjee was also released by Dr. Kiran Bedi.
- A lecture entitled 'Beyond Mass Communication: An Agenda for Communication Studies in India' was delivered by Prof. Ramesh Rao on 14 June 2001. Prof. H.R. Kidwai, Director, Jamia Millia, Mass Communication was the Chairperson on the occasion.
- On 18 June 2001, a lecture on 'Maya and Aesthetic in Kashmir Shaivism' was delivered by Shri Virender Qazi. Dr. A. Kaul, Editor, Kalakosa Division, presided over the lecture.
- 'Tala Vadya Kutcheri' — a lecture-demonstration on percussion instruments, particularly the Mridangam, was presented by Shri P. Jaya Bhaskar, an artiste from All India Radio. Ustad Fahimuddin Dagar, the veteran vocalist presided over the lecture on 20 June 2001.
- Prof. Senake Bandarnayake, High Commissioner of Sri Lanka, gave an illustrated talk on the topic 'Avukana Image and Colossal Images in Sri Lanka' on 12 July 2001. Shri R.K. Choubey presided over the lecture.
- A lecture entitled 'Maithali Sita Ka Chitra Ek Maithali Ki Drishti Mein' was delivered by Shri Kailash Mishra of Kalakosa Division on 13 July 2001. Shri R.K. Choubey presided over the lecture.
- On 20 July 2001, a lecture on 'An Account of Interface between Western Indologists and Kashmiri Scholars' was delivered by Shri S.N. Pandita. Dr. A. Kaul presided over the lecture.
- Dr. Bibhakar Bhattacharya, Secretary, Ved Parishad delivered his talk on the 'Tenets Underlying Hinduism and their Validity' on 26 July 2001. Dr. Sampat Narayan was the Chairperson on the occasion.
- Dr. Martin Vernier, a scholar from Switzerland delivered a lecture on 'Rock Art of Zanskar' on 13 August 2001. Dr. Amarnath presided over this lecture.
- Shri B.S. Malhans delivered an illustrated lecture on 'Craftsmanship of Temples of Shimla District' on 23 August 2001.
- 'Installation Performances' — an illustrated presentation by Smt. Ratna Bali Kant was delivered on Friday, 7 September 2001. Shri Santo Dutta presided over the presentation.
- A lecture entitled 'The Deep Purple of Light Through Indian Sculptural Ethos' was delivered by Dr. Ashoka Trikha on Thursday, 27 September 2001.
- A lecture-cum-demonstration entitled 'Fundamentals of Bharatanatyam' was presented by Kum. Nehi Chaudhuri on Friday 12 October 2001. Smt. Komala Varadan presided over the presentation.
- A lecture entitled 'Role of Intuition and Emotion in Art' was delivered by Shri Mir Imtiaz, Department of Fine Arts, Jamia Millia Islamia University on 16 October 2001. Senior artist Shri Amarnath Sehgal was the chairperson.
- Dr. Madhu Khanna delivered a lecture on 'Reconstructing Violence: The Hindu



Perspective' on 18 October 2001. Dr. Lokesh Chandra presided over the lecture and summed up the discourse.

- Dr. Shabi Ahmed, Deputy Director, Indian Council for Historical Research, delivered a lecture on 'Understanding Islam' on 30 October 2001. Dr. Madhu Khanna, the chairperson concluded the lecture with her observations.

16.25 Memorial Lecture

- The 18th Acharya Hazari Prasad Memorial lecture was delivered this year by Dr. Vishvanath Tripathi on the topic 'Acharya Dwivedi Ka Niz Prativaad' on 19 August 2001. This lecture was organised in collaboration with Acharya Hazari Prasad Dwivedi Smriti Nyas.

16.26 In-house Lecture

- Shri K.D.N. Singh of Kalanidhi division delivered his talk on IGNC's slide unit and its collection on 3 July 2001.

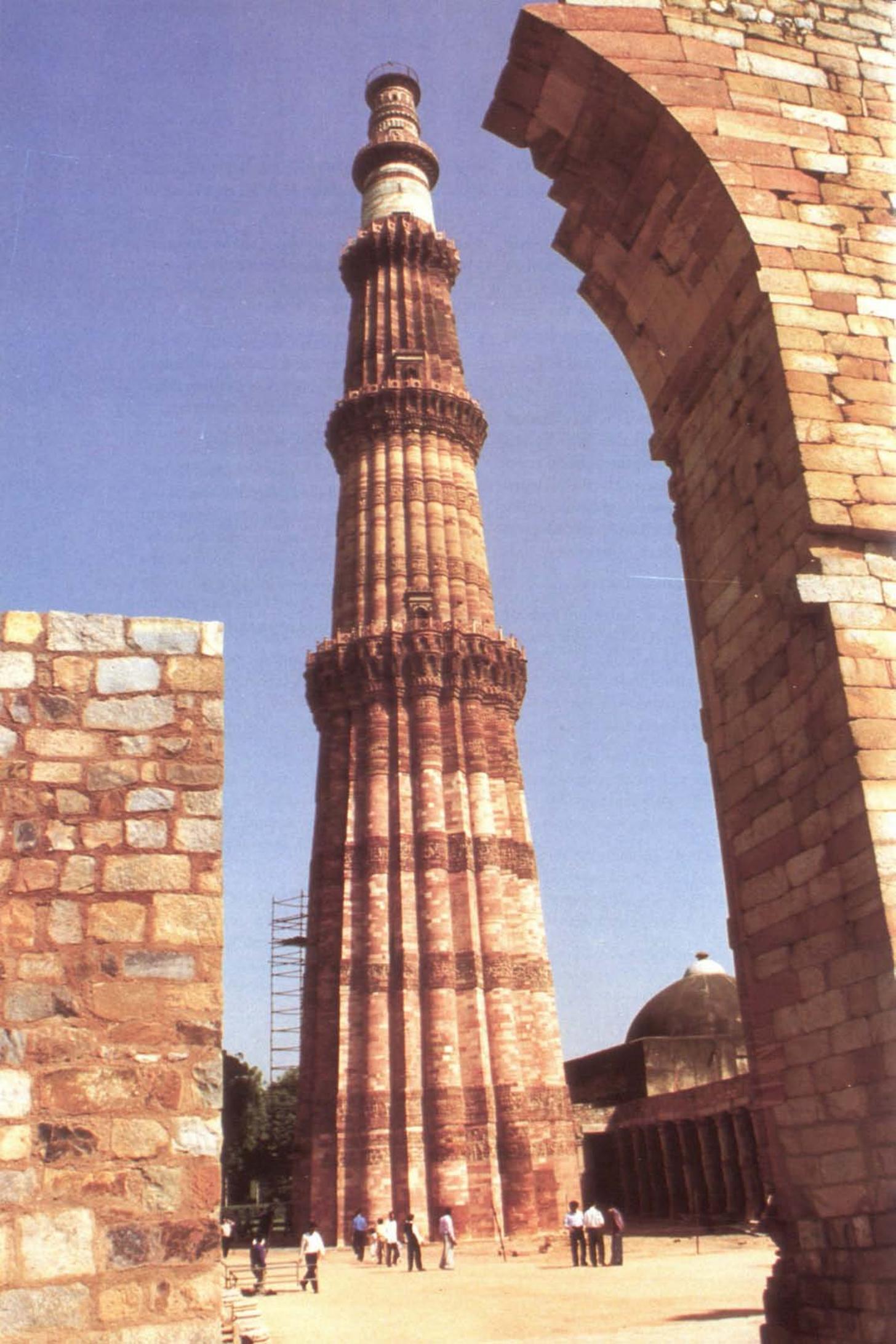
- A lecture-cum-slide presentation on Krishna in Art was made by Miss Mekhla Mani of Kalanidhi division.

- A Kavi Goshti was organised on the occasion of Independence Day celebration in which about 10 IGNC members presented their compositions.

- Dr. Sudhir Lall of Kalakosa division delivered a lecture on Crime and Punishment in Kautilya's *Arthshastra* on 8 October 2001. Dr. Sampat Narayan chaired the lecture.

16.27 Inauguration of new building

The Prime Minister of India, Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee inaugurated the Kalanidhi – Kalakosa Building on 19 November 2001 at a simple but impressive ceremony. Inaugurating the new building of the Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts, the Prime Minister paid glowing tributes to the memory of Indira Gandhi and said that the legacy bequeathed to his Government would be preserved.





NATIONAL CULTURE FUND

17.01 The National Culture Fund (NCF) was set up as a Trust under the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890 through issue of the Gazette Notification dated 28 November 1996, with the aim of inviting the participation of the corporate sector, NGOs, State Governments, public/private sector and individuals in the task of promoting, protecting and preserving India's cultural heritage as well as creation of new galleries, museums and imparting of training, in cultural activities. The donations to the National Culture Fund are eligible for 100% tax exemption under Section 10 23C (iv) and 80G(ii) of the Income Tax Act. The NCF is managed and administered by a Council and an Executive Committee. The Council is chaired by the Minister of Tourism and Culture.

17.02 The National Culture Fund carries a built-in accountability towards the Indian Parliament and the donors for the activities commissioned under its aegis. A separate joint Bank Account is opened for each project, which is operated by NCF and the donor. The project works are executed under the directions of the Project Implementation Committee set up in this regard which has the representation of the donors, the National Culture Fund, the civic authorities as well as the Archaeological Survey of India, wherever required. The accounts of the projects are incorporated in the National Culture Fund Accounts which are audited annually by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. The Annual Report and the Audited Accounts are tabled in both the Houses of the Parliament.

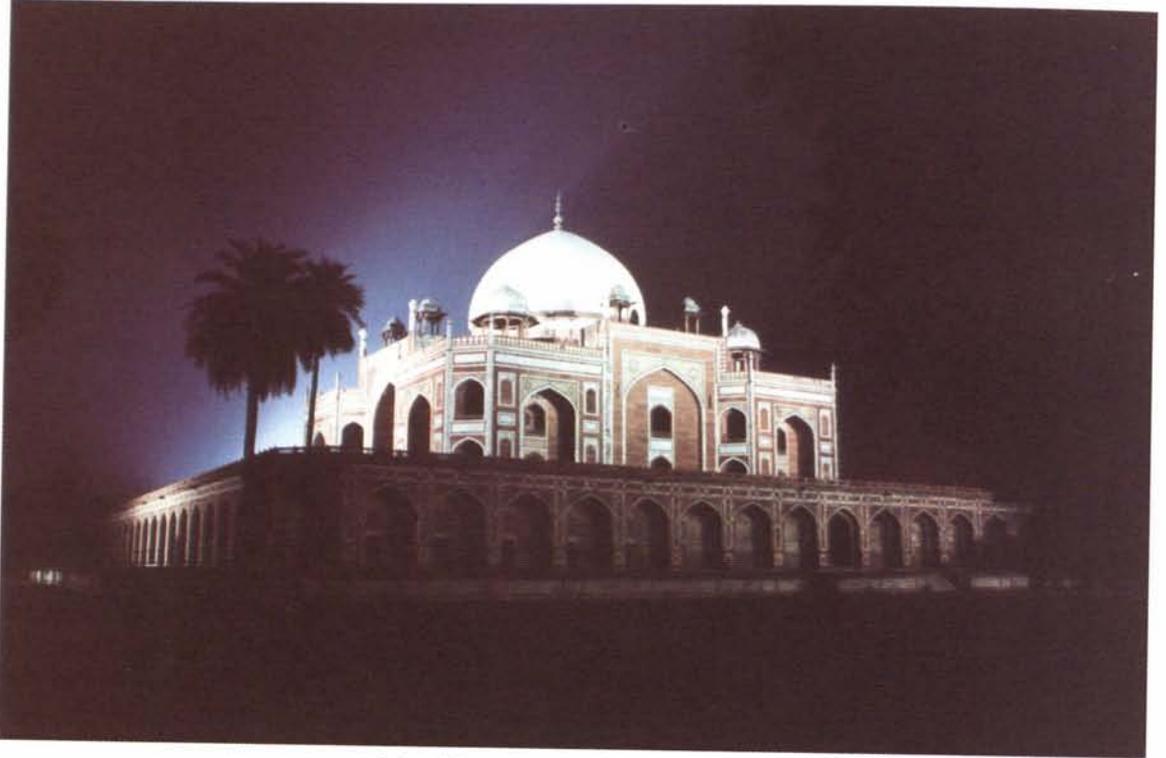


Signing of MoU between NCF and World Monuments Fund for Cochin Synagogue Project.

