



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF CULTURE



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2004-2005





GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF CULTURE



A N N U A L R E P O R T
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Contents

1

Ministry of Culture – An Overview / 1

2

Archaeological Survey of India / 4

3

Museums / 20

National Museums

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

Allahabad Museum

Salar Jung Museum

Indian Museum

National Gallery of Modern Art

National Council of Science Museums

National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property

Victoria Memorial Hall

4

Institutions of Anthropology and Ethnology / 49

Anthropological Survey of India

Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya

5

Archives and Archival Libraries / 59

National Archives of India

Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library

Rampur Raza Library

Asiatic Society

National Mission for Manuscripts

6

Libraries / 74

National Library

Central Reference Library, Kolkata

Central Secretariat Library

Delhi Public Library

Connemara Public Library, Chennai

Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation

State Central Library, Mumbai

Thanjavur Maharaja Serfoji's Sarasvati

Mahal Library

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CUL-A

2004-05

Acc No. IOD 67105

7

Institutes of Buddhist and Tibetan Studies / 90

Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh

Nava Nalanda Mahavihara

Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies

8

Akademies and National School of Drama / 96

Sangeet Natak Akademi

Sahitya Akademi

Lalit Kala Akademi

National School of Drama

9

Promotion and Dissemination of Art and Culture / 115

Zonal Cultural Centres

Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts

Kalakshetra Foundation

Centre for Cultural Resources and Training

National Culture Fund

10

Memorials / 136

Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti

Nehru Memorial Museum and Library

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies

11

Grants from the Department / 147

12

Centenaries and Anniversaries / 154

13

Initiatives In the north-eastern States / 156

14

International Cultural Relations / 158

Cultural Exchange Programmes

15

Other Activities / 160

Pending Audit Paras

Vigilance Activities

Progressive Use of Hindi

Staff Welfare

Annexures / 168



MINISTRY OF CULTURE – AN OVERVIEW

I. Introduction

The mandate of the Ministry of is to preserve and promote all forms of art and culture.

To this end, the Ministry of Culture undertakes activities that follow from the subjects allocated under the Government of India's Allocation of Business Rules 1961. They include:

- Maintenance and conservation of the country's heritage, ancient monuments and historic sites;
- Promotion of literary, visual and performing arts;
- Administration of libraries, museums and institutions of anthropology;
- Maintenance, preservation and conservation of archival records and archival libraries;
- Research and development in the conservation of cultural property;
- Observation of centenaries and anniversaries of important national personalities and events;
- Promotion of institutions and organizations of Buddhist and Tibetan studies;
- Promotion of institutional and individual initiatives in the field of art and culture; and
- Entering into and implementation of cultural agreements with foreign countries.

The functional spectrum of the Ministry is rather wide, ranging from generating cultural awareness at the grassroots level to promoting cultural exchanges at an international level. Along with programmes for the preservation of India's ancient heritage, the activities of the Ministry encourage and disseminate a variety of contemporary creative arts as well. The Ministry's aim is to develop ways and means through which the basic cultural and aesthetic sensibilities of the people remain active and dynamic.

The activities are carried out through the attached, subordinate and autonomous institutions under the Ministry.

To evolve a participative process of decision-making by taking an integrated view of the various shades of ideas and interests from different domains of culture, the Government of India has resolved by Gazette Notification dated 8.10.2004 to constitute a Central Advisory Board on Culture (CABC) consisting of the following members:

Minister for Culture : Chairman
14, Akbar Road,
New Delhi – 110 011

Dr. Kapila Vatsyayan : Vice Chairperson
85, DDA SFS Flats,
Gulmohar Enclave,
New Delhi – 110 040

Prof. Yashpal : Member
B, Super Deluxe Flats,
Sector 15 A,
NOIDA – 201 301

Prof. Mrinal Miri : Member
Vice-Chancellor,
North East Hill University,
NEHU Campus, Shillong,
Meghalaya – 793 002

Shri Adoor Gopalakrishnan : Member
Darshanam,
Thiruvananthapuram,
Kerala – 695 017

Shri Shyam Benegal : Member
103, Sangam,
Peddar Road, Mumbai
Maharashtra – 400 026

Shri Ramachandra Guha : Member
22-A, Brunton Road,
Bangalore – 1
Karnataka

Shri Ayyappa Panikar : Member
"Sarovaram"
111, Gandhi Nagar,
Trivandrum – 695 014

Shri Ranesh Ray : Member
R – 176, Greater Kailash-I,
New Delhi – 110 048

Prof. Mohammad Amin : Member
D – 25, Oxford Apartment,
Behind Mother Diary,
Patparganj,
New Delhi – 110 092

Secretary (Culture) : Member Secretary

The major ongoing schemes are listed below:

1. Preservation and Development of the Cultural Heritage of the Himalayas
2. Promotion and Dissemination of Tribal/Folk Art and Culture
3. Preservation and Development of Buddhist/Tibetan Culture and Art
4. Scheme for Building Grants to Cultural Organisations
5. Financial Assistance to Professional Groups and Individuals for Specified Performing Art Projects
6. Financial Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Celebration of Centenaries/Anniversaries
7. Development and Maintenance of National Memorials
8. Scholarships to Young Artists in different Cultural Fields
9. Award of Senior / Junior Fellowships to outstanding Artists in the field of Performing, Literary and Plastic Arts
10. Award of Senior / Junior Fellowships to outstanding Artists in New Areas related to culture
11. Financial Assistance to persons distinguished in letters, arts and such other walks of life who may be in indigent circumstances and their dependents
12. Research Support to Voluntary Organisations engaged in Cultural Activities
13. Promotions and Strengthening of Regional and Local Museums
14. Setting up of Multipurpose Cultural Complexes including those for Children

II. Offices and Institutions

The following are the major offices and institutions under the Department:

Attached Offices

- Archelological Survey of India, New Delhi
- National Archives of India, New Delhi

Subordinate Offices

- Anthropological Survey of India, New Delhi
- National Museum, New Delhi
- National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi
- National Library, Kolkata
- Central Reference Library, Kolkata
- National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property, Lucknow

Autonomous Organisations

1. Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya, Bhopal
2. National Council of Science Museum, Kolkata
3. Nehru Memorial Museum & Library, New Delhi
4. Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi
5. Sahitya Akaademi, New Delhi
6. Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi
7. National School of Drama, New Delhi
8. Centre for Cultural Resources & Training, New Delhi
9. Gandhi Smriti & Darshan Samiti, New Delhi
10. Allahabad Museum, Allahabad
11. Delhi Public Library, New Delhi
12. Raja Rmmohun Roy Library Foundation, Kolkata
13. Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh
14. Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Varanasi
15. Victoria Memorial Hall, Kolkata
16. Indian Museum, Kolkata
17. Asiatic Society, Kolkata
18. Salarjung Museum, Hyderabad
19. Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library, Patna
20. Rampur Raza Library, Rampur
21. Thanjavur Maharaja Serfoji's Sarasvati Mahal Library, Thanjavur
22. Kalakshetra Foundation, Chennai
23. National Institute of History of Art Conservation & Museology, New Delhi
24. Nav Nalanda Mahavihara, Bihar
25. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies, Kolkata
26. Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts, New Delhi
27. National Culture Fund, New Delhi
28. Eastern Zonal Cultural Centre, Kolkata
29. North Central Zone Cultural Centre, Allahabad
30. North Eastern Zone Cultural Centre, Dimpur
31. North Zone Cultural Centre, Patiala
32. South Central Zone Cultural Centre Nagpur
33. South Zone Cultural Centre, Thanjavur
34. West Zone Culture Centre, Udaipur
35. National Mission for Manuscripts, New Delhi



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) was established in 1861. It functions as an attached office of the Department of Culture. The organisation is headed by the Director General.

The major activities of the Archaeological Survey of India are:

- i. Survey of archaeological remains and excavations;
- ii. Maintenance and conservation of centrally protected monuments, sites and remains;
- iii. Chemical preservation of monuments and antiquarian remains;
- iv. Architectural survey of monuments;
- v. Development of epigraphical research and numismatic studies;
- vi. Setting up and re-organisation of site museums;
- vii. Expeditions abroad;
- viii. Training in Archaeology;
- ix. Publication of technical reports and research work.

There are 21 Circles and 3 Mini-Circles through which the Archaeological Survey of India administers the work of preservation and conservation of monuments under its protection. Recently, the third Mini-Circle was established with its headquarters at Mumbai for the sake of administrative convenience, taking into account the vast area of operations under the Aurangabad Circle. Currently, a total of 121 centrally protected monuments/sites located in Mumbai, Pune, Raigad, Thane, Kolhapur, Satara, Sangli and Solapur districts come under the jurisdiction of Mumbai Mini-Circle. Apart from this, there are 6 Excavation Branches, 2 Temple Survey Projects, 1 Building Survey Project, 1 Prehistory Branch, 1 Science Branch, 2 Epigraphy Branches (one for Arabic & Persian and the other for Sanskrit and Dravidian) and 1 Horticulture Branch in the ASI, through which various research projects in different fields are undertaken.

Under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958, the ASI has declared 3656 monuments / sites in the country to be of national importance, which includes twenty-one properties that are inscribed on the World Heritage List by UNESCO.



Vimana, Gangaikondacholapuram, before conservation



Vimana, Gangaikondacholapuram, after conservation

Since its establishment one hundred and forty four years ago, the ASI has grown into a large organisation with an all India network of offices, branches and circles. The following eight monuments/sites were declared protected during the year 2004-05:-

1. Clive's House Dum Dum known as Barakothi, District 24 North Paraganas, West Bengal.
2. 26 Siva Temples, Barrakpore, Khardah, District 24, North Paraganas, West Bengal.
3. Temple remains and mounds at Bijamandal Jatkar near Khajuraho, District Chhatarpur, Madhya Pradesh.
4. Summer Palace of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, Company Bagh, Amritsar, Punjab.
5. Prehistoric Anthropomorphic figure, Kumati, District Bellary, Karnataka.
6. Chandrasekhar Temple (Group of Monuments and Ancient Steps), Yogapitha Kapilas, District Dhenkanal, Orissa.

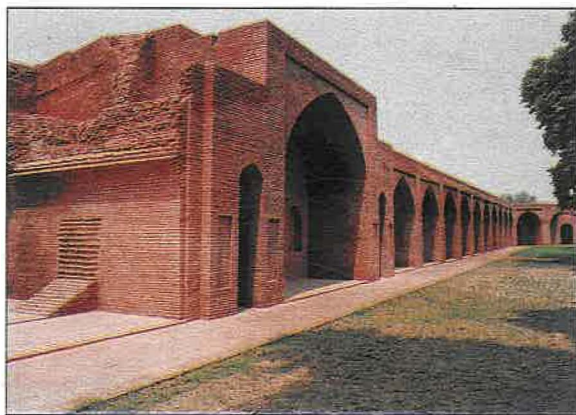
7. Annakoteswar Temple, Latadeipur, District Dhenkanal, Orissa.
8. Anant Sayi Vishnu, Saranga, District Dhenkanal, Orissa.

Monuments/Sites inscribed on World Heritage List of UNESCO

Three sites, viz. Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park in Gujarat; Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus (formerly Victoria Terminus) Station, Mumbai; the Brihadisvara temple complex, Gangaikonda Cholapuram and the Airavatesvaira temple complex, Darasuram as an extension to the Brihadisvara temple complex, Thanjavur (now commonly called as the Great Living Chola Temples) were inscribed on the World Heritage List of UNESCO in 2004.

Submission of Nomination Dossiers

Nomination dossiers for the following sites have been sent to the World Heritage Centre for inscription on the World Heritage List of UNESCO:-



Sarai Cells Thanesar Dist. Kurukshetra (Haryana)



Malik Alam's Mosque Dist. Ahmedabad

- i. Shri Harminder Sahib (Golden Temple) at Amritsar, Punjab.
- ii. Majuli Island in mid-stream of river Brahmaputra in Assam.
- iii. Valley of Flowers as an extension of the Nanda Devi National Park in Uttaranchal.
- iv. Red Fort, Delhi (a deferred nomination).

CONSERVATION AND PRESERVATION OF MONUMENTS

Conservation, preservation and maintenance of centrally protected monuments and sites are the prime tasks of ASI. The total number of individual structures being maintained by the ASI exceeds five thousand. During 2004-05, more than 678 monuments were taken up for conservation and structural repairs, chemical preservation and environmental development, besides day-to-day maintenance of 3656 monuments. Of these, 190 monuments were taken up for scientific preservation and 134 monuments were selected for environmental development in and around the sites.

Archaeological excavations

The ASI carried out excavations at some important sites during the year under report. Significant results of the excavations are summarised below:

Thanesar, District Kurukshetra, Haryana: The excavation revealed remains of underground cells and a huge storm water drain of Mughal period, in addition to a number of antiquities including exotic China ware potsherds.

Bhirrana, District Fatehabad, Haryana: The excavation yielded a two-fold cultural sequence, viz. pre-Harappan and mature Harappan. Two arms of the Harappan enclosure wall and domestic structures, in addition to five Harappan seals, several hundred beads made out of semi-precious stones such as lapis lazuli, carnelian, agate and steatite, copper tools and other pre-Harappan and Harappan objects of daily use were unearthed. Upon chemical cleaning, two copper celts revealed Harappan signs inscribed on them.

Hansi, District Hissar, Haryana: The excavation at this multicultural site revealed evidence of habitation from Kushana era (circa first century A.D.) to British times. Some fragments of Painted Grey Ware were noticed in later period fillings. Three coin hoards of the Bull and Horseman Type (circa 9th -11th centuries A.D.) were among the important antiquarian finds.

Baror, District Ganganagar, Rajasthan: The excavation unearthed remains of the pre-Harappan and mature Harappan cultures. The most significant objects included four pre-Harappan button seals and one Harappan seal. The excavation also yielded pottery decorated with painted motifs that appear to have a close relationship with similar pieces of pottery from Kalibangan and Banawali on the one hand, and the Baluchistan sites in Pakistan on the other.

Tarkhanwala, District Ganganagar, Rajasthan: Excavation revealed structures of mud bricks and a hearth outside the house complex, which may be attributed to the Harappan period. The pottery assemblage consists of dish-on-stand, beakers goblets and basins, cylindrical and perforated jars. Most important finds of the season are the terracotta sealing and a potter's kiln.



Workshop & Cultural Awareness Programme at Juni Kuran

Chak 86, District Ganganagar, Rajasthan: Situated 200 kms north of Tarkhanwala Dera, this ancient mound measures approximately 250 X 200 m and stands 3 m high from the surrounding plains. The excavation here revealed two circular structures of wattle-and-daub. Pottery datable to late Harappan and Painted Grey Ware period was also unearthed.

Dholavira, District Kachchh, Gujarat: Excavations at Dholavira, the fifth largest site of the Harappan civilisation, have been underway since 1990, and have brought to light hitherto unknown elements of Harappan city planning. Among the important discoveries made were three city divisions — citadel, middle and lower towns — with near-perfect rectangular town planning laid along the cardinal directions, a stadium with seating arrangements, different types of burial grounds and a series of water reservoirs. One of the reservoirs revealed a rock-cut engraved into the bedrock — the earliest evidence of its kind in the Harappan context. An inscription made up of ten large-sized Harappan signs was another unique discovery. The rise and fall of the Harappan settlement from circa 3rd millennium B.C. to mid-2nd millennium B.C. also came to light from the site.

Juni Kuran, District Kachchh, Gujarat: The excavation revealed an impressive layout of the citadel, surrounded by massive defensive walls on all four sides. In the southern arm, a gate, a corner bastion and a large and broad platform were exposed. The pottery and antiquities recovered conformed to classical Harappan types.

Bhimbetka, District Raisen, Madhya Pradesh: The excavation at Bhimbetka yielded artefacts that included cores and blades of the Chalcolithic/ Mesolithic periods, made mostly on chalcedony. Small sherds of pottery, mostly hand-made, were also obtained during the course of excavation. The strata were marked by flakes, notched flakes and debitage. Importantly, evidence of lime wash was observed as traces on gravel and pebbles. There was also evidence of in situ patination on pebbles.

Adichanallur, District Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu: The excavation at this megalithic burial site yielded three phases of urn burials confined to a single cultural horizon and revealed more than 160 urns within an area of 600 square meters. Apart from a significant number of skeletal remains, pottery assemblage comprising black-and-red ware, black ware and red ware



Excavated trenches, View from South, Daulatabad

was also recovered. Besides, iron objects including spearheads, swords, knives celts and chisels, copper bangles, terracotta and stone beads, etc. were duly documented.

Tughlaqabad, Delhi: The excavation revealed that the site had been associated with royalty. Structures of the Tughlaq period were represented by well-aligned, systematically laid out stonewalls plastered with fine lime on both surfaces. The thickness of walls varied from 75 cm to 150 cm. The excavation further brought to light the plastered interior of this enclosure, built with offsets and niches at regular intervals.

Daulatabad Fort, District Aurangabad Maharashtra: The excavation unearthed ashlar masonry structures datable to 11th and 12th century A.D, two gold coins of the Yadavas and a sizeable number of copper coins belonging to the different dynasties who ruled over the fort during 13th -16th century A.D. A silver coin of Shah Jahan (1628-1658 A.D.) issued on his 26th regnal year (1652 A.D.) and minted at Surat (Gujarat), a copper coin of Mughal emperor Shah Alam I (1707-1712) A.D.) and some coins of Gujarat Sultans were among the important finds.

Other finds include beads of gold, semi-precious stones like carnelian and agate, glass, bangle pieces of different sizes and designs, bangle pieces of ivory, copper and iron rings, dice of ivory, terracotta animal figurines and rattles.

Baisgazi (Ancient Gaur) District Maldah, West Bengal: The excavation unearthed structural remains belonging to Sultanate period, i.e. circa 15th century AD to the Mughal period (17th century AD). This included a huge structural complex made of bricks and characterised by the sparse use of stone. A long enclosure wall was also partially exposed. The important findings include glazed bricks with floral painted designs, moulded bricks, porcelain sherds, glazed ware, red, grey and black ware, etc.

Pattadakal, Distt. Bagalkot (Karnataka): The excavation here yielded evidence of a brick temple. It has, on plan, a cell, and a sixteen-pillared *mandapa* with an entrance in the east. The excavation in the habitation area yielded lead and copper coins of Maharathis and Satavahanas, along with russet-coated painted ware, rouletted ware and red polished ware.

UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY WING

Investigation, research and preservation of cultural heritage lying submerged in inland or territorial waters are the principal functions of the Underwater Archaeology Wing (UAW). The UAW carries out exploration and excavation in the Arabian Sea as well as in Bay of Bengal. Work undertaken by the UAW in the year under report are as follows:

Underwater exploration and excavation: Underwater exploration and excavation in 2004-05 included Lakshadweep, District Kavaratti, Lakshadweep; Elephanta Island, Elephanta, District Raigad; Mahabalipuram, District Kanchipuram, Tamil Nadu, and Dwarka in Gujarat.

The Standing Committee of Central Advisory Board of Archaeology recommended sixteen sites for excavations in 2004-2005, viz. Hansi, Distt. Hissar (Haryana); Baror, Distt. Sriganganagar, (Rajasthan); Dholavira Distt. Kachchh (Gujarat); Ahichhatra, Distt. Bareilly; Sanauli, Distt. Baghpat; Fatehpur Sikri, Distt. Agra, (UP) Daulatabad Fort, Distt. Aurangabad, (Maharashtra); Painted Rock Shelters No. ASI 28, at Bhimbetka, Distt. Raistn (Madhya Pradesh); Adichanallur, Distt. Tuticorin, (Tamil Nadu); Tughlaqabad Fort, Delhi; Inside Siri Fort wall adjoining Asiatic Tower and Bhel House, Distt South Delhi; Pattadakal, Distt. Bagalkot, (Karnataka); Mound adjacent to Baisgazi wall, Distt. Maldah, (West Bengal); Saridkel Khunti, Distt. Ranchi (Jharkhand); ancient site of Babour, (Thalore), Distt. Manwal, Udhampur (J&K); and St Augustine Complex, Distt. Old Goa (Goa). Besides, eight sites/localities have been approved for explorations in various parts of the country.



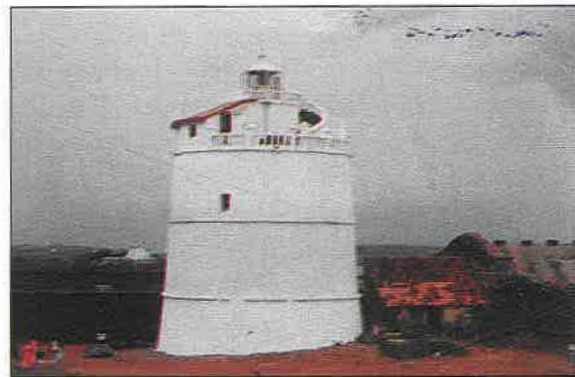
A light house at upper Fortress Aguada
(Before conservation)

Institute of Archaeology

The Institute of Archaeology is presently conducting a two-year PGDA course for 25 students, where training is imparted by eminent scholars / subject experts of the ASI and guest faculty from different universities and educational institutions of India. The subjects taught include Pre-History, Proto-History, Field Archaeology, Applied Science, Early Historical Archaeology, Art and Iconography, Architecture, Structural Conservation, Chemical Preservation, Epigraphy & Numismatics and Antiquarian Laws. Students are also imparted practical training in excavation, surveying, drawing, photography, modeling, computer applications, etc.

Training in field archaeology

- The Senior Batch (2002-2004) underwent excavation training at Hansi (Haryana) for 90 days.
- The Junior Batch (2003-2005) underwent excavation training at Hathap (early historical site) in Gujarat for 90 days from February – April 2004.
- Final year PGDA students of 2002-2004 undertook Study Tours (45 days) for detailed study of monuments and sites of Maharashtra, Goa, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Orissa, Patna, Samath as per their training course.
- Students of 2003-2005 participated in the Structural Conservation Training Camp organised by Agra Circle in April – May 2004 at Fatehpur Sikri.



A light house at upper Fortress Aguada
(After conservation)

SCIENCE BRANCH

The Science Branch of the Survey with its headquarters at Dehradun and field laboratories in different parts of the country carries out chemical preservation of monuments, antiquities, manuscripts, paintings, etc.

The laboratories of the Science Branch at Dehradun have undertaken the following Scientific Projects during the year under report:-

- i. Evaluation of new materials as preservative coatings and strengthener for stone, terracotta, bricks and adobe structures.
- ii. Scientific studies related to conservation of ancient lime plaster.
- iii. Evaluation of physical characteristics of plaster cement with addition of rapid hardening plaster cement in different proportions.
- iv. Chemical preservation of monuments was taken up during the year 2004-05 monuments in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chattisgarh, Daman & Diu, Delhi, Gujarat, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

The Air Pollution monitoring laboratory, Agra continued monitoring of ambient air in and around Taj Mahal to study impact of Air Pollutants on the monuments and to formulate conservation measures. In addition, weather parameters such as wind velocity, wind direction, temperature, relative humidity and rainfall are being recorded continuously as these parameters have a direct bearing on the behaviour and distribution of pollutants in the environment.

Diurnal recording of temperature and relative humidity is being carried out by Field Laboratory at Ajanta to study the impact of above parameters on the painted surfaces of the caves and help undertake necessary measures for the protection and preservation of paintings.

Monitoring of micro/macro climate around Gomatesvara statue, Sravanabelagola, District Hasan is being carried

out by Field Laboratory of Dy. Suptdg. Archl. Chemist, Mysore Zone, Mysore in order to study impact of atmospheric pollutants on the Granite Statue of Gomatesvara.

Studies are being carried out pertaining to monitoring of suspended particulate matter and important gaseous pollutants in the ambient air in and around Charminar and their impact on the stability of the protected monument.

Among the important conservation activities the Science Branch of the Archaeological Survey of India undertook were the conservation work of the stripped pieces of mural paintings from Brihadisvara Temple, Thanjavur (Nayaka Paintings dating back to 17th Century A.D.), which was provided with a new rigid support made of fiber glass in Epoxy resin, in the laboratories of headquarter of Science Branch.

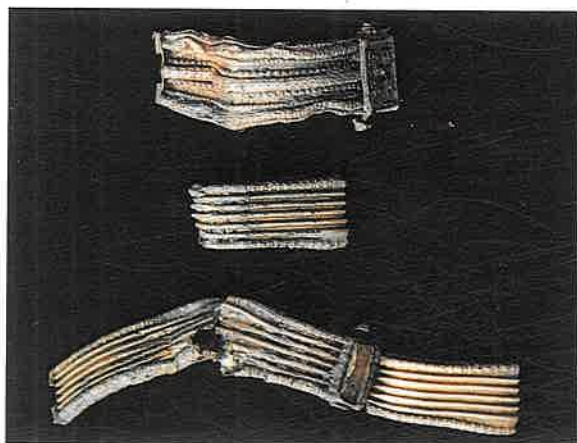
Chemical treatment and preservation of mural paintings at Sri Guru Ram Rai Durbar, Jhanda Sahib, Dehradun, were also undertaken under the grant-in-aid project.

A short-term training course on chemical conservation was organised for the students of Post-Graduate Diploma in Archaeology, Institute of Archaeology, New Delhi from 24 May 2004 to 14 June 2004 in the office and laboratory at Dehradun.

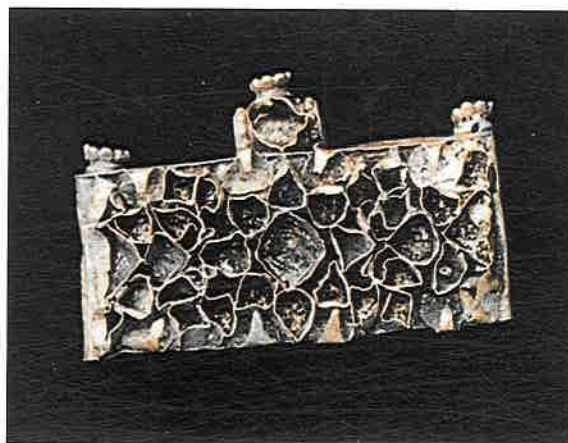
Superintending Archaeological Chemist and Deputy Superintending Archaeological Chemist from the office of Director (Science) have participated in the Seminar on 'Recent Developments in the use of Materials and Techniques in Conservation', which was organised by National, in association with Art Gallery 88 on 5th November 2004 at National Museum, New Delhi and presented a paper on 'New Water Repellent Materials for Stone Protection'.

HORTICULTURE BRANCH

The Horticulture Branch of the ASI maintains gardens in about two hundred and eighty seven centrally protected monuments / sites located in different parts of the country. The branch provides periodic plants to be used in gardens by developing base nurseries at Delhi, Agra, Srirangapatna and Bhubaneswar.



Gold Wristlet, Retrieved at Hampi, District Bellary



Gold Pendent, Retrieved at Hampi, District Bellary

Augmentation of irrigation facilities has been carried out which is in progress at the following monuments:

Itmad-ud-Daula, Rambagh, Akbar's Tomb, Sikandra, Agra, B.R. Stupa, Sarnath, Uttar Pradesh, Extension of pipeline from Arjuna's Penance to Five Rathas and Shore temple garden, Tiger Caves at Mahabalipuram; Ashboka Pillar and Stupa site at Kolhua, Bihar; Excavated remains at Udaigiri, Jajpur, Orissa.

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

Western group of temples, Khajuraho, Mohd. Ghaus Tomb, Gwalior, M.P.; Agra Fort Inner and outer garden, Fatehpur Sikri, Agra, Residency garden, Lucknow, Khusro Bagh, Allahabad, B.R. Stupa, Sarnath, Rajghat, Varanasi, B.R. and Ramabhar Stupa, Kushinagar, UP.; Lahori Gate, Red Fort, Delhi, Jahanpanah Wall, Qila Rai Pithora, Tughlaqabad Fort, Salimgarh Fort, Wazirabad Tomb, Badli Ki Sarai, Pipal Thala, Yusuf ka Tal, Malviya Nagar, Bhairon Temple, Purana Qila, New Delhi; Hidimba Devi Temple, Manali, Kangra Fort & Noorpur Fort, Himachal Pradesh; Kala Dera, Jammu & Kashmir; Bhargarh Fort and Bhatner Fort, Rajasthan; Mogalrajapuram Caves, Vijayawada; Four Storied Rock cut temple at Undavalli, Guntur District, Lady Rosary Church at Old Goa, Pattabhirama temple, Shiva temple, Hampi, Fort at Vettakottai, Kanyakumari; Tiger headed Caves, Mahabalipuram; Shershah Suri Tomb, Sasaram, Ashoka Pillar, Koluha Kumrahar garden, Patna, Bihar; Megeshwar temple, Excavated remains at Udaigiri, Marriyar Math, Rajgiri, Nalanda; Mosque

of Gaur, Maldah, West Bengal; Devidol, Gaurisagar, Shivdol, Bishnudol, Assam; Rabdentse, Geyzing, Dubdi Monastery at Yuksom and Coronation Throne, Norbuganj, Yuksom, Sikkim.

The fountains of Taj Mahal garden, which hitherto used to be operated only a few hours in evening and during the visit of VVIPs, have now begun to be regularly operated by way of recycling the water of fountain channels.

EPIGRAPHY BRANCH

The Epigraphy Branch at Mysore carries out research work in Sanskrit and Dravidian languages while the one at Nagpur carries out research work in Arabic & Persian. Some of the major works carried out in the year under report were:

Sanskrit & Dravidian

During the year 2004-05, the Epigraphy Branch, Mysore with its zonal offices at Chennai and Lucknow copied about 343 inscriptions. State-wise details of these inscriptions are given as under:-

Andhra Pradesh	80
Chandigarh	17
Haryana	05
Karnataka	25
Madhya Pradesh	07
Rajasthan	02
Tamil Nadu	207
Total	343

The following important discoveries were made during the period under report-

Phangiri, Nalgonda District, Andhra Pradesh

An inscription in Sanskrit which reads 'Jambudvipa', contains southern Brahmi characters of 2-3rd century A.D. and is engraved on a loose stone, was unearthed during the course of the excavation.

Nalgonda, Nalgonda District, Andhra Pradesh

This inscription in Prakrit which reads 'Upasikaya Buddharakhitaya danam' (gift of the lay worshipper Buddharakshita) and contains Brahmi characters of about the 2nd century A.D., was preserved in the State Archaeology Museum at Nalgonda.

Nadiyal, Gulbarga District, Karnataka

This Kannada inscription, engraved on a loose stone, was found in a field at Nadiyal. It contains characters of about the 12th century A.D. and it registers a gift of some measure of wet land to god Svayambhukesvara.

Tadimalingi, Mysore District, Karnataka

This Tamil inscription was found engraved on the north wall of the central shrine in the Janardana temple; and contains characters dating to circa 11th century A.D. It records that in the fourth regal year of the King Chola Ganga, a military official Panchavan Manukulakesari gifted two madai for burning lamps to the god Ravikulamanikkavinnagar alvar of Janathapuram in Idai-nadu.

Mandsaur, Mandsaur District, Madhya Pradesh

Engraved on the pedestal of a headless image of the Jaina Tirthankara Santhinatha, this inscription is in Nagari characters and Sanskrit language. It is dated in Vikrama 1595 (AD.1538) and records the making of the said image which was consecrated by Jinsila Suri.

Oliyindiyanpet, Villupuram District, Tamil Nadu

This Tamil inscription is from the hamlet

Oliyindiyanpet. It is found engraved on the north wall of the mahamandapa of Tiruvarasiludaiyar temple; it is dated in the seventh regional year of Vikramachola (1125 A.D.). It records a gift of 45 sheep for burning a perpetual lamp to the god Tiruaraisili-aludaiyar by Sengenipperai Araiyan Ammappan Sedirayan.

The Epigraphy Branch, Mysore worked on following publications:-

Annual Report on Indian Epigraphy for the year 1989-90 has been published.

Annual Report on India Epigraphy for the year 1982-83 was sent to the Government Press, Mayapuri, New Delhi for printing.

Annual Report on Indian Epigraphy for the year 1995-96 is press ready for publication.

Arabic & Persian

The Epigraphy Branch at Nagpur is responsible for research work in Arabic and Persian inscriptions.

During the period under reference, about 15 Perso-Arabic Inscriptions have been copied from various States of India, viz., Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh & Gujarat.

In Karnataka, the family members and close relatives of Tipu Sultan were buried in Fath Ali Dargah, Shahi Mohalla at Kolar. Here. Five inscriptions have been found on cauldrons and jugs endowed by a devotee to the shrine of Fath Ali Shah where an annual urs is held. The articles endowed to the shrine bear inscriptions in Persian dated A.H. 1246 (1830-31 A.D.), recording names of the deceased as Nawab Fath Bahadur and Mir Mahmud Ali Khan Bahadur. It is important to note that Fath Ali Shah was father of Haidar Ali and grandfather of Tipu Sultan, the ruler of Mysore.

TEMPLE SURVEY PROJECT

The project entitled 'Structural Temples of Imperial Rashtrakutas' is in progress. The Structural Temples in Karnataka in and around Aihole were identified for detailed study. The inspection of such temples was made and drawing as well as photo documentation work has commenced.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUMS

There are 40 site museums under the ASI. Apart from this, there is a proposal to open 6 new sites museums, which are being organised.

The Shivpuri Museum under the State Government of Madhya Pradesh has been taken over by the Archaeological Survey of India and the work of construction of new Museum building is in progress.

The documentation work of the antiquities of the site museums of the Archeological Survey of India has been taken up and the work of digital documentation has been completed in the following museums:-

- i. Sarnath Museum Sarnath.
- ii. Nalanda Museum, Nalanda.
- iii. Nagarjuna Konda Museum, Nagarjuna Konda.
- iv. Fort Saint George Museum, Chennai.
- v. Velha Goa Museum, Goa.
- vi. Purana Qila Museum, New Delhi.
- vii. Indian War Memorial Museum, Red Fort, Delhi.
- viii. Swatantrata Sangram Sangrahalaya, Red Fort, Delhi.

Further documentation work has been initiated in the following museums:-

- i. Aihole Museum.
- ii. Kalibangan Museum
- iii. Ropar Museum
- iv. Ratnagiri Museum
- v. Gwalior Museum
- vi. Bijapur Museum
- vii. Badami Museum

EXPEDITIONS ABROAD

Conservation of Ta Prohm, Cambodia

The ASI has taken up the conservation project of Ta Prohm, Cambodia under the ITEC programme of

Ministry of External Affairs with an outlay of Rs. 19.51 crores. The conservation project was started as per the assurance of the Prime Minister of India during his visits to Cambodia in April and November 2002, and upon the request of the Royal Government of Cambodia for India's assistance in Conservation and Restoration of Prasat Ta Prohm. The conservation project is for a period of ten years and will be completed in five phases.

The ASI commenced the conservation project in January 2004; it was formally launched in April 2004 in Cambodia by Secretary (Culture). The preliminary scientific studies and investigation pertain to the geo-technical, structural, hydrological and botanical aspects of the temple. Detailed documentation using laser-scanning techniques has been carried out. The geo-technical and structural engineering studies have been carried out by the experts of Indian Institute of Technology, Chennai, while the hydrological studies have been conducted by Water and Power Consultancy Services, Delhi.

The report on the scientific studies and investigation carried out by the above agencies has been submitted to UNESCO during the International Coordination Committee meeting held in February 2004. The documentation work of the temple complex is in progress.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS

The Archaeological Survey of India publishes technical reports primarily prepared by the officers of the Survey who have done fieldwork 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 that comes under the ambit of its activities.

During the period, the following publications were brought out:

- i. *Indian Archaeology – A Review 1999-2000.*
- ii. *Annual Report on Indian Epigraphy 1989-90.*
- iii. *Inventory of Monuments & Sites of National Importance (Vol. II, Part 3) Thrissur Circle and (Vol.I Pt.I) of Jaipur Circle* were sent for printing.

CULTURAL AWARENESS

The circles and branches celebrated World Heritage Day (18 April), Museum Day (18 May), Independence Day (15 August), Gandhi Jayanti (2 October) and World Heritage Week (19 to 25 November) for dissemination of knowledge among the masses about India's glorious heritage.

UNESCO

The following missions, workshops and seminars, etc. were organised during the period under report:-

- i. UNESCO – ICOMOS Joint Reactive Monitoring Mission to Taj Mahal, Agra Fort and Fatehpur Sikri visited between 11-16 January 2004.
- ii. Joint ASI/Japan/UNESCO Workshop for the conservation and preservation of the Buddhist monuments at Sanchi and Satdhara (Madhya Pradesh) held in January-February 2004.
- iii. ICCROM/ASI Workshop on 'Risk Preparedness of Cultural Properties' was held in New Delhi from 16-20 March 2004.
- iv. First stakeholder's workshop on Elaboration of Comprehensive Site Management Plan for Hampi - A World Heritage Site in Danger was held between 6-11 June 2004, in four international experts also participated.

IMPORTANT CONSERVATION WORKS OF ASI DURING 2004-05

Agra Circle

Agra Fort, Jhunjhuna Katora, Chini-ka-Rouza, Great Idgah, Itimad-ud-Daula's Tomb, Group of Monuments Fatehpur Sikri Ram Bagh, R.C. Cemetery, Sadiq Khan's Tomb and Jama Masjid District Agra; Govind Deo Temple and Madan Mohan Temple, Vrindaban, District Mathura.

Aurangabad Circle

Ajanta Caves, Ajanta, Bibi-ka-Maqbara, Daulatabad Fort, Daulatabad in District Aurangabad; Markandadeo

Temple, Markanda, District Gadchiroli; Narnala Fort, Narnala, District Amaravati; Kanheri Caves, District Mumbai; Pandulena Caves, District Nasik; Bedsa Caves, District Pune; Janjira Fort, Janjira, District Raigad.

Bangalore Circle

Fort and Dungeon, district Bangalore; Lokapavani (Stepped Tank), Malapanagudi, Structures to the West and North West of the Vitthala Temple Complex, Anantasayana Temple and Anantasayanagudi in District Bellary.

Bhopal Circle

Gwalior Fort, District Gwalior; Garhi Surwaya and Town Hall District Shivpuri; Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi, Painted rock shelters at Bhimbetka and Raisen Fort, Raisen, District Raisen; Monuments at Mandu, Bagh Caves and Jal Mahal, Sadalpur, District Dhar; Adinath temple, Parshwanath temple and Dulhadeo temple, Khajuraho, District Chhatarpur; Monuments at Burhanpur, District Burhanpur; Rangmahal Palace Hatta and Rajnagar Fort, Rajnagar, District Damoh.

Chennai Circle

Kailasanatha temple, Kanchipuram, Vaikuntaperumal Temple, Uttiramerur, Apathsahayesvara temple, Tenneri, Mathangeswara temple, Kanchipuram, Dhenupuriswara temple, Madambakkam and Iravathanesvara temple, Kanchipuram, District Kanchipuram; Clive Building, Fort and Rampart Walls, Fort St. George, District Chennai Fort and rampart wall and Group of monuments, Vallimallai, District Vellore; Sikkhanathaswamy Temple, Kudumianmalai and Siva temple, Ammankurichi, District Pudukottai; Brihadisvara Temple, Gangaikonda Cholapuram, District Perambalur; Airavatesvara temple, Darasuram, District Thanjavur.

Dehradun Circle

Adibadri, Chandpurgarhi and Gopeshwar, District Chamoli; Dwarahat and Katarmal, District Almora; Lakhamandal and Kalinga Memorial, District Dehradun; Old Temple and Masonry Well, Gangolihat, District Pithoragarh; Baleshwar temple, District

Champawat; Excavated site Govishana, Kashipur, District Udham Singh Nagar; Raksha Deol, Tallihat, District Bageshwar; Veerbhadra, District Rishikesh.

Dharwad Circle

Fort wall, Northern side at Charantimath Mallikarjuna Temple, Nadargudi and Huchimalligidi, District Aihole; Jaina Temple, District Hallur; Bhutanatha tank, Naganatha temple, Jaina & Vaishnava Cave, North Fort and Pallava Inscription, District Badami; Group of Temples, Papanatha Temple, Virupaksha & Mallikarjuna Temple and Jaina Temple, District Pattadakal; Temple at Basti Gudi, District Davagon; Chikkaleswar Temple, District Konnur; Suvarneswara Temple, District Halsi; Jaina Temple, District Vakkund; Shiva Temple, District Belgaum; Inner Fort, Bidar Fort, Group of Monuments, Asthur, Sherja Darwaja, Gumbaj Darwaja, Takht Mahal at Bidar Fort; Nizam Adalat, Chaukhandi of Hazarat Khallilulla Shah and Asthur District Bidar; Asarmahal, Ali II Roza, Shankarlinga Temple, Nimbal, Kumatagi, Qrquilla Moat, Hyder Burj, Gagan Mahal, Ibrahim Rouza, Gol Gumbaz, Jod Gumbaz, Malik-E-Maidan Gun and Sangeet & Narimahal, Shiva Temple and Jaina Temple at Vakkund, District Belgaum; Asarmahal, Ali II Roza, Shankarlinga Temple, Nimbal, Kumatagi, Arquilla Moat, Hyder Burj, Gagan Mahal, Gol Gumbaz, Jod Gumbaz, Malik-E-Maidan Gun and Sangeet & Narimahal, District Bijapur; Mahadeva Temple, Ittagi, Asokan Inscription, District Kopal; Doddabasappa Temple, Dambal, District Gadag; Great Mosque Prehistoric Site Rajan Kallur and Fort, District Gulbarga, Naganath Temple, District Lakkundi; Fort at Mirjan; Jattappanayakan Chandranathadeva Basti, District Bhatkal.

Guwahati Circle

Ruins at Bismaknagar, District Debang Valley (Arunachal Pradesh); Ghanashyam House & Shivdol, Joysagar, Ahom Raja's Palace and Group of Monuments District Sivasagar; Shivdol, Negheriting, District Golaghat; Kamakhya Hill, District Kamrup; Ruins at Sri Suryapahar, District Goalpara; Cachari Ruins, Khaspur, District Cachar (Assam); Stone memorial at Nartiang and Megalithic Bridge near Syndai, District Jaintia Hills (Meghalaya); Ruins of a Fort, District

Dimapur (Nagaland); Ancient Remains at Boxanagar, District West Tripura.

Mini-Circle, Goa

Part of the fortification wall which was missing had been conserved to prevent visitor from falling at Lower Aguada; The Lighthouse which was under the custody of the Captain of Ports have been handed over to the Mini Circle for maintenance. The cracks that had developed init have been stitched and major conservation works within the lighthouse has also been carried out at Upper Aguada; Heavy monsoon and coastal climate create inherent problems to the monuments especially with regard to Capillary action and percolation from the roof. So this year the side alter of the Se' Cathedral were water tightened by removing the previous tiles and dead mortar and replaced with similar tiles and fresh mortar followed by an application of water proof materials (penitronix); The ruins have been fenced and the area behind the main alter which had been excavated which has been conserved and a temporary shed has been fixed to protect the excavated area at St. Augustine Complex, Old Goa; The roof of the bell tower which was leaking has been mended by placing G.I. Sheet under the Mangalore tiles at Church of Our Lady of Rosary;. Major conservation work has been carried out in the Safa Masjid including providing underground toilet facilities.

Hyderabad Circle

Sree Parasurameswamy Temple at Gudimallam, mending the broken beam and repairs to the entrance mandapa at Ist Gate and Second Gate at Chandragiri and reconstruction of fallen breaches of lower fort at Chandragiri, District Chittoor; adjoining structures at Naginabagh and Naya Qila, Golconda Fort, District Hyderabad; Konda Reddy Burj at Kurnool, Ashokan Rock Educts at Rajulamandagiri and Abdul Wahab Khan Tomb at Kurnool Town, District Kurnool; Group of Temples, Alampur and Landscaping and providing pathways at Papanasi Group of Temples at Alampur, District Mehboobnagar; Sri Parashurama Swamy Temple Poli at Athirala, District Kadapa; Kanchara Gudi at Biccavolu, District East Godavari; Formation of pathways, fencing the area of landscaping at Sankaram, District Vishakhapatnam; Formation of

pathways fencing the area and landscaping at Salihundam and Sri Mukhalingam, District Srikakulam; Buddhist remains and Rock-cut Caves on Pandavulakonda, Kapavaram and Conservation of excavated structures on Pandavulakonda, Kapavaram, District East Godavari; Buddhist Rock cut caves and other structures at Guntupalli, District West Godavari; Resurrection of Swayambhuva Temple complex and scattered members at Warangal Fort, Removal and resetting of the broken beam of T.P. Temple at Hanumakonda and Kushmahal, Warangal Fort, District Warangal. Conserved ruined and dilapidated fountain and the sidewalls of the Nagaina Bagh of Golkonda Fort; Taramati Mosque in Golkonda Fort; conserved damaged walls and minars in the mosque of Charminar; grilled fence and stone pathway is laid around Charminar monument; scattered sculptural and structural members like pillars and pillar capitals, roof beams, lintels, floor slabs, *chhajjas* and other architectural members arranged in the Swayambhu temple Complex, Warangal Fort.

Jaipur Circle

Kumbhalgarh fort, District Rajsamand; Chittaurgarh Fort at Chittaurgarh, Mahanal temple and Math at Menal, Nagri, Hathibhata in District Chittaurgarh; Ranthambhore Fort in District Sawai Madhopur; Jain temple at Arthana in District Banswara; Mandor Fort at Mandor, District Jodhpur; Jaisalmer Fort in District Jaisalmer; Jawahar Burj at Bharatpur Fort, District Bharatpur; Nand Bhawan at Deeg District Bharatpur; Nawgaja temple at Neelkanth in District Alwar; Bayana Fort Jhajri, Islam Shah's gate at Bayana, District Bharatpur; Old temples, statues and inscriptions at Shergarh, District Haran; Bhatner Fort, District Hanumangarh; construction of boundary wall around monuments at Abaneri, District Dausa; Temples at Badoli, Hathiwada enclosure at District Chittaurgarh; Temples at Bijolia in District Bhilwara; Navlakha gate, Andheri gate, Badal Mahal, Dulha Mahal, Laxmi Narayan temple, Raj Mandir at Ranthambhore Fort, District Ranthambhore; Baori at Jaipur-Ajmer Road, Sarai, Chhatri and Kosminars in District Ajmer.

Kolkata Circle

Koch Bihar Palace, District Koch Bihar; Hazarduari

Palace and Imambara, Yellow Mosque, South Gate, Tomb and Mosque of Murshid Quli Khan at Sabji Katra, District Murshidabad; Dakhil Darwaza, Excavated remains near Baigazi wall, Lottan Mosque at Gaur and Adina Mosque at Pandua in Maldah District, 26 Siva Temple at Khardah and Clive House at Dum Dum both in N-24 Paraganas District; Rajbari Complex, Pancha Ratna Temple, Lalji Temple, Vijay Baidyanath Temple and other sub-shrines inside Lalji Temple Complex at Kalna District Bardhaman; Temple of Radha Binod commonly known as Joydev at Joydev Kenduli, District Birbhum (West Bengal); Dubdi Monastery and Coronation throne of Norbugung, restoration of structures at Rabdentse site of Ancient Capital of Sikkim and restoration of external walls, provision of pathways, dwarf wall (Sikkim).

Lucknow Circle

Aurangzeb Pavilion at Bagh Badshahi, Khajua, Kos Minar, Bhognipur and Ancient Brick Temple, Bhitargaon, District Kanpur; Kalinjar Fort complex and Neelkanth Temple, Kalinjar, District Banda; Roof Terrace of Picture Gallery, Residency Complex, Begum Kothi, Residency Complex, Bridge over Bheta River and attached Temple, Nadan Mahal, Dome of Jama Masjid, Kazmain Building, Naubat Khana, Musalbagh and Bara Imambara, District Lucknow; Excavated sites, Kydganj Cemetery and Tank Sringverpur, District Allahabad; Ancient Brick Temple, Tenduli, District Fatehpur; Gupta Temple, District Deogarh; Fortification Wall of Jhansi Fort, Rani Mahal and Jarai ka Math, District Jhansi; Ancient Buddhist complex, Sahet, District Sravasti; Buddhist site, Piprahwa, Monastery Cells and Stupa, Piprahwa and Buddhist Palace, Ganwariya, District Siddharth Nagar; Bahu Begam and Fort of Gulab Bari District Faizabad; Chaurasi Gumbad, Kalpi, District Jalaun; Jain Temple, Dudhai and Varah Temple at Chandpur, District Lalitpur; Brahmatal, Kabrai and Palace in Kulpahar, District Mahoba.

Srinagar Circle, Jammu

Leh Palace, Castle at Tsemo, Monasteries of Hemis, Phyang and Alchi, District Ladakh; Group of temples, Naranag, Mughal Arcade, Verinag, Pratapswami temple, Tapper, Pandrenthan temple and

Shankaracharya temple at District Srinagar (Kashmir Valley); Fort and ancient palace, District Ramnagar; Devi Bhagwati temple, ancient temple, Nand Babour, Buddhist site, Harwan, Ancient Stupa Parihaspura, Thicksey Monastery and Pratapswami temple, Tapper.

Thrissur Circle

Ten Kailasanatha Temple, Vadakkunatha, District Thrissur; Fort, Palakkad, District Palakkad; St. Angelo Fort, Kannur and Tellicherry Fort, Tellicherry, District Kannur; Bekal Fort, Bekal, District Kasargod and Anjengo Fort, Anjengo, District Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala); Fort at Vattakottai, Vattakottai and Sri Bhagavathi Temple, Chitral, District Kanyakumari; Sri Bhaktavatsala Temple, Cheranmahadevi, District Tirunelveli (Tamilnadu).

Vadodara Circle

Great Mosque, Sarkhej, Saiyed Usman Tomb, Tomb of Shaikh Ahmed Khattu Ganj Baksh, Sarkhej, Baba Lauji's Mosque, Malik Alam Mosque, Jami Masjid, Dholka, Malav Tank, Dholka, Rudabai Step well, Adalaj, District Ahmedabad; Rao Lakha's Chhatra, Bhuj and Ancient Site (Kotada) at Dholavira, District Kachchh; Shiva Temple, Kotaj, District Bhuj; Group of Jaina Temples at Pavagadh, Bawaman's Mosque, Pavagadh and Citadel Walls, Pavagadh, District Godhra; Rani Ki Vay, District Patan; Tomb of Mohammad Qutbuddin Khan (Hazira) and Nandoli Gate, Dabhoi, District Vadodara; Dwarkadhish Temple, Dwarka, Veni Madhav Temple, Dwarkadhish Temple Complex, Dwarka, Rukmini Temple, Dwarka and Junagadhi (Jain) Temple, Vasai, District Jamnagar; Sun Temple, than, District Surendranagar; Sun Temple, Modhera and Toranas, Vadnagar, District Mehsana; Old Dutch Tombs, District Surat; Holy Jesus Church, Church of our Lady Remedios and Fort walls, Moti Daman, District Daman (UT); St. Paul's Church and St. Tiago Bastion and ruined Chapel inside Diu Fort, District Diu (UT).

IMPORTANT CHEMICAL PRESERVATION WORKS OF ASI DURING 2004-2005

Andhra Pradesh

Kalyana Mandapa, Goddess Lakshmi temple, Sri

Chitala Venkatarama Swamy temple, Tadipatri, Dist. Anantapur, Sri Soumyanathaswamy Swamy temple, Nandaluru, Dist. Cuddapah, Arka Brahma and interiors of Viswa Brahma temple, Alampur, Dist. Mehboobnagar, Veera Brahma temple, Alampur, Dist. Mehboobnagar, Outer Prakara wall including Gopurams, Sri Kumararama Bhimeshwara Swamy temple, Samarlakota, Dist. East Godavari; Upper cloisters, East, South and North walls of inner Prakara wall Draksharama, Dist. East Godavari.

Assam

Rock Cut Sculpture at Sri Suryapahar, Goalpara, Dist. Goalpara; Ahom Palace, Garhgaon, Sibsagar; Remains on the Bamuni Hills at Tezpur, Dist. Tezpur.

Bihar

Excavated site Vikramshila University at Antichak, Dist. Bhagalpur, Excavated site monastery complex No.7, Nalanda, Dist. Nalanda.

Chattisgarh

Gandai Shiva temple, Gandai, Dist. Rajnandgaon.

Delhi

Rampart wall facing Chandni Chowk, Red Fort, Delhi; Moti Masjid, Red Fort, Delhi; Mosque (Frontage & Interior surface) Purana Qila, New Delhi; Group of Chattries (Four) at Hauz Khas Complex, New Delhi; Bhadon Pavilion, Red Fort, Delhi; Fortification wall facing ring road (from Shah Burj to Hamam) Red Fort, Delhi.

Daman & Diu

Fumigation to main Alter, Pulpits & Side alters of Holy Jesus Church, Daman; Fumigation of Saint Paul, Church Diu.

