



# ANNUAL REPORT (Part II)

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# INTRODUCTORY

## GENERAL

1.01 Ministry of Human Resource Development was set up in 1985 with the objective of integrating efforts towards the development of human potential in the areas of education, women and child development, arts, culture, youth affairs and sports. During 1993-94 the Ministry continued its endeavour in fulfilling this objective. This Report covers the activities of the four departments which constitute the Ministry and is presented in four parts :—

Part-I	Department of Education
Part-II	Department of Culture
Part-III	Department of Youth Affairs and Sports.
Part-IV	Department of Women and Child Development.

## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

1.02 The most historic event of the year 1993-94 was hosting of an EDUCATION FOR ALL (EFA) Summit of Nine High Population Countries in New Delhi on 16th of December, 1993. These nine countries are Bangladesh, Brazil, China, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Nigeria and Pakistan. They account for more than half the world's population and 70% the world's illiterates. The Heads of three UN agencies viz. UNESCO, UNICEF, and UNFPA also participated in the Summit. The Nine High Population Countries adopted the Delhi Declaration and Framework of Action.

1.03 The Declaration calls for ensuring a place for every child in a school or an appropriate education programme according to his or her capabilities, consolidating efforts towards basic education for children, youth and adults from public and private sources, improving and extending literacy and adult education programmes within the context of an integrated strategy of basic education for all people, for eliminating disparities of access to basic education, for improving the quality and relevance of basic education and in all actions to accord to human development the highest priority at national and other levels ensuring that growing share of national and community resources is dedicated to basic education and improving the management of existing resources for education.

1.04 The NPE 1986 and the POA 1992 had in fact in essence anticipated the provisions of the Delhi Declaration and Framework of Action. The NPE resolved to ensure that free and compulsory education of satisfactory quality is provided to all children upto 14 years of age before the 21st Century. Action for intensification of the NPE/POA implementation programme is already on. Some of the specific steps taken in pursuance of the Delhi Declaration include developing a collaborating mechanism for distance education among the nine countries, periodic consultations among the nine countries with a view to sharing experiences, introduction of decentralised management of structures in education with a view to giving greater authority to communities and parents and making the school more accountable to the community for its performance, development of performance norms and code of conduct for teachers and development of district specific education programmes.

1.05 The Prime Minister convened a Special Conference of Chief Ministers of all States and Union Territories on 15 February, 1994 to consider the follow up of the Education For All Summit, the Reports of the NDC Committee on Literacy and CABE (Central Advisory Board of Education) Committee on Decentralised Management of Education. The Chief Ministers decided to supplement the efforts of the Central Government in the mobilization of resources for education and to accord higher priority to primary and adult education.

1.06 The NPE 1986, as updated in 1992, provides for several key strategies. These include (i) shifting of focus from State to the District as the unit of planning for implementation of elementary education and adult literacy; (ii) increasing reliance on social mobilisation to promote basic education and (iii) integration of adult literacy and non-formal education programmes with vital themes such as small family norms, health care, environment and nutrition. In the context of universalisation of elementary education the strategies adopted for 8th Plan are :

- a disaggregated approach, with the focus on preparation of district-specific, population-specific plans for UEE within the broad strategy frame of micro-planning through people's participation; and
- introduction of Minimum Levels of Learning (MLLs) in schools to improve learner's achievement. Micro-planning will provide the frame-work of universal access and universal participation while MLLs would be the strategy frame for universal achievement.

1.07 The focus shall be two fold : firstly, achieving universal access through opening of new schools in unserved habitations, expanding the non-formal learning centre network to cater to those who cannot attend formal schools. Secondly, universal retention and achievement by improving the school environment through better infrastructure and activity-based, child-centred, competency-oriented teaching learning process.

1.08 The existing institutional framework is to be made fully functional and work at higher levels of efficiency. Given the centrality of teacher training, the focus would be on operationalizing DIETs, CTEs and IASEs as quickly as possible and ensure they are manned by professionally sound and highly motivated personnel. The scheme of Operation Blackboard would be implemented in right earnest. Location of NFE centres, monitoring and supervision of their functioning would be given attention so that the disadvantaged groups derive maximum advantage from the scheme.

1.09 A two pronged approach of Universalisation of Elementary Education and Universal Adult Literacy is being adopted for achieving total literacy. District specific programme have been evolved both in Primary Education and in Adult Education. A major new initiative to achieve UEE is the District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) launched in 1993-94 which seeks to operationalise the strategy of district level plan. The programme takes a holistic view of Primary Education development and lays great emphasis on participatory planning and management. It has a marked gender focus and seeks to enhance school effectiveness through inputs in teacher's training and decentralised management. The programme emphasises capacity building at all levels, be it national state or local, and seeks to evolve strategies which are replicable and sustainable. The programme has already been launched in 19 districts in Madhya Pradesh. The attempt would be to start the programme in atleast 110 districts during the Eighth Plan.

1.10 The Total Literacy Campaign has now emerged as the most favoured strategy and also as an effective and viable model for eradication of adult illiteracy. The Total Literacy Campaign has made increasing strides by taking into its fold areas which are educationally very backward. The focus of these campaigns is now being increasingly concentrated in the northern states where bulk of the illiterate population resides.

1.11 To assess the present position of school education facilities in the country, the Sixth All India Educational Survey is being conducted through NCERT, NIC and State level agencies during this financial year with 30 September, 1993 as the reference date. The National Advisory Committee under the chairmanship of Prof. Yashpal submitted its Report on 15 July, 1993 to suggest ways and means to reduce the academic burden on school students.

1.12 In pursuance of the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments regarding Panchayati Raj and Nagar Palika institutions the Department took immediate initiatives for preparation of guidelines for states for introduction of decentralised management structures in education. It is expected that the introduction of decentralised management structures would enhance community participation in education. This will definitely result in higher participation in education by all sections of society and improved quality of education.

1.13 Vocationalisation of Secondary Education has been a major thrust area in school education. The scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education at plus Two level was started in February, 1988 with the objective of providing diversification of educational opportunities so as to enhance individual employability, reduce mismatch between demand and supply of skilled manpower and providing an alternative for those pursuing higher education without particular interest or purpose. It is hoped that by the end of 1995 it will be possible to achieve NPE target of 10% diversion. In addition a scheme of pre-vocational education at the lower secondary stage has been started from 1993-94 to prepare students in class IX and X for participation in work as a desired dimension of academic education. It is proposed to cover 1000 schools during the VIIIth Plan.

1.14 Women's education has always been a priority area and NPE envisages the entire educational system to work for women's education and empowerment. It has been emphasized that gender concerns must be built into all educational processes. Emphasis has been laid on enrolment and retention of the girl child in formal and non-formal schooling, recruitment of rural women as teachers and removal of gender bias in the curriculum. Special provisions have been incorporated in various schemes; e.g. the revamped Blackboard Scheme provides that atleast 50% of the teachers recruited should be women; under NFE programme 90% assistance is given for centres exclusively for girls. A new scheme for strengthening of boarding and hostel facilities for girl students of secondary and higher secondary schools was launched during the current year with the objective of boosting retention of girls. Under the scheme assistance is provided to existing girl's hostels or boarding houses run by voluntary agencies for food, furniture, utensils, recreational aids, etc. The Mahila Samakhya Project launched in April 1989, which presupposes that Education can be a decisive intervention toward women's equality, has been quite successful. This strategy is being incorporated in some other basic education projects. There has been phenomenal expansion of educational opportunities for women in the field of higher education—both general and technical.

1.15 With a view to accentuating the educational development of minorities, an Area Intensive Programme for educationally backward minorities has been launched. To begin with, the programme would focus on the districts which have a concentration of educationally backward minorities.

## DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE

1.16 The preservation, promotion and enrichment of the Cultural traditions of the country is the vital concern of the Department of Culture. The Department has sought to maintain the vibrancy of these traditions through a network of institutions and initiating new schemes encompassing a wide range of

activities including excavation, conservation, protection of monuments of historic sites, developing libraries, museums, promoting literary, plastic and performing arts, facilitating and awarding talents in the cultural field. These are only a few of the various activities undertaken by the Department of Culture to make people aware of the rich cultural heritage of the country. The Department in its efforts to bring the people of India, enter into Cultural Exchange Programme with various countries and organises cultural festival of other countries. In the following paragraphs some of the important activities and achievements of Department of Culture during 1993-94 have been presented.

1.17 During the year 1993-94, the Archeological Survey of India (ASI) took up around 500 monuments for conservation and preservation in different parts of the country, out of which about 250 works were specially identified for comprehensive conservation works. The ASI teams continued its works on preserving and conserving the monuments of Angkorvat, Combodia, which has been commended by internationally recognised archaeologists and conservationists. A large number of sites and remains ranging from pre-historic to the medieval times has been discovered by the ASI in different parts of India. Exploration work in a number of sites including Parbati and Utangan river valley in District Dholpur and prehistoric sites in North Eastern States were carried out. At Lalkot in Delhi the ASI has unearthed the first fortified capital of Delhi, constructed in the middle of the 11th Century A.D. by Tomar ruler Anang Pal-II. The clearance operations of Gingee Fort in South Arcot district Tamil Nadu has revealed the palace of 16th century, a subterranean passage and a throne platform. An elliptical structure with flight of steps has been found at Mamallapuram, Tamil Nadu which has a one line inscription indicating that it was built by famous Pallava King Narasimha Verman III (695-722) AD) popularly called as Rajasimha.

1.18 The Indian Museum, Calcutta during the year, organised an exhibition of Buddhist art objects depicting the life and message of Lord Buddha in the Fine Arts Museum of Mongolia. It organised another exhibition "On the way to Buddha" in Singapore with about sixty outstanding and representative art objects showing various aspects of Buddha's life. The National Museum, New Delhi organised a special exhibition on Raja Ravi Verma's paintings, drawings and Oleographs. A new gallery completely renovated and redesigned on Tribal life style of North East was also inaugurated. Under INDO-US Sub-commission on Education and Culture the National Museum, sent 16 stone sculptures to Asia Society Gallery, New York for installing an exhibition entitled "Gods, Guardian and Lovers : Temple sculptures from North India". The National Council of Science Museums, Calcutta got the coveted "Dibner Award" for the year 1993 from the Society for the History of Technology, US for its exhibit "The Information Revolution" installed in National Science Centre at Delhi.

1.19 The Libraries, under the Department of Culture continued its activities of procurement of books/journals & providing Readers services besides their literary activities. The Central Secretariat Library under its Mahabharath data base project converted around 30,000 slokas into machine readable form.

1.20 The Anthropological Survey of India has initiated steps for publication of its Report "People of India". The entire gamut of information that has been generated under this project has resulted in the production of 43 volumes of which 11 are National and 32 are State series. During the year, the Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya organised a symposium on the "People perspective in visual Anthropology". It plans to organise an international meet "Eternal Voyage" on Tribal and Analogous peoples. Academic meet on "Cultural Heritage of Tribal People" was organised at Ooty, Shillong and many other places. The Sangrahalaya also organised a programme on living Indian traditions of pottery and terra-cotta comprising of a potters meet, a workshop and symposium, in which over 40 potters from different parts of India participated and demonstrated their traditional techniques.

1.21 The Sahitya Akademi, the national academy of literature has published 140 titles and organised 29 Book Exhibitions during the year. Besides, 27 literary forum meetings and "5 meet the Author" meetings have also been organised by the Akademi. The Sangeet Akademi, the National Academy for music, dance and drama organised a Kathakali Mahotsavam in Delhi, which included 10 plays by representative Kathakali playwrights providing a comprehensive picture of Kathakali tradition as performed today. The Academy besides organising 4 Zonal theatres is planning to organise a Yuva Natya Samorah, the national theatre Festival for young Directors, featuring selected plays staged in

the four Zonal festivals during the year 1993-94. The Lalit Kala Akademi, the National Academy for Art, participated in the 6th Asian Art Biennale held at Dhaka, Bangladesh. In collaboration with the Embassy of France it organised an Exhibition of paintings, sculptures and prints in New Delhi. The Reportory company of National School of Drama performed Muavze in Lucknow. The company also organised Summer Drama Festival.

1.22 During the year, it was decided to set up a Cultural complex at Guwahati, named "Srimanta Sankaradeva Kalakshetra" with central assistance of Rs. 10.00 crore over a period of time. It is hoped that this will meet the long standing demand of the people of Assam in preserving their cultural heritage—"Assam Accord" signed few years back.

1.23 In order to meet the long standing demand of the Cultural Community, the Department proposes to set up a Multi Arts National Cultural Complex, in Delhi which will serve as nerve centre of the cultural and creative activities of the city. The complex, which has been named as PARISAR will be equipped with all the facilities, matching international standards wherein facilities for holding seminars, exhibitions, theatre, performing arts including ballet etc. will be available at one place.

## **DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS & SPORTS**

### **YOUTH PROGRAMMES**

1.24 The Department of Youth Affairs and Sports is implementing a number of schemes of Youth Development. The Schemes are designed keeping in view the fact that youth is the most vital human resource of the Nation on whom the present and future of the country depend. Many new initiatives taken during the year have given a new thrust to the Youth programmes for channelising the abundant energy of the Youth into constructive activities. The important ones are enumerated below.

1.25 The scheme for Promotion of Adventure has been redesigned to include a large number of adventure activities on land, sea and air. On the one hand, certain entitlements under the scheme have been increased. On the other, the procedure for taking assistance from the Department has been simplified.

1.26 For giving recognition to adventure activities, three Adventure Awards at par with the Arjuna Awards have been introduced from this year.

1.27 It has been decided to establish Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development at Sriperumbudur as an apex institution and resource agency for providing training, research, documentation and extension services on various subjects related to youth. The Prime Minister of India laid the foundation stone for the campus of the institute at Sriperumbudur on 1 September, 1993.

1.28 An Action Plan has been formulated for the Nehru Yuva Kendras emphasising decentralisation at the programme implementation level. Such decentralisation will help devising new programmes keeping in mind the local conditions and needs.

1.29 The Silver Jubilee Year of the NSS, one of the largest student Youth programme for community service and personality development of students, was launched by the Prime Minister of India on 24 September, 1993. Many programmes to be implemented during the year have been devised to involve the students in various developmental activities. The major health related programme—Universities Talk AIDS—has been expanded to cover 158 universities where the NSS units exist.

1.30 End of the Rashtriya Chetna Varsh on August 9, 1993 celebrated by all field units by honouring the local freedom fighters. In order to promote inter-community, inter-faithy and mutual goodwill, Sadbhavana Diwas was celebrated throughout the country on 20th August, 1993. Functions were

organised in all universities by NSS volunteers and in all districts by the Nehru Yuva Kendras. The main function in Delhi took place at the Indira Gandhi Stadium. Awards to three outstanding Youth Clubs were also distributed on this occasion.

## **SPORTS AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION**

1.31 India has a long tradition for sports and physical fitness. High recognition to this subject was accorded when a separate Department of Sports was created in 1982 prior to the commencement of the 9th Asian Games. Subsequently, the first ever National Sports Policy was announced in 1984. A fresh Programme of Action for implementation of this policy was laid before Parliament (in the monsoon session) in 1992.

1.32 During the year 1993-94, the Department has geared up its total efforts for preparation of teams and sports persons for the Asian Games, 1994. Revised guidelines have been issued which provide for training of probables in coaching camps, purchase of sports equipment, international exposure by way of competitions and training abroad and introduce more incentive for encouraging higher performance in sports. A committee has been set up under the chairmanship of Minister of State to monitor the preparation of the contingent for the next Asian Games.

1.33 In order to broad-base sports right from the school age, the Government set up a sub-committee of Central Advisory Board of Education under the chairmanship of Shri K.P. Singh Deo, Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting, to suggest measures for making sports and physical education an integral part of the learning process at all stages of education. The committee has completed its deliberations and submitted the report to the Department.

1.34 A number of measures were introduced during the year to encourage investment in sports and make the import of sports goods easier and cheaper for the sports persons. Section 35 (A) (C) of the Income Tax Act 1961 has been amended. This would enable the expenditure incurred by Industrial House on Sports promotion or development programme to be counted for the benefit of 100% deduction. Further, a public notice has been issued by the Ministry of Commerce which specifies sports goods/equipment that can be imported by the specified organisations without any import license.

## **DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT**

1.35 All round development of Women and Children constitutes an important component in the country's human resource development efforts. The Department of Women and Child Development—one of the constituent departments of the Ministry of Human Resource Development—is charged with the responsibility of functioning as the nodal agency to guide, coordinate, promote and review the efforts of both governmental and non-governmental, in the field of women and child development.

1.36 Gender inequality throughout the world is among the most all-pervasive though deceptively subtle forms of inequality. The Government realises that real development can not take roots if it bypasses women who not only represent nearly half of our population but represent the very kernel around which social change must take place. The concern, therefore, is to remove all gender-biases and guarantee women equal status in the real sense as is enshrined in our Constitution. All the efforts of the Government have been, therefore, directed towards main-streaming of women into the national development process by raising their overall status-social, economic, legal and political—at par with that of men. A number of programmes in this direction entailing employment and income generation, welfare and support services, gender sensitisation and awareness generation campaigns are being implemented. The programmes implemented by the Department in the above sectors are supplementary and complementary to the other general development programmes for women in the sectors of health, education, labour and employment and in poverty alleviation programmes.

1.37 In January 1992, the Government has set up a statutory National Commission for Women with

a specific mandate to study and monitor all matters relating to the constitutional and legal safeguards provided to women; review the existing legislations to suggest amendments wherever necessary; and to look into the complaints involving deprivation of rights of women. The Commission is playing a significant role as a watch-dog body to check the atrocities against women. The Commission is also contributing in a substantial way to increase awareness and mobilisation of women through the organisation of conferences, seminars, workshops, meetings etc. Similar Commissions are being set up at State levels. The State of Maharashtra, West Bengal, Orissa and Kerala have set up the Commissions.

1.38 Recently a Rashtriya Mahila Kosh has been set up. The Kosh, as visualised, aims to reach the poorest of the poor and assetless women who are in need of credit but cannot reach the formal banking or credit systems. This would help to develop a national net work of credit services for women in the informal sector and expect to boost the self-employment ventures of women.

1.39 Another initiative to empower women by raising their economic status undertaken is by launching the Mahila Samridhi Yojana (MSY) on 2 October 1993. MSY aims to promote amongst the rural women the habit to save and improve their financial assets. This, infact, will provide an opportunity for women to exercise greater control over their own household resources. Under MSY, if a rural women deposits upto Rs. 300/- for a lock-in period of one year shall receive the governmental incentive of 25 percent on the deposit. This is one of the most innovative experimental projects for the economic betterment of rural women all over the country.

1.40 During 1990s, the strategy will be to ensure that the benefits of development from different sectors do not bypass women and special programmes with greater gender sensitivity are implemented to complement the general developmental programmes. The flow of benefits to women in the three core sectors of education, health and employment are being kept under close vigil and surveillance as these contribute a great deal towards main streaming women into development.

1.41 A National Plan of Action for Children (1992) and a National Plan of Action for the Girl Child (1991-2000 A.D.) have been formulated. These two Action Plans are both integrated and multi-sectoral in their approach to ensure 'Survival' 'Protection' and 'Development' of children' with an ultimate objective of building up better future for children. While the Girl Child, being an integral part of the total target group of children, is expected to derive full benefits from the general Plan of Action, her gender-specific needs will be taken care of by the Plan of Action for the Girl Child with a focus on adolescent girls.