17.03 MoUs executed

▪ Indian Oil Foundation (New Delhi)

An MoU was executed with National Culture Fund, Indian Oil Foundation, Indian Oil Corporation and Archaeological Survey of India on 30 March 2001 for the development of at least one monument in each State in India. In the first phase, the monuments identified for conservation, preservation and development are Qutb Minar (Delhi), Konark Sun Temple (Orissa), Kanheri Caves (Maharashtra), Hampi (Karnataka) and Khajuraho (Madhya Pradesh). The Indian Oil Corporation shall donate Rs. 25 crores to NCF and this amount shall be transferred to the Indian Oil Foundation to build up its Corpus Fund. The Indian Oil Corporation shall further donate a sum upto Rs. 10 crores annually.



A view of Humayun's Tomb illuminated at night.

▪ **Taj Mahal, Agra (Uttar Pradesh)**

An MoU between Archaeological Survey of India, National Culture Fund and Indian Hotels Company Limited was signed on 21 June 2001. The MoU aims at protection, promotion, preservation, upgradation and beautification of the Taj Mahal, Agra. The conceptual plan has been prepared and work is under progress.

▪ **Synagogue Clock Tower, Fort Cochin, Kerala**

An MoU was executed between World Monuments Fund, New York and National Culture Fund on 12 November 2001 for conservation of the Cochin Synagogue build in 1568. The World Monuments Fund donated US\$ 18208 to the National Culture Fund for execution of the project.

17.04 Progress of the Projects already undertaken

▪ **Jnana Pravaha Trust, Varanasi**

An MoU signed with Jnana Pravaha Trust on 4 January 2000, which aims to promote and preserve oral traditions and maintains

a script museum at Varanasi, has materialised with the construction of the building which was inaugurated by the Governor of Uttar Pradesh on 1 November, 2001 for housing a museum, library and an auditorium.

▪ **Humayun's Tomb**

The Humayun's Tomb project taken up under the aegis of the National Culture Fund, Archaeological Survey of India, Aga Khan Trust for Culture and Oberoi Group of Hotels is currently working on the execution of restoration of the waterworks, fountain, park and gardens around the Tomb, having already successfully completed work on illuminating the Tomb in December 2000. This phase of the project is likely to be completed by the end of 2002.

17.05 MoUs under process of execution

▪ **Raja Dinkar Kelkar Museum, Pune**

An MoU between National Culture Fund and the Board of Management, Raja Dinkar Kelkar Museum, Pune is under process of



execution for preservation of Dr. Kelkar's collection and growth and development of Kelkar Museum, Pune.

▪ **Delhi Gate**

An MoU between National Culture Fund and M/s. Old World Hospitality Pvt. Ltd. is under process of execution for conservation, preservation, maintenance, upgradation and beautification of Delhi Gate.

▪ **Ramakrishna Mission Institute of Culture, Kolkata**

An MoU between National Culture Fund and Ramakrishna Mission, Institute of Culture, Kolkata is under process of execution for the extension building of the Institute.

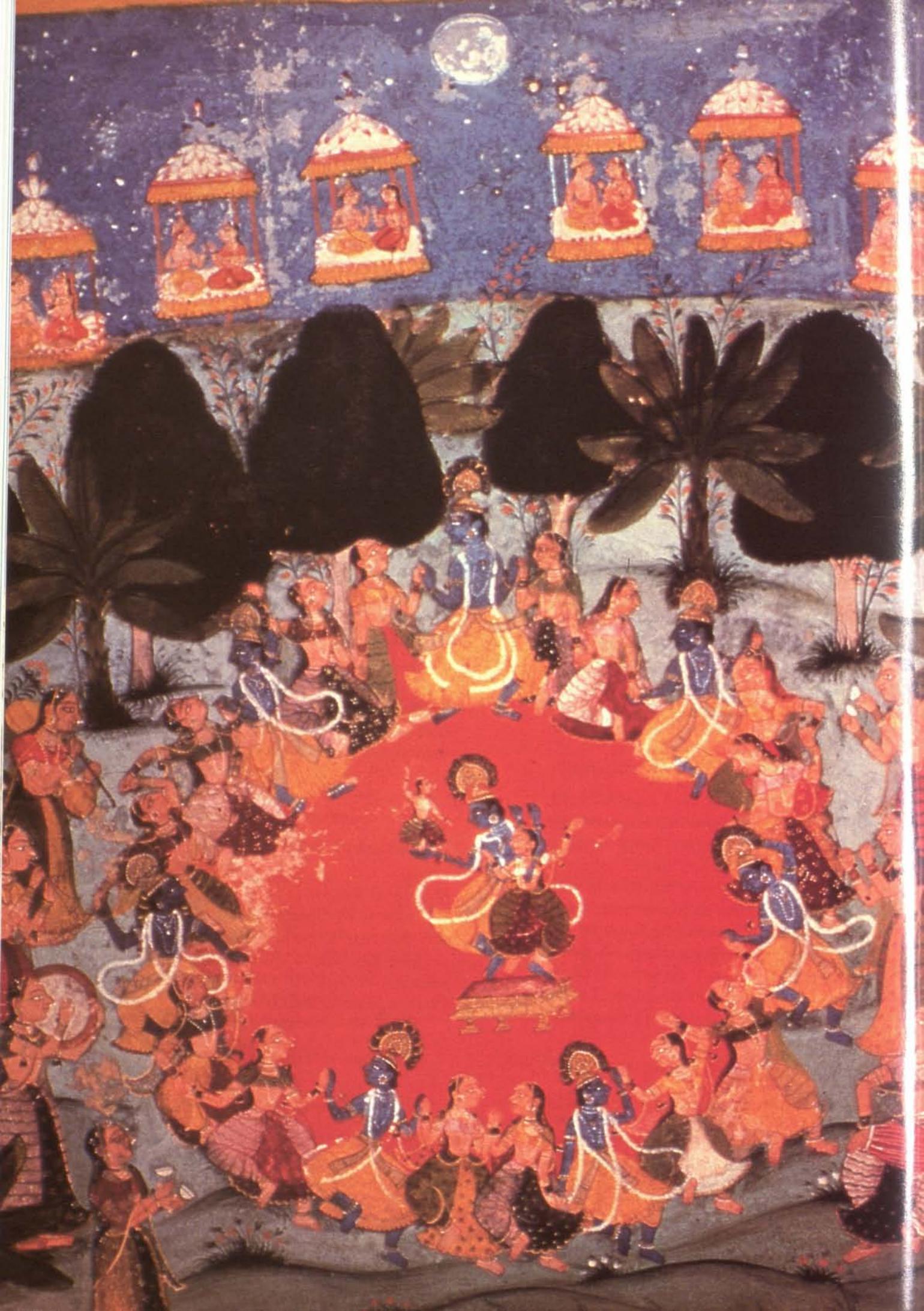
17.06 Council of NCF

The Council of NCF, which comprises 20 members, of which 5 are ex-officio

members and 15 are nominated from various fields, was reconstituted through issue of Gazette Notification dated 6 November 2001. The Third Meeting of the Council of NCF was held on 23 November 2001 at India International Centre, New Delhi which was chaired by Shri Jagmohan, Minister of Tourism and Culture, who is also the ex-officio Chairman of the Council of NCF.

17.07 Executive Committee of NCF

The Executive Committee of NCF, which comprises 4 ex-officio members and 6 nominated members, was also reconstituted through issue of Gazette Notification dated 4 February 2002. The Executive Committee of National Culture Fund is headed by the Secretary, Department of Culture, who is also the ex-officio President of the Committee.





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 people. At one end of the spectrum there are general courses on Art Appreciation, History on Art and Culture, and all summer vacation courses run by CCRT, NGMA and National Museum Institute for the general public, teachers and school children. Various institutes also offer specialised diploma, graduate and post-graduate courses in Archives Management, Archaeology and Museology, Buddhist and Tibetan Studies and Drama aimed at fresh graduates, research scholars 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:

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 universities,
		ii Certificate Course in Archives Administration	2-4 weeks	libraries, research organisations and State Archives
		iii Certificate Course in Records Management	2-4 weeks	departments.



No.	Institute	Type of Training Course	Duration	Target Group
		iv Certificate Course in Reprography	2-4 weeks	Private and sponsored candidates from universities, libraries, research organisations and State Archives departments.
		v Certificate Course in Care & Conservation	2-4 weeks	
		vi Certificate Course in Servicing and Repair of Records	2-4 weeks	
		vii Orientation Course in Records Management	1 week	In-service persons
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	Practising Conservators
		iv Need-based Programmes		- do -
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 (An.S.I.)	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 Programmes	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



No.	Institute	Type of Training Course	Duration	Target Group
		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
9.	Nava Nalanda Mahavihara	i Ph.D./D. Litt. Courses in Pali and Buddhist Studies.		Indian and foreign students
		ii P.G. courses in Philosophy, Pali, Ancient Indian and Asian Studies		
		iii Diploma in Pali, Japanese, Chinese, Hindi		
		iv Certificate Course in Pali		
10.	JNMDA	Diploma courses in Manipuri Dance and Music		Fresh Entrants
11.	CIHTS	Graduate/ P.G, 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

In addition to the above, the ad hoc training programmes organised by the organisations are as follows:

18.02 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 the period under report. 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-East India are considered to be disadvantaged owing to their geographical isolation and poor infrastructure. The Department has regularly undertaken many initiatives to highlight and popularise the rich and diverse art and culture of North-East India, including Sikkim. Attempts are made to provide opportunities to artistes and to cultural organisations to avail of the assistance being provided by the Department through its various schemes. From time to time, the Department also relaxes its conditions and eligibility criteria in order to enable the North-Eastern states receive their due.

The activities and programmes of the Department of Culture in the North-Eastern region are as follows:

19.02 North-Eastern Zonal Cultural Centre, Dimapur

- 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.
- The Nezc has also established linkages with the State Departments and NGOs for

preservation, promotion and propagation of tribal and folk art forms.

19.03 Jawaharlal Nehru Manipur Dance Academy, Imphal

- A constituent unit of the Sangeet Natak Akademi, the Jawaharlal Nehru Manipur Dance Academy, Imphal, established in 1954, is the premier institution in the country for Manipuri dance, music and allied arts. It offers comprehensive courses designed for potential professional artistes, and also has a Production Unit, which strives to enrich the Manipuri repertoire through experimental choreography that is presented both in India and abroad.

19.04 National Council of Science Museums

- The National Council of Science Museums (NCSM) has been developing several Science Centres in the North-Eastern states of Manipur (Imphal), Mizoram (Aizawl), Meghalaya (Shillong), Nagaland (Dimapur), Arunachal Pradesh (Itanagar) and Sikkim (Gangtok).
- Construction work for the Science Centre, Aizawl is on in full swing and exhibits are being fabricated at different units of NCSM.
- The construction work for the Science Centre at Imphal will commence soon. The fabrication of exhibits has already started.
- The construction of other Science centres in the North-East is also being planned.



19.05 National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property

- The National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property (NRLC), examined the objects of Gnadak Monastery, Namchi, and Phodong Monastery, Sikkim and documented their state of preservation.
- A workshop meant for various monasteries of Sikkim on Preventive Conservation of the Cultural Heritage of Sikkim was organised at Gnadak Monastery, Namchi from 19 March - 7 April 2001. 45 lamas from different monasteries were trained in this workshop.
- Two conservators from North-East have been inducted into the six-months training course offered by NRLC for training in conservation.

19.06 Anthropological Survey of India

- The Survey acquired and occupied a new building for its Office-cum-Museum in Shillong through the Government of Meghalaya.
- Three workshops each on three different Ninth Plan projects were organised at the North-East Regional Centre at Shillong and at Guwahati, and were attended by researchers from different Regional Centres of the Survey.
- Work on the preparation of an ethnographic documentary film on the dormitory system of the Wanchos of Arunachal Pradesh is nearing completion.

19.07 Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya

- A team of officials from the Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya (IGRMS) undertook a field study among the Adi/Gallong tribe of West Siang district, Arunachal Pradesh, and collected 22 museum objects.
- A workshop was organised by IGRMS in

Hyderabad in collaboration with Shilparamam, Hyderabad in which folk and tribal artistes from Manipur who specialised in traditional basketry, painting, pottery and appliqué work, participated.

- The IGRMS organised an exhibition entitled 'Dweep Disha' alongwith a seminar on the heritage conservation of Majuli island, the world's largest freshwater island and the nerve centre of Ahomia culture, at Majuli Island from 10 - 16 January 2001. In collaboration with the Department of Culture, Government of Assam and the Majuli Island Protection and Development council, the IGRMS has taken constructive steps to protect the Island, which faces the threat of extinction by erosion of its banks by River Brahmaputra. The seminar, which was inaugurated by the Governor of Assam, was attended by more than 10,000 people, and succeeded in creating a sense of awareness and self-respect among the Majuli islanders both about their endangered cultural heritage and the need to protect their local knowledge systems for posterity.