Gujarat

Sakkarkhan Rota, Pavagadh, Dist Godhra; Delhi Gate & Prem Gate, Ahmedabad, Dist. Ahmedabad; Main temple of Dwarkadhish & remaining subsidiary shrines, Dwarka, Dist. Jamnagar; Main Structure of Dutch cemetery, Surat, Dist. Surat; Dwarkadhish temple,

Dwarka, Dist. Jamnagar; Rani-ki-Vav, Patan, Dist. Patan.

Goa

Main Alter of St. Francis Assisi Church, Old Goa, Panaji; Tamedasurta Old Goa, Dist. Panaji, Paintings of Museum Old Goa, Panaji; Main Altar of Se Cathedral Old Goa, Panaji.

Himachal Pradesh

Upper structures including temples and walls beyond Jahangiri Gate, Ruined Fort, Kangra, Dist. Kangra; South side fortification wall Ruined Fort, Nurpur, Dist. Nurpur; Consolidation of North side of Rock Cut temple, Masrur, Dist. Kangra; Pachavaktara temple, Mandi, Dist. Mandi; Barsela Monuments, Mandi, Dist. Mandi.

Haryana

Shah Ibrahim tomb (interior) Namaul, Dist. Mohinder Garh; Khwaja Khizr tomb (interior) Sonapat, Dist. Sonapat.

Jammu & Kashmir

Hemis Gumpa, Leh, Dist. Ladakh.

Kerala

Sri Parashurama temple, Thirvallam, Thirvallam, Dist. Trivandrum, Sculptures, Siva temple, Thiruvaleswaram, Dist. Tirunelveli; Wooden bracket figures, Shiva Temple, Peruvannmcherpu, Dist. Trichur.

Karnataka

Sculptures, Virupaksha temple, Hampi, Dist. Bellary; Vijayanarayana temple, Gundelpet, Dist. Mysore; Bucheswara temple, Koravangala, Dist. Hassan; Sadshiva temple, Nuggehalli, Dist. Hassan; Suryanarayana & Gaudar temple, Aihole, Dist. Bagalkot, Amritheswara temple, Annigere, Dist. Dharwad; Chaturmuka Basadi (exterior) Karkala, Dist. Udupi.

Madhya Pradesh

Vaman temple, Khajuraho, Dist. Chattarpur; Man Singh

Palace, Gwalior; Dist. Gwalior; Gauri-Shankar & Chousath Yogini temple, Beraghat, Dist. Jabalpur; Kandaria Mahadeo temple, Khajuraho, Dist. Chattarpur; Hindola Mahal, Mandu, Dist. Dhar; Stone Sculptures & architectural fragments of Jordian Museum, Khajuraho, Dist. Chattarpur; Rock Cut Sculptures of Cave No.2, Bagh Caves, Dist. Dhar; Group of temples, Kadwaha, Dist. Guna, Wall paintings Tapsi Math, Bihari, Dist. Mami; Wall paintings Ater Fort, Ater, Dist. Bhind.

Maharashtra

Stone surface & sculptures of Lankeshwara & Perlanka of Cave No.16, Ellora, Dist. Aurangabad; Consolidation of pigments & plaster of first floor of Cave No.15, Ellora, Dist. Aurangabad; Fumigation of Cave No.15, Ellora, Dist. Aurangabad; Stone surface & sculptures of Cave No.32, Ellora; Paintings in Lankeshwar of Cave No.16, Ellora, Dist. Aurangabad; Fixing/filleting, painting of Cave No.6, 7 & 26, Ajanta Caves, Dist. Ajanta; Spraying of insecticide on unpainted surface at Ajanta Caves, Ajanta; Stone surface of Cave No.1 & 26 Ajanta Caves, Ajanta; Ethyl Silicate consolidation of Sculpture & Stone surface of Cave No.15, 16, 19 & 29, Ellora, Dist. Aurangabad; Consolidation of painted plaster of Cave No.15, 16 Ellora; Fumigation of Cave No.15, Ellora.

Orissa

Stone strengthening of Vimana of Lord Lingaraj temple, Bhubaneswar, Dist. Khurda; Ramasita, Sivakali, Kashi Biswanath, Handeswar, Biswakarma, Ramalingeswar, Ladukeswar, Lavanewar temple in I.I.T. Bhubaneswar, Dist. Khurda; Kurnibeda in Lord Jagannath temple complex, Puri.

Rajasthan

Someshwara Mahadev & Kumbahewar Mahadev temple, Arthuna, Dist. Banswara; Kalyan Swamy temple, Toda Rai Singh, Dist. Tonk, Laxmi Narayan temple, Toda Rai Singh, Dist. Tonk; Gole Rao group of temple, 1, 2 & 3, Kumbalgarh Fort, Dist. Rajsamand; Somnath temple, Dev Somnath, Dist. Dungarpur.

Tamil Nadu

Sculptures, Sri Somanatgaswami temple, Mejpadi, Dist.

Vellore, Canvas paintings Fort Museum, Fort George, Chennai; Sculptures, Group of monuments Veikunta Perumal Prabhathineswara & jwarahareswara temples, Kanchipuram, Dist. Kanchipuram; Sri Brihadiswara temple, Thanjavur; Sculptures and paintings Jaina temple, Thirumalai, Dist. Thiruvannmalai; Sri Brihadeswara temple, G.K.C. Puram, Dist. Perambalur.

Uttar Pradesh

Marble Jalis and paintings, Akbar's Mausolium, Sikandra, Agra; Wall paintings in Khusro's Sister Tomb, Khuldabad, Allahabad; Jarai Ka Math, Baruasagar, Jhansi; Wall paintings, Rani Laxmi Bai Palace, Jhansi Fort, Jhansi; Excavated site at Sarnath, Varanasi; Birble's Daughter's Palace and Birbal Gate, Fatehpur Sikri, Agra; Excavated site Kushinagar

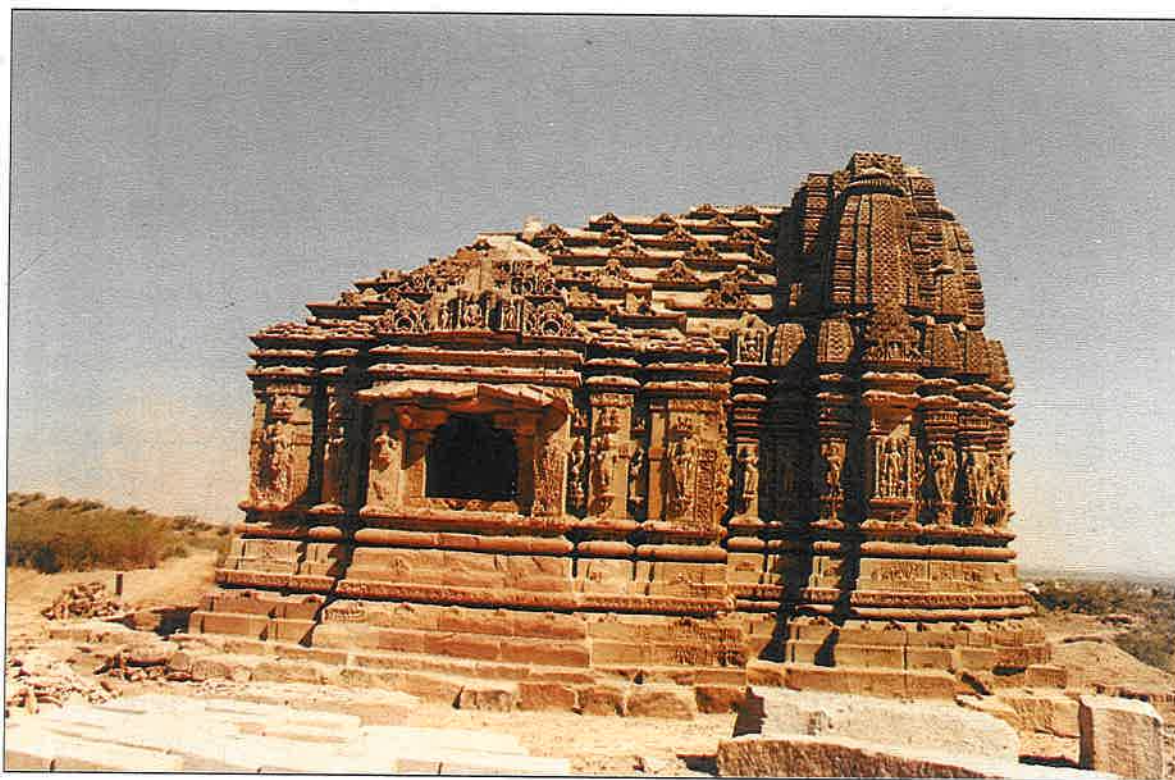
complex No.2 & 3, Kushinagar, Museum objects at Sarnath, Varanasi; Balapir Tomb, Kannauj; Roof Top Portion, Sikandra, Agra; Moti Masjid, Agra Fort, Agra; Mehman Khana, Taj Mahal, Agra.

Uttaranchal

Two Temples Pandukeswar, Chamoli; Temple and images in its vicinity, Lakhamandal, Dehradun; Dandeshwar Mahadev temple, Jageshwar, Almora; Group of temples, Baijnath, Bageshwar; Group of temples, Gangoihat, Pithoragarh.

West Bengal

108 Shiva Temple, Ratneswar Temple, Jaleswar Temple, Rameshwar Temple, Panchratna Temple at Kalna.



Shiva Temple, Kotai, Dist. Kachchh During Conservation

NATIONAL MUSEUM

The National Museum, which was set up in 1949 and which has been functioning as a subordinate office under the Ministry of Culture since 1960, houses over 2.6 lakh *objets d'art* dating from the prehistoric era onwards. The main activities of the Museum, which witnessed a total of 1,95,083 visitors during the year under report, are as follows:

Exhibitions

- To commemorate Pravasi Bharatiya Diwas, the National Museum organised a special photographic exhibition entitled 'Indian Heritage' from 8 January – 7 February 2004 in collaboration with the Archaeological Survey of India.
- A fortnight-long thematic exhibition entitled 'Buddhist Treasures in the National Museum Collection', which had over 100 exquisite antiquities dating from 2nd century AD to 15th century AD on display and a photographic exhibition on 'Buddhist Sites and Art Heritage' were organised in the National Museum to mark the First International Conclave on Buddhism and Spiritual Tourism from 16 February – 29 February 2004.
- The National Museum extended institutional and technical support in terms of venue and security arrangements, to the Anthropological Survey of India to organise an exhibition entitled 'Human Origins, Genome and People of India' at the Museum premises from 27 March – 21 April 2004.
- The Anant Art Gallery, New Delhi collaborated with the National Museum and the IGNCA for a photographic



Dr. K.K. Chakrawarthi, Director General, National Museum addressing on the International Museum Day

exhibition on 'Middle Age Spread: Imaging India - 1947-2004', which was on view in the National Museum from 27 July 2004 onwards for a fortnight. The exhibition attempted to document changing values and the sense of what it means to be an Indian, as captured by the leading Indian photographers over the last 56 years.

- The National Museum extended its institutional and technical support by loaning *objets d'art* to the Delhi Sikh Gurdwara Management Committee to organise a three-month-long exhibition entitled 'Adi Granth and the Sikh Heritage', which was inaugurated by the Prime Minister of India on 2 September 2004. The exhibition marked the 400th anniversary of the First Prakash Diwas of the Adi Granth.

Reorganisation/Modernisation of Galleries

- The National Museum is in the process of modernising its permanent galleries. While the Harappan and Indian Miniature Paintings Galleries have already been modernised, the newly renovated Gallery of Indian Arms and Armour, which houses a fine collection of 500 pieces of Mughal, Maratha, Sikh, Rajput and Hindu armoury, was re-opened on 8 January 2004 by the Union Minister for Tourism and Culture. The Coins Gallery entitled 'From Cowries to Credit Cards' and the Dr. Zakir Hussain Memorial Museum, Okhla, are both fast nearing completion and are expected to be opened to the public in the year 2005, while the modernisation of other galleries such as Central Asian Antiquities, Manuscripts and Ethnic Art is in various stages of progress.

Educational Activities and Outreach Programmes

- Free guided tours to the galleries, film shows in the auditorium and special educational tours were arranged for school and college students in the National Museum. Free bus facilities were also provided to MCD / NDMC school students.
- Gallery Talks were organised on 'Indian

Textiles', 'Indian Arms and Armour', 'Lifestyle of the Tribes from North-East India', 'Mughal Manuscripts' and 'Pre-Columbian Art Collection' by the respective Curators.

- A ten-day Training Programme in Museology was organised for post-graduate students of Museology from Jiwaji University, Gwalior and Khairar College, Orissa from 27 February - 5 March 2004.
- The National Museum conducted its 32nd Short Term In-service Training Course in Museology for curators of various Museums of India from 22 January - 3 March 2005.

Seminars & Conferences

- The National Museum and National Museum Institute, New Delhi organised a Seminar on 'Security and Safety of Museums in India' on 29 April 2004.
- An illustrated lecture on 'Excavations at Mansar, Maharashtra and Sirpur, Chhattisgarh' was delivered by Dr. A.K. Sharma on 18 April 2004 under the auspices of the National Museum and the National Museum Institute, New Delhi.
- The Prof. H.D. Sankalia Memorial Lecture was delivered by Dr. M.K. Dhavalikar on 'The Elusive Aryans: Old Problem and New Evidence' at the Deccan College, Pune on 23 April 2004.
- The Shri C. Sivaramamurti Memorial Lecture was delivered by Prof. Pramod Chandra on 'Tradition and Innovation in Indian Art' on 29 January 2005.
- In collaboration with the Hungarian and Cultural Centre, New Delhi, the National Museum organised a two-day academic conference on 'The Material Legacy of Sir Aurel Stein and its Documentation' from 14-15 December 2004.

Other Activities

- The National Museum, National Museum Institute and National Committee of ICOM

jointly celebrated International Museum Day on 18 May 2004. Entry to the Museum was made free on this day and posters on Museums and Intangible Heritage were printed to mark the occasion.

Public Relations

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

- Conducted tours of the galleries;
- Supply of photographs and transparencies;
- Sale of plaster-cast replicas of museum artefacts and publications;
- 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;
- Press previews of various exhibitions/events held in the Museum during inaugural/ valedictory functions.

Publications

The following publications were brought out by the National Museum during the year under report:

Booklets/Folders

- *Arms and Armour Gallery* - Folder
- *Buddhist Treasures* - Booklet
- *Wall Paintings of Rajasthan* - Folder
- *Harappan Civilisation* - Folder
- *Cultural Heritage Site: Majuli* - Booklet

Posters/Bookmarks

- International Museum Day-Poster
- Cultural Heritage Site: Majuli - Poster

Portfolios/Gallery Sheets

- Kahilpara hoard of Bronzes, Assam - Portfolio
- Ramayana (in English and in Hindi) - Portfolio
- Babarnama - Portfolio

Conservation Laboratory

The conservation activities carried out in the National Museum during the year under report include:

- Cleaning and preservation of about 561 artefacts in the laboratory, galleries and storage of the National Museum.
- Restoration of 9 large oil paintings in Ashoka Hall, Rashtrapati Bhawan and a portrait of Mahatma Gandhi from North East Development office (Vigyan Bhawan)
- Treatment and preservation of 51 Central Asian Wall Painting panels prior to film shooting and photography by NHK Japan.
- Treatment and preservation of 8 paintings of Raja Ravi Varma at the Chitra Art Gallery, Trivandrum.
- Examination and preparation of condition reports of 10 Central Asian Antiquities selected for an exhibition travelling to the United Kingdom.
- Examination and preparation of condition reports of 90 artefacts selected for the exhibition entitled 'Adi Granth and Sikh Heritage'.
- Conducting a workshop at Leh, Ladakh on 'Conservation of Temple objects of Ladakh region' in collaboration with the Central Institute of Buddhist Studies and Buddhist Group Association of Ladakh from 4 – 8 September 2004.
- Organising a training workshop on 'Conservation of Manuscripts' in collaboration with IGNCA and the National Mission for Manuscripts from 23 - 28 August 2004..
- Conducting a three-month training course on 'Conservation of Paintings' from 17 November 2004 onwards.

Photo Documentation

- Photo documentation work was carried out on artefacts both in the Museum as well as in North Block and Rashtrapati Bhawan to record the

condition of paintings before, during and after conservation treatment. 1869 black & white prints, 947 negatives and 1869 colour negatives were prepared.

Miscellaneous activities

- The Conservation Laboratory examined 78 paintings of Asiatic Society, Kolkata in order to ascertain priority of conservation.
- The Tapestry of Vidhan Shabha, Chandigarh, which is currently undergoing conservation treatment, was examined.
- The Laboratory prepared a conservation status report on the oil paintings in Parliament House, New Delhi.
- The Laboratory also examined manuscripts, oil paintings and photographs at Gorkha Regiment office, Shimla Hills and prepared a report for submission to Military authorities.
- Apart from this, 262 artefacts were examined both to fix priority of conservation as also provide preventive conservation.



- i) The National Museum, New Delhi and National Museum Institute had organized a Seminar on Security & Safety of Museums in India in the National Museum, New Delhi on April 29, 2004.

Summer Holiday Programme

A summer holiday programme entitled Workshop on

Arts and Crafts for school-going children and teachers was organized from June 4 to 29, 2004.

Public Lecture: The following lecture was organized in collaboration with the NMI.

An illustrated lecture on Excavations at Mansar, Maharashtra and Sirpur, Chhatisgarh and preservation of excavated remains by Dr. A.K. Sharma on April 18, 2004, in collaboration with the NMI.

Memorial Lectures

- i) Prof. H.D. Sankalia Memorial Lecture on The Elusive Aryans:
- ii) Old Problem and New Evidence by Dr. M.K. Dhavalikar at the Deccan College, Pune on April 23, 2004.
- iii) Shri C. Sivaramamurti Memorial Lecture on Tradition and Innovation in Indian Art by Prof. Pramod Chandra on January 29, 2005.
- iv) Dr. Grace Morley Memorial Lecture by Dr. Kapila Vatsyayan in February 2005.

Museum Corner

The National Museum is assisting Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya for setting up museum corners in their schools.

Workshop

A Workshop on Museum Design and Display was organized in collaboration with the NMI on September 25, 2004. It was inaugurated by the DG, NM/VC, NMI.

Conference

National Museum in collaboration with the Hungarian and Cultural Centre, New Delhi has organized a two day academic Conference on The Material Legacy of Sir Aurel Stein and it's Documentation on December 14-15, 2004. It was inaugurated by Dr. Kapila Vatsyayan.

Other Activities

Book Release Ceremony: An illustrated book entitled Wall Paintings of Rajasthan by Dr. Mira Seth was formally

released by the Hon'ble President of India on February 11, 2004 at the Rashtrapati Bhawan. The occasion was graced by the then Hon'ble Union Minister of Tourism and Culture.

World Heritage Day: The National Museum in collaboration with the National Museum Institute had organized the World Heritage Day on April 18, 2004 which was inaugurated by the Secretary, Ministry of Culture, Government of India. On this occasion an on the spot painting competition for school children (Vth-XIIth standard) was also organised

International Museum Day: The National Museum in collaboration with the National Museum Institute and National Committee of ICOM, celebrated International Museum Day on May 18, 2004 which was inaugurated by the Secretary, Ministry of Culture, Government of India. To mark the occasion, entry to the Museum was made free and a Poster on Museums and Intangible Heritage was brought out and distributed to all major Museums.

Besides, the National Museum had also observed the Anti Terrorism Day on May 21, 2004, Sadbhawana Diwas on August 20, 2004 and Vigilance Week from November 1 – 6, 2004 administering pledges and displaying banners in a befitting manner. It had also celebrated its Foundation Day on December 18, 2004.

Cultural Programmes

- i) Sattriya Dance was performed by the Cultural Troupe of the Sattras of Assam on November 3, 2004 during inauguration of the exhibition from Majuli, Assam.
- ii) Pandavani Gatha and Phokalwa Natak performed by Ritu Verma troupe on December 18, 2004 being the Foundation Day of the National Museum.

Public Relations

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

Conducted tour to the galleries Supply of photographs and transparencies;

Sale of plaster cast replicas of museum artefacts and publications Photography and filming of art objects, Wide publicity to events through audio, print and electronic media;

Organized Press previews of various exhibitions/events held in the Museum and other places in India during inaugural / valedictory functions.

Besides National and International delegates including VIPs from abroad and in India, the following VVIPs from foreign countries visited the National Museum under the period of report.

1. H.E. Mr. Nambariin Enkhbayar, Prime Minister of Mongolia and Madame O. Tsolmon, from Mongolia on January 16, 2004, H.R.H. Dr. Chulabhorn Mahidol, Princess of Thailand on January 31, 2004, The First Lady, wife of the H.E. Prime Minister of Mongolia, from Mongolia, on February 14, 2004, Mrs. Shadya A. Karume wife of the President of Zanzibar and his delegates from Zanzibar, on March 8, 2004, H. E. Mr. Roh Moo-hyun, President of the Republic of Korea, on August 19, 2004 and the First Lady of the Republic of Korea Mrs. Roh Moo-hyun from South Korea, on October 5, 2004 .

Till December 31 , 2004, a total of 1,95,083 visitors had visited the National Museum, of which 78,301 were Indian, 35,084 were non-Indian, 6,610 were official delegations/ dignitaries and the remaining 75,088 were students.

Photo Unit

During the period under reference, 2600 black and white prints and 3700 colour photographing (35mm) negatives were prepared. 5088 Black and white and 2610 colour enlargements prepared.

Hindi Unit

The National Museum celebrated the Hindi week from 14-19 September, 2004. During this week competitions such as Hindi Typing, Essay Writing, Hindi debate and Shrutlekhan were organised for the staff of the

National Museum and National Museum Institute. Successful participants were rewarded with cash prizes.

All kinds of labels, invitation cards, publicity material, handbooks etc., pertaining to the exhibitions organized during the period under report were prepared both in Hindi and English.

Modelling Unit

During the period under report, raw cast of 2035 replicas were prepared in Plaster-of-Paris. 1030 replicas were raw finished and 1676 replicas were coloured

Library

There are 54,226 books in the collection of the Museum Library. 63 books were added. 513 Nos. of books were Classified & Catalogued. 6230 readers visited and availed of research and reference facilities.

Publications

The following publications were brought out by the National Museum:

Booklets/Folders

- i) *Arms and Armour Gallery* - Folder
- ii) *Buddhist Treasures* - Booklet
- iii) *Wall Paintings of Rajasthan* - Folder
- iv) *Harappan Civilization* - Folder
- v) *Cultural Heritage Site: Majuli* - Booklet
- vi) *Cultural Heritage Site, Majuli* - Folder
- vii) *Cultural Heritage Site: Majuli* - Docket Folder

Posters/Bookmark

- i) International Museum Day-Poster
- ii) Cultural Heritage Site: Majuli - Poster

Portfolios/Gallery Sheets

- i) Kahilpara hoard of Bronzes, Assam - Portfolio
- ii) Ramayana (in English and in Hindi) - Portfolio
- iii) Babarnama - Portfolio

Admission Ticket/ Bulletin

- i) Improved Pictorial entry tickets to the Museum
- ii) National Museum Newsletter

Digital labels for display in the galleries, publicity materials including press kits, invitation letters, certificates, letter heads, plastic folders for VVIP's, paper bags, Souvenir items etc., were also produced.

Conservation Laboratory

- 1 Cleaned and preserved about 561 artefacts in the laboratory, galleries, storage, Museum garden and rotunda's of the National Museum.
- 2 Completed conservation work on 9 big oil painting of Ashoka Hall, Rashtrapati Bhawan and fixed them back on the ceiling.
- 3 Received an oil painting "Portrait of Mahatma Gandhi" from North East Development office (Vigyan Bhawan) which was treated and preserved in the laboratory.
- 4 51 Central Asian Wall Paintings panels were treated and preserved before film shooting and photography by NHK Japan.
- 5 Cleaning and preservation work on lump of coin is still going on. Work completed on more than 100 coins during the period in addition to earlier work. Display in four show cases was completed
- 6 Staff members of laboratory visited the Chitra Art Gallery, Trivandrum Work on Marble fountain, letter Band, Medallion cleaning in progress in North Block, Ministry of Home Affairs and completed before the inauguration of the exhibition on "Yadgar".

Exhibitions

- 1 Examined and prepared condition reports of 10 Central Asian Antiquities selected for sending an exhibition to the United Kingdom.
- 2 Examined and prepared Condition Reports of 90 artefacts selected in connection with the exhibition entitled "Adi Granth and Sikh Heritage".

- 3 Examined 26 paintings of Mehran Garh Museum selected for exhibition in USA.

Teaching & Workshop

- 1 Organised Workshop at Leh (J & K) on Conservation of Temple objects of Ladakh region in collaboration with the Central Institute of Buddhist study and Buddhist Group Association of Ladakh from September 4th –8th 2004.
- 2 Organised Trainer training workshop on conservation of “Manuscripts” in collabaoration with IGNCA & Manuscripts Mission from August 23 - 28, 2004..
- 3 Organised a workshop on Care of Art objects, for the Air Force Officers, from November 1-6, 2004.
- 4 Workshops on “New developments in field of Conservation” and
- 5 “Conservation of paper documents” were also organised during the month of November in collaboration with NMI & Dutch Conservator.
- 7 Three months training course on Conservation of Paintings started from November 17, 2004.
- 8 Teaching and demonstration to NMI students as per demand.

Photo Documentation

Photo documentation work was done in Rashtrapati Bhawan, North Block to record condition of paintings before, during and after treatment. In addition to this, Museum artefacts were also photo documented before & after conservation treatment. 1869 and 947 black & white prints & negatives were prepared respectively and 1869 colour negatives were also prepared.

Other Miscellaneous work

- 1 Examined 78 painting of Asiatic Society Kolkata for purpose of fixing priority of conservation.
- 2 Examined Tapestry of Vidhan Shabha at Chandigarh on which Conservation work Prepared conservation status report of oil paintings of Parliament House, New Delhi.
- 3 examined manuscripts, oil painting and photographs etc. at Gorkha Regiment office at Shimla Hills and prepared report for submission to Military authorities.
- 4 262 artefacts examined in reserved collection to fix priority of conservation & also give preventive conservation.

NATIONAL MUSEUM INSTITUTE OF HISTORY OF ART, CONSERVATION & MUSEOLOGY

The Institute, an autonomous organization fully funded by the Department of Culture was established and declared a Deemed to be University in 1989. This is the only Museum University in India and is presently functioning at the first floor of National Museum. As per its Memorandum of Association, the D.G. National Museum is the ex-officio Vice-Chancellor of this University.

The main objectives of the Institute are: -

- To provide education & training in the specialized areas of Art History, Conservation and Museology leading to the award of M.A. & PhD degrees in these three disciplines.
- A few short-term courses –India Art & Culture, Art Appreciation & Bhartiya Kalanidhi (Hindi Medium) are also conducted to popularize the Indian culture.
- To organize seminars/workshops, conferences and special lectures on Museum education, Art & Culture in a befitting manner so as to open new areas in this field.



Eighth Convocation at the National Museum Institute

Academic Activities:-

Institute admitted 60 students in M.A. & Ph.D courses and 163 students in short term courses as per details given below. All the courses were started in July 2004. The short-term courses have been completed in December 2004.

M.A. (HOA)	27
M.A.(Museology)	16
M.A.(Conservation)	7
Ph.D.(HOA)	5
Ph.D.(Museology)	4
Ph.D. (Conservation)	1
India Art & Culture	54
Art Appreciation	86
Bhartiya Kalanidhi	23

The admissions to M.A. courses are based on entrance test followed by interview and for Ph.d. only by way of interviews. Admission in short term certificate courses is open for all without entrance test/interview.

The Institute has three Departments with 8 faculty members and several visiting faculty/ adjunct faculty members. It has a slide library with large number of slides and books for the use of its students and faculty members. The students of the Institute are engaged in various galleries to work as intern and paid internship @ Rs.3000/- per month. In the first half-day there are theory classes from 10.30 to 12.30 and then language classes in Sanskrit, French & German. In the 2nd half from 2.30 to 5.00 p.m. the students are required to work in various sections of the Museum to translate theory into practical i.e. Museology to museography. The Institute with the help of the students took up other projects like establishment of Supreme Court Museum, Stamp Museum (Philatelic Museum) and other museums like Netaji Subhash Sports Museum Patiala. Special lectures of noteworthy experts in the field of Art, Culture, Museums and conservation were also arranged in the Institute from time to time.

Seminar/Conference/Workshops:

During the year 2004-05 the Institute organized these activities as per details given below.

- 1 Annual General Conference of Museum Association of India was held from 13th to 15th

Feb.2004. The theme of the conference was "Museum Signage-An evaluation".

- 2 All India Museums camp was organized from 21st to 26th Feb.2004 at Junagarh (Gujarat)
- 3 V.C.'s Roundtable on "Problems and Perspectives- Development of Higher Education in J & K & N.E. Region" was organized from 28th to 29th Feb.2004.
- 4 A three-day workshop on "Care of Museum Materials" was organized at Aizawal, Mizoram during 8th -10th March 2004.
- 5 A one-day workshop on "Care of old Manuscripts" was organized at the Assam University, Silchar on 12th March 2004.
- 6 World Heritage Day was celebrated on 18th April 2004
- 7 Institute's Annual Day & Convocation were held on 28th April 2004
- 8 Seminar on 'Museum Security' was organized on 29th April 2004.
- 9 International Museum's Day was celebrated on 18th May 2004.
- 10 A two day Conservation Workshop was held in October 2004
- 11 Conservation workshop on 'Restoration of paper' was held from 22nd to 24th November 2004
- 12 One day National Seminar on 'Mughal Miniature Paintings' was held on 23.11.2004.
- 13 Special lectures of Dr.R.C.Sharma, Dr. Kavita Singh, Dr.S.M.Nair, Dr. Pratapaditya Pal, Dr.Ursula Weeks, Dr. Gautam Sengupta, Prof. A.K.Das, Prof.V.H.Bedekar & Professor Gaurishwar Bhattacharya & other eminent museum professionals were held in the Institute

Preparation for other workshops/seminars/ conferences are under progress.

Publications:-

The Institute publishes its quarterly journal and NMI's Newsletter. Information Brochure is also published on yearly basis. The Institute published a book on tribal & fort art entitled "Cultural Interface of India with Asia Religion, Art and Architecture".

ALLAHABAD MUSEUM

Envisaged by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Allahabad Museum was established in 1931 and recognised as an institution of national importance by the Department of Culture, Government of India in 1985. The following major activities were undertaken by the Museum in 2004-05, which was visited by as many as 51,341 persons during the period under report:

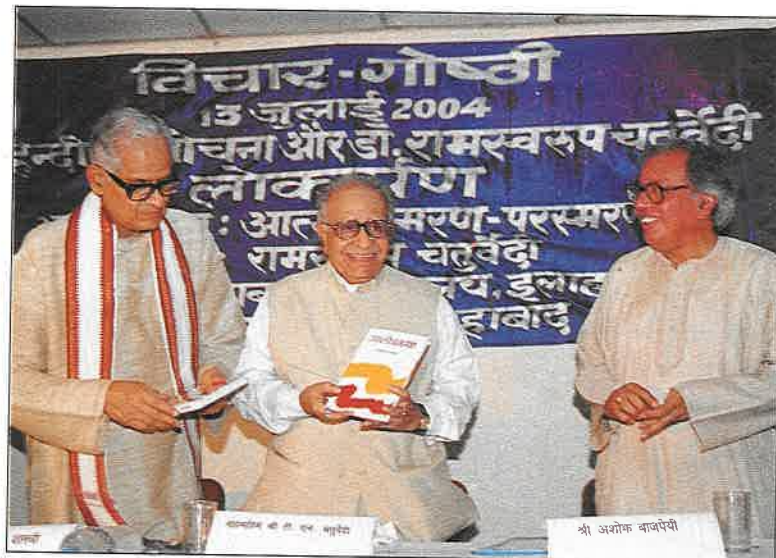
Exhibitions

- An exhibition of rare photographs and newspaper clippings preserved by Shri P.D. Tandon, an associate of Jawaharlal Nehru, was inaugurated by him on 27 May 2004 to commemorate the 40th death anniversary of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.
- An Exhibition of Paintings by Pratibha, a group of creative artists in Allahabad was on display from 17 August – 15 September 2004.

Seminars

The following programmes were organised under the Museum's 'Project of Literary and Cultural History of Allahabad':

- A National Seminar on 'Sahitya Aur Samaj 2004' in joint collaboration with Indian Institute of Advanced Studies, Shimla from 7-8 April 2004;
- A Samvad entitled 'Sansmaranvidha Ki Srijanshilata' on 8 May 2004;



His Excellency, Shri T.N. Chaturvedi, Governor of Karnataka releasing the book "Alochkatha"

- A Samvad entitled 'Prof. Ram Swaroop Chaturvedi Ka Alochanakarma' on 13 July 2004;
- The Dr. AN Jha Memorial Lecture Series was delivered by Padmabhushan Prof. Vidya Niwas Misra on 'Rachana Ka Sach' on 8 August 2004;
- A lecture on 'Bhasha Aur Shabd Shakti' by Prof. G.C. Pande, Chairman, Allahabad Museum Society on 12 August 2004 under the 'Beej Se Vriksha Vyakhyaanmala' series;
- A lecture on 'Pant Ki Kavya Drishti' by Prof. Surya Prasad Dikshit, Lucknow University, on 14 August 2004 under the 'Sumitranandan Pant Vyakhyaanmala' series;
- An Academic Seminar on 'Bhartiya Kavyashastra Aur Samkaleen Sahitya' in joint collaboration with the Madhya Pradesh Hindi Sahitya Sammelan from 25-26 December 2004 at Bhopal.

Workshops/Courses

- The Museum organised a refresher course in Library Management and Conservation of Archival Documents from 28 March - 13 May 2003, which was attended by 30 students.
- A National Conference on 'Conservation of Paintings' was held from 28 February - 1 March 2004 in collaboration with the IASC, New Delhi, in which 100 scientists from all over India participated.

Conservation Laboratory

During the period under report, a total of 540 objects were conserved, and these included 50 sculptures, 100 coins, 11 metal objects, 230 papers/manuscripts, 100 photographs and 50 terracotta objects. Apart from this, regular fumigation and anti-termite was also undertaken.

Photography Section

This Section documented 250 photograph documents



Indian Art History Congress, 12-14 December 2004

of *Pandulipi* and prepared 150 black and white documentation prints, about 50 documentation cards and as many as 80 10"x12" photographs for the Nehru Exhibition inaugurated on 27 May 2004.

Modelling Section

The Modelling Section prepared 217 moulds of ancient sculptures in plaster-of-Paris and made 7 fibreglass replicas for the Sales Counter. 244 replicas worth Rs. 47,510/- were prepared during the period under report according to orders received from Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas.

Museum Corner

19 Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas were supplied with Museum Kits by the Museum to facilitate a Museum Corner in their schools during the year under report.

Publications

The following publications were brought out by the Museum during the period under report:

- *Wanderings of a Pilgrim*
- *Dustavez - Allahabad, 1829-1933.*
- *Srijan-Parivesh, Vol. 2*
- *Bharatiya Bhashaon Mein Avantarit Ram Katha*
- *Citi-Vithika, Vol. 7*
- *Saraswati Anukramika*

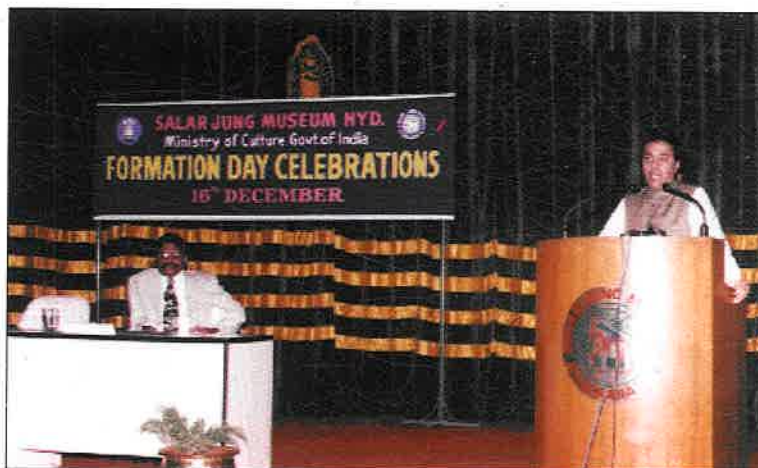
SALAR JUNG MUSEUM, HYDERBAD

The Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad is a repository of exquisite *objets d'art* and over 57,882 books and manuscripts from across the world. The major portion of this collection was acquired by Nawab Mir Yousuf Ali Khan, the eponymous Salar Jung III, but a few were also inherited by him from his father Salar Jung II, Nawab Mir Laiq Ali Khan and his grandfather Salar Jung I, Nawab Mir Turab Ali Khan. This vast personal collection was opened to the public by the then Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on 16 December 1951. In 1961, through an Act of the Parliament (Act 26 of 1961), the Museum was declared an Institution of National Importance and its administration entrusted to an autonomous Board of Trustees with the Governor of Andhra Pradesh as *ex-officio* Chairman.

During the period up to November 2004, as many as 6,52,796 visitors visited the museum. The revenue generated from the sale of publications amounted to Rs.4,18,055/-

Exhibitions

- A Special Exhibition on Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was organised on the occasion of his 114th birth anniversary on 14 April 2004.
- A Special Exhibition on 'Modern Indian Paintings' was organised on the occasion of International Museums Day and kept open for the public till 30 May 2004.
- An International Exhibition on 'Rare Manuscripts of FIQH' was organised on 20 June 2004 to commemorate the 55th death anniversary of Salar Jung III.
- A Special Exhibition of Screen Printed miniature books by Micro



Formation Day of Salar Jung Museum - 16th December 2004

publisher K. Eswar Kumar from Chennai was mounted from 21 – 24 June 2004.

- A special exhibition on 'Sufism' was also arranged as part of the Birth Anniversary celebrations of Salar Jung III from 28 November – 12 December 2004.

Workshops & Special Lectures

- A 3-day workshop on 'Introduction to the History of Indian Coinage' was organised from 20 - 23 July 2004. Sri Amareshwar Jha, Director for Indian Institute for Research of Coins and Numismatics, Nasik, presided.
- A 3-day workshop on 'Awareness cum Preventive Conservation of Manuscripts', was

jointly conducted by the National Mission for Manuscripts, Salar Jung Museum and AP Oriental Manuscripts Library and Research Institute from 28 - 30 September 2004.

- A Special Lecture on 'Architectural Heritage and Current Trends' by Prof. D.S. Prakash Rao, Structural Engineering Research Centre, Osmania University was organised by the Museum in collaboration with Historical Society of Hyderabad in May 2004.

- A Special Lecture on 'Hyderabad in Retrospective' by Prof. Vaikuntam, Department of History, Osmania University was organised by the Museum in collaboration with Historical Society of Hyderabad on 13 November, 2004.

Other Activities

Manuscripts Section

No. of scholars visited	121
Manuscripts consulted	87
Digital Photography of folios of manuscripts	130
Physical verification of Manuscripts	1896
Fumigation of Manuscripts	550
Pagination of Manuscripts	51
Correction of transcribed indices (catalogue of Persian MSS Vol. XI)	2103
Accessioning of Photographs	165
Repairs to manuscripts	27
Proof reading (re-printing of Urdu catalogue)	106
Copies exposed	425

Library

Accessioning of Books	683
Classification of Books	683
Catalogue Cards entries	466
Tagging of Books	14198
Cleaning of Books	13384
Fumigation of Books	797
Books issued for Binding	13447
Physical verification of Books	18359
No. of visitors visited the library	553
Books consulted	1752

Chemical Conservation Laboratory

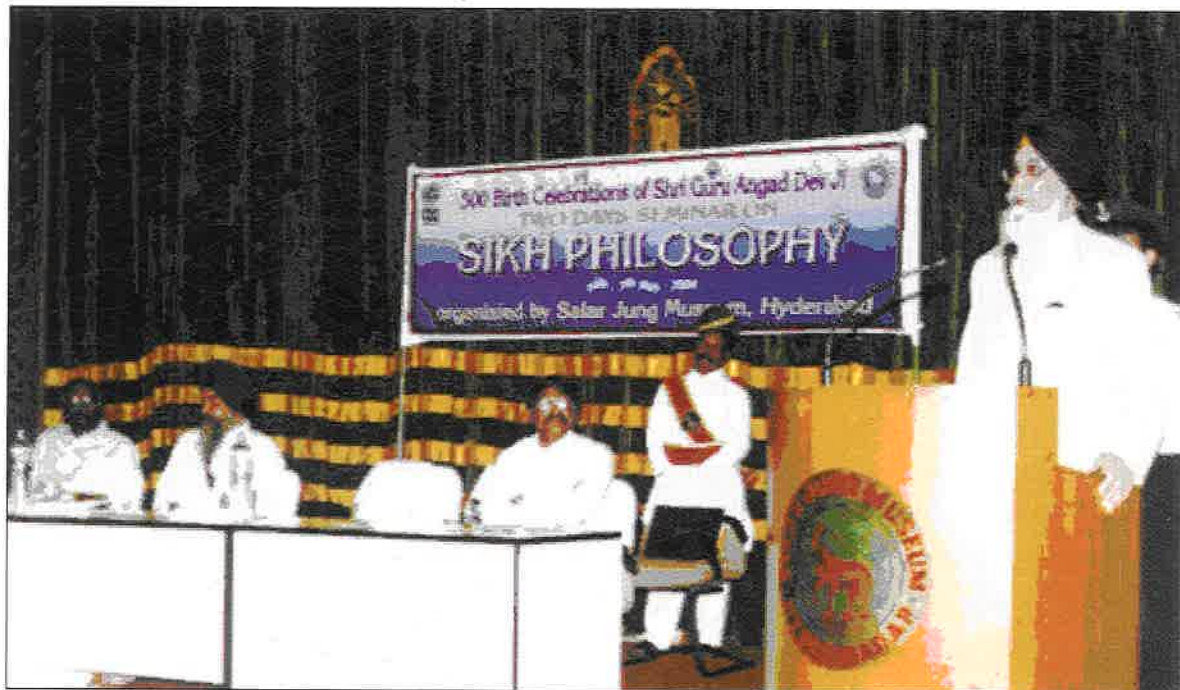
The Chemical Conservation Laboratory is responsible for the regular preservation and conservation of objects in the Museum. During the period under report, 1095 objects including miniature paintings were chemically treated in the laboratory. Apart from this, the treatment of 1249 manuscripts including de-acidification, lamination, repairing and binding was also carried out.

Modernisation of Galleries

During the year under report, the French and European

galleries the Western Block were renovated and opened to the public on 27 November 2004. The modernisation of the following galleries is in progress:

- Far Eastern Block Art in Enamelware Gallery.
- Far Eastern Porcelain Gallery.
- Wooden Furniture Gallery (Far Eastern)
- Wood Carvings Gallery.
- Miniature paintings Gallery.



Seminar on Sikh Philosophy at Salar Jung Museum - 6th to 7th May 2004

INDIAN MUSEUM, KOLKATA

The Indian Museum, Kolkata, the largest and oldest multipurpose museum in the entire Asia-Pacific region, was founded in 1814. It comprises six cultural and scientific sections, viz. Art, Archaeology, Anthropology, Geology, Zoology and Economic Botany and houses a rich and wide variety of Indian and trans-Indian antiquities, sculptures, rare coins, artefacts and anthropological specimens. The Museum Directorate has eight co-ordinating service units, viz. Education, Preservation, Publication, Presentation, Photography, Medical, Modelling and Library. The administration of the Indian Museum is governed under the provisions of the Indian Museum Act, 1910 (as amended upto 1960) and by the Indian Museum Rules and Bye-laws with subsequent amendments made from time to time.

The activities which were undertaken during the year under report are listed below:

Seminars

- A national seminar on 'Destination Museum' was held from 31 January - 2 February 2004 to commemorate the 190th anniversary of Indian Museum.
- The Museum organised a national seminar entitled 'Medicinal Plants, Plant products and Patents' in collaboration with Botanical Survey of India, Association of Ayurvedic Doctors, Ayurvedic Drug Manufacturers Association of India, State Medicinal Plant Board and Department of Health and Family Welfare, Government of West Bengal from 30 September - 3 October 2004. 36 papers were presented by delegates from all over India.

Exhibitions

- An inter-state exhibition on 'Masterpieces of Iranian Art' from the collection of Andhra Pradesh State Museum and Indian Museum was held from 14-19 January 2004 on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee celebrations of the Iran Society at Kolkata. Mr. S. Z. Yaghoubi, Ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran in India, inaugurated the exhibition.
- An exhibition entitled 'Indian Museum: Journey through the Ages' which chronicled the history of Indian Museum from 1814-1914 was held in the Museum premises from 31 January - 7 February 2004.
- A unique specimen of fossil remains of Dinosaur, scientifically

termed as 'Rajasaurus Narmadensis', which was recovered by the scientists of the Geological Survey of India in Kheda district of Gujarat, has been displayed in the monthly exhibit showcase since 31 March 2004.

- In association with Indian Tourism, the Indian Museum, Kolkata organised a photographic exhibition on 'Sindhudarshan' displaying 54 photographic prints of the topography and people of Indus valley from 30 April – 2 May 2004.
- A mobile exhibition of the Indian Museum was launched in the campus of 'Sravani mela' at Jhargram organised by Officer's Club, Jhargram, West Midnapore district from 16 – 19 July 2004. About 10,000 people visited this exhibition and the Museo Bus covered 362 km during this spell of mobile exhibition journey.

Weekly Lecture series

A special weekly lecture series on the theme 'Harappan Civilisation' was inaugurated by Prof. Amita Ray on 20 August 2004. Some of the lectures delivered by experts from the Museum during the year under report were:

- 'About the Harappan Civilisation' by Dr. Sakti Kali Basu on 20 August 2004.
- 'Harappan Script' by Dr. Saikat Bandyopadhyay on 20 August 2004.
- 'Harappan sites in India Lothan' by Sri Gopinath Ghosh on 27 August 2004.
- 'Economic life, trade and commerce of the Harappan people' by Sri Tushannath Raychoudhury on 3 September 2004.
- 'Social and day-to-day life of the Harappans' by Smt. Rita Dutta on 10 September 2004.

New Painting Gallery

A Painting Gallery, located in the space vacated by the Zoological Library on the first floor of the Museum, was inaugurated by Shri Chintamani Kar on 16 March 2004.

Mobile Conservation Laboratory

The Mobile Conservation Laboratory of the Indian Museum visited North Bengal University, Siliguri in January 2004 and treated and restored seventy-four coins and four bronze art objects of the University Museum. The Mobile Laboratory also visited Acharya Jogesh Chandra Purakirti Bhavan of Bangiya Sahitya Parisad, Vishnupur from 18-21 March 2004 and restored twenty archaeological stone objects and imparted practical training to thirty-five museology students of the Museum.

Training programme

- A training course for thirty postgraduate students of Museology, University of Calcutta on 'Practical Aspects of Museum Method' was organised by the Indian Museum from 5 – 14 May 2004.
- The 19th Short Course in Museum Studies, 2004 was inaugurated on 20 August 2004. Classes were held on topics such as human evolution, Indian terracotta art, temple architecture in India and ancient Indian coins.

Photographic Documentation

- During the year under report, the Unit completed photo documentation of 564 antiquities.
- The Unit is currently engaged in reorganising the negatives by classification and numbering of the existing negatives.

Other activities

- During the period under report, the renovation work of the Egyptian gallery was completed.
- Renovation work of the fencing at the back of the Cellar godown was also completed.
- Photo documentation of the objects in the Archaeology Section is in progress.
- Digital documentation of the exhibits in the Burmese exhibition is in progress.
- An interactive touch-screen information Kiosk containing information on rare exhibits and

virtual reality galleries was installed and put to operation in the Museum on 16 March 2004.

- As the nodal agency for development of the museums of the North Eastern States, the Indian Museum has set up the ethnological galleries of the Williamson Sangma Museum, Shillong, Meghalaya.

Publications

- *Indian Museum 1814-1914* edited by Dr. S. Chakravarti (updated and annotated reprint)
- *An Album of Art Treasures* Vol. V
- *Indian Museum Bulletin* XXXVIII
- A booklet on the *Introduction to Indian Paintings*
- *Mask* (Folder)

NATIONAL GALLERY OF MODERN ART

Founded in 1954, the National Gallery of Modern Art (NGMA) is a unique institution that represents the evolution and pictorial transformation in the visual arts in India over the last century. 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. NGMA maintains a functional branch at Jehangir Public Hall at Mumbai and another branch at Bangalore is being established at present.

Art Collection

The collection of NGMA, built up primarily through purchase and gifts, comprises 17,813 paintings, sculptures, graphics and photographs dating back to 1857 and represents about 1742 contemporary artists from all over the country and abroad. About 61 works of art were acquired during the year under report by way of purchase.

Digitisation

Digitisation and documentation of the complete art collection of the NGMA is on the anvil. The NGMA has executed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with HP Lab for a pilot project on the same.

Restoration of Art Objects

- As many as 39 works of art from the collection of NGMA were restored.
- Cleaning and conditioning of 450 art works of different incoming and outgoing exhibitions was undertaken.
- In addition, routine and regular check-up of art objects in the reserve collection of the gallery was also carried out.

Exhibitions

During the year 2004–2005, NGMA organised the following exhibitions both from its own collection and elsewhere and also in collaboration with Government of Italy under Cultural Exchange Programme.

- An exhibition of paintings entitled 'Modern Art of Kosovo' was held at Mumbai in July 2004.
- An exhibition of Contemporary Bulgarian Art was organised in collaboration with the Embassy of Republic of Bulgaria in India

from 7 – 19 September 2004 to commemorate 50 years of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

- An exhibition of painting and sculptures entitled 'Popular Indian Culture' was organised from 15 – 31 October 2004.
- An exhibition of Contemporary Art entitled 'Signposts of the Times – the Golden Trail (1954 – 2004) (Part I)' was organised to commemorate the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of NGMA and was on view from 9 November – 31 December 2004.
- An exhibition of Contemporary Art was held at Patiala in conjunction with Patiala Heritage Festival from 12 – 20 February 2005.
- An exhibition of paintings from Italy entitled 'Italian Art 1950 – 1969: Masterpieces from Farnesian Collection' was organised under the Cultural Exchange Programme at NGMA from 15 February - 6 March 2005.

Art Reference Library

The Art Reference Library has a collection of about 20,000 books on painting, sculpture, graphics, architecture and other arts. During the year under report, 59 books were purchased. The Library subscribes to 32 important art magazines and journals of Indian and Foreign origin. A large number of scholars and students of fine arts visit the Library for academic pursuits. The project of linking the NGMA Library with other Libraries under WAN (Wide Area Networking) is under implementation.

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 art appreciation, films on art are screened in the NGMA auditorium everyday. About 293 film shows were conducted during the year under report for the general public and students and teachers from 53 schools in and around Delhi. An Art Sketch Club for students

was organised every Sunday in the Gallery. The summer painting workshop for a total of 134 students, classified into 3 age groups, was organised in NGMA from 4 – 13 June 2004. About 107 conducted tours of school children were organised and a total number of 5366 students of various age groups visited the Gallery during the occasion.

Public relations

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 reproductions of paintings, postcards and portfolios;
- Press conferences and Press previews of various exhibitions / events held in the Gallery.

Publications

During the year under report, 2 catalogues, 4 portfolios and 6 posters of the exhibitions at the NGMA were published. Souvenir items like designer mugs & T-shirts were also produced to mark the Golden Jubilee of NGMA.

Repair Work

- National Gallery of Modern Art has already established an operational branch at Mumbai, while a new one is being set up at Bangalore. A building named 'Manikyavelu Mansion' has been acquired for the purpose and is currently being renovated. The branch at Bangalore is expected to be operational in the financial year 2005 – 2006.
- The construction of a new wing of NGMA, New Delhi is being undertaken by the CPWD and is expected to be completed in the financial year 2005 – 2006.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF SCIENCE MUSEUMS

The National Council of Science Museums (NCSM), an autonomous organisation under the Department of Culture, is primarily engaged in popularising science and technology in urban and rural areas alike, amongst students in particular and the masses in general. It organises a wide range of activities and interactive programmes such as exhibitions, seminars, popular lectures and science camps, with the aim of supplementing science education in schools and colleges as well as inculcating a scientific temper and spirit of inquiry among the general public. NCSM administers 28 Science Centres and Science Museums all over India. It has also set up 305 school science centres in 10 states.