1.42 The Nation's Children are a supremely important asset says the National Policy for Children adopted by Government of India in August 1974. Accordingly, the Department has been implementing a nation-wide programme of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) which ensure fulfilment of the basic needs of children of age group 0-6 years and expectant and nursing mothers living in the most backward rural areas, tribal areas and the urban slums. The ICDS provides a package of services comprising health check-up, immunisation, referral services, supplementary nutritional feeding, pre-school education to children in the age group 3-6 years and health and nutrition education to women. This integrated package of services is provided in a convergent manner for holistic development of the child. At present, there are 3066 ICDS projects benefiting 16.3 million children and 3.2 million mothers all over the country.

1.43 In addition to the regular ICDS programme, the Department is also implementing, since 1991-92, World Bank assisted ICDS projects in 110 blocks of Andhra Pradesh and 191 blocks of Orissa, in the pre-dominantly tribal/backward areas, providing additional components such as skill development training for employment for women, Women's Integrated Learning for Life (WILL), services for adolescent girls, nutritional rehabilitation of severely malnourished etc. Recently in 1993-94, similar World Bank assisted ICDS projects have been sanctioned for states of Bihar and Madhya Pradesh and their implementation has commenced.

1.44 The Department has undertaken a novel initiative to provide much needed services to the hitherto neglected group of adolescent girls, particularly the school drop-outs through the ICDS system.

The services include health and nutrition care, functional literacy and vocational training. These interventions are being extended in 507 ICDS blocks. When fully operationalised it will cover over 4.5 lakh adolescent girls in the age of 11-18 years.

1.45 Besides the ICDS programme, the other programmes implemented by the Department in the area of Child Development include Early Childhood Education, Balwadi Nutrition Programme, Creches etc. catering to the special needs of children with a special focus on children belonging to special groups like Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward communities.

1.46 Considering the increasing demand for Creches, a National Creche Fund has been set up. The Fund will extend financial assistance to voluntary organisations for opening new creche centres. This will be done largely out of the interest accrued to the Fund and to some extent from the Corpus Fund.

1.47 In fulfilment of the constitutional commitment to ensure adequate nutrition to our people, a National Nutrition Policy was framed and adopted for implementation. Nutrition, being a multi-faceted problem, the policy envisages a multipronged attack involving different sectors. The Policy recognised both women and children as priority groups to receive special attention.



सुनहरे रंग से चित्रित बुद्ध की काष्ठ प्रतिमा - 20वीं सदी बर्मा  
Buddha, Wood, painted with gold colour - 20th Century Burma

## AN OVERVIEW 1993-94

2.01 The main thrust of the Department of Culture is the dissemination and promotion of Indian culture in its rich and varied imagery. The idea is that through arousing cultural consciousness among the people, their creative energies should be utilised for expressions in various art forms. During the year 1993-94, the Department continued to address itself to the preservation, promotion and enrichment of the rich and historic cultural heritage and traditions of the land through a network of institutions working in the field of Archaeology, Archives, Museums, Libraries, Anthropology, Buddhist Studies/Tibbetology etc. A National Policy on Culture has also been submitted to Parliament for consideration. The following paragraphs seek to summarise the major activities of 1993-94 under the aegis of the Department of Culture.

### ARCHAEOLOGY

2.02 Conservation and preservation of monuments/sites of national importance is one of the major functions of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). During the year 1993-94, the conservation and preservation of as many as 500 monuments has been taken up, out of which 250 works were specially identified for comprehensive conservation works. Some of the important conservation works taken up by the Survey during the year are : monuments in Golkonda Fort, Hyderabad; Charminar, Hyderabad; Buddhist site at Aduru; Temples at Udaygiri; Monuments at Warrangal in A.P.; Monuments at Nalanda, Sasaram, Antichek & Kumrahar in Bihar; Monuments in Red Fort, Purana Qila, Qutab Minar, Tughlaquabad Fort, Humayun's Tomb at Delhi; Monuments at Velha Goa and Fort Auguada in Goa; Temples at Dwaraka; Jami Masjid at Pawagadh; Sheikh Chilli's Tomb, Thanesar; Shahjahan Ki Baoli at Meham in Haryana; Laxmi Narain Temples at Chamba in HP; Monasteries at Leh, Alchi, Lamayuru, Stupas, Shey and Leh Palace in Ladakh; St. Francis Church at Cochin; Monuments at Bijapur, Hampi and Belgaum in Karnataka; Monuments at Khajuraho; Caves at Ajanta, Ellora, Aurangabad; Dimapur Ruins at Dimapur in Nagaland; Lord Jagannath Temple at Puri; Rambagh Gate, Amritsar (Punjab); Forts at Jaisalmer, Palaces at Deeg, Caves at Kolvi in Jhalawar in Rajasthan; Fort complexes at Madras, Vellore, Attur Salem, Monuments at Kachipuram in Tamil Nadu; Fatehpur Sikri, Agra Fort in U.P.; Monuments at Murshidabad, Vishnupur Kalna and Guptipara in West Bengal, etc.

2.03 In accordance with the bilateral agreement between the Governments of Cambodia and India, the ASI has been working on the temple complex at Angkorvat. The ASI team has over the years made a major and significant effort in preserving and conserving those monuments which have been commended by internationally recognised archaeologists and conservationists.

2.04 A large number of sites and remains ranging from prehistoric to the medieval times have been discovered by ASI during the year in different parts of the country as a result of some problem-oriented investigations and search for antiquarian remains through village to village surveys. The explored sites include Parbati and Utangan river valley in Dholpur, pre-historic sites in North-Eastern States, Ghaggar river basin in Haryana etc. At Lalkot in Delhi, the ASI has unearthed the first fortified capital of Delhi constructed in the middle of the 11th century A.D. by Tomar ruler Anangpal-II. The clearance operation of Gingee Fort in South Arcot district, Tamil Nadu has revealed the palace of 16th century, a sub-terranean passage and a throne platform. An elliptical structure with flight of steps has been found at Mamallapuram, Tamil Nadu which has a one line inscription indicating that it was built by famous pallava king Narasimha Verman III (695-722 AD) popularly known as Rajasimha. Another Monolithic sculpture of reclining Vishnu, dateable to Narasimha-I, and one monolithic shrine was also found with the figure of Vrishaba linga Siva. St. Augustin Church Complex, old Goa with Seminary convent, novitiate and the college of people populo which was deserted by Augustinians due to religious repression in 1833, has been exposed properly by clearing operations.

2.05 During the year, the ASI, in collaboration with the Marine Archaeology unit of National Institute of Oceanography, carried out underwater archaeological operation at Dwarka in Gujarat, Goa at the West Coast and Pompoohar at the East Coast.

## MUSEUM

2.06 During the year, the National Museum organised a special exhibition on 'Central Asian Art' which was inaugurated by Hungarian Ambassador to India. A special exhibition on Raja Ravi Varma's paintings, drawings and oleographs was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Prime Minister during the year at the National Museum. The National Museum also renovated and redesigned a new gallery "Tribal life style of North East" during the year. Under the Cultural Exchange Programme, an exhibition entitled 'Indian Bronzes' was sent to Hungary. Under the Indo-US Sub-commission on education and culture, the National Museum sent 16 stone sculpture to Asia Society Gallery, New York (USA) during the year for installing an exhibition entitled "Gods Guardians and Lovers; Temple Sculptures from North India". In collaboration with the Museum Association of India and the National Museum Institute, it organised 24th All India Museums conference under the theme "Modern Display Techniques in Museums"

2.07 The Indian Museum, Calcutta introduced "Museum on Wheels" which is designed to carry the message of the museum to the door steps of the rural area. Under the Cultural Exchange programme between the Government of India and the Government of Republic of Mongolia, an exhibition of Buddhist art objects was organised at the Fine Arts Museum of Mongolia in Ulan Baatar in November 1993. The Indian Museum organised an exhibition on the "Way of Buddha" with about sixty outstanding and representative art objects showing various aspects of Buddhas life. Under the inter-State exchange of exhibition programme, the Indian Museum received an exhibition on Roman Antiquities in India from the collection of the Government Museum, Madras. The excavated finds from Arikamedu, the treasure trove of Roman gold, silver and copper coins and the Roman jewellery items were put on show. It also organised a 3 day seminar to discuss the historical background of the Indo-Roman Trade and Cultural Contacts as well as the discovery of remains of Roman arts and crafts in India. During the year, the Museum has added to its collection a 10th century Cholo Bronze image of Nataraja and a stone sculpture of Vishnu belonging to the Pala Sena School, a painting by Abanendranath as well as a decorated sword of the Nator Raj Family.

2.08 The Salarjung Museum, Hyderabad organised an exhibition with the theme "Asian Ivory in Art". It has published a catalogue of Arabic manuscripts Vol. VII during the year. The National Council of Science Museum, Calcutta, (NCSM) an autonomous organisation under the Department of

Culture is primarily engaged in the task of popularising science and technology among students in particular and the masses in general. A notable achievement of NCSM during the year was to get the coveted 'Dibner Award' for the year 1993 from the Society for the History of Technology, USA for its exhibit "The Information Revolution" installed in the National Science Centre at Delhi. The NCSM is initiating steps to construct a Science City in Calcutta which is being planned as a major attraction to the residents of Calcutta and international visitors to the metropolis. Besides these, NCSM prepared a project proposal for development of a full-fledged Science Centre named Rajiv Gandhi Science Centre in Mauritius on turn key basis. The NCSM supplied 30 participatory exhibits during the year on physical science for the new science centre in Queensland Museum, Brisbane, Australia. All the exhibits were conceptualised and developed in the Central Research & Training Laboratory which is the think tank of NCSM.

2.09 The Allahabad Museum, Allahabad organised a painting-workshop for a fortnight from 25th July to 8th August 1993 which became so popular that it continued for 2 months. It also organised a painting exhibition entitled "Krti-1993" under the joint auspices of the University of Allahabad and the North-Central Zone Cultural Centre. A seminar entitled "Smaran Evam Shradhanjali Parv (Prayag ke Sahityik Sarjakon Ke Sandarbhn Mein)" was also organised by the Museum during the year.

2.10 The Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi organised two discussions on themes (i) 'Peace and Disarmament' with the Chinese delegation of the Chinese Peoples' Association for peace and disarmament, and (ii) "Challenges to Indian Nationalism and Indian Unity Today". A three day seminar on "State Ideology and Civil Society" was organised on the occasion of the birth centenary of the renowned Italian political thinker Gramsci. The Library which focuses on modern Indian History and Social Sciences continued to grow in holdings as well as in the quality of service during 1993-94. More than two thousand four hundred books were added to its existing stock upto Sept. 1993. In the same period, approximately 13,115 meters of positive microfilm, 1044 negatives of old photographs, 1064 photographs, 14902 hard copies for microforms, 1,29,476 xerox copies were prepared for record as well as for supply to scholars and other institutions.

## ANTHROPOLOGY

2.11 The Anthropological Survey of India, Calcutta is a scientific research organisation, the thrust of its research being contemporary anthropological issues. During the year, the Survey initiated steps for publication of the report 'People of India'. The entire gamut of information that has been generated under this project has resulted in the production of 43 volumes of which 11 are National and 32 State series. Four volumes have already been published and the remaining 39 volumes are in various stages of publication. Editing of volumes (i) The Ram Katha in Tribal and Folk Tradition in India; (ii) The Mahabharata in Tribal and Folk Traditions; (iii) Tribal Ethnography, Customary laws and Change; and (iv) Anthropology of Weaker Sections has been done and arrangements have been made for their publication. All the volumes have been brought out except the volume on the Mahabharata, which is expected to be released shortly. The Survey proposes to launch a project on Anthropological Study of Place Names and Personal Names in collaboration with the 'Place Name Society of India' Mysore, and another project on "Ecological Science" in collaboration with the Centre for Ecological Science in Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

2.12 The Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya Bhopal (IGRMS) is an autonomous organisation dedicated to the story of humankind in time and space. During 1993-94, the IGRMS further developed its open air exhibition "Tribal Habitat" by adding two new exhibits namely the dwelling types of Bhil people of Madhya Pradesh, Karbi people and dwelling type of Zemi Naga people of Assam. The dwelling complex of a nomadic haunting gathering tribe was also prepared. An international meet on "Tribal and Analogous People" is scheduled to be held during the year. The meet entitled "Eternal Voyage" will have an exhibition on creative arts, colloquia, group discussion, presentation of cultural programmes, etc. Other than participants from all over India, representatives from about 20 countries have confirmed their participation. Exhibits are also being sent by about a dozen countries. The Sangrahalaya organised a programme 'Padav' on living traditions of pottery and terra-cotta comprising

of potters meet, a workshop and a symposium in which over 40 potters from different parts of India participated and demonstrated their traditional techniques. In the programme of live presentation of aspects of traditions this year, the Sangrahalaya organised music concerts in the programme series 'Poonam' featuring live performances of noted artists like Pt. Hari Prasad Chaurasia's flute recital, Vocal performance by Smt. Subha Mudgal etc. Two plays were also enacted in the museum premise in which 'Jagar Magar Andher Nagar' was adopted from a play written by Shri Bharatendu Harishchandra and 'Volga se Ganga' was dramatised from a novel of the same name by Rahul Sanskritiyan. The Sangrahalaya organised a symposium on the Peoples Perspective in Visual Anthropology during the year. This symposium was attended by over 40 Anthropologist Scholars and cinema makers who had prepared documentaries on tribal and rural people. Academic meets on cultural heritage of tribal people were organised during the year at Ooty, Shillong, Guwahati, Vardhman, Bhubaneswar, Gangad and other places.

## ARCHIVES

2.13 The National Archives of India (NAI), which is the Custodian of non-current records of permanent value of the Government of India, further enriched its holdings by acquisition of private and public records, microfilm copies of records including 85 war diaries pertaining to Indian State Forces of World War II received from History Division, Ministry of Defence, Government of India. During the year, the NAI received 11,206 files (1948-63) of Ministry of Home Affairs; 17 files (1894-1911) of President's Secretariat, private papers written by Dr. Syed Mahamud and Miss Katherine Mayo, etc. Forty microfilm rolls (1884-1952) in French relating to History of the French in India were received from National Archives of France under cultural exchange programme. Ten microfilm rolls of "Panda-Records" relating to States of Punjab and Rajasthan were received as gift from Genealogical Society of Utah (USA).

2.14 The Asiatic Society, Calcutta during the year made considerable progress on the project "Indology". The first phase of this project "India's Perception of Nature and Beauty" has been completed. The investigation on medicine in Medieval India in the project on "History on Medicine" was completed. The work on the project "Tibetan Studies" has made considerable progress in the subject on investigation viz; "The Bhatia (Indo-Tibetan) inhabitants of Himalayas : their identity and integration with the main stream. The Society has undertaken an important project during the year to prepare Encyclopaedia Asiatika. It would be a multivolume project primarily aiming at presenting a systematic account of the evolution of the history and culture of the lands and people of Asia till the present time.

## LIBRARY

2.15 The National Library, Calcutta is the biggest library in the Country and is one of the recipient libraries under the provisions of the Delivery of Books Act 1954 and is the foremost repository of the Indian printed cultural heritage. The library renders readers services through its Reading Rooms and lending section. The library has an ongoing programme for conservation of library materials. Under the programme "Microfilming", the Library preserves the contents of rare and out-of-print publications by microfilming them for future generation. During the year, under library modernisation scheme, the library initiated cataloguing of English language monographs on international format-UNIMARK and automated serial control were taken up.

2.16 The Delhi Public Library, on a proposal received from the Directorate of Education, Govt. of the National Capital Territory of Delhi, has taken over 58 composite libraries being run under the Punjabi Academi. At the request of Inspector General of Prisons, Tihar Jail, the Delhi Public Library has decided to set up a Sub-branch/Library-cum-Reading Room-cum-Supply Station in the premises of the Central Jail, Tihar.

2.17 The Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public library has a scheme of acquiring copies of rare manuscripts available in other collections. So far, collections of Aligarh, Rampur, Bhagalpur, Maner, Phulwari

sharif, Asafiya (Hyderabad) and Asiatic Society (Calcutta) have been covered. The British Collection of India Office and Cambridge have also been covered by acquiring microfilms of choicest of manuscripts. The Library has acquired 24 manuscripts and 876 printed books by the end of Sept. 1993. The library plans to achieve its target of at-least 100 manuscripts by the end of the year. The library has laminated around 100 manuscripts besides repairing and binding around 800 printed books by the end of Sept. 1993.

2.18 The Raja Rammohun Roy library Foundation, Calcutta is an autonomous body engaged in the promotion of library services. During the year, the Library celebrated completion of two decades of its establishment by organising seminar on Library Movement in India as also Raja Ram Mohun Roy memorial lecture.

## **ACADEMIES AND THE NATIONAL SCHOOL OF DRAMA**

2.19 The Sangeet Natak Akademi, the National Academy of Music, Dance and Drama during the year organised Nrityotsava at Trivandrum in association with the Department of Culture, Govt. of Kerala. The Nrityotsava featured selected dancers from various parts of the country covering the entire range of Indian classical dance. The Akademi also organised 'Kathakali Mahotsavam' a programme focussing exclusively on Kathakali—the traditional dance theatre of Kerala. The programme included performances in the evening and lecture cum demonstrations during the day time where almost all the venerable gurus and leading performers of today were featured. A percussion workshop was jointly organised by the Sangeet Natak Akademi, the British Council Division of the British High Commission and the Indian Council for Cultural Relations at the British Council Auditorium. The event brought together an eminent percussionist Ms. Evelyn Glennie from U.K. who interacted and played with well known Indian percussionists T.H. Vinayak Ram, Govinda Chakrabarty, etc. The Akademi, with a view to support experimental theatre by young Directors, offers subsidies for production staged at its four Annual Zonal Theatre Festivals and further assistance for plays chosen for the National Theatre Festival. During the year, the North Zonal Festival was held at Chandigarh, the West Zonal Festival at Panaji, the East Zonal Festival at Jamshed Pur, and the South Zonal Festival is scheduled to be held at Madurai. The Akademi has a plan to organise YUVA NATYA SAMAROH featuring selected plays staged in the four zonal festivals.

2.20 The Lalit Kala Akademi which is the National Academy of Art, is promoting and co-ordinating the development of visual and plastic arts. During the year under report, the Akademi organised an exhibition of paintings, sculptures and prints in collaboration with the Embassy of France, in which more than 40 Indian Artists participated. The Akademi participated in the 6th Asian Art Biennale held at Dhaka, Bangladesh. The Akademi is initiating steps to organise an exhibition of contemporary paintings in China under the Cultural Exchange Programme. The Akademi has plans to organise VIII Triennale-India during Feb./March 1994 for a duration of four weeks and has extended invitation to 97 countries. As a part of the Triennale-India exhibition, the Akademi plans to organise an International seminar and an International Camp. The Akademi plans to organise the 7th Rashtriya Kala Mela in New Delhi during February, 1994. The theme of the mela is "To Expose the Creative Talent of the People of a Country in Any and Every Form"

2.21 The Sahitya Akademi is the apex national body for the promotion of literature. The major programmes of the Akademi are to confer annual awards in 22 languages, hold seminars, Literary gatherings and workshops etc. The Akademi, as implementing agency, has been executing the provisions under the Cultural Exchange Programmes regarding interaction with writers or undertaking translations of classics on reciprocal basis. During the year 1993-94, the Akademi has awarded 21 Awards to writers, 16 translation Awards to translators, published 140 books and organised 29 book exhibitions. Besides these the Akademi has organised 6 seminars, 27 'Literary Forum' meetings, 5 'Meet the Author' meetings and 3 workshops. The Akademi plans to organise a seminar on "Marathi Poetry in five decades" during the remaining part of the year and also organise a seminar on 'Afro-Asian Writing'.