19.08 Central Reference Library

- The Central Reference Library, Kolkata collaborated with the Library Science and Information Department of the Guwahati University, Assam to conduct a training-cum-workshop at Guwahati for library professionals of North-East India in compiling their own language bibliographies in the first week of January 2002.

19.09 National Library

- The National Library, Kolkata organised a workshop in collaboration with Directorate of Library Services, Government of Assam and Srimanta Sankaradeva Kalakshetra, Guwahati on the Delivery of Books Act, 1954 and Conservation of Documentary Heritage during 24 - 28 September 2001 at Guwahati, Assam. 100 publishers attended the programme on Delivery of Books Act. And about 150 participants of different dis-



tricts attended the workshop on conservation. Senior library professionals of the National Library, aided by the Preservation Officers of Indian Museum, Kolkata and National Archives of India, New Delhi, imparted training to the participants.

- An interactive session was also included in the programme to discuss various practical aspects associated with conservation of library materials. The participants of workshop on Conservation of Documentary Heritage were given literature on Conservation of Library. Materials published by the National Library, Kolkata and conservation kits containing chemicals, cellulose and acetate papers, binding materials and chemicals for lamination. The Library had put up an exhibition of National Library publications along with the recent publications that were received by the National Library from the States of the North-East under the Delivery of Books Act. One set of National Library publications were donated to the State Central Library, Assam, and Srimanta Sankaradeva Kalakshetra, Guwahati for the benefit of the people of the Assam and the North-East.
- In December 2001, the Office of Curator, Manipur State Museum, Imphal requested the National Library to renovate the library rooms of Manipur State Museum and also provide necessary infrastructure of a modern library. The National Library is expected to complete the said work at Imphal during the current financial year.
- The Directorate of Art and Culture, Government of Mizoram has requested the National Library to develop the infrastructure and provide necessary help in estab-

lishing a modern library. This library has made an assessment of their requirements and is planning to complete the work at Aizawl, Mizoram during the current financial year.

19.10 National School of Drama

- The 2nd year students of NSD were sent on an educational tour in to attend a one-month production-oriented training-cum-workshop at Imphal (Manipur) under noted theatre personality Shri Ratan Thiyam. After attending the said workshop, the students staged one show of a play titled 'Lai Haraoba', based on rituals of Manipuri tradition, and accompanied by percussionists from Manipur, in the School premises on 1 February 2001.

19.11 Nehru Memorial Museum and Library

- The Library has undertaken a project of compiling a Bibliography on North-East India and Sikkim. During the course of the period, approximately 1,160 entries have been prepared on the topic.
- The Nehru Memorial Museum and Library is also trying to get in touch with the people who belong to the North-Eastern Region including Sikkim for its Oral History Project.

19.12 Kalakshetra Foundation

- Sponsored by Kalakshetra Foundation, an 18-member troupe presented a programme of traditional Manipuri dance and music at Kalakshetra, Chennai from 8-9 October 2001. The programme facilitated a fruitful interaction between students of the Manipur Dance Academy and gurus and students of Bharatanatyam at the Kalakshetra Foundation, Chennai.





VIGILANCE ACTIVITIES

20.01 The vigilance set-up of the Department is under the overall supervision of the Secretary who is, in turn, 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 in order to tone up the administration and maintain discipline amongst the staff members of the department, both at the headquarters and in the attached and subordinate offices. During the year under report, the inspection of offices under the Ministry was initiated as a preventive measure to check the efficacy of vigilance machinery and to minimise corruption.

20.03 The Department of Culture and all its offices observed the Vigilance Awareness week, 2001 by administering the pledge to all officials and staff. Some of the organisations under the Department organised various competitions like essay, quiz, debates, etc. Centre for Cultural Resources and Training also organised cultural activities for school children highlighting the harmful effects of corruption.

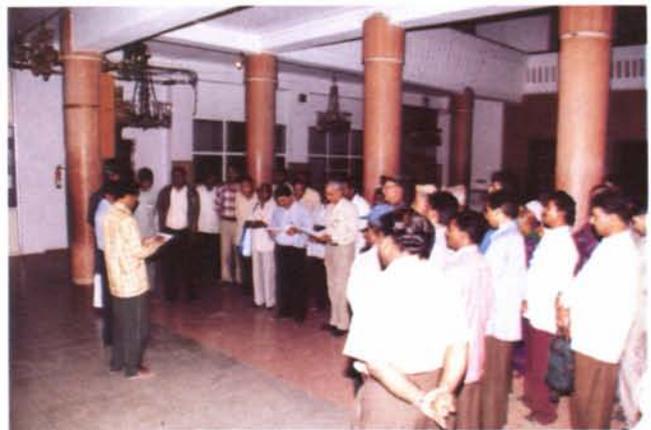
20.04 A specific Grievance Redressal Machinery functions under a Joint Secretary who is designated Director of Grievances in the Department. The Director of Grievances has been vested with powers to call for files/ papers in respect of grievances pending for over three months and to take a decision to 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 organisations to strengthen their Grievance Redressal Mechanism and to promptly acknowledge all complaints.

20.05 The Department has been maintaining adequate transparency in matters that need time-bound disposal, to remove/ minimise grievances of the public and staff, thus motivating the staff to provide better public service.

INDIAN MUSEUM

20.06 A one-day workshop on the 'Virtues of Vigilance' was organised by the Indian Museum on 2 November 2001. The Indian Museum acted as a nodal agency, and vigilance officers and other high officials of Central Reference Library, National Library, Kolkata, Anthropological Survey of India, Kolkata, Victoria Memorial Hall, Kolkata,



Pledge-taking during Vigilance Awareness Week at Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad.



Asiatic Society, Kolkata, National Council of Science Museum, Kolkata, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies, Kolkata, EZCC, Kolkata, Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation, Kolkata, CBI, Kolkata and Department of Culture participated in the proceedings. The workshop, which was presided over by Shri T.K. Talukdar, Ex-Commissioner of Police, Kolkata, was divided into two sessions. The first session was devoted to a general discussion on the problems being faced by the Vigilance Officers while discharging their duties and responsibilities in their respective offices, and in the second session, the discussion focussed on various remedial measures to effectively check both economic and physical security.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF SCIENCE MUSEUMS

20.07 The work of vigilance machinery in Headquarters and in national level units has been working in coordination to achieve the desired objectives in the spirit of the instructions issued by the Central Vigilance Commission from time to time. The disciplinary matters are being followed up for speedy disposal of pending cases. A workable plan

is being formulated as the first step to ensure that corruption is prevented especially in certain pre-identified areas like purchase, civil works etc. NCSM has also organised a workshop on the occasion of Vigilance Awareness Week.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

20.08 The Head Office, and the Eastern Regional Centre, Kolkata observed Vigilance Awareness Week by organising debates, workshops and lectures, besides taking an oath. Intersectional transfer has also been made periodically.

CENTRAL REFERENCE LIBRARY

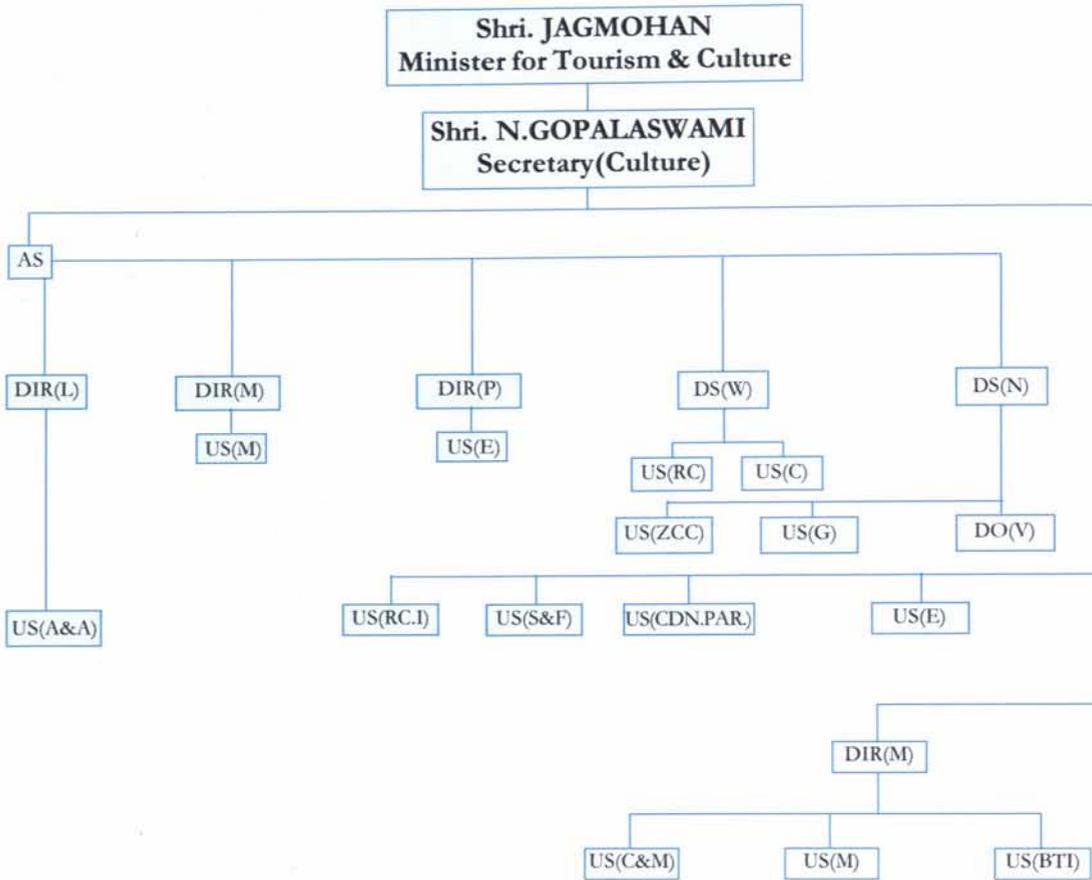
20.10 As desired by the Central Vigilance Commission, the Central Reference Library, Kolkata observed the Vigilance Awareness Week from 31 October – 6 November. Preventive measures against corruption were given optimum publicity in Government offices. On 5 November 2001, the Librarian and the staff took the pledge to fight corruption.