Constituents of NCSM

NCSM administers and manages the following science museums/centres countrywide:

- Birla Industrial and Technological Museum (BITM), Calcutta
- Visvesvaraya Industrial and Technological Museum (VITM), Bangalore
- Nehru Science Centre (NSCM), Mumbai
- National Science Centre (NSCD), Delhi
- Central Research and Training Laboratory, (CRTL), Calcutta
- Science City, Calcutta
- 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



Inauguration of prehistoric life gallery by Hon'ble Minister of I&B and Culture, Shri S. Jaipal Reddy

- 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
- Kurukshetra Panorama and Science Centre, Kurukshetra
- Goa Science Centre, Panaji

BITM, VITM, NSCM, NSCD, CRTL and Science City, Calcutta are national-level museums, while the other centres function as their satellite units.

New Centres

- NCSM developed the National Agricultural Science Museum, a project of Indian Council of Agricultural Research at Delhi. Using interactive exhibits, computer kiosks, video animation and artefacts, the museum traces the development of agriculture in India from pre-historic times to the contemporary scenario. This Museum was inaugurated by the President of India, Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam, on 3 2004.

- The Rajiv Gandhi Science Centre, developed by NCSM, was inaugurated by Smt. Sonia Gandhi on 30 November 2004 at Port Louis, Mauritius. This state-of-the art Science Centre, the first turnkey overseas venture of NCSM, has been developed on a 5-acre plot with a sprawling outdoor Science Park and a 4000 sq. m. indoor area with five major galleries on various aspects of science and technology pertaining to Mauritius.

New Exhibits and Galleries

- The BEL Hall of Electronics, fully conceived by Visvesvaraya Industrial and Technological Museum with financial support from Bharat Electronics Limited, was inaugurated on 29 June 2004 at Bangalore. This gallery houses fascinating exhibits on basics and digital electronics, electronics in defence, imaging technology, digital studio, Virtual Reality and 3D Theatre.
- A Prehistoric Life gallery was inaugurated on 8 August 2004 by the Union Minister of Information and Broadcasting and Culture, Shri S. Jaipal Reddy at the National Science Centre, Delhi. A journey through this recreated world opens up the fascinating story of evolution of life from the beginning until the arrival of early man.
- A new outdoor exposition, the first of its kind in North-East India, comprising a 'Prehistoric Life Park', a Butterfly garden and a Medicinal and Aromatic plant garden was inaugurated at Regional Science Centre, Guwahati on 7 December 2004.

Travelling Exhibitions

- A new travelling exhibition entitled 'Illusion' was designed and developed by NCSM. This exhibition was inaugurated on 2 May 2004 at BITM. This unique exhibition explores the facts of involuntary deceptions produced by what we think, we see, hear or feel and not by what the senses actually register from the surroundings. This exhibition will travel to other centres of NCSM during the next couple of years.



- A new travelling Exhibition entitled 'Network' was inaugurated at BITM, Kolkata on 22 November 2004. This exhibition highlights the omnipresence of networks in every sphere of our life and shows how we enjoy their benefits even without knowing their presence.
- The other travelling exhibitions — 'Human Genome and beyond', 'Eye in the Sky', 'Albert Einstein: Man of the Century', 'Giants from the backyard' and '100 Years of Nobel Prize' — are also in the display in various units of NCSM.

International Collaborations

NCSM extended catalytic supports to various museums and educational institution in the form of exhibits during the year under report:

- NCSM helped organise a Mobile Science Exhibition unit in Kathmandu and other areas of southern Nepal.
- Under the Human Resource Development Programme of the National Science Centre, Malaysia, a team of 6 members from the NSC, Malaysia visited NCSM and its units in the month of September 2004 for an attachment-training programme.

Training / Workshops

- A training programme for Operation and Maintenance of Taramandal was organised at CRTL from 12 – 16 April, 2004 in which 6 delegates (4 from TNSC, Chennai and 2 from BSF, Indore) participated.

- Officials from Science Centre, Port Blair underwent training on 'Fabrication of exhibits and organising educational programmes' from July 1 – 7 2004.

Educational Activities

The major educational programmes organised under the auspices of the NCSM during the year under report include:

- The prestigious National Science Seminar, which is organised annually to encourage young talents in science and technology. School students up to class X from all over India presented their views on the topic 'Science Awareness: Needs and Prospects' on 4 October 2004.
- The National Science Drama Festival 2004, which was inaugurated on 11 September 2004 at NSC, Delhi.
- The 'Mobile Science Exhibition' (MSE), by far the most popular educational programme of NCSM. The MSE is housed in a large bus, which carries the message of science to rural areas through 24 interactive exhibits on themes like 'Popular Science', 'Perception', 'Transformation of Energy', 'Time', 'Man and Machine', 'Space and Man', 'Science of Motion', 'Our familiar Electricity', 'We are One', 'Mathematics through Fun', 'Heat and Temperature', etc. 22 MSE buses are operated by NCSM units and covered a total of 1004 sites within 1827 days during the period under report. Improvement in the designs of the Musobuses and the exhibits are now been worked out so that they can be better manoeuvred in hilly areas and underdeveloped roads. V-SAT connectivity and extended scope for the mobile exhibitions are also been planned.

Year of Scientific Awareness

To mark the yearlong celebration of 2004 as the 'Year of Scientific Awareness', NCSM organised various programmes, such as:

- A series of science festivals, conducted in collaboration with Navodya Vidyalaya Samiti.

- A Science Expo-2004 at NSC, Mumbai from 20-24 November 2004, which highlighted the remarkable achievements of premier R & D institutions by way of informative panels and interactive popular science lectures by eminent scientists. The participating institutes like TIFR, IIT, Indian Institute of Geomagnetism, Department of Atomic Energy and National Institute of Oceanography prepared their material to suit the comprehension of young students and the general public alike.

Research and Development

- The R & D activities of NCSM constitute a rapidly expanding field and are carried out under the guidance of a Research Advisory Board (RAB) comprising of eminent scientists from premier R & D organisations and research laboratories. As a result, the NCSM has developed new exhibits, innovative activities and a host of new hardware and software utilities in the last few years, as well as patents and copyrights for unique designs.
- NCSM initiated a research programme to assess the impact of various science centres and their science popularisation programmes upon the society at large. The studies on 'Impact Assessment' are currently being conducted by the Junior Research Fellows.

Academic Courses

There is no formal academic course on Science Communication with specific emphasis on the profession of science museography in India or in the neighbouring countries till date. The National Council of Science Museums has assumed a pivotal role in developing a 2-year post-graduate course in Science Communication in collaboration with the Birla Institute of Technology and Science, (BITS), Pilani to train prospective professionals in the field of science museums. The course is expected to be launched by July 2005.

Documentation, Publication and Library

During the period under report, NCSM published the following:

- A commemorative volume entitled *25 Years of NCSM*
- *Nobel Prize Winners in Pictures*
- 'Pop science' (Newsletter)
- '2004 Year of Scientific Awareness' (poster)
- 'Illusion and Network', 'Prehistoric Life Park', 'Medicinal and Aromatic Plant Garden' (folders)
- National Science Drama ; National Science Seminar (souvenirs)



Science Expo - 20th to 24th November 2004

NATIONAL RESEARCH LABORATORY FOR CONSERVATION OF CULTURAL PROPERTY, LUCKNOW

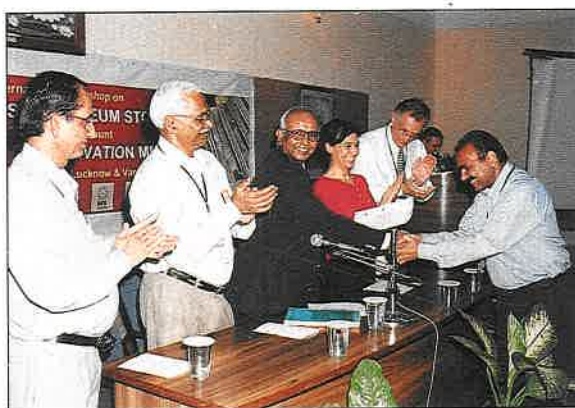
The National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property (NRLC) is a Subordinate Office of the Ministry of Culture and is recognised as a scientific institution of the Government of India. The aims and objectives of the NRLC are to develop the capabilities of different cultural institutions of the country in the conservation of cultural property and provide conservation services to museums, archives, archaeology departments and other similar institutions. To meet these objectives, NRLC imparts training in conservation, carries out research in materials and methods of conservation, disseminates knowledge in conservation, provides library services to conservators and also renders technical advice in the conservation of the cultural property. The activities of NRLC are furthered in Southern region of the country by its regional centre, the Regional Conservation Laboratory, Mysore. The achievements of NRLC during the year under report are as follows:

Research

- A systematic survey and identification of biodeterioration problems of museums and monuments of the country and their control was taken-up by NRLC. Studies on the identification of fungal forms and preparation of permanent mounts of insects regarding the first



The High Commissioner of India and the Home Minister of Maldives at the opening of the Dharumavantha Raasegefanu Mosque, Male, after conservation



The Vice Chancellor, BHU with ICCROM experts at the valedictory function of the workshop

phase were completed. Samples of bio-deteriogens were collected for the rainy and winter seasons from the major museums of Jaipur, Jodhpur and Jaisalmer, and studies on their identification were carried out. The biodeterioration problem of the Natural History Museum, Mysore and old palm leaves was studied and remedial measures worked out.

- Further studies on the evaluation of cellulose acetate film widely used for the lamination of paper material were carried out by accelerated ageing test. Samples of pure cellulose paper laminated with cellulose acetate film were subjected to accelerated ageing at elevated temperature for different time intervals, and studies on acidity generation and copper number were carried out.
- The crystal structure of the lead-benzotriazole complex was elucidated by single crystal x-ray diffraction technique, and cell parameters of the complex were measured. Cross-sections of lead specimen treated with benzotriazole were prepared by focused ion beam technique, and studied under environmental scanning electron microscope. The crystal structure of the lead-benzotriazole complex and its compactness and uniform distribution on the metal surface is responsible for the passivity imparted by neutral benzotriazole solution to lead metal.
- Lime mortar samples with sand and ash as fillers and different ratios of Bel pulp and urad dal as

additives were prepared and their water related properties, compressive strength and artificial weathering were studied. The results of the studies are being compiled for publication.

Training

- Six-month foundation course on curative conservation.

NRLC imparted training in the curative conservation of cultural property at its six-month foundation course from September 2004 - February 2005 to 12 conservators, including 3 from Bhutan. The conservation of different types of museum objects viz. paintings, metals, stone, ceramics, textile, wood, bone, ivory, etc. were covered during the course, while emphasis was laid on the practical training on different types of objects.

- Workshop in collaboration with ICCROM.

A workshop on reorganisation of museum storage and preventive conservation measures was conducted for the first ever time in collaboration with ICCROM from 13-28 October 2004, in which 20 candidates, including 6 from neighbouring countries, participated. Participants learnt the practical aspects of storage of museum objects, and prepared plans for reorganisation of the storage of an important museum under the guidance of master trainers.

- Workshops on conservation.

NRLC conducted the following workshops on different aspects of curative and preventive conservation of different types of collections during the year under report:

- (i) Care and preservation of art and archaeological objects (2 weeks in April 2004)
- (ii) Care and preservation of art objects (1 week in May 2004)
- (iii) Conservation of archival material (1 week in June 2004)
- (iv) Care and preservation of museum objects (2 weeks in August 2004)

- (v) Conservation of photographic material (3 days in August 2004)
- (vi) Conservation of paper paintings (1 week in March 2005)

In addition to the above, experts of NRLC imparted training at several training programmes organised by other institutions. An expert of NRLC was invited by the UNESCO to conduct a workshop on the conservation of ceramic plaques of the World Heritage Site of Paharpur, Bangladesh from 22 November - 15 December 2004.

Conservation

- The 500 year-old Dharumavantha Raasegefanu Mosque in Male, Maldives, which had been on the verge of collapse, was conserved by a five-member NRLC team from May – December 2004, following a request made by the Government of Maldives to the Government of India. Wooden beams, pillars and other load-bearing components painted with verses of holy Quran and floral designs were strengthened, cleaned and reintegrated.
- 55 oil paintings of the Roerich collection of Karnataka Government were treated.
- 13 stone sculptures of the Archaeological museum of the Sampoorananand Sanskrit University, Varanasi were conserved.
- The conservation of a large wooden Ratha of Janpad Loka, Ramanagara near Bangalore was completed.
- The conservation of 5 masterpiece bronze sculptures of the Art Gallery, Thanjavur was completed.

Apart from this, the NRLC provided technical advice in the conservation of cultural property to Meherjirana Library, Navasari; Golden Temple, Amritsar; and G.N. Jha Sanskrit Sansthan, Allahabad.

Library and Documentation Services

- Books on conservation acquired 26

● Volumes accessioned	107
● Journals received and recorded	128
● Books classified and catalogued	14
● Index card prepared	42

Documentation Service

- Compiled 'Conservation: A selective Bibliography – Part III. 1995 - 2003'.
- Compiled 'New Additions in the NRLC Library 2003'.

Publications

Books

- *Preventive Conservation of Museum Objects* by B.V. Kharbade and S.K. Bhatia.

Reports

- Tej Singh and Atul Kumar Yadav, 'Technical Report on the Conservation of the 'Dharumavantha Raasegefanu Mosque' Male, Republic of Maldives.
- Kamal K. Jain, 'Proceedings of the Workshop on Reorganisation of Museum Storage Taking into Account the Preventive Conservation Measures'.

Technical Notes

- Anil Risal Singh, 'Technical Note No. 8, Differential lighting: Photo-documentation of hidden lacunae and fingerprinting of paper paintings'.
- Tej Singh, V.C. Sharma and U.S. Lal, 'Technical Note No. 9, Preservation of lead objects'.
- Tej Singh, V.C. Sharma and U.S. Lal, 'Technical Note No. 10, Conservation of high lead bronzes'.

Papers

- D.G. Suryawanshi, 'Birch bark and its mechanical properties', *Restorator* 25 (2004) pp. 75-80.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL HALL, KOLKATA

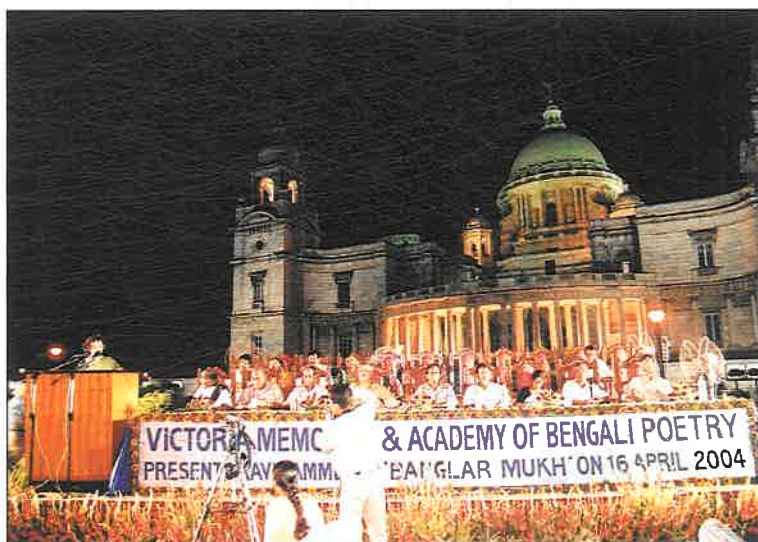
The Victoria Memorial, a period museum of medieval and modern Indian History, was conceived by Lord Curzon, the Viceroy of British India and opened to the public in 1921. The Memorial houses 26,000 artefacts, including the original paintings of Daniells, Zoffany, Tilly Kettle, Samuel Davis, Abanindranath Tagore, Nandalal Bose, Atul Bose and Jamini Roy, coins, maps, arms and armour, manuscripts, etc. The important activities undertaken by the Victoria Memorial Hall during the year under report included:

Exhibitions

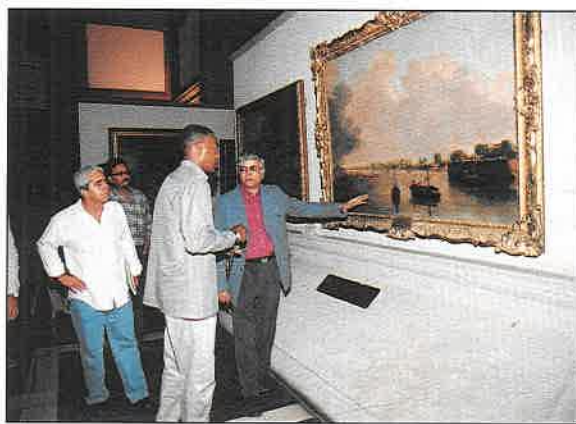
- An exhibition of handmade fans from the collection of painter Jatin Das, entitled 'Pankha', was held on 26 June 2004.
- A Photo exhibition entitled 'Raj Bhavan Revisited' by Sri. S.S Kumar on 16 November 2004.

Seminars/ Workshops

- A seminar on 'Ideas of Raja Rammohun Roy in shaping Modern India' on 22 May 2004 organised in collaboration with the Raja Rammohun Roy Memorial Museum, Kolkata.
- A national seminar on 'Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar and Social transition in Bengal in the 19th and early 20th century' on 25 September 2004 to commemorate the 184th birth anniversary of Pandit Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar.



Poets Meet at Victoria Memorial



Visit of the Cuban Delegation

- A seminar on 'Conservation of textile objects' on 16 October 2004 conducted by Ms. Bessie Cecil, research scholar from Government Museum, Chennai.
- A seminar on 'Preventive Conservation of Cultural heritage' organised at Bankura Zilla Saradhamoni Mahila Mahavidyalaya from 11–12 December 2004
- An in-house training-cum-workshop on 'New trends and advancements in paper conservation' from 14–24 December 2004 conducted by Mr. A.S. Bisht, former Chief Restorer, National Museum, New Delhi.

Special Lectures

- An illustrated lecture entitled 'Calcutta's Heritage Sites: An Economic Valuation' by Ms. Mousumi Dutta, Economics Lecturer, Bethune College.
- A special lecture entitled 'Crystal Blocks of Yankee Coldness: Fredrick Tudor and the Ice-Trade in Indian' by Prof. Ranjan Chakraborty, Professor of History, Jadavpur University on 26 April 2004.
- A special lecture entitled 'Revitalisation of the Angel atop Victoria Memorial: Theory of upkeep' by Prof. Madhusudan Bhattacharya, Retired Professor and Head Mechanical Engineering Department, Jadavpur University on 15 June 2004.

Restoration & Conservation

The work of the unit involved conservation of artifacts on paper (Water colour, engraving, prints, drawings and aquatints) and metal objects. The unit also undertook repair and conservation of manuscripts and rare books.

- About 15 damaged paintings by J Reynold, J C Monton, Dyer, Zoffany, B P Benerjee, J P Ganguli and B P Ganguli were variously cleaned, devarnished, retouched and restored.
- 12 ornamental designs of frames were cleaned and restored.
- A total 175 Art works on Paper (watercolours, engraving, print, etching, photographs etc) have been conserved, laminated with tissue paper and housed in acid free folders.
- Each sheet of the Persian illustrated manuscript *Shahnamah* Book I (containing approximately 370 sheets) was deacidified, strip lined, guarded, and kept in an acid-free four-flapped box after fumigation.

Apart from this, regular weekly visits were undertaken to the stores of works of art. Dusting, cleaning, anti-fungal treatment and general inspection was undertaken.

Physical Verification of Artefacts

Physical verification of the artefacts in the collection of Victoria Memorial is in progress. Physical verification and detailing of oil paintings, busts and textiles has already been completed.

Digitisation of Artefacts

The digitisation of watercolours by Jamini Roy and Abanindranath Tagore have been completed and are ready for publication.

Training/ Study

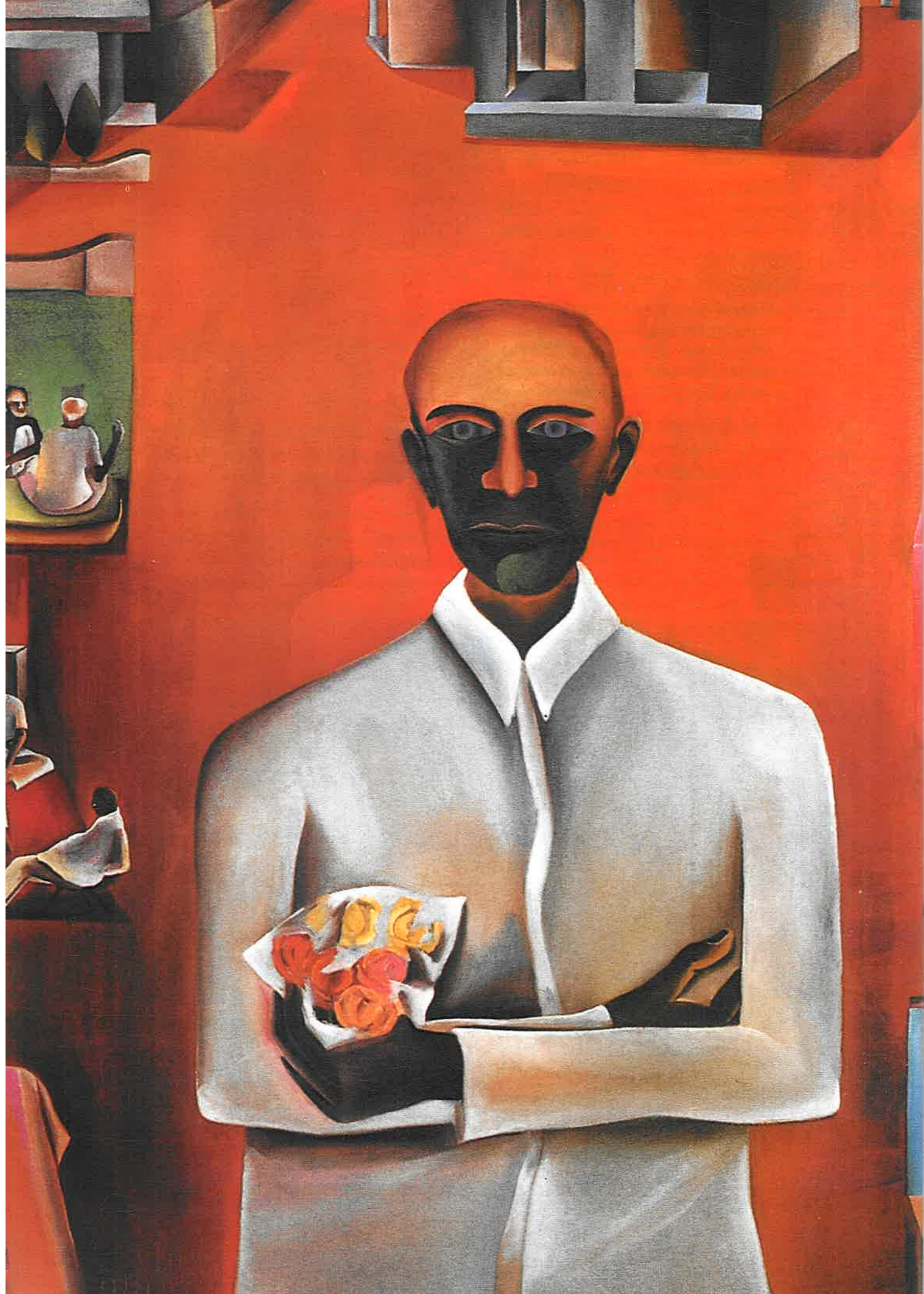
Two personnel from Conservation Unit (Mr. Subhendu Banerjee and Mr. Abhijit Bhawal) attended a one-month refresher course on 'Care of Museum Objects' at Government Museum, Chennai held from 1–30th June 2004.

Activities supporting Local and Regional Museums Repair work

- The Victoria Memorial provided technical and financial support to the tune of Rs. 3, 00,000/- for the conservation of old books and journals, photo documentation, laboratory equipment and the special publication of *Bangadarshan* to Bankim Bhawan Gaveshana Kendra, Naihati
- The Victoria Memorial provided technical and financial support amounting to Rs. 3, 50,000/- to Acharya Jogesh Chandra Prakriti Bhawan, Bishnupur for the conservation of manuscripts, display of objects and renovation of gallery.
- The Victoria Memorial supported the Bagnan Ananda Niketan Kirthishala for photo documentation and storage of artefacts by making available Rs. 2, 00,000/- for the same.
- Reproductions of Paintings from the Memorial's collection were framed for display in Raj Bhavan, Kolkata.
- The Archaeological Survey of India continued the work of chemical cleaning, extensive repair and renovation work on both the interior and exterior of the Memorial building. Work on the Central Hall, Conservation Room, North Porch Gallery, the south vertical wall of the Western quadrangle portion and 3 statues viz. Lord Curzon, Edward VII & Queen Victoria in the Garden, was completed during the year under report.
- The repair work of the pathways, bituminous roads with concrete pathways and embankment in the Memorial have been undertaken by the CPWD and are in progress.
- The National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad has taken up the work of modernisation of galleries in phases.



Inauguration Ceremony of the Punkha Exhibition on 26th June 2004



ANTHROPOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

The Anthropological Survey of India is a premier research organisation under the Department of Culture, Ministry of Culture. It has completed 59 years of its splendid existence and has adhered itself to its commitments to carry out anthropological researches in the area of bio-cultural aspects of Indian populations in general and on those who are referred to as the "Weakest of the Weak" in particular. Besides this there are other pertinent activities of the Survey, which include collection, preservation, maintenance, documentation and study of ethnographic materials as well as ancient human skeletal remains. Over the years the Survey generated information from grass-root level through sustained research by its Head Office at Kolkata and also its 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.

- During the year under report the researchers engaged in the following 10th Plan National Projects, which are namely (i) Cultural Dimension of Tourism in the Biosphere Reserve (in addition to the locations of tourists interest which were studied under this project during this present year the focus was shifted to three Biosphere Reserves namely Sundarbans, Panchmari & Nilgiris
- Study of Syncretism in India
- Dormitory System in India
- Physical Growth of Adolescents
- DNA Study on ancient skeletal remains and of contemporary populations.



Opening Ceremony of Museum Building at Andaman & Nicobar



The first phase of fieldwork completed their and the reports are under finalization. A number of reports of the 9th Plan have already been edited and sent for publication. A few of those have already been published. The Survey, during this period under the approved Tenth Plan Research Projects, also organised number of workshops for finalisation of the reports and evaluation of the work based on the first phase of fieldwork. Instructions for initiating the next phase of fieldwork have already been given to all the deployed scholars.

- In pursuance of the memorandum of undertaking (MOU) signed with the Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology (CCMB), Hyderabad, a number of research personnel of this Survey had attended the laboratory work at the CCMB laboratory at Hyderabad in phases to get acquainted with the various laboratory methods in connection with DNA research.
- Another MOU with CFSL, Kolkata was agreed upon for development of the DNA laboratory on the study of Ancient DNA from the Skeletal Materials, which are in possession of this Survey. The measures have been initiated to further update the DNA laboratory at the Central Regional Centre, Nagpur. A new sequencer has been installed over there. In the mean time, the efforts for establishing the new DNA laboratory at the Head Office, Kolkata has been initiated. In a couple of months time it is all set to begin its functioning. Similarly, work has been initiated to establish the DNA laboratory at the Southern Regional Centre, Mysore of the Survey.
- Report under the collaborative project Board Games has been prepared in collaboration with the British Museum (London), which is in the final phase of editing.
- The Anthropological Survey of India has continued with its programme relating to documentation and dissemination of cultural heritage by holding exhibitions in different parts of the country. The Survey took part in different science fairs and exhibitions and displayed some items of its rich repository of ethnographic artifacts. For example, the Survey took part in "Bastar Festival 2004" at Jagdalpur, Bastar, Chhattisgarh. It also took part in the Kolkata Book Fair.
- The Survey has organised a national level two months long exhibition on Human Origins, Genome and People of India at the National Museum, New Delhi. Hon'ble Secretary to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Tourism and Culture, Shri Dhanendra Kumar, IAS had very kindly inaugurated the same. In addition to that a two-day seminar was organised at the India International Centre, New Delhi on the occasion of the said exhibition where number of eminent scholars took part. Since then the said exhibition has been travelling to places like Bhubaneswar (Orissa), Nagpur (Maharashtra) and at present it is being shown at Mysore (Karnataka).
- The School of Anthropology, a unit of the Survey has organized a number of in-service training-cum-orientation programmes on the basic training in handling of computer at the different regional centres. Orientation course on DNA Polymorphism on Contemporary Indian Population at the Central Regional Centre, Nagpur has been organised.
- During this period while presenting the Annual Action Plan, Survey proposed to establish a new International School of Anthropology and this has got the approval of the government. Accordingly, necessary draft proposal for finalising the all modalities and strategies etc. are being prepared.

Significant programmes till December 2004:

1. Tenth Plan Research Projects are going on as per schedule and guidelines. Workshops on all the 10th Plan Projects were held as per the approved Annual Action Plan of the Survey.
2. Special exhibition was held on the Human Origins, Genome and People of India at the National Museum, New Delhi.
3. The Survey has initiated to prepare a ethnographic film on the Lepchas of Sikkim. The work is going on.
4. Hindi Workshops & Hindi Pakhwada/Saptaha have been organised at all the Regional Centres and Head Office of the Survey during the period reported upon. Competitions on writing reports, drafts, translation etc. as well as Kavi Sammelan has been arranged among the technical and administrative staff members.
5. Publication of the house journal, research materials and the remaining volumes of People of India project is continuing. Number of publications based on the National Plan Projects has come out.
6. Important officials of the Dept. of Culture namely Shri Jaya Kumar, Joint Secretary, Smt. Manisha Sinha, Deputy Secretary & Shri K.L.Kapur, Under Secretary visited the Survey on different occasions and encouraged the members of the Survey for achieving its goal and success of various programmes.
7. The new office cum museum building at the Andaman and Nicobar Regional Centre, Port Blair has been inaugurated along with its Zonal Anthropological Museum.
8. Three of our scholars namely Dr.V.R.Rao, Dr.A.K.Singh and Dr.(Miss) R.H. Sahoo went abroad to attend international conferences on academic matters.

A BRIEF NOTE ON VIGILANCE ACTIVITIES DURING THE YEAR

Following are the activities observed during the year in connection with the vigilance matter.

1. "Quami Ekta Week" was observed in the Survey from 19th to 25th November 2004 at the Head Office, Kolkata and other regional centres among all the staff members.
2. The Survey observed "Vigilance Awareness Week" on 1st to 5th November 2004 at the Head Office, Kolkata.

Publications brought during the year:

Books

- *People of India, Punjab*, General Editor K.S.Singh
- *People of India, Jammu & Kashmir*, General Editor K.S.Singh
- *People of India, Maharashtra*, General Editor, K.S.Singh
- *Documentation of Jharkhand Movement* by William Ekka and R.K.Sinha
- *Persistence and Change in Bhumia Culture* by S.R.Das
- The 52(3) issue of the *Journal of the Anthropological Survey of India* was published.

Books under Printing

Memoir No.103 – Culture contents and cultural zones in Karnataka by Halbar and Sarana.

Memoir No.113 – Physical Anthropology of the Negritos of Little Andaman by Anadi Pal.

Memoir No.114 – Changes in terrain and socio-economic profile of an Oraon dominated urban centre in Chotonagpur by A. Mahato.

Memoir No.117 – The Chik-Baraik of Chotonagpur by S.K.Nandy.

0.99 - An Atlas Scheduled Castes of India by H.K.Mandal et.al

0.106 – Craniometric and cranioscopic variation of human crania among the four mongoloid population of India and adjoining area – D.Chaudhury et.al.



"Pitti" Ceremony in Bhil Community of Rajasthan

0.108 – An appraisal of Anthropological perspective in ethnographic museum of India ed. By L.N. Soni

0.111 – Catalogue of the Central Museum of the Anthropological Survey of India prepared by L.N. Soni

0.109 – Ancient Human Population in Indian Sub continent by B.N. Sarkar

0.112 – Crafts and craftsmanship, ed. By B.F. Kulirani and L.N. Soni

0.114 – Anthropological Studies in Andhra Pradesh : An appraisal, ed. by Bhaskara Rao Busi and K. Ravi

0.115 – Development and Regionalism: Anthropological, Ecological and Psychological Perspective, ed. By Ramesh Chandra and S.I. Ahmad

JASI Vol.52, No.4, December 2003

JASI Vol.53, No.4, March 2004

A brief note on initiative taken in the North East India:

The North East Regional Centre, Shillong of this Survey has participated in the national projects and contributed significantly in its execution. The Survey has also collaborated with the various institutions and the universities for organizing seminars etc. in the North-East Region during this period. A documentary film on the Lepchas of Sikkim is under preparation. The national project on Growth Study has been reoriented

as Growth Study: North East Region, which is to be initiated soon.

CAPTIONS OF THE SELECTED PHOTOGRAPHS

Shri Dhanendra Kumar, IAS, Secretary to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Tourism & Culture addressing on the occasion of inauguration of exhibition on Human Origins, Genome and People of India, organised by the Survey at the National Museum, New Delhi.

Shri Dhanendra Kumar, IAS, Secretary to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Tourism & Culture inaugurating the exhibition on Human Origins, Genome and People of India at the National Museum, New Delhi.

The visitors in front of an exhibition panel during the exhibition on Human Origins, Genome and People of India, at the National Museum, New Delhi.

Lt. Governor, Shri R. Kapse of Andaman & Nicobar Islands inaugurating the Zonal Anthropological Museum Building of the Survey at Port Blair.

Hindi Pakhwada and Kavi Sammelan, the function held at the Head Office, Kolkata of the Survey.

The Bhil community women of Rajasthan participating in a ritual called "PITTI".

The Naga youths celebrating Horn Bil Festival at Kohima, Nagaland.

INDIRA GANDHI RASHTRIYA MANAV SANGRAHALAYA (NATIONAL MUSEUM OF MANKIND)

Introduction

Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya (National Museum of Mankind), an autonomous organization of the Ministry of Culture, is dedicated to the depiction of story of mankind in time and space. The IGRMS is involved in generating a new museum movement in India to demonstrate the simultaneous validity of human cultures and the plurality of alternatives for articulation. The headquarters of the IGRMS is located in Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh), while a Regional Centre is functioning from Mysore (Karnataka).

Museum Activities

The IGRMS is being developed as a comprehensive ongoing Plan scheme, with three constituent sub-schemes on (1) Infrastructure Development, (2) Education and Outreach, and (3) Operation Salvage. In other words, the IGRMS develops its physical infrastructure to salvage, preserve and protect the unity and variety of Indian cultural life, through Educational and Outreach activities. The significant activities of the IGRMS during period 2004-05 are as follows:



Inauguration of photographic exhibition "Rock Art" at IGRMS by Hon'ble Minister of I&B and Culture, Shri S. Jaipal Reddy



Vocal recital by Dr. M. Balamurali Krishna
under programme 'Poonam-24'

Exhibitions

Open-air exhibitions were developed in the campus on six themes (namely 'Tribal Habitat', 'Rock Art Heritage', 'Himalayan Village', 'Coastal Village', 'Desert Village', 'Cosmology and Narrative Trail'), while development of exhibitions in the indoor museum building (in about 7,000 sq. meter area) continued. Travelling Exhibitions were also put up in different parts of India. During the year under report, the open-air exhibitions were strengthened with the addition of following new house-types and unique structures from different regions:

- *Tarangkai*- Kabui Naga house from Manipur.
- *Meitei Thumkhong* - a device depicting traditional salt preparation technology from Manipur.
- A house type of Lepcha community of Sikkim.
- Re-creation of *Megalithic burials* collected from Vidarbha region.
- A large intricately carved sand stone Chhattri with number of small Chhatris from Jaisalmer (Rajasthan).
- *Exhibitions in Indoor Museum*: Construction of an Indoor Museum, which began in the year 1994 in about 10,000 sq. meter area, has been completed and work on exhibit preparation has reached the final stages. Approximately 7000sq. meter area is planned to be used for presentations of the story of humankind through permanent and periodical displays.

- In the gallery on *Human Evolution and Variation* the display work is continuing. Models on Laetoli excavation bed, Narmada Skull excavation area and section model of Hathnora, Double helix model of DNA, Narmada man hunting scene, Neanderthal burial scene and Cro-Magnon couple activities were created. The entire area of 1204 cu. sq. feet was converted in cave structure. 5200 sq. feet of Multimedia display panels were designed and mounted. The Paleo-Meso-Neo-lithic period is displayed in collage form. Exhibits depicting socio-cultural values of various folk and tribal communities of India such as Birhor, Cholanayakan, Rabari, Dewar, Rajput, Saora, Pardhan, Gond, Rajwar, Kani, etc. were constructed. The specimens and photographs related to Toda, Onge, Gaddi, Gujar, Ahir, Agariya, Gond, Santal, Naga, etc. were displayed in relation with the exhibits to complete the display. A display on Gonds was also completed which includes various exhibits, specimens and photographs on socio cultural life of the Gonds. Mounting of display on Bhil community including its subgroups Rathwa, Bhilala and Garasiya, etc. also continued. Similarly display of all the materials to give the final shape to the galleries was also achieved. The work related to labeling and captioning continued and is likely to be complete by January 2005.

Periodical Exhibitions

During the year, periodical exhibitions were put on the following themes:



"Tarangkai- A House type Kabui Naga people of Manipur"
in open air exhibition Tribal Habitat

- *Rock Art of India and World* (Goa, May, 2004; in collaboration with Archaeological Survey of India)
- *Sacred Groves of India* (Goa, May, 2004; in collaboration with Archaeological Survey of India)
- *Rock Art in Manav Sangrahalaya: a Unique Heritage in Global Perspective* (Bhopal, July, 2004)
- *Bhopal: Architectural Heritage of Bhopal* (Bhopal, April-September, 2004)
- 7th Asian Cartoon exhibition - *Getting a Job in Asia* - reflecting problems of unemployment in Asian countries (Bhopal, September 2004 in collaboration with Japan Foundation, New Delhi.)
- *Buddhist Art Heritage* - (Bhopal, November 2004)
- *Rock Art of India* (Agra, November 2004 and New Delhi, December, 2004)

Strengthening of archival resources:

During the period under review, the Sangrahalaya has added 835 Ethnographic specimens, 3889 Slides/Photo prints, 113hrs. of audio-video recordings, 530 volumes of Indian/Foreign Journals, 14 Library books etc. to its collections.

Official Language

During the year the official language unit of the Sangrahalaya organized four Hindi workshops including one for Non-Hindi speaking staff and another for use of Hindi in computers. Two meetings of Rajbhasa karyanvayan Samiti were also organized. A fortnight long competitive programme *Hindi Pakhwada* was organized and winners were distributed with the prizes. Selected officers and staff were awarded with cash prizes who have worked in Hindi were also given incentives under the *Hindi Protsahan Yojna*.

Southern Regional Centre, Mysore

The centre is operating from 'Wellington House' offered



A carved sand stone Chhatri from Jaisalmer, Rajasthan, in the Desert Village open air exhibition

by the Government of Karnataka since October 2001. During the period the centre organized a series of Museum Education Programme on traditional inlay work of Mysore, traditional Bhil painting of Madhya Pradesh, Patta Chitra of Orissa and glass painting. A seminar on M.N. Srinivas and his works, an artist workshop on traditional metal craft of India at Hyderabad and *Kala Utsav* a workshop on arts and craft of India at Mysore were also organized.

Education and Outreach programme

During the period under Report the following Education and Outreach programmes were organised in different parts of India:

- Development of Heritage Corner in Schools: As part of its efforts to create awareness towards cultural heritage amongst the youth the museum developed a *Heritage Corner* in Army School, Bairagarh, Bhopal.
- Do and Learn' Museum Education Programme: As part of its programme to salvage and preserve local resource management traditions, demonstrative training programmes were organised for registered participants on:
 - *Traditional Warli painting* of Maharashtra by Smt. Manaki Bapu Vaida (Bhopal, May, 2004)
 - *Clay Modeling* (Bhopal, October, 2004, Special programme for students of Army School)
 - *Molela pottery and terracotta of Rajasthan* by Shri Dinesh Prajapati (Bhopal, May, 2004, in collaboration with Hindustan Times- Pace)
 - Workshop on techniques of *photography* (Bhopal, May, 2004, Special programme for school children, in collaboration with Hindustan Times- Pace).
 - *Traditional Papier Mache Work of Gwalior* by Shri Sunil Prajapati and Shri Mahendra Prajapati (Bhopal, June - July, 2004).
 - *Traditional Inlay work of Mysore* by Shri Abraham and Shri Babu (Bhopal, July, 2004)
 - *Traditional Bhil painting of Madhya Pradesh*

by Smt. Bhuri Bai and Shri Jhor Singh (Mysore, July, 2004)

- *Glass painting* by Smt. Vijay Laxmi and Smt. Lata Bose (Mysore, August, 2004)
- *Traditional Zardozi Work of Bhopal* by Smt. Julekha Khan and her assistant (Bhopal, September, 2004)
- *Patta-chitra (Scroll painting) of Orissa* by Shri Sudhir Kumar Moharana (Mysore, September, 2004)
- This year museum felicitated two female tribal artist namely Smt. Bhuri Bai Sakariya (Bhil) and Smt. Manki Bapu Vaida (Warli) for their excellent contribution in traditional art as also their recent creations in galleries at the new museum building.
- Museum also organized two painting competition for children on the occasions of International Museum Day, and coinciding with exhibition on Rock Art of India. In all 350 children participated.

Seminar, Workshops and Training:

- National In-service Training Workshop on *Museums and Heritage Management* was organized in collaboration with National Museum Institute of History of Art, Conservation and Museology, New Delhi from 23rd to 28th August 2004. The workshop was organized with a view to disseminate new techniques and innovations in museum management among the trainee participants working in various museums and related organizations. About 45 officers from different organisations participated in this programme.
- National Workshop on *Indian Diaspora and Museum* was organized in Bhopal on 17-18 September, 04 to explore (a) the theoretical approaches, distribution and case studies on Indian Diaspora; (b) the dynamic linkage and to expand the cultural relations between Indian and the PIOS; and (c) to seek recommendation from the group of social scientists for developing the Indian Diaspora gallery.

- *International Rock Art Congress* was organized at Agra from 28th Nov. to 02 Dec. 2004 in collaboration with Rock Art Society of India, and IGNCA. The Congress was inaugurated by honorable Minister for Information and Broadcasting and Culture, Govt. of India Shri Jaipal Reddy. The deliberations were held on various topics like Global perspectives on rock art, early Indian petroglyphs and pre-upper Paleolithic art of the world, rock art: new discoveries, rock art discipline: vision - 2025, Bhimbetka: vision 2025 etc.
- Three-day seminar on *M.N. Srinivas and his works* was organized from 16th to 18th November 2004 in Mysore in collaboration with the Anthropological Association, Mysore University and ICSSR. The seminar was inaugurated by Prof. Shashidhar Prasad, Vice-Chancellor, University of Mysore.
- National workshop on *Traditional metal craft of India* was organized at Shilparamam, Hyderabad from 16th to 22nd October 2004 with an objective to promote traditional techniques of metal casting prevalent among the metal craftsmen of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and West Bengal. (In collaboration with Shilparamam,).
- *Kala Utsav* - Workshop on Arts and crafts of India was organized at Dhvanyaloka, Mysore in collaboration with Rotary club of Mysore West, and Dhvanyaloka Centre for Indian studies from 19th to 26th September 2004.
- by Shri Vijay Bhaskar, Commissioner, Heritage, Archaeology and Museum, Govt. of Karnataka
- *Lower Paleolithic Cultures in South Asia* by Dr. Micheal Petraglia, from University of Cambridge
- *The Human Odyssey* by Dr. A.K. Danda, Former Director of Anthropological Survey of India.

Performing Art Presentations:

As part of its efforts to conserve and popularize the folk, tribal and classical music and dance traditions of India, the IGRMS has organised the following programmes during this period:

- *Kuhuki* - Shri Rikhi Chhatriya and his troupe presented the recital of nearly 50 traditional musical instruments, folk dances and songs from Chhattisgarh state on the occasion of International Museum Day (18th May, 2004) at Bhopal
- *Poonam-24* - renowned classical Karnatic vocalist Dr. M. Bala Murali Krishana presented vocal recital (5th April, 2004).
- *Kala Utsav* - Folk and classical performing art presentations were organized by Southern Regional Centre of IGRMS at Mysore (19th-26th September, 2004).
- *Poonam- 25* - renowned violinist by Dr. (Mrs.) N. Rajam presented violin recital (28th October, 2004).

Publications:

The following titles of new books were published during this period:

- *Museums of Bhopal* – containing information on 14 museums situated in and around Bhopal. (Published on the occasion of International Museum day)
- *Anugunj* – A catalogue on the open-air exhibition *Mythological Trail*
- *Anthropology for North-east India: A Reader* – Collection of Papers; edited by A.Basu, B.K. Das Gupta, J. Sarkar
- *Human Remains of Rupkund: The Unresolved Mystery* by Dr. R.S. Negi, Eminent anthropologist and former- Director of IGRMS
- *Diversity in Indian Population: Biological Dimension* by Prof. S.K. Ghosh Maulick, Retd. Prof. of Anthropology, Utkal University
- *Heritage of Karnataka and their conservation*



Warli painting by traditional Warli artists

- *River & Culture: focus on Garo Hills* – Collection of papers; edited by C.R. Marak and Sujit Som
- *First day cover of IGRMS* – depicting picture of a popular museum exhibit “traditional house type of Toda tribe “. Published by the Department of Post, Govt. of India, Bhopal on the occasion of a special Exhibition on Postal Stamps held at Bhopal from 25th to 27th Nov., 04.
- Three issues of Newsletter were also published.

Operation Salvage

The sub-scheme ‘Operation Salvage’ is aimed for salvaging vanishing aspects of tangible and intangible cultures. The IGRMS has been making systematic efforts for salvaging various aspects of life enhancing traditions by collection and documentation. During the year:

- 835 ethnographic specimens, belonging to Bhutia, Buddhist, Kharam, Kumarh, Kasera,

Lepcha, Mizo Kom, Monsang, Thangkul, Naga and Warli communities from Maharashtra, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Ladakh and Rajasthan have been collected and accessioned.

- IGRMS team visited Hathnora - a prehistoric site, for documentation and collection of material for reconstruction of palaeo-environment of Narmada Man in the human evolution gallery.
- As part of the anthropological survey of the villages situated in the buffer zone of Bhimbetka - the world heritage site, Prof. K.K. Basa, Director and Prof. S.K. Ghosh Maulick visited the villages to study the architectural designs and art forms prevalent in this area.
- IGRMS team conducted fieldwork at various locations in Arunachal Pradesh for collection of objects and documentation. The team collected 125 ethnographic objects and documented the house types and village settlement pattern of Apatani and Galo Communities.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

The National Archives of India (NAI), an attached office under the Department of Culture, Ministry of Tourism and Culture, houses Central Government records of enduring value for permanent preservation and use by administrators and scholars. It has, in its custody, the private papers of eminent personalities of India and microfilm copies of records acquired from abroad. Under its regular programme, the NAI assists various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India in their record management programmes, extends research facilities to scholars visiting from India and abroad and provides financial assistance to State/Union Territory Administration Archives and various voluntary organisations for their development programmes and preservation of manuscripts in their custody. It also imparts technical know-how to various government departments, voluntary institutions and individuals for the preservation of valuable records and papers.

The School of Archival Studies is committed to inculcating archival awareness amongst the public and conducts a one-year Diploma in Archival Studies, various short term courses and exhibitions for this purpose. The National Archives of India has one Regional Office at Bhopal and three Record Centres at Bhubaneswar, Jaipur and Pondicherry.

Accession

The holdings of this Department were further augmented by the acquisition of the following public/private papers:-

(a) Public Records:

1142 files of Ministries of Home, Personnel, Public Grievances and Pension and Water Resources were accessioned. Besides, 16,380 sheet rolls were received from various Non-Effective Libraries of Military Department of the Ministry of Defence.

(b) Private Papers:

Prof. Malvinder Jit Singh Waraich Collections (1916-46)

Two photographs of freedom fighters, viz.. (1) Baba Santa Singh, an accused of Lahore Conspiracy Case and (2) Madan Singh, Leader of RIN Mutiny of 1946 were received. Besides, a list of martyrs of the Ghadar Movement and 12 photocopies of *Tribune* (1930-31) pertaining to the execution of Shaheed Bhagat Singh were also received under this collection.

- Two CDs containing the original voice of Sardar Patel were

acquired from Sardar Patel Trust, Karamsad (Gujarat)

- Neelam Sanjiva Reddy Papers (1953-92): 56 volumes/folders were acquired under the collection from his son Dr. Neelam Sudhir Reddy which contains correspondence of Neelam Sanjiva Reddy with Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan Jawaharlal Nehru, Indira Gandhi, V.V. Giri, C. Rajagopalachari, etc.
- Nanaji Deshmukh Papers (1978-94): The papers contain 17 items/letters and comprise address and speech delivered by Nanaji Deshmukh at the inaugural function of *Jai Matrabhumi* Weekly, Patna; and letters to important personalities such as Morarji Desai, Indira Gandhi, Rajiv Gandhi, Chandra Shekhar, and Narsimha Rao.

(c) Microfilms

20 microfilm rolls of D.O. Series (1927-1967) were received from Public Record Office (The National Archives) London which relate to the Indian Question in South Africa; India U.K. agreement relating to Air Services, Exchange of letters between the Chancellor of Ex-Chequer and the Indian Finance Minister and India's relations with the Commonwealth. Besides, 11 rolls of Cab Series (1871-1950) were also received which pertain to the Indian Defence Committee; Committee of Imperial Defence and appointment of United Kingdom High Commissioner in India etc..

Finding Aids

- Descriptively listed 196 documents of Persian Correspondence Volume V (1805) and Volume VI (1806).
- Listed 215 documents under the Project 'Acquired Documents', Volume V (1810-1830), Volume VI (1831-1850) and Volume VII (1851-1870).
- Prepared 525 catalogue/reference cards of acquired documents.

Research and Reference

361 scholars were newly enrolled, of which 36 were

foreign scholars. 16,894 requisitions of records/documents/microfilms received from scholars were attended to.

Record Management

- Departmental Record Rooms of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, Ministry of Defence, Department of Personnel and Training, Department of Information and Technology, Department of Revenue, Department of Commerce, Department of Shipping, Department of Expenditure, Planning Commission, Railway Board (Ministry of Railways) and office of Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Ltd, were inspected in New Delhi.
- 26,818 non-current files/records of various records creating agencies were appraised.
- Study reports and vetted Record Retention Schedules of Substantive functions of the following Ministries/Departments/ Offices were sent for implementation:
- Department of Information Technology, (Ministry of Communication and Information Technology), New Delhi
- The Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India (TRIFED), (Ministry of Tribal Affairs) Head Office, New Delhi.
- Common Records Retention Schedule of Regional Offices of Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India (TRIFED), (Ministry of Tribal Affairs), New Delhi after conducting spot study of Regional Office (Northern Cell), New Delhi.
- Directorate General of Supply and Disposals, (Ministry of Commerce), New Delhi.
- The Controller of Certifying Authorities, Department of Information Technology, (Ministry of Communication and Information Technology), New Delhi.

Implementation of Public Records Act, 1993

- 5th Report of Director General of Archives on the Implementation of Public Record Act, 1993 was brought out and sent to the ministries and Departments.
- 8th meeting of Archival Advisory Board was held on 10 November 2004 under the Chairpersonship of Secretary, Ministry of Culture.

School of Archival Studies

The School of Archival Studies continued to conduct its one-year Diploma Course in Archival Studies along with various short-term courses of six and four weeks' duration for the benefit of professionals and sub-professionals.

- 11 trainees successfully completed the one-year Diploma Course in Archival Studies (2003-2004) Session, while the Session 2004-2005 of this Course commenced on 1 November 2004 with 11 trainees on the roll.
- Eight short term courses were completed, viz. Reprography – 2 courses (5 April-14 May 2004) and (5 September-15 October 2004); Records Management (5-28 May 2004) and (1-27 September 2004); Servicing and Repair of Records (10 May –18 June 2004) and (20 September – 29 October 2004); Care and Conservation of Books, Manuscripts and Archives (3-28 May 2004) and (1 November-10 December 2004).

Publications

The National Archives of India proposes to publish the following during 2004-2005:

- *The Indian Archives*, Volume LI, Nos. 1-2 (January-December 2002)
- *National Register of Private Records*, Vol. 22
- *Bulletin of Research Theses and Dissertations*, Volume 18 and 19.

Conservation/Reprographics

- Conservation:- The conservation work performed by the National Archives of India during the period under report included:- Repair of 73,936 sheets; stitching of 259 volumes, 127 books and 1862 miscellaneous items; and binding of 254 volumes, 131 books and 1909 miscellaneous items.
- Reprographics:- Under the ongoing programme of security microfilming, the Department prepared 422 microfilm rolls of important records housed in its repository, with a view to providing security to the original records. The Reprography Wing also prepared microfiches with 38,600 exposures and digitalised 11,873 images of microfilms and manuscripts.

