

**SUO MOTU DISCLOSURE  
Right to Information Act, 2005  
Ministry of Culture**

Item No. VII:      Particulars of Organization, Functions and Duties of the organizations

**A. ATTACHED OFFICES**

1.      **Archaeological Survey of India**

The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) was established in 1861. There are 29 circles and 3 mini circle of ASI at present through which the Archaeological Survey of India administers the work of preservation and conservation of monuments under its protection. Conservation, preservation and maintenance of the centrally protected monuments and sites are the prime tasks of ASI.

2.      **National Archives of India, New Delhi**

The National Archives of India houses Central Government records of enduring value for permanent preservation and use by administrators and scholars. It has private papers of eminent personalities of India. The NAI extends research facilities to scholars visiting from India and abroad and provides financial assistance to various voluntary organizations for preservation of manuscripts.

**B. SUBORDINATE OFFICES**

1)      **National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi.**

The National Gallery of Modern Art founded in 1954, is a unique institution that represents the evolution and pictorial transformation in the visual arts in India. The main objective 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)      **National Museum New Delhi**

National Museum has a collection of more that 2, 60,000 works of exquisite art. Beginning from the prehistoric stage of human existence. At present, there are 29 galleries in the Museum.

3) **Notional Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property, Lucknow**

The NRLC is recognized as a scientific institution of Govt. of India by Department of Science & Technology. The aim and objectives of the NRLC are to develop the capabilities of different cultural institutions of the country in the conservation of cultural; property and provide conservation services to museums, archives, archaeology departments

4) **Central Reference Library Kolkata**

The Central Reference Library was established in 1955. It functions as the national Bibliographic and Documentation Centre. It is entrusted with the responsibility of implementation of the following schemes;

“Compilation, publication and sale Indian national Bibliography 3 (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, Publication and sale of the Indian National Bibliography in Roman Script.
- Compilation, Publication and sale of index India which is an index to select articles appearing in current Indian periodicals in six major languages.

5) **National Library, Kolkata**

The National Library was established in 1948, The main function of the National Library are as under:

- Acquisition and conservation of all significant production of printed material to the exclusion only of ephemera.
- Collection of printed material concerning the country
- Acquisition and conservation of manuscripts of national importance.
- Planned acquisition of foreign material required by the country.
- Rendering of bibliographical and documentary service of current and retrospective material, both general and specialized.
- Acting as referral centre purveying full and accurate knowledge of all sources of bibliographical activities.
- Acting as referral centre purveying full and accurate knowledge of all sources of bibliographical activities.
- Provision photocopying and reprographic service.
- Acting as a center for international book exchange and international loan.



6) **Anthropological Survey of India**

The anthropological Survey of India is a premier research organization. The other activities of the organization are collection, preservation, maintenance, documentation and study of ethnographic materials as well as ancient human skeleton remains.

1 **AUTONOMOUS ORGANISATIONS (34)**

(1) **Allahabad Museum, Allahabad**

Allahabad Museum housed a large number of books. The main objectives of the Allahabad Museum are, documentation of color pandulopies, cards, enlargement of rocks painting, regular fumigation, publication, acquisition of art objects. Apart from this National Seminars, Colloquiums, Lectures, Workshops, Exhibitions, moulding of sculptures are undertaken

(2) **The Asiatic Society, Kolkata**

The Asiatic Society was declared to be "Institute of National Importance" in 1984. Workshops, Exhibitions, Seminars, Lectures & Training programmes are held. The subject of research are Indology, History, Islamic History and Culture, Folklore, South-east Asian studies, performing Art Traditions, Tibetan Studies, Russian and Chinese Studies, Linguistics, History of Science and medicine, Women Studies, Buddhist Studies, Arabic and Persian Studies, Studies in Anthropology, Studies in Indian Philosophy and Sanskrit and Literature.

(3) **Centre for Cultural Resources and Training, New Delhi.**

In order to fulfill objectives, the activities of CCRT are organized under the following categories;

- Training Programmes – on Puppetry Education, Orientation and Refresher Training Programmes.
- Workshops / Seminars.
- Extension and Community Feedback Programme
- Collection of Resources
- Publications

Implementation of Cultural Talent Search Scholarship Scheme

(4) **Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh**

The main objective of the Institute is to develop the multifaceted personality of the students through inculcation of the wisdom of Buddhist thoughts and literature as well as to familiarize them with modern subjects, collections, translation, publication of rare manuscripts and research work relevant to Buddhist studies etc

(5) **Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies(CIHTS), Varanasi**

The main objectives of the Central Instt. Of Higher Tibetan Studies are as follows;

- To preserve the Tibetan Culture
- To preserve Ancient Indian Science and Literature preserved in the Tibetan language, but lost in the original.
- To offer an alternate educational facility to students of Indian border areas who formerly availed the opportunity of receiving hither education in Tibet .
- To accomplish gains of teaching and scope of education with the provision for ward of degrees in Tibetan studies.