ANNEXURES AND APPENDICES





ORGANISATIONAL CHART

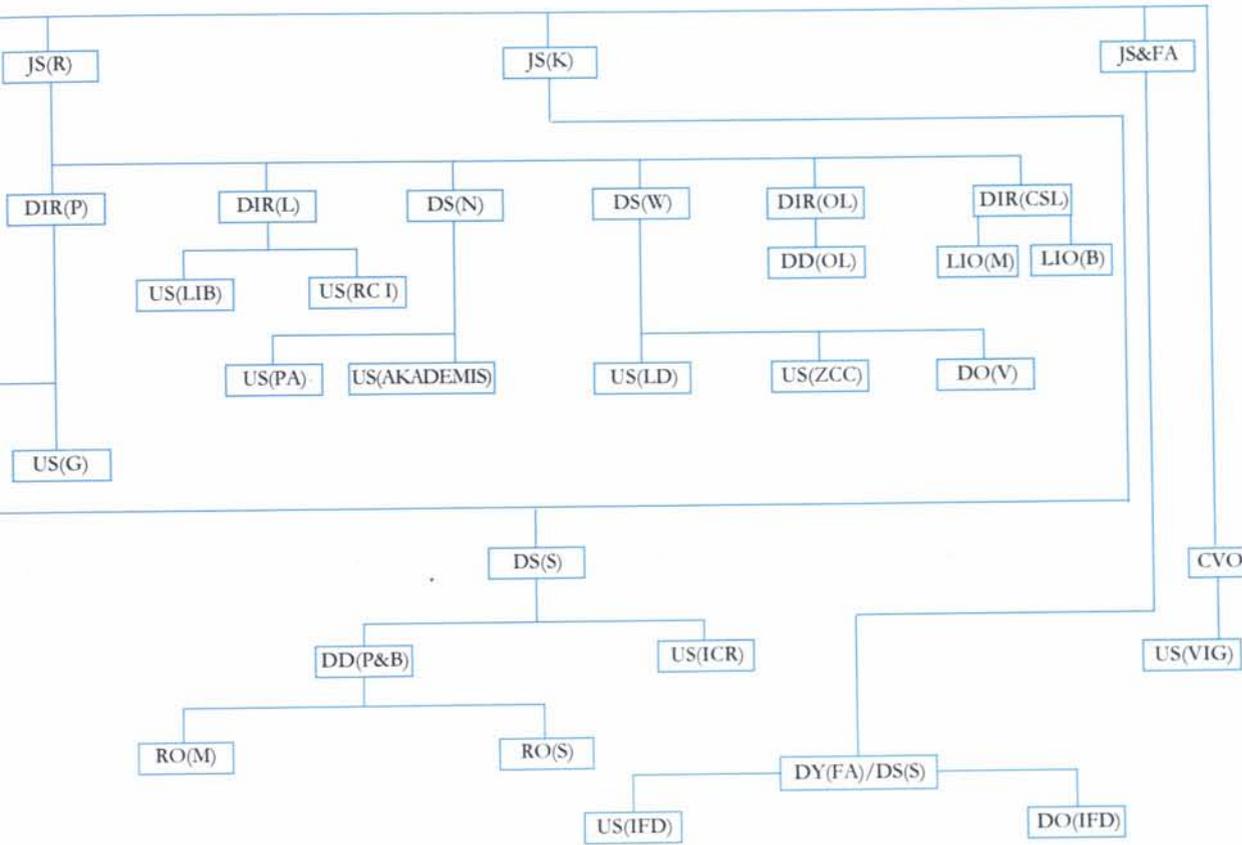


Legends

AS	- Additional Secretary (Smt. Komal Anand)	DY(FA)	- Deputy Finance Advisor, (Shri. Navneet Soni)
JS(R)	- Joint Secretary (Shri. Vivek Rae)	Dir(OL)	- Director, Official Language (Shri. Gorakhnath)
JS(K)	- Joint Secretary (Shri. K. N Shrivastava)	US(C)	- Under Secretary (Shri. Chotte Lal) (Jain Celebrations)
JS & FA	- Financial Advisor (Shri. V. Subramanian)	US(M)	- Under Secretary (Shri O. P. Mahey) (Museum I & II)
Dir(M)	- Director, Museum (Shri. Sanjeev Mittal)	US(Lib)	- Under Secretary (Shri. Sudesh Kumar) (Lib. I)
Dir(CSL)	- Director, CSL	US(G)	- Under Secretary (Shri Amar Mudi) (General)
Dir(P)	- Director, Chief Vigilance Officer (Shri. V.B. Pyarelal)	US(Estt.)	- Under Secretary (Shri. K.C.Gupta) (Estt./ASI)
Dir(L)	- Director, (Shri V.K. Lakhanpal)	US(RC I)	- Under Secretary (Shri. Ramesh Chand) (Jain Celebrations)
DS(S)	- Deputy Secretary (Shri. Navneet Soni)	US(IFD)	- Under Secretary (Shri. Nanak Chand)(IFD)
DS(N)	- Deputy Secretary (Shri. Umang Narula)		
DS(W)	- Deputy Secretary (Shri. Vivek Wadekar)		



ANNEXURE-I



US(ICR)	- Under Secretary (Shri. S.K.Kapur) (ICR-I & IV)	US(C & M)-	Under Secretary (Shri. Arun Malik) (C&M)
US(BTI)	- Under Secretary, (Shri. Victor Baa) (BTI)	DD(P&B)	- Deputy Director, Planning & Budget (Smt. Jiju Kurian)
US(LD)	- Under Secretary, (Shri. Lalan Das) (ICR-II)	DD(OL)	- Deputy Director, Official Language (Shri.Y.S.Rawat)
US(ZCC)	- Under Secretary (Shri. P.S.Sareen) (ZCC) (ICR-V)	LIO(M)	- Library Information Officer (Shri. B.M.Mallappa)
US(PA)	- Under Secretary, Performing Arts (Shri B. Sengupta) (PA)	LIO(B)	- Library Information Officer (Shri. S.C.Bhalla)
US(Cash)	- Under Secretary (Shri. Ramesh Chand) (Cash & MPCC)	RO(M)	- Research Officer (Shri. S.S.Malkani)
US(Akademis)	- Under Secretary, (Shri M.A. Muraleedharan) (Desk PA)	RO(S)	- Research Officer (Smt. Santosh K. Sharma)
US(AA)&US(CDN)	- Under Secretary, (Shri B.P.Singh) (A&A/CDN)	DO(IFD)	- Desk Officer, IFD (Shri. Vasudevan K)
US(S & F)	- Under Secretary (Shri. J.R.Aggarwal) (S&F)	DO(V)	- Desk Officer, (Shri. P.S.Verma) (ICR-III)



FINANCIAL ALLOCATIONS OF ITEMS DISCUSSED IN VARIOUS CHAPTERS

(Rs in Crores)

Sl. No.	ITEM	PLAN NON-PLAN	BUDGET ESTIMATES 2001-02	REVISED ESTIMATES 2001-02	BUDGET ESTIMATES 2002-03
1	Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi	Plan	42.00	36.00	41.50
		Non-Plan	96.29	96.29	99.05
2	National Museum, New Delhi	Plan	3.55	4.44	4.50
		Non-Plan	6.50	6.50	6.50
3	Indian Museum, Calcutta	Plan	3.90	4.30	4.25
		Non-Plan	3.30	3.30	3.30
4	Salarjung Museum, Hyderabad	Plan	4.00	4.00	4.50
		Non-Plan	3.40	3.40	3.45
5	Victorial Memorial Hall, Calcutta	Plan	1.05	1.05	2.00
		Non-Plan	1.40	1.50	1.50
6	National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi	Plan	2.20	2.80	3.50
		Non-Plan	1.05	1.05	1.05
7	Nehru Memorial Museum & Library, New Delhi	Plan	1.50	1.41	1.75
		Non-Plan	4.10	4.35	4.10
8	Allahabad Museum, Allahabad	Plan	0.90	0.90	1.25
		Non-Plan	0.88	0.88	0.88
9	National Council of Science Museums, Calcutta	Plan	5.87	5.57	6.35
		Non-Plan	10.00	10.75	11.00
10	National Research Laboratory for Cons. of Cul. Property, Lucknow	Plan	1.00	0.41	1.50
		Non-Plan	1.20	1.20	1.25
11	Anthropological Survey, Calcutta	Plan	1.83	1.83	2.10
		Non-Plan	7.90	9.10	8.00
12	Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya, Bhopal	Plan	4.17	4.17	4.30
		Non-Plan	1.20	1.20	1.30
13	National Archives of India, New Delhi	Plan	1.36	2.35	2.30
		Non-Plan	7.62	7.62	7.62
14	Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library, Patna	Plan	0.58	0.48	0.75
		Non-Plan	1.16	1.19	1.16
15	T.M.S.S.M. Library, Thanjavur	Plan	0.70	0.63	0.70
		Non-Plan	—	—	—



(Rs in Crores)

Sl. No.	ITEM	PLAN NON-PLAN	BUDGET ESTIMATES 2001-02	REVISED ESTIMATES 2001-02	BUDGET ESTIMATES 2002-03
16	Rampur Raza Library, Rampur	Plan	0.90	1.22	1.25
		Non-Plan	0.91	0.91	0.91
17	Science Cities	Plan	13.00	13.00	13.00
		Non-Plan	—	—	—
18	The Asiatic Society, Calcutta	Plan	1.60	0.40	1.75
		Non-Plan	3.00	3.00	3.05
19	Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh	Plan	1.25	1.25	3.50
		Non-Plan	1.90	1.90	1.90
20	Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Varanasi	Plan	1.25	1.25	1.75
		Non-Plan	3.87	3.87	3.50
21	Lib. Of Tibetan Works and Archives, Dharamshala	Plan	—	—	—
		Non-Plan	0.35	0.35	0.35
22	Sikkim Research Institute of Tibetology, Gangtok	Plan	—	—	—
		Non-Plan	0.19	0.19	0.20
23	Financial Assistance for Development of Buddhist & Tibetan Organisations	Plan	0.99	0.99	1.10
		Non-Plan	—	—	—
24	National Library, Calcutta	Plan	2.87	2.87	5.00
		Non-Plan	10.00	9.00	9.27
25	Central Reference Library, Calcutta	Plan	0.40	0.25	0.40
		Non-Plan	0.80	0.80	0.82
26	State Central Library, Mumbai	Plan	0.15	0.15	0.50
		Non-Plan	0.26	0.26	0.26
27	Central Sectt. Library, New Delhi	Plan	2.00	1.00	2.25
		Non-Plan	1.00	1.00	1.00
28	Delhi Public Library, Delhi	Plan	0.86	0.56	1.00
		Non-Plan	5.00	5.00	5.50
29	Connemara Public Library Chennai	Plan	0.15	0.15	0.30
		Non-Plan	0.24	0.24	0.24
30	Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation, Calcutta	Plan	6.30	6.66	7.25
		Non-Plan	1.25	1.25	1.25
31	Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi	Plan	3.73	3.73	3.95
		Non-Plan	2.74	2.74	2.74
32	Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi	Plan	4.44	5.19	5.70
		Non-Plan	4.10	4.10	4.10
33	Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi	Plan	2.25	2.50	2.75
		Non-Plan	2.22	2.74	2.22



(Rs in Crores)

Sl. No.	ITEM	PLAN NON-PLAN	BUDGET ESTIMATES 2001-02	REVISED ESTIMATES 2001-02	BUDGET ESTIMATES 2002-03
34	National School of Drama, New Delhi	Plan	4.80	5.51	5.50
		Non-Plan	2.50	2.70	2.72
35	Centre for Cultural Research & Training, New Delhi	Plan	5.04	4.74	5.00
		Non-Plan	1.56	1.56	1.56
36	Building Grants to Voluntary Cultural Organisations	Plan	2.02	2.02	2.35
		Non-Plan	—	—	—
37	Financial Assistance to Professional Groups and Individuals for Specified Performing Art Projects	Plan	7.60	7.10	7.70
		Non-Plan	1.00	1.00	1.00
38	Festival of India	Plan	—	—	—
		Non-Plan	3.00	0.45	0.31
39	Shankar's International Children's Competition	Plan	—	—	—
		Non-Plan	0.03	0.03	0.03
40	Development of Cultural Organisations	Plan	0.50	0.50	0.40
		Non-Plan	—	—	—
41	Cultural Organisations of India (R.K.Mission)	Plan	0.80	0.88	0.90
		Non-Plan	0.87	0.87	0.90
42	Institutions & Individuals Engaged in Literary Activities	Plan	—	—	—
		Non-Plan	0.17	0.17	0.17
43	Financial Assistance for Promotion of Tribal Folk Arts	Plan	0.56	0.56	0.95
		Non-Plan	—	—	—
44	Zonal Cultural Centres	Plan	5.65	4.65	5.25
		Non-Plan	—	—	—
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	4.19	3.04	4.10
		Non-Plan	1.10	1.10	1.10
47	Scheme of Financial Assistance to Persons Distinguished in Letters Arts, etc. of life who may be in indigent Circumstances	Plan	0.90	0.90	1.00
		Non-Plan	0.90	0.90	1.50



(Rs in Crores)

Sl. No.	ITEM	PLAN NON-PLAN	BUDGET ESTIMATES 2001-02	REVISED ESTIMATES 2001-02	BUDGET ESTIMATES 2002-03
48	Emeritus Fellowships	Plan Non-Plan	— 0.26	— 0.26	— 0.26
49	Gandhi Smriti & Darshan Samiti, New Delhi	Plan Non-Plan	0.70 1.80	0.75 1.80	1.20 1.80
50	Nava Nalanda Mahavihara & Huen-Tsang Memorial	Plan Non-Plan	1.63 0.91	2.54 0.91	3.00 0.91
51	Development and Maintenance of National Memorials	Plan Non-Plan	0.01 2.00	0.00 2.45	0.00 2.00
52	Financial Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Celebration of Centenaries/Anniversaries	Plan Non-Plan	0.01 2.00	- 1.55	- 2.00
53	International Cultural Activities & grants to Indo-Friendship Society	Plan Non-Plan	— 0.45	— -	— 0.45
54	Presentation of Books & Art Objects	Plan Non-Plan	— 0.01	— -	— 0.01
55	Delegations under CEP	Plan Non-Plan	— 0.30	— 0.15	— 0.30
56	Setting up of Multipurpose Cultural Complex in States	Plan Non-Plan	0.70 —	0.45 —	1.00 —
57	Indira Gandhi Centre for the Arts, New Delhi	Plan Non-Plan	10.00 0.01	6.21 0.01	1.00 0.01
58	Secretariat of the Department of Culture	Plan Non-Plan	0.65 7.50	0.55 7.50	0.65 7.60
59	Kalakshetra, Chennai	Plan Non-Plan	0.88 1.45	0.55 1.45	1.10 1.45
60	Srimanta Sankaradeva Kalakshetra, Guwahati	Plan Non-Plan	0.00 —	0.00 —	0.00 —
61	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies	Plan Non-Plan	0.60 0.15	0.60 0.35	1.86 0.35
62	Rajiv Gandhi Memorial Centre for Creativity	Plan Non-Plan	0.01 —	- —	- —
63	National Museum Institute History of Art, Conservation & Museology	Plan Non-Plan	0.67 0.08	0.67 0.87	1.00 0.08