Visits

Distinguished visitors to the National Archives of India during the period under report included:

- Pitt Kuan Wah, Director and Mr. Lim Guan Hock, Deputy Director of National Archives of Singapore on 5 April 2004;
- Prof. Tommy Koh, Chairman, National Heritage Board of Singapore on 7 April 2004.
- Ms. Anne Thurston, Executive Director of International Records Management Trust, UK on 19 April 2004.
- Prof. Masanori Koga, Nihon Fukushi University Japan and Ms. Yoshiko Suzuki, Senior Officer, Institute of Developing Economies, Library, Japan on 26 August 2004.

Grants

- Under the Scheme of Financial Assistance to Preservation of Manuscripts/Rare Books (NGO) (2003-2004) 175 applications have been received from institutions and individuals all over India in response to the National Archives' newspaper advertisements offering financial assistance during 2004-2005. A Grants Committee Meeting was held in this connection in January 2005

- Under the Scheme of Financial Assistance to State/Union Territories Archival Repositories, Government Libraries and Museums for Preservation of Public Record of Manuscripts/Rare Books, 34 applications were received from institutions and individuals all over India in response to the National Archives' newspaper advertisements offering financial assistance during 2004-2005. They were examined and an agenda duly prepared for the consideration of Grants Committee which was held on 20 December 2004. An amount of Rs. 19.75 lakhs was released to seven organisations during the year 2004-2005 as per recommendations of the meeting of the Grants Committee held during 2003-2004.

KHUDA BAKHSH ORIENTAL PUBLIC LIBRARY, PATNA

Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library emerged out of the personal collection of litterateur Mohammad Bakhsh of Chapra district, Bihar, whose son Khuda Bakhsh Khan dedicated his father's library of 4,000 rare Arabic and Persian manuscripts and books to the people of Patna on 29 October 1891. In December 1969, an Act of Parliament declared the Library as an Institution of National Importance and from July 1970 onwards, it has been an autonomous institution under the Department of Culture, Ministry of Tourism and Culture, Government of India, with the Governor of Bihar as its *ex-officio* Chairman.

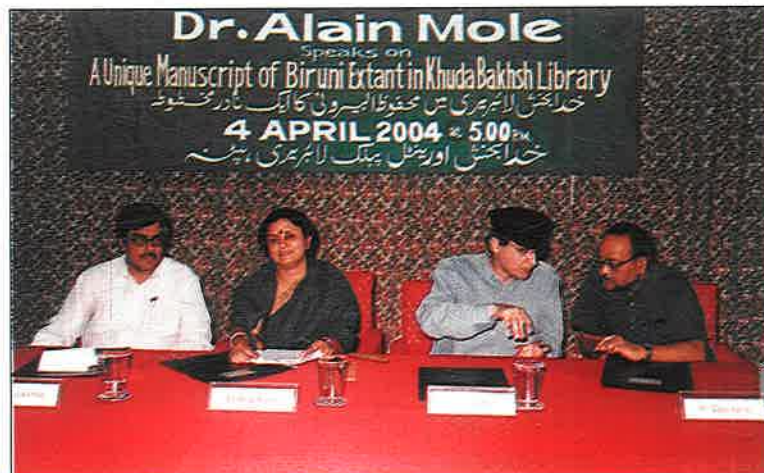
Today, the Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library houses over 21,000 manuscripts, 2,35,000 printed books and a collection of about 230 original paintings of Mughal, Rajput, Oudh, Iranian and Turkish schools. The Library also possesses a sizeable number of original letters of eminent personalities and coins of Kings and Emperors of India.

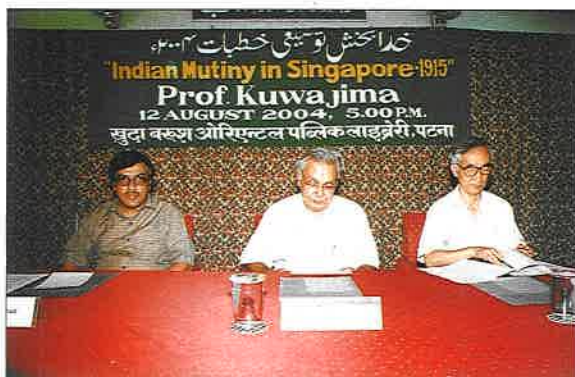
Acquisition

- During the period under report, the Library acquired 4,190 books and 86 manuscripts by purchase and 582 books and 7 CDs by way of gift and exchange.
- 440 volumes of periodicals and 60 newspapers were also acquired, while 86 audio cassettes and 25 video cassettes were prepared for the record.

Computerisation

- Retro-Conversion of Printed books: The Pilot Project of retro-cataloguing of 15,000 (10,000 English and 5,000 Urdu, Persian





and Hindi) books was completed in 2003-04. The checking of catalogues was completed during the period under report.

- Digitisation of Manuscripts: Initial formalities with regard to digitisation of the Library's manuscripts (so as to make them available to scholars on the Library's website) have been completed. Work on the same was started in end-December 2004.

Preservation of Manuscripts & Rare Material:

- To adopt modern techniques for conservation of manuscripts and rare books, a conservation laboratory was established a few years ago, which would undertake fumigation, deacidification, lamination and binding of manuscripts.
- The manuscript stacks have been centrally air-conditioned and a fire alarm system has been commissioned.
- During the period under report, 3,652 printed books and 41 manuscripts were bound. Furthermore, in November 2004, the entire collection of books and manuscripts were fumigated.

No. of Manuscripts / Books Fumigated	1,459
No. of folios repaired and given curative preservation	24,755

Seminars / Lectures / Workshops

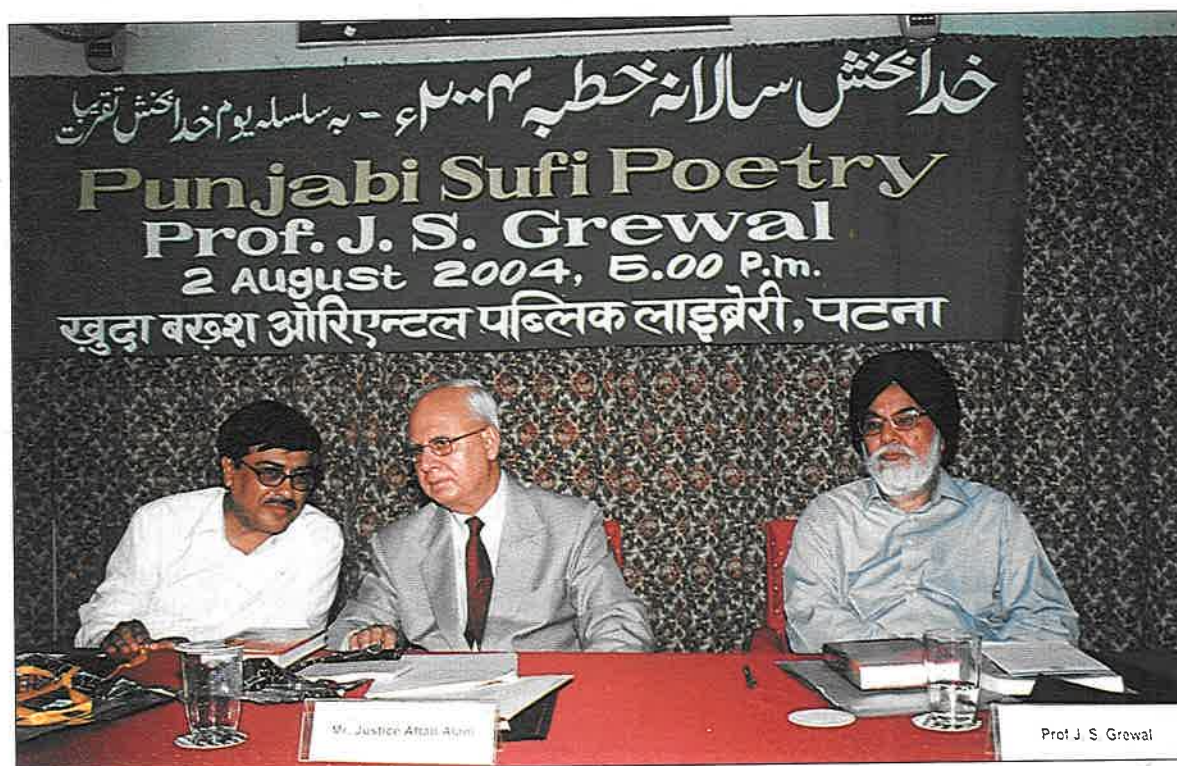
- Dr. Alain Moley, Director, Institute of Eric Studies, Paris delivered a lecture on 'A Unique

manuscript of Al-Beruni extant in Khuda Bakhsh Library' on 4 April 2004.

- Dr. Atiqur Rahman lectured on the 'Importance and Significance of Manuscripts' on 24 April 2004 in Khanqah Mun'amia Patna City, under the auspices of the National Mission for Manuscripts.
- Under the aegis of National Mission for Manuscripts, a 'Manuscripts Awareness Campaign' was organised on 28 August 2004, wherein manuscripts preserved in Khanqah Mujeebia were displayed.
- Prof. Irfan Habib, former Chairman, ICHR delivered the Khuda Bakhsh Extension lecture on 'Persian Writings on Indian Culture' on 19 September, 2004.
- A week-long workshop on Preventive Conservation of Manuscripts was organised under the aegis of National Mission for Manuscripts from 6-13 October 2004. The workshop was addressed by a Panel of Experts drawn from the Indian Council for Conservation Institute, Lucknow, National Museum and National Archives, New Delhi, National Library, Kolkata and Orissa Art Conservation Centre, Bhubaneswar.
- Ms. Katherine Brown, Research Fellow, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge University delivered the Khuda Bakhsh Extension Lecture on 'Did Aurangzeb ban Music?: Questions on the historiography of his reign' on 20 November, 2004.

Library Activities

No. of scholars	10,810
No. of Casual Readers (CRR)	38,025
No. of Manuscripts consulted by the scholars	1,883
No. of Printed books consulted by the scholars	7,637
No. of Books issued for home study	2,903
No. of books consulted by Casual Readers	33,365



Research Activities:

- Khuda Bakhsh Research Fellowship: One National, two Visiting, three Senior and seven Junior Fellowships have been instituted for either independent research or research leading to the award of Ph.D./D.Litt pertaining to the rare material preserved in the Library. 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 Publications: The Library endeavours to publish critical editions of the rare manuscripts preserved in the library, and also brings out research monographs on various subjects. Besides the Khuda Bakhsh lectures, proceedings of Khuda Bakhsh Seminars and a quarterly research journal are published regularly. During the period under report, 8 publications and 3 issues of the Khuda Bakhsh Library Journal (Vols. 135–137) were brought out.

- Descriptive Catalogue of Manuscripts: Thirty-six volumes of Descriptive Catalogues of the manuscripts have been reprinted during the last few years. However, this covers only 30 per cent of the manuscripts collection and hence efforts are being undertaken to prepare and publish the descriptive catalogues of the remaining manuscripts. During the period April 2004–November 2004, 5 scholars were engaged on a contract basis to prepare descriptive catalogues of manuscripts.

Extension of Building:

The Library proposes to strengthen its old buildings by replacing the roofs of the Main Library, Curzon Reading Room and Administrative Block. Work on the same will commence shortly. Owing to shortage of space in the Library building, a floor measuring 12,000 sq. feet in the Biscouman Tower in Gandhi Maidan has been rented to house the annexe of the Library.

RAMPUR RAZA LIBRARY

The Rampur Raza Library, an autonomous institution under the Department of Culture, Ministry of Culture, Government of India, is a unique repository of rare manuscripts paintings, specimens of calligraphy and *objets d'art*. Founded by Nawab Faizullah Khan of Rampur State in 1774, the Library was taken over by the Government of India in July 1975 under an Act of Parliament and declared an institution of national importance.

The main objectives of the Rampur Raza Library are to acquire and conserve manuscripts, miniatures and other *objets d'art* and to serve as a centre of reference and research. The library awards both junior and senior fellowships to scholars and publishes critical editions of Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Hindi and Urdu manuscripts, as well as books on history, art and literature. It also organises seminars, workshops, special lectures and mounts special exhibitions of rare manuscripts, paintings and specimens of Islamic calligraphy..

The Library has a remarkable collection of 17,000 manuscripts including 175 illustrated manuscripts, 205 palmleaf manuscripts, 5000 miniature paintings from Turko-Mongol, Mughal, Persian, Rajput, Pahari, Awadh, Deccani and Indo-European schools, 3000 specimens of Islamic calligraphy and 75,000 old rare printed books. The holdings of the Library include languages such as Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Hindi, Urdu, Turkish and Pushto and cover a wide range of subjects such as history, philosophy, astronomy, astrology, mathematics, medicines, physical sciences, religions, Sufism, literature, art and architecture.

Acquisitions and Accessioning

During the period under report, the library acquired 690 books, 1340 periodicals and 5965 newspapers. Over 690 books were classified, 1250 books bound and 1280 card catalogues prepared in different languages.



Mughal Dagger decorated in Gold - C.18th Century A.D.

Computerisation

Rampur Raza Library has its own LAN (Local Area Network) and is one of the few computerised Oriental Libraries in India. During the period under report, around 40,000 Urdu, Arabic and Persian books, 10,000 English books and 2,000 Hindi books were catalogued with the aid of the popular Oriental Cataloguing software 'CollecSys', which indexes not only books but also manuscripts and digitised pictures. Further, about 30,000 images from 40 albums of paintings, 84 albums of Islamic calligraphy and 180 illustrated manuscripts were digitised.

The Library has also installed an OPAC (Online Public Access Catalogue) system to enable scholars to access the digitised database of the books in the Library.

Publications

During the period under report, the Rampur Raza Library published the following books:

- *Rampur ke Shikari Aur Shikar* by Masood Zafar
- *Waqqa-i-uz-Zaman (Fath Nama-i-Nur Jahan Begum)* by Kami Shirazi

- Monograph on a critical and comparative study of Amir Khusrau's *Ain-i-Sikanderi* by Prof. Maria Bilquis
- *Arabi-ilm-wa-Adab-Mein-Rohelkhand-ka-Hissa* by Abu Sa'd Isalhi
- *Tarikh-i-Rohila* by Nafis Siddiqi
- *Tarikh-i-Muhammadi* (900 to 999 A.H.) (Persian) Edited by Prof. Nisar Ahmad Faruqi. *Khat-ki-Kahani-Tasviroon-ki-Zabani* by Syed Ahmad
- *Tazkira-i-Sho'ara' Amroha* by Misbah Ahmed Siddiqi

Academic Activities

The Library participated in the Kanpur National Book Fair from 5 - 15 August 2004; Ahmedabad National Book Fair from 1 - 10 October 2004; 6th Kul-Hind-Urdu Book Fair organised by National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language at Hyderabad from 4-12 December 2004; Orai Book Fair from 18 - 23 December 2004; Indian History Congress Seminar from 28 - 30 December 2004 in the Rohilkhand University, Bareilly.



A horse composed of human figures,
by Hakim Sanai (1569-70 A.D.)

ASIATIC SOCIETY, KOLKATA

The Asiatic Society, Kolkata was founded in 1784 by eminent Indologist Sir William Jones, with the objective of inquiring into the history, science, arts and literature of Asia. One of the leading centres of study of Indology in the world, it was declared an 'Institution of National Importance' by an Act of Parliament in 1984, its bicentenary year. In many ways, it has contributed to the growth and development of several major antiquarian, scientific and literary institutions in India. The Society maintains a museum, which includes an Ashokan rock edict and copper plates ranging from the 3rd century BC and coin collections for the study of Indian history and culture. It contains approximately 47,000 manuscripts in various languages.

The activities of the Library of the Asiatic Society are planned and monitored by the Library Committee, which submits its recommendations to the Library Council for approval.

Acquisitions

1128 books were acquired as per recommendation of the Library Committee and 700 books were received as gift. The Library subscribed to 215 journals, 300 journals were received in exchange and 92 journals were received as gift. 2000 volumes of books and journals were bound. As of now, 65,000 books have been listed and style sheets/ data sheets have been prepared for verification and stocktaking.

Exhibition and Display of Books

- On the occasion of the visit of the Mongolian Ambassador, Mr. Jantsang Gulgon, a display of books on Mongolia was organised on 12 May 2004.



Visit of the Hon'ble Minister for I&B and Culture, Shri S. Jaipal Reddy to Asiatic Society, Kolkata

- A display of books on Hungary and rare documents of the renowned Hungarian scholar, Alexander Csoma De Koros, was organised to mark the visit of the Hungarian Ambassador, Mr. Ivan Nemeth, on 14 December 2004.

Resource Sharing with Other Institutions

The Asiatic Society has a resource-sharing agreement with the following institutions:

- National Council of Science Museums
- National Library, Kolkata
- INSDOC
- Indian Association for Cultivation of Science
- State Gazetteers Office, Government of West Bengal
- Paschim Banga Bangla Academy
- Bangiya Sahitya Parishad
- Indian Museum

Museum and Manuscripts Section

The Museum of the Society houses a unique collection of Manuscripts in English and Russian, Tantric manuscripts (7th Century AD), rare printed books including one on Astronomy published from Venice in 1497, lithographs, paintings, coins, a Kharosthi copper-plate inscription (1st Century AD) and an Edict of Emperor Asoka on grey-granite stone (Brahmi Script, circa 250 BC.)

- During the period under report, 370 Sanskrit Manuscripts, 177 Arabic Manuscripts, 690 Manuscripts Tibetan Tanjur, and Kanjur Sutra and Tantra of Lhasa Edition and Brisma were catalogued
- 391 Card Catalogues of Sanskrit Manuscripts were prepared for reference purposes.
- A Map of upper India, 19th century (Brittle condition) was purchased for Rs. 2000/-.
- The restoration of Oil Paintings of the Asiatic Society is in progress. As per the recommendation

of Dr. K.K. Gupta, Restorer, National Museum, photo documentation of the paintings was undertaken prior to the restoration job

Publications

- *Journal of the Asiatic Society* Vol. XLVI, No. 1, 2, and 3 (May - December 2004)
- Catalogues of Manuscripts of Indian Museum Collection:-
 - Purana
 - Sangita Nataka
 - Tantra

Reprography Section

The Reprography section houses Microfilm and Microfiche records of old and rare books/Manuscripts under Project work to save them from frequent handling. During the period under report, the Section produced 10,171 Microfilm exposures covering 20,300 folios and 6400 Microfiche exposures covering 125 books and manuscripts. About Rs.31,000 was received for the Reprographic Services provided during the period under report. The Society also proposes to gradually digitise all its Illustrated Manuscripts and old records to save the latter from frequent physical handling.

Conservation Section

The Conservation Laboratory preserves and restores brittle and fragile manuscripts, rare books and other Museum and Library materials of the Society.

During the year under report, liquid insecticide was regularly sprayed over the stack area of about 6000 sq.ft. 5315 brittle volumes were physically verified for treatment, 4922 insect-infested volumes were fumigated and 20,845 fungus-infested volumes treated with fungicide solution. Several other brittle and fragile sheets were also paginated, deacidified, collated, mended, restored, laminated with lense tissue paper and cellulose acetate foil, 546 sheets of manuscripts examined and restored.

Publications

The Asiatic Society publishes the *Bibliotheca Indica*,



Inauguration of Book Fair by His Excellency Shri Biren J. Shah, Governor of West Bengal on 1.12.2004

Monographs, proceedings of Seminars and Public Lectures, Catalogues and Bibliographies apart from the *Quarterly Journal of the Asiatic Society* and *Monthly Bulletin of the Asiatic Society*.

During the period under report, 8 books, 4 issues of the *Journal* (Vols. XLV, No.4, 2003; Vol. XLVI, No.1,2 & 3, 2004) and 6 issues of the *Monthly Bulletin* (Vol. XXXIII Nos.5 to 10, 2004) were published:.

- *Asia : Land and People* Volume One, Part II
- *A Selection of Pioneering Research Papers of the Journal of the Asiatic Society on Geology and Physics*
- *A Jewel of India* by Dr. Bidhan Chandra Ray :
- *The Rigveda Samhita* Vol. 1
- *India and Ethiopia : From the seventh century BC.*
- *The Quest for Identity : The Tribal Solidarity Movement*
- *Dattaka-Tilakah*

Seminars and Lectures

Notable among the seminars and lectures delivered

under the auspices of the Society were:

- A Lecture cum demonstration on 'Bandha Nritya' by Ms Aloka Kanungo on 8 July 2004
- A Lecture on 'Text construction of Vallabha's Nyaya-Lilavati-Viveka : A commentary' by Dr Suparna Basu Misra on 19 July 2004
- The Dr Satyendrnath Sen Memorial Lecture 2004 delivered by Prof. Utsa Patnaik on 'The nature of fallacies in Economic theory' on 12 August 2004
- The Pandit Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar Memorial Lecture delivered by Prof. Sabyasachi Bhattacharya on 'Re inventing identities : Bengal in the 1920s' on 13 August 2004
- The Dr Biman Behari Majumdar Memorial Lecture delivered by Prof. Sudhir Chakraborty on 'Modernity in Bengali songs' on 22 September 2004
- A Lecture on 'Folktales, Surveillance and the Production of Pleasure' by Prof. Mihir Bhattacharyya on 24 September 2004

An International Seminar on ' Tribal Art in Gopal Context and Other Languishing Indigenous Art' on 7 and 8 December 2004

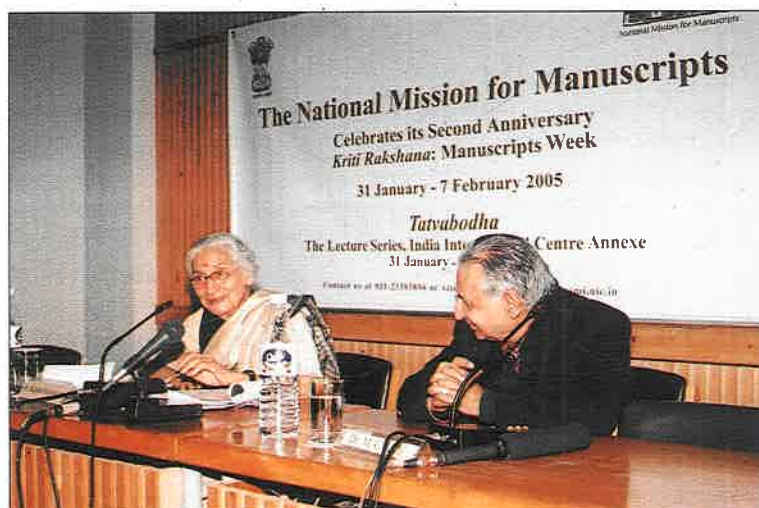
NATIONAL MISSION FOR MANUSCRIPTS

The National Mission for Manuscripts, a time-bound activity of five years which completed its second year on 7 February 2005, endeavours to safeguard and disseminate India's rich cultural heritage contained in manuscripts. The first year of the Mission was spent largely in institution-building, fostering collaboration and developing protocols for documentation, while in the second year, it broadened its base with more collaborations and networking for achieving common goals, and intensified the programme by getting new initiatives off the ground.

The objectives of the Mission are to:

- Survey, document and catalogue Indian manuscripts, wherever they may be, and compile a national database
- Facilitate conservation and preservation of manuscripts through training, awareness-building and financial support
- Provide ready access to these manuscripts through digitisation and publication
- Promote scholarship and research in the study of Indian languages and manuscriptology
- Set up a National Manuscripts Library at the Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts, New Delhi

One of the most important and priority area for the National Mission for Manuscripts is the compilation of a comprehensive national catalogue of manuscripts, which integrates information on:



Dr. Kapila Vatsyayan delivering the Lecture as part of the Lecture Series

- national register for manuscripts
- directory of partner institutions
- directory of individual collections and
- directory of catalogues (subject-wise, author-wise).

This database would seek to integrate information pertaining to different organisations with manuscript holdings, published catalogues of manuscripts available in the country and abroad, experts on different aspects of manuscriptology and details on manuscripts such as material, script, language, subject, place of availability, number of pages, illustrations and other such details:

The two stages for compiling the national register are (1) survey (2) cataloguing

- **Survey:** The identified twenty-four MRC-s of the Mission have already started work of survey and identification of manuscripts. In the second stage, the Mission has to identify more centres for more extensive survey.
- **Cataloguing:** The Mission has prepared a list of more than 2000 partner institutions in different parts of the country with holdings of manuscripts. Many of them have published their catalogues of manuscripts, while some have hand-lists (unpublished catalogues) and some others do not have any listing of their collections. The task of the National Mission for Manuscripts is to help them to compile and publish catalogues of all these repositories and integrate them into the national catalogue of the Mission. The data emanating from these collaborating institutions will be integrated through a data management software.

During the year under report, the Mission undertook the following activities:

National Survey of Manuscripts

- In order to step up the efforts at locating, documenting and preserving India's manuscripts, the 27 Manuscript Resource Centres (MRC-s) of the Mission launched a massive pilot survey in three States—Orissa,



Exhibition on indigenous knowledge on conservation

Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. The Survey yielded information on 6.5 manuscripts and 35,000 repositories across the three States.

- In the second stage Mission plans to start a national level survey campaigns under pilot project for a period of five days. The survey work would be implemented at the grass roots level through districts, cities, towns, villages and mandal-panchayats.

National Electronic Catalogue

The Mission documented 2,91,132 manuscripts in the Electronic Catalogue and 2300 volumes of manuscript catalogues.

Conservation

The Mission has set up 20 Manuscript Conservation Centres around the country. Till date, 2 training workshops on conservation and 18 preventive conservation workshops have been conducted, training about 300 conservation personnel. Preventive conservation has been carried out at 88 institutions covering 3,82,340 folios of manuscripts.

Cataloguing:

- The Mission has prepared a list of around 1800 partner institutions in different parts of the country with holdings of manuscripts.

National Workshop on Manuscriptology and Paleography

In order to promote knowledge of ancient scripts and languages, and also to impart skills in transcribing,

interpreting and critically editing manuscripts, the Mission proposes to organise a series of five Workshops in a year on Manuscriptology and Paleography across the country. The following were organised during the year under report:

9-21 August 2004	L.D. Institute, Ahmedabad
1-14 December 2004	IGNCA, New Delhi
3-18 January 2005	Mysore

Digitisation

- The Mission has taken up a pilot activity of digitisation of manuscripts covering five important caches of manuscripts in Jammu and Kashmir, Assam, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and Kerala. One of the challenges to be addressed by the Mission from this year onwards is the documentation of the immense knowledge contained in manuscripts for posterity.
- The Mission seeks to achieve this by adopting a consistent policy for digitisation of manuscripts. For the year 2004-05, the Mission selected following repositories to be covered under the pilot programme:
 1. Illustrated manuscripts of Orissa (artistic and cultural value) – 1000 manuscripts
-Digitised by National Informatics Centre, New Delhi
 2. Siddha manuscripts to be identified through Madras University (scientific value) – 5000 manuscripts



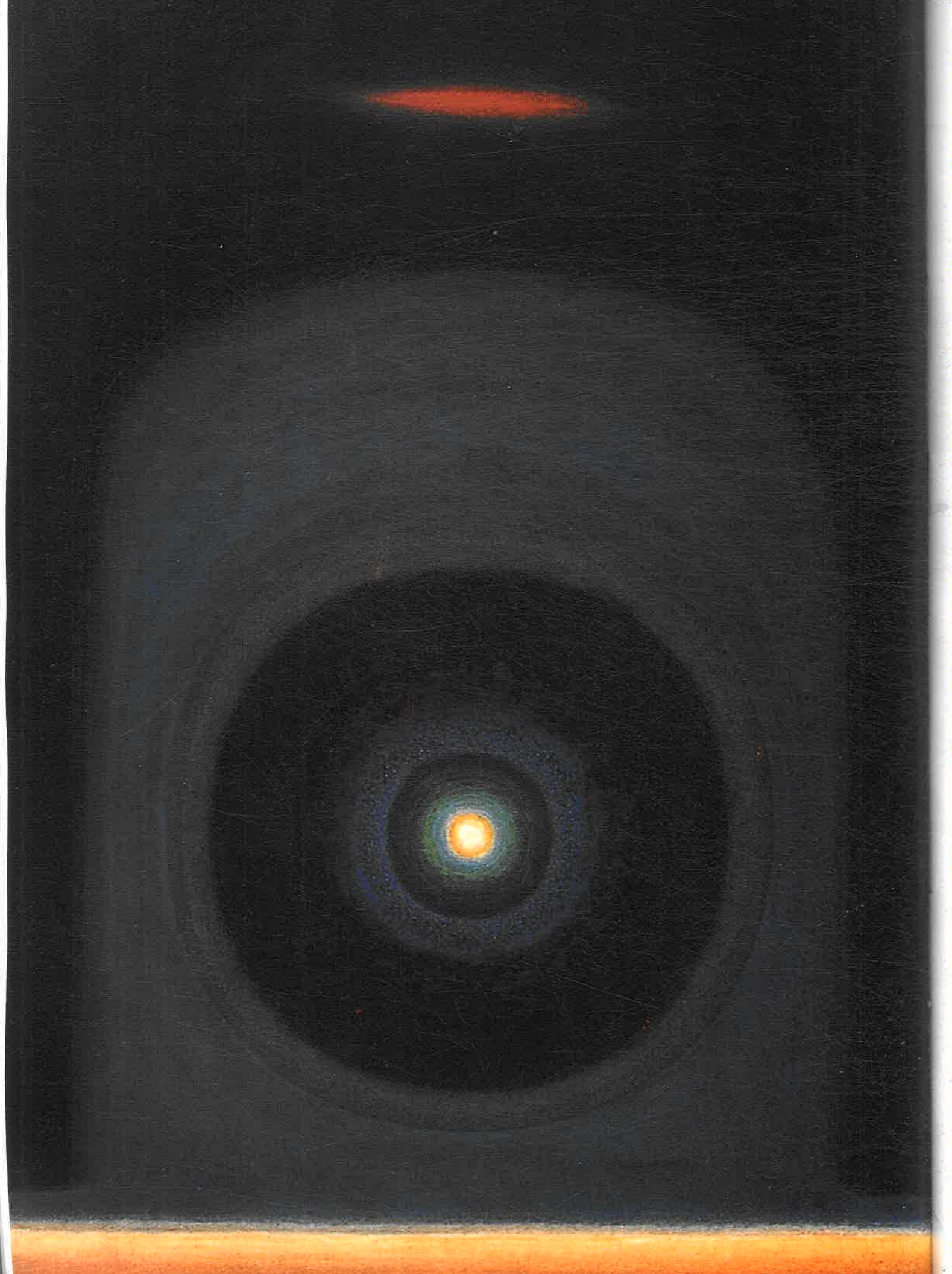
- Digitised by Mahabharata Samsodhana Prastisthanam, Bangalore
- 3. Manuscripts on Vaishnavism in repositories in Majuli island, Assam (spiritual value) – 1000 manuscripts
-Digitised by National Informatics Centre, New Delhi
- 4. Manuscripts from Kashmir valley (geographic importance due to their risk of loss, if protective measures are not taken soon) – 5000 manuscripts
-Digitised by Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts, New Delhi
- 5. Manuscripts of Kutiyattam declared as 'intangible cultural heritage' (heritage value) – 1000 manuscripts
-Digitised by C-Dit, Thiruvananthapuram

New Catalogus Catalogorum

The Mission supports the landmark project of the New Catalogus Catalogorum, a comprehensive alphabetical register of manuscripts in Sanskrit, Pali and Prakrit initiated by the University of Madras in 1935. Through the Mission's support, two volumes have already been prepared and the subsequent volumes are being put together. The fifteenth Volume is ready for release in 2005.

Outreach Programmes

The Mission organised several public outreach campaigns around the country in order to spread awareness about manuscripts. The Mission organised 'Kriti Rakshana: Manuscripts Week' from 31 January - 7 February 2005 in New Delhi, which included a seminar and exhibition on indigenous methods of conservation and a lecture series with eminent personalities who spoke on various aspects of manuscripts. Our partners, the Manuscript Resource Centres and Manuscript Conservation Centres, organised day-long programmes around the same time, in their respective cities/towns.



NATIONAL LIBRARY

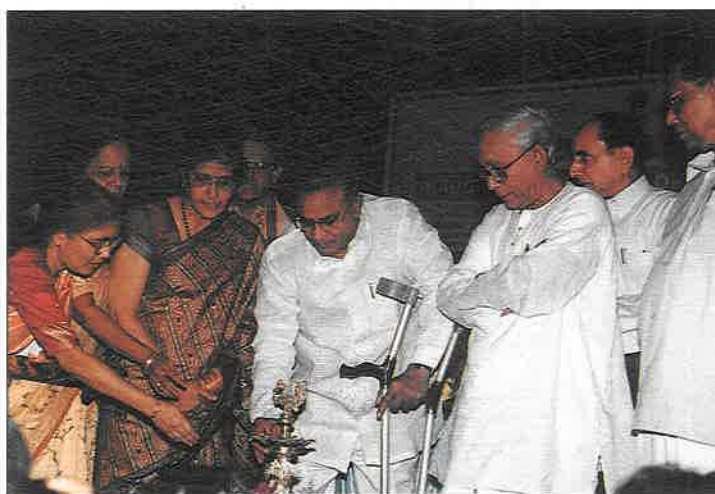
The National Library, Calcutta was established in 1948 with the passing of the Imperial Library (Change of Name) Act, 1948. The basic functions of the Library, which enjoys the status of an institution of national importance, are:

- Acquisition and conservation of all significant production of printed material (to the exclusion only of ephemera) as well as of manuscripts of national importance;
- Collection of printed material concerning the country, no matter where this is published;
- Rendering of bibliographical and documentary services 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 referral centre, purveying full and accurate knowledge of all sources of bibliographical information and participation in international bibliographical activities;
- Acting as a centre for international book exchange and international loan.

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

Collection Building and Book Production Statistics:

- This scheme is intended to expand and diversify the collection of reading materials through comprehensive implementation



Inaugural Ceremony of Bhasha Bhawan by Hon'ble Minister of I&B and Culture, Shri S. Jaipal Reddy on 8th October 2004



of the Delivery of Books Act, purchase, exchange and gift. Accordingly, a special drive has been launched to implement the Delivery of Books Act more effectively and thereby obtain a larger number of publications from the publishers in India. During the current financial year, 18,050 books were received.

- During the year under report, the Library purchased about 2550 books. The Library spent Rs. 1,500 lakh for the purchase of books and Rs. 100 lakh towards subscription of journals.
- Under its cultural exchange programme, the Library maintains exchange relations with 215 libraries and organisations/institutions in 93 countries. The programme has two aspects: a) exchange of publications and b) exchange of library personnel. The Library received during the year 280 publications under the book exchange programme.
- 55 rolls were added during the year to the library's collection of microfilms of monographs, newspapers, government publications.

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 p.m.
- The total number of members in the reading rooms, who enrolled themselves for a year at a time, was 8500. 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.
- During the current financial year, the Library prepared entries of 10 bibliographies published in India for the Indian National Commission for Co-operation with UNESCO, New Delhi, for inclusion in the *Bibliography Documentation Terminology* published by the UNESCO. 380 entries have been sent to UNESCO for inclusion in the *Index Translationum* Vol. 57 (2004).

Modernisation of Conservation Work :

At the time of its establishment as the Imperial Library in 1903, the National Library had inherited nearly 40,000 books belonging to the Calcutta Public Library established in 1836. In addition, it had 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 is consequently one of the chief activities of the National Library.

Three units of the Library, namely the Reprography Division, the Preservation Division and Laboratory Division are involved in the work of conservation. The Library has also undertaken digitisation of old books and manuscripts of the library and retro-conservation of catalogues.

The Laboratory unit chemically treats very old documents and uses chemical materials to control fungi, termite and other insects. The Preservation Division bound and mended 18,500 publications during the year under report. The Reprography Unit microfilms old monographs, documents, newspapers, rare publications, etc. It had also prepared 32 negative and 99 positive rolls during the year under report.

Computerisation

- The fourth phase of the National Library Campus

Wide Networking (NLLAN) at Bhasha Bhawan is nearing completion.

- The new phase of the project 'Down Memory Lane', which implies conservation of cultural heritage by using image technology, is under process.
- It has been proposed that computerised cataloguing will be carried out at the National Library in MARC21 format by processing the current collection of books and undertaking retrospective conversion, which will cover about 2.5 million books.

Seminar

The Library organised a one-day seminar on the Delivery of Books and Newspapers (Public Libraries) Act 1954 at Panjim, Goa in collaboration with the Goa University Library, Panjim, Goa on 26th November 2004.

Inauguration of the Bhasha Bhawan:

The Bhasha Bhawan, a state-of-the-art building with a carpet area of 40,000 sq. metres, was inaugurated on 8 October 2004. Shri Jaipal Reddy, Minister of Culture, Government of India inaugurated the Building, while Shri Buddhadeb Bhattacharjee, Chief Minister, Government of West Bengal presided.



A Workshop on computerisation for the officers & the staff of the National Library

CENTRAL REFERENCE LIBRARY, KOLKATA

The Central Reference Library (CRL) was established as a subordinate office under the Department of Culture in 1955 in the National Library Campus (Kolkata). It functions as the National Bibliographic and Documentation Centre. 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 editions. 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.

INDIAN NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY: MONTHLY PUBLICATIONS

The introduction of computers in the compilation of INB in April 2000 has ensured the timely publication of all the monthly issues of INB. INB 2004 monthlies are now current and are available by the 7th day of every month, adhering to international standards in prompt and efficient publication.. During the year under report, around Rs. 2.5 lakh was received from sales proceedings of the INB monthlies.

INB ANNUAL VOLUMES

The Annual Volumes of INB of 2000 have already been published, while the camera-ready copies of INB Annual Volumes for 1997, 2001 and 2002 have been prepared for press. The Annual volumes for 1996 and 2003 are in the final stages of editing. Generation of individual Annual Volumes is done using LibSys Software. All the data from 1958- 2004 is available with INB database at CRL.

INDEX INDIANA

The project Index Indiana was launched under the Five Year Plan in 1975. It is an index to select articles in six regional language periodicals, viz. Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Malayalam, Marathi and Tamil and data is entered in the respective languages through GIST technology. The most recent Index Indiana publication available for sale is the 7-year cumulated volume for 1992-1998. The 1999-2000 volume is in press, while the 2001-2003 volumes is under the final stages of compilation.



OTHER ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2004-2005

- Retro-Conversion of INB Records since 1958

All the records of INB from 1994-3 are available on electronic format and can be browsed on the INB network. All data from 1958-1993 is being digitalised — thus far, almost 3 lakh records have already been converted and are available for on-line search in CRL.

- Language Bibliographies

Assamese: Printing of the ten-year cumulated volume 1991-2000 has been completed and is available for sale. The compilation of Assamese Bibliography from 2001 onwards is in progress.

Bengali: 'Jatiya Grantha Punji' 1997-1998 language fascicle (Bengali) has already been published. The combined volume for 1999-2003 is ready for press and the compilation and editing of Annual Volume for 2004 is currently underway.

Hindi: The Annual Volumes of 1998-1999 and 2000-2001 of 'Rashtriya Grantha Suchi' have been published. The compilation and editing of 2002-2003 volume is in progress.

Kannada: The five-year language bibliography from 1995 to 1999 is ready. Permission of the Director, Library Services, Government of Karnataka is pending. The Kannada bibliography of 2000-2004, a 4-year cumulation, is under progress.

Malayalam: Printing of the five-year cumulative volume of 'Deshiya Grantha Suchi', for

1996-2000 is being done at the Government Press, Ernakulam. Compilation of 2001-2005 Annual Volumes is in progress.

Marathi: Efforts are being undertaken to print the Marathi Bibliography for 1991-2000 in a cumulated volume with the help of State Central Library, Mumbai.

Oriya: The manuscript of Oriya Bibliography for 1981-1992, which was ready for printing was returned by the Oriya Sahitya Academy. The matter has since been taken up with the Orissa Sahitya Akademi.

Tamil: The Tamil Fascicle of the INB for the years 1992-2000 (nine-year cumulated volume.) is being printed at the Government of India Press, Coimbatore. Copies of the same will be available in a few months. The Tamil Fascicle of the INB for the year 2001-2004 (Annual Vol.) is under compilation.

Telugu: A request has been made to the Director of Public Libraries, Andhra Pradesh for printing of language bibliographies in Telugu, since publication of language Bibliographies is the responsibility of the respective State Governments. We expect to receive a positive response in this regard soon.

Urdu: The printing of 'Quami Kitabiyat' 2000-2001 is being done by the Government of Uttar Pradesh Press at Allahabad. The compilation of two years cumulated volume for 2003-2004 is in progress.

SEMINAR AND CONFERENCES:

- As a part of in-service training, official delegates attended the Indian Library Association (ILA) Conference at Vadodara from 1 - 4 December 2004.
- Staff were also been deputed for the Indian Association of Special Libraries and Information Center (IASLIC) Conference at Kolkata from 31 December 2004 - 1 January 2005.

CENTRAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

Central Secretariat Library (CSL), an amalgamation of several governmental libraries of pre-independent India and other older institutions including the Imperial Secretariat Library, Calcutta, is one of the largest government libraries with regard to document resources, especially for Indian and foreign official documents. It has also been recognised as a National Resource Centre for Government Information and Developmental Literature. The Central Secretariat Library is responsible for providing Reference and Referral services to Central Government officials of different Ministries/Departments, Policy Planners, Academicians and research scholars. It houses about 5.58 lakh printed documents (the bibliographical details of which are being made available online) and 90,000 non-printed documents in Microfilm form. Located in the 'G' wing of Shastri Bhawan, the CSL has branches at Bahawalpur House, Bhagwan Das Road and Sector - 1, Rama Krishna Puram, New Delhi. The branch at Bahawalpur House, popularly known as Tulsi Sadan library, houses 1,88,377 books and was established to commemorate the fourth centenary of Tulsi Das' *Ramacharit Manas* in year 1972. The RK Puram Library, which houses about 15,000 documents, has also been functioning as a Text Books Library since 2003-2004 for children of the central government officials pursuing undergraduate studies in Delhi.

Acquisitions

Acquisitions during the year under report included 4250 books in English (including 2000 textbooks), 3342 books in Hindi and other regional languages. The Indian Official Documents Section received 720 publications and about 3800 issues of Gazette of India notifications. About 150 State Government publications were also added to the collection. The Foreign Official Document Section has received about 150 World Bank Publications thus far under its Regional Depository arrangements.

Periodicals

The Library has entered into an agreement with INDEST Consortium to provide on-line e-journal services to its users. Accordingly, it has subscribed to ABI-Inform of PRO-QUEST, one of the world's first electronic databases. It covers 1800 full-text journals and 2000 electronic journals that are indexed and abstracted. CSL has also subscribed to INSIGHT Database.

Procurement of Microfilms

CSL is the nodal agency for Microfilming of Indian Publication Project (MIPP). The Library has a collection of 37,000 documents available in 3,096 microfilm rolls in 15 Indian languages. The original documents are available in different parts of the country and were microfilmed in

cooperation with the Microfilming Unit of Library of Congress. In addition, CSL also has 50 years of *Times of India* (Delhi edition) and *Nav Bharat Times* in microfilm form.

Reader's Services

- During the year under report, about 60,171 books were circulated and 1,20,000 books were consulted in all the three branches of CSL. As many as 897 books were shared with other libraries in Delhi through inter-library loan.
- The Reprography unit of the library provided approximately 2,29,000 photocopies during the year and 95,000 pages were electronically duplicated. 3550 pages were printed from the Microfilm reader printer.

Computerisation

- **Project OPERATION-RECON** was launched at the CSL in 2002-2003 to develop the **On-Line Public Access Catalogue (OPAC)** with bibliographical details using UNIMARC, LCSH and DDC 20th edition. About 4.85 lakh bibliographical records have been downloaded and has been made operational.
- During the year under report, CSL launched its website <http://www.csl.nic.in>. The Web site is hosted by NIC and contains links to government documents of different Ministries, all e-governance activities initiated by Central and State Governments, Government of India Gazettes, Government of India Libraries as well as CSL Publications.

Digitisation

- During the year under report, CSL received 19

lakh pages of cleaned and un-cleaned TIFF files related to Government of India Gazette. The project is expected to be completed by the end of the current financial year.

- CSL has also been awarded the work of digitisation of Commission and Committee Reports of post-Independent India. Out of 12 lakh pages to be processed by the outsourced agency, CSL will be able to provide access to about 5 lakh pages within the current financial year. The search engine for this digital document is built up on D-Space content management system using the Dublin Core metadata on XML tag under JDBC environment.

Publications

During the current financial year, CSL published the following:

- **CSL ALERT** : A Fortnightly publication of Content page of journals received in the Library;
- **BOOKNEWS**: a Quarterly publication of Books added to the Collection of the Library;
- **CULTURE UPDATE** : a Monthly publication of News and Views on cultural issues brought out by CSL by exploring Internet resources.

Modernisation and Infrastructure Improvement

An extensive renovation of the Central Secretariat Library Complex was undertaken during the year under report. The Conference Room of the CSL was completely overhauled using state-of-Art infrastructure and additional rooms are proposed to be built for preserving microfilms and rare books. A capital budget of Rs. 33 lakhs was granted to renovate and air-condition the Tulsi Sadan Library and the work has been awarded to CPWD.

DELHI PUBLIC LIBRARY

The Delhi Public Library (DPL) was established in 1951 by the then Ministry of Education, Government of India with financial and technical assistance from the UNESCO as a pilot project. Presently, DPL functions under the administrative control of the Department of Culture, Government of India.

From a small library located in Old Delhi, DPL has since developed into a premier public library system with a Central Library, a Zonal Library, 3 Branch Libraries, 23 Sub-Branch Libraries, 6 Community Libraries, 23 Resettlement Colonies Libraries, 9 Reading Rooms, 1 Braille Library and 128 Deposit Stations in 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 organised for both adults and children to supplement conventional library services. Technical advice and guidance on public library matters is rendered to institutions and persons on request.

HIGHLIGHTS

Net Book Stock	15,13,393
Net Membership	79,349
No. of Books Issued to Readers by entire Library system of Delhi Public Library	14, 93,404
Average No. of Books issued per day	5,279
No. of Books purchased in various languages	4,411
Total Stock of Books received under the DB Act 1954 in all the Indian Languages	2, 21,716
Attendance of Readers in Reading Rooms	3,92,048
No. of Books consulted in the Reference Section	1,68,293
Gramophone Records/Cassettes	9,491
No. of Gramophone Records/Cassettes issued during the year	34,854

COMPUTERISATION

DPL commenced the computerisation of its library activities in 1995; by 1997, the Computer Division had started creating a database of books received under D B Act using CDS/ISIS Software. Till date, about 30,675 records have been created for English while 18,330 records have been created for Hindi.

E-mail and Internet facilities are also available for resource sharing. DPL is a member of DELNET (Delhi Library Network). Automation of other library activities such as web page retro conversion is under process. During the year under report, staff members were

deputed for various computer training programmes and conferences.

Other Activities

- DPL has acquired four Mobile Library Vans to restart the Mobile Library Services, which was discontinued since April 2001 due to CNG conversion. The mobile library services are expected to be restarted by February 2005.
- More library units will be opened shortly at Siddharth Extension, Vinoba Puri and Nangli Raja Pur, for which work is under process and for which funds have been transferred to ITDC.

CONNEMARA PUBLIC LIBRARY

The Connemara Public Library was established in 1896 by Lord Connemara, then Governor of Madras. It became the State-Central Library with effect from 1 April 1950 under the provision of Tamil Nadu Public Libraries Act, 1948, and one of the Four Depositories from Indian Publications under the Provision of Delivery of Books and Newspapers (Public Libraries) Act of 1954 from September 1955 onwards. In 1955, the Connemara library was also declared a UNESCO Information Center to serve as depository for selected Publications of UN and its Allied Agencies. It has also been the Depository for Asian Development Bank Publications since 1992. The stock of volumes stands at 7.41 lakhs, including bound periodicals.

The century-old Library Building, which is a relic of Indo-Saracenic architecture, is currently under renovation. The restoration is being carried out by the Archaeological Survey of India, Chennai divisions with an expenditure of about Rs.121.2 Crores with the financial assistance from the State & Central Government.

STAFF & SERVICE

A total staff strength of 119 caters to the reading community at the Connemara library. The various sections of the Library include Reference, Textbooks, Civil Services Study Circle, Internet, Periodical, GISTNIC Extension Centre, Computer Retrieval, Microfilm, Braille & Talking Books, Bibliography, Lending, Binding & Mending and Educational Videos.

FINANCE

The expenditure for maintaining the library is met by the Government of Tamil Nadu. However, the Government of India meets 50 per cent of Recurring Expenditure and 2/3rds of Non-recurring Expenditure with regard to maintaining the Delivery of Books Act Section of this library. The Government of India grant for the last few years is as follows:

YEAR	GRANT (Rs. In Lakhs)	
	PLAN	NON-PLAN
1995-96	-	14
1996-97	-	14
1997-98	32.8*	20
1998-99	48.0*	20
1999-2000	9.5	23
2000-01	20.0	23
2001-02	5.2	24
2002-03	46.3	24
2003-04	46.3	25

* Exclusively for Renovation of century-old Library Building

RAJA RAMMOHUN ROY LIBRARY FOUNDATION

The Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation, a fully financed autonomous organisation under the Ministry of Culture, was set up in May 1972 on the occasion of the bi-centennial birth anniversary of Raja Rammohun Roy, who, among things, was instrumental for the spread of education in our country. The main objective of the Foundation is to promote and support the public library movement in the country by providing adequate library services and 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.

With its limited resources, the Foundation strives to promote the library movement and develop library services all over the country with the implementation of two types of schemes — matching and non-matching — as detailed below :

a) Matching scheme :

- Assistance towards building up adequate stock of books;
- Assistance towards storage of books;
- Assistance towards organisation of seminars, workshops, book exhibitions etc.;
- Assistance to State, Central and Dist. Libraries to acquire TV-cum-VCR sets and cassettes for educational purposes/computer for library application;



RRRLF Fellowship being conferred by
His Excellency Shri R.L. Bhatia, Governor of Kerala

- Assistance to libraries below district level for increasing accommodation.

b) Non-matching schemes :

- Assistance to State, Central and District Libraries towards supply of books through central selection;
- Financial assistance to voluntary organisations/NGOs, working in the field of public libraries;
- Assistance to centrally sponsored libraries;
- Assistance to children's libraries and children's section of general public libraries;
- Assistance to public libraries towards celebration of centenary year/125 years/150 years/175 years etc;
- Assistance towards organisation of seminars conferences by national-level library organisations;
- Assistance towards collection and compilation of library statistics through official and non-official agencies.

Matching schemes are being implemented from the matching fund created out of the contribution made by the State Governments and Union Territories and the equal matching share of the Foundation. This varies from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs.100 lakh, depending on size, population, rate of literacy, existing infrastructure facilities and past utilisation, whereas non-matching schemes are operated fully out of Foundation's own resources.

ACHIEVEMENTS:

By the end of the current financial year 2004-05, the Foundation is likely to render assistance worth Rs. 1700 lakh (approx) for 9000 libraries scattered all over the country under both matching and non-matching schemes.

Besides being a funding body, the Foundation has 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 an annual newsletter that not only highlights the activities of the Foundation but also disseminates important news on library services that take place in different parts of the country and abroad. The Foundation also publishes a quarterly journal, *Granthana*, which is a medium for publishing original contributions, survey reports etc. pertaining to library studies and other subjects. The Foundation also maintains a special library for books and journals on Library and Information Science and allied subjects and purchase books worth Rs. 1 lakh and journals worth Rs. 3 lakh to augment its stock.

Significant activities:

- Professor K. Ayyappa Panikkar, eminent littérateur, delivered the Annual Raja Rammohun Roy Memorial Lecture 2004 on 6 January 2005 on 'Going Back is out of the question : Reflections on Self-Renewal and Retrieval in Literary Culture' at Thiruvananthapuram.