2.22 The Repertory company of the National School of Drama during the year performed 'Muavze' at Lucknow. It also participated in the festival of best plays of 1992 organised by the Sahitya Kala Parishad with the play 'Adhe Adhoore'. The company organised Summer Drama Festival in the month of May-June 1993, staging noted plays like "Ghasi Ram Kotwal", 'Muavze', 'Adhe Adhoore' etc. Under the Extension programme, the school organised a number of intensive theatre workshops for the benefit of theatre workers in different parts of the country. In the current year, these workshops were held in Bijapur, Nainital, Jammu, Bangalore, and many other places. A month long workshop on theatre techniques was organised in Delhi. "Rang Yatra" exhibition has been opened and it is attracting visitors in large numbers. More than 10,000 people have seen the exhibition. The School is planning a tour of this exhibition to Udaipur, Jaipur, Chandigarh and Amritsar.

## PROMOTION AND DISSEMINATION OF CULTURE

2.23 The Department of Culture has been implementing a number of schemes for promotion, preservation and dissemination of art and culture. Under the schemes for promotion and dissemination of Tribal/Folk Art and Culture and Preservation and Development of Cultural Heritage of Himalayas, the Department provides grants/subsidies to voluntary cultural organisations.

2.24 The Centre for Cultural Resources and Training (CCRT) is an autonomous body under the Department of Culture which is conducting training programmes and other activities to create an awareness of our cultural heritage. The training programmes of the CCRT organised for Primary, Middle and High School teachers are : Orientation Courses, Refresher Courses for trained teachers, workshops, courses on "Puppetry for Education" and seminars. The training programmes are organised for in-service Teachers, Educators, Administrators and Students. During 1993-94, so far the Centre has organised 4 Orientation Courses involving around 300 teachers. The Centre has organised workshop on "Museum and Schools" in Madras and Delhi, workshop on "Creative Dramatics" in Bombay, and a workshop on Study of Cultural Heritage" in Kanchipuram. The Centre has also organised courses on "Puppetry for Education" in New Delhi which was attended by about 350 teachers. The Centre was nominated as the nodal agency for celebration of the world Day for Cultural Development. To celebrate the day, the Centre organised essay and painting competitions and concerts of music, dance and theatre in different parts of the country. During the year, the CCRT has produced an audio visual educational module on "Kanchipuram : the city of Temples". 200 copies of the audio-visual module have been prepared and 75 have been distributed. During the period, the CCRT produced 600 cultural kits and distributed 217 of them to institutions from where teachers have received training at CCRT. The centre has also produced a cultural kit on "Folk Dances of Asia and the Pacific" of which 200 copies have been made, 43 of which have been distributed to selected schools throughout the country.

2.25 The seven Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) inaugurated in the country between November, 1985 and December, 1987 have over the years become premier field institutions for encouraging and disseminating folk and tribal culture. The goal of ZCCs include the encouragement of diverse cultural activities in rural and low profile regions of the country. During the year 1993-94, the East Zone Cultural Centre, Shantiniketan organised 20 programmes which included tribal, folk, traditional and classical music and dance programmes. Best awardees were taken on an excursion tour "Know your Motherland", in May-June 1993 at different places of the country. The Centre also organised an exhibition of work of great masters of paintings, sculptors etc. at Delhi. Kavi Sammelan of the eastern region was organised at Gangtok. The South Zone Cultural Centre, Thanjavur, organised Thanjai Dance Festival at Thanjavur. The Centre also organised Kala Mela in Madras and Bharatotsav at Ernakulam. The West Zone Cultural Centre, Udaipur organised crafts workshop for mask making and pottery making. A Natya Samaroh (Theatre Festival) was also held at Panaji in collaboration with Sangeet Natak Akademi. The Centre also organised a lecture cum demonstration on miniature paintings at Jaipur and in Goa. The North Central Zone Cultural Centre, Allahabad participated in Ghazal qawwali Samaroh at Allahabad besides organising a children's production oriented theatre workshop. The North East Zone Cultural Centre, Dimapur took part in CRPF Raising Day Celebrations at Dimapur and Drama Festival at Dibrugarh. The North Zone Cultural Centre, Patiala organised a

National level Folk Dance Festival at Bhatinda and a National level crafts mela at Chandigarh. The Centre also participated in the Taj Mahotsava at Agra. The South Central Zone Cultural Centre, Nagpur organised a Crafts Mela at Ooty, Cultural programme at Sirsa besides organising Folk Dance festival at Bhatinda and Bangalore.

## MEMORIALS

2.26 The Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti which is an autonomous organisation under Department of Culture engaged in propagating the life mission and thoughts of Mahatma Gandhi, during the year presented a musical tribute to the Father of Nation as a curtain raiser for his 125th Birth Anniversary. The musical programme held at Delhi included songs on Gandhiji by different authors. A National convention of the "Authors Guild of India" was held during 15-17 May, 1993 and was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Speaker of Lok Sabha. It was attended by 300 eminent writers and intellectuals who discussed the prevailing situation in the country in the light of Gandhian philosophy and thoughts.

## FESTIVAL OF INDIA

2.27 During the year 1993, under the return Swedish Manifestation, two seminars on "Working environment" and "Children's right to play" were organised. Symposiums were also organised at Ahmedabad by the Gandhi Labour Institute and at Pune by the SNDT University in conjunction with the Swedish Institute, Stockholm in April and June respectively. The Festival of India in China is to begin on 9th May, 1994 for a period of 6 weeks. Preparations for this are being made.

## INDIRA GANDHI NATIONAL CENTRE FOR THE ARTS

2.28 The Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA), comprises five main divisions viz. (1) Kala Nidhi (2) Kala Kosa (3) Janapada Sampada (4) Kala Darshana (5) Sutra Dhara. During the year 1993-94, in the reference library of Kala Nidhi Division, 2750 selected works of eminent authors were added to its collection. 117 rolls of Microfilms of rare Indian manuscripts from collection abroad and 13,000 microfiches from places like Moscow, Berlin etc. have been added. Under Kala Kosa Division, 11 critically edited texts such as Matralaksanam, Sri Hastamuktavali etc. have been printed and published. The Janapada Sampada Division has completed reports on the projects "Sacred groves and Sacred Trees of Uttara-Kannada", "Symbiotic relationship between Man, Animal and Nature" and on many other relevant topics. An International Seminar on "Interface of Cultural Identity and Development" was organised by IGNCA under the aegis of UNESCO. It plans to organise an international meeting "Global Specialists Conference on Rock Art". As part of IGNCA's focus of man, environment and arts, a series of multi-disciplinary seminars were held on "Man-Nature-Integral Vision". Kala Darshana Division organised an exhibition titled "Prakriti—Man in harmony with elements". A symposium on "Future of the Mind: Mind of the Future", was organised during the year as a programme under the project "Information 2000" jointly by IGNCA, ICCR, Indo US Sub-Commission on Education and Culture"

## AUTONOMOUS ORGANISATIONS

1. Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manodha Sanghastan, Lucknow
2. National Council of Science Museums, Calcutta
3. Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi

## ORGANISATION

3.01 The Department of Culture is one of the four Departments of the Ministry of Human Resource Development. This Department was set up in 1985 through the 174th amendment of the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules 1961.

3.02 The Department is under the overall charge of the Minister of Human Resource Development. The Secretariat of this Department is headed by the Secretary, assisted by two Joint Secretaries. The Festival of India Cell which had been given a separate identity has now been merged with the Department. The detailed set up of the Department of Culture has been indicated in the Organisational Chart at Appendix-1.

3.03 The Department has two attached offices, namely, the Archaeological Survey of India and the National Archives of India. It has 6 Subordinate Offices and 21 Autonomous Organisations, fully or partially funded by it. The Subordinate Offices and Autonomous Organisations are as under :

### SUBORDINATE OFFICES

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

### AUTONOMOUS ORGANISATIONS

1. Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya, Bhopal.
2. National Council of Science Museums, Calcutta.
3. Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi.

4. Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi.
5. Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi.
6. Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi.
7. National School of Drama, New Delhi.
8. Centre for Cultural Resources and Training, New Delhi.
9. Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti, New Delhi.
10. Allahabad Museum, Allahabad.
11. Delhi Public Library, Delhi.
12. Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library Foundation, Calcutta.
13. Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Varanasi.
14. Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh (Ladakh).
15. Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta.
16. Indian Museum, Calcutta.
17. The Asiatic Society, Calcutta.
18. Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad.
19. Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library, Patna.
20. Rampur Raza Library, Rampur.
21. Thanjavur Maharaja Serfoji's Saraswati Mahal Library, Thanjavur.

3.03 The Department of Culture is also looking after the Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts which was being looked after formerly by the Department of Arts.

## PROMOTION & DISSEMINATION

3.04 The Department of Culture plays a vital role in the promotion and dissemination of art & culture. It directly operates several schemes for the promotion of specific performing, literary and visual arts. It provides assistance for the development of voluntary action in these fields through grants, training programmes etc. It also endeavours to promote and develop traditional crafts and skills, especially folk art and crafts.

## MATERIAL HERITAGE

3.05 The Department also looks after the preservation, conservation and protection of the material heritage, namely archaeology, anthropology, museums etc. through specialised agencies like the Archaeological Survey of India, Anthropological Survey of India, Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya etc. It administers a number of museums and galleries of national importance. The Department also promotes organisations working in specialised fields such as Buddhist and Himalayan studies.

## ARCHIVES

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

## SCHOLARSHIPS/FELLOWSHIPS

3.07 A number of scholarships, fellowships and grants are given by the Department of Culture to promote excellence in the various fields of art and culture. Anniversaries and centenaries of important personalities are organised, memorials commemorating certain important persons or a particular period of history are maintained.

## **INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL RELATIONS**

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

## **PROGRESSIVE USE OF HINDI**

3.09 The work relating to implementation of Official Language Policy in the Department of Culture and in its attached/subordinate offices and autonomous Organisations is looked after by a Deputy Director (OL) assisted by an Assistant Director (OL) and other supporting staff. The Departmental Official Language Implementation Committee headed by the Joint Secretary (Admn) is represented by the Officers of various Divisions/Sections/Units and in its quarterly meetings progress reports regarding use of Hindi relating to the Department, attached/subordinate offices and autonomous organisation were discussed.

3.10 During the year under report, representatives of 14 attached/subordinate offices and autonomous organisations were invited to the meetings of OLIC and shortcomings found in the use of Hindi in those offices were brought to their notices. With a view to assessing the progress of use of Hindi in various offices under the Department of Culture an inspection team consisting of 8 officers, was constituted this year. During the year under report, 11 offices located in Delhi, Bhopal, Baroda, Nagpur and Aurangabad were inspected to assess the compliance of official Language Act and the rules made thereunder. Officers of the Department represented the Inspection meetings of the Committee of Parliament on Official Language in various offices under the Department of Culture. Meetings of the Official Language Implementation Committee of various offices located in Delhi were attended by Dy. Director/Asstt. Director (OL). During the year under report, a field office of Archaeological Survey of India and 2 autonomous organisations under the Department of Culture were notified in the Gazette of India under rule 10(4) of Official Language Rules, 1976. Annual Programme for the year 1993-94 was complied in the Department and in its attached/subordinate offices and Autonomous Organisations and efforts were continued to achieve the targets.

3.11 During the year under report, 13 employees were nominated for Hindi class, 8 employees for Hindi stenography class and 10 employees for Hindi type-writing class. 2 Hindi type-writers were purchased during this year.

3.12 The Department of Culture organised Hindi week from 13.09.93 to 17.09.93. The Deputy Minister (Education & Culture) inaugurated the Hindi Week. During this week various competitions were organised and prizes were given to Hindi speaking and non-Hindi speaking employees.

3.13 During the year under report, among other several important and voluminous items of translation work, the following documents translated are worth mentioning :

- (1) International Cultural Exchange Programmes/Agreements/Protocols with 21 countries.
- (2) A brochure on Observations, Comments and Recommendations of different eminent personalities on National Culture Policy.
- (3) Documents relating to Quit India Movement Golden Jubillie Celebrations.
- (4) Statistical Profile of various Cultural Institutions and Organisations
- (5) Report on Annual Plan for Budget proposals.

3.14 A statement indicating the financial allocations in respect of various schemes and organisations under the Department of Culture is at Appendix-II

# ARCHAEOLOGY

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA, NEW DELHI

4.01 The Archaeological Survey of India, an attached office of the Department of Culture, Ministry of Human Resource Development, came into being in December, 1861 and took up a systematic survey of the various regions of the country, but the conservation of the monuments, which is today the main function of the survey was left outside the scope of its programmes. It was placed on a permanent footing in 1902, after the appointment of John Marshall as Director General of Archaeology by Lord Curzon, with the clear cut purpose of conservation of monuments/sites, exploration and preservation, epigraphical research and setting up of museums. In 1904 the Ancient Monument Preservation Act was passed to provide for the preservation of the monuments, and a comprehensive legislation known as the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act 1958 was enacted.

4.02 A new Act called the Antiquities and Art Treasure Act 1972 was enacted to regulate the export trade in Antiquities and Art Treasures to provide for the prevention of and fraudulent dealings in Antiquities, to provide for the compulsory acquisition of antiquities and art treasures for preservation in public places. Prior to that, an Act called Indian Treasure Trove Act 1878 was in vogue throughout India.

4.03 The Survey under the over all charge of a Director-General, with head quarters at New Delhi and with the assistance of the Directors of Different faculties, also stationed at New Delhi, discharges its responsibilities through sixteen Circles, two Mini Circles, five excavation Branches, a Pre history Branch, a Science Branch, a Horticulture Branch, an Epigraphy Branch, Museum Branch and Temple and Building Survey Projects. The Institute of Archaeology at New Delhi functions as the training wing of the ASI. During the past few decades there have been a phenomenal increase in the functions and responsibilities of the Survey. Some of the main activities during 1993-94 are described below.

## CONSERVATION AND PRESERVATION

4.04 Conservation and preservation of monuments/sites of national importance is one of the major functions of Archaeological Survey of India. Besides structural conservation, chemical preservation and environmental development the task includes creating an infrastructure, such as construction of office

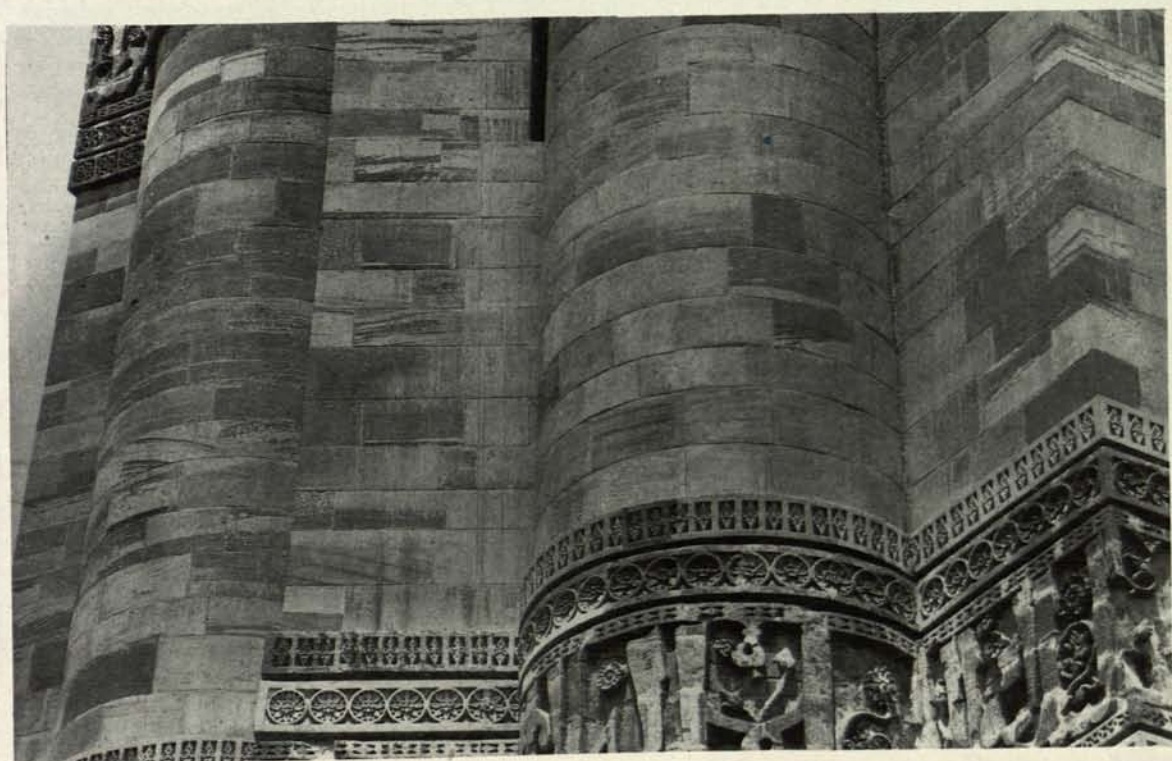
buildings, watchman quarters near the important monuments to provide proper security to the monuments, construction of sculpture sheds and museums for exhibiting the loose sculptures, and acquisition of land around the monuments to maintain the ecology and to improve the environment. Archaeological Survey of India has introduced new schemes, such as setting up of laboratories to carry out the scientific studies, to finance the voluntary organisations for the preservation of unprotected monuments, strengthening of Circles, Branches and Directorate, Development of monuments at Ajanta and Ellora region under OECF Scheme, Japan, and Development of Sanchi and Satdhara monuments through UNESCO under Japan Trust Fund.