(Rs in Crores)

Sl. No.	ITEM	PLAN NON-PLAN	BUDGET ESTIMATES 2001-02	REVISED ESTIMATES 2001-02	BUDGET ESTIMATES 2002-03
64	Promotion & Strengthening of Regional & Local Museums	Plan Non-Plan	2.00 —	2.99 —	3.00 —
65	Gandhi Peace Prize	Plan Non-Plan	— 1.30	— 1.30	— 1.30
66	Celebrations of 50 years of the Indian Republic	Plan Non-Plan	— 23.00	— 20.00	— —
67	Scheme for setting up India Library	Plan Non-Plan	0.01 —	0.00 —	0.00 —
68	DELNET	Plan Non-Plan	0.10 —	0.02 —	— —
69	NAPLIS	Plan Non-Plan	0.10 —	0.02 —	0.50 —
70	National Culture Fund	Plan Non-Plan	0.01 —	0.01 —	1.00 —
71	Financial Assistance for Promotion of Himalayan Art	Plan Non-Plan	0.63 —	0.63 —	0.75 —
73	Travel Subsidy	Plan Non-Plan	— 0.01	— -	— 0.01
74	INTACH	Plan Non-Plan	0.10 —	0.10 —	0.25 —
75	National Mission for Manuscript	Plan Non-Plan	0.30 —	— —	2.00 —
76	Strengthening & maintenance of Small Libraries	Plan Non-Plan	0.01 —	— —	- —
77	Financial Assistance to Literary Organisations for bringing out magazines etc.	Plan Non-Plan	0.01 —	— —	0.00 —
78	Agra Heritage Fund	Plan Non-Plan	— —	— —	— —
79	Nehru Centre	Plan Non-Plan	0.01 —	- —	0.01 —
80	Celebration of Tri-centenary of Khalsa Pant	Plan Non-Plan	— 0.95	— 5.00	— —
81	Other items - India House (Paris)	Plan Non-Plan	— 0.01	— 0.01	— 0.01



(Rs in Crores)

Sl. No.	ITEM	PLAN NON-PLAN	BUDGET ESTIMATES 2001-02	REVISED ESTIMATES 2001-02	BUDGET ESTIMATES 2002-03
82	Contribution to ICC ROM	Plan Non-Plan	— 0.1	— 0.1	— 0.1
83	Dr. Zakir Hussain Memorial Museum	Plan Non-Plan	— 0.04	— 0.04	— 0.04
84	Contribution to World Heritage fund	Plan Non-Plan	— 0.07	— 0.07	— 0.07
85	Other Expenditure (TA/DA to Non-official members)	Plan Non-Plan	— 0.11	— 0.11	— 0.11
86	Vrindavan Research Institute	Plan Non-Plan	— 0.13	— 0.13	— 0.13
87	North-East Activities	Plan Non-Plan	22.5 —	17.5 —	20 —
88	Celebration of 2600th year of Mahavira Janma Kalyanak	Plan Non-Plan	— —	— 45	— 50
89	Birth Centenary of Lok Nayak Jai Prakash	Plan Non-Plan	— —	— —	— 15
90	Central Institute of Himalyan cultural studies Arunachal Pradesh	Plan Non-Plan	— —	— —	0.5 —
91	Tibet House, New Delhi	Plan Non-Plan	— —	— —	0.13 —
92	Tawhang Monastery, Arunachal Pradesh	Plan Non-Plan	— —	— —	0.2 —

**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	Salar Jung Museum	1978-1979	1
		1985-1986	1
		1987-1988	5
		1989-1990	11
		1991-1992	17
		1993-1994	25
		1994-1995	11
		1995-1996	8
		1996-1997	5
		1997-1998	14
		1998-1999	6
1999-2000	8		
II	Indian Museum, Kolkata	1988-1989	2
		1993-1994	1
		1996-1997	1
		1997-1998	1
		1998-1999	1
		1999-2000	3
III	Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya	1995-1996	2
		1996-1997	1
		1997-1998	4
		1998-1999	2
		1999-2000	8
ARCHIVES & ARCHIVAL LIBRARIES			
IV	The Asiatic Society, Kolkata	1990-1991	1
		1994-1995	1
		1995-1996	1
		1996-1997	1
		1997-1998	4
		1999-2000	3
V	National Archives of India	1988-1992	4
		1992-1994	3
		1994-1998	7
LIBRARIES			
VI	Delhi Public Library	1986-1987	1
		1987-1988	1
		1991-1992	1



Sl.No. Name of the Organisation	Year From which outstanding	No. of Audit Objections
	1993-1994	3
	1994-1995	4
	1995-1996	1
	1996-1997	4
	1997-1998	6
	1998-1999	4
	1999-2000	6
	2000-2001	15
VII Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library	1992-1993	2
	1993-1994	1
	1994-1995	1
	1995-1996	1
	1996-1997	8
	1997-1998	10
	1998-1999	1
	1999-2000	6
VIII Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation	1999-2000	1
IX National Library	1991-1992	1
	1993-1994	1
	1995-1996	1
	1996-1997	2
	1997-1998	3
	1998-1999	4
MEMORIALS		
X Nehru Memorial Museum & Library	1991-1992	1
	1996-1998	1
	1998-2000	1
	2000-01	3
XI Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti	1987-1988	22
	1995-1996	18
	1996-1998	33
XII Kalakshetra Foundation	1998-1999	2
	1999-2000	Nil
	2000-2001	5
XIII North Central Zone Cultural Centre	1993-1994	2
	1995-1996	5
	1996-1997	1
	1998-1999	5
	1999-2000	8
	2000-01	7



LIST OF PRIVATE AND VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS / INDIVIDUALS RECEIVING GRANTS OF Rs. 1 LAKH AND ABOVE DURING 2001-2002 UNDER SOME OF THE SCHEMES BEING OPERATED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE.

S.No	Name of the Organisation	Amount
I DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF NATIONAL MEMORIALS		
1.	The Mongoloid Cultural Federation, Manipur	Rs.1,25,000/-
2.	Managing Trust Shri Rama Vikas Trust, Udupi	Rs.19,25,000/-
3.	National Memorial Society Aga Khan Palace, Pune	Rs. 3,75,000/-
4.	Ramakrishna Mutt, Chennai	Rs.1,25,000/-
5.	Vidya Sagar College for Women, West Bengal	Rs.1,25,000/-
6.	State Government of Uttaranchal	Rs.46,50,000/-
II CELEBRATION OF CENTENARIES		
1.	Maha Kavi Kalidas Janam Bhoomi Smarak Samiti, Garhwal	Rs.1,00,000/-
2.	Gandhi Hindustani Sahitya Sabha, New Delhi	Rs.1,00,000/-
3.	Rural Youth Coordination Centre, Bihar	Rs.1,00,000/-
4.	Sh. Sachidanand Lok Nayak J.P., Patna	Rs.1,00,000/-
5.	Sarasvati Sangeet Vidyalaya, Bangalore	Rs.1,00,000/-
6.	Ex-Army Men Social Welfare Society, Haryana	Rs.1,00,000/-
7.	Rang Yatra, Lucknow	Rs.1,00,000/-
8.	Mahila Samaj Kalyan Samiti, Haryana	Rs.1,00,000/-
9.	Telugu Employee Welfare Association	Rs.1,00,000/-
III BUILDING AND EQUIPMENT GRANT		
A. SALARY GRANT		
1.	Rasa Ranjani	Rs.3,60,000/-
2.	Sri Venkateshwara Natya Mandali	Rs.7,80,000/-
3.	Sri Bhanodaya Natya Mandali	Rs.1,44,000/-
4.	Janapadam	Rs.6,00,000/-
5.	Sri Vijaya Bharati Natya Mandali	Rs.3,60,000/-
6.	Sree Sarada Vijaya Natya Mandali	Rs.3,60,000/-
7.	Kuchipudi Art Academy	Rs.6.48,000/-
8.	Sri Vinayaka Nataya Mandali	Rs.3,60,000/-
9.	Seagull	Rs.4,20,000/-
10.	Surangama Kala Kendra	Rs.2,76,000/-
11.	Shourya	Rs.2,04,000/-
12.	Sootradhar	Rs.2,40,000/-
13.	Swami Ram Tirth Memorial Society	Rs.4,20,000/-
14.	The Company	Rs.3,60,000/-
15.	Pracheen Kala Kendra	Rs.2,16,000/-



S.No	Name of the Organisation	Amount
16.	Very Special Art India	Rs.2,76,000/-
17.	India International Rural Cultural Centre	Rs.1,80,000/-
18.	Sangeetka	Rs.3,12,000/-
19.	Bhoomika Creative Dance Centre	Rs.6,72,000/-
20.	Shriram Bharatiya Kala Kendra	Rs.7,80,000/-
21.	Kshitij	Rs.6,12,000/-
22.	Shri Ram Centre for Performing Arts	Rs.5,04,000/-
23.	Natya Ballet Centre	Rs.3,84,000/-
24.	The International Centre for Kathakali	Rs.7,44,000/-
25.	Gandharva Mahavidyalaya	Rs.2,16,000/-
26.	Centre for Indian Classical Dance	Rs.2,76,000/-
27.	Ganesa Natyalaya	Rs.4,56,000/-
28.	Hindi Sangeet Institution	Rs.4,20,000/-
29.	Natya Tarangini	Rs.4,20,000/-
30.	Urvashi Dance, Music, Art & Cultural Society	Rs.2,04,000/-
31.	Kalashram	Rs.2,04,000/-
32.	Divya Jyothi Sur Sangam Sangeet Mahavidyalaya	Rs.2,04,000/-
33.	Odissi Kendra	Rs.3,48,000/-
34.	Darpan Music Society of Kirana Gharana	Rs.3,84,000/-
35.	The Little Theatre Group	Rs.5,40,000/-
36.	Centre for Mohiniattam	Rs.3,48,000/-
37.	Kuchipudi Dance Academy	Rs.2,40,000/-
38.	Parvatiya Kala Kendra	Rs.5,64,000/-
39.	Darpana Academy of Performing Arts	Rs.7,80,000/-
40.	Kadamb	Rs.3,84,000/-
41.	Himachal Cultural Research Forum & Theatre Repertory	Rs.6,00,000/-
42.	National Bhand Theatre	Rs.3,60,000/-
43.	Natrang	Rs.6,72,000/-
44.	Yaksha Sampada	Rs.2,40,000/-
45.	Samastharu	Rs.2,04,000/-
46.	Amareswara Vijaya Nataka Mandali	Rs.2,04,000/-
47.	Sri Padmavathi Kala Niketan	Rs.1,08,000/-
48.	Gajje Hejje Ranga Tanda	Rs.2,04,000/-
49.	Sri Idagunji Mahaganapathi Yakshagana Mandali	Rs.6,00,000/-
50.	Divyajyothi Vidya Kendra	Rs.2,04,000/-
51.	Ninasam	Rs.7,20,000/-
52.	Percussive Arts Centre	Rs.3,12,000/-
53.	Kaishiki Natyavahini	Rs.2,76,000/-
54.	Ponnaiah Lalithakala Academy	Rs.4,20,000/-
55.	Yakshadegula	Rs.6,72,000/-
56.	Yakshagana Kendra	Rs.6,00,000/-
57.	Kusuma Kala Kendra	Rs.2,40,000/-