RRRLF Best Library Award Function - 2004

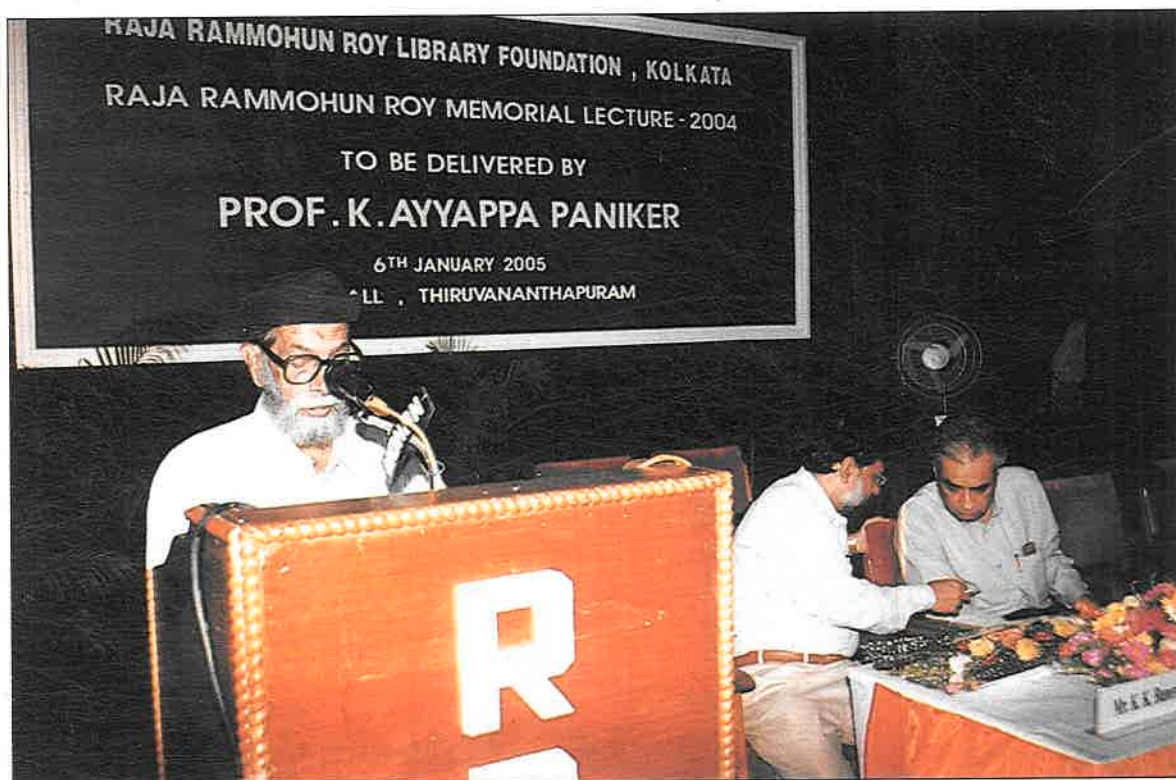
- The RRRLF Best Library Award function for the year 2004 was organised at Victoria Jubilee Town hall (VJT), Thiruvananthapuram. Connemara Public Library, Chennai, was awarded the Best State Central Library Award, while the zonal awards for Best District Library were conferred on Maldah District Library, Maldah, West Bengal (Eastern Zone), NRS

District Library, Biwani, Haryana (Northern Zone), City Central Library, Mangalore, Karnataka (South Zone) and Pune Marathi Granthalaya, Pune, Maharashtra (Western Zone).

- The Foundation has instituted the RRRLF Fellowship to honour outstanding contributions made by an individual to the promotion of public library movement in the country. Professor K. A. Isaac, a doyen of Indian Librarianship for over

60 years, was nominated for the RRRLF Fellowship, which carries a token honorarium of Rs.25000/- besides a plaque and citation detailing the services rendered by the Fellow in the field.

- The XXI National Seminar of IASLIC was organised at Jadavpur University in conjunction with its Golden Jubilee Celebrations from 31 December 2004 to 3 January 2005 in collaboration with the Foundation.



Prof. K. Ayyappa Panikar delivering the Raja Rammohan Roy Memorial Lecture - 2004

STATE CENTRAL LIBRARY, MUMBAI

The State Central Library was established in its present form in 1994 under provisions of Maharashtra Public Libraries Act, 1967. Originally known as Central Library in 1947 under the management of Asiatic Society of Asiatic Society of Bombay, it had been notified by the Government of India in 1955 as a National Depository Library under the Delivery of Books and Newspapers (Public Libraries Act), 1954. The State Central Library, Mumbai performs an important role in assisting research in various spheres of knowledge and preserves the books and periodicals printed and published in India received under Press and registration of Books Act, 1867 and Delivery of Books Act, 1954.

The various sections of the State Central Library include Reference, Textbooks, New Books Display, Competitive **Examination Books**, Civil Services Study Circle, Internet, Newspapers and Periodicals, Bibliography, Lending, Binding, Microfilming (which has successfully completed the **microfilming of 921 books and 3,07,344 pages**) and **Digitalisation Unit** at Sir Phirozshah Mehta Municipal Building Mulund(**where as many as 125 books and 1,25,000 pages have already been digitised**).

The total number of books received by the State Central Library during 2004-05 under the Delivery of Books and Newspapers Act, 1954 stands at 11,572. /-

THANJAVUR MAHARAJA SERFOJI'S SARASVATI MAHAL LIBRARY, THANJAVUR

The Thanjavur Maharaja Serfoji's Sarasvati Mahal Library is one of the few existing medieval libraries in the world. A priceless repository of culture and knowledge, it was conceived as the Royal Palace Library in the 16th century by the Nayak Kings and later consolidated by the Maratha Kings of Thanjavur. The Encyclopedia Britannica in its survey of the libraries of the world has referred to the Sarasvati Mahal Library as 'the most remarkable library in India'. The Library, which houses rare and valuable collections of manuscripts, books, maps and paintings on all aspects of art, culture and literature, became a Public Library in 1918.

Manuscript Collection

The Sarasvati Mahal Library has an extraordinary collection of manuscripts that are truly reflective of the culture of South India. In addition to the central collections, the Library has been 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. While the majority of them are in Sanskrit, there are 3076 Marathi manuscripts of South Indian Maharashtrians hailing from Sri Ramadas and Dattatreya Mutts, 2780 Tamil manuscripts on literature and medicine, 846 Telugu manuscripts and several others in Grantha, Devanagari and Nandinagari scripts.

Apart from these manuscripts, the Library houses 1342 bundles of Maratha Raj documents written in Modi script (fast script for Devanagari) of the Marathi language. These records contain information on the political, cultural and social administration of the Maratha Kings of Thanjavur.

Book & Miscellaneous Collections

Besides manuscripts, the Library boasts an eclectic collection of over 68,000 books (the personal collection of Serfoji Maharaja itself comprises over 4500 books in French, English, German and Danish); Thanjavur paintings in wood, canvas and glass; about 5000 folios of illustrated paper paintings such as Gaja Sastra, Aswa Sastra, Mythological paintings, Botanical specimen paintings, Military costumes and the Chitra Ramayana. This Library also has 20 rare atlases comprising 500 maps and drawings.

Acquisition

During the year under report, 40 manuscripts and 1513 books were accessioned and added to the Library's collection.

Cataloguing

The earliest catalogue available in the Sarasvati Mahal Library was prepared on palm leaf for palm leaf manuscripts in 1801 by Sadasiva Bhatta alias Gangadhara Bhatta by the order of King Serfoji. The preparation of Descriptive catalogues began in 1920. Till date, 23 volumes of catalogues for Sanskrit manuscripts, 6 volumes for Marathi manuscripts, 2 volumes for Telugu manuscripts and 26 volumes for Tamil manuscripts and a catalogue of the Maharaja's collection of English books have been completed and are available for sale.

Preservation and Conservation

The main functions of the Sarasvati Mahal 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 insect infestation, 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 cinnamon bark with camphor is used.

Publications

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 470 books. During the year under report, 9 new books were published and 6 others reprinted.

Museum

This Museum functions within the Library premises and has rare manuscripts and books, illustrated manuscripts, paintings, rare atlases, portraits of the Thanjavur Maratha kings, Daniells paintings, Fraser prints of Indian sceneries, physiognomy charts of Charles Le-Brun, bathing ghats of Banaras on display. During the year under report, 4605 Foreigners and 57805 Indians visited the Museum.

National Mission for Manuscripts

The Sarasvati Mahal Library has been selected by the National Mission for Manuscripts for surveying, documentation, awareness and training in manuscript preservation and providing assistance to Manuscript Preservers of Institutions and individuals possessing manuscripts. The Library has collected data from more than 500 manuscripts and conducted a Workshop on preventive conservation of palm leaf manuscripts. The Library celebrated Manuscript Day with an Awareness Programme and Exhibition on 31 January 2005.

Training Courses

- A three-week training course on Tamil Manuscriptology from 4 – 25 March 2004
- A three-week course on Grantha Script from 25 March – 18 April 2004
- A three-day workshop on Conservation of Library materials from 11 – 14 March 2004.
- A short-term Course in Telugu from 29 April – 20 May 2004.
- A two-day workshop on Conservation of Library materials from 21 – 22 January 2005.

CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF BUDDHIST STUDIES, LADAKH

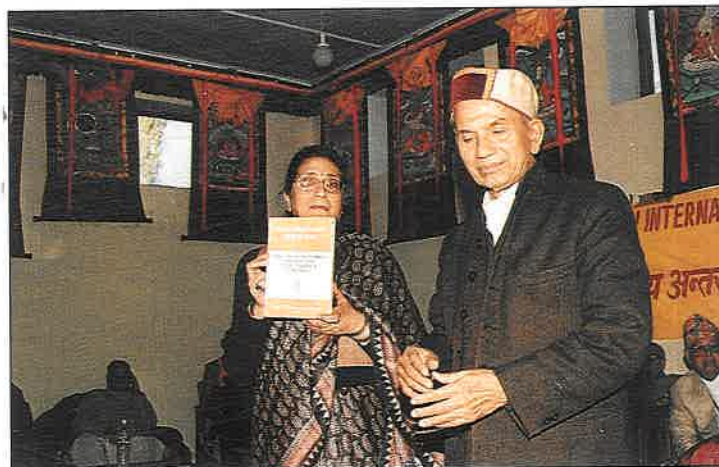
The Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh-Ladakh, formerly known as School of Buddhist Philosophy, was established at the behest of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in 1959 with the active co-operation of Rev. Kushok Bakula Rinpoche. It was registered under the J&K Societies Registration Act-VI, 1998(1941) and was later affiliated to the Sampurnanand Sanskrit University, Varanasi, UP. The Department of Culture, Government of India has been financing this Institute since 1962. The Institute is supervised by a Board of Management, of which the Joint Secretary, Department of Culture is the *ex officio* Chairperson, while all expenditure is monitored by the Finance Committee, chaired by the Director (Finance)/Deputy Financial Adviser, IFD, Department of Culture.

Aims and Objectives:

The main objective of the Institute is to inculcate in its students the wisdom of Buddhist thought and literature, as also to familiarise them with modern subjects, translations and publications of rare manuscripts and other research work relevant to Buddhist studies.

Activities of the Institute:

In order to achieve these aims and objectives, the Institute imparts education in all spheres of Buddhist studies to young lamas and other interested students. While the basic focus is on Buddhist Philosophy, which is taught in Bhoti (Tibetan) language, other subjects such as



Smt. Neena Ranjan, Secretary (Culture) releasing a book titled 'Ladakh Prabha' during International Seminar held at Leh on 29-8-2004

Hindi, English, General Science, Social Studies, Mathematics, Economics, Political Science and History are also taught. Apart from this, six-year courses are offered after the level Intermediate to students interested in pursuing Amchi (Bhot Chikitsa), Tibetan Scroll Painting, Sculpture and Wood Carving, with a view to preserving the rich cultural heritage of the region. At present, 655 students are enrolled in the Institute from Class VI to Acharya. The Institute also offers fellowships for doctoral studies in the field of Buddhism. Four Research Scholars are currently registered here for their Ph.D.

The Institute runs 29 feeder schools (known as Gonpa or Nunnery Schools) in different monasteries of Ladakh to impart basic elementary education to the young monks in addition to monastic education. About 836 students are currently enrolled in these schools. The Institute has also a branch at Zanskar in Kargil district with a strength of 200 students from Classes I to VIII.

The Library of the Central Institute of Buddhist Studies is one of the best in the entire Buddhist Himalayan region, boasting a collection of 21,700 books in different languages. The Institute has also built up an Archaeological Museum with a fine collection of antiques and artefacts.

The Institute made an impressive presentation of its physical and academic infrastructure before an Expert Committee of the UGC, in connection with the case for grant of Deemed University status on 17 November 2004. Consequently, the proposal has been under active consideration by the UGC, and the Institute hopes to be conferred Deemed-to-be-University status shortly.

The Institute hosted its first-ever International Seminar from 25 - 29 August 2004 on the topic 'Buddhism for Twenty-first Century: An International Perspective'. The Seminar was inaugurated by His Holiness Drigung Skyabgon Chetsang Rinpoche on 25 August 2004 and was attended by delegates from the US, Russia, Indonesia, Thailand, Bangladesh, Nepal and Sri Lanka, as well as eminent scholars from various Indian universities and monastic institutions. A souvenir entitled *Bodh Pradeep Stotra* by Lama Stanzin Gyaltsan and Magazine Rigpai Dutse, a Hindi-Tibetan Dictionary and Volume VIII of the *Ladakh Prabah* were released on the occasion.

The Institute also organised a five-day workshop on 'Conservation of Monastic Monuments and Objects' in collaboration with the National Museum, New Delhi, Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Council and All Ladakh Gonpa Association, Leh. The workshop was particularly relevant in the light of Ladakh's rich repository of cultural heritage and greatly enhanced the understanding of the need for preservation of monastic monuments and objects.

The first Kushok Bakula Rinpoche Memorial Lecture was delivered by Danma Lochos Rinpoche, a renowned Buddhist Scholar at the Institute on 30 August 2004.

A new academic and administrative complex of the Institute with library, auditorium, hostel facilities and staff quarters was commissioned on land provided by the State Government. During the year under report, the construction of the Library, Sports Stadium and Administrative Block is nearing completion while the construction of the guest house and two hostels is in progress.

NAVA NALANDA MAHAVIHARA

Originally known as the 'Magadh Institute of Post-Graduate Studies and Research in Pali and Allied Languages and Buddhist Learning', the Nava Nalanda Mahavihara was established by the Government of Bihar in 1951 as a Centre for higher studies in Pali and Buddhism and in order to revive the famed erstwhile University of Nalanda. It was formally inaugurated by Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, then Vice-President of India, in March 1956.

It came under the purview of the Department of Culture, Government of India in February 1994 with full financial liabilities, with a view to promoting it as an educational institution of international excellence.

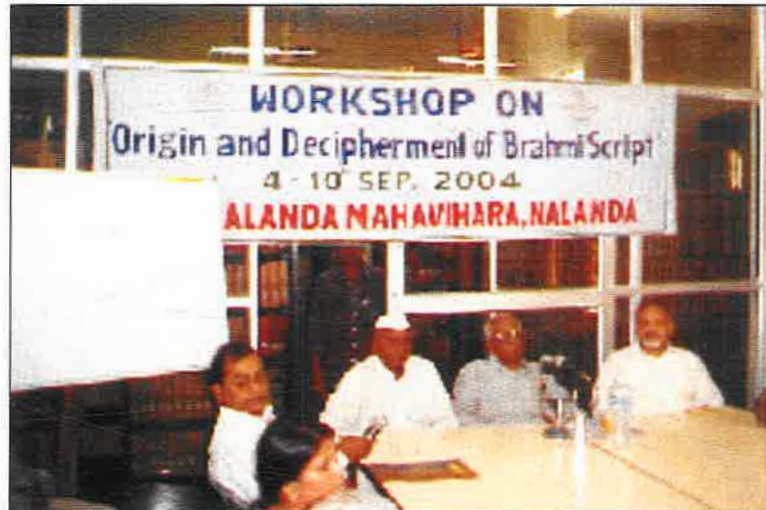
Teaching and Research: –

During the year under report, as many as 13 research papers were presented under the auspices of the Mahavihara on different facets of Buddhism. The theoretical teaching of Buddhism was combined with rigorous practical training in Anapanasati meditation on Saturdays, which was practised by both staff and students.

The Mahavihara is affiliated to Magadh University, Bodh-Gaya, for postgraduate and doctoral degrees in Pali, Philosophy and Ancient Indian & Asian Studies and to the Kameshwar Singh Darbhanga Sanskrit University, Darbhanga, for Acharya Degree in Pali.

Publications:–

The scope of research at the Nava Nalanda Mahavihara includes Pali literature, Sanskrit Buddhist texts, Tibetan texts, Buddhist philosophy,



cultural, social and religious history of Buddhist countries of Southeast Asia and other related Buddhist subjects. The Mahavihara undertakes both short-term projects such as publication of doctoral theses and monographs by staff members and research scholars, as well as long-term projects such as the publication of Pali texts hitherto unpublished in Devanagari script, the Hindi translation of the entire Pali Tipitaka and the cataloguing and compilation of a pioneering Pali-Hindi Dictionary, currently in progress.

Library

The Mahavihara houses an impressive collection of texts on Buddhism and Indology as well rare manuscripts. Currently, plans are afoot to catalogue and preserve the manuscripts and rare book collection; the computerisation of the Library itself is also underway.

Seminar and Conferences:-

The Mahavihara organised an International Seminar on 'Contribution of Buddhism to World Culture' from 11 – 16 March 2004 in collaboration with the K.J.

Somaiya Centre for Buddhist Studies, Mumbai and Ottani University, Japan

XUANZANG MEMORIAL HALL

The construction of the Xuanzang Memorial Hall, the blueprint of which had been envisaged by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the 1950s as a tribute to the life and work of the ancient Nalanda scholar Xuanzang, began in 2001. Nava Nalanda Mahavihara has prepared a detailed plan for the development of Xuanzang Memorial Hall, which includes:

1. the development of a Meditation Centre for the practice of patipatti or applied Buddhism;
2. the establishment of a Centre for Mahayana Studies, which would include comparative studies in Buddhism as well as studies of other religious traditions;
3. and the development of a cultural village that would chronicle places and incidents connected with the life and teachings of the Buddha, and also map the spread of Buddhism from ancient India to Southeast Asia, and East Asia.

CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF HIGHER TIBETAN STUDIES, VARANASI

The Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies (CIHTS) was established in 1967 with a view to educating students and youth of Tibet and the Himalayan border areas in India. Initially, it functioned as a special constituent wing of Sampurnananda Sanskrit University, Varanasi. Thereafter, the Government of India reviewed the progress of the Institute and accorded it the status of an autonomous institution under the Department of Culture in 1977 with full financial support from the Government of India. The Institute was declared 'Deemed to be University' on 5 April 1988.

The objectives of the Institute are:

- to preserve Tibetan culture and tradition;
- to restore ancient Indian sciences and literature preserved in the Tibetan language;
- to offer alternate educational facility to students of Indian border areas who formerly availed the opportunity of receiving higher education in Tibet; and
- to accomplish gains of teaching and scope of research in traditional subjects in a framework of modern university system of education with the provision for award of degrees in Tibetan studies.

The Institute is mainly research-oriented and its syllabuses of courses have been so drawn as to provide the students with a sound base in traditional subjects of Tibetan studies, while enabling them at the same time, to be fully conversant with modern subjects and research methodology. The Institute imparts a 9-year integrated course from Madyama to Acharya through 5 Faculties viz., Hetu Evam Adhyatma Vidya (Logic and Spirituality), Shabda vidya (Language and Literature), Chikitsa Vidya (Medical science), Shilpa Vidya (Arts and Crafts), and Adhunika Vidya (Modern Studies). Viva Voce/Debate also forms a part of the examination system at the Acharya level. The traditional of Sastratha or Debate is nominated as an integral and viable part of learning.

The Institute has various research units, such as Rare Buddhist Text Research Unit, Restoration Unit, Translation Unit, Dictionary Unit and Publications Unit. A number of Buddhist texts lost in Sanskrit original were reconstructed with the help of Tibetan Translation into Sanskrit and translated into other languages. A number of Rare Buddhist texts have been edited and published. A comprehensive Sanskrit-Tibetan Dictionary

is being compiled, of which 14 volumes have been resealed. The Institute also organises national and international seminars, symposia and workshops.

Exchange programmes:

- 1 Under the Academic Exchange Programme of the Institute, two groups of scholars and students from Five Colleges, Massachusetts, U.S.A. and Tasmania University (Australia) visited the Institute premises for a month in December 2004 for an intensive course of Buddhist Philosophy and Tibetan Studies. In turn, the guest scholars taught Western Philosophy, Computer Science and Political Theory to the Institute's students.

Library

The Institute's Library, known as the 'Shantrakshita Library', is totally computerised and houses an extensive collection of Tibetan books and manuscripts, including all major editions of the Kangyur and Tengyur, the Chinese and Pali Triptika.

- During the year under report, two very important collections, viz. Bonpo and Kanjur (Canonical text of Pre-Buddhist religion in Tibet) were purchased.

- A total of 233 (183 CD, 97 Audio Cassettes and 23 Video Cassettes) audio-visual materials were recorded and added to the Library collections.

Publications

The following books were published during the year under report:

- *Philosophical Interpretation of Sacred Scriptures*
- *Baudhayana Mahakavya* (In Bhojpur)
- *Durlabha Granthon Ki Adhara Samagiri* (Part-III)
- *Samadhisambharaparivartau*
- *Tarkabhasha*
- *Dhik Journal* Vol. 37
- *Tibetan-sanskrit dictionary* Vol. 14
- *Dhik Journal* Vol. 38
- *Acharya Nagarjuna's Aryalistambakakarika*
- *A Comparative and Critical Study of Katantra and Kaccayana Grammars.*
- *Chaturdharmodanasutra*
- *Tibetan- Sanskrit Dictionary* Vol.15

SANGEET NATAK AKADEMI

Sangeet Natak Akademi, the National Academy of Music, Dance and Drama, is an autonomous organisation funded by the Ministry of Culture. Since its inception in 1953, the Akademi has devoted itself to the furtherance of 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 artistes in the field of performing arts, and also coordinates and collaborates with various State governments and other art academies and cultural institutions in the country.

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. The Chairman of the Akademi is appointed by the President of India for a term of five years.

The Sangeet Natak Akademi also runs two teaching institutions — the Kathak Kendra in New Delhi and the Jawaharlal Nehru Manipur Dance Academy in Imphal — for imparting training in Kathak dance and music and Manipuri dance and allied arts respectively.



His Excellency, the President of India presenting
Sangeet Natak Akademi Award to Shri Gulam Mustafa Khan
for Hindusthani Vocal Music (2003)



World Dance Day

Major Activities of the Akademi

Documentation and Dissemination

During the period under report, as many as 2699 photographs, 150 colour slides, 48 hours of video recordings and over 17 hours of audio recordings were added to the Archives of the Akademi. The total holdings of the Archives (up to November 2004) stands at 1,73,476 photographs (black & white and colour), 40,393 colour slides, 5000 hours of video recordings and 6755 hours of Audio recordings and over 1.44 lakh feet of 16 mm film material. The first phase of the digitisation of the Archives of the Akademi and mass duplication of selected audio and video recordings was also completed.

Museum

Since the inception of the Akademi in 1953, the Akademi has been acquiring *objets d'art* pertaining to the performing arts. A Gallery of Musical Instruments, based primarily on this collection, was opened to the public in 1964 on the ground floor of Rabindra Bhavan. The museum, which caters to the needs of research scholars, musicologists and musicians, now houses about 1750 artefacts. The collection comprises paraphernalia related to the performing arts such as musical instruments, masks, puppets, headgear and costumes, besides musical instruments received as gifts from other countries. During the period under report, about 100 puppets and 45 musical instruments from different states were added to the museum collection.

Library and Audio Visual Library

The Akademi Library, which caters chiefly to students and researchers in the performing arts, has acquired a specialised collection of books on the performing arts over the years, many of which are rare and out-of-print. The library receives about 150 Indian and foreign periodicals. The total collection of the Akademi Library now stands at 22,780 books, including 703 books received by way of gifts.

The collection of the Audio Visual library stands at 9722 discs, 761 pre-recorded cassettes, 1602 commercial audio cassettes, 92 video cassettes, 838 audio compact discs and 35 Video compact discs (VCD) of Indian music.

Publications

Sangeet Natak Akademi's publishing programme includes its quarterly journal *Sangeet Natak* (now in its thirty-eighth year of publication) as also grants-in-aid for publications in music, dance and drama in all Indian languages.

During the period under report, four issues of *Sangeet Natak* Volume No. XXXVIII (Nos. 1-4) were published. The special number was a reprint entitled 'The Theory and Practice of Mridang' by late Shri Dharmala Ramamurthy.

Financial assistance was approved for the following periodicals and books:

- *Sruti* (English- Ed. K. V. Ramanathan);
- *Nartanam* (English- Ed.M. Nagabhushana Sarma);
- *Natarang* (Hindi - Ed.Nemichandra Jain);
- *Bohurupee* (Bengali - Ed.Kumar Roy);
- *Asamayer Natya Bhabana* (Bengali- Ed. Rangan Dutta Gupta);
- *Nataka Budreti* (Gujarati and English - Ed.Hasmukh Baradi);
- *Puppet* (English - Ed.T.P.Kunhiraman);
- *Iptavarta* (Hindi- Ed.Himanshu Rai);
- *Journal of the Indian Musicological Society* (English- Ed.R.C.Mehta);
- *Sayak Natyapatra* (Bengali- Ed.Meghnad Bhattacharya).



Sangeet Pratibha (Jammu) 7-12 February 2005

Promotion and Preservation of Puppetry

Under the scheme of Promotion and Preservation of Puppetry, the Advisory Committee for Puppetry at the Sangeet Natak Akademi recommended financial support to the extent of Rs.3.15 lakhs to 14 identified puppet theatre groups during the year under report. The Akademi continues to provide support to ongoing training programmes in 'Ravan Chhaya' in Orissa and 'Gombeyatta' in Karnataka.

The Akademi also organised a small exhibition on Indian Puppetry at the Symposium-cum-Festival collaborated by UNESCO and APPAN (Asia Pacific Performing Arts Network) at Bangkok, Thailand from 5-9 June 2004, and sponsoring three Indian puppeteers for the same. The Akademi proposes to commemorate World Puppetry Day on 21 March 2005 with special programmes in at least 4 other cities apart from Mumbai and Delhi.

Promotion and Preservation of Traditional Performing Arts

This scheme basically supports training in forms of dance, music and theatre that are currently threatened with extinction. Stipends and honoraria are paid to teachers and students of traditional art forms 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), Khasi Drum (Meghalaya), Sopanam

Ashtapadi singing (Kerala) and traditional musical instruments (Rajasthan) continued through the year 2004-05 as well. Three training programmes in the making of Kerala drums were also started.

Reviews were held for training programmes for accompanists of Bharatanayam at Bharata Kalanjali and Chidambaram Academy of Performing Arts, Chennai on 30 November 2004. The Akademi also undertook a review of the special training programmes in Andhra Lasya Tradition and Bhamakalapam and other female roles of Kuchipudi in Hyderabad on 1 December 2004.

Assistance to Young Theatre Workers

● **Workshop for Training Young Theatre Workers, Patna**

28 December 2004 - 25 January 2005

The Akademi has planned a series of workshops during the next few years to focus on training the younger generation of theatre practitioners in different parts of India. During the year under report, a Workshop for young theatre artists of Bihar was held from 28 December to 25 January 2005 in Patna..34 participants were selected and trained in different aspects of theatre. The faculty members included eminent theatre personalities such as Shri Ratan Thiyam , Shri Bhaskar Chandavarkar, Shri V. Ramamurthy , Smt. B. Jayashree, Shri Niranjan Goswami and Shri Mahender Kumar, as well as local theatre experts from Bihar.

● **Young Theatre Directors Festivals**

- i) Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh) 15-24 January 2005



Sangeet Pratibha (Jammu) 7-12 February 2005



Nriya Pratibha, Bhubaneswar

- ii) Jamshedpur (Jharkhand) 31 January-6 February 2005
- iii) Gangtok (Sikkim) 26 February-4 March 2005

The Akademi has been conducting a series of festivals for young theatre directors in order to assess the extent of theatre culture prevalent in various states of the country. During the current year, the Akademi organised a festival of plays by young and upcoming theatre directors in Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh from 15-24 January 2005 in association with the Ustad Allaaddin Khan Sangeet and Kala Akademi, Bhopal and in Jamshedpur, Jharkhand from 31 January - 6 February 2005 in collaboration with Department of Art, Culture and Youth Affairs, Government of Jharkhand. A similar theatre festival is proposed to be held at Gangtok, Sikkim from 26 February - 4 March 2003.

Interaction Programme with Eminent Theatre Directors

Under this unique scheme, an eminent theatre director from one region of India is sponsored by the Akademi to perform and work in close interaction with theatre workers of another region. The programme provides an opportunity to young theatre workers for apprenticeship under theatre veterans and helps the former gain

insights into the latter's life, work, concepts, methods and production processes. One such interaction programme is on the anvil in Haryana and Goa in February 2005.

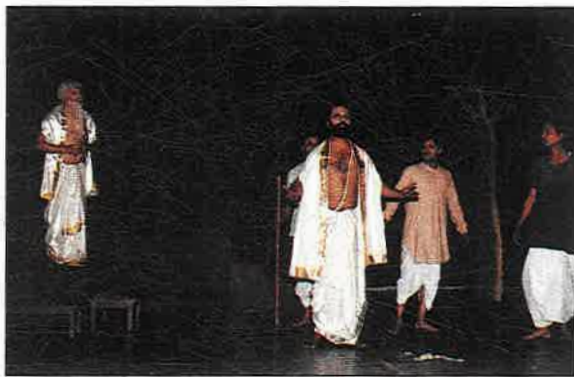
Akademi Awards 2003

The investiture ceremony of the Akademi Awards 2003 was held at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi on 26 October 2004 and was presided over by the President of India, Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam. The Awardees include:

Ghulam Mustafa Waris Khan (Hindustani Music – Vocal); Yeshwant Balkrishna Joshi (Hindustani Music–Vocal); Arvind Natverlal Parikh (Hindustani Music – Instrumental (Sitar); Bhawani Shankar Kathak (Hindustani Music – Instrumental (Pakhawaj); Trichur V. Ramachandran (Carnatic Music – Vocal); Mandayam Annadorai Narasimhachar (Carnatic Music – Vocal); A. Kanyakumari (Carnatic Music – Instrumental Violin); Kadri Gopalnath (Carnatic Music – Instrumental Saxophone); Cherutara K. Balagopalan (Bharatanatyam); Sunayana Hazarilal (Kathak); Urmila Nagar (Kathak); Sadanam P. V. Balakrishnan



Nriya Pratibha, Bhubaneswar



Rang Pratibha, Jamshedpur

(Kathakali); Thiyam Suryamukhi Devi (Manipuri); Kalavati Devi (Manipuri); K.Uma Rama Rao (Kuchipudi); Hare Krishna Behera (Odissi); Arun Sarma (Playwriting-Assamese); Ratnakar Ramakrishna Matkari (Playwriting – Marathi); Devendra Raj Ankur (Direction); Neelam Mansingh Chowdhury (Direction); Saoli Mitra (Acting-Bengali); C.R.Simha (Acting-Kannada); Sreenivas G.Kappanna (Allied Theatre Arts – Lighting and Stage Design); Anant Gopal Shinde (Allied Theatre Arts –Make Up); Laisram Birendrakumar Singh (Folk and Tribal Music – Manipur); Prabhat Sarma (Traditional and Folk Music – Assam); Leela Omchery (Traditional and Folk Music – Kerala); Chukka Satthiah (Oggu Katha – Andhra Pradesh); Bhalchandra Vyankatesh Pendharkar (Natya Sangeet – Maharashtra); Banamali Maharana (Odissi Music-Orissa); Puran Bhaat (Puppetry –Rajasthan); Kosha Kanta Deva Goswami (Mask Making (Bhaona)- Assam); Shri P.V.Subramaniam ‘Subbudu’ (Scholarship/Overall Contribution in Performing Arts).

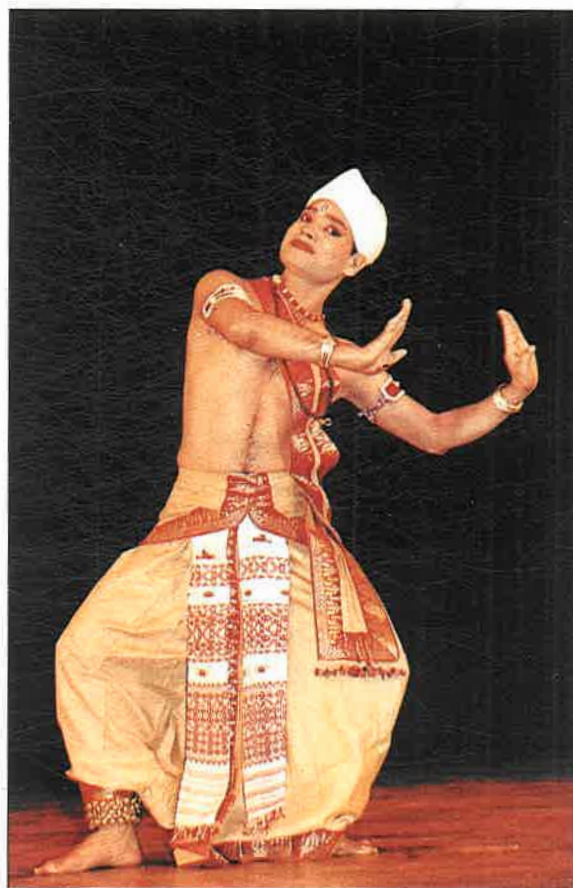
Brhaddesi

Under the series of Brhaddesi festivals, the Akademi plans to organise

- i. a seminar-cum-festival on the regional music traditions of Eastern and Central regions in Varanasi from 7-13 March 2005.
- ii. a festival of semi-classical music at Delhi from 19-20 March 2005 which will present exponents of forms such as *thumri*, *tappa*, *chaiti*, *kajri*, etc.
- iii. a festival of choral music at in Delhi in end-March 2005.

Yuva Utsavs

- A festival of young upcoming classical musicians of the western region of India entitled ‘Swarn Sangeet Pratibha’ was held as part of the Golden Jubilee celebrations of the Akademi in Jaipur from 3-7 April 2004. Three films compiled from the Akademi’s archives on Ustad Bade Ghulam Ali Khan, Ustad Allauddin Khan and Semmangudi Srinivasaiyer were also screened on the occasion.
- A festival of young dancers from the Eastern Region was presented in Bhubaneswar from 11-15 January 2005
- A festival of young musicians of Northern Region was held in Jammu from 7-12 February 2005.
- Likewise, a festival of young dance practitioners from the Western and Northern Regions has been planned at Jaipur and Delhi from 12-17 March 2005.



Nritya Pratibha, Guwahati

Inter-State Cultural Exchange Programme (ISCEP)

The Akademi has been actively implementing the Cultural Exchange Programme activities sponsored by the State Governments, wherein the Akademi subsidises and co-ordinates the exchange of select individuals or groups of artistes between various states and union territories of the country.

With a view to continuing its institutional support in the North-Eastern States, Akademi now fully funds the exchange programme with the North-Eastern States and Sikkim.

Establishment of National Centres of Specialised Training in Music and Dance

Under this scheme, the Akademi has identified Kutiyattam (Kerala) and Chhau dances of Seraikella (Jharkhand), Mayurbhanj (Orissa) and Purulia (West Bengal) and Sattriya of Assam as artistic traditions threatened by socio-economic change. Institutional support has been extended both for strengthening the existing centres as well as for setting up new ones.

Support to Kutiyattam

Since 1991, the Akademi has been providing institutional support to Kutiyattam, which was identified as an endangered artistic tradition and which had been formally recognised by the UNESCO in July 2001 as a 'Masterpiece of the Oral Heritage of Humanity'. The Akademi's programme supports the Ammannur Chachu Chakyar Smaraka Gurukulam, Irinjalakuda run by the maestro Ammannur Madhava Chakyar (with supporting teachers and trainees). It also assists a training programme in Mizhavu playing conducted by Guru P.K. Narayanan Nambiar. Kutiyattam institutions such as Margi, Thiruvananthapuram and Kerala Kalamandalam have been granted subsidies in order to hold bi-weekly performances of Kutiyattam both within and outside Kerala. A new training programme in 'Pathakal' to trainees in Mizhavu playing was started under Guru P.K.G. Nambiar from April 2002.

Support to Chhau dance of Mayurbhanj

The project, which was launched in February 1994, has contributed substantially to the revival and development of the Chhau Dance of the Mayurbhanj region. The training programme also includes scholarships to trainees in dance, mohuri and dhol playing and a refresher course in music for teachers and accompanists. The project has achieved notable success in its primary objectives of sustaining and strengthening the traditions of the art form by creating an ambience for regular training and practice of Chhau. The Akademi regularly sponsors performances of Chhau in different parts of the country. Since April 2002, a Performance Unit was also established with trained dancers and musicians.

Support to Chhau dance of Seraikella

Launched in 1998, the Seraikella Chapter of the Chhau Project includes: (a) training in dance under Guru Lingaraj Acharya at Seraikella; and (b) training in dhol, shehnai and dance at the Government Chhau Dance Centre, Seraikella. Since January 2003, the Akademi has identified 10 trainees for receiving training in Chhau Dance, Seraikella style. A training programme was also started in Delhi in May 2003 under Shri Sashadhar Acharya with five trainees and a drummer. This was further enhanced with the inclusion of training in mask making under Shri Kanhailal Maharaja and Shri Sushanta Kumar Mahapatra.

Reviews on the above projects were held from 11-14 August 2004 in Baripada and Seraikella, and on 7 October 2004 at Meghdoot Theatre complex, Rabindra Bhawan, New Delhi for the Delhi chapter of the Seraikella Chhau.

Indo-Foreign Cultural Exchange Programme Exhibition

The Akademi presented an exhibition of over 300 traditional and modern puppets of India entitled 'Putul Yatra – Window to India' at the 22nd International Marionette Festival which was held from 27 November - 5 December at Tolosa and from 15 December to 9 January 2005 at Gijon in Spain. The festival at Tolosa, popularly known as Tolosa Titirijai 2004, was dedicated to Indian puppetry traditions. Akademi

Awardee Shri Puran Bhaat presented puppet shows of Rajasthan Kathputli at the inauguration of this festival.

Visit of Chinese Delegation to Sangeet Natak Akademi

Under the executive programme signed by the Republic of India and the People's Republic of China, a six-member delegation led by Mr. Gan Yinglie was received by the Sangeet Natak Akademi on 18 December 2004. A programme of Indian dances was organised in Meghdoot Theatre complex in honour of the Chinese delegates who later met Chairperson of the Akademi, Smt. Sonal Mansingh and discussed details of future programmes for the mutual benefit of both countries.

Homage to Akademi Fellows

A memorial meeting was held for doyen of Odissi and Fellow of Sangeet Natak Akademi Guru Kelucharan Mohapatra (who passed away on 7 April 2004 at Bhubaneswar) at the India International Centre on 13

April 2004. An audio-visual compilation from the archives of the Akademi was screened on the occasion.

A memorial meeting was held on 28 April 2004 to pay homage to Shri Komal Kothari, Fellow of the Akademi, who passed away on 20 April 2004. Dr. Kapila Vatsyayan, Shri L.M. Singhvi and Shri Dadi Padumjee spoke about Shri Kothari's outstanding contribution to the world of performing arts and his association with the Akademi for nearly four decades, on this occasion.

Celebration of World Dance Day

The International Dance Council affiliated to UNESCO observes 29 April as World Dance Day. The Sangeet Natak Akademi commemorated World Dance Day along with the leading dance institutions of Delhi with a programme entitled 'Dance for Peace' at the Rabindra Bhavan Lawns on 29 April 2004. The celebration also included screening of video films from archives of Sangeet Natak Akademi.

SAHITYA AKADEMI

The Sahitya Akademi, which was set up in 1954 by the Government of India as an autonomous organisation fully financed by the Government, is the premier Institution for publication and promotion of literature in twenty-two Indian languages, including English. National integration through literature is one of the primary aims of the Akademi. Now in its golden jubilee year, the Akademi has ceaselessly endeavoured to develop a serious literary culture both by way of its publications, as also the multifarious programmes that it organises, such as seminars, lectures, symposia, discussions, readings and performances.

The supreme authority of the Akademi vests in the General Council, which consists of 99 members, including representatives from the Central and State Governments/Union Territories, academicians and litterateurs. 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 24 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.

The Head Office of the Sahitya Akademi is located in New Delhi, with three regional offices at Bangalore, Kolkata and Mumbai. It has also a sub-office at Chennai. The Akademi has also established a Project Office for Tribal and Oral Literature for promotion of literature in languages not formally recognised by the Akademi and four Translation Centres at Bangalore, Ahmedabad, Delhi and Kolkata, which are meant to bring out special series of books translated into various languages thus strengthening the existing translation programme of the Akademi.



Dr. Manmohan Singh, Hon'ble Prime Minister of India inaugurating the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the Sahitya Akademi on 1st November 2004



Releasing Sahitya Akademi Golden Jubilee Commemorative Stamp by Dr. Shakeel Ahmed, Hon'ble Minister of State for Communication & IT

The Sahitya Akademi Library is one of the finest multi-lingual Libraries in India and has a wide range of books numbering over 1.31 lakhs in more than 25 Indian and foreign languages. During the year under report, the Library has acquired about 2900 books until December 2004. The Regional offices of the Akademi at Bangalore and Kolkata also maintain Regional Libraries with sizeable collections.

Details of the publication and programme activities of the Akademi during the year under report from January - December 2004 are as follows:

Publication

The Sahitya Akademi, which has brought out about 4500 books in 22 Indian languages since its inception, had published 226 books (including reprints) till December 2004.

Programmes:

Awards

The Annual Awards for 2003 were presented to 22 writers in 22 languages at New Delhi on 24 February 2004. The function was followed by a Writers' Meet where the awardees spoke of their creative experiences on 25 February 2004.

Translation Prizes and Bhasha Samman

Translation Prizes were awarded to 19 Translators in 19 languages along with Bhasha Samman to four scholars/writers — two in recognition of contribution

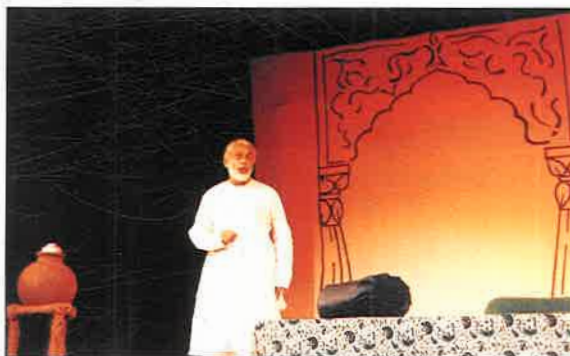
to classical and medieval literature and two to scholars/writers in Chattisgarhi and Oraon/Kurukh languages (languages not formally recognised by the Sahitya Akademi) at New Delhi on 27 August 2004. The function was followed by an Awardees' Meet where the Bhasha Samman and Translation Prize awardees spoke of their creative experiences on 28 August 2004.

Golden Jubilee Celebrations

Dr. Manmohan Singh, Prime Minister of India, inaugurated the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the Sahitya Akademi at New Delhi on 1 November 2004. The Prime Minister conferred the Akademi Fellowship, the highest and most prestigious honour conferred by the Akademi, on Sri Sankha Ghosh, Bengali poet; Professor Bh. Krishnamurti, Telugu scholar and linguist; Sri Vijay Dan Detha, Rajasthani writer; Professor U.R. Anantha Murthy, Kannada writer and Smt. Amrita Pritam, Punjabi poet and fiction writer. He also gave away the Golden Jubilee Life Time Achievement Award to Sri Namdeo Dhasal and the Young Writers' Awards to Smt. Mandakranta Sen, Sri Ranjit Hoskote, Ms. Neelakshi Singh, Sri Abdul Rasheed and Ms. S. Sithara.

As part of the Golden Jubilee Celebrations, the Akademi organised the following programmes:

- **Seminars and Conferences:** A three-day International Seminar on *Mahabharata: Texts, Contexts, Readings* was held on 27-29 March 2004, New Delhi; a three-day Conference of Young Writers, *New Voices* was held at Bhopal in collaboration with Madhya Pradesh Sanskriti Parishad and Bharat Bhavan, 3-5 September 2004; a four-day Conference of Young Writers,



Golden Jubilee Theatre Festival, 11-13 October 2004

- New Voices* was held at Thiruvananthapuram, 10-13 September 2004; a three-day seminar on *New Voices* was held at Bhubaneswar, 3-5 December 2004 and at Ahmedabad, 10-12 December 2004.
- **Mushaira:** A Mushaira entitled '*Jashn-e-Bahar*' programme was held on 9 April 2004, New Delhi.
 - **Film Festivals:** Two programmes, *Words & Worlds: Films on Indian Authors* were held on 4-6 August 2004 and 1-3 September 2004 at Chennai and Bangalore respectively.
 - **Theatre Festival:** *Words & Gestures – A Golden Jubilee Theatre Festival* was held on 11-13 October 2004, New Delhi.
 - **Festival of Poetry:** A three-day programme entitled *Kavyabharati – a Golden Jubilee Festival of Indian Poetry* was held on 17-19 October 2004, New Delhi; and *Aayne (Mirrors)*, a Festival of Poetry and Films was held on 17-18 December 2004, Goa.
 - **Tagore Festival:** A programme entitled *Rabindranath in Perspective* was held on 14-15 October 2004, Kolkata.
 - **Sahitya Akademi Golden Jubilee Commemorative Stamp:** A function to release the Sahitya Akademi Golden Jubilee Commemorative Stamp was held on 21 December 2004 at New Delhi, wherein Dr. Shakeel Ahmad, Minister of State for Communications and IT, released the Stamp while Dr. S. Jaipal Reddy, Minister for Information and Broadcasting and Culture, received the Stamp.

Seminars

The Akademi organised a number of Seminars at national and regional levels as per details given below:

- with Rotary Foundation for Education and Learning, 21-22 January 2004;
- A Seminar on *Literary Criticism*, 21-23 January 2004, Tirunelveli;
- A southern regional Seminar on *Geography and Literature* at Tirur in collaboration with Thunchan Memorial Trust, 29-31 January 2004;
- A three-day bi-national birth centenary Seminar on *Jasimuddin*, an eminent Bengali poet and scholar of the 20th century, 12-14 February 2004, Kolkata;
- A Bi-Centenary Seminar on *Anis and Dabir*, 21-22 February 2004, New Delhi;
- A National Seminar on *Contexts of Cherusseri*, 27-29 February 2004, Payyanur (Kerala);
- A three-day National Seminar on *Indian Short fiction* at Madurai in collaboration with Madurai Kamaraj University to mark the birth centenary of Ku.Pa.Ra, 8-10 March 2004;
- A two-day seminar on *Violence and Counter Violence in the Literature of North Indian Languages* at Jammu in collaboration with Jammu University, 19-20 March 2004;
- A two-day Seminar on *Bengali Literature After Independence: A Retrospective Evaluation*, 23-24 March 2004, Kolkata;
- A two-day seminar on *Pioneers of Literature and Transition to Modernity* at Mumbai in collaboration with Konkani Bhasha Mandal, Mumbai and Asmitai Pratishthan, Goa, to celebrate the 125th Birth Anniversary of late Shenoy Goembab, 3-4 April 2004;
- A two-day national seminar on *Maithili Ballad: Its Form, Analysis and Performance* was held at Khutauna in collaboration with Kalyan Path Dayini, 5-6 June 2004;
- A two-day national birth centenary seminar on *Subhadra Kumari Chauhan*, an eminent Hindi poet, fictionist and freedom fighter, at Nainital in collaboration with Kumaon University, 9-10 June 2004;
- A two-day Seminar on *Maithili Folk Drama: Theory and Practice*, Kolkata, 3-4 January 2004;
- A two-day Seminar on *Feminine Consciousness in Gujarati Literature* at Vapi in collaboration



- A three-day national birth-centenary seminar on *Bhagwati Charan Verma* at Allahabad in collaboration with Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Prayag, 10-12 September 2004;
- A two-day seminar on *Regional Diversity In Konkani Fiction* at Mangalore in collaboration with Rakkno, 14-15 September 2004;
- A three-day national birth-centenary seminar on *Adya Rangacharya 'Sriranga'*, eminent Kannada playwright, at Bangalore, 24-26 September 2004;
- A three-day seminar on *Prisons Writings in India* at Dhvanyaloka, Mysore, 25-27 September 2004;
- A two-day seminar on *New Trends in Gujarati Literature (1975-2000)* at Ahmedabad in collaboration with Gujarat Sahitya Academy, 9-10 October 2004
- A one-day seminar on *Folk Ballad as living tradition in Tamil Nadu* at Tirunelveli in collaboration with the Department of Folklore, St. Xavier's College, 24 November 2004.

Workshops

A seven-day *Punjabi-Rajasthani Translation Workshop* in collaboration with Sanatan Dharma College and Haryana Punjabi Sahitya Akademi, was inaugurated on 20 August 2004, Ambala.

Other Programmes

Meet the Author (Where authors speak of their own life and works)

Ms. Kamal Desai (Marathi) on 3 January 2004, Kolhapur; Sri Sundara Ramaswamy (Tamil), on 5 January 2004, New Delhi; Sri Mughni Tabassum (Urdu), on 5 March 2004, Hyderabad; Sri Bashir Nawaz (Urdu), on 24 March 2004, Aurangabad; Sri Amit Chaudhuri (English), on 21 May 2004, New Delhi; Sri Salahuddin Pervez (Urdu); on 16 July 2004, Bangalore; Nabaneeta Dev Sen (Bengali), on 12 August 2004, New Delhi; Sri Trilochan Shastri (Hindi), on 15 September 2004, New Delhi; Sri M. Kamal (Sindhi), on 6 October 2004, Thane; Sri Vishwas Patil (Marathi), on 10 October 2004, Bangalore; Ms. Asha Bage (Marathi), on 9 November 2004, Mumbai; and Sri I. B. Rai (Nepali), on 16 November 2004, Kurseong.

Men and Books (a programme where distinguished persons from interdisciplinary areas are invited to talk about books which they enjoyed reading or which has given them new insights)

Professor Krishna Kumar, eminent educationist, on 10 March 2004 at New Delhi; Suvaprasanna, eminent Bengali artist, on 23 June 2004 at Kolkata; Sitakanta Mahapatra, eminent Oriya writer, on 24 June 2004 at New Delhi and Sri Aribam Kumar Sharma, noted Manipuri writer, on 10 September 2004 at Imphal.

Antaral (a series of end-century lectures of interdisciplinary nature evaluating the experience and knowledge of the passing century and prospects of the coming century)

John Oliver Perry, eminent American critic, spoke in the Millennial Lecture Series on *Indian Criticism and Western Thinking*, on 8 November 2004, New Delhi.

Through my Window (where writers present their impression on the life and works of another contemporary writer)

Sri Raghuveer Chaudhari, a veteran Gujarati novelist, poet and critic spoke on late S.H. Vatsyayan 'Ajneya', Hindi poet and fiction writer, in a programme held at Bhavnagar in collaboration with Sahitya Vartul, Bhavnagar University, on 18 August 2004; and Sri Mohan Singh spoke on K.S. Madhukar, eminent Dogri poet, on 18 October 2004, Jammu.

Asmita (a programme for writers in search of a collective identity like women, Dalits and Tribals who are marginalised)

A programme was held in collaboration with Book Sellers' and Publishers Guild, on 5 February 2004, Kolkata; Chaitali Chattopadhyay, on 9 July 2004, Kolkata; Sheela Kolambkar and Nayana Adarkar participated in a programme at Goa held in collaboration with Dnyanprassarak Mandal, 4 August 2004; a programme was held in collaboration with Kashmir Women's College of Education, on 9 August 2004, Srinagar; and Nicobarese and Andamanese litterateurs participated in a programme at Port Blair held in collaboration with Anthropological Survey of India, on 27 September 2004.

Mulaqat (a special platform for younger writers in different languages who have few chances of exposure)

Vimal Kumar, Nilay Upadhyay and Ravindra Swapnil Prajapati on 10 February 2004 at New Delhi; a programme was held at Cuddalore in collaboration with *Thisai Ettum*, a quarterly literary journal in Tamil, on 25 July 2004; Prem Prakash and Mahesh Nenvani participated at Bhopal in a programme held in collaboration with Madhya Pradesh Sahitya Academy (Sindhi Sahitya Section), on 4 September 2004; Sri Badri Narain, Sri R. Chetan Kranti and Sri Yatindra Mishra, on 16 September 2004 at New Delhi; Sri Thomas Joseph, Smt. Lakshmi Rajeev and Sri Yuma Vasuki, on 23 November 2004 at Trivandrum.

Kathasandhi (a programme for fiction writers where excerpts from a new novel being written or recent short stories are read and discussed)

Smt Raji Seth (Hindi) on 30 April 2004, New Delhi and Sri Moti Nandy (Bengali) on 9 June 2004, Kolkata.

Kavisandhi (a programme with the aim of giving poetry lovers an opportunity to hear poetry being read out by the poet himself/herself)

Smt. Padma Sachdev (Dogri and Hindi) on 23 June 2004, Mumbai; Arun Kolatkar (Marathi) on 17 July 2004, Mumbai; and Sri Joy Goswami (Bengali) on 14 October 2004, New Delhi.