4.05 During the year 1993-94, the conservation and preservation of as many as 500 monuments has been taken up, out of these 250 works were specially identified for comprehensive conservation. Some of the important conservation works taken up by the Survey are :

Kalyana Mandapa of Sri Chintala Venkataramana Temple at Tadipatri, Veerabhadra Swamy Temple, Lepakshi at Anantpur, Monuments in Golkonda Fort, Hyderabad, Chandragiri Fort, Charminar Hyderabad, Sri Soumyanadha Swamy Temple at Nandalur, Buddhist site Aduru, Sri Bhimeswara Swamy Temple Draksharma, Temple at Papanasi, Temples at Udaygiri, Maha Stupa at Amravati, Reconstructed Monuments at Nagarjuna-konda, Monuments at Warrangal, in Andhra Pradesh, Monuments at Sibsagar, Cachar Ruins at Khaspur, Ahom Raja's palace at Gargaon, Karenghar Palace and monuments at Joysaga in Assam. Fort at Rohtas, Monuments at Nalanda, Sasaram, Antichak and Kumrahar in Bihar. Monuments in Red Fort, Purana Quila and Archaeological area of Qutab Minar, Fort at Tughalaqabad, Zafar Mahal Mehrauli, Sultan Ghari's Tomb Malikpura, Humayun's Tomb and Neela Gumbad Nizamuddin, Badli Sarai, Magazine Kashmeri Gate, Ugrasain-ki-Baoli in Delhi. Monuments at Velha Goa and Fort Aguda in Goa. Munsar Tank Vinamgam, Monument at Khed and Roda, Temples at Dwarka, Gokeshwar Mahadev Temple Lowrali, Rani-ka-Vav and other monuments at Patan, Jami Masjid at Pawagadh, Monuments at Saijampur, Bhuj, Jamnagar, Surat, Dockyard of Lothal and Suryakund at Modhera in Gujarat. Suraj Kund at Lakharpur, Sheikh Chilli's, Tomb Thanesar, Ancient site Agroha and Feroz Shah Palace in Hissar, Shahjahan-ki-Baoli at Meham in Rohtak, Harsh-ka-Tilla, Kurukshetra, Sarai at Gharaunda, Baoli Ghosh Ali Khan at Gurgaon, Ruined Fort of Prithvi Raj Chauhan at Hansi and Jal Mahal Narnaul in Haryana. Trilokinath Temple Mandi, Shakti Devi and Laxmi Narain Temples at Chamba Buddhist Monasteries at Tabo and Mirkula Devi Temple at Udaipur in Lahaul and Spiti Valley, Shiva Temple Baijnath, in Himachal Pradesh, Mughal arcade and Sun Temple Martand at Anantnag, Naranagh Srinagar, Monuments at Parihaspur in Baramulla, Akhnoor Fort Jammu, Monasteries at Leh, Alchi, Lamayuru, Stupas, Shey and Leh Palaces in Ladakh, Shiva Temple Billawar, Group of temples, Babore, Fort and Palace Ram Nagar at Udhampur in Jammu and Kashmir. St. Francis Church Cochin, Forts of St. Anjelo and Bekal Kannur and Fort Tellicherry in Kerala. Monuments at Aihole, Badami, Bidar Fort, Bijapur, Lakkundi, Halibidu, Sravanbelgola, Hampi, Kambadakalli and Belgaum, Sangit and Nari Mahal Torvi, Old Jaina Temple Belgaum, Musafirkhana and Honda Santhbennur Shimoga, Ahmed Shah Wali's Tomb, Asktur Bidar and Fort Bellary in Karnataka. Buddhist Caves Bagh, Monuments at Khajuraho, Gyaspur, Mandu, Sanchi, Gwalior, Burhanpur, Barhut, Badoh, Pathari Amarkantak, Chanderi, Kakanmath Temple Suhania, Udeswar Temple Udaipur, Saivit Temple, Bhojpur, Vijay Mandal Vidisha, Kanti Deul Temple Ratanpur, Pataleshwar Temple Malhar and Forts at Rohat garh and Raisen in Madhya Pradesh. Caves at Ajanta, Ellora, Aurangabad, Pithalhora and Elephanta, Markandya Temple Markandya, Shiva Temple Ambernath, Bibi-ka-Maqabara and Aurangzeb's Tomb Aurangabad, Monuments at Lonar, Forts at Pauni, Daulatabad, Panhala, Bassein, Shivneri, Raigarh, Sindudurg, Vijaydurg and Gavilgarh in Maharashtra. Dimapur Ruins at Dimapur in Nagaland. Lord Jagannth Temple Puri, Sun Temple Konark, Excavated site at Udaigiri, Khandagiri. Lalitgiri and Barabati Fort, Asthasambhu Temple Dhenkanal, Nilamadhava and Sidheshwar Temple Gandharari, Paschima Somnath Temple Boudh and Barahi Temple Chaurasi in Orissa. Rambagh Gate Amritsar, Fort at Bhatinda and Noormahal Sarai in Punjab. Moat wall Bharatpur, Forts at Jaisalmer, Chittaurgarh,



संरक्षण-कार्य के पूर्व, कुतुबमीनार, दिल्ली में बलुआ पत्थर की उभरी हुई लम्बी धारियां  
Bulged sand stone flutings of Qutb Minar, Delhi – Before Conservation



संरक्षण-कार्य के पश्चात, कुतुबमीनार, दिल्ली में उभरा हुआ बलुआ पत्थर  
Bulged sand stone flutings of Qutb Minar, Delhi – After Conservation



संरक्षण-कार्य के बाद - अंकोरवाट (कंबोडिया), सिमरीप  
Angkor-vat (Cambodia), Siemreap - After Conservation



संरक्षण-कार्य के पूर्व - अंकोरवाट (कंबोडिया), सिमरीप  
Angkor-vat (Cambodia), Siemreap - Before Conservation

Ranthambhor and Kumbalgarh, Palaces at Deeg, Deo Somnathpur Dungarpur, Anasagar Baradari Ajmer, Caves at Kolvi in Jhalawar, Excavated site Kalibangan, Monuments at Bhangarh Alwar and mahanal temple and Math Chittaurgarh in Rajasthan. Fort complexes at Madras, Gingee, Sadras, Vellore, Ranjangudi, Tricky and Attur Salem, Monuments at Kanchipuram and Pudukkottai Brihadeshwara Temple, Trichy, Sugriswara Temple Periyar, Muruganatha Swamy temple Coimbatore, Siva Temple Valikantapuram Trichy, Valiswara temple Nellai, Kattabommam and Bhagwathi Temple Kanyakumari in Tamil Nadu State, Taj Mahal, Jama Masjid, Rambagh, Akbar's Tomb, Salabat Khan's Tomb, Humayun Mosque, Fatehpur Sikri Complex, Agra Fort, and Itmad-un-daula in Agra, Madan Mohan Temple at Vrindavan, Group of Temples at Jageshwar, Ancient site Sankisa, Kalinjer Fort, Jhansi Fort, Palace complex Ganwaria, Neelkanth Temple, Kalinger, Raja Man Singh Palace Varanasi, Asafuddaula, Rumi Gate, Karbala Nasiruddin Haider Daliganj, Residency complex and old Jama Masjid at Lucknow, Choukhandi Stupa Sarnath, Monuments at Varanasi, Jaunpur and Kushinagar in Uttar Pradesh. Monuments at Murshidabad Vishnupur Kalna and Guptipara, Palace at Cooch Bihar, Metcalf Hall, Maharishi Bhawan, Asiatic Society, Indian Museum and Sova Bazar Raj Bari in Calcutta, Temple at Nanur, Mayer Ghat Belur and Dutch Cemetery Chinsuriah in West Bengal and the monuments at Daman and Diu.

4.06 In addition, the conservation works on the unprotected monuments like Jama Masjid, Delhi and Tawang Monastery, Tawang in Arunachal Pradesh have been taken up as a special case. The Archaeological Survey of India is also executing some deposit works on unprotected monuments of the Government/Autonomous bodies like the Rampur Raza Library Rampur, Netaji Subhash Institute of Sports, Patiala, Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta and Monuments in Lodhi Garden. Technical advice, as and when sought is also rendered.

## CHEMICAL PRESERVATION

4.07 The chemical treatment and preservation works carried out by the Science Branch of the Archaeological Survey of India are :

Ashokan Rock Edict, Junagadh and Rao Lakha Chhatri, Bhuj in Gujarat, Lalji temple at Kalna in West Bengal, Itmad-Ud-Daula, Khas Mahal in Red Fort and Taj Mahal Agra in U.P., Panchlingeswara Temple, Govindanahalli, Mandya in Karnataka, sculptures, Inscriptions and ivory planquin in Nityakalyana Swamy temple, Thiruvadandhai and sitting bulls, lions, Sculptures etc. of Shiva temple Mahabalipuram in Tamilnadu, Wooden carvings and paintings in Nandimandapa Vadakkunathan temple, Trichur in Kerala, Mahisasur Mardini temple at Badoli in Chittorgarh District and Suraj Bhawan in the Deeg Palace complex, Deeg in Bharatpur District of Rajasthan. Extensive conservation to the Lord Jagannath temple Puri in Orissa, Pancha Vaktra temple Mandi in Himachal Pradesh, Shey Palace, Shey at Leh in Jammu and Kashmir, Stripping of the paintings from the ceiling of cave No. 4 Bagh caves in Madhya Pradesh, Marble surface of Sawan Pavillion, and painted chambers and front hall of Khas Mahal in Red Fort Delhi. Diwan-i-Khas, Hira Mahal and marble pavillion between Hamam and Shah Burj in Red Fort, Amir Khusrou's Tomb, Nizamuddin and Humayun's Tomb in Delhi. Antiquities in the site Museum, Chandragiri in District Chittor of Andhra Pradesh. Paintings of Tambekanwada in Vadodara, Rani Ka Vav at Patan and small temples of Surya Kund of Sun Temple Modhera in Mesana district of Gujarat, Gauri Shankar temples in Laxmi Narain temples of Chamba and Naggar (Kulu) in Himachal Pradesh, Canvas and wall paintings in Dariya Daulatbagh, Srirangapatna and the Panchalingeswar a temple Govindanahali in Madhya District and Gomateswara statue Sravanbelgola in Hassan district of Karnataka. Interior of Mandapa of Rajiv Lochan Mandir, Rajiv in Raipur district, strengthening and consolidation of sculptures of Khajuraho temples Chattarpur, Hoshang Shah's Tomb Mandu district Dhar, Rock paintings Bhimbetika in Raisen District and Mahadev temple, Pali Kathura in Bilaspur district. Teli-ka-Mandir in Gwalior Fort, Gwalior of Madhya Pradesh. In Maharashtra the paintings of cave No. 16 and stone sculptures of cave

No. 32 of Ellora, stone sculptures of Ambernath Temple, Ambernath in District Thane and sand stone Jallis and fountains of Bibi-ka-Maqbara Aurangabad have been included. In Orissa the deplastered surface of the Vimana of Lord Jagannath Temple, Puri Bhaskareswar Temple, Bhubaneshwar and the Museum objects of the Ratnagiri Museum are being attended to. The Jagat Shiromani Temple, Amber in Jaipur district, arms and weapons in Ranthambore Fort, Sawai Madhopur, Saat Bees, Deoria complex in Chittorgarh district of Rajasthan are also included. The sculptures of Mukteswara temple Kanchipuram, Chengoianma district the shikhara of Bridheswara temple Thanjavur in Tamilnadu, Tomb of Murshid Jodi Begum in Lucknow, Gujar Deo Temple Dwarahat in Almora and the mural paintings in the Rani Mahal of Jhansi in Uttar Pradesh are also included.

4.08 Besides photo documentation, various stages of the work during studies have been carried out in the Laboratories of the Science Branch for the complete analysis of the pigments received from Mangolia and Shey Palace in Leh, Laddakh and stone inlaid into marble in Itmad-Ul-Daulaha Agra. Complete investigation have also been carried out on the Chortan of Silver, a copper Buddha Statue before taking up their chemical treatment.

4.09 During the year, the Science Branch has published (i) a report on air pollution data at Agra (1992) (ii) Dust pollution at Taj Mahal—A case study published in the proceedings of UNESCO conference at Paris—29th June—2nd July, 1993 (iii) A report on the stratigraphic and I.R. spectrographic studies of painted plaster samples of Bogdo Khan Monastery, Mangolia and (iv) A report on the chemical cleaning and preservation of paintings of Shey Palace, Shey.

## CAPITAL WORKS

4.10 Besides the maintenance of the civil buildings of the Archaeological Survey of India which include the Directorate, Branches, Circle, Range Office buildings, site museums, sculpture sheds, toilet blocks, staff quarters etc. located in cities and distant places, new construction has been taken up to provide essential facilities to the tourist at monuments and storage/office and residential accommodation in remote localities for improving the maintenance and security of the centrally protected monuments, especially in remote localities. Some of the works included in the current years programme are : construction of toilet blocks at Kumrahar, Patna; Safa Masjid Ponda in Goa; and Mohammed Ghaus Tomb at Gwalior in M.P. Construction of quarters for the watch and ward staff have been taken up at Antichek Bhagalpur, Rajgir and Nalanda in Bihar, Aihole, Bagali and Hampi in Karnataka, Jagatgram, Jaunpur and Sardhana in Uttar Pradesh. Martand in Srinagar, Nangupatti in Tamil Nadu, Chandragiri in Andhra Pradesh, Ellora in Aurangabad, Maharashtra, Khed Roda in Gujarat, Narnaul in Haryana, Ranthambhor, Neelkanth, Arthuna and Bhargarh in Rajasthan, Barabati, Asurgarh, Sitabhanji, Gandharavi, and Konark in Orissa. Constructions have also been taken up for the Laboratory building for the Director (Science) at Dehradun in U.P., Conservation Assistants Office and store at Kiramohi and Billawer in J&K, Office of Horticultural Assistant at Golconda, Hyderabad in Andhra Pradesh, Office of Conservation Assistant at Modhera in Gujarat, Store buildings at Manali in Himachal Pradesh and at Old Goa in Goa. Construction of sculpture sheds have been taken up at Bijamandal Thoban, Khargane, Suharia and Nachna, while a shed is being provided over the open Jardine Museum of Khajuraho in Madhya Pradesh. The existing sculpture shed at Aihole in Karnataka is being extended. Sculpture sheds have also been taken up at Modhera, Patan and Kayavarohan in Gujarat, Neelkanth in Rajasthan, Tuman Barabati Fort and Jaipur in Orissa and Unakoti in Assam.

4.11 Under Capital works, construction of major complexes like office buildings for the Directorate/Circles, site Museums and residential complexes for the officers/staff at various places are got done through the Central Public Works Department. The works presently in progress are the office buildings at Srinagar, Patna, Vadodara, Library building at Agra and staff quarters at Fardapur in Aurangabad. The other works included are office building at Bhubneshwar, Lucknow, Bangalore, Institute of Archaeology, New Delhi, Khajuraho, Jaipur, Almora, Staff Quarters at Kalibangan, Khajuraho, Vadodara, Museum buildings at Ghantashala, Halebidu, Nalanda, Piproha and Khajuraho.

## HORTICULTURE

4.12 The Horticultural Branch of the Archaeological Survey of India is maintaining 132 archaeological gardens around the centrally protected monuments throughout the country. Some of which are :—

The Taj Mahal and Rambagh at Agra, Akbar's Tomb, Sikandra, Residency at Lucknow, Sahet at Sravasti, Fort at Jhansi, Khacheri cemetery at Kanpur, Lord Cornwallis Tomb at Gazipur, Sahi Fort at Jaunpur, Group of temples at Khajuraho, Bijayamandal, Red Fort and Purana qila in Delhi, Palace at Deeg, Fort at Bhatinda, Shahr-ki-Masjid at Pawagarh, Step well at Adalaj, Hazira Tomb in Baroda, Sihol, Nagarjunakonda, Golkonda Fort and Ramappa temple at Palampet, Gol Gumbad at Bijapur, Monuments at Hampi, Hoyosaleswara temple at Halebidu, Monuments at Pattadakal, Bibi-ka-Maqbara at Aurangabad, Brihadeshwara temple at Thanjavur, Shore temple at Mahabalipuram, Hazarduari Palace at Murshidabad, Tomb of Sher Shah at Sasaram Raja-Rani and Chitrakarni temples at Bhubaneshwar, excavated remains at Kumrahar, Nalanda, Sun Temple Konark, Churches at old Goa, Shaniwar wada Pune, Fort and Monuments at Mandu, Burhanpur etc.

4.13 During the year, garden development work has been taken up at Velha Goa, Water Pavallion at Kumtagi, Daulatabad Fort, Anupu at Nagarjuna Sagar, Keydganj Cemetery, Allahabad, Sikandar Bagh, Lucknow, Arquilla Bijapur, Royal Enclosure, Hampi, Shaniwarwada Poona, Vellore Fort, Vellore, Laxminarain temple, Hosaholalu Jalkanteshwar temple, Vellore, Khandagiri Udayagiri, Orissa, Adina Mosque, Malda, Brahmeshwar temple, Bhubaneswar. Arrangements for laying out of garden at Ellora, Nandargarh, Bihar, Extension of garden at Mallikarjuna temple, Pattadikal, Extension of garden at Sikandra, Agra have also been taken in hand.

## CONSERVATION OF MONUMENTS OUTSIDE INDIA, ANGKORVAT CAMBODIA

4.14 The Archaeological Survey of India, according to the bilateral agreement between the Government of Cambodia and India has been working on the temple complex at Angkorvat. The funds are being provided by the Ministry of External Affairs. The ASI team have over the years, made a major and significant effort in preserving and conserving those monuments which has been commended by Internationally recognised archaeologist and conservationists.

4.15 In the seventh phase (1992-93), the works taken up in the sixth phase (1991-92) were completed as detailed below :

- (a) The western and eastern wing galleries of the northern wing, and the gallery on the eastern side of the third enclosure, where all the outer pillars of the semi-vaulted roof had gone out plumb and all the tiebeams between the main pillar of the main gallery and the outer pillar had been dislodged at the Joints, were conserved by bringing the pillars into their original position and fixing the tiebeams as they were originally and strengthening them by providing steel dowels wherever necessary.
- (b) The southern central entrance porch and southern entrance porch at the east corner of the third enclosure which had been dismantled in 1990 and 1970 respectively, were reconstructed as they were originally. In addition, broken architectural members like pillars and beams were suitably mended and strengthened by providing I-Section girders.
- (c) Three inner porches on the eastern side of the third enclosure which had gone out of plumb were dismantled completely and after strengthening the core of the plinth, were rebuilt as per the original.
- (d) Seven stepped entrances with massive balustrades on the eastern and southern sides of the second enclosure were conserved thoroughly and water tightened. The collapsed entrance porch on the southern side of the second enclosure was completely reconstructed to original specifications.
- (e) The south western corner tower of the first enclosure and south west corner; north west

corner, south west corner and north west corner towers of the second enclosure were thoroughly conserved and watertightened. The dislodged stones of these towers were reset and the structure was strengthened by providing concealed dowels and steel rods wherever necessary.

- (f) The southern library in between the third and fourth enclosures was further conserved by fixing more than eighty dismantled architectural members in their proper position.
- (g) The first enclosure covering an area of 700 sq. metres as provided with welded mesh to prevent bats and birds from soiling it.
- (h) This season, chemical cleaning and preservation work was carried out in the area covering the interior plinth portion, the south west corner tower, some portions of the exterior plinth of the first enclosure, the roof and exterior walls of the ante-chamber between the second and third enclosures, quadrangles of the ante-chamber, exterior and interior walls of the second enclosure and the northwest and southwest corner towers of the second enclosure.

## EXPLORATIONS

4.16 A large number of sites and remains ranging from prehistoric to the medieval times have been discovered by the Archaeological Survey of India in different parts of the country as a result of some problem-oriented investigations, search for antiquarian remains through village-to-village survey and accidental discoveries. Problem-oriented exploration in the Wainganga valley and its tributaries in Districts Nagpur and Bhandara is proposed to be undertaken in continuation of last season's work. **Exploration in Parabati and Utangan river valley in District Dholpur; Exploration of Prehistoric sites in North-Eastern States** e.g. Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram etc; Exploration of Karnataka—Kerala States in continuation of last season's work; Exploration of the Ghaggar river basin of Haryana; Exploration in Kali Sindh river valley in District of Kota, Rajasthan; the exploration in the south west Kutch in Gujarat State is proposed to be undertaken in continuation of last season's work. The ASI propose to **continue with** conduct of exploration surveys in the areas to be submerged on account of the construction of dams in the Districts of Vadodara and Bharuch under Sardar Sarovar Project and Sannati in Karnataka.

## EXCAVATION

4.17 At Lalkot in Delhi, the Archaeological Survey of India has **unearthed the first** fortified capital of Delhi, constructed in the middle of the 11th century A.D. by Tomar ruler Anang Pal-II. The excavation is in continuation of last season's work.

4.18 The clearance operations of Gingee fort in South Arcot district Tamil Nadu has revealed the palace of 16th century, a sub-terranean passage and a throne platform. An elliptical structure with flight of steps has been found at Mamallapuram, Tamil Nadu which has a one line inscription indicating that it was built by famous Pallava King Narasimha Verman-III (695-722 A.D.) popularly called as **Rajasimha**. **Another monolithic sculpture of Vishnu datable to Narasimha-I, was also found with the figure of Vrishaba linga Siva for the first time. An ancient well was also unearthed having a sweet water spring.**

4.19 St. Augustine Church Complex, Old Goa, with seminary, convent, novitiate and the college of people Populo which was deserted by Augustinians due to religious repression in 1833, has been exposed properly by clearing operation. The work taken up at convent exposed rows of pillars, sunken water tank, a beautiful garden and stucco crosses in shallow niches of walls, indicating 14 stations of Lord Jesus on his last journey.