S.No	Name of the Organisation	Amount
58.	Aishwarya Kalaniketana	Rs.1,80,000/-
59.	Ramana Maharshi Centre for Learning	Rs.6,00,000/-
60.	Sadhana Sangama Trust	Rs.1,08,000/-
61.	Udaya Kala Niketana	Rs.2,40,000/-
62.	Sri Vivekananda Kala Kendra	Rs.1,68,000/-
63.	Kinnara Mela	Rs.2,88,000/-
64.	Ranga Shikshana Kendra	Rs.2,40,000/-
65.	Natya Institute of Kathak & Choreography	Rs.2,40,000/-
66.	Rangaprabhath	Rs.1,68,000/-
67.	Aarti	Rs.3,12,000/-
68.	Margi	Rs.7,20,000/-
69.	Folk Land	Rs.2,76,000/-
70.	Ankanam Theatre Group	Rs.2,76,000/-
71.	Sopanam	Rs.7,44,000/-
72.	Attakkalari	Rs.1,68,000/-
73.	Ranga Sri.Little Ballet Troupe	Rs.4,20,000/-
74.	Children Theatre Academy	Rs.1,68,000/-
75.	Nata Bundele	Rs.4,20,000/-
76.	Rangashirsh Sansthan	Rs.2,04,000/-
77.	Kala Samooh	Rs.7,80,000/-
78.	Abhinav	Rs.4,56,000/-
79.	Shuruaat	Rs.1,68,000/-
80.	Shri Mata Nirmala Devi Nritya Zankar Nritya Sangeet Academy	Rs.1,32,000/-
81.	Usankar Ballet Troupe	Rs.7,44,000/-
82.	Awishkar	Rs.3,60,000/-
83.	Ballet Unit	Rs.7,44,000/-
84.	Nalanda Dance Research Centre	Rs.7,44,000/-
85.	Kuchipudi Kala Kendra	Rs.1,80,000/-
86.	Yatri Theatre Association	Rs.5,40,000/-
87.	Godavari Foundation	Rs.3,48,000/-
88.	Indian National Theatre	Rs.7,20,000/-
89.	Natyashala Charity Trust	Rs.4,68,000/-
90.	The Forward Artiste's Centre Encamped	Rs.1,68,000/-
91.	Performing Artists Centre	Rs.6,00,000/-
92.	Panthoibi Natya Mandir	Rs.2,40,000/-
93.	Theatre Mirror	Rs.5,40,000/-
94.	Banian Repertory Theatre	Rs.2,04,000/-
95.	Huyen Lallong Manipur Thangta Cultural Association	Rs.6,72,000/-
96.	Manipuri Ensemble	Rs.2,04,000/-
97.	Manipuri Jagoi Marup	Rs.7,80,000/-
98.	Progressive Artists Laboratory	Rs.5,40,000/-
99.	The Deal Repertory Theatre	Rs.2,04,000/-



S.No	Name of the Organisation	Amount
100.	Harimati Dance & Music Centre	Rs.2,04,000/-
101.	Chorus Repertory Theatre	Rs.7,80,000/-
102.	Public Theatre Artistes Association	Rs.3,48,000/-
103.	Meitei Traditional Dance Teaching School & Centre	Rs.1,68,000/-
104.	Mayur Art Centre	Rs.4,92,000/-
105.	Art Vision	Rs.1,68,000/-
106.	Socio Economic & Education Development Society	Rs.1,68,000/-
107.	Kala Vikash Kendra	Rs.3,60,000/-
108.	Adishakti Laboratory for Theatre Art Research	Rs.2,40,000/-
109.	National Theatre Arts Society	Rs.2,76,000/-
110.	Meera Kala Mandir	Rs.3,12,000/-
111.	Kuchipudi Art Academy	Rs.4,32,000/-
112.	Chidambaram	Rs.4,20,000/-
113.	Shree Bharatalaya	Rs.3,84,000/-
114.	Purisai Duraisami Kannappa Thambiran Parambarai Theru-K-koothu Manram	Rs.2,40,000/-
115.	Rasa – Centre for Arts and Creative Movement	Rs.1,80,000/-
116.	Koothu-P-Pattarai Trust	Rs.5,84,000/-
117.	Brechtian Mirror	Rs.4,56,000/-
118.	Sri Radha Ballabh Sangeet Sansthan	Rs.1,44,000/-
119.	Kalika Bindadeen Kathak Natwari	Rs.3,48,000/-
120.	Swar Sangam	Rs.2,04,000/-
121.	Uttaranchal Lok Kala Avam Sahitya Sanrakshan	Rs.2,88,000/-
122.	Campus Theatre	Rs.2,04,000/-
123.	Rang Yatra	Rs.2,04,000/-
124.	Yayaver Rang Mandal	Rs.3,60,000/-
125.	MADOL – Indian Tribal and Cultural Society	Rs.2,04,000/-
126.	Nandipat	Rs.1,08,000/-
127.	Lokchhanda Cultural Unit	Rs.3,48,000/-
128.	Odissi Vision & Movement Centre	Rs.2,76,000/-
129.	Uday Shankar India Culture Centre	Rs.3,60,000/-
130.	Sarabhuj	Rs.1,32,000/-
131.	Rang Roop	Rs.1,68,000/-
132.	Padaboli	Rs.1,68,000/-
133.	Shyambazar Blind Opera	Rs.1,68,000/-
134.	Sayak Bijon Theatre	Rs.3,60,000/-
135.	Indian Puppet Theatre	Rs.2,04,000/-
136.	Padatik Dance Centre	Rs.6,00,000/-
137.	Padatik	Rs.7,80,000/-
138.	Ananda Shankar Centre for Performing Arts	Rs.7,20,000/-
139.	Indian Mime Theatre	Rs.2,76,000/-
140.	Mamata Shankar Ballet Troupe	Rs.7,44,000/-
141.	South Gurukul Society	Rs.2,52,000/-



S.No	Name of the Organisation	Amount
142.	Manipuri Nartanalaya	Rs.3,12,000/-
143.	Sudrak	Rs.2,16,000/-
144.	Sanskritiki Shreyaskar	Rs.1,80,000/-
145.	Theatre Workshop	Rs.2,40,000/-
146.	Bohurupee	Rs.3,60,000/-
147.	Sundaram	Rs.1,44,000/-
148.	Calcutta Puppet Theatre	Rs.2,76,000/-
149.	Anya Theatre	Rs.3,48,000/-
150.	Rangkarmee	Rs.7,80,000/-
151.	Chetana	Rs.2,52,000/-
152.	Drishtikon Dance Foundation	Rs.4,20,000/-
153.	Sri Lakshmi Janardhana Yakshagana Kala Mandali	Rs.1,44,000/-
154.	Dancer's Guild	Rs.4,20,000/-
155.	Pancham Vaidic	Rs.2,04,000/-
156.	Nandikar	Rs.7,44,000/-
157.	Kuchipudi Dance Centre	Rs.2,52,000/-
158.	Bharata Kalanjali	Rs.2,04,000/-
159.	Aaj	Rs.3,60,000/-
160.	Shri Govindajiu, Bhakti Grantha Kendra Vidyalaya	Rs.2,40,000/-
161.	Sri Gangarasa Shilpakala Shikshana Kendra	Rs.2,52,000/-
162.	Anjika	Rs.2,40,000/-
163.	Prasiddha Foundation	Rs.2,04,000/-
164.	Bharatiya Sangeet Sadan	Rs.3,48,000/-
165.	Ank	Rs.5,40,000/-
166.	Dhwani	Rs.3,12,000/-
167.	Nrithyodaya	Rs.4,20,000/-
168.	Budreti	Rs.1,68,000/-
169.	Sneh Bharti	Rs.2,04,000/-
B.	BUILDING GRANT	
1.	Northern Brothers Club, Lakshadweep	Rs.4,00,000/-
2.	Himachal Culture Research Forum & Theatre Repertory, Nandi, H.P.	Rs.1,35,000/-
3.	Chitra Theatre, Kannur, Kerala	Rs.6,00,000/-
4.	Sanskriti Pratisthan, New Delhi	Rs.10,50,000/-
5.	Sri Sarvajandra Sarswati Pratisthan, Tq Sersi, Karnataka	Rs.4,13,250/-
6.	Sri Devi Mookambigai Meditation & Cultural Centre, New Delhi	Rs.4,50,000/-
7.	Kashmiri Education, Culture & Science Society, New Delhi	Rs.4,50,000/-
8.	Kerala Fine Arts Society, Cochin	Rs.1,66,000/-
9.	Music Academy, Chennai	Rs.12,14,124/-
10.	Bhasa Research & Publication Centre, Vadodara	Rs.4,50,000/-
11.	Delhi Tamil Sangam, New Delhi	Rs.3,25,000/-
12.	Pracheen Kala Kendra, Chandigarh	Rs.4,50,000/-



S.No	Name of the Organisation	Amount
13.	Social and Culture Development Society, Manipur	Rs.1,50,000/-
14.	Dancer's Guild, Calcutta	Rs.4,50,000/-
15.	Nandishare Cultural Society, Pune	Rs.2,92,885/-
16.	Sangeet Academy, Kauching, Manipur	Rs.4,50,000/-
17.	Chungphu Scireng Sciolamhoop, Manipur	Rs.4,50,000/-
18.	Panthoibi Thang-ta Jagoi Sundom Shanglu, Manipur	Rs.4,50,000/-
19.	Krisi Bikas Samaj, Assam	Rs.2,70,000/-
20.	Atsungcharger Cultural Welfare Society, Nagaland	Rs.3,71,908/-
21.	The United Cultural Centre, Imphal	Rs.3,87,425/-
22.	NAMBIK, Assam	Rs.2,62,950/-
23.	Assam Association Delhi,	Rs.6,00,000/-
24.	Unity Culture Society, Kohima, Nagaland	Rs.6,00,000/-
25.	Naga Folklore Society, Nagaland	Rs.3,60,000/-
26.	Shambi School of Dance, Bangalore	Rs.2,25,000/-
27.	Bhagini Mandal, Maharashtra	Rs.1,15,828/-
28.	New Artists Forum, New Delhi	Rs.6,00,000/-
29.	Sadhana Sangam Trust, Bangalore	Rs.5,68,000/-
30.	Young Mizo Association, Aizawl	Rs.1,20,174/-
31.	Langmeidong Dramatic Union, Manipur	Rs.2,55,000/-
32.	Ananda Buddha Vihara Trust, Secundrabad, A.P.	Rs.4,00,000/-
33.	Bapuji Education Society, Karnataka	Rs.6,00,000/-
34.	Izuya Youth Welfare Organisation, Nagaland	Rs.4,00,000/-
35.	Bombay Oriya Womens Association, Mumbai	Rs.4,50,000/-
36.	Chaokhat Khongthang Artists Association, Manipur	Rs.2,68,890/-
37.	Shakuntalam Sangeet Evam Natya Sanastha, Haryana	Rs.2,25,000/-
38.	Thirupoonthully Sri Narayana Thurtha Trust, Chennai	Rs.2,46,000/-
39.	Ramana Maharshi Centre for Hearing	Rs.7,00,000/-
40.	Atul Smriti, Port Blair	Rs.4,50,000/-
41.	Sarita Vihar Sanskriti Parishad, New Delhi	Rs.5,52,000/-
42.	Indian Heritage Academi, Bangalore	Rs.1,94,007/-
43.	Jana Prabha, Varanasi, U.P.	Rs.10,50,000/-
44.	M7S Fraternity Society, Mizoram	Rs.4,14,694/-
45.	Nataka Karnataka Rangyana, Mysore	Rs.2,00,000/-
46.	Kalika Buidadeer Kathak Natwali, Sultanpur, U.P.	Rs.1,80,000/-
47.	Gandhi Seva Sadan Kathakali & Classic Art Academy Kerla	Rs.2,00,000/-
48.	The Forward Artisteest Centre, Imphal	Rs.1,14,000/-
49.	The Sanket Trust, Bangalore	Rs.4,50,000/-
50.	Kudamaloor Kalakendram, Kerala	Rs.1,75,000/-
51.	Kalagangotri, Bangalore	Rs.2,25,000/-
52.	Mahua Mahila Vikas Sansthan, Bihar	Rs.1,50,000/-