(6) **Delhi Public Library, New Delhi**

Besides providing free library and information services the DPL has also made rapid strides as a centre for dissemination of knowledge and culture. Apart from books, gramophone records/audio/video cassettes are lent free of charge for home listening Cultural activities such as plays, concerts, lectures, group discussions, debates, film shows and book exhibitions are organized for both adults and children.

(7) **Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samit, New Delhi.**

The aim and objective of the Samiti is to propagate the life, mission and thought of Mahatma Gandhi through various socio-educational and cultural programmes. It provides a comprehensive exhibition on Gandhi, conference halls, camping facilities for major national and international meets, a library, children's corner, photo unit and a publication division.

(8) **Maulana Abul Kalam azad Institute of Asian Studies, Kolkata.**

The Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies is a centre for research and learning with focus on social, cultural, economic and political / administrative developments in Asia. The institute has now started to widen its area of study to the Northeast region of India, Southeast Asia and China as well



(9) **National Council of Science Museum, Kolkata**

The National Council of Science Museum (NCSM), is primarily engaged in popularizing Science and Technology amongst student and the masses in general though a wide range of activities and interactive programs. Apart from this, the other activities are as follows:

- To popularize Science and Technology in cities, urban and rural areas by organizing exhibitions, seminars, popular lectures, science camps etc.
- To organize training programs for science teachers, young entrepreneurs and technicians to render assistance to universities, technical institutions, museums, schools & colleges etc.
- To design, develop and fabricate science museum exhibits, demonstrate equipments and scientific teaching aids.

(10) **Nehru Memorial Museum & Library, New Delhi.**

The Nehru Memorial, Museum and Library is a prime research centre on Modern Indian history with a personia Museum on the life and times of Jawaharlal Nehru, a Library of books, periodicals, newspapers and photographs, a Reprography Division, Manuscripts Division, a Research & Publication Division. Museum imparts education on freedom movement in India.

(11) **National School of Drama, New Delhi.**

NSD is a premier institute imparting teaching & training in Dramatic Arts leading to 3-years PG Diploma. It was set up by the Sangeet Natak Akademi as one of its constituent units in 1959. In 1975, it became an independent entity and was registered as an autonomous organization under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860, fully financed by the Ministry of Culture, Government of India.

Under its outreach Programme, NSD has also established four centres one each in Gangtok, Agartala, Bengaluru & Varanasi. These centres impart One Year Course in Dramatic Arts. The School has a performing wing i.e. a Repertory Company, set up in 1964 to establish professional theatre and regular experimental work. The NSD has been promoting children's theatre through its performing wing named as Theatre-in-Education Company (renamed as Sanskaar Rang Toli) which was founded in 1989. Apart from the above Academic Programme (teaching & training), NSD also conducts other theatrical activities /events across the country.

(12) **Indian Museum, Kolkata**

Founded in 1814, the Indian Museum, Kolkata is the largest and oldest institution of its kind in the Asian Pacific region and is a storehouse of many rare and unique specimens. There is a very interesting gallery called "the Egyptian gallery" showing a mummy of an adult male and other antiquates of Egyptian origin. There are so many other galleries like Painting Galleries which showcases a rich collection of illustrated palm-leaf manuscripts, Zoology Gallery, Botanical Gallery, Bronze Sculpture & Inscription Gallery, Pre- historic & Proto-history and Terracotta Gallery, Coin Gallery etc.

(13) **Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya (I.G.R.M.S) Bhopal.**

Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya (IGRMS) is one of the largest ethnographic museums in the country that engaged to portray the story of mankind in time and space. It works on national integration, promoting research and training and inter-organizational networking for salvage and revitalization of vanishing but valuable cultural traditions. The IGRMS demonstrates the aesthetic qualities of India's traditional lifestyles, the continued relevance of the local knowledge and people to modern society.

(14) **Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library, Patna**

This library has 20,000 manuscripts, 2,25,000 printed books and a collection of about 230 original paintings. A modest conservation laboratory has been established for conservation of manuscripts and rare books.

(15) **Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi.**

The main objectives of the Lalit Kala Adademi are as follows;

- a. To encourage and promote study and research in the fields of creative arts such as paintings, sculpture, graphite, photography, architecture etc.
- b. It covers a broad spectrum of visual and plastic arts in the area of Tribal, Folk and contemporary Arts.
- c. The Akademi projects the vast Indian art heritage and also encourages new researches, experiments in the field.
- d. The Akademi takes various creative programmes for art awreness among the children, youth and general public.