Kavi-Anuvadak (a programme in which on the same platform, a poet recites his poem and a translator gives his version)

Sri Sirpi Balasubramaniam (Tamil) on 15 June 2004, Palakkad.

Loka: The Many Voices (a programme for folklore consisting of lectures as well as demonstrations).

A programme was held to hear and share the joy of intimate talk on folklore and presentations in collaboration with Rajiv Gandhi Kala Mandir, on 29 September 2004, Goa.

Cultural Exchange Programme/ Visitors from Abroad/ Visits Abroad

The Akademi organised several Cultural Exchange Programmes. An Indian writers' delegation consisting Sri Keki N. Daruwalla, Smt. Nasira Sharma and Prof. K. Satchidanandan, on 6-15 May 2004, Syria; President of the Akademi attended the 78th Annual Assembly meeting of the Union Academique Internationale, on 27-31 May 2004, Barcelona; President of the Akademi inaugurated a three-day International Urdu Conference, on 4-6 June 2004, New Jersey; President, Sahitya Akademi, attended Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan's literary programmes as Chief Guest, on 18-19 June 2004, New York; a programme *Jashn-e-Gopi Chand Narang* was held, on 20 June 2004, New York; a ten-member delegation of Indian writers visited China, on 10-24 October 2004; a three-member Syrian Writers' delegation visited India and interacted with the local writers, on 8 November 2004; the same Syrian Writers' delegation visited Kolkata, on 10 November 2004; a four-member delegation of Russian writers visited Mumbai, on 18 November 2004 and Professor Gopi Chand Narang, President, Sahitya Akademi, participated in an international seminar on *The Transnational Networking of Urdu Language* at the invitation of Osaka University of Foreign Languages, Japan, on 16-24 November 2004.

Homage Meetings

Condolence meetings were held to pay homage to Sri K.S. Narasimhaswamy, Fellow of the Akademi, on 16 January 2004, New Delhi; Sachi Raut Roy, Fellow of

the Akademi on 23 August 2004, New Delhi; Mulk Raj Anand, Award-Winner and Fellow of the Akademi on 28 September 2004, New Delhi and Mumbai; Smt. Nalapattu Balamani Amma, Fellow of the Akademi on 30 September 2004, New Delhi and Mumbai and a programme entitled *In Memoriam* was held to pay homage to Nirmal Prabha Bardoloi, eminent Assamese poet, on 12 October 2004, Dibrugarh.

Sur Sahitya (a programme in collaboration with Seher and India International Centre)

The inaugural programme under the new series *Sur Sahitya* was held on 21 March 2004, New Delhi. Bhakti-Sufi music was presented by Pandit Surinder Singh and Mukhtyar Ali. Vishwanath Tripathi introduced the theme; another programme was held on 15 October 2004 at New Delhi. Sri Prahlad Singh Tipanya presented *Kabir-Gayan* while Sri Purushottam Agrawal spoke on *Kabir in our times*. One more programme was held on 1 December 2004 at New Delhi. Sri Om Prakash Rai presented *Sur-Gayan* while Professor Manager Pandey introduced the theme.

Festival of Letters

The Annual Festival of Letters 2004 of the Akademi was held from 24 to 25 February 2004. The festival included Exhibition on the Akademi activities, presentation of Sahitya Akademi Awards, followed by Writers' Meets where the Award winners spoke and Annual Samvatsar Lecture on *Literature and Consciousness* delivered by Professor Govind Chandra Pande, eminent Sanskrit scholar and Fellow of the Akademi.

LALIT KALA AKADEMI

Lalit Kala Akademi (National Academy of Art) was set up as an apex cultural body in 1954 to develop and promote visual arts in India. In 50 years of its existence, the Akademi has rendered invaluable contribution to the promotion of visual arts in India. The Headquarters of the Akademi is housed at Rabindra Bhavan Complex at New Delhi. There are five Regional Centres at Chennai, Lucknow, Kolkata, Bhubaneswar and Garhi in New Delhi.

The objectives of the Akademi are:

- i. to encourage and promote study and research in painting, sculpture, graphic art, photography, architecture, etc.
- ii. to cover a broad spectrum of visual and plastic arts in the area of Tribal, Folk and Contemporary Arts.
- iii. to project Indian art heritage as well as encourage new researches and experiments in the field..
- iv. to undertake various creative programmes for art awareness among the children, youth and general public.

The Akademi chalks out various programmes at National and International level, which inter alia include exhibitions, Camps, Seminars, Workshops, Lectures. some of the significant programmes of the Akademi are:

- **Triennale-India, An International Exhibition of Contemporary Art:** The main objective of the Triennale, an international Exhibition of Contemporary art, is to provide a platform for sharing old experiences and sharing better understanding of art practices among



His Excellency, the President of India and Minister of I&B and Culture
with Lalit Kala Ratnas



Minister of I&B and Culture, Lighting inaugural lamp on 15th January 2005 of Eleventh Triennale-India

the artists of participating countries. This event is organised once in every three years. So far, Ten Triennales have been organised in which 68 awards have been given away.

- **National Exhibition of Contemporary Art:** The National Exhibition of Contemporary Art (NEA) is an open forum where established and aspiring artists meet and share their experiences on a wider platform. Till date, the Akademi has organised forty-seven National Exhibitions in which 482 artists were awarded and 87 Honourable Mentions were given.
- **National and International Camps/ Workshops:** The Akademi organises National and International Camps in various disciplines of the visual arts. These workshops proved to be immensely popular among the artist community and have helped in honing participants' artistic abilities.
- **Publications:** The Akademi publishes the journals *Lalit Kala Contemporary* in English and *Samakaleen Kala* in Hindi. A series of multicolour reproductions of original paintings, sculptures, graphics and portfolios on Indian art as well as picture post cards on ancient and contemporary art are also published regularly.
- **Conservation and preservation of art works:** Over a period of 50 years, the Akademi has acquired a large collection of art works numbering around 5500. The Akademi has initiated strong measures to preserve these valuable works of art.
- **Scholarships:** The Akademi grants 40

scholarships every year to the budding and upcoming young artists to pursue their artistic skills.

- **Fellows:** The Akademi has initiated a scheme to honour senior artists of eminence as Fellows for their lifetime achievements in the field of visual arts. The Akademi has offered 48 fellowships till date.
- **Studio facilities to artists at Garhi and Regional Centres:** The Akademi admits artists in its Studios in the disciplines of painting, graphic, sculpture and ceramics by charging a very nominal fee. This is intended to provide a work place for the artist community at large.
- **Maintenance of art Galleries:** The Akademi maintains Art Galleries at New Delhi and Chennai. About 280 shows are held in the Gallery at New Delhi in a year. The Galleries are allotted at a nominal fee to encourage artists to display their art works.
- **Financial Assistance to State Akademis:** The Akademi provides financial assistance to various State Lalit Kala Akademis for promotion of Visual Arts in their respective states.

Golden Jubilee:

Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, President of India inaugurated the Golden Jubilee of the Akademi on 9 August 2004 at Sri Fort auditorium, New Delhi. The Minister for Culture Shri S. Jaipal Reddy was also present on the occasion of presentation of 'Lalit Kala Ratna' Awards to 17 eminent Artists by the President of India.

On 10 August 2004, Shri Jaipal Reddy inaugurated an exhibition entitled 'Swaranrekha' – National and Triennale Awardees for Culture at Lalit Kala Akademi's Art Galleries at Rabindra Bhavan, New Delhi. In all, 350 works of art in all mediums were on display. The Akademi brought out an illustrated catalogue on this exhibition.

A programme entitled 'Art in Cinema' was organised at National Museum on 11 August 2004 where 12 documentary Art Films were screened for the art fraternity and film enthusiasts.



Smt. Neena Ranjan, Secretary Culture at the Art Mart

The 11th Triennale-India was inaugurated by Shri S. Jaipal Reddy, Minister for Information and Broadcasting and Culture on 14 January 2005 at Craft Museum, Pragati Maidan. The Inauguration ceremony was attended by about 1700 people, including High Commissioners / Ambassadors, Representatives of 34 Countries, Artists, Curators, Art Critics and Art Gallery owners.

For the first time, the Akademi organised the 'Art Mart', which was inaugurated on 15 January 2005 at Rabindra Bhavan by Smt. Neena Ranjan, Secretary, Department of Culture, Government of India. The Art Mart is a platform to facilitate a wide range of Indian Art Contemporary Works from the various artists. Several reputed galleries are displayed their wares in the Art Mart. The Akademi has proposed to donate 50 per cent of sales proceeds to the Prime Minister's Relief Fund for Tsunami Victims and the remaining 50 per cent to the Artists' Aid Fund.

Alongside the Triennale, two International Camps were organised by the Akademi on the following disciplines:

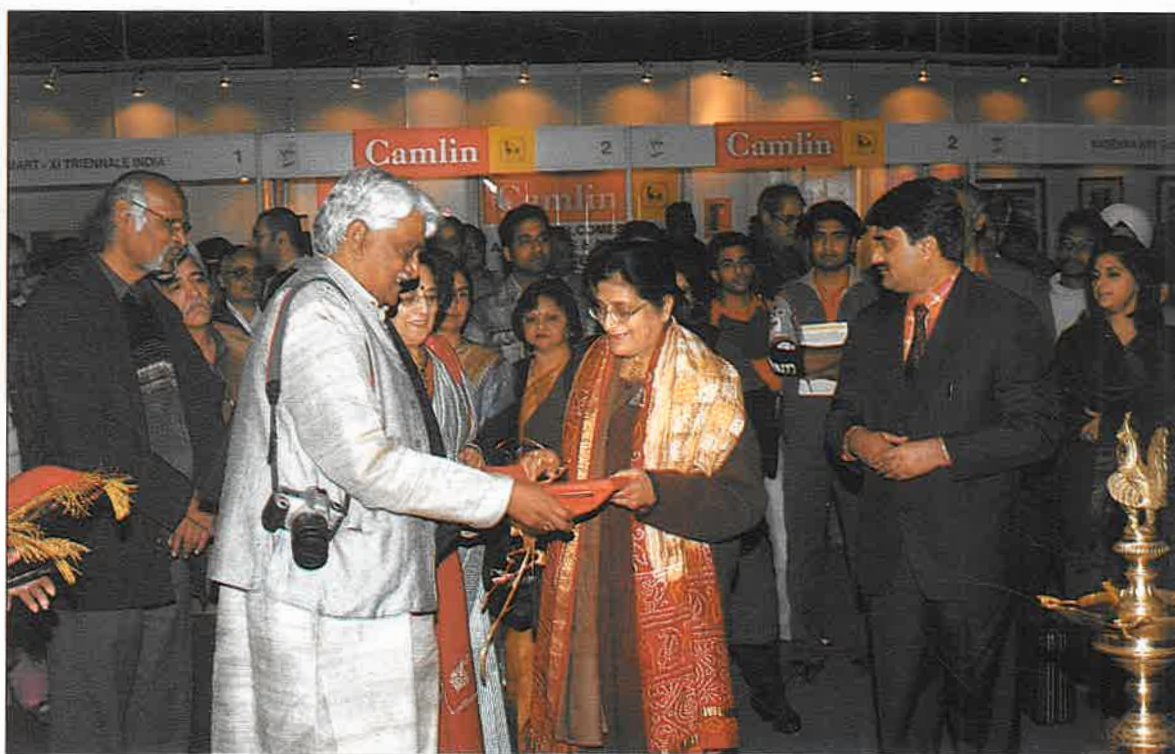
1. Ceramic Camp from 21st January 2005 at Garhi Studio

2. Painting Camp from 21st January 2005 at Bangalore

Exhibitions:

The following exhibitions were held during the financial year 2004-05.

1. Regional Centre, Chennai organised Sivaraj Artists Network in collaboration with Dravidian Spiritual Movement and Institute of Indian Heritage organised an Art Exhibition 'The Golden Heritage of the Dravidians – History through Art' from 16th August to 21st August 2004
2. An exhibition of Indian Contemporary Art under CEP organised in Colombia in three different cities between June and October 2004 in Bogotá, Medellin and Rosario respectively.
3. An exhibition of Contemporary Art from the collection of the Akademi organised at Indian Trade Fair in Ulanbator, Mongolia from 30 August to 3 September 2004 at the invitation of India Trade Promotion Organisation. Dr. Sudhakar Sharma, Secretary, Lalit Kala Akademi accompanied the exhibition.



Release of Triennale Catalogue by Smt. Neena Ranjan, Secretary, Culture

Camps and Workshops

1. The Regional Centre, Garhi organised a Painters Camp in collaboration with Welham School Dehradun from 29 March to 4 April 2004.
2. The Regional Centre, Chennai organised a two-day workshop on etching and acquaint at the Graphic Workshop from 25 September to 26 September 2004.
3. Rashtriya Lalit Kala Kendra Lucknow organised an Edition Making Workshop at Faculty of Fine Arts, M.S. University Vadodara from 24 September to 30 September 2004.
4. The Regional Centre, Garhi organised Printmaking Camp from 20 November to 26 November at Chandigarh in collaboration with CIDCO.
5. The Regional Centre, Garhi organised Enamel Painting Workshop in collaboration with British Council from 30 November to 4 December 2004.
6. Rashtriya Lalit Kala Kendra Kolkata organised Painter's Camp held at Gangtok from 16th to 25 November 2004.
7. Rashtriya Lalit Kala Kendra Kolkata organised Artist in Residence by Shri Sunil Dey from 16th to 25 November 2004.
8. Rashtriya Lalit Kala Kendra Kolkata organised Regional Women Artists Camp held at Manipur from 25 November to 4 December 2004.
9. Rashtriya Lalit Kala Kendra Kolkata organised Artist in Residence by Shri Hiren Mitra from 25 November to 4 December 2004.
10. A painter's camp in collaboration with North Zone Zonal Cultural Centre was organised in Kinnaur, Himachal Pradesh in November 2004.
11. National Ceramic Camp was organised at Lucknow from 3 December to 12 December 2004.
12. Regional Centre Chennai organised Ceramic Camp at Krishnamurti Foundation, Bangalore.
13. An exhibition of Contemporary Indian Art organised in Belgrade, which is currently on view from 19 November 2004 to 31 January 2005.
14. Second Module of 'Art in Cinema' with films on Vivan Sundaram was organised on 19th November 2004

NATIONAL SCHOOL OF DRAMA

National School of Drama (NSD), set up by Sangeet Natak Akademi in 1959 as one of its constituent units, is one of the foremost theatre training institutions in the world and the only of its kind in India. In 1975, it was registered as an autonomous organisation under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860.

Since its inception, the School has not only made great strides in the area of theatre training but has also diversified its activities. Besides the training programme, which is of 3 years' duration, the School has explored new vistas in the areas of Children's Theatre and decentralisation of theatre training through workshops under the Extension Programme. In 1999, the School organised its first National Theatre Festival, 'Bharat Rang Mahotsav', in which theatre groups from various states participated. Enthused by the success of Bharat Rang Mahotsav 1999, the School decided to make it an annual feature, and ever since, the Mahotsavs have been held every year. The 7th Bharat Rang Mahotsav was held from 5 - 20 January 2005.

Training at NSD is based on a thorough, comprehensive, carefully planned syllabus, which covers every aspect of theatre and in which theory is related to practice. As part of their training, the students are required to produce plays, which are put to test before the widest public. 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. The School invites experts who constitute the Visiting Faculty to supplement the teaching input of the regular faculty.



A scene from 'Bhas Ghatotkach'



A scene from 'Money Money Kand'

Admission to the School is restricted to 20 in the first year of the course since the training programme is highly intensive and demands rigorous training. The selection of students 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.

Important Activities of the School

● Student Productions

As part of the training programme, the 2nd year and 3rd year students are required to produce plays, usually in Hindi. During the year under report, 2nd year students produced plays entitled *Bhas Ghatotkach*, *Pramod Nagar Ka Uthar Patan Urf Money Money Kand*, *Dekh Kahani Dekh* and *Kaun Dhagawa Nagariya Lootal Ho*. The 3rd year students produced *Bucharkhana*, *Karn*, *Kahani Dar Kahani*, *Julius Caesar* and *Pata: Shahar Mumbai*.

● Sanskar Rang Toli

Sanskar Rang Toli (formerly the Theatre-in-Education Company) was established in 1989 with the objective of promotion of theatre for children in the age group of 8-18 years. It consists of a group of actors/teachers working with and performing for children on regular basis. Performances of plays for children, teachers' workshops, summer theatre workshop for children and Saturday club are its major activities. In 1999, Sanskar Rang Toli organised the widely acclaimed 'Jashnebachpan', the National Children's Theatre Festival.

● Repertory Company

The Repertory Company is a regular performing wing

of the School. During the year under report, the Repertory Company produced four new plays, viz. *Zille Subhani*, *Short Cut*, *Gappo Gope Gapangam Das* and *Us Cheeze Ke Aamne Samne*. The repertory Company visited Chandigarh, Bhopal, Lucknow, Shimla, Kolkata and Jaipur and gave performances of popular plays as sponsored by the respective organisations.

Extension Programme

As in the past, Production Oriented Theatre Workshops, Production Oriented Children Theatre Workshops, Teaching & Training programmes were organised in various parts of the country in collaboration with the local agencies, mostly in regional languages. Likewise, Regional Centre, Bangalore also organised workshops in major towns of the four Southern States.

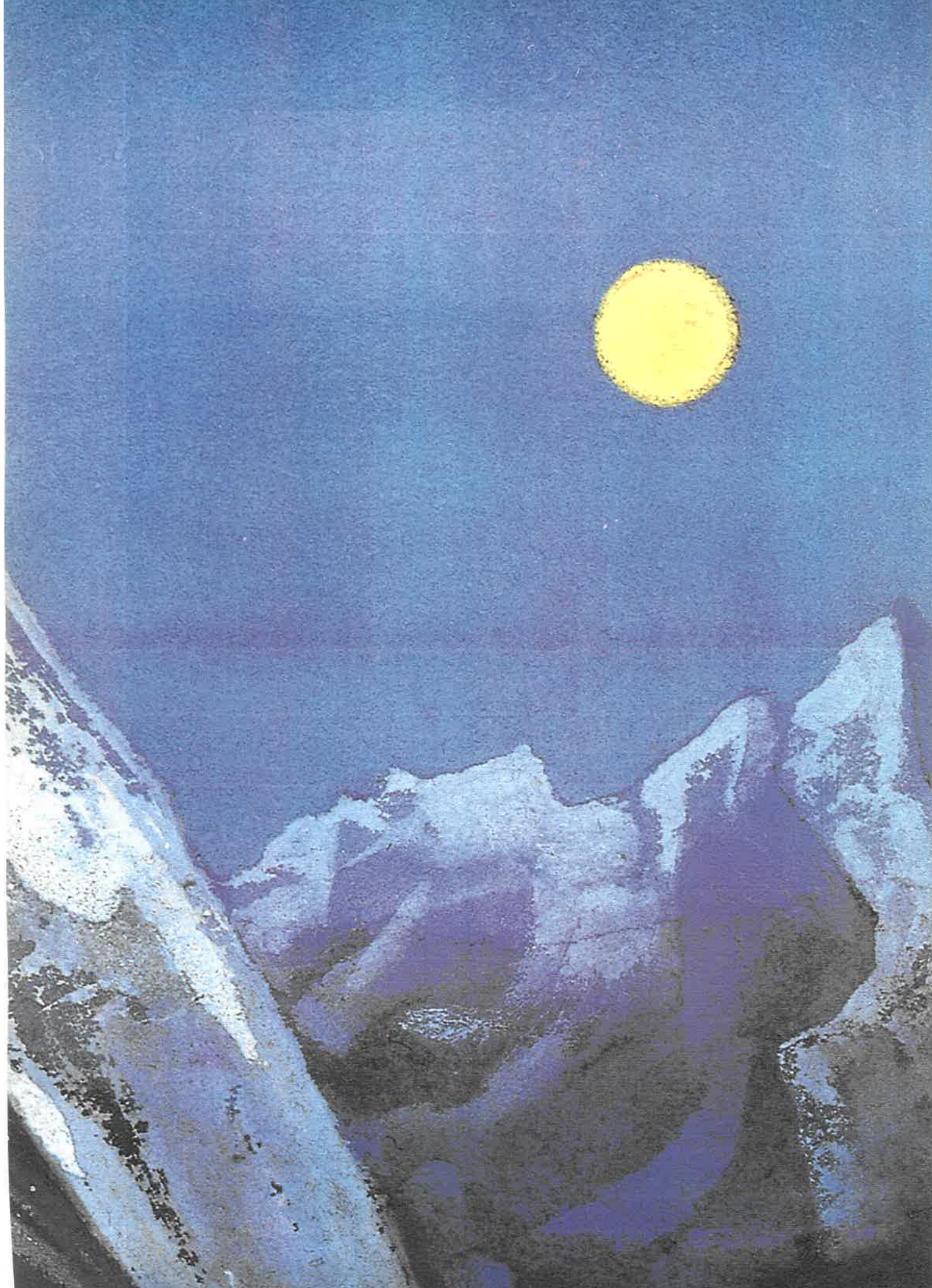
Bharat Rang Mahotsav

The tremendous success of the previous 'Bharat Rang Mahotsav's enthused the School to provide it an international window. Bharat Rang Mahotsav 2004 was held from 20 March – 8 April 2004. It featured performances by 73 theatre groups covering 16 States, 2 Union Territories and 8 foreign groups from Germany, Iran, Thailand, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Pakistan and Bangladesh.

Publication Unit

During the year under report, the Publication Unit published the following new plays:

1. B.M. Shah by Jayadev Taneja in Hindi
2. Agha Hashra Kashmiri Ke Chuninda Drame Part-I & Part-II by Anees Azami in (Hindi)
3. Rang Sathapatya – Kuchh Tipniyan by H.V. Sharma (Hindi)
4. Mera Natak – Kaal by Pt. Radheshyam Kathavachak (Hindi)
5. Greek Natya Kala Kosh by Dr. Kamal Naseem (Hindi)
6. Theatre Ke Sartaaz – Prithviraj by Yograj (Hindi)
7. Rang Prasang Nos.13, 14, 15, 16, 17 by Prayag Shukla (Hindi)
8. *Theatre India* No.8 (Nov.2003) & 9 (May 2004) by K.S. Rajendran (English)



PROMOTION AND DISSEMINATION OF ART AND CULTURE

ZONAL CULTURAL CENTRES

The seven Zonal Cultural Centres, encompassing all the states and union territories of the country, were set up to extend local creative support to folk and traditional artisans of India. Each Centre functions as an autonomous body, with the Governor of the State where it is located serving as the *ex officio* Chairman.

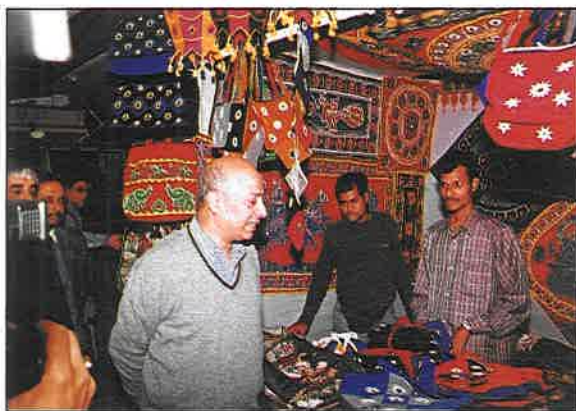
NORTH ZONE CULTURAL CENTRE, PATIALA

Major Activities

The major cultural activities organised by NZCC, Patiala during the year under report included:

- A 'Baisakhi Mela' at Pinjore, Haryana on 10 April 2004
- A 'Minjar Mela' at Chamba, Himachal Pradesh from 27-28 July 2004
- A Tribal Fair at Keylong, Lahaul and Spiti), Himachal Pradesh from 14-16 August 2004
- A 'Teej Utsav' at Hissar, Haryana from 18-19 August 2004
- The 'Baba Sheikh Farid Aagman Purb' at Faridkot, Punjab from 21-24 September 2004





Rashtriya Shilp Utsav, Allahabad

NORTH CENTRAL ZONE CULTURAL CENTRE, ALLAHABAD

Major Activities

The major cultural activities organised under the auspices of NCZCC, Allahabad during the year under report included:

- 'Parvatiya Parva 2004', a festival of folk and classical dance, organised in collaboration with Department of Culture, Uttaranchal and Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie on 31 May 2004 in Dehradun and on 2 June 2004 in Mussoorie, Uttaranchal.
- A 'Bal Sangeet Samaroh' to promote young and upcoming talent in classical music at Hoshangabad, Madhya Pradesh, organised in collaboration with Pandit Ramlal Sharma Research Institute and Sangeet Kala Academy, Bhopal from 29 - 30 July 2004.
- A Ceramic Pottery / Sculpture Camp at Phulpur in Allahabad, in collaboration with the State Lalit Kala Akademi, Lucknow from 2 - 10 October 2004.
- A week-long All-India Terracotta Camp entitled 'Mridakriti 2004' in collaboration with G.B. Pant Social Science and Research Institute, Jhansi, Allahabad from 29 November - 13 December 2004.
- A 4-day Calligraphy Camp, entitled 'Sulekhankan Shabdakriti 2004', in

collaboration with the State Lalit Kala Akademi, Lucknow from 23 - 26 December 2004. Organised for the first time, the camp provided an opportunity for upcoming calligraphers to interact with master calligraphers. Calligraphers from UP, Rajasthan, Bihar and Jharkhand participated.

- A 12-day 'Rashtriya Shilp Utsav' was organised from 1 - 12 December 2004 at Madhyotri Shilp Haat, Allahabad.
- A week-long National Theatre Festival was organised in collaboration with Public Relations and Department of Cultural Affairs, Haryana from 13 - 19 September 2004 in Chandigarh. The plays staged included Habib Tanvir's 'Charan Das Chor' by Naya Theatre, Bhopal; Sanjay Upadhyaya's 'Kahan Gaye Mere Ugana' by Nirman Kala Manch, Patna; and Usha Ganguli's 'Kashinama' by Rangkarmee, Kolkata.

Publications

- *Vindhya Kshetra Ka Sanskritik Vaibhav* (Hindi) by Dr. Arjun Das Kesari
- *Bidesia : An explanatory documentation on Folk Theatre of Bihar* by Badri Narayan

NORTH EASTERN ZONE CULTURAL CENTRE, DIMAPUR

The major cultural activities organised by NEZCC, which caters to the 'Seven-Sisters', i.e. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura, included:

- For the first ever time, a 'Cheraw Dance' performance by a 35-member cultural troupe from Mizoram at the prestigious Edinburgh Military Tattoo 2004 from 25 July - 28 August 2004.
- Theatre Rejuvenation Workshops at Jowai, Meghalaya and Naharlagun, Arunachal Pradesh from 27 September - 19 October and 9 - 30 November 2004 respectively in collaboration with the National School of Drama, New Delhi.

- A workshop on Puppetry for school children at Shillong from 31 May – 3 June 2004 in collaboration with the Department of Art and Culture, Meghalaya.

Documentation

The second part of the NEZCC Documentation Project entitled 'Documentation of Dying and Vanishing Art Forms in the North East region' was completed on the following art forms of Mizoram:

- *Crafting of Traditional Musical Instruments*
- *Rhythmic patterns and role of musicians in traditional society*
- *Traditional Textiles Technology : Designs and Motifs*
- *Bachelors Dormitory: Patronage of Art*

Guru Shishya Parampara Scheme

The art forms selected under this scheme are as follows:

- Arunachal Pradesh : Folk Music and Dance; Traditional prayer and Songs chanting
- Assam: Sukani Oja and Deodhani Nritya; Mask making and Bhaona
- Manipur: Naga Folk Music; Khongjom Parba
- Mizoram: Mizo Folk Music and Dances
- Nagaland: Folk Theatre and Literature
- Tripura: Tribal Music

SOUTH CENTRAL ZONE CULTURAL CENTRE, NAGPUR

The major cultural activities organised under the auspices of SZCC, Nagpur during the year under report included:

- The 'Vasandrao Deshpande Smruti Sangeet Samaroh' at Nagpur from 30 July – 1 August 2004
- A Workshop on Traditional Crafts for hearing-impaired students at Nagpur from 30 August 2004 – 4 September 2004

- Sponsorship of a tableau of 3 folk art forms in collaboration with Deputy Commissioner, Mysore at the traditional Mysore Dasara pageantry from 21 – 23 October 2004

- Sponsorship of 2 folk art forms at the 'Hampi Festival', organised by the Department of Kannada and Culture, Government of Karnataka from 3 – 5 November 2004

- The 'Samsa Theatre Festival' organised in collaboration with Department of Kannada and Culture, Government of Karnataka at Shimoga from 6 – 8 December 2004

- A 'Lok Kala Yatra' to promote folk and tribal arts in Bhilai, Chhattisgarh in collaboration with Bhilai Steel Plant Club from 16-20 December 2004. As many as 76 folk and tribal dance troupes participated in this yatra.

- A Sanskrit Natya Samaroh in collaboration with Department of Culture, Government of Maharashtra at Kudal from 3 – 5 January 2005

- Presentation of Lezim Nritya (Maharashtra), Karma Nritya (Madhya Pradesh), Gaur Maria (Chhattisgarh), Dappu Nritya (Andhra Pradesh) and Karaga Nritya (Karnataka) as part of the Lok Tarang National Folk Dance Festival held at New Delhi from 21 – 29 January 2005.

- A traditional bronze casting camp in collaboration with Karnataka Shilpa Kala Academy at Chittapura in North Karnataka is on the anvil in March 2005.

Documentation

The South Central Zonal Cultural Centre carried out research-oriented documentation of the following endangered art forms of its member-States from 1992 – 2004:

Chindu Bhagwatham	Andhra Pradesh
Toorpu Bhagwatham	Andhra Pradesh
Gorwara Kuniitha	Karnataka
Halla Suggi Kuniitha	Karnataka
Moodalapaya Dodatta	Karnataka
Burra Katha	Karnataka

Lambanis of Karnataka	Karnataka
Kolam Dhimsa	Maharashtra
Maihar Band	Madhya Pradesh
Pithora Traditional Folk Traditional Painting	Madhya Pradesh

Guru Shishya Parampara Scheme

SZCC has selected the following art forms of its member-States for the 'Guru Shishya Parampara Scheme' for the year under report:

Chindu Bhagwatham	Andhra Pradesh
Burra Katha	Andhra Pradesh
Khanjira Vadan	Andhra Pradesh
Andhra natyam	Andhra Pradesh
Dhimsa	Andhra Pradesh
Leather Puppet	Karnataka
Soman Kunita	Karnataka
Flute	Karnataka
Nadaswaram	Karnataka
Yakshagan Puppetry	Karnataka
Natya Sangeet	Maharashtra
Pakhawaj	Maharashtra
Chitrakathi	Maharashtra
Dandhar	Maharashtra
Dashavatar	Maharashtra
Jaltarang	Madhya Pradesh
Sarangi	Madhya Pradesh
Alha Gayan	Madhya Pradesh
Kanada Gayan	Madhya Pradesh
Dhrupad Dhamar Gayaki	Madhya Pradesh

WEST ZONE CULTURAL CENTRE, UDAIPUR

The following were the major cultural activities organised under the auspices of WZCC, Udaipur during the year under report:

- A contingent of Kalbelia, Teratal dancers and Mangniar singers of Rajasthan from WZCC participated in the Indian Cultural Festival (Bharat Utsav) at Dhaka, Bangladesh from 10-13 October 2004



Programme 'Umang', Udaipur

- Three artistes from Rajasthan participated in the Edinburgh Mela 2004 from 30 August - 9 September 2004.
- Shri Taneraj Singh Sodha and Shri Sakar Khan from Rajasthan participated in 'Indo-Celtic Connections 3' Wales-Rajasthan Music Collaboration Project from 14 - 24 November 2004 at Wales.
- A folk dance festival, 'Lokrang', was jointly organised by Jawahar Kala Kendra, Jaipur and WZCC, Udaipur at Jaipur from 29 October - 12 November 2004. The Centre sponsored cultural troupes of Gomantak Darshan, Goa; Mewasi Lagan, Holi, Rathwa and Siddhi Dhamal dances of Gujarat; Banjara, Lavni, Vahgyamurli, Koli dances of Maharashtra for performances in the festival.
- A theatre festival entitled 'Rang Yatra' was organised in collaboration with National School of Drama's Repertory Company at Baroda from 8 - 12 September 2004; at Surat from 15 - 19 September 2004; at Pimpri Chinchwad, Pune District from 22 - 26 September 2004; and at Ponda (Goa) from 29 - 3 October 2004. The plays staged included 'Janeman' directed by Waman Kendre; 'Chukenge Nahi' directed by



Experimental Theatre, Kolkata

Bhanu Bharti; 'Anamdas ka Potha' directed by Robin Das; 'Short Cut' directed by Ranjit Kapoor and 'Ghasiram Kotwal' directed by Rajinder Nath.

- In order to promote a theatre culture in Daman and Diu, the WZCC organised a two-day theatre festival at Daman from 26 - 27 November 2004 in collaboration with Bal Bhavan Board, Daman and at Silvassa from 28 - 29 November 2004. The plays staged included 'Chalo, Aavo Chho Ne' directed by Pankaj Pathak and 'Khuda Khai Karey' directed by Ram Sahay Pareek .

Yatra Paschimilap

WZCC initiated this cultural yatra in 1988 in the talukas/tehsils of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Daman and Diu with the aim knitting together disparate cultural strands of the West Zone and then taking this shared cultural heritage to the grass-roots level. During the year under report, the Yatra was organised at ten tehsil headquarters of Amreli, Gujarat from 1 - 10 December 2004.

Documentation

The West Zonal Cultural Centre has completed research-oriented documentation of the following art forms of its member-States:

Traditional Songs of Jogi, Saint and Bhagat

Rajasthani Folk Music

The Handicrafts of Rajasthan

Documentation of Frescoes

Uttradhikar: Guru Shishya Parampara Scheme

WZCC has selected the following art forms of Rajasthan under the 'Guru Shishya Parampara Scheme' for the year under report:

Maand Gayan	Udaipur
Dholak Vadan	Barmer
Pakhawaj Vadan	Nathwara
Kavad Kala	Udaipur
Sarangi Vadan	Jodhpur
Bahurupia	Halol
Bahurupia	Dausa
Bhawai	Ahmedabad
Potraj	Ahmednagar
Algoja Vadan	Jaipur
Jagran Gondhal	Pune
Charbenth	Tonk

Publications

- 'Kala Prayojan' - a bi-lingual quarterly

EASTERN ZONAL CULTURAL CENTRE, KOLKATA

The following were the major cultural activities organised under the auspices of EZCC, Kolkata during the year under report:

- A three-day Bharat Utsav was organised at Imphal, Thoubal and Vishnupur in collaboration with the Department of Culture, Government of Manipur from 3 - 5 April 2004.
- A workshop on Mishing Folk Dance was held at Jonai, Assam from 3 - 10 October 2004 in association with the Department of Culture, Government of Assam. About 30 artistes participated in the workshop.
- A tribal dance festival, 'Raima Serma', was organised at Gandachhera, Tripura from 13 - 14 October 2004 in collaboration with the Department of Culture, Government of Tripura.
- A 15-day production-oriented workshop on woodcarving was arranged at Aikatan, EZCC, Kolkata from 16 - 30 April 2004 in which 15 craftsmen/artisans from Orissa, Bihar, Assam, West Bengal, Punjab and Andhra Pradesh participated.

INDIRA GANDHI NATIONAL CENTRE FOR THE ARTS

The Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA), envisioned as a centre for research and dissemination in the field of the arts, was established in 1987 as an autonomous institution under the Ministry of Culture. It recognises 'The Arts' as a wide spectrum, encompassing subjects from archaeology to dance and anthropology to photographic art in a complementary and non-demarcated vision. The IGNCA has six functional units:

- **Kalanidhi**, the multi-form library;
- **Kalakosa**, devoted mainly to the study and publication of fundamental texts, predominantly in Sanskrit;
- **Janapada Sampada**, the division engaged in lifestyle studies;
- **Kaladarsana**, the executive unit which transforms the researches and studies emanating from the IGNCA into visible forms through exhibitions;
- **Cultural Informatics Lab**, which applies the technology tools for cultural preservation and propagation;
- **Sutradhara**, the administrative section that acts as a spine, supporting and coordinating all the activities.

The IGNCA has a 21-member trust, which is reconstituted from time to time and meets regularly to give general direction to the Centre's work. The Executive Committee, drawn from among the Trustees, functions under a Chairman and acts as a link between the Trust and the IGNCA. Shri



His Excellency, the President of India Shri A.P.J. Abdul Kalam inaugurating the exhibition 'Epic Episodes' on 6th October 2004

Jaipal Reddy, Minister for Information and Broadcasting and Culture, is the President of the IGNCA Trust and Dr. K. K. Chakravarty is the Member Secretary.

The IGNCA has a Southern Regional Centre (SRC) with its headquarters in Bangalore. Its establishment in 2001 was aimed at intensifying the Centre's studies on the Southern region's art and cultural heritage. The IGNCA also has an office in Varanasi, which is an extension of the Kalakosa division and which gives academic input and support in the Sanskrit-related programmes of Kalakosa. The field centre of the IGNCA for the North-East is based in Guwahati and collaborates in programmes relating to the culture-rich tribal communities in the North-Eastern region.

During the year under report, the IGNCA hosted, sponsored and conducted international and national seminars, conferences, exhibitions and performances along with its ongoing programmes. A division-wise report on the activities of the IGNCA is as follows:

Kalanidhi

Kalanidhi comprises a Reference Library with books, journals, slides, microfilms, audio and videotapes; a cultural archive; a well-established conservation laboratory; a multi-media unit and a dedicated bibliography section. Kalanidhi is also the nodal library in India for the international project Annotated Bibliography of Indian Archaeology (ABIA). The following were the major activities organised under the auspices of Kalanidhi during the year under report:

- The library acquired 729 books during the year, taking the total to 1,28,020;
- The library subscribes to 235 journals in various subjects;
- 1222 books were catalogued, 1465 entries made in the LIBSYS database and 1855 volumes were bound;
- UNESCO has commissioned the IGNCA to prepare a detailed bibliography on Ram Lila.
- The bibliography unit prepared 20 annotated reference entries on Mudra

- The slide unit's collection has increased to over 1.25 lakh.
- The microfilming unit acquired 753 rolls of manuscripts from various libraries, covering 7904 manuscripts and 4, 51,800 folios.
- The archives accessioned S.N. Mitra's collection of photographic materials on Bengal terracotta temple decorations (1360 B/W negatives)
- The R.P. Mishra collection of 63 rare hand-made maps was scanned with the help of the Office of the Surveyor General of India.

The conservation unit of the IGNCA, which is one of the designated manuscript conservation laboratories for the National Mission for Manuscripts, organised several workshops and training programmes to promote awareness and offered training on the preliminary care and maintenance of manuscripts.

Cultural Informatics Laboratory (CIL)

- During the year under report, the CIL undertook the task of digitising 600,000 folios of select manuscripts in Hazratbal Library, Srinagar. As of now, work on 1.5 lakh folios has been completed. The manuscripts are in Sanskrit, Sharda, Devnagari, and Persian and are made out of hand-made paper, palm leaf, cloth and include some rare ones on narrow scrolls.
- The following materials have been added to the IGNCA website www.ignca.nic.in:
 - ❑ 1200 slides of rare books
 - ❑ Catalogue of IGNCA publications
 - ❑ Articles by in-house scholars/subject experts
 - ❑ The updated version of illustrated *Jataka* and other stories of Buddha
 - ❑ Excerpts of International Conference *Mudra; Meaning, Metaphor and Mystique*
 - ❑ Project on temples of Orissa – religious background, glossaries, erotic imagery, chronological development of temples

- ❑ *Vihangama*, the IGNCA Newsletter and the first issue of *Kalakalp*, the IGNCA journal
- ❑ The IGNCA website receives over 7,00,000 hits per month.
- The CIL is involved in DL-RICH (Digital Library–Resources of Indian Cultural heritage), a project sponsored by the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, that aims at disseminating material relating to the Indian heritage and culture in electronic form for the benefit of the public. Under this, 202 IGNCA publications/collections/rare books comprising a total of 70,000 pages; 2042 microfilm rolls and paper manuscripts (Russian) comprising 12,99,555 images; and 103,764 slides of the IGNCA collection have been digitised.
- The CIL has prepared technology tools for enhancing interactivity with regard to a Cultural Heritage Digital Library website in Hindi that has been jointly undertaken by the IGNCA and the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology. Known as the 'CoIL-Net', this project has a special focus on the Hindi-speaking regions of Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Chattisgarh and Rajasthan. Over 7000 pages have been created for this project during the year under report.
- The CIL is also working on various projects to produce interactive CDs for the purpose of education and dissemination. While its project on Ajanta is complete, the one on Devnarayan and the CD on Gitagovinda (based on the multi media exhibition organised by the IGNCA a few years ago) are nearing completion. The other projects are Brunner's paintings, Vishwarupa, Brhadiswara temple, Agnicayana, Mask and Puppets.

Media Production Unit

- The IGNCA airs a programme titled 'Kalatarang' twice weekly on Doordarshan's DD Bharti channel, for which the Centre has entered

into a MoU with Doordarshan. This one-hour programme presents a variety of activities and documentations done by the IGNCA.

- Among the important documentations done by the Unit this year are the Kumbh Mela at Ujjain; the annual sojourn of Ganga from her winter abode in Mukhba back to Gangotri; and the Apthoaryaama Somayagam (Garudachayana veda) held in Thrissur in Kerala, a rare Yajna held for the first time in 200 years. The 53-hour-long recording of the same is being edited.

Kalakosa

The Kalakosa carries out multi-disciplinary investigations in intellectual and textual traditions in the arts. Its work falls under six main areas:

- Kalatattvakosa: Kalatattvakosa was conceived as a lexicon of fundamental concepts and glossary of technical terms unique to Indian thought. A list of 250 such terms and concepts has been drawn up after considerable deliberations; each term is critically analysed and investigated through some 300 primary texts of various disciplines by scholars. The Kalakosa office in Varanasi provides major academic support in preparing reference cards in this programme. Till date, 40,250 cards have been prepared by the scholars working on this project. The first volume was published in 1988, followed by five more volumes covering over 30 terms.
- Kalamulasastra: This programme deals with publishing critical editions of fundamental texts that have a bearing on the arts. Three books, viz. *Ajita-mahatantra*, *Kanvasatapatabrahmana* Vol. V and *Silpa Prakasa* were published during the year under report.
- Kalasamalochana: Under this programme, writings of masters in the disciplines of arts and aesthetics are reprinted. For instance, over a dozen of Ananda K. Coomaraswamy's studies have been reprinted in the Kalasamalochana series in recent years, incorporating his own editing. Three books, viz. *The Scales of Indian*

Music: A Cognitive Approach to Tala/Melakarta; Crafting Tradition: Documenting Trades and Crafts of North India in Early 15th Century and *La Merri: Queen of Ethnic Dance* were published during the year under report.

- East Asia Programme: The East Asia Programme (EAP) of IGNCA conducts studies on India's centuries-old cultural relations with neighbouring countries, with a special focus on China. The IGNCA has conducted several programmes in the past in collaboration with Chinese cultural institutions. The EAP unit is also responsible for the newly launched IGNCA journal *Kalakalpa* (Bi-annual).
- South East Asia Studies: The SAE division organises exhibitions, exchange visits, lectures and conferences that highlight the age-old and mutually appreciative cultural and political ties that India has maintained with several South-East Asian countries.
- Encyclopaedia of Arts: The ongoing projects under this programme are (a) Metaphor of India Arts (b) Glossary of Key Art Terms (c) Numismatics arts of India

IGNCA Forum on Gender Studies

Supported by the Ministry of Culture, the IGNCA has developed a forum called 'Narivada: Gender, Culture and Civilisation Network' with the objective of networking with scholars in the field of gender and culture.

Janapada Sampada

The Janapada Sampada Division is involved in lifestyle studies. Its main activities are Ethnographic collection, Multi media presentation and events, Lifestyle studies (further classified into Loka Parampara and Kshetra Sampada) and Heritage studies.

- The Janapada Sampada division has added to its ethnographic collection slides of Rock Art collected from Bhimbetka and Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya.
- A fortnight-long workshop was held in the

IGNCA, followed by a month-long exhibition, in which artistes from tribal and folk areas from all over India participated. Among the art forms represented were Gondi Vitti Chitra, Godhna painting, Gotul painting, bell metal work, bronze casting, ironwork, terracotta from Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh, Worli paintings, Pithora paintings and woodwork. These now are part of the archival collection of the Centre.

- The Ministry of Textiles had commissioned the IGNCA to survey and document folk paintings of north India. This falls under the realm of lifestyle studies, since art manifests itself even today in music, dance, wall and floor paintings during familial and social rituals in many parts of rural India. The paintings of each community have a history and legend to narrate, which are, in turn, intrinsically related to the daily lives of its people. A presentation was made to the Ministry officials in January 2005, which was appreciated by all.
- UNESCO had commissioned the IGNCA to develop a model paper to quantify development in villages, which would be duplicated in UNESCO's projects worldwide, to assess its programmes in relation to the development of the people. The project was named 'Village India.' The IGNCA selected 100 villages in the country, keeping in mind the right balance of geographical, economic and social factors. Field workers travelled to these villages, collected data and collated details. The preliminary report has been submitted and the final report is under preparation.

Memorial Lecture

The Janapada Sampada Division organised the Acharya Hazari Prasad Dwivedi Memorial Lecture on 'Dwivedi Aur Sahitya Ji Rishi Parampara', delivered by Shri Prabhash Joshi.

Kaladarsana

The primary activity of the Kaladarsana Division is to organise programmes that reflect the academic output

of the activities of the Centre. Details of the exhibitions, conferences and seminars organised by this Division are given below:

Exhibitions

An exhibition of traditional arts and crafts of India from 8-20 October 2004

An exhibition of paintings from the *Ramayana* and *Mahabharata* by Amarnath Sehgal entitled 'Epic Episodes' from 6-25 October 2004

'Tritiya', an exhibition of paintings by three artists based on verses by three poets, from October 12-25, 2004

An exhibition of a scroll on the Life of Smt. Indira Gandhi painted by Late Smt. Santokhba Dhudat on 19 November 2004

An exhibition of photographs by Henri Cartier Bresson from 19-30 November 2004

An exhibition of art prints by Indian and American artistes entitled 'Multiple Encounters' from 3-30 November 2004

An exhibition of photographs by M. Josephine entitled 'Eternal Ganga' from 15-30 December 2004

An exhibition on Indian Rock Art from 23 December 2004 - 3 January 2005

Seminars/Conferences

A seminar on 'Asian Civilisational Dialogue' from 9-11 March 2004

A seminar on 'Mankind and Nature: Search for the Soul' from 22-24 March 2004

A seminar on 'Traditional Arts and Crafts of India' from 3-4 November 2004

A Colloquium on Art in the Life of the Nation on 19 November 2004

A seminar entitled 'Towards Harmony: Conflict Resolution and Reconciliation' from 17-19 December 2004

Performances/ public lectures

A Lecture-cum-demonstration on Kalaripayattu on 6 June 2004

A Lecture on 'Leonardo da Vinci and India' by Prof. Carlo Vecce on 12 October 2004

Habib Tanvir's 'Charan Das Chor' by Naya Theatre, Bhopal on 1 November 2004

A Pandavani performance by Ritu Verma on 17 December 2004

Southern Regional Centre

The SRC of the IGNCA conducts lecture series, study circles and carries out extensive documentation of cultural heritages in the southern region of India. During the year under report, the following activities were organised:

- As part of its ongoing documentation of temple rituals, the SRC documented Veyilmalige, a unique temple festival in Melukote, Karnataka.
- It staged a production of the Sanskrit play *Swapnavasavadattam* in complete conformity with the rules of *Natyashastra*. It is now available in CD format for the use of students of theatre and literature.
- A national-level seminar on the declining art of making the traditional playing cards known as 'Ganjifa' was organised by SRC. Artistes, who presented lecture-demonstrations, also conducted classes for eager learners.

Publications

- *Ajita-mahatantra*,
- *Kanvasatapatabrahmana* Vol. V
- *Silpa Prakasa*
- *The Scales of Indian Music – A Cognitive Approach to Tala/Melakarta*
- *Crafting Tradition: Documenting Trades and Crafts of North India in Early 15th Century*
- *La Merri: Queen of Ethnic Dance*
- *Bhaktirasamritasindhu* (Hindi)
- *Bhaktirasamritasindhu* (English)
- *Folklore, Public Space and Civil Society*

KALAKSHETRA FOUNDATION, CHENNAI

Kalakshetra was established in Chennai in 1936 by the doyenne of Bharatanatyam, Smt. Rukmini Devi Arundale, as a Cultural Academy for the preservation of traditional values in Indian art, classical dance and music. Over the years, it grew in stature and strength and achieved international recognition as a centre of excellence in Indian fine arts.

In 1994, it was declared an Institution of National Importance with the passing of a 'Kalakshetra Foundation' Act (No. 6 of 1994) in Parliament. Kalakshetra Foundation is now an autonomous institution under the Department of Culture, Government of India. The Management of the Kalakshetra Foundation is vested in a Board whose members are nominated by Government, under the chairmanship of Shri R. Venkataraman, former President of India. Financial matters are supervised by a Finance Committee headed by the Financial Adviser to the Department of Culture, with representatives from the Department of Culture and the State Government as members. The Foundation also has an Academic Committee, which has experts in Indian music, dance and crafts on its panel.

The Kalakshetra Foundation comprises the following Units:

- Rukmini Devi College of Fine Arts
- Besant Arundale Senior Secondary School
- Besant Theosophical High School
- Craft Education and Research Centre



Scene from Kuchlopakyanam Dance Drama by Kalakshetra Artists

Rukmini Devi College of Fine Arts

31 students were admitted to the Bharatanatyam Diploma Course at the Rukmini Devi College of Fine Arts for the academic year 2004-2005. 9 students graduated from the Post-Diploma Course in Bharatanatyam; 18 students of Bharatanatyam, 6 students of Music and 4 students of Painting were awarded Diplomas; and 8 students of Dance, 6 students of Music and 1 student of Painting were awarded Certificates for the Part-Time Courses at the Annual Convocation held on 4 January 2005.

Besant Arundale Senior Secondary School

Currently, the Besant Arundale Senior Secondary School has a strength of 504 students, of which 50 students reside in the hostel and about 100 students attend part-time classes in Dance and Music at the Rukmini Devi College of Fine Arts. In the All India Senior School Certificate Examination (XII Std) conducted by the CBSE in March 2004, the school secured 100 per cent results with 2 distinctions and 7 first classes out of a total of 18 students. The school also secured cent per cent results in the All India Senior School Certificate Examination (X Std), with 9 distinctions and 14 first classes out of a total of 30 students.

Besant Theosophical High School (Tamil Medium)

The Besant Theosophical High School, a Tamilnadu government-aided institution, had a total strength of 884 students during the year under report. 73 students out of 99 passed the Public Examination conducted by the S.S.L.C. in March 2004. The 70th Foundation Day of the School was celebrated on 28th June 2004 with much pomp and ceremony.

Craft Education and Research Centre

Weaving Department

- Several exclusive sari designs from Rukmini Devi Arundale's personal collection were taken up for reproduction during the period under report. Bhanumurthi, a traditional weaver from the textile town of Arani, has been entrusted the task of upgrading and adapting the Jacquard

looms in the Centre to produce traditional 'korvai' saris and has introduced innovative and non-labour-intensive methods of production that enable the weavers to produce more saris in lesser time. Production has been stepped up on all the looms to cater to the growing demand for the famed Kalakshetra saris.

- The total sales made by the Weaving Department for the period under report amounted to Rs.6,75,257/-, while royalty received for its designs from Tamilnadu Handlooms amounted to Rs.18,226/-.

Kalamkari Unit

- The training in Kalamkari imparted at this Centre has gained popularity, what with students not only from Chennai but also from other states coming to Kalakshetra to learn the craft. Six students from St. Teresa's College, Ernakulam are currently undergoing training at the Centre.
- The Kalamkari Unit participated in the Delhi Craft Council exhibition at the Aga Khan Hall, New Delhi held from 28-30 October 2004. The sales made at this exhibition amounted to Rs.63,722/-. The total sales made by the Kalamkari Unit for the period under report amounted to Rs.2,37,774/-.
- A workshop on natural dyes for basketry and fibre craft was held in the Centre's premises on 30 November 2004, in which traditional craftspeople from all over India participated. The workshop was organised by Crafts Council of India and sponsored by the Ministry of Textiles, Government of India.