4.20 The site at Dondar Khera, District Dholpur, Rajasthan, is one of the most extensive and well preserved ancient mounds. The work is carried out in continuation of last season's work.

4.21 The excavation at Sravasti (U.P.) that had been undertaken in collaboration with Research Institute, Kansai University, Japan to establish its relation with excavation at Jetvana is continuing.

- 4.22 The excavation at Barabati fort, Cuttack has brought to light remains of a palace, debris of a temple, a darbar hall, a citadel, a pillared hall and a platform. The work will be continued for one more season.
- 4.23 The excavation at Harappan site Dholavira, Distt. Gujarat has brought to light one more street and many residential structures, impressive gateway, net work of drainage, stamp seals and cemetery which lay in the South-West. The work is continuing during 1993-94.
- 4.24 A fresh excavation is proposed at Hinayana caves, near Jakhinwadi Caves in District Satara.
- 4.25 Excavation work at Taluk Hospet, District Bellary, Karnataka State brought to light remains of two rectangular palatial structures facing north and east. The work is in continuation of last season's work.
- 4.26 The excavation at Sannati has provided significant information pertaining to the general cultural sequence of the area. The work is in continuation.
- 4.27 In continuation of last season's excavation, the work is continuing during 1993-94 at Kolhua. Previous excavation of the site brought to light a cluster of votive stupas around the main stupa and Ashokan pillar Complex. A brick lined tank was also exposed fully to a shape of a Z at Kolhua District Muzaffarpur, Bihar.

## **TEMPLE & BUILDING SURVEY PROJECT**

- 4.28 The Archaeological Survey of India has three technical units for the survey, documentation and detailed study of architectural parts of historical studies of ancient temples of the North and South India and the project Officers are located in Madras and Bhopal respectively. At present the Paramara temples in Central India, Rajasthan and Gujarat and Chola temples in Karnataka are being surveyed by the above units respectively and the same work will continue for coming seasons also.
- 4.29 The functions of the Building Survey Project located in New Delhi is to survey, document and study the medieval buildings in India. Presently this unit has taken up the survey of buildings of Fatehar near Ahmedabad, Gujarat in view of the exquisite wooden structure, the houses, havelis of the area besides the survey of eastern Rajasthan and the monuments/buildings in and around Delhi.

## **MARINE ARCHAEOLOGY**

- 4.30 Archaeological Survey of India in collaboration with the Marine Archaeology Unit of National Institute of Oceanography carried out underwater archaeological operations at Dwaraka in Gujarat, Goa in west coast and Pimpri in east coast. Three staff members of Archaeological Survey of India have taken preliminary training in National Institute of Oceanography.

## **EPIGRAPHY AND DISCOVERY**

- 4.31 Three hundred inscriptions have been collected from the States of M.P., Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and forty five inscriptions of Arabic and Persian from the States of West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan have been copied so far. A total of 250 villages in the different States of the country have been surveyed till date.

## **AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY**

- 4.32 Under Indo-US-Sub-Commission on Education and Culture, a work-shop on "Low Altitude, Large-Scale Reconnaissance" was held from 26.10.93 to 10.11.93 at Purana Quila. Staff members of Archaeological Survey of India participated in the work-shop. The workshop was organised under the guidance of two American experts viz. James W. Walker and Thomas Kent Hinckley of Brigham Young University, Utah, USA.

## ANTIQUITY

4.33 Considerable progress has been made in connection with implementation of the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972. Reports received from different parts of the country indicate that 2381 antiquities have been registered upto September, 1993. Thirty three meetings of the Expert Advisory Committee for export of non-antiquities were held in which 4333 objects were presented by the different parties for examination. Of these, 209 objects were identified as antiquities and the remaining 4124 objects as non-antiquities for which non-antiquity certificates were issued. In all, 13 appeal meetings upto September, 1993 were held for examination of objects detained as antiquities by the Customs, CBI, Police authorities as well as parties/firms. 406 objects were examined under the section 24 of the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972. Of these 188 objects were declared as antiquities. Eight temporary export permits for 8031 antiquities have been issued for display of antiquities in the exhibitions abroad. Five licences have been renewed.

## SITE MUSEUMS

4.34 The Museum Branch of the ASI looks after thirty one site museums located all over the country with its headquarters at Calcutta. It has four regional offices situated at Delhi (north), Sarnath (east), Madras (south) and Velha Goa (west). Organisational work of the galleries at Archaeological Museum, Gwalior (M.P.), Hazarduari Palace, Murshidabad Museum (W.B.), Archaeological Museum Ropar and Ratnagiri is in full swing. Setting up of site museum at Ranthambhor fort, Chanderi Museum in Chanderi town ship and Vellore have been approved. Proposal to construct a site museum at Singri hills, Assam has also been approved and is pending construction due to acquisition of land.

4.35 World Heritage Day (18.4.93) was celebrated at 14 monuments listed under the World Heritage list. Photographic Exhibition on monumental Heritage was organised at various places on this occasion. Special messages received from the President of India, Vice-President, the Prime Minister and the Minister of Human Resource Development in Hindi and English were prominently displayed at all the monuments.

## INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY

4.36 Institute of Archaeology is a separate wing of the Archaeological Survey of India which provides necessary in-service training for the ASI personnel as well as prepare cadre of Archaeologists by training the young scholars in the field of Archaeological Research and field work.

4.37 During the year a camp at Kanyakumari (Tamil Nadu) was held to impart training in all aspects of structural conservation and chemical preservation of monuments and cultural property to the students of the Institute as well as 15 trainees from Archaeological Survey of India and the State Departments of Archaeology from Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, and Punjab.

4.38 A one week camp for the study of Vertebrate Zoology was organised at the College of Veterinary Sciences, Mathura for the students of session 1992-94. Eminent Scientist teachers taught and held practicals.

4.39 In order to promote academic research and dialogue, special lectures were arranged during the year in the Institute. Eminent speakers were Dr. G.Possehl, University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.; Dr. M. Kenoyer, University of Wisconsin, U.S.A.; Prof. E.F.N. Ribiro, Secretary General, INTACH and Mrs. Upali Aparajit, Utkal University, Bhubaneshwar.

4.40 A study tour of Indian monuments, sites and museums was conducted as a part of the training for the benefit of the students of session 1991-93. Study tour of monuments, sites and museums of South India by the students of junior batch (session 1992-94) was also conducted.

## **CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMME**

4.41 During 1993-94, a team of two officials of ASI visited USA for undergoing training in Aerial Photography.

4.42 The Deputy Minister for Education and Culture in the Ministry of Human Resource Development visited Tokyo accompanied by Director General and another expert of ASI for participating in the Inter-Governmental Conference on the Safeguarding and Development of the Historic site of Angkor Vat.

4.43 A team of two experts of ASI attended the 5th SAARC Archaeological Congress at Maldives.

4.44 A senior officer of ASI visited Mongolia for preparing a preliminary report on conservation of the Monuments Bogdo Khan Palace Museum and Monastery in Mongolia.

4.45 Another expert of ASI visited Finland under CEP for participating in the South Asian Archaeology 1993 organised by the European Association of South Asian Archaeology and in connection with work relating to corpus of Indus Seals & Inscriptions Seals—Vol.3 which will be a joint publication of the ASI and the Finnish Academy of Science.

4.46 An expert has also been deputed to France for undergoing training in conservation research in Paris (France).

## **PUBLICATION**

4.47 During the period under review, printing of Excavations at Nagarjunakonda, Vol. II and Excavation at Bhagwanpur 1975-76 and other Explorations under Memoir series and Indian Archaeology 1988-89—A Review are in advanced stages of printing.

5.01 The National Museum is a self-help unit under the Department of Culture. Many activities of the Museum during the year by the field of archaeological excavations, conservation, collection and publications were as given in following paragraphs.

## **EXHIBITIONS**

5.02 A temporary exhibition of 125 ancient Manuscripts of Bharat Kala Rahasya was inaugurated in the National Museum. It was inaugurated on 12th March, 1993 by Mr. S. J. S. Hon'ble Deputy Minister for Education and Culture.

5.03 A new gallery completely renovated and redecorated on Tribal life style of North-East was also inaugurated by the Hon'ble Deputy Minister for Education and Culture, Mr. S. J. S. on 12th March, 1993.

5.04 A Special exhibition on Ancient Indian Art was inaugurated by Mr. S. J. S. on 21st March, 1993.

5.05 A special exhibition on 'Buddha and Vajras' painting, sculpture, and graphics was inaugurated by Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao on 27th May, 1993 in the National Museum.

5.06 A special exhibition entitled 'Buddha and Vajras in India' has been planned for opening in the National Museum during this year. The exhibition will be the first of its kind by virtue of the unique nature of its theme.

## **CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMME**

5.07 The National Museum is actively associated with 22 countries including U.S.A., UK, France, China, Japan, Russia, etc., through the Cultural Exchange Programme. Under the Indo-Mongolian

## CHAPTER 5

# MUSEUMS

## NATIONAL MUSEUM, NEW DELHI

5.01 The National Museum is a subordinate office under the Department of Culture. Main activities of the Museum during the year in the field of acquisition, exhibition, conservation, education and publications were as given in following paragraphs.

### EXHIBITIONS

5.02 A temporary exhibition of 126 selected *Masterpieces of Bharat Kala Bhawan* was organised in the National Museum. It was inaugurated on 11th March, 1993 by Km. Selja, Hon'ble Deputy Minister for Education and Culture.

5.03 A new gallery completely renovated and redesigned on *Tribal life style of North-East* was also inaugurated by the Hon'ble Deputy Minister for Education and Culture, Km. Selja on 11th March, 1993.

5.04 A Special exhibition on *Central Asian Art* was inaugurated by Hungarian Ambassador in India on March 21, 1993.

5.05 A special exhibition on 'Raja Ravi Varma' paintings, drawings, oleographs' was inaugurated by Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao on 17th May, 1993 in the National Museum.

5.06 A special exhibition entitled 'Raga and Raginis in Indian Art' has been planned for opening in the National Museum during this year. This exhibition will be the first of its kind by virtue of the unique nature of its theme.

### CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMME

5.07 The National Museum is actively associated with 97 countries including U.S.A., UK France, China, Japan, Russia, etc. through the Cultural Exchange Programmes. Under the Indo-Mongolian

Cultural Exchange Programme, an exhibition titled 'The Path of Buddha' has been sent to Mongolia by the Indian Museum, Calcutta. On the request of Indian Museum, Calcutta, one relic casket and five pieces of holy relics were sent on loan basis, to be displayed during the period of the exhibition. This exhibition was sent in August and inaugurated on September 1, 1993.

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

5.08 Under this programme, National museum sent 16 stone Sculptures to Asia Society Gallery, New York (USA) for installing an exhibition titled "*Gods, Guardians and Lovers: Temple sculptures from North India (700-1200) A.D.*". In the month of October '93, this exhibition was shifted to Nelson Atkin Museum of Art, Kansas, USA.

## **SEMINARS**

5.09 A Symposium was organised in the National Museum on the life and contribution of Late Rai Krishna Das on 11th March, 1993. A workshop on India and Central Asia: Millenia of Contacts' was inaugurated by the Hungarian Ambassador in India on March 21, 1993.

5.10 The National Museum in collaboration with the Museums Association of India and the National Museum Institute, organised the 24th All India Museum Conference from 11th to 13th March 1993. It was inaugurated by Km. Selja, Dy. Minister for Education and Culture.

## **EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES**

5.11 24th short term In-service Training Course in Museology concluded on 1st February, 1993.

5.12 During the year, 8 guided tours, 4 film shows daily and one Gallery talk on every Wednesday were organised regularly.

5.13 25th Short-term In-service Training Course in Museology started in December, 1993.

## **PHOTODOCUMENTATION**

5.14 During the period, 6546 photo prints were supplied to the public, scholars, etc. About 1438 objects in black & white and 682 objects in colour were photographed. 1958 negatives were traced, 1075 negatives documented in General Negative Register and 605 new negative index cards were prepared in the photo section of the National Museum.

## **MODELLING SECTION**

5.15 During the period, 2130 raw cut were prepared, 2248 casts finished, 2095 coloured, 16 rubber mould and 6 master copy with Plaster Cast were prepared. With the fibre class, 156 raw cast were prepared, 155 cast finished, 153 cast coloured, 16 rubber mould and 3 master copy prepared during the year. Three new plaster casts from original sculptures were prepared for Comptroller and Auditor General's Office.

## **PUBLICATION**

5.16 Following publications were brought out during the year upto December, 1993.

(a) Baburnama in Hindi

(b) National Museum Bulletin No. 7 & 8

(c) Newsletter No. 2



राष्ट्रीय संग्रहालय द्वारा आयोजित प्रदर्शनी में राजा रवि वर्मा की चित्रकारी को देखते हुए  
माननीय मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री, श्री अर्जुन सिंह

Shri Arjun Singh, Hon'ble Minister for Human Resource Development, looking at the Paintings of  
Raja Ravi Varma in the Exhibition organised by the National Museum



मंगोलिया में आयोजित एक प्रदर्शनी में बुद्ध के पवित्र स्मृति-चिन्ह - भारतीय संग्रहालय  
Holy Relics of Buddha in an Exhibition organised in Mongolia - Indian Museum

- (d) Brochure on Central Asian Art in English and Hindi
- (e) Brochures on tribal art gallery in English
- (f) Colour blocks of Rajasthani paintings book.

## **LIBRARY**

5.17 During the year, 513 books were added to the collection of National Museum Library. About 12000 readers availed of research and reference facilities in the National Museum Library.

## **CONSERVATION**

5.18 More than 400 objects of various type were given required conservation treatment during the year in the laboratory or else-where in the galleries or store and 528 others were under the process of treatment. 592 objects were examined either to prepare condition report before being sent for exhibition or to fix the priority of their treatment. Conservation laboratory staff carried out chemical cleaning, consolidation and preservation of 54 painting panels in Lok Sabha. Laboratory also carried out chemical cleaning & preservation of three objects received from Prime Minister's House, New Delhi. 246 objects of organic nature were fumigated against fungus & insect infestation. The collection of Rasaja Foundation & Indira Gandhi Art Centre were examined during the year and given necessary advice for upkeep of their art objects.

## **RESEARCH ACTIVITIES**

5.19 A project on scientific examination, documentation & authentication of Twelve Miniature Paintings was completed. Four stone and thirty two copper alloy objects were examined in detail and scientific documentation work on them were also carried out.

## **PHOTO DOCUMENTATION**

5.20 During the year, 1031 Negatives of the objects—before, during and after treatment, were prepared and 1472 prints of these were prepared. In addition, 24 X-rays and 234 slides were prepared.

## **OTHER MISCELLANEOUS WORK DURING 1993-94**

5.21 Minor treatment was given to 160 objects which were selected for Tehran Exhibition. In addition to this, they were thoroughly examined for publication of their condition report.

5.22 Conservation laboratory also examined and prepared condition report of 47 oil paintings of Shri Chitra Art Gallery, Trivandrum, selected for Raja Ravi Varma Exhibition held in National Museum during the year.

5.23 During the remaining period of 1993-94, the laboratory is likely to treat 250 objects, prepare the condition report of the objects likely to be received for proposed exhibitions and to identify and classify the slides.

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

5.24 The National Museum Institute of History of Art, Conservation and Museology, New Delhi, set up by the Govt. of India under the administrative control of the Department of Culture, is a

Society registered with the Registrar of Societies, Delhi under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860. It started functioning from Jan. 1989. On the recommendation of the University Grants Commission, the Institute was declared 'Deemed to be a University' on 28th April, 1989 by the Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, New Delhi. A brief account of the programme and activities undertaken during the year under report is as under :

## **CLASSES AND STUDENTS**

5.25 Classes for the new semester started from the 12th August, 1993. Various new students were admitted to different courses. A certificate course through Hindi medium entitled "Bhartiya Kalanidhi" was started from March, 1993.

## **TEACHING PROGRAMME**

5.26 Classes for M.A. and Ph.D. were held six days a week. Eminent scholars, both Indian and foreign, in the field of History of Art, Conservation and Museology were invited to deliver lectures, to conduct seminars and to supervise Ph.D. Dissertations.

## **CONVOCATION**

5.27 The Second Convocation of the Institute was held in April, 1993 and 9 students were awarded Post Graduate Degrees in different disciplines. 80 students were awarded certificates in 'Indian Art & Culture' and 69 in Art Appreciation Courses.

## **SLIDE LIBRARY**

5.28 The teaching in the Institute is invariably supported by slide illustrations and other audio-visual aids. The Institute, therefore, got prepared a number of slides, in colour and black and white and placed them in Slide albums and boxes.

## **PURCHASE OF LAND**

5.29 The New Okhla Industrial Development Authority (NOIDA) have earmarked three acres of land for the Institute and the land is likely to be taken over during this year.

## **SALAR JUNG MUSEUM, HYDERABAD**

5.30 The Salar Jung Museum, together with the Salar Jung Library at Hyderabad was declared an Institution of National Importance by the Salar Jung Museum Act No. 26 of 1961. It is managed by the Salar Jung Museum Board constituted under the Act. The main functions of the Museum are collection, documentation, preservation and interpretation of the cultural and artistic wealth of the Museum. The Museum also arranges temporary exhibitions, seminars, lectures and various other educational and cultural programmes with a view to educate and enlighten the general public. The Museum is a fully financed autonomous organisation under the Department of Culture.

## **MOBILE EXHIBITION**

5.31 A mobile exhibition on "Monuments of Hyderabad" visited 40 educational institutions and 24,399 students witnessed the exhibition during 1992-93. From April-September 1993, the Mobile exhibition continued and visited 26 educational institutions and 16,302 students witnessed this feature.

## **SEMINAR**

5.32 A two day Seminar on "Hyderabad-Historical and Cultural Perspective" was organised during August, 1993 in which 20 scholars participated.

## **PUBLICATION**

5.33 Following publications were brought out by the Museum during the year :

1. *Guide to Salar Jung Museum (in Hindi)*
2. *Catalogue of Persian Manuscripts Vol. X (during 1992-93).*
3. *Catalogue of Arabic Manuscripts, Vol. VII.*

## **CHILDREN'S WEEK**

5.34 Competitions in Essay writing and Elocution in four languages viz., Hindi, Telugu, Urdu and English and Drawing competitions were conducted as a part of Children's Week for school and college students during this period. In all 645 students participated in the competition.

## **MUSEUM WEEK**

5.35 A Museum Week was celebrated from 8th to 14th January, 1993. Besides, hand-outs in four languages on five galleries-viz., Founder's Gallery, Metalware Gallery, French Art, Clocks Gallery and Manuscripts Gallery were distributed to the visiting public. Rangoli competition exclusively for ladies was conducted on 13th January, 1993. In all 95 ladies of different age groups participated in the competition.

## **MANUSCRIPTS**

5.36 The officers of the Manuscripts Section have physically verified 6592 manuscripts (Arabic, Persian and Urdu) and 551 manuscripts have been catalogued. Assistance was provided to 434 scholars during the year. The staff also prepared 960 classification cards, fumigated 552 manuscripts and 10,127 folios of 55 manuscripts were microfilmed. Index for 1358 Urdu History manuscripts and 219 labels were also prepared by the staff of Manuscript Section.

5.37 Government, during the year, set up a Stock Verification Committee to verify various objects. During April to September 1993, officers of the Manuscripts Section physically verified 1043 loose calligraphic panels, prepared 195 classification slips for Arabic and Urdu manuscripts, made 1299 entries for preparation of Index of authors, fumigated 281 manuscripts and assisted 188 scholars.