S.no	Name of the Organisation	Amount
IV. PRESERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE OF HIMALAYAS		
1.	Gauhati Artist Guild, Assam.	Rs. 1,50,000/-
2.	Himalayan Research and Cultural Foundation, New Delhi.	Rs. 1,00,000/-
3.	Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage, New Delhi.	Rs.4,75,000/-
4.	Shri Raja Bhasin, Shimla.	Rs.1,00,000/-
5.	Dr. Dinesh Prasad Saklani, Reader in History, Dept. of History, Culture & Archaeology, Garhwal University, Uttaranchal.	Rs. 1,00,000/-
6.	Navodaya Parvatiya Kala Kendra, Uttaranchal.	Rs.1,00,000/-
7.	Lok Sanskriti Sangrahalaya, Uttaranchal.	Rs.2,50,000/-
8.	Shri Radha Raman Shastry, Shimla.	Rs.1,00,000/-
9.	Ms. Uma Singh Mahajan, Shimla.	Rs.1,00,000/-
10.	Smt. Dipti Rani Medok, Cultural Centre, Dibrugarh, Assam.	Rs.1,50,000/-
11.	Shri Jyoti Prasad Das, Assam.	Rs.1,50,000/-
12.	Centre for Research in Ayurved and Social Medicine for International Brotherhood, New Delhi.	Rs.1,50,000/-
13.	Shri Atul Dev Sarma, New Delhi.	Rs.2,50,000/-
14.	Shri Jeet Ram Sood, Kullu.	Rs.1,00,000/-
15.	Zonal Cultural Centre, Manipur.	Rs.2,50,000/-
16.	Shri Sarungam Beeren, Manipur.	Rs.1,00,000/-
17.	Dr. (Mrs.) Haobam Bilashini Devi, Manipur University Museum, Canchipur, Manipur.	Rs.1,00,000/-
18.	Chewang Society, Kohima, Nagaland.	Rs.1,50,000/-
19.	Thaat Sanskritik Samiti, Uttaranchal.	Rs.1,50,000/-
20.	International Society for Alternative Medicine, Dehradun.	Rs.2,50,000/-
21.	Dr. (Mrs.) Rekha Thapliyal, Uttaranchal.	Rs.1,50,000/-
22.	Yuba Unnayan Seba Samity, Howrah (West Bengal).	Rs.1,00,000/-
23.	Society for Theatre Education Production and Cultural Organisation (STEPCO), Nahan (H.P.)	Rs. 2,00,000/-
24.	Model Multipurpose Cooperative Society, Dimapur, Nagaland.	Rs. 1,00,000/-
25.	Chuchuyimpang Welfare Society, Mokokchung, Nagaland.	Rs. 1,00,000/-
V. DEVELOPMENT OF BUDDHIST TIBETAN CULTURE AND ART		
1.	Buddhist Literature Council of Assam, Bongaigaon & Buddhist Temple, Bongaigaon, Assam.	Rs. 1,50,000/-
2.	Galdan Targaisling Cultural Welfare Society, Leh-Ladakh.	Rs. 1,50,000/-
3.	Lok Jyoti Bouddh Vihar, Lahaul & Spiti (H.P.)	Rs. 1,85,625/-
4.	Manjushree Vidyapeeth: Tawang, Arunachal Pradesh.	Rs. 2.50 lakhs
5.	Himalayan Buddhist Cultural Association, New Delhi.	Rs. 1,12,500/-
6.	Himalayan Buddhist Cultural Society (Gompa), Kullu (H.P.)	Rs. 1,25,000/-
7.	Phukthar Gonpa Cultural & Welfare Society, New Delhi.	Rs. 2,47,500/-
8.	Gyangong Ani Gonpa School (Jangchub Choeling Labda), Arunachal Pradesh.	Rs. 2,50,000/-
9.	Brama Dung Chung Ani Gonpa, Arunachal Pradesh.	Rs. 2,50,000/-



S.No	Name of the Organisation	Amount
10.	Centre for Buddhist Cultural Studies Tawang Monastery School (Jr.), Arunachal Pradesh.	Rs. 2,50,000/-
11.	Rashtriya Buddha Shiksha Evam Samajik Sansthan, Jyotiba Phuley Nagar, U.P.	Rs.1,31,500/-
12.	Tibet House, Cultural Centre of H.H. The Dalai Lama, New Delhi.	Rs. 6,00,000/-
13.	Karma Dupgyud Choeling Cultural and Welfare Association, Leh-Ladakh.	Rs.4,67,500/-
14.	Lingshed Cultural & Welfare Society, Lingshed Labrang, Leh-Ladakh.	Rs. 2,23,330/-
15.	Centre for Buddhist Cultural Studies, Tawang Monastery, Arunachal Pradesh.	Rs. 7,50,000/-
16.	Gaden Rabgyel-ling Monastery under the aegis of Buddhist Culture Preservation Society, Arunachal Pradesh.	Rs. 13,00,000/-
17.	Drepung Ngakpa Tantric College Buddhist Cultural Society, New Delhi.	Rs. 1,48,488/-
18.	Rashtriya Buddha Shiksha Evam Samajik Sansthan, Gajraula, U.P.	Rs. 1,31,500/-
19.	Singsur Nunnery under the aegis of Buddhist Culture Preservation Society, Arunachal Pradesh.	Rs. 2,50,000/-
20.	Singsor Ani Gonpa School, Centre for Buddhist Cultural Studies, Tawang Monastery, Arunachal Pradesh.	Rs. 2,50,000/-
21.	Buddh Mission of India, Vaishali (Bihar).	Rs. 1,50,000/-
22.	Rinchen Zangpo Endowment Society, New Delhi.	Rs.1,00,000/-
23.	All Ladakh Gonpa Association, Leh-Ladakh.	Rs.2,12,500 /-
24.	Talhun Kilkhang Takmo Khangtsen Cultural Society, Karnataka.	Rs.1,70,500 /-
25.	Sera Je Secondary School, Karnataka.	Rs.2,50,000 /-
26.	K.J. Somaiya Centre of Buddhist Studies, Mumbai.	Rs. 1,62,500/-

VI RESEARCH SUPPORT TO VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS ENGAGED IN CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

1.	Sri Krishna Gana Sabha, Chennai	1,00,000/-
2.	Rambhau Mhalgi Prabodhini, Mumbai	1,00,000/-
3.	K.J. Somaiya Centre of Buddhist Studies, Mumbai	1,00,000/-
4.	International Melody Foundation, New Delhi	1,00,000/-
5.	The Rama Krishna Mission Institute of Culture, Kolkata	1,00,000/-
6.	Rangakarmee, Kolkata	1,00,000/-
7.	Nagarjuna Buddhist Foundation, Gorakhpur, U.P	1,00,000/-
8.	Ninasam, Heggodu, Karnataka	1,00,000/-
9.	Kalagangotri, Bangalore	1,00,000/-
10.	Bhagawan Sri Ramana Maharshi Research Centre, Bangalore	1,00,000/-
11.	Karnataka Fine Art Parishatha Bidar, Karnataka	1,00,000/-
12.	Karnataka Institute of Stunt Arts, Bangalore	1,00,000/-
13.	Heritage, Patiala	1,00,000/-

**COUNTRIES WITH WHICH INDIA HAS CULTURAL AGREEMENTS**

S.No.	Country	Date of Signing
1	Turkey	25/5/1951
2	Indonesia	29/12/1955
3	Japan	29/10/1956
4	Iran	10/12/1956
5	Poland	27/03/1957
6	Romania	3/4/1957
7	Egypt	25/09/1958
8	Mongolia	9/1/1961
9	Norway	19/04/1961
10	Greece	22/06/1961
11	Hungary	3/3/1962
12	Bulgaria	2/2/1963
13	Afghanistan	4/1/1963
14	France	7/6/1966
15	Brazil	23/09/1969
16	Germany	20/03/1969
17	Tunisia	24/06/1969
18	Phillipines	6/9/1969
19	Kuwait	2/11/1970
20	Australia	21/10/1971
21	Bangladesh	30/12/1972
22	Iraq	19/04/1973
23	Belgium	21/09/1973
24	Yeman	22/07/1999
25	Senegal	21/05/1974
26	Colombia	22/05/1974
27	Argentina	28/05/1974
28	South Korea	12/8/1974
29	Sudan	28/11/1974
30	Guyana	30/12/1974
31	Bahrain	8/1/1975
32	Tanzania	17/01/1975
33	Zambia	26/01/1975
34	Rwanda	4/7/1975
35	Mexico	23/07/1975



S.No.	Country	Date of Signing
36	U.A.E.	3/1/1975
37	Syria	13/11/1975
38	Mauritius	6/2/1976
39	Jordan	15/02/1976
40	Algeria	1/6/1976
41	North Korea	2/7/1976
42	Cuba	21/07/1976
43	Lesotho	5/10/1976
44	Italy	9/11/1976
45	Vietnam	18/12/1976
46	Thailand	29/04/1977
47	Sri Lanka	29/11/1977
48	Malaysia	3/3/1978
49	Zaire	4/7/1978
50	Somalia	2/4/1979
51	Portugal	7/4/1980
52	Qatar	4/6/1980
53	Cyprus	24/10/1980
54	Morocco	12/1/1981
55	Zimbabwe	22/05/1981
56	Kenya	24/02/1981
57	Ghana	12/10/1981
58	Uganda	24/11/1981
59	Mozambique	9/4/1982
60	Nigeria	14/09/1982
61	Spain	16/09/1982
62	Ethiopia	9/2/1983
63	Finland	10/6/1983
64	Maldives	7/9/1983
65	Burkina-Faso	12/12/1983
66	Venezuela	13/09/1984
67	Netherlands	24/05/1985
68	Libya	24/08/1985
69	Benin	17/07/1986
70	Nicaragua	9/9/1986
71	Peru	25/01/1987
72	Trinidad & Tobago	13/03/1987
73	Seychelles	22/12/1987



S.No.	Country	Date of Signing
74	China	28/05/1988
75	Pakistan	31/12/1988
76	Djibouti	31/01/1989
77	Namibia	25/01/1991
78	Oman	3/8/1991
79	Uzbekistan	17/08/1991
80	Malta	14/01/1992
81	Kyrgyzstan	14/03/1992
82	Kazakhstan	22/02/1992
83	Ukraine	27/03/1992
84	Turkmenistan	20/04/1992
85	Suriname	22/09/1992
86	Jamaica	5/10/1992
87	Russia	28/01/1993
88	Chile	13/01/1993
89	Singapore(MOU)	5/2/1993
90	Tadjikistan	15/02/1993
91	Moldova	19/03/1993
92	Belarus	14/05/1993
93	Israel	18/05/1993
94	Estonia	15/10/1993
95	Belize	15/06/1994
96	Laos	17/08/1994
97	Latvia (MOU)	1/9/1995
98	Armenia	14/12/1995
99	Cambodia	31/01/1996
100	Slovak	11/3/1996
101	Luxembarg	10/9/1996
102	Czech	11/10/1996
103	South Africa	4/12/1996
104	Slovenia	16/12/1996
105	Lebanon	7/4/1997
106	Bostwana	14/05/1997
107	Medagascar	17/06/1997
108	Bolivia	8/12/1997
109	Croatia	5/3/1999

**PRESENT STATUS OF CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMMES WITH VARIOUS COUNTRIES**

Sl.No.	Country	Date of Signing	Validity Period	Remarks
1.	Afghanistan	30.8.1990	1990-1992	New CEP has not been possible due to obvious turbulent conditions prevailing in Afghanistan. No response has been received to our request for extension of the last CEP to cover interregnum.
2.	Algeria	28.3.1988	1988-1990	Text of the new CEP is under negotiation.
3.	Argentina	24.1.1985	1985-1987	In the face of financial stringency, Argentina suspended implementation of the CEP in 1985 and thereafter showed no inclination for signing a new one.
4.	Australia	17.11.1988	1989-1991	The validity of this CEP was extended up to 31.12.92. Thereafter bilateral cultural cooperation is being carried on under the framework of Australia-India Council. Cooperation is going on satisfactorily.
5.	Bahrain	23.11.1991	1991-1994	The Indian counter draft proposals for the next Cultural Exchange Programme have been forwarded to Bahrain. Response awaited.
6.	Bangladesh	19.11.1997	1997-1999	Fresh CEP for 2000-2002 underormulation.
7.	Belgium	21.3.1996	1996-1998	Belgium draft proposals for renewal of (Flemish) the CEP are being examined in consultation with Indian agencies.
8.	Bulgaria	14.9.2001	2001-2003	
9.	China	11.4.2000	*2000-2003	
10.	Croatia	25.7.2001	2001-2003	
11.	Cuba	25.9.1995	1995-1997	The implementing agencies on the two sides are busy working out the modalities of implementation. There is financial crunch in other side.
12.	Cyprus	11.6.1988	1988-1990	Cyprus 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.