Activities

Cultural performances and lecture-demonstrations were conducted in the premises of the Foundation for the benefit of students, on a monthly basis. Kalakshetra artistes also travelled extensively for performances in various parts of the country during the year under report. These included:



Scene from 'Gita Govindam' Dance Drama by Kalakshetra Artistes

- A Bharatanatyam performance at Jawaharlal Nehru Manipur Dance Academy, Imphal on 30 April 2004 ;
- A Bharatanatyam performance at the Sri Thyagaraja Festival, Tirupati on 22 July 2004;
- A medley of Classical and Folk Dances at Coonoor, sponsored by the Nilgiris Cultural Association, on 19 September 2004 ;
- A ballet entitled 'Bhakta Jayadeva' at Guwahati on 17 October 2004 and at Kolkata from 20-22 October 2004.
- A presentation of the devotional songs of Adipatha Nayanar at Sri Marundeeswarar Temple, Tiruvanmiyur on 12 August 2004;
- The 4-day Citibank Festival of Dance entitled 'Remembering Rukmini Devi' from 24 - 27 August 2004;
- A dance ballet entitled 'Sita Swayamvaram' at Rani Meyammai Hall on 19 November 2004 ;

Students of Kalakshetra also participated in the following programmes in Chennai during the year under report:

Annual Art Festival

Kalakshetra's Annual Art Festival was held from 26 December 2004 – 3 January 2005, followed by annual convocation of the Rukmini Devi College of Fine Arts. The Festival was inaugurated by Sangita Kalanidhi Dr. B. Rajam Iyer.

CENTRE FOR CULTURAL RESOURCES AND TRAINING

The Centre for Cultural Resources and Training (CCRT) is an autonomous organisation under the Ministry of Culture. The chief objectives of the Centre are to revitalise the Indian education system by creating an awareness among students about (a) the role and plurality of regional cultures of India; and (b) the conservation and preservation of our natural and cultural heritage; and then integrating this knowledge with school education. In order to fulfil these objectives, the activities of CCRT are organised under the following categories:

- (i) Training
 - Orientation Training Programmes
 - Programmes on Puppetry for Education
 - Workshops
 - Seminars
 - Refresher Training Programmes
- (ii) Extension and Community Feedback Programme
- (iii) Collection of Resources
- (iv) Publications
- (v) Implementation of Cultural Talent Search Scholarship Scheme.

Training

- The 'Orientation Training Programme for In-service Teachers' is designed to provide school teachers all over India with knowledge about the fundamental principles underlying the development of Indian culture; the wherewithal to incorporate aspects of Indian culture and practical art into classroom activities; and an opportunity to interact with artists, specialists and teachers in order to devise new ways of doing this. During the year under report, CCRT organised 6 Orientation Training Programmes in which 487 teachers were trained.
- The 'Pre-service Orientation Training Programme for Teacher Educators' is designed to expose instructors or Teacher Educators of Teacher Training institutions, SCERTs, DIETs, etc. (which impart courses in B.Ed/ M.Ed) to various facets of Indian art and culture and help them in developing linkages between education and culture. During the year under report, the Centre organised 3 Orientation Training Programmes at

Bangalore, Udaipur and Hyderabad, in which 121 Teacher Educators participated.

- The 'Orientation Training Programme for Teacher Facilitators/Trainers' provides teachers intensive training in integrating cultural components into the curriculum. A Training Programme in 'Cultural Inputs in Curriculum Teaching' was organised in New Delhi from 3-7 January 2005 for 40 teachers who had already received training from the Centre and who would, in turn, function as Teacher Trainers to train about 40 teachers each in their own district, in a cascade approach.
- CCRT regularly conducts 'Programmes on Puppetry for Education' since puppetry is a dramatic art form that appeals to all age groups and can be effectively used as a teaching aid in schools. During the year under report, 3 such programmes were organised, in which 234 teachers participated from all over India.
- In collaboration with the United States Educational Foundation in India (USEFI), the CCRT organised a Seminar on 'Understanding Indian Art and Culture' for 16 US educators at New Delhi in order to give them an overview of different aspects of Indian culture and heritage.
- Stressing the continuing need to train personnel in all areas of cultural and educational development and advocating the existence of culturally well-trained personnel for encouraging the participation of people at large in the cultural sphere, the CCRT organises seminars on 'Cultural Education in Schools'. The participants of these seminars are mainly District Education Officers/Principals and trained senior teachers. During the year under report, the CCRT organised a Seminar in Udaipur from 13-17 December 2004, in which 47 trainers participated and two others at Hyderabad from 20-24 January 2005 and 27-29 January 2005, in which 200 teachers participated.
- The CCRT conducts Workshops for primary and high school teachers in narrative forms like theatre and music both to provide them practical

training in the arts and also motivate them to develop programmes in which the art form can be profitably utilised to teach the school curriculum. During the year under report, 13 such Workshops were organised, in which 598 teachers participated.

- Refresher Training Programmes are also conducted by CCRT, wherein selected trained teachers are invited in order to recapitulate what they had learnt earlier and to share the teaching experience gained during the intervening period. This programme is designed to enable the CCRT to get a feedback from teachers previously trained.

Extension and Community Feedback Programme

The Centre organises various educational activities for school students, teachers and children belonging to governmental and non-government organisations under its Extension and Community Feedback Programme. During the year under report, as many as 20,000 children from various formal and non-formal schools have been trained under this programme.

Collection of Resources

The CCRT collects materials 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 Educational Kit and to provide teacher trainees and other research students with material on the cultural traditions of India.

- During the year under report, a video film on 'Daang-er-Putul', the Rod Puppetry traditions of West Bengal was prepared.

Educational Kit

In order to fully realise the objectives of the training given to teachers attending the Orientation Training Programme(s), an Educational Kit consisting of audio-visual materials and publications of the CCRT is provided to the institution from where the teacher has been trained. The institutions provided with an Educational Kit by the CCRT are duly instructed to send regular half-yearly reports on the use of the material

of the Kit in classroom teaching in their schools and the community. Currently, the Kit consists of texts and slide catalogues on the arts in India; two slide albums containing 520 slides on the plastic arts; 348 slides on the performing arts; a cassette album comprising eight recorded cassettes of nine hours duration on the performing arts; educational packages, handbooks, posters; a tape recorder and a 35mm slide projector to institutions that do not possess these equipments.

- In the year 2004-2005, 800 such Educational Kits were assembled and about 448 of them were distributed to the teacher trainees. About 150 Educational Kits are expected to be distributed between January to March 2005.

Publications

The CCRT aims to disseminate information and create an understanding of Indian culture amongst teachers and students, and prepares publications such as workbooks, handbooks, monographs on arts and education, posters, folios, packages, etc. on topics related to various aspects of Indian culture, ecology and the natural environment. The following Educational

Packages were brought out during the year under report:

- *World Cultural Heritage Site 1, 2, 3 & 4*
- *Cultural History 1, 2 & 3;*
- *Traditional Toys;*
- *Purulia Chhau;*
- *Architecture of Delhi;*
- *Musical Instruments 1 & 2;*
- *Art of Puppetry 1 & 2;*

Cultural Talent Search Scholarship Scheme

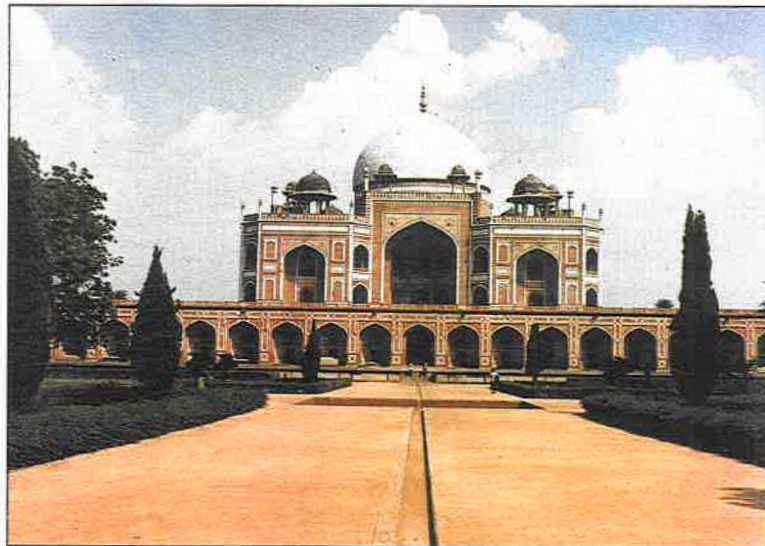
Ever since its inception in 1982, the Cultural Talent Search Scholarship Scheme has been providing outstanding students in the 10-14 age group with facilities to study the performing and other arts. Students either studying in recognised schools or belonging to families practicing traditional, performing and other arts are chosen for the award of scholarships in various artistic disciplines, with a special emphasis on rare art forms. As many as 311 students were selected and offered scholarships in various art forms during the year under report. The total number of ongoing scholarships is 2155.

NATIONAL CULTURE FUND

The National Culture Fund (NCF) was set up a trust under Charitable Endowments Act, 1890 through issue of the Gazette Notification, Government of India dated 28th November, 1996 on the basis of the recommendations of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development contained in its 10th Report. This was done with the aim of mobilising extra resources. It was formally launched on 29th March 1997. The National Culture Fund aims at inviting the participation of the corporate sector, NGOs, State Governments, Private/Public Sector and individuals in the task of promoting, protecting and preserving India's cultural heritage both tangible and intangible.

Management and Administration:

The National Culture Fund is managed and administered by the Council and an Executive Committee. The Minister of Tourism and Culture chairs the Council. The Council can have maximum strength of 24 members including Chairman and Member Secretary with 19 eminent members representing various fields like corporate sector, private foundations and non-profit organizations. The NCF carries in built 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 the representatives of the National Culture Fund and the donor. The project works are executed under the directions of 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.



Humayun's Tomb after conservation

The accounts of the project are incorporated in the National Culture Fund accounts which are audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

Tax Benefit:

Donations to National Culture Fund are eligible for 100% tax benefit under 80G(2) of the Income Tax Act.

Corpus Fund:

The NCF got its initial impetus through a corpus contribution by the Government of India, Ministry of Culture to the tune of Rs. 9.21 crore upto the year 2003-04 against the committed figure of Rs. 19.05 crores.

ONGOING NCF PROJECTS :

Raja Dinkar Kelkar Museum, Pune

An MoU between National Culture Fund and Board of Management, Raja Dinkar Kelkar Museum, Pune has executed on 12th April, 2002 for preservation of the collection and for growth and development of Kelkar Museum, Pune. This museum has 20,000 artifacts and the Government of Maharashtra has allotted the land for the new building. The Government of Maharashtra is going to contribute Rs. 5.00 crores for the new museum building and the Ministry of Culture intends to donate a matching amount.

At the moment this project is awaiting Maharashtra Govt. clearance.

Ongoing NCF Projects:

(i) Humayun's Tomb

An MoU between National Culture Fund, Archaeological Survey of India, The Agha Khan Trust for Culture and Oberoi Group of Hotels was signed in April, 1999 for conservation, research documentation, reinstating of water systems like rebuilding channels, ponds, fountains, gardens and illumination. The Agha Khan Trust donated US\$ 60,000 equivalent to Indian currency Rs. 25.46 lakhs to the National Culture Fund for the project. Till now The Agha Khan Trust has published 17 Progress Reports for Culture and

Archaeological Survey of India on the environmental development of Humayun's Tomb. The Oberoi Group of Hotels donated Rs. 5.00 lakhs. At the end of 31st March 2004, an expenditure of Rs. 26,02,821/- was spent on the project with balance available Rs. 4,43,119/-. The Hon'ble Minister of Tourism and Culture illuminated the Humayun's Tomb on 14th December 2000. An Interpretation Centre on the history of Mughals has been set up at the site and was opened to public on the same day. The reinstating of water systems like rebuilding channels, ponds, fountains, and gardens has been completed. The Hon'ble Minister of Tourism and Culture did the inaugural ceremony of the restored Humayun's Tomb garden on 15th April 2003 in presence of His Highness The Agha Khan.

This project is complete and finished.

(ii) Shaniwarwada, Pune

An MoU between National Culture Fund, Pune Municipal Corporation and Archaeological Survey of India was signed on 22nd January, 2001 to enliven the environs and recreate the splendour of the 18th century seat of power of the Marathas under the Peshwas. The total donations rose for the project upto close of March, 31,2004 is Rs. 64,211,80/- and the expenditure incurred for the same period is Rs. 44,20,734/- leaving a balance of Rs. 20,00,446/-. The illumination, sound and light programme and structural repairs have been completed. This heritage site is attracting a lot of visitors.

The State Minister of Tourism and Culture inaugurated the light and sound programme in presence of the Union Minister of Tourism and Culture. The light and sound show is based on the brave exploits of Chatrapati Shivaji and the exuberant story of Baji Rao Peshwa I with background music and illuminated Hazari Fountain.

This project is also complete.

(iii) Jantar Mantar, New Delhi

An MoU between National Culture Fund, Archaeological Survey of India and Apeejay Surrendra Park Hotels Ltd. was signed on 11th October, 2000 for conservation, preservation, maintenance, upgradation

and beautification of Jantar Mantar, New Delhi. The MoU provides that the company will be responsible for commissioning a professionally prepared feasibility note on the conservation, beautification and the restoration of Jantar Mantar, New Delhi. The company will give an initial contribution of Rs. 10.00 lakhs for conservation, preservation, restoration and beautification of Jantar Mantar and upon the satisfactory usage of the initial sum, the company will contribute further sum at its discretion keeping in view the requirements of the project. A number of meetings have taken place. The conservation work has already started. The company has donated Rs. 1.00 lakh. The conservation and development involves the following items: -

- (i) Minor changes in the pathway.
- (ii) Setting up of information board.
- (iii) Conservation of all Yantras.
- (iv) Write-ups about Yantras for signages.
- (v) Setting up of an Information Centre at Jantar Mantar.
- (vi) Working out the drawings for the renovation of the existing toilets.
- (vii) Transplant the young palm trees.

Project Implementation Committee meetings held from time to time to review and further progress in the project.

On 4th January 2005, a meeting was held at the office of the Suptd. Archeologist A.S.I. Delhi Circle for providing Signages and lighting and lighting of Yantras.

(iv) Taj Mahal

An MoU between Archaeological Survey of India, National Culture Fund and Indian Hotels Company Limited was signed on 21st June, 2001. The MoU aims at protection, promotion, preservation, up gradation and beautification of Taj Mahal, Agra. The Indian Hotels Company Ltd. (IHCL) includes Associate Tata Companies including Tata Sons. The company has donated upto 31st March 2004 Rs. 61,83,898/- with an expenditure of Rs. 19,36,517/- and balance Rs.

42,47,381/-. The work of restoration, conservation and up gradation entails the following:-

- (a) River Water treatment
- (b) Development of Gardens and ambience
- (c) Development of Mughal Garden
- (d) Restructuring of the existing Museum
- (e) Conservation of the damaged stones at the Taj Mahal
- (f) Conservation and preservation of the back wall of the Taj Mahal
- (g) Conservation and preservation of the Eastern side wall of the Taj Mahal
- (h) Restoration of the missing inlay pieces in the Taj Mahal and the main entrance of the Taj Mahal
- (i) Conservation of Mehman Khana and replacement of the missing fountains and muttakas.
- (j) Replacement of the broken jail and other decorative items
- (k) Consultation with Global Experts involved with the World Heritage Committee
- (l) International lighting design to illuminate the monument with specific regard to minimize insect pollution.
- (m) Provision of pre-recorded tour programmes with headsets in different languages for the international travelers.
- (n) Provision of clean and hygienic restroom facilities.

The company agreed to give a minimum contribution of Rs. 1.87 crores for conservation, preservation, beautification and restoration of the project and upon the satisfactory usage, the company will contribute further sums at its discretion keeping in view the requirements of the project. A detailed site plan is being developed for this project in consultation with an expert of international repute.

Some of the following detailed estimates have been prepared viz.

- (a) Special Repair of Eastern Enclosure Wall, Taj Mahal, Agra
- (b) Side Enclosure Wall of Taj Mahal, Agra
- (c) Supplementary estimate to East side Enclosure Wall, Taj Mahal, Agra
- (d) Special Repair to Glass House, Western side Enclosure Wall, Taj Mahal, Agra
- (e) Chemical clearing and treatment (Eastern and Western Enclosure Walls) Taj Mahal, Agra
- (f) Special Repair to Main Gate (Inlay Works).

Rs. 15 lakhs were released on 17th December 2002 for the project and another sum of Rs.40.00 lakhs were released on 26th June 2004. Recently on 28th November 2004 PIC meeting was held at Agra under the chairmanship of DG ASI.

v) Indian Oil Foundation

An MoU was signed between National Culture Fund, Indian Oil Foundation, Indian Oil Corporation and Archaeological Survey of India on 30th March, 2001 for development of at least one monument in each State in India. In the first phase, the monuments identified for conservation, preservation and development are Qutub Minar (Delhi), Konark Sun Temple (Orissa), Kanheri Caves, (Maharashtra), Hampi (Karnataka) and Khajuraho (Madhya Pradesh).

The Indian Oil Corporation donated Rs. 25.00 crores and Rs. 1.00 crore for building up the Corpus Fund of the Indian Oil Foundation and operating charges respectively in March 2002 to the National Culture Fund. These amounts were transferred to Indian Oil Foundation for Corpus Fund and operating charges in the same month. The Indian Oil Corporation shall also donate a further sum up to Rs. 10.00 crores annually. The Conceptual Plans for all these sites have been prepared and shall be finalized soon.

A "Project Implementation and Monitoring Committee" has been set up in December 2002 with the Hon'ble

Minister of Tourism and Culture as its Chairman. The weekly meetings were convened under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister to review the status of the works.

Last PIC meeting was held under the chairmanship of Secretary (Culture) on 18th January 2005 of Sun Temple Konark and Qutab Project. Next meeting is to be fixed in the second week of March 2005.. The project for Khajuraho and Warangal fort will be taken up for discussion in the meeting to be held in March 2005.

(vi) Pardesi Synagogue Clock Tower, Fort Cochin, Kerala.

An MoU was signed between World Monuments fund, New York and the National Culture Fund on 12th November, 2001 for conservation of centuries's old Cochin Synagogue built in 1568. The World Monuments Fund, New York donated US\$ 32,299 equivalent to Indian Currency Rs. 11,53,255/- upto 31st March 2004 with an expenditure of Rs. 93,39,07/- and balance Rs. 2,19,348/-. The restoration of Pardes Synagogue Clock Tower, Cochin has been completed.

This project is complete now. World Monument Fund inclined to go for further development of Clock Tower.

(vii) R.K. Mission Institute of Culture, Gol Park, Kolkata.

An MoU between R.K. Mission Institute of Culture, Gol Park, Kolkata and the National Culture Fund was signed on 22nd March, 2002 at New Delhi the construction of the new extension building of R.K. Mission Institute of Culture, Gol Park, Kolkata. The donations to the tune of Rs. 73,51,741/- have been raised till 31st March 2004 and the work is likely to commence soon.

The project is going on.

(viii) Jnana Pravaha Trust, Varanasi

An MoU between Jnana Pravaha Trust, Varanasi and the National Culture Fund was signed on 4th January, 2000 for promoting and preserving the oral traditions and setting up a script museum at Varanasi. The donations raised till close of March 2004 are Rs. 1,86,67,000/- and the expenditure incurred on the

project is Rs. 1,23,80,535/- leaving a balance Rs. 62,86,465/-.

The Center for Cultural Studies in Varanasi has constructed a building, which will house a museum, library and an auditorium.

The project is going on.

(ix) Children's Academy of Culture, Durgapur, West Bengal.

An MoU was signed between National Culture Fund and the Children's Academy of Culture on 12th January, 2000 for raising resources for construction of a training center for performing arts, children's art gallery, a museum and an auditorium. The total contributions raised up to the close of March 2004 are Rs. 2,47,457/- with total expenditure of Rs. 31,570/- leaving a balance of Rs. 2,15,887/-. The construction of multimedia center, Auditorium and plantation is underway.

The project is going on.

(x) Kishkindha Trust, Anegundi, Karnataka National Culture Fund

An MoU between the National Culture Fund and Kishkindha Trust was signed in NGMA, Mumbai on 18th April, 2000 for preserving the heritage and encouraging cultural awareness at the village level in the area of architectural heritage, ecological awareness and social enhancement. The Trust raised the donations

upto close of March, 2004 is Rs. 80,410/- and incurred an expenditure during that year Rs. 76,418/- leaving a balance of Rs. 3992/-. The awareness of Cultural Heritage at village level is being encouraged through plays and art.

The project is going on with slow pace.

(xi) Ramana Maharishi Centre for Learning, Bangalore.

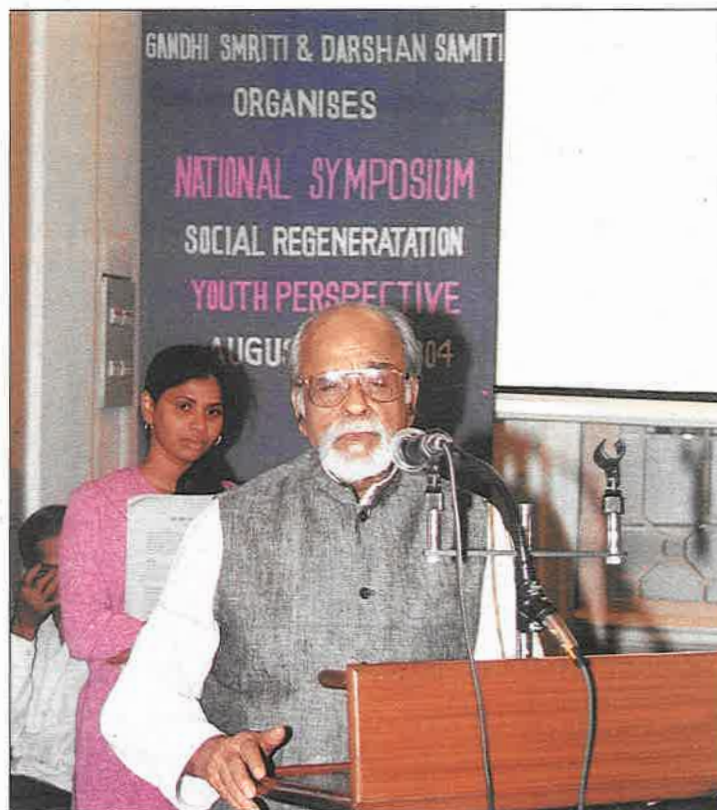
An MoU between National Culture Fund and Ramana Maharshi Centre for Learning, Bangalore was signed on 14th March, 2001 for providing institutional support and cultural activities. The institution raised Rs. 14,75,263/- till close of March 2004 and total utilization of Rs. 3,01,393/- leaving a balance of Rs. 11,73,870/-. Financial grant of Rs 13.10 lakhs was released on 12th November 2003 for developing CD's and Cassettes for preservation of Karnatik Classical Music.

(xii) Birth Centenary Celebration of Chaudhary Charan Singh

We have received Rs.1.70 crores for Birth Centenary Celebration of Chaudhary Charan Singh out of this we have released Rs.40 lakhs to Sikkim Tourism for the development of Rumtek Village famous for cane and bamboo and another Rs.40 lakhs were released to Managing Director, Kumaun Mandal Vikas Nigam, Uttranchal for development of Jageshwar Village (ancient temple) Uttranchal.

GANDHI SMRITI AND DARSHAN SAMITI

Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti (GSDS) 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 and functions under the Ministry of Culture, Government of India. The Prime Minister of India is the *ex officio* Chairperson of the Samiti, which also 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 thought of Mahatma Gandhi through various socio-educational and cultural programmes. It has two campuses — the Gandhi Smriti at Old Birla House on 5, Tees January Marg, New Delhi and the International Centre of Gandhian Studies and Research (ICGSR), situated adjacent to the Mahatma Gandhi Samadhi at Rajghat. The Old Birla House, which houses the Gandhi Smriti, was where Mahatma Gandhi had lived from 9 September 1947 till his assassination on 30 January 1948. It was acquired by the Government of India in 1971 and thrown



Former Prime Minister Shri Inder Kumar Gujral addressing the youth at the National Symposium on Social Regeneration - 18th to 19th August 2004



Dandi March Rolling Trophy

open to the public on 15 August 1973 as a National Memorial to the Father of the Nation. The building and the landscape have been preserved as they were during Gandhiji's days. The Memorial contains a display of photographs, sculptures, inscriptions on rocks and relics and other memorabilia pertaining to the years Gandhiji stayed there. The meagre personal effects of Gandhiji have also been carefully preserved. A Martyr's Column has been erected at the spot where Gandhi was assassinated.

The International Centre of Gandhian Studies and Research (ICGSR), which was formally inaugurated in 1994 (during the 125th Birth Anniversary of Gandhiji), grew out a mammoth six-pavilion International Gandhi Darshan Exhibition that had been organised to commemorate the birth centenary of Mahatma Gandhi in 1969 with the purpose of relaying the eternal message of the Mahatma: 'My Life is My Message'. The Centre offers research and guidance facilities to scholars from India and abroad; undertakes documentation of various peace initiatives and seeks to provide various inputs on Gandhi and allied subjects at one place.

Achievements and Highlights

- **Youth against Violence on Women – A Campaign**

As part of this ongoing campaign, which aims at mobilising the youth community to fight atrocities against women, the Samiti organised a panel discussion on 4 December 2004 in association with United Nations Volunteers Programme. Justice Leila Seth, the first woman Chief Justice of a High Court in India, who was

the chief guest, stressed on the importance of implementation of laws meant for the protection of women against all types of violence. The panel discussion was followed by street theatre festival, in which about 30 groups from various colleges and educational institutions participated.

- **Joint Academic Programmes with Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU)**

Under the aegis of ICGSR, and in partnership with Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), the Samiti has launched a three-month refresher course on *Gandhi and Contemporary World* from 2005. The study material for this course has already been prepared.

Programmes for Children

- **Cricket for Peace**

A team of six child reporters from Gandhi Media Literacy Unit (GSDS) left for Pakistan on 18 April 2004 to cover the 'Cricket for Peace' series — cricket matches played between underprivileged children from India with those from Pakistan. This trip was organised by Action Aid, an international volunteer organisation. Besides communicating with the media in Pakistan, the Children's Media unit conducted interviews, wrote press releases and feature stories.

- **Gandhi Summer Schools**

GSDS launched a series of Summer Schools in Delhi and different parts of India during May-June 2004 with the objective of involving student and youth during their vacations in meaningful group activities such as theatre, painting, value education, meditation, yoga and creative writing that would enhance their skills and awareness. The camps, now in their seventh year, provide an ideal platform to spread the life, message and philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi. During the year under report, the following themes were identified for the Gandhi Summer Schools:

- Inculcation of social and moral values in children & youth

- Relevance of Gandhian ideology in the present context
- Leadership training
- Yoga for healthy life
- Introducing youth to social work
- Personality development

Apart from Delhi, summer camps were also organised in Kerala, Punjab and West Bengal.

- NIFT training for Srijan's Tailoring & Dress Designing Unit

The Samiti launched a 'Voluntary Training Programme' in association with the National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) Alumni Affairs on 17 July 2004 for the Srijan's Tailoring & Dress Designing Unit. The training aimed at empowering underprivileged students by making them self-reliant and professionally competent in the open market.

- Community Newspaper by Slum Children

To commemorate the centenary year of Mahatma Gandhi's *Indian Opinion*, four student-journalists undertook the initiative of training 20 slum children in journalism. This resulted in the launch of a quarterly community newspaper 'Udayachal', which highlights the problems and concerns of slum dwellers in Khanpur and Madangir areas of South Delhi, on 25 July 2004. The newspaper was formally released by Prof. B P Sanjay, Director, Indian Institute of Mass Communication, in the presence of senior journalists, academicians and large number of children from the slums in South Delhi who had been trained to publish this newspaper.

- Workshop at Rangaprabhat, Thiruvananthapuram

A three-day workshop on 'Constructive Programmes' initiated by Gandhiji with reference to the Indian independence movement was organised at *Rangaprabhat Children's*

Theatre complex from 18-20 September 2004. About 150 senior Gandhian scholars, teachers, theatre activists and traditional folk artists participated in this workshop along with the children of Rangaprabhat.

- Inter-School Painting Competition

About 1000 students from 50 schools of Delhi participated in the annual inter-school painting competition organised on the eve of 135th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi at Gandhi Smriti on 1 October 2004. The theme of this year's competition was 'Today's Girl Child: Tomorrow's Empowered Women' and 'Women and Panchayat' and was chosen to commemorate the 60th death anniversary of Kasturba Gandhi.

- School Students help to promote biodiversity

A programme on the preservation of biodiversity was organised by GSDS in association with Food and Agricultural Association of the UN at Gandhi Smriti the eve of the World Food Day on 14 October 2004.

- Gandhi Quiz in Delhi Schools

The District level Gandhi Quiz in Schools was organised at Gandhi Darshan on 4 November 2004. About 100 schools participated, out of which 11 schools, one each from the Educational Districts, qualified for the finals and Montfort School, Ashok Vihar emerged the victor.

Programmes for Youth

- The Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti set up a new *Kasturba-Gandhi Kendra* in Dhadow district, Mathura on 7 April 2004.

- In collaboration with Yuvasatta's *Srijan Peace Educational Centre*, National Service Scheme (NSS) and Rotary Club of Chandigarh, organised a 'Campaign for Peace City' in Chandigarh on 17 May 2004.

- Over 30 students from Karnataka, Orissa, Maharashtra, Uttaranchal and Uttar Pradesh participated in a youth camp that highlighted Gandhi's concept of community living at

Gandhi Darshan, Rajghat, from 12-17 August 2004.

- A three-day national level women's conference of 'Self-help Group Leaders', inaugurated by Finance Minister, Shri P. Chidambaram, was jointly organised on 30 October 2004 by Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti and All India Women's Conference to commemorate Kasturba Gandhi's 60th death anniversary.

Programmes in Champaran

- GSDS continues to render developmental services in Champaran and has planned not only to restore all the Buniyadi Vidyalayas in Champaran but also take the Nai Taleem system of education, as envisaged by Gandhiji, to the masses. The Samiti has been supporting the functioning of the Buniyadi Vidyalaya by providing eight voluntary teachers with a monthly honorarium of Rs. 1500/- each.
- A Special programme was organised at Motihari, Bihar on 18 April 2004 to commemorate the historic Champaran Satyagraha. On this day, Gandhiji had given his statement at the SDO court and on 20 April, the British Government had been forced to withdraw the case.
- The Kasturba Sewing Centre for women was launched at Vrindavan Ashram, the first Basic Education School founded by Mahatma Gandhi in Champaran, Bihar. The centre was created through the joint efforts of Gandhi Smriti and

Darshan Samiti, Prajapati Educational Development and Social Upliftment Organisation.

National Mahatma Gandhi Fellowship

The National Mahatma Gandhi Fellowship for 2004-2006 was conferred on eminent scientist Professor Yashpal and renowned Gandhian Acharya Ramamurti. Instituted by the Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti on the 125th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, the National Mahatma Gandhi Fellowship is awarded to encourage and honour Gandhian scholars, activists and institutions involved in propagating the Mahatma's message, both in India and abroad.

Publications

- The first five volumes of the twenty-volume series entitled *Rediscovering Gandhi* (Twenty Volumes) were released in January 2005.
- *Anasakti Darshan*, an International Journal of Nonviolence-in-Action, December 2004 (English and Hindi)
- *Gandhi Darpan*, the Quarterly Newsletter of Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti, August 2004 and November 2004. A special issue of the Newsletter on 'Global Convention on Peace and Non-Violence' was also published during the year under report.
- *The Yamuna*, Quarterly Children's Newspaper, October 2004 This issue focused on biodiversity and was prepared in association with Food and Agricultural Association (FAO).



Children paying homage to the children killed in Beslan tragedy in Russia

NEHRU MEMORIAL MUSEUM AND LIBRARY

The Nehru Memorial Museum and Library maintains: (i) a personalia museum on the life and times of Jawaharlal Nehru against the backdrop of different phases of the Indian struggle for freedom; (ii) a Library of books, periodicals, newspapers and photographs with a special emphasis on the history of modern India and allied subjects; (iii) a Manuscripts Division which is a repository of unpublished records of institutions and private papers of eminent Indians providing primary source material for research; (iv) a Reprography Division for microfilming old documents, records and newspapers; (v) an Oral History Division for supplementing written records with the recollections of eminent personalities who had participated in the freedom struggle or contributed to the development of the nation; and (vi) a Research and Publications Division for publishing basic research documents and other outputs of institutional research projects and for organising seminars and lectures. Apart from this NMML Research Fellows in the Centre for Contemporary Studies are engaged in advanced research in the social sciences.

The Museum, which represents the life and times of Jawaharlal Nehru and history of our freedom struggle, saw a total of 9, 20,289 visitors from April 2004 to November 2004. Books, cassettes, photographs and other literature relating to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and other national leaders worth Rs.38,785/- were sold at the Museum Book and Mementoes Stall.

The Library, with a focus on modern Indian History and social sciences, added 2,475 publications including 508 bound volumes of journals to its



Exhibition of the 'Portraits of Jawarlal Nehru and his contemporaries' by
Ramesh Thakur, November 2004



Exhibition of the 'Portraits of Jawarlar Nehru and his contemporaries' by Ramesh Thakur, November 2004

holdings during the period under report. The total number of publications in the Library now stands at 2, 24,759. Other significant additions to the Library include 148 microfilm rolls and 12 microfiche plates of newspapers, private papers and theses. The Photo Section was augmented with the addition of 1,929 photographs, making the total number of photographs 1,07,303. As many as 47 albums were also prepared on various subjects.

The Library classified and catalogued 654 books and 123 microfilm rolls, which were then transferred to the Reading Room for consultation. Currently, the Library receives 534 journals and 24 newspapers. The Library also acquired 36 back volumes of journals.

The Library published the quarterly *Book Review Index* for the period October-December 2003, January-March 2004 and April-June 2004. The issue for July-September 2004 is in press. The Library also brought out a publication entitled *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Mumbai: A Comprehensive Index 1841-2001* edited by O.P. Kejriwal.

The Manuscripts Section acquires private papers of distinguished individuals and records of political, social and other organisations. Among the individual collections acquired were the papers of R. Venkataraman (1943, 59-87), Shankar Dayal Sharma (1952-56 & 1981-97), Vijayalakshmi Pandit (1921-85), Vimala Sharma (1985-2000), E.N. Mangat Rai (1933-99), P.N. Jalali (1947-2003), Sikander Bakht (1979-2004), Leela Arora (1972 & 1986), P.K. Tandon (1944-2004), A.K. Damodaran (1970-98) and R. Raghava Menon (1938-77). The Manuscripts Section also hopes to acquire the

papers of B.K. Nehru, V.K. Madhavan Kutty, Sukumar Azhikode, Kamala Surayya, Murkoth Ramunni, K.P. Singh, Kushabhau Thakre, Pothan Joseph, M.S. Swaminathan, V.N. Gadgil, V.M. Tarkunde, B.C. Sanyal, Jahanara Jaipal Singh and Jaipal Singh, K.B. Lal, K.M. George, Devi Prasad, Communist Party of Kerala and Tata Archives.

The collections whose check-lists were completed include those of Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit (II Inst.), G.V. Mavalankar, Valmiki Choudhary, T.N. Kaul, Lal Bahadur Shastri (I & II Insts.), Shivdan Singh Chauhan, Urmila Phadnis, V.R. Krishna Iyer, E.N. Mangat Rai, S.M. Krishnatry, and the last instalment of Narendra Deva Papers. The institutional collections, which are still at various stages of sorting, arrangement and listing are: AICC (II Inst.) and Madhya Bharat Hindi Sahitya Samiti, Indore. Among the individual collections, the papers of Pyarelal, Madalsa Narayan, P.G. Mavalankar, Bhagwat Dayal Sharma, B.G. Kher and P.N. Jalali are being sorted and arranged.

Ninety-eight scholars recommended by various Universities/Institutions in India and abroad, working on various subjects of modern Indian History, consulted 2,190 files in the Reading Room of the Manuscripts Section from 1 April - 30 November 2004.

The Oral History Division produces documentation relating to the social and political developments of modern India with special reference to our freedom struggle through interviews with distinguished individuals who have played a prominent role in public affairs. During the period under review, Shri Balraj Madhok, Shri Devi Prasad, Smt. Vimla Sharma and Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh were recorded for the Oral History project. The number of sessions recorded during this period was 45, bringing the total number of persons and sessions recorded until 10 December 2004 to 1, 288 and 5,039 respectively.

Publications Division

- NMML NEWSLETTER, January-March 2004 and April-June 2004.
- Three issues of *Contemporary India*, October-December 2003, January-March 2004 and April-June 2004.

- Two NMML Monographs No. 8 and 9.
- *Acharya Narendra Deva Vangmaya*, Vol.3 (1947-56) is in press and will be published shortly.
- NMML NEWSLETTER, Vol.4 No.3, July-September 2004 is in press.
- Four NMML Monographs No. 10, 11, 12 and 13 are in press.

The following books are in various stages of publication:

- *Gender, Society and Development in India, 1860-2000.*
- *Crusade against Untouchability: Gandhian Movement for Uplift of Harijans in India* by D. N. Banerjee.
- *The Other Nationalism: A Study in Dalit Bahujan Nationalist Thought and Ideology* by Kancha Ilaiah.
- *Religion and the Reconstruction of Paradigms: Explorations in Modern Bengal c.1800-1900* by Amiya Sen
- *The Political Economy of Malwa in the Early Nineteenth Century and Resistance to Colonial Intervention* by Amar Farooqui.

Seminars and Lectures

- The Nehru Memorial Lecture 2004 was delivered by Dr. Ramachandra Guha, on the theme 'What's Left of Jawaharlal Nehru?' on 28 May 2004.
- A two-day National Seminar on 'The New Paradigm of Development and Sex Selection', was organised on 6-7 August 2004 in association with Action Aid India.
- A two-day National Seminar on 'Jawaharlal Nehru and Contemporary India' was organised on 17-18 November 2004.
- An international seminar on the theme 'The Challenges to Globalisation: Education for Tolerance, Democracy and Sustainable Development' was organised on 20-22 January 2005.
- A two-day seminar on 'Sufism and Bhakti



Seminar on 'Jawaharlal Nehru and contemporary India', 17-18 November 2004

Movement: Contemporary Relevance' was organised in association with Jamia Millia Islamia on 11-12 February 2005.

- A two-day seminar on 'Can India, China and Russia Develop an Understanding in the Context of Unipolar World' was organised in association with the Indian Council of Social Science Research on 21-22 February 2005.
- A two-day Hindi seminar on 'Samakaleen Hindi: Dasha aur Drishti' will be organised on 10-11 March 2005.

Rajaji Project

NMML has undertaken a project to publish a multi-volume series of the Selected Works of C. Rajagopalachari, the first Governor-General of Independent India. The documents collected from various sources in Delhi and Chennai for the first volume covering the period 1907-1921 were processed for the preparation of the manuscript. A list of selected documents was prepared along with the chronology of events of Rajaji's life covering the period up to 1921. The preparation of biographical and subject notes is under progress. We propose to complete the first draft of the manuscript of the first volume by March 2005.

Reprography Division

The main activities undertaken by the Reprography Division during April - November 2004 include microfilming of newspapers and documents (approx. 68,750 frames of 35mm negative microfilm); production of positive microfilm (approx. 9,570 meters); preparation of xerox copies (14,225 copies); photographs (687 Prints); copy negatives from albums (168 negatives) and hard copies from microforms (589).

MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD INSTITUTE OF ASIAN STUDIES

The Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies is a centre for research and learning with focus (a) on social, cultural, economic and political/administrative developments in **South Asia, Central Asia and West Asia from mid-19th century onwards with a special emphasis on their links with India** and (b) on the life and works of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. **Apart from area studies on the five Central Asian Republics of the former Soviet Union (Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan), Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan and Bangladesh, the Institute has recently widened its scope of study to North-East India, Southeast Asia and China as well.**

During the period under report, the Institute completed 18 research projects, including ten pertaining to North-East India. About 30 research projects are in progress, including 14 pertaining to North-East India.

The following research projects were completed at the Institute during the year under report:

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------|--|
| 1) | Ms Sanjana Joshi | 'Changing Japan: Challenges and Opportunities for India' |
| 2) | Shri Mihir Sinha Roy | 'Political Economy of Education: A Study of the Comparative Prospects of Modern and Traditional Education' |
| 3) | Ms Shubha Singh | 'Overseas Indians: The Global Family' |
| 4) | Dr. Savita Pandey | 'Politics of Ethnic and Religious Minorities in Pakistan' |
| 5) | Dr. Surendra K. Bhutani | 'Maulana Azad's Contribution to the Concept of Indian Nationhood' |
| 6) | Shri Prabir De | 'Development of Infrastructure for Strengthening Trade and Economic Cooperation between China and India' |
| 7) | Dr. Priyam Goswami | 'The Indigenous Industries of Assam Retrospect and Prospect' |

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|-----|----------------------------|---|
| 8) | Dr. Anshuman Gupta | 'WTO Agreements and South Asia' |
| 9) | Dr. Chongthiam Budhi Singh | 'Early Homo Sapiens and their Migration' |
| 10) | Shri Kenilo Kath | 'Traditional Religion and impact of Christianity among Rengma Nagas: From pre-British time to 1971' |
| 11) | Ms Pushpanjoli Deori | 'Land, Forest and Colonial State in the Naga Hills: 1881 – 1947' |
| 12) | Shri Troilukya Gogoi | 'Impact of Bengali immigrants on Regionalisation of Politics in Assam' |
| 13) | Shri A. Nshoga | 'Traditional Naga Village System and its Transformation: A Historical Study' |
| 14) | Shri Dibya Jyoti Konwar | 'Ethnic Movements in Assam: A Case Study of the Ahom Movement' |
| 15) | Shri Sengjang N. Sangma | 'The Human Movement from Bangladesh to Garo Hills of Meghalaya: Causes and Impact' |
| 16) | Dr. N. Debendra Singh | 'Survey and documentation of Meitei Manuscripts in Manipur' |
| 17) | Dr. Harka Bahadur Chetri | 'Role of Adivasis (Santhal) Community in forming composite culture of Assam' |
| 18) | Dr. Mrinmoy Kr. Sarma | 'A Study on the Demand Pattern of Tourism-Oriented Cottage Industry Products in North-East India' |

SEMINARS/FIELD VISITS/LECTURES/ WORKSHOPS

An International Seminar, a National Seminar at Kolkata, and a Seminar in the North-East region were held under the auspices of the Institute during the period under report.

- Dr. Samuel Berthet, Fellow, Centre de Sciences Humaines, New Delhi delivered a lecture on 'The Working of Federalism in India' on 30 August 2004.
- The Institute organised an International Conference on 'Panchsheel: Retrospect and Prospect' on 11 October 2004 in Kolkata.
- A National Seminar on the theme 'Holistic Character of Freedom Movement in India and the Contribution of Minorities and Small Ethnic Groups to its Growth and Development' was organised by the Institute on 23–24 November

2004 on the occasion of the 116th Birth Anniversary of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

The Institute collaborated with the Netaji Institute for Asian Studies, Kolkata, to organise two lectures on Asian Affairs by two former Foreign Secretaries of the Government of India in September 2004. Former IFS officer Shri Muchkund Dubey delivered a lecture on 'Current Trends in Indian Foreign Policy' in collaboration with the Netaji Institute for Asian Studies, Kolkata, on 15 September 2004 in the Seminar Hall of the NIAS. Former IFS officer Shri Salman Haidar delivered a lecture on 'South Asian Relations Today' in collaboration with the Netaji Institute for Asian Studies, Kolkata and the Department of History of Calcutta University on 29 September 2004.

Six lectures pertaining to their research programmes were delivered by scholars of the Institute. The details of the lectures are as follows

<u>Date</u>	<u>Name of the Person</u>	<u>Theme of the Lecture</u>
23 April 2004	Ms Arpita Basu Roy	'Afghan Women in Transition: A Critical Appraisal'
28 May 2004	Ms Soma Ghosal	'The Autonomy Debate in the Assam Hills: A New Administrative Challenge'
25 June 2004	Ms Priya Singh	'Israeli Leadership and the Arab-Israeli Conflict'
28 July 2004	Dr Anita Sengupta	'Russia, China and Multi-lateral Process in Central Asia'
25 August 2004	Ms Sanjana Joshi	'India's Look-East Policy: An Introduction'
27 September 2004	Dr Suchandana Chatterjee	'Divergent Attitudes in Central Asia'

Distinguished Visitors to the Institute

Prof. Ataev Serdar Kakamuradovich, Head of History Department of Mugtumguly University, Ashgabat, Turkmenistan, visited the Institute on 16 April 2004, and had an interactive session with the scholars of the Institute on matters pertaining to Turkmenistan, and other Central Asian countries.

Two scholars, Dr. Mirzhoid Rahimov and Dr. Dilorom Elimova from Uzbekistan, had an interactive session with Institute's scholars under the auspices of this Institute in collaboration with The South-South Exchange Programme for research on the history of development, International Institute of Social History, Amsterdam, The Netherlands, and delivered a lecture on 'Inter-States Borders Issues in Central Asia: The Past and the Present' on 19 November 2004.

Publications

Books

- *Overseas Indians: The Global Family*, by Shubha Singh
- *Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: Chuninda Lekh Aur Abhibhasan* (Hindi)

- *Migrations in India, with special reference to Malabar* Edited by K. S. Mathew, Mahavir Singh and J. Verky

Journals

Asia Annual 2004, (Ed.) Mahavir Singh

Azad Memorabilia

The repairs/renovation of Maulana Azad's residence at 5, Ashraf Mistri Lane, Kolkata, is expected to be completed shortly for establishment of the Maulana Azad Memorabilia Museum. Some personal belongings of Maulana Azad including the Bharat Ratna were handed over to the Institute by Shri Abdus Salim, a close relative in a brief ceremony held in the Raj Bhavan, Kolkata, on 18 October 2004.

Library

The Library of the Institute has acquired a total number of 6444 books and 630 journals. As many as 129 books were acquired during the period under report.

Construction of Institute's Campus at Salt Lake

The construction work has been entrusted to the CPWD,

Kolkata and a sum of Rs.67 lakhs has already been deposited with them. The tenders for the piling work have been called for by the CPWD and the 'go-ahead' is awaited from the local body for which necessary papers for clearance have been submitted. The CPWD also

requires 33 per cent of the total cost of the project to be deposited before they commence the work. The request for release of the amount has already been made to the Ministry of Culture and the release of funds is awaited.

GRANTS FROM THE MINISTRY

The Ministry 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 Ministry of Culture provides substantial financial assistance to young individuals who wish to pursue the arts as a profession. Scholarships are awarded to young artists, and later followed by Junior and Senior Fellowships. The evaluation of these schemes has shown that many prominent artistes in the field of dance, painting and music today had, by and large been the recipients either of these scholarships or fellowships offered by the Ministry.

The details of the schemes are discussed below:

Scheme	Scholarships to young artistes in different cultural fields.
Objective	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.
Applicable to	Indian nationals in the age group of 18-25 years having and adequate general education to pursue the training effectively, with evidence of a desire to make the pursuit of these arts into a professional career, as also a degree of proficiency in the chosen fields of activity, and an adequate knowledge in connected art / discipline.
Financial Assistance	Rs. 2000/- per month / tenable for a period of 2 year only and no extension is permissible.
Scheme	Senior / Junior fellowships to Outstanding artistes in the field of performing, literary and Plastic arts.

Objective	Financial Support to outstanding artistes in the fields of music, dance theatre, visual arts, literature and traditional forms of folk and indigenous art.
Applicable to	Artistes in the age group of 41 years and above are eligible for the Senior Fellowships Artistes in the age group of 25-40 years are eligible for Junior Fellowships.
Financial Assistance	Rs. 12000/- per month (Senior Fellowships) and Rs. 6000/- per month (Junior Fellowships). Tenable for a period of two years only.
Scheme	Senior / Junior Fellowships to outstanding artistes in the field of new areas.
Objective	Financial support to outstanding artistes in the field of new areas such as Indology, Musicology, Cultural economics etc.
Applicable to	Artistes in the age group of 41 years and above are eligible for the Senior Fellowships. Artistes in the age of 25 to 40 years are eligible for Junior Fellowships.
Financial Assistance	Rs. 12000/- per month (Senior Fellowships) and Rs. 6000/- per month (Junior Fellowships). Tenable for a period of two years only.

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	Development of Buddhist / Tibetan Culture and Art
Objective	Propagation and Scientific Development of Buddhist / Tibetan Culture and Tradition and Research in related fields.
Applicable to	Voluntary Buddhist / Tibetan, Non-Governmental Organisations including monasteries and individuals.
Financial Assistance	<p>A maximum of Rs. 5 lakhs per year for single organisation</p> <p>Maintenance / research Project Rs. 1 lakh p.a. for Repair, restoration and renovation of ancient monasteries, etc, of historical and cultural importance Rs. 1.5 lakh.</p> <p>Award of fellowship / scholarship by organisations holding of special courses upto Rs. 5 lakh p.a. Purchase of books under the scheme, documentations, cataloguing- upto Rs. 1.25 lakh p.a.</p> <p>Financial assistance given for the constructions of hostel building- upto Rs. 5 lakh.</p> <p>Salary of teachers where organisation is running a school imparting monastic education – Rs. 7 lakhs p.a.</p>

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	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. To interpret and convey the cultural and spiritual values they stood for. To create an awareness of the contributions of such personalities to the national, and particularly to keep the younger generation informed.
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 1 lakh to Voluntary Organisations for appropriate programmes. Not exceeding Rs. 40,000 in case of anniversary celebrations of jubilee years i.e. 125 th , 150 th and so on. Grants will not exceed 75% of total expenditure of (I) or (II) above. The remaining 25% of the expenditure is to be borne by the organisation.

The scheme for the preservation and development of 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	Financial Assistance for 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, individuals and voluntary organisations for their short-duration projects including:

	(a) Study and research of all aspects of cultural heritage of Himalayas.
	(b) Collection of objects of art and crafts of the Himalayas.
	(c) Dissemination of the Himalayan culture through audiovisual programmes.
	(d) Assisting and setting up of museums and libraries of Himalayan culture.
Financial Assistance	Grant up to Rs. 5 lakh.
	The grant is given on the recommendation of an expert committee constituted for this purpose.

The Scheme below is intended to give a thrust to the promotion and dissemination of folk and tribal art in culture.

Scheme	Financial Assistance for Promotion and Dissemination of Tribal / Folk Art and Culture.
Objective	<p>The Scheme will address itself mainly to the well-identified and urgent need for the preservation, promotion and dissemination of Tribal and rural art and culture. Its objective will be</p> <p>(a) To provide the tribal 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 Tribal Arts and Crafts.</p> <p>(b) To promote and support documentation research and survey.</p> <p>(c) To assist the educational authorities of State Government concerned, in identifying project which will help to integrate the educational system in Tribal areas with the cultural tradition of the Tribal and rural communities.</p> <p>(d) Disseminate the awareness of the riches of Tribal / Rural culture, particularly amongst urban educated people.</p> <p>(e) To promote the preservation and the development of tribal arts and crafts and other facets of tribal culture by all other means.</p>
Applicable to	Voluntary Organisation / Individuals engaged in preservation and the promotion of tribal / folk art culture.
Financial Assistance	The maximum grant envisaged under the scheme is Rs. 2 lakh project.

A scheme to give financial assistance for research support for 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 conference seminars and symposia on important cultural matters.

Applicable to	Voluntary Organisations of an all-India character and of national fame registered under 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 institution public libraries, universities or school are not eligible for grant under the scheme.
Financial Assistance	<p>The amount of financial assistance shall be restricted to 75% of the expenditure subject to a maximum Rs. 1 lakh.</p> <p>The applications recommended by the State Government / State Akademis are considered by the Expert Committee.</p>

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 creating permanent centres of cultural interactions and learning the details of which are given below.

Scheme	Financial Assistance for 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 equipments.
Applicable to	<p>(a) All organisations excluding those run by local bodies, municipalities / corporations. Such organisations must primarily functions in cultural fields and must have been functioning for at least five years and registered at least for a period of two years under the registrations of Societies Act (XXI) of 1860 for similar Acts and the organisations that are recommended by the state governments or Union Territory administrations.</p> <p>(b) The organisation must be or regional or all-India character.</p> <p>(c) Its work must be substantially devoted to programmes that deal with preservation, propagation and promotion of Indian culture.</p>
Financial Assistance	<p>The maximum assistance admissible to an organisation will be 50 per cent of the expenditure subject to maximum of Rs. 15 lakh for the for the construction of building. The quantum of assistance does not exceed 50 per cent of the estimated cost of the project. The quantum of assistance for equipments shall not exceed Rs. 2.5 lakh.</p> <p>Applications under the scheme are to be routed through the Departments of Culture of the concerned State Governments / Union Territories are considered by an expert committee.</p>

Aged or incapacitated artists are rendered Financial support up to a maximum of Rs. 2000/- per month through this scheme, details of which are given below. Under this scheme there is also a provision to look after the artists' dependents till a certain age limit and medical aid is provided to them.