## **CONSERVATION LABORATORY**

5.38 During the year, 2422 art objects including Miniature paintings, were chemically treated by the conservation laboratory staff and the picture restorer restored 20 oil paintings.

## **INDIAN MUSEUM, CALCUTTA**

5.39 Indian Museum, Calcutta is a statutory body fully funded by the Department of Culture, Ministry of Human Resource Development. It is one of the premier museums in the country established under Indian Museums Act, 1910 (Act 10 of 1910). Its Board of Trustees is headed by the Governor of West Bengal in ex-officio capacity. Major activities of the Indian Museum during the year under various schemes are given in following paras.

## **RECENT ACQUISITION**

5.40 During the year, a 10th centenary Chola Bronze image of Nataraja, a stone sculpture of Vishnu

belonging to Pala Sena School, a painting by Abanendranath as well as a decorated sword of the Nataraj family were acquired by the Museum. The Nataraj and Vishnu images, since seized by the custom authorities and later on deposited in the custody of the Archaeological Survey of India, were gifted to the museum by the Archaeological Survey of India. A few of the recent acquisition were displayed as exhibit of the month.

## **LECTURE UNDER MASS EDUCATION PROGRAMME**

5.41 During the period, 55 lectures were arranged by the Museum in connection with training course, short course, as well as special lectures. Dr. Pratap Chandra Chunder, Former Union Education Minister delivered this year's Calcutta Lecture 'Calcutta and growth of Nationalism' on 24th August, 1993.

## **EXHIBIT OF THE MONTH**

5.42 During the period, a good number of exhibits of the month were arranged on Decorated Burmese Bowl, Nataraja and Costumes of Bhutia Lepcha Tribes and other themes of contemporary interest. Besides, following exhibitions were organised :—

- (a) Exhibition on Buddhist Art in Mongolia;
- (b) Exhibition on the way of Buddha in Singapore;
- (c) Holy Relics of Buddha in Mongolia;
- (d) Temporary exhibition on Roman Antiquities in India.

## **ALLAHABAD MUSEUM, ALLAHABAD**

5.43 The Allahabad Museum was founded in 1931 by the Allahabad Municipal Board. It was formally handed over by the Allahabad Museum Corporation to Allahabad Museum Society on 29.11.86. It is registered as an Autonomous Body fully funded by Government of India.

5.44 During the year under report, the museum organised a number of seminars, lectures and workshops. It also organised new exhibitions in 5 galleries. It is for the first time that all the galleries of the museum are open to public.

## **LIBRARY**

5.45 The Museum has an airconditioned library which attracts scholars and art critics from every nook and corner of India. The popularity of the library is growing with the passage of time. The library acquired 413 books and 12 periodicals during the period under report. The library is preparing to issue 'List of Additions' for the benefit of scholars and institutions. Cataloguing and classification work has been taken up to serve the readers better.

## **CONSERVATION LABORATORY**

5.46 About 550 sheets of manuscripts were consolidated and laminated during the year. 23 stone sculptures were chemically treated. 2 terracottas were cleaned chemically and conserved. Reserve collections of various sections were inspected and some items were fumigated.

## **REPROGRAPHY LABORATORY**

5.47 The Reprography Unit made noticeable progress during the period under report. Over 1500 terracotta figures and figurines were documented. The Unit also covered various activities and programmes of the Museum.

## **VICTORIA MEMORIAL HALL, CALCUTTA**

5.48 The Victoria Memorial, a museum with special reference to medieval and modern Indian history & culture, is an autonomous institution governed by a Board of Trustees under the Chairmanship of the Governor of West Bengal and the aegis of the Department of Culture, Government of India. An institution of National Importance, the Memorial houses a very fine collection of paintings, sculptures, weapons, manuscripts, documents, maps, coins, stamps, textiles, artifacts and various other memorabilia of the Raj and the Indian response to it.

## **NATIONAL GALLERY OF MODERN ART, NEW DELHI**

5.49 The National Gallery of Modern Art (NGMA) is basically a repository of our contemporary visual art, representing three phases : (i) the later part of the 19th Century (ii) the first half of the 20th Century and (iii) the second part of 20th Century. The Gallery has a sizeable collection of over 13,000 works of art consisting of Paintings, Sculptures, Graphics and Prints. Every year about 200 works are added to the collection through purchases.

### **EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES**

5.50 During the period, 38 school groups consisting of 1534 students, accompanied by teachers visited the NGMA. In addition, teacher groups consisting of 378 teachers visited the Gallery. The matter of acquiring a 50 seater bus to bring the students from schools and send them back, where conveyance facilities has not been provided, is under consideration.

### **ART SKETCH CLUB**

5.51 25 Sketch Club meets were arranged for two different age groups : Junior and Senior. They were given on the spot practical guidance by visiting reputed artists.

### **FILM SHOWS**

5.52 165 film-shows were arranged on Sundays, Second Saturdays and working days. The proposals are under process for purchasing 8 more films.

### **ART REFERENCE LIBRARY**

5.53 During the period, in addition to routine subscribed Indian and foreign journals and dailies, 104 art books were added to the library. 625 readers including art scholars consulted the Library. Clippings on art-news continued to be preserved regularly.

### **ART APPRECIATION COURSES**

5.54 Two courses consisting of 32 illustrated lectures on Indian Contemporary, Modern and International Art were conducted during the period. An advanced course in Art Appreciation comprising 60 lectures was also introduced during the year.

### **RESTORATION LABORATORY**

5.55 During the period, 11 works of art were restored and 50 works were examined. Condition report was prepared and works fumigated.

## **PUBLICATION**

5.56 One colour folder on the gallery was published during the year. The work on printing of the catalogue of the collection of the NGMA, Vol. II and printing of monographs on three eminent Indian Artists is under process.

## **ART COLLECTION**

5.57 In addition to the normal work of purchasing the art objects, the Gallery organised exhibitions of "Four Pioneers" and "New Acquisition" from its collection. The Gallery has taken up the work of production of art films on its collection and mounting and framing of art objects.

## **PRODUCTION OF ART FILMS**

5.58 Production of three art films namely (i) Official art forms (ii) Bengal Renaissance and (iii) Four pioneers, were assigned to M/s Suhasini Muley, Sarbjit International and Debabrata Roy respectively. Out of these three, two films have already been completed as reported by the producers. The third one "Official art forms" is in progress.

## **PHOTO STUDIO**

5.59 150 negatives, 176 black & White and colour photographs and 254 colour slides were prepared.

## **COMPUTER CENTRE**

5.60 A Computer Centre has been established in the Gallery where the data entries for all the art objects have been completed. The colour scanning is in progress.

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

5.61 The entire Gallery is being air-conditioned on both the floors, including reserve collection, and a lift for the disabled is also under installation.

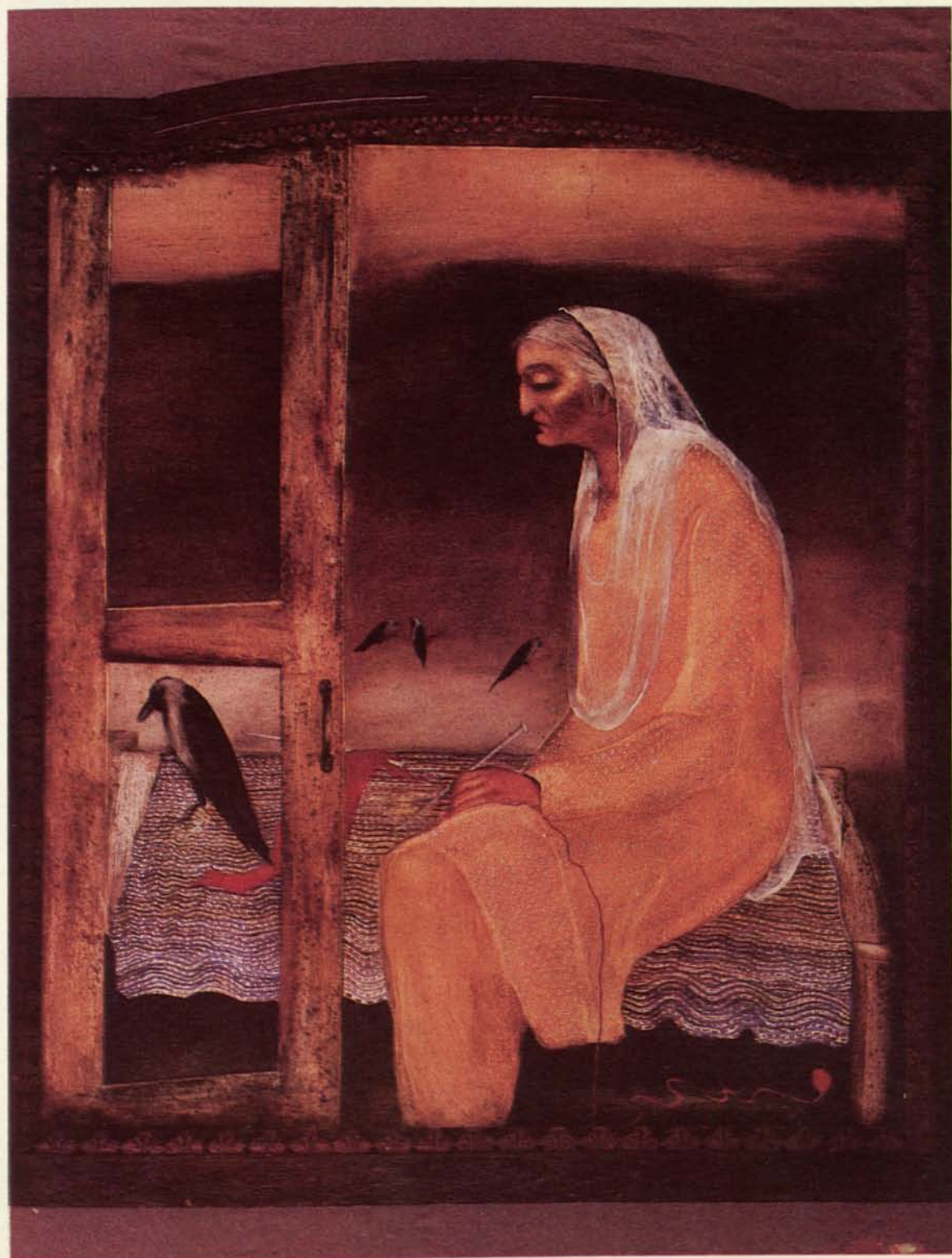
## **EXHIBITIONS**

5.62 During the period under report, one exhibition consisting of 75 paintings from the collection of NGMA has been sent to Damascus (Syria) accompanied by a Technical Expert. After showing there, the exhibition will be sent to Cairo and Alexandria in order to celebrate "Days of Indian culture in Egypt".

5.63 Under the In-coming exhibitions, an exhibition on the works of Shri Ram Kumar has been organised at the NGMA during the year. Another exhibition of Contemporary Egyptian art has been inaugurated by the Hon'ble Minister for Human Resource Development in December 1993, under the Indo-Egyptian Cultural Exchange Programme.

## **NEHRU MEMORIAL MUSEUM AND LIBRARY, NEW DELHI**

5.64 The Nehru Memorial Museum and Library maintains: (i) a personalia museum which focuses on the life of Jawaharlal Nehru and the Indian struggle for freedom; (ii) a library of printed materials, books, periodicals, newspapers and photographs bearing on the history of modern India; (iii) a repository of unpublished records of institutions and private papers of eminent Indians, which provide original



अंजोली इला मेनन की चित्रकारी - माताजी, 1983 - राष्ट्रीय आधुनिक कला संग्रहालय  
Painting by Anjolie Ela Menon - Mataji, 1983 - NGMA



एक भित्ति चित्र के संरक्षण-कार्य में लगे राष्ट्रीय सांस्कृतिक संपदा संरक्षण अनुसंधानशाला, लखनऊ के वैज्ञानिकगण  
Scientists of NRLC, Lucknow in the process of Conserving a Wall Painting



विज्ञान केन्द्र, तिरुपति में विज्ञान पार्क प्रदर्श-ऑप्टिक ट्री  
Science Park Exhibit - Optic Tree - At Science Centre, Tirupati

material for historical research; (iv) a reprography unit for microfilming old documents, records and newspapers; (v) an oral history division for supplementing written records with the recollections of men and women who have taken part in public affairs; and (vi) a centre for research.

5.65 The museum which illustrates through visual materials the life and times of Jawaharalal Nehru continued to be the focus of interest for the visitors from India and abroad. During the period under report, more than 3.71 lakh visitors came to the Museum. It also continued to figure prominently in the itinerary of dignitaries visiting the capital from India and abroad. During the year most prominent visitors from abroad were a delegation led by Director, Ministry of Education and Culture of Israel, Mexican Parliamentary Delegation and a Nepalese Delegation.

5.66 The Library, which focuses upon modern Indian History and social sciences continued to grow in holdings as well as in the quality of its services. Two thousand four hundred and ninetyone books were added to the existing stock upto the end of September 1993 which now stands at 1,76,321. The titles in the Nehruana collection have gone upto 1,346, the Gandhiana stood at 1836 and the Indirana at 311 titles. The Photo Section of the library raised its collection of photographs to 85,387.

5.67 Collections in the Archives continued to record further additions. Some of these were; Mahatma Gandhi (1935-48, 1975), Indira Gandhi (1960-84), Rajiv Gandhi (1984-91), D.S. Kothari (1931-93), S.P. Mukherjee (1936-46), Bhagwat Dayal Sharma (1941, 1951-84), Dr. Gopal Singh (1961-90); B.G. Kher (1903-57, 1961), S.P.P. Thorat (1920-22), K.B. Antrolikar (1930-79), Ram Manohar Lohia (1945) Madhu Limaye (1991-93), Danial Latifi (1930-83), Sajal Basu (1970-93), E.S. Reddy (1911-93) and Uma Shankar Dikshit (1942-90). The collections anticipated to be acquired up to March 1994 include All India Women's Conference, Senapati Bapat, P.C. Sen, S.K. Wankhede, Giri Lal Jain, Jainendra Kumar Jain, Yas, Annasaheb Shinde, Yash Pal Kapoor, Biren Roy and speeches of Jawaharlal Nehru from Madras Archives. The Oral History Division recorded 70 sessions of interviews bringing total number of persons interviewed to 1094 and sessions recorded to 3,800.

5.68 The Reprography Unit augmented the Library's microfilm collections for research and reference and prepared approximately 1,00,969 frames of 35 mm, 38400 frames of 16 mm negative microfilm of newspapers, journals and private papers. These include 2nd and 3rd instalment of Mahatma Gandhi Papers.

5.69 The unit also prepared 13,115 meters of positive microfilms; 1044 negatives of old photographs, 1064 photographs; 14,902 hard copies from microforms; 1,29,476 xerox copies were prepared for record as well as for supply to scholars and other institutions.

5.70 The Preservation Unit continued to render useful services in respect of repair and rehabilitation of valuable documents in the area of scholarly researches in history and in social sciences. The Museum arranged 12 seminars/lectures on the themes relevant to the understanding and transformation of Indian Society. The Institution also organised two discussions on the themes (i) "Peace and Disarmament" with the Chinese delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Peace and Disarmament; (ii) "Challenges to Indian Nationalism and Indian Unity Today". A three day seminar on "State, Ideology and Civil Society" was also organised on the occasion of the birth centenary of the renowned Italian political thinker Gramsci.

## **NATIONAL COUNCIL OF SCIENCE MUSEUMS, CALCUTTA**

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

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

(a) Birla Industrial & Tech. Museum (BITM), Calcutta.

- (b) Visveswaraya Industrial & Tech. Museum, Bangalore.
- (c) Nehru Science Centre (NSC), Bombay.
- (d) Rajiv Gandhi National Science Centre, Delhi (NSCD).
- (e) Central Research & Trg. Laboratory (CRTLK), Calcutta.
- (f) Srikrishna Science Centre, Patna.
- (g) Regional Science Centre, Lucknow.
- (h) Regional Science Centre, Bhubaneswar.
- (i) Raman Science Centre, Nagpur.
- (j) Regional Science Centre, Guwahati
- (k) Regional Science Centre, Bhopal.
- (l) Regional Science Centre, Tirupathi.
- (m) Regional Science Centre, Calicut.
- (n) District Science Centre, Purulia.
- (o) District Science Centre, Gulbarga.
- (p) District Science Centre, Dharampur.
- (q) District Science Centre, Tirunelveli.
- (r) Sub-regional Science Centre, Dhenkenal (Orissa).
- (s) Science Park, Kapilas (Orissa).
- (t) District Science Centre & National Students Science Camp. Digsha.
- (u) Hall of Science, Technology & Environment (HOSTE), Delhi.

## **RAJIV GANDHI SCIENCE CENTRE AT MAURITIUS**

5.73 During the year the NCSM prepared a project proposal for development of full-fledged science centre in Mauritius on turn-key basis. The proposal having been accepted in full, the work on the project is in steady progress. All the exhibits to be supplied are being conceptualised and developed in different units of NCSM.

## **SCIENCE CITY AT CALCUTTA**

5.74 A Science City is being set up and planned as a major attraction to the residents of Calcutta as well as national and international visitors to the metropolis. Set in a 40 acres plot of land at the junction of the Eastern Metropolitan Bypass and Park Circus Connector, Science City will be one of the largest and finest in the world, presenting science and technology.

5.75 During the period under report, the NCSM laid particular stress on planning of new exhibits

for exhibition in the permanent galleries of the Museums/Centres, commissioning of new galleries and setting up of new Centres. A special thrust was given to the popularisation of the concept of School Science Programmes.

## **NATIONAL RESEARCH LABORATORY FOR CONSERVATION OF CULTURAL PROPERTY, LUCKNOW**

5.76 National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property is a subordinate office under the Department of Culture established in 1976 to carry out research and conservation, training, library and documentation in the field of conservation and also to provide technical assistance to museums, archeological departments and others.

### **CONSERVATION**

5.77 The Laboratory is being regularly requested by museums and other institutions for the conservation and restoration of their objects. During the year, the Laboratory preserved various objects including 200 pages of *Panch-Ratni-Geeta* received from Archaeological Museum of Sampurnanand Sanskrit University, Varanasi; 2 oil paintings on plywood from Sheela Agrawal, Allahabad; 9 metal objects from Thanjavur ART Gallery, Thanjavur, 3 stone sculptures and 6 Burmese paintings from State Museum, Lucknow; 18 miniature paintings and 10 coins from Ram Katha Sangrahalaya, Ayodhya, Dist. Faizabad; 2 oil paintings from Light Infantry, Faizabad; 2 oil paintings and 1 ceramic plate from Light Infantry, Faizabad; and 1 book from Dogra Regiment, Jabalpur.

### **LIBRARY AND DOCUMENTATION**

5.78 During the year, upto December, 620 books were acquisitioned & accessioned, 300 issues of periodicals were received and accessioned, 100 micro-fiches were got printed through Micro-fiche Reader Printer, and a list of periodicals received in the Library as on 30th December, 192 was compiled.

### **PHOTO DOCUMENTATION**

5.79 Three photographic exhibitions were organised by the Laboratory and the following photo documentation was done Black & White Art Objects-1250 exposures; Colour prints-1000 exposures; Colour slides-700 exposures; Photo Prints and Enlargements-2100.