(16) **Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts, New Delhi.**

Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts, registered on March 24, 1987 in New Delhi, is an Autonomous Trust set up by the Government of India under the Ministry of Culture. IGCA is a center for socio-cultural dialogue, knowledge and research to promote cultural rejuvenation and convergence of all art forms, which are placed within the context of natural and human environment of mutual interdependence, social structure and cosmology. It has a multidisciplinary approach towards all its programmes of research, publications, exhibitions and performances

(17) **Kalakshetra Foundation, Chennai.**

The main objectives of the Kalakshetra Foundation is the preservation of traditional values in Indian art, especially in the fields of dance and music and to bring about the integration of all art forms and regional variants thereof, and to consequently establish standards of true art.

(18) **National Museum Institute of Art, Conservation & Musicology, New Delhi.**

The Institute was established as a Society and declared a Demand University in 1989. It main functions are as follows.

- To provide training and research facilities in different branches of history of art, musicology, conservation, etc.
- In order to share the material, curatorial/technical expertise and facilities, the Institute is collaborating with other instauration.
- Effort to improve teaching standards;
- To provide academic guidance and leadership;
- Publishing specializations works of the Institute;
- The Institute as also offering courses in Greek Art, Egyptian Art, Art of South- East Asian, etc.

(19). **Nav Nalanda Mahavihara, Nalanda, Bihar**

The Nav Nalanda Mahavihara, Nalanda offers a one year certificate course in Pali and two year diploma course in Pali, Tibetan, Sanskrit, Hindi and English, Course leading to the Ph.D degree is also offered in conjunction with Magadh University.

(20) **Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation, Kolkata**

The main objective of the Foundation is to promote and support library services and by popularizing reading habits, particularly in the rural areas with the active cooperation of the state library authorities, union territories and voluntary organizations operating in the field of library services.

(21) **Rampur Raza Library, Rampur**

The main function of the Rampur Raza Library is to acquire and conserve manuscripts, miniatures, books and other objects of art and sciences in the library and to serve as a centre of reference and research.

(22) **Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi**

The Akademi has devoted itself to the furtherance to performing arts in India and seeks to achieve this by arranging performances by renowned veterans as well as promising artists of younger generation, awarding scholarships and through documentation and training programmes. The Akademi annually bestows honours on outstanding artists in the field of performing arts, and also coordinates and collaborates with States/ UTs/ State Academies and other art bodies.

(23) **Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi**

Sahitya Akademi is the premiere institution in the country for literary dialogue, publication and promotion and the only institution in the country that undertakes literary activities in 24 Indian languages. It has ceaselessly endeavored to promote good taste and healthy reading habits, to keep alive the intimate dialogue among the various linguistic and literary zones and groups, through seminars, lectures, symposia, discussions, readings and performances. Besides its main office in Delhi, it has regional offices in Kolkata, Bengaluru, Chennai, Mumbai and Agartala.

(24) **Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad**

The Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad is a repository of exquisite objects of art and over 57,882 books and manuscripts from across the world. Exhibitions, Workshops, Seminars and Symposiums are organized.

(25) **Victoria Memorial Hall, Kolkata.**

The Memorial, a period museum of medieval and modern Indian history, houses large collections of water colors, coins, maps, arms and armor manuscripts etc.



(27) **Central Inst. of Himalayan Cultural Studies, Dahung, ( Ar.P.)**

Central Institute of Himalayan Cultural Studies is an autonomous body of the Ministry of Culture, Government of India established in 2010 is affiliated to Sampurnanand Sanskrit University, Varanasi. The Institute 11 offers various courses in Indian culture and also provides research opportunity in different branches of philosophy and cultural studies.

**Zonal Cultural Centres.(Autonomous Bodies)**

28. North Zone Cultural Centre (NZCC), Patiala
29. South Zone Cultural Centre (SZCC), Thanjavur
30. South Central Zone Cultural Centre (SCZCC), Nagpur
31. North East Zone Cultural Centre (NEZCC), Dimapur
32. West Zone Cultural Centre (WZCC), Udaipur
33. North Central Zone Cultural Centre (NCZCC), Prayagraj
34. Eastern Zonal Cultural Centre (EZCC), Kolkata.

The above seven (7) Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) under Ministry of Culture were set up in the mid 80s to protect, preserve & promote the various forms of folk art & culture throughout the country and to develop the cultures of various regions. The mandate behind setting up the Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) was to bind the nation culturally while retaining the individuality of the regions that comprise them. Annual grant-in-aid is provided to these ZCCs for organization of various cultural activities/ programmes.