Scheme	Financial Assistance to Persons distinguished in Letters and Art whose dependants may be in indigent circumstances.
Objective	To support and sustain old and poor artists.
Applicable to	People (aged 58 or above) distinguished in letters and arts who may be in indigent circumstances and the monthly income of whose does not exceed Rs. 2000/- per month.
Financial Assistance	<p>Assistance from the Government may be in the form of monthly allowance.</p> <p>Such allowance is given to artists recommended under the Centre-State / UT quota will be shared by the Centre and State / UT Government concerned in the ration 3:1. However, the monthly allowance contributed by the Central Government in such cases shall not exceed Rs. 1500/- per month, and in cases of those categories under Central quota shall not exceed Rs. 2000/- per month.</p> <p>The artists are recommended for assistance by an expert committee constituted for the purpose.</p>

Financial assistance is provided to an autonomous body created by the state governments to set up art complexes. Cultural complexes for children as are also considered on a case-to-case basis. Details of the scheme are given below:

Scheme	Financial Assistance for 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 sensibilities of the younger generation 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 up to Rs. 1 crore will be given as a one time grant by the Central Government to the concerned autonomous body.

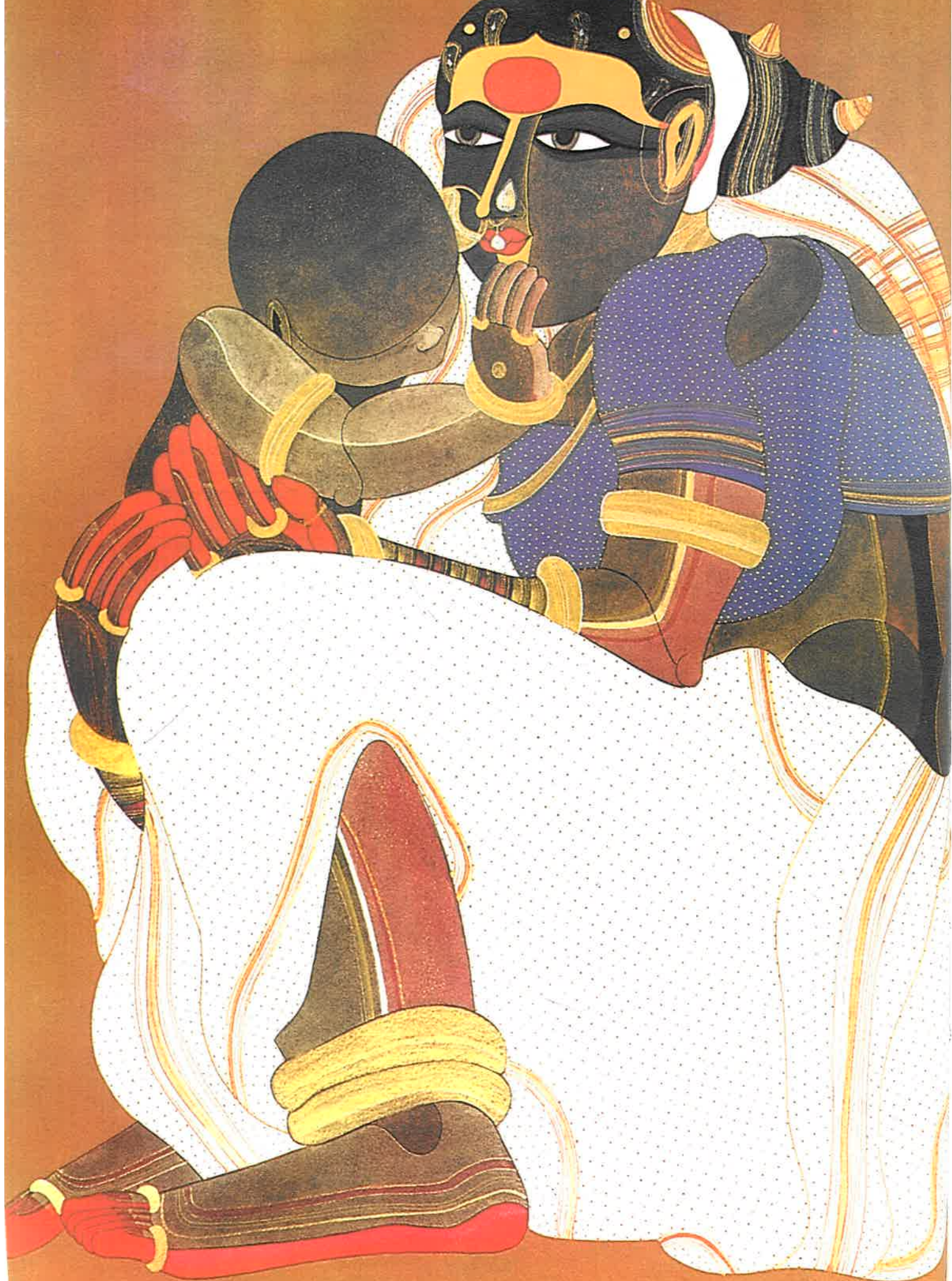
The Ministry of Culture operates a scheme for rendering financial assistance for promotion and strengthening of regional and local museums. Details of the scheme are given below:

Scheme	Financial Assistance for Promotion and strengthening of regional and local museums
Objective	To promote in a professional manner, the setting up and modernisation of museums at the regional, State and local levels.
Applicable to	Voluntary organisations, societies, trusts, local bodies, etc. registered under the Registration of Societies Act of 1860 (XXI) or any law currently in force, as well as those managed by the state governments.

Financial Assistance	<p>Financial Assistance will be provided for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Renovation / Repair / Extension / Modernisations of galleries 2. Publications 3. Setting up / Expanding / Upgrading of conservation laboratories 4. Purchase of equipment 5. Documentation <p>For Renovation / Repair / Extension / Modernisation of galleries, and for purchase of equipment, 60% of the cost will be provided by the Central Government and the rest will have to be generated by the State Government or the institution, as the case may be. For the remaining services, 50% of the estimated cost will be provided by the Central Government and the balance will have to be generated by the State Government or the institution.</p>
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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	<p>Financial Assistance to Professional Groups and Individuals for specified performing art projects. The scheme has three parts:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Productions Grants are to be given for approved project 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.



CENTENARIES AND ANNIVERSARIES

The Ministry of Culture organizes the centenary celebrations of important personalities and events by constituting National Committees (headed by the Vice President of India/Prime Minister) for the express purpose of planning and developing such programmes, or allocating funds to different agencies for conducting them.

The Government of India had earlier constituted National Committees for organizing the 50th Anniversary of Indian Republic (26 January 2000 - 26 January 2001 – 6 April 2002). Thereafter, birth centenaries of Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan and Chaudhary Charan Singh were celebrated at National level.

Presently National Committees under the Chairmanship of Prime Minister of India have been constituted for the commemoration of the following two events: –

400th year of installation of Sri Adi Granth Sahib at Sri Harimandir Sahib at Amritsar

The National Committee for celebrations of 400th installation of Adi Granth Sahib met on 23/08/04 and formulated a number of programmes to commemorate the event. Providing financial assistance to the Khalsa Heritage Project at anandpur Sahib and



Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Dr. Manmohan Singh speaking at a function to mark commencement of the year long Birth Centenary Celebration of Lal Bahadur Shastri in New Delhi on October 2, 2004

setting up a Centre of Research on Sri Guru Granth Sahib Studies at the Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar are some of the major projects.

Birth Centenary of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri

The year-long birth centenary celebration of Lal Bahadur Shastri was inaugurated at New Delhi by the Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh.

The National Committee for the Centenary Celebrations met on 14/01/2005 and chalked out a number of programmes to commemorate centenary with befitting events.

Besides these, to commemorate 75th anniversary of Dandhi March and 125th birth anniversary of Munshi Prem Chand, Government has planned a number of programmes for the year long celebrations.

INITIATIVES IN THE NORTH-EASTERN STATES

The Department of Culture regularly undertakes several measures to highlight and popularise the rich and diverse culture of North-East India and Sikkim. The activities and programmes organised in the North-Eastern region during the year under report by various organisations functioning under the Department are as follows:

National Museum

The National Museum organised a fortnight-long special exhibition in collaboration with the Auniati Satra, Majuli, Assam on 'Cultural Heritage Sites: Majuli' in from 3 -18 November 2004. About 150 photographs and 60 ethno-archaeological exhibits of the Satras of Majuli—the biggest river island in the world—were on display..

National Council of Science Museums

The Nagaland Science Centre at Dimapur, developed by the National Council of Science Museums, was inaugurated on 14 September 2004. The first of its kind in Nagaland, built on 3 acres of land, this Science Centre is equipped with a Children's Corner, a Science Park and a Planetarium.

Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya

The following exhibits were added to the Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya open-air complex by inviting traditional artisans from the North-East during the period under report:

- *Taran Kai*, the traditional house of Kabui Nagas of Manipur, was constructed in the Tribal Habitat open-air exhibition by traditional artisans from Manipur.
- *Meitei Thumkhong*, a device depicting the traditional salt preparation technology of Manipur was also installed in the Tribal Habitat open-air exhibition.
- A traditional *Lepcha* house from Sikkim was reconstructed in the Tribal Habitat open-air exhibition.

Central Reference Library, Kolkata

In collaboration with the North-Eastern Hill University, Shillong, the Central Reference Library, Kolkata conducted a training-cum-workshop for library professionals of North-East India in compiling bibliographies of their languages at Shillong in November 2003.

About 22 candidates from different libraries of Meghalaya and Mizoram participated.

Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation

A two-day National Seminar on 'Social Role of Media and Building up of a National Information Resource Centre-cum-Archives for the North East' was organised by the Media Trust, Assam in collaboration with the Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation (RRRLF) at Guwahati from 21-22 September 2004. Shri Tarun Gogoi, Chief Minister of Assam inaugurated the seminar.

Sangeet Natak Akademi

- The Akademi's project of Support to Sattriya Dance and Allied Traditions of Assam envisages both institutional and individual support for the training, development, documentation and research of Sattriya dance and endeavours to create a platform for the appreciation of Sattriya both in and outside Assam. Under the auspices of this project, a festival of Sattriya Dance entitled 'Nritya Parva' was held at Guwahati from 15-17 November 2004.
- A Festival of Young Theatre Directors of Sikkim entitled 'Rang Pratibha' was organised by the Akademi in collaboration with Department of Culture, Government of Sikkim from 26 February to 4 March 2005.
- A Festival of Traditional Theatre Forms of North East Regions is scheduled for the last week of March 2005 in Shillong and Tezpur and will be organised in collaboration with North East Zonal Culture Centre, Dimapur.

National School of Drama

- The National School of Drama organised a production-oriented theatre workshop in Imphal under its Extension Programme from 21 March -19 April 2004.

- The Chorus Repertory Theatre, Imphal participated in the Bharat Rang Mahotsav 2004 with 'Hey Nungshibi Prithvi' (Manipuri), directed by the internationally acclaimed Shri Ratan Thiyam.

Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti

- During the year under report, Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti undertook the renovation and restoration of 'Gandhi Mandap' atop the Sarania Hills in Guwahati. An Exhibition on the Life of Gandhiji on the first floor and a library on Gandhiana with a reading room and conference facilities on the second floor is also being developed. Regular programmes involving children and youth are on the anvil under the aegis of Gandhi Mandap, supported by the Samiti.
- To commemorate the 60th death anniversary of Kasturba Gandhi, a National Seminar on 'Kasturba and Women's Empowerment' was jointly organised by the Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti and Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust (Assam Branch) at Sarania Ashram from 22-24 November 2004.

Nehru Memorial Museum and Library

During the period under report, the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library published a NMML Monograph entitled *Insurgency in India: Internal and External Dimensions* by Dr. Anil Kumar Singh.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies

In collaboration with Arunachal University, Itanagar, the Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute organised a Seminar on 'Indigenous Educating Process among the Various Tribes of Arunachal Pradesh' on 29-30 October 2004.

INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL RELATIONS

The Government of India nurtures cultural relations with different countries in the form of Cultural Agreements and Cultural Exchange Programmes. Cultural Exchanges between countries serve as an important foundation for development of trade and economic ties and are potential means for inculcating a spirit of international understanding. The Government of India has been actively pursuing the policy of cultural cooperation with many countries. Since independence, India has entered into Cultural Agreements with 115 countries, under various Cultural Exchange Programmes. Cultural Agreement is a one time legal document, signed by the Indian Government with the other country signing the document. Cultural ties with these countries are further developed in the form of Cultural Exchange Programmes, signed between India and with other countries on the basis of the Cultural Agreements. The CEP may be formulated for a period of two to four years, and includes various components, such as art, culture, dance, folk dance, drama, music, education, sports etc. These components are executed by, involving various implementing agencies. On expiry of the CEPs, fresh CEP can be initiated at the behest either of the other country or suo moto with the intervention of the Ministry of External Affairs.

So far, Cultural Agreements with 115 countries have been signed. Of these there are CEPs with 83 countries. Many of them are being actively implemented. These cover exchanges of performing artists, experts in the field of museums, conservation, libraries, archives,



Hon'ble Minister I&B and Culture and Hon'ble Giuliano Urbani, Minister of Culture Heritage and Activities, Govt. of the Italian Republic during the signing ceremony of CEP on 12-7-2004



The delegation led by the Secretary, Ministry of Minority, Culture, Tourism & Youth Affairs of Pakistan Mr. Jalil Abbas calls on the Minister of Information & Broadcasting and Culture, Shri S. Jaipal Reddy in New Delhi on August 3, 2004

etc. and also include exchange of exhibitions. Even though there is no Cultural Agreement with Japan, cultural cooperation takes place under separate MoU or agreements signed for each specific event. A list of countries with CEPs is given in Annexure-I.

Cultural Agreement during the year 2004

In the year 2004-2005, one addition was made to the existing list of 114 countries with which India has signed cultural Agreements so far. The Govt. of India has signed Cultural Agreement with the Govt. of Nepal on September 9, 2004. The Cultural Agreement with Govt. of Italy was renewed in July 2004.

Financial Assistance

Under the scheme of Indo-Foreign Friendship Societies, financial assistance is provided through our Missions abroad to societies working towards the development of cultural relations with India.

Events

Under the terms of the existing CEPs, various programmes and events were conducted during 2004-2005, some of which are:

1. An exhibition of contemporary Italian Arts at National Gallery of Modern Arts, was held in February 2005
2. A Pakistani delegation was received and taken to various sites in and around Delhi during August 2004.
3. An exhibition entitled "The Saga of the Buddha: His Life and Message" comprising of plaster casts/fibre replicas on Buddhist themes obtained from various Museums across the country, which was supplemented by photo blow-ups of Buddhist antiquities, sites and monuments along with National Museum's travelling photo exhibition "Ajanta: The Unseen Jewels" was held at Lumbini, Nepal from 20th November to 19th December 2004.
4. An exhibition entitled "Marwar Paintings" from the collection of Mehrangarh Museum Trust, Jodhpur, was held in the Museum of Fine Arts, Houston, USA from 15th October 2004 to 2nd January 2005. The National Museum, New Delhi was the nodal agency.
5. MoU was signed between India and Italy on "cooperation for the Conservation of the paintings of the Ajanta and Ellora Caves" on February 14, 2005.



The Indo-Poland CEP for the year 2005-2007 was signed in New Delhi on 15th March, 2005. On behalf of the Government of India, the CEP was signed by Mrs. Neena Ranjan, Secretary (Culture) and on behalf of Republic of Poland by Mr. Boguslaw Zaleski, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs

STATUS REPORT ON PENDING AUDIT PARA

Report No.	Para No.	Subject
2 of 2004	11.2	Ministry of Culture

11.2 *Embezzlement of public money*

Failure of the Drawing and Disbursing Officer and Pay and Accounts Officer of the Department of Culture in following the prescribed procedures for accounting and reconciliation of Government receipts resulted in embezzlement of Rs. 6.96 lakhs.

The cashier, Department of Culture had been receiving cash towards sale of receipts of 'raddi', unserviceable items, refund of unspent balances, payments for loss of books etc. A test check (May 2003) of Cash book of Drawing and Disbursing Officer (DDO) of the Department for years 2001-02 and 2002-03 revealed that the cashier had not been depositing a part of the money received in the bank and manipulating the figures in the counterfoils of challans to show that the full amount had been deposited in the bank. By doing so, he had embezzled Rs. 2.67 lakh. On the matter being pointed out by audit, the department had the records pertaining to the earlier period (1998-2001) also checked, which revealed that the same person had embezzled Rs. 4.29 lakh additionally. The total amount embezzled was Rs. 6.96 lakh.

Paragraph 1.10.2 of the Civil Accounts Manual prescribes that the receipts accepted will be remitted into Government account held by the Pay and Accounts Officer (PAO) or a cheque drawing officer in a bank accredited to the Ministry/Department concerned. The receiving bank will prepare Daily Receipts Scrolls in quadruplicate separately for each account holder. After the day's accounts are balanced, two copies of the scrolls along with relative challans will be sent to the designated Focal Point Branch with a forwarding memo on a day-to-day basis. One copy of the scroll will be sent by them to the concerned DDO. The fourth copy of the scroll will be retained by the receiving branch. Based on the challans received by him, the DDO will prepare a weekly statement of receipts giving the number and date of challan, name of the depositor and amount deposited. He will check the entries in the copy of the scrolls with entries in the statements of receipts and reconcile with the bank any discrepancy detected, under advice to PAO. He will also send to his PAO a monthly bank reconciliation statement in form CAM 22.

Thus, the DDO was required to cross-check the deposits in bank at two stages. First, while preparing weekly statements of receipts and then while reconciling the monthly bank statements before sending these statements to the PAO. It was noticed in audit that DDO was not sending the weekly statements and the monthly bank reconciliation statements to the PAO. The PAO also did not point out the non-receipt of these statements to DDO. Failure of DDO and the concerned PAO in following the prescribed procedures for accounting and reconciling government receipts facilitated the embezzlement and its non detection.

Admitting the embezzlement, the Ministry stated (June 2003) the cashier had deposited Rs.2.67 lakh on 26th

May 2003. Thereafter, he had been removed from the position of cashier and placed under suspension. An FIR had also been lodged against him with the police. The Ministry further stated (February 2004) that since the concerned person had held charge as cashier for five years, it got the records for 1998-2001 checked.

This revealed embezzlement of additional amount of Rs. 4.29 lakh. The Ministry had also sought first stage advice from the Central Vigilance Commission against seven officers of PAO and two DDOs of the department for their negligence.

Present Status

Action has been initiated in this matter.

VIGILANCE ACTIVITIES

The vigilance set-up of the Department is under the overall supervision of the Secretary who, in turn, is assisted by the Chief Vigilance Officer of the rank of Joint Secretary, an Under Secretary and other subordinate staff.

During the period under report, sustained efforts were continued to tone up the administration and to maintain discipline amongst the staff members of the department, both at the head quarters and in the attached and subordinate offices.

Department of Culture and all its offices observed the Vigilance Awareness week, 2004 by administering the pledge to all officials and staff. Vigilance Awareness week was also observed by organizations under the control of the Department. Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya, Bhopal arranged a workshop on the issues of importance of vigilance observance week. Sangrahalaya organised debate on the anticorruption method among the staff members to educate the staff members about the danger of corruption and sensitize them about the evil consequences of corruption.

Periodical inspection of the following Institutions/organisations were carried out during the year:

1. Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad
2. Indira Gandhi rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya, Bhopal
3. National Council of Science Museums, Calcutta
4. Raja Ram Mohun Roy Library Foundation, Calcutta
5. Indian Museum, Calcutta
6. Central Reference Library, Calcutta
7. National Library, Calcutta
8. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies, Calcutta
9. Asiatic Society, Calcutta
10. Anthropological Survey of India, Calcutta
11. Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta

The Department has been maintaining adequate transparency in the matters, which needs time-bound disposal and continuous vigilance to check the corruption to ensure honesty and integrity of officers and staff.

PROGRESSIVE USE OF HINDI

There is an Official Language Division in the Ministry of Culture comprising of Director, Dy. Director, Asstt. Director, Sr. Hindi Translator and Jr. Hindi Translators for implementation of the Official Language Act, 1963 & Official Language Rules, 1976 made thereunder. This Division is responsible for ensuring implementation of the Official Language Policy of the Union in the subordinate / attached offices and Autonomous organisations of the Ministry of Culture.

An Official Language Implementation Committee has been constituted in the Ministry under the chairmanship of Joint Secretary (Administration). The quarterly meetings of this Committee are held regularly to ensure implementation of the Constitutional provisions of the Official Language Policy of the Union in the Ministry of Culture and its subordinate / attached offices / autonomous organisations and to attain the objectives fixed in the Annual Programme issued by the Department of Official Language. In these meetings decisions are taken after thorough discussions. The follow up actions regarding these decisions are carried out in the next quarter. On the basis of the quarterly reports a comparative analysis of the percentage of work and correspondence undertaken in Hindi during the two quarters is also done in these meetings.

During the period under report, Section 3 (3) of the Official Language Act, 1963 was duly complied with in the Ministry of Culture and its attached / subordinate / autonomous organisations. All the letters received in Hindi were replied to in Hindi. Check points were strengthened to ensure better compliance of the provisions of the Official Language Act and the rules made thereunder. Annual Programme & other orders / instructions issued by the Department of Official Language were forwarded to the Sections of the Ministry and its attached / subordinate / autonomous offices for information and compliance.

During the period under report, Official Language Parliamentary Committee inspected Sub-Circle offices of Archeological Survey of India, an attached office of the Ministry of Culture, at Indore, Chennai, Jaisalmer, Tiruvananthapuram and the autonomous organisations of the Ministry of Culture at Delhi namely Sangeet Natak Academy, Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts and Sahitya Academy.

To observe the implementation of the Official Language policy of the Union, inspections of offices of Archeological Survey of India at Agra, Amritsar and Kangra and the autonomous offices of Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts, Sangeet Natak Academy, Sahitya Academy New Delhi and Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Sarnath, Varanasi

and North Zone Cultural Centre, Sheesh Mahal, Patiala were carried out by the concerned officers of the Ministry.

During the year, intensive efforts were made for increasing the correspondence in Hindi. Stenographers and Typists were nominated for the training in Hindi stenography and typing respectively. Three Hindi workshops were organized to remove the hesitation of the personnel in working in Hindi. The ongoing special incentive scheme which was started to motivate the officers and staff of the department of culture to do their official work in Hindi continued during the last year and successful personnel were awarded also under this scheme. With the objective of facilitating noting and drafting in Hindi, bilingual standard forms and glossaries were distributed among all the officers/sections of the Ministry. Consolidated glossaries issued by the Commission for Technical Terminology were sent to subordinate/attached offices/autonomous organisations of the Ministry of Culture.

The Ministry observed Hindi Fortnight from 14th to 28th September, 2004. On the occasion, Secretary (Culture) appealed to all the employees to do their work in Hindi originally and officers were specially requested in this regard so that their subordinates may get inspiration from them to do their work in Hindi. A copy of this Appeal had also been sent to all the Subordinate/Attached offices/Autonomous Organisations for information and compliance. During

the Hindi Fortnight, Competitions like Hindi Essay writing, Hindi Noting and Drafting, Hindi Translation, Hindi Elocution were organised. Secretary (Culture) distributed cash awards and Certificates to the winners in the Valedictory cum Prize-Distribution function of the Hindi Fortnight held in presence of employees and officers of the Ministry.

During the year, Hindi magazine "Sanskriti" was published and it was also distributed free of cost.

During last year, the action regarding reconstitution of 'Hindi Consultative Committee' of the Ministry was also taken.

The quarterly progress report regarding the progressive use of Hindi is sent regularly to the Department of Official Language and quarterly progress report related to the subordinate/attached offices of the Ministry of culture is reviewed in the Ministry. It is emphasized that the meetings of the Official Language Implementation Committees should be held regularly in these offices and the comments on their minutes are also sent by the Ministry.

As usual, Hindi Translation Unit of the Ministry translated various documents like Annual Report, Annual Plan, Performance Budget, material related to the Parliamentary Standing Committee, Cultural Exchange Programmes/Agreements, letters, Parliament Questions, standard forms etc.



STAFF WELFARE

BENEVOLENT FUND

As per the norms of the Government of India, a Benevolent Fund is being operated in the Ministry. The main activities of the Benevolent Fund are as under:-

- In the case of the death of the employee the Fund immediately provides Rs.5000/- to the family;
- In the case of illness of the official or his/her family member interest free loan of Rs.1500/- is provided, to be recovered in 15 monthly instalments;
- On the retirement of the officer/ official, farewell party is being organized by the Benevolent Fund and gift of Rs.500/- being presented.
- So far we have provided assistance in six deaths cases and for medical treatment in 14 cases.

ACTIVITIES OF THE SPORTS & RECREATION CLUB

During the year following activities were undertaken:-

- During May 27-30,2004 a study tour was conducted to the following places:
 - 1 Kiratpur Sahib
 - 2 Naina Devi
 - 3 Chintpurni
 - 4 Jawalaji



Staff during study tour



- 5 Dharmsala
- 6 Chamundaji
- 7 Kangraji
- 8 Anandpur Sahib

- In this Study tour a total number of 70 members and their families participated.
- The Ministry of Culture staged the hilarious melodrama in Hindustani "KANJOOS" on 7th August 2004 at Udaipur and on 18th September 2004 in National Drama Festival in Chandigarh. This play was directed by Shri K. Vasudevan, an officer of the Ministry of Culture. The cast of the play is as under:-

- Mirza Sakhawat Beig
Shri Krishan Chand Gupta
- Mirza Aslam
Shri Vijay Bakshi
- Farooq
Shri Pratap Singh Verma
- Azra
Ms. Deepshikha
- Nasir
Shri Anand Shekhar
- Mariyam
Smt. A. Ushabala
- Nambu
Shri Arun Kumar Rajput
- Alfu
Shri H.J. Bhaskar
- Farzina
Smt. Gulshan Dhawan
- Khaira, Dalal, Hawildar
Shri Raj Kumar Kaushik

PARTICIPATION IN THE INTER-MINISTRY TOURNAMENT

Some of the Staff members, those who are interested in Cricket, have been provided a full kit (bat, ball, pads, gloves etc.). These members had played matches with other Ministries and Departments being a member of the Cricket Team of Ministry of HRD in the Inter-Ministry Cricket Tournament being organized by the Central Civil Services Sports Control Board, Deptt. of Personnel & Training. Steps are being taken to establish the Cricket Team of Ministry of Culture.



ANNUAL FUNCTION

The annual function was held on 18th February 2005 in Sammukh Auditorium of National School of Drama. The Chief Guest of the function was Smt. Neena Ranjan, Secretary (Culture). In the first phase of the programme prizes were distributed to the winners of annual sports meet, which was held in February 2004. In the function cultural programme was given by the children of the members of the Club followed by very impressive programme given by the children of the Kathak Kendra of Sangeet Natak Akademi. All the children who participated in the cultural programmes were presented gifts on behalf of the Club.



THE MINISTRY

Minister	-	Shri S. Jaipal Reddy
Secretary	-	Smt. Neena Ranjan
Financial Adviser	-	Shri P.K. Mishra
Joint Secretaries	-	Shri L. Rynjah Shri K. Jayakumar
Directors		Smt. Tanuja Pande Smt. Alka Jha Smt. Mohini Hingorani Smt. Ruchika C.Govil Shri S. Majumdar (Central Secretariat Library)
Deputy Secretaries	-	Smt. Manisha Sinha Shri Umesh Kumar Shri Sudesh Kumar Shri Vimalendra Sharan
Under Secretaries	-	Shri K.L. Kapur Smt. Anju Bhalla Shri Krishan Chand Gupta Shri Lalan Das PRA Smt. Varsha Sinha Shri S.K. Kapur Shri B.P. Singh Shri Ramesh Chand Shri Shri M.A. Muraleedharan Shri Amar Mudi Shri Nanak Chand Shri Chhote Lal Shri Arun Malik Shri Victor Baa Shri Ramesh Chand (Centenary Cell) Shri B. Sengupta
Deputy Directors	-	Shri Shyam Lal Sud (OL) Shri Biswajit Das (Planning & Budgeting)
Desk Officer	-	Shri P.S. Verma Shri Vasudevan
Research Officer	-	Shri S.S. Malkani Shri S.K. Sharma

Cultural Agreements with various Countries

S. No.	Name of the Country	Date of signing
1.	Afghanistan	04.01.1963
2.	Algeria	01.06.1976
3.	Argentina	28.05.1974
4.	Armenia	14.12.1995
5.	Australia	21.10.1971
6.	Bahrain	08.01.1975
7.	Bangladesh	30.12.1972
8.	Belarus	14.05.1993
9.	Belgium	21.09.1973
10.	Belize	15.06.1994
11.	Benin	17.07.1986
12.	Bolivia	08.12.1997
13.	Bosnia & Herzegovina	20.09.2002 (Yugos)
14.	Botswana	14.05.1997
15.	Brazil	23.09.1969
16.	Bulgaria	02.02.1963
17.	Burkina-Faso	12.12.1983
18.	Cambodia	31.01.1996
19.	Chile	13.01.1993
20.	China	28.05.1988
21.	Columbia	22.05.1974
22.	Croatia	05.03.1999
23.	Cuba	21.07.1976
24.	Cyprus	24.10.1980
25.	Czech	11.10.1996
26.	Djibouti	31.01.1989
27.	Egypt	25.09.1958
28.	Estonia	15.10.1993
29.	Ethiopia	09.02.1983
30.	Finland	10.06.1983
31.	France	07.06.1966
32.	Germany	20.03.1969
33.	Ghana	12.10.1981
34.	Greece	22.06.1961
35.	Guyana	30.12.1974
36.	Hungary	03.03.1962

S. No.	Name of the Country	Date of signing
37.	Indonesia	29.12.1955
38.	Iran	10.12.1956
39.	Iraq	19.04.1973
40.	Israel	18.05.1993
41.	Italy	12.07.2004
42.	Jamaica	05.10.1992
43.	Japan	29.10.1956
44.	Jordan	15.02.1976
45.	Kazakhstan	22.02.1981
46.	Kenya	24.02.1981
47.	Kuwait	02.11.1970
48.	Kyrgyzstan	14.03.1992
49.	Laos	17.08.1994
50.	Latvia	01.09.1995
51.	Lebanon	07.04.1997
52.	Lesotho	05.10.1976
53.	Libya	24.08.1985
54.	Lithuania	20.02.2001
55.	Luxemburg	10.09.1996
56.	Madagascar	17.06.1997
57.	Malaysia	03.03.1978
58.	Maldives	07.09.1983
59.	Malta	14.01.1992
60.	Mauritius	06.02.1976
61.	Mexico	23.07.1975
62.	Moldova	19.03.1993
63.	Mongolia	09.02.1978
64.	Morocco	12.01.1981
65.	Mozambique	09.02.1978
66.	Myanmar	25.01.2001
67.	Namibia	25.01.1991
68.	Netherlands	24.05.1985
69.	Nicaragua	09.09.1986
70.	Nigeria	14.09.1982
71.	North Korea (DPRK)	02.07.1976
72.	Norway	19.04.1961
73.	Oman	03.08.1991
74.	Pakistan	31.12.1988
75.	Panama	02.02.2001

S. No.	Name of the Country	Date of signing
76.	Peru	25.01.1987
77.	Poland	27.03.1957
78.	Portugal	07.04.1980
79.	Philippines	06.09.1969
80.	Qatar	04.06.1980
81.	Romania	03.04.1957
82.	Rwanda	04.07.1975
83.	Russia	28.01.1993
84.	Senegal	21.05.1974
85.	Serbia & Montenegro	20.09.2002 (Yugos)
86.	Seychelles	22.12.1987
87.	Singapore	05.02.1993
88.	Slovak	11.03.1996
89.	Slovenia	16.12.1996
90.	Somalia	02.04.1979
91.	South Africa	04.12.1996
92.	South Korea	12.08.1974
93.	Spain	16.09.1982
94.	Sri Lanka	29.11.1977
95.	Sudan	28.11.1974
96.	Suriname	22.09.1992
97.	Syria	13.11.1975
98.	Tanzania	17.01.1975
99.	Tajikistan	15.02.1993
100.	Thailand	29.04.1997
101.	Trinidad & Tobago	13.03.1987
102.	Tunisia	24.06.1969
103.	Turkey	29.05.1951
104.	Turkmenistan	20.04.1992
105.	United Arab Emirates (U.A.E.)	03.01.1975
106.	Uganda	24.11.1981
107.	Ukraine	27.03.1992
108.	Uzbekistan	17.08.1991
109.	Venezuela	13.09.1984
110.	Vietnam	18.12.1976
111.	Yemen	22.07.1999
112.	Zaire	04.07.1978
113.	Zambia	26.01.1975
114.	Zimbabwe	22.05.1981

Annexure - II

Ministry of Culture
List of Live CEPs

S.No	Country	Cep signed on	Validity	Remark
1	Brazil	25.1.2004	2004-2005	Under implementation. proposal for extention of CEP under consideration.
2	Belarus	15.11.2001	2001-2004	
3	Chile	24.4.2003	2003-2006	Under implementation.
4	Germany	17.6.2003	2003-2005	Under Implementation
5	Djibouti	19.5.2003	2003-2005	Copy of CEP sent to all Implementing Agencies.
6	Egypt	19.12.2002	2003-2005	Implementation is being pursued.
7	France	7.11.2003	2004-2006	Under Implementation.
8	Guyana	25.8.2003	2003-2005	Under implementation.
9	Hungary	3.11.2003	2003-2006	copy of the CEP circulated to all implementing agencies on 28.11.2003. Reports are being received.
10	Israel		2003-2005	Various agencies are in touch with Israel side counterpart through our Mission for implementation of their programme. Makine good progress.
11	Iran	25.01.2003	2003-2005	under implementation.
12	Italy	25.1.2003	2003-2005	Under implementation.
13	Korea (North)	18.9.2003	2003-2006	
14	Korea (South)		2004-2007	signed CEP circulated in January, 2005
15	Sri Lanka	15.10.2003	2003-2006	
16	Myanmar	25.10.2004	2004-2006	CEP signed on 25.10.2004 at New Delhi. CEP is being circulated to the implementing Agencies for implementation and to submit quarterly progress report to this Ministry.
17	Mauritius	5.9.2003	2003-2005	
18	Maldives			
19	Seychelles	10.9.2003	2003-2005	Reports are being received for Implementation.
20	Singapore	19.10.2004	2004-2007	Under implementations circulated on

S.No	Country	Cep signed on	Validity	Remark
21	Senegal	30.9.2004	2004-2006	Copy of CEP issued to all Implementing Agencies
22	Suriname	17.3.2003	2003-2005	Under implementation.
23	Syria	15.11.2003	2003-2006	Implementing agencies asked for action on pending articles vide our letter dated 28.12.04. Final implementaion awaited.
24	South Africa	16.10.2003	2004-2006	Implementation reports from few agencies awaited.
25	Armenia	22.5.2003	2003-2006	CEP forwarded to implementing agencies.
26	China	23.6.2003	2003-2005	being implemented
27	Cyprus	8.10.2002	2002-2005	Under Implementation.
28	Algeria	10.10.2003	2004-2006	Implementation reports from some agenceis recieved and from some awaited. Matter being taken up.
29	Ghana	5.8.2002	2002-2005	Implementation reports from some agencies are awaited. Matter being pursued.
30	Greece	9.9.2003	2003-2006	Under implementation.
31	Mongolia	30.3.2000	2000-2002	CEP extended upto 31.12.2005.Implementation reports awaited from agencies.
32	North Korea (DPRK)	18.9.2003	2003-2006	CEP signed on 18.09.2003. CEP circulated among implementation. No progress on implementation so far.

Annexure-III

Financial allocations of items discussed in various chapters

(Rs. In crores)

SL No.	Item	Plan Non-Plan	Budget Estimates 2004-05	Revised Estimates 2004-05	Budget Estimates 2005-06
1	Archeological Survey of India	Plan	70.00	58.00	80.00
	New Delhi	Non-Plan	170.30	165.30	171.00
2	National Museum, New Delhi	Plan	8.00	8.00	17.00
		Non-Plan	7.70	7.74	8.04
3	Indian Museum, Calcutta	Plan	5.00	5.00	6.50
		Non-Plan	3.75	3.75	3.75
4	Salarjung Museum, Hyderabad	Plan	5.00	4.80	4.80
		Non-Plan	4.00	4.00	4.00
5	Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta	Plan	3.00	4.48	5.40
		Non-Plan	1.90	1.90	2.00
6	National Gallery of Modern Art	Plan	4.00	3.74	4.00
	New Delhi	Non-Plan	1.25	1.28	1.35
7	Nehru Memorial Museum & Library, New Delhi	Plan	2.60	2.30	2.60
		Non-Plan	4.86	4.84	5.00
8	Allahabad Museum, Allahabad	Plan	1.25	0.90	1.20
		Non-Plan	1.08	1.08	1.08
9	National Council of Science Museums, Calcutta	Plan	12.00	11.00	16.00
		Non-Plan	14.00	13.00	14.00
10	National Research Laboratory for Cons. Of Cul. Property, Lucknow	Plan	0.70	0.73	0.75
		Non-Plan	1.48	1.48	1.60
11	Anthropological Survey, Calcutta	Plan	3.25	4.85	5.57
		Non-Plan	9.85	10.35	10.00
12	Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya, Bhopal	Plan	3.60	3.00	4.00
		Non-Plan	1.55	1.55	1.60
13	National Archives of India, New Delhi	Plan	3.00	2.00	3.64
		Non-Plan	8.70	8.70	9.00
14	Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library, Patna	Plan	2.80	2.16	2.55
		Non-Plan	1.20	1.20	1.30
15	T.M.S.S.M. Library Thanjavur	Plan	0.50	0.15	0.50
		Non-Plan	-	-	-
16	Rampur Raza Library, Rampur	Plan	1.58	1.87	2.00
		Non-Plan	0.92	0.65	0.92
17	Science Cities	Plan	21.00	14.00	20.00
		Non-Plan	-	-	-
18	The Asiatic Society, Calcutta	Plan	2.00	1.50	2.80
		Non-Plan	3.90	4.15	4.00

SL No.	Item	Plan Non-Plan	Budget Estimates 2004-05	Revised Estimates 2004-05	Budget Estimates 2005-06
19	Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh	Plan	4.50	4.50	6.39
		Non-Plan	2.40	2.40	2.40
20	Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Varanasi	Plan	2.00	1.80	2.50
		Non-Plan	3.70	4.00	4.00
21	Lib. Of Tibetan Works and Archives, Dharamshala	Plan	-	-	-
		Non-Plan	0.40	0.40	0.40
22	Namgyal Research Institute of Tibetology, Gangtok	Plan	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Non-Plan	0.22	0.22	0.22
23	Financial Assistance for Development of Buddhist and Tibetan Organisations	Plan	2.50	2.00	2.50
		Non-Plan	-	-	-
24	National Library, Calcutta	Plan	6.00	4.00	8.60
		Non-Plan	11.00	11.00	11.20
25	Central Reference Library, Calcutta	Plan	0.40	0.23	0.40
		Non-Plan	0.95	0.95	1.04
26	State Central Library, Mumbai	Plan	0.30	0.30	0.40
		Non-Plan	0.30	0.15	0.30
27	Central Sectt. Library, New Delhi	Plan	3.20	1.77	3.00
		Non-Plan	1.50	1.50	1.50
28	Delhi Public Library, Delhi	Plan	3.00	1.50	3.30
		Non-Plan	6.10	5.00	6.00
29	Connemera Public Library, Chennai	Plan	0.30	0.20	0.79
		Non-Plan	0.30	0.15	0.30
30	Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation, Calcutta	Plan	10.00	10.00	21.00
		Non-Plan	1.50	1.50	1.60
31	Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi	Plan	6.50	6.00	9.28
		Non-Plan	3.35	3.35	3.40
32	Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi	Plan	8.75	7.00	10.00
		Non-Plan	4.70	4.70	4.85
33	Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi	Plan	4.50	4.55	5.30
		Non-Plan	3.75	3.00	3.00
34	National School of Drama, New Delhi	Plan	8.00	7.15	10.00
		Non-Plan	3.65	3.65	3.70
35	Centre for Cultural Research & Training New Delhi	Plan	5.30	4.90	6.00
		Non-Plan	1.80	1.62	1.90
36	Building Grants to Voluntary Cultural Organisations	Plan	4.50	4.50	5.00
		Non-Plan	-	-	-
37	Financial Assistance to Professional Groups and Individuals for specified performing Art projects	Plan	8.00	8.80	9.90
		Non-Plan	1.10	1.10	1.20

Sl. No.	Item	Plan Non-Plan	Budget Estimates 2004-05	Revised Estimates 2004-05	Budget Estimates 2005-06
38	Festival of India	Plan	-	-	-
		Non-Plan	1.30	0.50	0.75
39	Shankar's International Children's Competition	Plan	-	-	-
		Non-Plan	0.03	0.03	0.03
40	Development of Cultural Organisations	Plan	2.00	1.00	2.00
		Non-Plan	-	-	-
41	Assistance to Cultural Organisation of India (R.K. Mission)	Plan	1.11	0.72	0.72
		Non-Plan	1.11	1.37	1.40
42	Institutions and Individuals Engaged in Literary Activities	Plan	-	-	-
		Non-Plan	0.17	0.17	0.17
43	Financial Assistance for Promotion of Tribal Folk Arts	Plan	1.00	1.30	1.70
		Non-Plan	-	-	-
44	Zonal Cultural Centres	Plan	20.00	19.00	30.00
		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	4.00	3.00	4.00
		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	1.10	1.10	2.20
		Non-Plan	1.30	1.30	1.40
48	Emeritus Fellowships	Plan	-	-	-
		Non-Plan	-	-	-
49	Gandhi Smiriti & Darshan Samiti, New Delhi	Plan	3.50	3.00	4.20
		Non-Plan	2.20	2.07	2.25
50	Nava Nalanda Mahavihara & Huen-Tsang Memorial	Plan	2.80	2.80	4.00
		Non-Plan	1.05	1.05	1.05
51	Development and Maintenance of National Memorials	Plan	-	-	-
		Non-Plan	2.00	1.50	2.00
52	Financial Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Celebration of Centenaries/ Anniversaries	Plan	-	-	46.00
		Non-Plan	2.00	4.00	2.00
53	International Cultural Activities & grants to Indo-friendship Society	Plan	-	-	-
		Non-Plan	0.45	0.45	0.45

Sl. No.	Item	Plan Non-Plan	Budget Estimates 2004-05	Revised Estimates 2004-05	Budget Estimates 2005-06
54	Presentation of Books & Art objects	Plan	-	-	-
		Non-Plan	0.03	0.03	0.03
55	Delegation under CEP	Plan	-	-	-
		Non-Plan	0.90	0.70	0.70
56	Setting up of Multipurpose Cultural Complex in States	Plan	9.00	5.00	15.00
		Non-Plan	-	-	-
57	Indira Gandhi Centre for the Arts, New Delhi	Plan	0.40	0.40	0.50
		Non-Plan	0.01	0.01	0.01
58	Secretariat of the Department of Culture	Plan	0.75	0.35	0.35
		Non-Plan	8.50	9.00	9.50
59	Kalakshetra, Chennai	Plan	1.65	1.50	1.20
		Non-Plan	2.25	2.25	2.40
60	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian studies	Plan	2.00	1.00	3.00
		Non-Plan	0.60	0.42	0.55
61	National Museum	Plan	3.00	2.00	3.50
	Institute History of Art, Conservation & Museology	Non-Plan	0.10	0.10	0.12
62	Promotion & Strengthening of Regional & Local Museums	Plan	5.25	4.00	5.50
		Non-Plan	-	-	-
63	Gandhi Peace Prize	Plan	-	-	-
		Non-Plan	1.30	1.30	1.30
64	Celebration of 50 years of the Indian Republic	Plan	-	-	-
		Non-Plan	-	-	-
65	Asst. for preparation of candidature file for nomination by UNESCO for both tangible and intangible heritage of humanity	Plan	0.40	0.00	0.01
		Non-Plan	-	-	-
66	NAPLIS	Plan	0.50	0.30	0.40
		Non-Plan	-	-	-
67	National Culture Fund	Plan	3.00	0.10	2.00
		Non-Plan	-	-	-
68	Financial Assistance for promotion of Himalayan Arts	Plan	2.50	1.00	2.00
		Non-Plan	-	-	-
69	Travel subsidy	Plan	-	-	-
		Non-Plan	0.01	-	0.01
70	INTACH	Plan	0.30	0.30	0.30
		Non-Plan	-	-	-
71	National Mission for Preservation of Manuscripts & Intangible Heritage, Monuments and Antiquities	Plan	25.00	10.00	20.00
		Non-Plan	-	-	-
72	Asst. for preservation and promotion of intangible heritage of humanity	Plan	0.15	0.15	0.60
		Non-Plan	-	-	-
73	Asiatic Society, Mumbai	Plan	0.20	0.20	0.20
		Non-Plan	-	-	-

SL No.	Item	Plan Non-Plan	Budget Estimates 2004-05	Revised Estimates 2004-05	Budget Estimates 2005-06
74	Nehru Centre	Plan	0.01	-	0.01
		Non-Plan	-	-	-
75	Celebration of Tri-Centenary of Khalsa pant	Plan	-	-	-
		Non-Plan	-	-	-
76	Other items-India House (Paris)	Plan	-	-	-
		Non-Plan	0.01	0.02	0.01
77	Contribution to ICCROM	Plan	-	-	-
		Non-Plan	0.10	0.10	0.10
78	Dr. Zakir Hussain Memorial Museum	Plan	-	-	-
		Non-Plan	0.04	-	-
79	Contributaion to World Heritage fund	Plan	-	-	-
		Non-Plan	0.07	0.07	0.07
80	Other Expenditure (TA/DA to Non official members)	Plan	-	-	-
		Non-Plan	0.11	0.08	0.12
81	Vrindavan Research Institute	Plan	-	-	-
		Non-Plan	0.13	0.17	0.17
82	North-East Activities	Plan	35.45	33.60	55.11
		Non-Plan	-	-	-
83	Celebration of 2600th year of Mahavira Janma Kalyanak	Plan	-	-	-
		Non-Plan	1.00	1.00	-
84	Birth Centenary of Lok Nayak Jai Prakash	Plan	-	-	-
		Non-Plan	0.01	2.76	-
85	Central Institute of Himalayan Cultural studies, Arunachal Pradesh	Plan	-	-	-
		Non-Plan	*	*	*
86	Tibet House, New Delhi	Plan	0.15	0.20	0.25
		Non-Plan	-	-	-
87	Tawang Monastery, Arunachal Pradesh	Plan	0.25	0.25	0.25
		Non-Plan	-	-	-
88	Celebration of birth centenary of Ch. Charan Singh	Plan	-	-	-
		Non-Plan	-	-	-
89	Information Technology	Plan	2.00	0.55	0.65
		Non-Plan	-	-	-
90	Indian Archaeological Society, New Delhi	Plan	-	-	-
		Non-Plan	0.10	0.10	0.10
91	Celebration of birth centenary of Shri Lal Bhadur Shastri	Plan	-	-	-
		Non-Plan	1.00	1.00	0.01
	Total (Plan)		354.50	290.50	489.32
	(Non-Plan)		312.83	309.00	314.15

*Amount has been included in the Scheme of Financial Assistance for Promotion of Himalayan Arts

TABLE-I

ALLOCATION OF ANNUAL PLANS 2004-05 AND 2005-06

(Rs in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Sector	Annual Plan 2004-05	Percentage to total Allocation	Out of which Capital	Annual Plan 2005-06	Percentage to Total Allocation	Out of which Capital
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Direction & Administration	275.00	0.69	-	100.00	0.18	-
2	Promotion & Dissemination	9096.00	22.74	-	11690.26	21.21	-
3	Archaeology	8500.00	21.25	1500.00	9400.00	17.06	1400.00
4	Archives & Archival Libraries	3708.00	9.27	200.00	3469.30	6.29	300.00
5	Museums	8701.00	21.75	1850.00	10876.30	19.73	2380.00
6	Anthropology & Ethnology	1485.00	3.71	800.00	2957.00	5.37	2000.00
7	Public Libraries	2570.00	6.43	200.00	3889.34	7.06	100.00
8	IGNCA	40.00	0.10	-	50.00	0.09	-
9	Institute of Buddhist & Tibetan Studies	990.00	2.48	-	1188.80	2.16	-
10	Other Expenditure	1090.00	2.73	-	5980.00	10.85	-
11	North East Region	3545.00	8.86	-	5511.00	10.00	-
	TOTAL	40000.00	100.00	4550.00	55112.00	100.00	6180.00

APPENDIX

TABLE - II

8TH PLAN : ALLOCATION AND EXPENDITURE; 9TH PLAN: ALLOCATION
AND 10TH PLAN ALLOCATION

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Sector	8th Plan		9th Plan	10th Plan
		Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Allocation
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Direction & Administration	140.00	142.79	350.00	439.47
2	Promotion & Dissemination	8715.00	11275.03	22740.00	36243.00
3	Archaeology	3900.00	6593.63	18249.00	37359.00
4	Archives & Archival Libraries	1315.00	2585.81	4335.00	8220.75
5	Museums	10030.00	13575.04	23775.00	33932.50
6	Anthropology & Ethnology	1400.00	2386.16	4700.00	7066.22
7	Public Libraries	6720.00	3570.80	11296.00	14835.00
8	IGNCA	5000.00	9600.00	401.00	9000.00
9	Institutions of Buddhist & Tibetan Studies	850.00	1090.97	1950.00	4569.50
10	Other Expenditure	430.00	2104.84	3845.00	4934.56
11	Celebrations of Golden Jubilee of India's Independence	-	22.00	400.00	-
12	Lumpsum Provision for NE	-	-	-	15400.00
	Total	38500.00	52947.07	92041.00	172000.00

TABLE III
Year-wise Budget Estimates and Expenditure on Art & Culture
(Central Sector)

(Rs. in Crores)

YEAR	BUDGET ESTIMATES			EXPENDITURE		
	PLAN ^{@@}	NON PLAN	TOTAL	PLAN	NON PLAN	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1985-86	19.07	32.43	51.50	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	112.31
1991-92	74.20	62.80	137.00	58.94	60.99	119.93
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*	98.35
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	353.62
2001-02	190.45	240.30	430.75	171.82	266.75	438.57
2002-03	205.00	281.45	486.45	230.00	319.45	549.45
2003-04	225.20	318.52	543.72	227.89	310.08	537.97
2004-05	354.50	312.83	667.33	290.50	[@] 309.00	[@] 599.50
2005-06	489.32	314.15	803.47	0.00	0.00	0.00

* Includes Rs.218.00 crore for Nizam's Jewellery

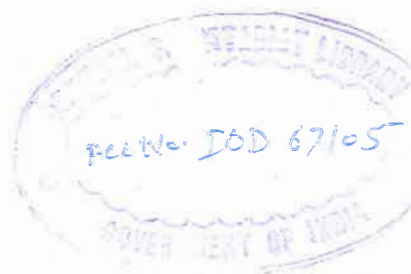
@ Anticipated Expenditure

@@ Revenue (B.E.) only

Annexure - IV

**WEBSITES OF
ATTACHED/SUBORDINATE OFFICES AND AUTONOMOUS ORGANISATION OF
MINISTRY OF CULTURE**

http://www.indiaculture.nic.in/	Ministry of Culture.
http://www.indev.nic.in/asiatic/	Asiatic Society, Kolkata.
http://www.indianmuseum-calcutta.org/	Indian Museum, Kolkata.
http://www.ignca.nic.in/	IGNCA, New Delhi.
http://www.museumofmankind.com/	IGRMS, Bhopal
http://www.kalakshetra.net	Kalakshetra Foundation, Chennai.
http://www.lalitkala.org.in/	Lalit Kala Akademi.
http://www.ncsm.org/	National Council of Science Museums
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://crlindia.org	CRL, Kolkata.
http://www.anthsi.org	Anthropological Survey of India.
http://www.nrlccp.org	NRLC, Lucknow.
http://www.gandhismiti.com	Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti.
http://alldmuseum.com	Allahabad Museum.
http://razalibrary.com	Rampur Raza Library.
http://www.wzccindia.com	West Zone Cultural Resource & Training.
http://www.ezcc.org	Eastern Zone Culture Centre
http://www.ccrindia.org	Centre for Cultural Resource & Training
http://www.kblibrary.nic.in	Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library
http://schoolofdramaindia.com	National School of Drama
http://www.nlindia.org	National Library



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