### **PROMOTION AND STRENGTHENING OF REGIONAL AND LOCAL MUSEUMS**

5.80 As there was no scheme under the Department of Culture to assist establishment of Regional Museums in our country, which could provide for representation of Cultural aspects of other States of Indian Union, a proposal to start a new scheme was moved by the Department. The Working Group on Culture for the 8th Five-Year Plan constituted by the Planning Commission had approved the above proposal. As such this new scheme is to be followed and developed in the 8th Five Year Plan.

# INSTITUTIONS OF ANTHROPOLOGY & ETHNOLOGY

## ANTHROPOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA, CALCUTTA

6.01 The Anthropological Survey of India is a scientific research organisation under Department of Culture, Ministry of Human Resource Development. Since its inception in 1945, the Survey has been carrying out researches on bio-cultural aspects of Indian population. The thrust of its research is given priority in accordance with the trends and development of contemporary anthropological issues as well as by the guidelines and objectives outlined by the National Planning Authorities.

6.02 After successful accomplishment of operational aspects including preparation of reports and abstracts on the Plan Project "People of India" the Survey during the period under report, has initiated steps for its publication. In order to achieve the target within scheduled time frame the publication material has been placed to the Oxford University Press and a Consortium of Publishers, specially constituted with the reputed publishers from different parts of the country. The entire gamut of information that has been generated under this project has resulted in the production of 43 volumes of which 11 are National and 32 State series. Four volumes have already been published, the remaining 39 volumes being in various stages of publication. The publication process including editing of reports, final checking and verification of data, incorporation etc. is being carried out under close supervision. Besides, several rounds of meetings have been organised at Calcutta with the in-service scholars to oversee the material on glossary and related matters, as well as to discuss the People of India material on segments, quantitative data etc. Four volumes have been finalised for publication on Basketry, Domesticated Animals, Occupation and Food Habits, information for which was collected under the Project "All India Material Trait Survey". Editing of volumes (i) The Ram Katha in Tribal and Folk Tradition in India (ii) The Mahabharata in Tribal and Folk Tradition, (iii) Tribal Ethnography, Customary Laws and Change and (iv) Anthropology of Weaker Sections, was done and arrangements made for their publication. All the volumes have been brought out except the volume on the Mahabharata which is expected to be released shortly.

6.03 Adequate steps have also been initiated for the implementation of other Plan projects. Several field investigations were undertaken in various parts of the country to collect fresh data. The information

generated was analysed and phased reports have been prepared. Two field projects taken up by the Ranchi Field Station, namely, Jharkhand Movement and its Documentation and Anthropological Study of Ranchi Town have made satisfactory progress.

6.04 Two collaborative programmes were also launched, one with the Place Name Society of India, Mysore and the other with the Centre for Ecological Sciences, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. The collaboration with the Place Name Society has been sought to implement the Survey's Plan project Anthropological Study of Place Names and Personal Names. Computer format of this project has been finalised and is being canvassed for pre-testing. It has also been arranged in collaboration with the Centre for Ecological Sciences to treat the quantitative data of the People of India project for multivariate analysis at the level of segments, districts and States. This would also include micro level analysis of data on other dimensions of anthropological variation of Indian population, collected from secondary sources.

6.05 As a part of dissemination activities, the Anthropological Survey of India organised an exhibition at Sub-regional Centre, Jagdalpur on the occasion of Dussera Festival. It has also participated in the exhibition "Island on the March" organised by the Andaman Administration at Port Blair. Besides, it arranged exhibition on the occasion of Sishu Utsav at Birati, 24-Parganas; Midnapore Fair at Midnapore; 80th Annual Conference of the Indian Science Congress Association at Goa and Annual Conference of Akhil Bharatiya Adibasi Bikash Parishad at New Delhi.

6.06 The publication wing of the Survey brought out eight books and two issues of House journal. Besides, number of papers were published by the Members of the Survey in various journals published from India and abroad.

## **INDIRA GANDHI RASHTRIYA MANAV SANGRAHALAYA, BHOPAL**

6.07 The Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya (IGRMS), an autonomous organisation under Department of Culture, Government of India is dedicated to depiction of the story of humankind in time and space. The Sangrahalaya being developed on holistic approach of general anthropology is preparing an open-air complex. Alongside, it is also setting up indoor galleries etc. Following paras give, in brief, the programmes and activities carried out by the Sangrahalaya during 1993-94

### **EXHIBITIONS**

6.08 **Tribal Habitat**, an open air exhibition presenting the cultures of tribal people, spread over in about 40 acres of a picturesque landscape, was added with two new exhibits namely: the dwelling types of Bhil people of Madhya Pradesh, Karbi people and dwelling type of Zemi Naga people of Assam. The dwelling complex of a nomadic hunting gathering tribes was also prepared.

6.09 Two other permanent open air exhibitions namely *Coastal Village*, a holistic presentation of cultures from the coastal area, and *Rock Art Heritage* which is a presentation of prehistoric painted rock shelters were further developed during the year. All the open air exhibitions have become popular and thousands of visitors come to see these exhibitions.

6.10 An international exhibition on tribal arts, *Eternal Voyage* was prepared during the year. This exhibition has received exhibits from 8 countries.

### **OPERATION SALVAGE**

6.11 This programme is aimed at preservation of anthropological objects heritage by way of collection, multi media documentation and research in such areas and themes, as requiring urgent action. During

the year, a 16 m.m. video film is being prepared on documentation of prehistoric rock paintings of middle India. The film is likely to be completed by the end of financial year. Another 16 m.m. film being made is a documentation of life styles of *Hill Korwa* people, a primitive tribal group from eastern Madhya Pradesh.

6.12 The Video unit of Sanskritayana Completed a U-matic high band Video coverage on traditional floor drawings of Madhya Pradesh. This coverage was later edited in the form of a video documentary.

6.13 Field work was carried out during the year for collection of objects from different parts of country, for display in house-types constructed in the open air exhibitions and to enhance the museum's reserve collection. About 750 objects were collected from Kinnar, Rabari, Banjara, Bhil, Kalabeliya, Garasia, Warli, Gamit, Lotha, Angami Naga, Zemi Naga, Ao Naga, Munda, Bhatra, Dhurwa, Gond, Oraon, Ho, Santal, Bhoti, Saora and Rathwa tribes.

6.14 Collaborative projects in area of pre-history, viz. (a) Taphonomy and Palaeo-ecology of quarternary fossils from Central Narmada Valley and (b) Excavation of upper Palaeolithic site of Mehtakheri and further exploration in Nimar region are likely to be completed during the year 1993-94.

## MUSEUM EDUCATION

6.15 The IGRMS provide in-formal education through guided tours to exhibitions and also through special education programmes. During the year, guided tours were arranged for general public and institutions, sponsored groups of students, trainees from organisations related with tribal development & Public administration etc. A special programme of demonstration to learn pottery technique was also organised in which students were registered for one month practical, learning and demonstration on the pottery techniques of Azamgarh area.

6.16 A programme on living Indian traditions of pottery and terra-cotta, comprising of potters meet, a workshop and a symposium named "Pandav, 93" was organised during the year in which over 40 potters from different parts of India participated and demonstrated their traditional techniques. A 10 days workshop was also organised & attended by 15 students from the fields from ceramic, terra-cotta, fine arts, sculptures etc. and 10 pottery/ceramic experts. Thousands of visitors witnessed this programme, which also fetched about 500 terra-cotta objects to Museum.

6.17 Under the programme of live presentation of aspects of traditions, this year the museum organised music concerts in the programme series *Poonam* featuring Pt. Hari Prasad Chaurasia's Flute Recital, Vocal performance by Smt. Subha Mudgal, Veena recital by Smt. Suma Sudhindra and Tal Vadhya Kacheri by the Tal Taringini group from Bangalore. Two plays were also enacted in the museum premise in which *Jagar Magar Andher Nagar* was adopted from a play written by Shri Bharatendu Harishchandra and *Volga Se Ganga* was dramatised from a novel of the same name by Rahul Sanskritayana. The later was in commomeration of birth centenary of Shri Sangrahalaya.

## MULTI-MEDIA LIBRARY

6.18 The multi-media library of the museum houses the reference library and video cine collection of Sangrahalaya. The reference library added 275 new books, 286 volumes of foreign journals and 288 volumes of Indian professional journals to its collection this year. It also provided reference and reprographic services to museum staff, students and scholars.

6.19 The Video cine unit under took field work for U-matic video coverage of *Chowk-Maandane* in Malwa, Nimar, Chhatisgarh, Bundelkhand, Mahakaushal, Baghelkhand cultural areas of M.P. The unit also video documented the academic and artist meet held at Ganjad and Bhandhghar in Maharashtra and Patangarh in Mandla, Madhya Pradesh. The lifeways of people was also documented during these field works. The unit also documented and did coverages of programmes and activities held in Sangrahalaya.

## MUSEUM POPULAR LECTURE

6.20 Museum Popular Lecture towards dissemination of recent information on various themes in human evolution, prehistory and temporary culture, museum methods etc. were organised by the IGRMS under museum popular lecture series.

## SYMPOSIUM

6.21 In view of its abiding interest in projecting the people perspective, the IGRMS organised a symposium during the year on the *peoples perspective in visual anthropology*. This symposium was attended by over 40 anthropologists, scholars and cinema makers who had prepared documentaries on tribal and rural people.

## INTERNATIONAL MEET ON TRIBAL AND ANALOGOUS PEOPLE

6.22 The Sangrahalya is organising *Eternal Voyage*, an International Meet on International Meet of Tribal and Analogous People during 1993 in museum premises. This event will have a exhibition on creative arts, colloquia, group discussions, presentation of cultural programmes, crafts demonstration and screening of films on tribal populations. Preparations are on in full swing to hold this meet. Other than participants from all over India, representative from about 20 countries have confirmed their participation. Exhibits are also being sent by about a dozen countries.

6.23 For the purpose, over 250 works of art have been prepared by tribal artists in workshops organised in museum premise and at artist camps held at Patangarh in Mandla, Madhya Pradesh and Ganjad, Maharashtra. About 150 works of art have been received from museums of Tribal Research Institutes in Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Nagaland, Orissa and Maharashtra. These works will be exhibited in the International Exhibition.

## LITERATURE IN TRIBAL LANGUAGES

6.24 The IGRMS is currently undertaking a project on collection, analytical appraisal and multimedia documentation of literature in tribal languages. Over 3500 literary works on various tribal languages have been collected. Preparation of gist on these literature are in progress. Group discussions, centered on Kurux, Mundari, Khadia and Santali languages were organised at New Delhi which were attended by poets, writers and scholars in these languages. Group discussions were also organised at Mysore, Ranchi and Manipur.

## COLLOQUIA & ACADEMIC MEET

6.25 An Academic meet on *cultural heritage of tribal people* was organised at Ooty, Shillong, Guwahati, Vardhman, Bhubaneswar, Ganjad and Bandhgarh Dahanu (Maharashtra), Hataguda (Andhra Pradesh), Komalathavi and Imphal (Manipur).

## OTHER ACTIVITIES

6.26 The Photo Unit, Curatorial Wing, Graphic Unit, Conservation Unit, Public Relations Unit and Computer Unit of the IGRMS also continued with their activities and provided support for implementation of various projects/schemes of Sangrahalaya during the year.

# ARCHIVES & RECORDS

## NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA, NEW DELHI

7.01 The National Archives of India (NAI) is the custodian of non-current records of permanent value of the Government of India. During the period under report, the National Archives of India continued to access public records, private papers of national importance, and microfilm copies of records of Indian interest from abroad. Its regular programmes like assisting various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India in their records management programme, extending research facilities to scholars visiting the Department, and providing financial assistance to various voluntary organisations for preservation of manuscripts in their custody as also to State/Union Territory Administration Archives for their development programmes, were carried on as usual during the year 1993-94. The Conservation Research Laboratory conducted investigations for improvement in preservation techniques for better upkeep of records. Following paras give a detailed resume of significant activities of NAI during the year 1993-94.

### ANNEXE TO THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA BUILDING

7.02 The Annexe Building has become functional alongwith its Air-conditioning System. Installation of automatic Halon Fire Suppression system in the remaining portion of the Annexe basement is to be completed during theyear 1993-94. Boundary wall on the Shastri Bhawan side has been completed. Architectural Division of C.P.W.D. has been requested to submit drawing for boundary wall on the Rajpath side to ensure security of National Archives of India complex. C.P.W.D. has been requested for completion of construction of Canteen, Garrage and Sub-station expeditiously. The major portion of lawn in front of annexe building has been developed.

### ACCESSIONS

7.03 The Holdings of NAI were further enriched during the year by acquisition of the following public/private records/microfilm copies of records :—

- (a) *Public Records* : (i) 85 War Diaries pertaining to Indian State Forces of World War II received from History Division, Ministry of Defence, Government of India. (ii) 11,206 files (1948-63) of Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India. (iii) 17 files (1894-1911) of President's Secretariat, Rashtrapati Bhawan, New Delhi.
- (b) *Private Papers* : Xerox/Photocopies of (i) 7 letters (1951-56)—six in Urdu and one on English—written by Dr. Syed Mahamud, a noted Freedom Fighter to Dr. M.A. Azazi were received through Dr. S.D. Pandey, Secretary, Dr. M.A. Azazi Memorial Committee. (ii) 4 letters (1926-27) and 3 letter (1934-38 and 1942) written by Gandhiji to Miss Katherine Mayo and Dr. John R. Matt respectively, 3 letters (1926-27) written by Katherin Mayo to Director British Library (1926-27); 9 Press Clippings (1917-18, 1921-22) from *Indian Opinion* and *TIME* and an article entitled "India at the Cross Roads : Mr. Gandhi" by Sir Evelyn Wrench were received from Shri E.S. Reddy, New York (U.S.A.). (iii) Eleven letters in Urdu (1923-63) written by Raja Mahmud Ali Khan, Jalib Dehlvi, Akhtar Sherani, Hakim Muhammad Yusuf Hussain and others to Shri Sumat Prakash Shauque; 57 issues of the Weekly Newspaper *Taj* (in Urdu) Delhi; one issue (26 October, 1969) of weekly *Parcham-i-Hind* (in Urdu) Delhi; five issues (September 1928-February 1929) of monthly magazine *Zamana* (in Urdu) Kanpur and 13 books in Urdu pertaining to literature were received from Shri Sumat Prakash Shauque, New Delhi.
- (c) *Microfilms* : 40 microfilm rolls (1884-1952) in French Language, relating to history of the French in India were received from National Archives of France under Cultural Exchange Programme, and (ii) 10 microfilm rolls of "Panda Records" relating to States of Punjab and Rajasthan were received as gift from Genealogical Society of Utah (U.S.A.)

## RESEARCH AND REFERENCE

7.04 More than 4,100 visits were made by scholars to the Research Room and Library of the NAI. 193 scholars were newly enrolled. Out of these, 21 were foreign scholars from Australia, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Hongkong, Japan, Korea, Nepal, UK and U.S.A.

7.05 More than 35,300 requisitions for records, maps and books received from scholars were attended to. Besides, 88 queries seeking information from amongst the holdings of the Department received from individuals and public/private agencies were attended to.

## REFERENCE MEDIA

7.06 During the year, while 5,483 documents of Inayat Jang Collection were descriptively docketed, 27,640 items of following collections were subject listed/check listed :

### (i) Private Papers of :

S.S. Rawal (1910-66), M.K. Ghosh (1956-63), S.C. Bose (1929-79), Zorawar Singh Nigam (1907-44), K.M. Munshi (1927-39), Seth Achal Singh (1937, 38 and 1950), Pranendra Narayan Choudhury (1922-56), Ram Mohan Roy (1833), S.P. Shauqu (1922-69), Rabindra Nath Tagore (1918-30), Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel (1934-50), C.P. Ramaswami Aiyer (1938-62).

### (ii) Bangladesh Papers (1966-72)

### (iii) Political Prisoners Papers (1943)

### (iv) Miscellaneous Paper (1631-1981) and

### (v) Jhansi and U.S. Club Papers.

## **RECORDS AND ARCHIVES MANAGEMENT**

7.07 More than 35,700 files of the following Ministries/Departments/Offices were appraised : Ministry of Defence, Historical Division (1890-1958); Ministry of Food (1946-68); Ministry of Home Affairs (1957-68); Ministry of External Affairs (1946-48); Home Department, Public (1937-47); P.P. Section (1944-47); Medical B&D (1873-1921); Municipalities B&I (1875-1910); War 'B' and 'D' (1918-20); Local Board 'B' and 'D' (1889-1910) and Sanitary 'B' and 'D' (1873-1910). Out of these, 32,809 files were recommended for retention and 2,917 files for destruction.

7.08 Study Reports alongwith Records Retention Schedule and Prefatory Note were prepared and forwarded to the following Ministries/Departments for implementation :—Armed Forces Medical Services, Defence Institute of Psychological Research, and School of Foreign Languages (all in Ministry of Defence); Department of Agricultural Research and Education (Ministry of Agriculture); Directorate of Field Publicity (Ministry of Information and Broadcasting); Department of Electronics (Fifteen Technical Divisions); Department of Family Welfare and Department of Health (both in Ministry of Health and Family Welfare); National Crime Records Bureau (Ministry of Home Affairs); Patent Office; Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital and Safdarjung Hospital (all in New Delhi); and Patent Office, Calcutta.

7.09 On-the-spot study for vetting of the Records Retention Schedule of Central Fertilizer Research Institute, Faridabad (Ministry of Agriculture), was completed, during the year.

## **ARCHIVAL LEGISLATION**

7.10 A Bill on Public Records is likely to be introduced in the Winter Session of the Parliament.

## **SCHOOL OF ARCHIVAL STUDIES**

7.11 The School continued to conduct One-Year Diploma Course in Archival Studies as also various short-term courses of eight and four weeks' duration for the benefit of professionals and sub-professionals.

7.12 Twelve trainees successfully completed the One-Year Diploma Course in Archival Studies (1992-93), while next session of the Diploma Course in Archival Studies (1993-94) consisting of 12 trainees commenced on 1 September 1993.

7.13 Six short-term courses viz., Records Management (1 session), Care and Conservation of Books, Manuscripts and Archives (1 session), Reprography (2 Sessions) and Servicing and Repair of Records (2 Sessions) were completed. Apart from this, three more short-term courses, one each in Archives Administration, Records Management and Care and Conservation of Books, Manuscripts and Archives, will be conducted during 1993-94.

## **SCHEME FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE**

7.14 The Grants Committee for implementation of the "Scheme of Financial Assistance for Preservation of Manuscripts" recommended a total sum of Rs. 19.75 lakhs to be disbursed during the year amongst 34 organisations/institutions/universities in various States.

## **TECHNICAL SERVICES**

7.15 Apart from providing technical information on Conservation and Reprography to Government/individuals and private institutions, a total number of 54,468 sheets were repaired and 1,383 volumes/books/miscellaneous items were bound. Besides, 58,571 xerox/enlargement copies of documents were prepared and supplied to scholars.

7.16 The newly developed paste of Cellulose Acetate Powder for repair and resotation of fragile documents was subjected to performance testing in the Preservation Branch and was found to be suitable. The same was then supplied to Records Centres at Jaipur, Pondicherry and Bhopal to examine its efficiency on a larger scale. Pondicherry and Bhopal have reported the paste as suitable for Archival repair. Report from Jaipur is awaited.

## **TOWARDS FREEDOM PROJECT**

7.17 A total of 4,709 pages of excerpts from the following records series were forwarded to Indian Council of Historical Research, New Delhi for inclusion in the proposed volumes of 'Towards Freedom' project : Home Department, Political (Internal) Branch, Government of India (1942), Home Department, Special Branch, Government of Bombay (1939-41), and Rajendra Prasad Papers (1938).