Sl.No.	Country	Date of Signing	Validity Period	Remarks
13.	Columbia	7.8.1991	1991-1993	New CEP is under formulation.
14.	Cambodia	18.2.2000	2000-2002	
15.	Egypt	11.10.1997	*1997-2000	
16.	Ethiopia	15.5.1998	*1998-2000	
17.	Finland	15.3.1996	1996-1998	New CEP is under formulation.
18.	France	10.3.2000	*1997-2000	
19.	Germany	17.12.1997	*1997-2000	
20.	Ghana	4.1.1991	1991-1993	The validity of the CEP was extended up to 1995 as its implementation was not satisfactory. The signing of the New CEP is pending disposal with Ghanaian side.
21.	Greece	27.10.1999	*1999-2002	
22.	Guyana	29.12.1993	1994-1996	
23.	Hungary	26.11.1998	*1999-2001	
24.	Iran	23.5.2000	*2000-2002	
25.	Iraq	2.9.1998	*1998-2001	
26.	Israel	30.12.1996	1997-1999	Fresh CEP 2000-2002 is ready for signatures.
27.	Italy	6.1.1998	*1998-2000	
28.	Indonesia	11.1.2001	*2001-2003	
29.	Jordan	25.4.2000	*2000-2002	
30.	Kenya	26.5.1994	1994-1997	No new CEP being formulated as the implementation has not been satisfactory.
31.	Kazakhstan	Oct.1992	1992-1994	No response from Kazakh to extension of the CEP/fresh CEP. Due to poor implementation of the CEP, the existing CEP was extended till 31.12.2000.
32.	Kuwait	22.12.1999	*2000-2001	
33.	Laos	Jan.1996	*1996-998	CEP extended till 2001.
34.	Mauritius	9.8.1996	1996-1998	New CEP under negotiation.
35.	Maldives	24.12.1992	1992-2002	
36.	Malaysia	11.10.2000	2000-2002	
37.	Mexico	9.11.1993	1994-1996	New CEP is under formulation.
38.	Mongolia	31.3.2000	*2000-2002	
39.	Morocco	27.2.2001	*2001-2003	
40.	North Korea	7.8.1997	*1997-1999	The CEP is valid till the new one is signed. The CEP is under formulation.



Sl.No.	Country	Date of Signing	Validity Period	Remarks
41.	Netherlands	1.12.1993	1994-1997	
42.	Nigeria	18.4.1992	1992-1995	
43.	Norway	16.1.1987	1987-1989	After the last CEP, the Norwegian side has not shown any interest.
44.	Oman	2.4.1997	1997-1998	Implementation of the CEP was negligible. Hence the validity extended till 2.8.2001. Fresh CEP is under formulation.
45.	Pakistan	19.7.1987	1989-1991	No interest shown by the Pakistan Govt. in implementation of the CEP. Hence no fresh CEP signed.
		21.3.1996	1996-1998	Belgium draft proposals for renewal of
46.	Peru	20.2.1996	1996-1998	Extended for two years.
47.	Poland	7.10.1996	1997-1999	Indian draft of the CEP for 2000-02 is under formulation.
48.	Portugal	11.3.1998	*1998-2000	
49.	Philippines	27.3.1995	1995-1997	New CEP is under negotiation.
50.	Qatar	20.5.1985	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	17.11.1997	1997-1999	Indian draft of the CEP for 2000-02 is under formulation.
52.	Rwanda	13.6.1990	1991-1993	Validity extended up to 1995.
53.	Russia	3.10.2000	*2000-2002	
54.	Senegal	14.9.1976	1977-178	New CEP is under formulation.
55.	Seychelles	24.9.1989	1990-1992	New CEP is under formulation.
56.	Syria	17.3.1999	*1999-2001	
57.	Somalia	2.8.1988	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	8.2.1993	1993-1995	Draft proposals for the new CEP are under consideration by the Spanish side.
60.	Sri Lanka	22.1.1997	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	



Sl.No.	Country	Date of Signing	Validity Period	Remarks
62.	South Africa	15.3.2001	*2001-2003	
63.	South Korea	23.2.1996	1996-1998	The validity of the CEP extended till 2001.
64.	Tanzania	4.2.1991	1991-1992	Due to financial stringency, Tanzanian side has not shown any interest.
65.	Tunisia	5.4.2000	*2000-2002	
66.	Turkey	31.3.2000	*2000-2002	
67.	Turkmenistan	10.10.1992	1992-1994	Validity extended till 31.12.1999. New CEP is under consideration.
68.	Tajikistan	12.12.1995	1996-1998	
69.	U.A.E.	6.1.1994	1994-1996	CEPs implementation was tardy. The Indian proposal to extend the validity of the CEP remained unanswered.
70.	Uganda	9.10.1997	1997-1999	
71.	Uzbekistan	2.5.2000	*2000-2002	
72.	Vietnam	8.1.2001	*2001-2003	
73.	Venezuela	22.7.1993	1993-1995	Implementation has not been very satisfactory.
74.	Yemen	8.11.1985	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.
75.	Zambia	20.12.1990	1991-1992	Extended up to 1993. No response from the Zambian side.
76.	Zimbabwe	12.11.1991	1992-1994	
77.	Belarus	15.11.2001	2001-2004	

***LIVE CEPs.**

OTHER AGREEMENTS

Japan :	Informal CEP (Record of discussion of Mixed Commission Meeting). Comments from the Japanese side are awaited.
Canada :	Indo-Canada M/U is under process.
Russia :	Indo-Russian Working Group on Culture.



TABLE - I

ALLOCATION OF ANNUAL PLANS 2001-02 AND 2002-02

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Sector	Annual Plan 1999-2000	Percentage to Total Allocation	Out of Which Capital	Annual Plan 2000-2001	Percentage to Total Allocation	Out of which Capital
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Direction & Administration	65.00	0.29	-	65.00	0.26	-
2	Promotion & Dissemination	4901.00	21.78	-	4940.00	19.76	-
3	Archaeology	5125.00	22.77	525.00	4850.00	19.40	700.00
4	Archives & Archival Libraries	644.00	2.87	85.00	975.00	3.91	100.00
5	Museums	4301.00	19.12	195.00	5711.00	22.84	1200.00
6	Anthropology & Ethnology	860.00	3.83	150.00	840.00	3.36	200.00
7	Public Libraries	3898.00	17.32	2500.00	4020.00	16.08	2300.00
8	IGNCA	1000.00	4.44	-	100.00	0.40	-
9	Institutions of Buddhist & Tibetan Studies	360.00	1.60	-	718.00	2.87	-
10	Other Expenditure	491.00	2.18	-	781.00	3.12	-
11	North-East Region	855.00	3.80	-	2000.00	8.00	-
TOTAL		22500.00	100.00	3455.00	25000.00	100.00	4500.00



TABLE -II

8TH PLAN : ALLOCATION AND EXPENDITURE; 9TH PLAN: ALLOCATION AND 10TH PLAN PROPOSED OUTLAY

Sl. No.	Sector	8th Plan		9th Plan	10th Plan
		Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	proposed outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Direction & Administration	140.00	142.79	350.00	600.00
2	Promotion & Dissemination	8715.00	11275.03	22740.00	59180.30
3	Archaeology	3900.00	6593.63	18249.00	64396.00
4	Archives & Archival Libraries	1315.00	2585.81	4335.00	12355.75
5	Museums	10030.00	13575.04	23775.00	53201.81
6	Anthropology & Ethnology	1400.00	2386.16	4700.00	15330.00
7	Public Libraries	6720.00	3570.80	11296.00	24089.33
8	IGNCA	5000.00	9600.00	401.00	20000.00
9	Institutions of Buddhist & Tibetan Studies	850.00	1090.97	1950.00	9473.26
10	Other Expenditure	430.00	2104.84	3845.00	6207.45
11	Celebrations of Golden Jubilee of India's Independence	—	22.00	400.00	
12	Lumpsum Provision for NE	—	—	—	60
Total		38500.00	52947.07	92041.00	265433.90



TABLE III
Year-wise Budget Estimates and Expenditure on Art & Culture
(Central Sector)

(Rs. In crores)

Year	Budget Estimates			Expenditur		
	Plan	Non Plan	Total	Plan	Non Plan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	149.89	203.73	353.63
2001-02	190.45	240.30	430.75	175	304.68	479.68
2002-03	205	281.45	486.45	-	-	-

* Includes Rs.218.00 crore for Nizam's Jewellery
 @ Anticipated Expenditure



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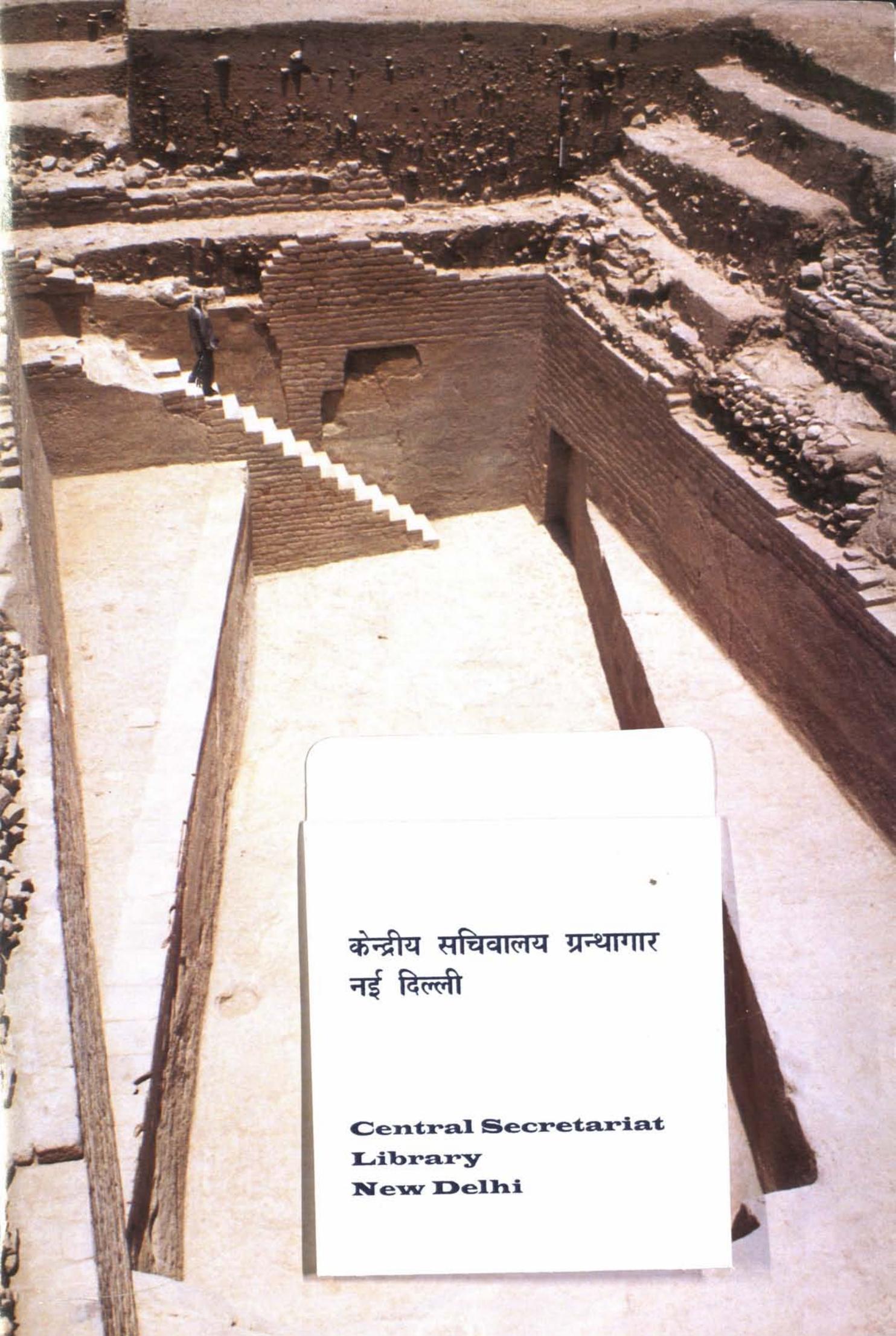
CUL, 2001

WEBSITES OF
ATTACHED/AUTONOMOUS/SUB-ORDINATE ORGANISATIONS OF
DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE

http://www.indiaculture.org	Department of Culture.
http://www.indev.nic.in/asiatic/	Asiatic Society, Kolkata.
http://www.indianmuseum-calcuta.org/	Indian Museum, Kolkata.
http://www.ignca.nic.in/	IGNCA, New Delhi.
http://www.museumofmankind.com/	IGRMS, Bhopal.
http://www.kalakshetra.org/	Kalakshetra Foundation, Chennai.
http://www.lalitkala.org.in/	LKA.
http://www.ncsm.org/	NCSM.
http://www.salarjungmuseum.com/	Salarjung Museum, Hyderabad.
http://www.sangeetnatak.org/	Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi.
http://www.victoriameorial-cal.org/	Victoria Memorial Hall, Kolkata.
http://www.sczccindia.com/	SCZCC, Nagpur.
http://www.nczccindia.org/	NCZCC, Allahabad.
http://www.asi.nic.in/	ASI, New Delhi.
http://www.nationalarchives.nic.in/	NAI, New Delhi.
http://www.crlindia.org/	CRL, Kolkata.
http://www.anthsi.com/	Anthropological Survey of India.
http://www.ngma.india.com	NGMA, New Delhi.
http://www.nationalmuseumindia.org/	National Museum, New Delhi.
http://www.nrlccp.org/	NRLC, Lucknow.

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नई दिल्ली

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