## **INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

7.18 The Director General of Archives was deputed to Kualalampur to attend the meeting of the Committee Constituted by International Council of Archives for the project "Guide to the Sources of Asian History" and the SARBICA Seminar on the "Role of Archives in Education" from 12-15 July, 1993.

7.19 An Officer of the NAI was also deputed to Kenya from 21-25 June, 1993 to participate in the Pan African Conference on Preservation and Conservation of Library and Archival Material. A paper on 'Protection of Collection from damages caused by Pollution' was presented by the Officer at the Seminar.

## **PUBLICATION**

7.20 The following publications were brought out by the NAI during the year.

- (i) *The Indian Archives*, Vol. 39, No. 1 (Jan-June 1990).
- (ii) *The Indian Archives*, Vol. 39, No. 2 (July-Dec. 1990).
- (iii) *The Indian Archives*, Vol. 40, No. 1 (Jan.-June 1991).
- (iv) *Annual Report of National Archives of India*, 1992.
- (v) *Swatantra Swaram* (in Telugu).
- (vi) *Guide to the Records of Residencies : Their Predecessor and Successor Bodies*. Part X, (A to K) 1756-1954.
- (vii) *Guide to the Records of Residencies : Their Predecessor and Successor Bodies*. Part XI (L to Z), 1759-1954.
- (viii) *Descriptive List of Persian Documents*, 1803, Vol. III.
- (ix) *Catalogue of Revenue Maps*, Vol. II, Part III.

7.21 Following publications are also proposed to be brought out during 1993-94 :

- (i) *The Indian Archives*, Vol. 40, No. 2 (July-Dec. 1991).
- (ii) *The Indian Archives*, Vo. 41, no. 1 (Jan-June 1992).
- (iii) *Bulletin of Research Theses and Dissertations*, Vol. No. 16.

- (iv) *Proceedings of Indian Historical Records Commission*, Vol. 54.
- (v) *Status Paper on Indian Historical Records Commission Resolutions*.
- (vi) *Indian Historical Records Commission-Retrospect*. Vol. II.
- (vii) *Index to Papers Read at Indian Historical Records Commission Sessions*, Vol. III.
- (viii) *Guide to Sources of Asian History*, Vol. 3.6.
- (ix) *Descriptive List of Mutiny Papers*, Vol. VI.
- (x) *Catalogue of Revenue Maps*, Vol. II, Part IV
- (xi) *Ashob* (in Urdu), Vol. I.
- (xii) *Khutut-i-Azad* (Hindi).

## **ARCHIVES WEEK/EXHIBITION**

7.22 The NAI will mount an exhibition entitled "Archives and the Voice of Indian Unity in 1937" The said exhibition will be based on original documents and contemporary photographs.

7.23 To create archival awareness, an Open House Programme will be organized in 1993-94 with the theme "Universities in 1857". On that occasion, visitors will be shown important wings of the Archives.

## **REGIONAL OFFICE/RECORD CENTRES**

7.24 The Regional Office/Record Centres at Bhopal, Pondicherry and Jaipur continued normal activities in their respective zones. The Regional Office/Record Centres repaired approximately 11,981 sheets of documents and bound 241 volumes/books etc. during the year.

## **THE ASIATIC SOCIETY, CALCUTTA**

7.25 Prior to March 1992 the Asiatic Society suffered, for about 5 years a great setback in its activities for various reasons. Most neglected area of activities during those years was in the field of continuing researches by using the source materials available in the Society. During the year 1992-93, top priority was accorded for undertaking researches in various fields. In the team of Senior Research Fellows, apart from Prof. Rama Ranjan Mukherjee, Prof. Amiya Majumdar, Prof. Ashok Bagchi, Prof. Suniti Pathak, Prof. A.K.M. Masumi, Prof. Bhabatosh Dutta, Prof. Pranabesh Sinha Roy, Prof. Asit Bandyopadhyay, Prof. P.T. Nair and Dr. Ninel Gafurova, some more outstanding scholars including Prof. Sushil Mukherjee, former Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University and a renowned scientist in the field of Agricultural Sciences, Prof. Debabrata Sensharma, former professor of Kurukshetra University—an eminent scholar of Indology, Prof. M.K.A. Siddiqui of Anthropological Survey of India, and Prof. Atul Roy, former Head of the Department of Islamic History & Culture of Calcutta University have joined. In order to provide them proper support, about 15 research fellows have joined the team during the period under report. Besides Prof. Sudhir Karan who has conducted very interesting studies in the field of rural dialectal folk esymological linguistic survey of western Bengal (Simanta Ranli or Jhar Kahndi) has completed his study but it was felt that some further extension of the work would make the study more useful and as such Prof. Karan has been appointed for one more year. It is expected that this addition to the completed manuscripts would add more meaningful reflections on a subject which is nationally important as certain sensitive political issues are involved.

## RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

7.26 The work of the project on "Indology", has made considerable progress under the supervision of Prof. Ramaranjan Mukherjee. The first phase of this project "India's concept of Ecological and Aesthetic Values on India's perception of Nature and Beauty" has been completed satisfactorily. The dissertation is ready for publication.

7.27 Another project on "Spiritual Values" is progressing under the supervision of Prof. Amiya Majumder. In fact Prof. Majumder has made significant work in the field with the help of junior scholars on the subject. Some heads of cultural and religious organisations have already been interviewed and their views on the subject have been collected. The investigation on medicine in medieval India in the project on "History on Medicine" under the guidance of Prof. Ashoke Bagchi has been completed. Prof. Bagchi's dissertation "The animals and their explanation's of drugs from forest" has been submitted for publication. The work of the project "Tibetan Studies" has made considerable progress in the subject on investigation viz., "The Bhatia (Indo-Tibetan) inhabitation of Himalayas : their identity and integration with the main stream" under the supervision of Prof. Suniti Kr. Pathak.

7.28 Prof. M.A.K. Masumi has undertaken to complete the incomplete portion of valuable publications such as (a) Haft Iq-lim, a classical work on geography and (b) Marhamul Illal. The project on "Tagore Studies" is progressing under the guidance of Prof. Bhabatosh Dutta who has completed his investigation into "Rabindra Nath's concept of man and nature". In this project a monograph, Tagore assessments of the Ramayana and Mahabharata is ready for publication. The project on "a comprehensive dictionary" under the guidance of Prof. Asit Kr. Bandopadhyaya is also progressing significantly.

7.29 Prof. Debabrata Sen-sharma has done considerable progress in his work "Critical edition of four Saiva commentaries from Kashmir on the Bhagavat Gita" under the project "Ancient Indian History". The work on the project "General History" is progressing under the guidance of Shri P.T. Nair who is preparing the Bi-Centenary History of the Asiatic Society.

7.30 The Society has undertaken another project on "History of Science" under the guidance of Prof. Sushil Kr. Mukherjee who has been working on History of teaching and research in Physiology in India. The investigation work of the project on "Society and Culture of Bengal during the medieval period (early period and later period)" is progressing under the guidance of Prof. Atul Ch. Roy. The work on "Tazikistan To-day" is progressing under the guidance of Dr. (Ms.) Ninel Gafurova.

7.31 The Society has undertaken another important project to prepare Encyclopaedia Asiatica as per the decision of the Planning Board of the Society. It would be a multi-volume project primarily aiming at presenting a systematic account of the evolution of the history and culture of the lands and peoples of Asia till the present time. It is not intended to be a sort of dictionary of various short entries. The capters would be thematic and not personal historical accounts. Though a project of this nature will naturally reflect the historical aspects, care would be taken to highlight demographic, language and literature, economic and political aspects of each area's process of development. The work is expected to start very soon.

## OTHER PROJECTS

7.32 The Society has a programme named "Heritage India". It is an ambitious and imaginative project that would seek to integrate various activities of the Asiatic Society in a way that would reflect the aspirations and achievements of the people of India. The concept may be traced to the address of Smt. Indira Gandhi delivered at the Bicentenary Celebration of the Society in 1984. She said, "Heritage is not merely to be admired and drawn upon. It has to be studied in depth and as a means of self-understanding; it has to be preserved, cherished, and enriched."

7.33 The Society propose to start another project on Translation of Classical Texts in English. The rate for translation work of each book will be fixed in comparison with the rates prevailing in Sahitya

Academy and IGNC, New Delhi. The tenure of the work will be 18 months for each book. The name of some of the books are Anubhuti Prakash, Alankara Kaustubha, Kavyanusasan, Mubarak Shahi, Nagdas-Bher of Qodama Ben—Jafar etc.

7.34 Another research project which was also included in the 8th plan of the Society has since been approved by the Standing Finance Committee for the purpose of compilation of relevant archival documents in Russia and Commonwealth of Independent states formerly known as USSR. Accordingly administrative actions have been initiated for implementation of the project.

## **TRAINING PROGRAMMES**

7.35 The Society is also going to undertake training programmes on (a) Classical languages and (b) Course structure of Indian Culture & Civilization. These training programmes will be started in Sanskrit, Pali, Arabic, Persian, Tibetan, Chinese and Mongolia.

## **COMPUTERISATION/MODERNISATION**

7.36 The Society has made necessary arrangements for using computer to expedite the work of accessioning and stock verification of the books and journals in its Library. The preparation of compiling subject Index of journal of the Asiatic Society Proceedings etc. was started. As the Society's journals are in fragile and brittle condition, the Society purchased microfiche set of the journals and proceedings of the Asiatic Society from 1832 to 1935.

7.37 In order to facilitate reading and obtaining copies of microfilm and microfiche, a Microfiche Reader Printer was procured by the Society during the year.

7.38 The Society has since decided to join the CALIBNET (Calcutta Library Network) and SIRNET, Programmes (Scientific & Industrial Research Net-work). The net-work will facilitate in building up inter-action between institutions and group of researchers irrespective of geographical distances and accordingly arrangement has been made for combination of site and purchase of computers.

## **CONSERVATION**

7.39 The restoration work for preservation of the paintings of the Society was under process under the guidance of eminent experts as Professor Chintamani Kar, Principal Isha Mohammad, Professor Ashok Bhattacharya, Dr. Hiren Chakraborty and Dr. Debala Mitra. Conservation measures were taken for restoration of frames on Oil Paintings, lamination of brittle and fragile sheets of manuscripts and rare books, binding of laminated books, rare books and journals etc. Over 9,50,000 volumes (approx.) were regularly disinfected with "PIP" insecticide and 2,864 volumes were physically verified. Leather bound volumes were treated with leather preservative mixture. 2,780 volumes were fumigated with Paradichlorobenzene. 3,619 sheets were de-acidified and 549 sheets were de-laminated. Over 2,864 volumes were returned after treatment.

## **COLLECTION/CATALOGUING OF MANUSCRIPTS**

7.40 The regular cataloguers for Sanskrit manuscripts have catalogued 375 Sanskrit manuscripts from different collections for the Descriptive catalogues. Besides, they have finalised descriptions of 114 Sanskrit manuscripts for the press copy after checking their reading from the manuscripts. The part-time cataloguers engaged on piece-rate basis have catalogued 1844 Sanskrit manuscripts from the Society collection and prepared data sheets in respect of these manuscripts for Tabular Catalogues of Sanskrit manuscripts during the last six months. The work of cataloguing Tibetan manuscripts lying uncatalogued for many decades was taken up during this period. Data sheets in respect of 617 Tibetan manuscripts have been prepared by a part time cataloguer and it is proposed to publish one Tabular Catalogue

exclusively for Tibetan manuscripts. Senior Cataloguers, experts in different languages e.g. Chinese, Arabic, Persian, engaged on ad-hoc basis are doing the work of cataloguing Chinese, Arabic, Persian manuscripts and books deposited in the Museum. 26 Chinese manuscripts/books, 44 Arabic/Persian manuscripts have been catalogued and data sheets giving necessary information have been prepared during this period.

7.41 The work of cataloguing manuscripts in different Indian languages has been done by part time cataloguers. 14 Urdu manuscripts and 28 Oriya manuscripts have been catalogued during this period. Data sheets giving necessary information about these manuscripts have been prepared.

7.42 The collection of manuscripts and other museum objects in the Society's Museum has been added through gift from individuals and institutions.

7.43 The work of preparing card catalogues giving necessary details of manuscripts deposited in the Museum is going on. Four hundred sixty five cards have been prepared during this period. Documentation of microfilm of manuscripts is in progress.

## **USER SERVICES**

7.44 During the year besides supply of 41,636 xerox copies of books, manuscripts, documents etc. to members, scholars and institutions in India and abroad, the Reprography Section of the Society prepared 2,887 Microfilm negatives from books and manuscripts for similar purpose. In order to prevent valuable rare and brittle manuscripts from frequent physical handling, 13,833 exposures of microfilms were done from 84 manuscripts.

# INSTITUTIONS OF BUDDHIST AND TIBETAN STUDIES

## CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF HIGHER TIBETAN STUDIES, SARNATH, VARANASI

8.01 The Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Sarnath is a premier Institution of Tibetan Studies in India, established in 1967 by the Government of India with the initiation of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India in consultation with H.H. the Dalai Lama.

8.02 During the year, the Institute has made quick and consistent progress in its growth with the establishment of a well constituted and equipped library furnished with computer; academic advancement with in-take of Ph.D. Scholars; publication of original works, translations, Seminar materials, rare texts and a bi-annual journal of Rare Buddhist Text Research Projects, which have contributed to enhancement of the status of the Academic to a Deemed University Status, working for Buddhist and world heritage in culture.

8.03 During the year 1993-94, all the activities of the Institute were directed towards achieving its following objectives :

- (a) Preservation of Tibetan Culture and Tradition.
- (b) Restoration of Ancient Indian Sciences and literature preserved in the Tibetan Language but lost in original;
- (c) To offer an alternate educational facility to students of Indian Border areas who formerly availed the opportunity of receiving higher education in Tibet; and
- (d) Accomplishment of gains of teaching and scope of research in traditional subjects through a modern university educational system with provision for award of degree in Tibetan studies.

## TEACHING

8.04 The Institute offers courses of nine years duration in Tibetan Studies under three categories i.e.; Madhyama (Under graduate), Shastri (Graduate) and Acharya (Post-graduate). There are 3 Faculties and 6 Departments namely :—

## FACULTIES

1. Faculty of Hetu Evam Adhyatma Vidya
2. Faculty of Shabda Vidya
3. Faculty of Adhunik Vidya

## DEPARTMENTS

1. Department of Sanskrit
2. Department of Sampradya Shastra
3. Department of Samajik Vigyan
4. Department of Tibetan Language
5. Department of Classical and modern languages
6. Department of Mool Shastra

8.05 The Institute offers Research Guidance and Library Facilities to foreign Research Scholars. During the year, several foreign scholars visited the Institute and availed the facility of the library which have proved much beneficial to them. The Institute Library named Shanta Rakshit Library is fully equipped with all modern and computerisation facilities which are easily available to the scholars and readers. Total holdings of the library are 39,749 Macro-documents & 8338 Micro-documents which are a rich treasure of this library.

## NEW FACULTIES

8.06 Apart from the existing faculties, the Institute has started a New Faculty of Chikitsa Vidya & Shilp Vidya.

## FUTURE PLAN AND PROJECTS

8.07 The Institute propose to establish a Museum of Tibetan Arts and antiquities in coming years. There is also a plan to establish a well equipped Language Laboratory for promoting further intellectual contact, exchange of scholars and holding of conferences and seminars.

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

8.08 When the age-old practice of sending young Lamas and Novices to Tibet from ladakh, to prosecute their studies in Buddhist Philosophy and Metaphysics, came to an end in 1959, it was felt that an Institute specialising in Buddhist Philosophy should be set up in India, for which Leh was selected as the most suitable location and the Central Institute of Buddhist Studies formerly known as the School of Buddhist Philosophy, was set up. Subsequently, apart from Buddhist Philosophy, regular academic courses were started and the Institute was affiliated to the Sampurnanand Sanskrit University, Varanasi to prepare students for classes, like Purva Madhyama, Uttar Madhyama, Shastri, Acharya and Ph.D. The total strength of the students, excluding those studying in the 24 various branch schools in the monasteries run by the Institute in all classes is more than 300.

8.09 The Institute is actively engaged in publishing the rare and valuable Buddhist texts, to preserve and promote the Buddhist art and culture. Translation of rare and valuable books from Tibetan to Hindi for the benefit of Hindi speaking people is also undertaken. The Institute has a Library consisting of a very large number of books, especially on Buddhist and Himalayan studies.

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

## **LIBRARY OF TIBETAN WORKS AND ARCHIVES, DHARAMSHALA**

8.11 The Library of Tibetan Works and Archives, an autonomous registered research institution, was established by H.H. the Dalai Lama in 1871 with a view to preserve and promote the rich heritage of Tibetan Civilisation and Indo-Tibetan learning. All of its projects have been augmented with this larger objective as the foremost concern. Today, this institution has acquired world stature as a centre for Tibetology and Indo-Tibetan Buddhist Studies. The Institution has the following departments :

- (i) Tibetan books and Manuscripts Library, housing more than 70,000 books and manuscripts including invaluable handwritten manuscripts.
- (ii) Foreign language Reference Library, having 8,000 books, periodicals and newsletters in English and other European Languages on Tibet, the Himalayan Studies and Buddhology.
- (iii) Museum and Archives Department, having about 700 icons, paintings, Stupas, ritual objects and 360 historical documents and 5000 old photographs of Tibet dating back to the 13-19th Centuries.
- (iv) Centre for Tibetan Studies comprising a school of Indo-Tibetan Buddhist Studies, a school of Tibetan languages and literature, a school of Thangka paintings and schools of traditional art of wood-carving—all recognised by the Govt. of India.

8.12 During the year, a large number of visitors from India and abroad visited the Library.

## **SIKKIM RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF TIBETOLOGY, GANGTOK**

8.13 The Sikkim Research Institute of Tibetology, Gangtok is an autonomous organisation under the Government of Sikkim with the Governor of Sikkim as the President of its Governing body and had been set up for research and studies in Tibetology. The Institute has done significant work in promoting research and associated subjects like iconography, medicine, astrology and history. It has special research and publication programmes.

8.14 The Bulletin of Tibetology is the Institute's regular research journal which is published thrice a year.

8.15 During the year, a number of foreigners and Indian scholars visited the Institute.

## **FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO BUDDHIST/TIBETAN ORGANISATIONS**

8.16 The Department of Culture is administering a scheme for giving financial assistance for development of Buddhist/Tibetan Organisations including monasteries engaged in the propagation and scientific

development of Buddhist/Tibetan Culture, tradition & research in related fields. The grants cover non-recurring expenditure upto a maximum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs per organisation to be shared in the ratio of 3 : 1 between the Central and State Governments or the organisation. During 1993-94, about 170 organisations would be considered for giving financial assistance.

## FACILITIES

1. Faculty of Tibetan Studies
2. Faculty of Buddhist Studies
3. Faculty of Sanskrit

## LIBRARY OF TIBETAN WORKS AND ARCHIVES

The Library of Tibetan Works and Archives is an autonomous research institution established by H.H. the 14th Dalai Lama in 1957 with a view to preserving and promoting the rich Tibetan literary and historical heritage. It is a unique institution in the world, which has a vast collection of Tibetan manuscripts, printed books, and other documents. The library is also a centre for research and publication in Tibetan studies.

(i) Tibetan books and manuscripts: The library has a collection of over 100,000 Tibetan books and manuscripts, including many rare and valuable works. These are available for research and study.

(ii) Tibetan language: The library has a collection of Tibetan language materials, including dictionaries, grammars, and other reference works. These are available for research and study.

(iii) Tibetan art and culture: The library has a collection of Tibetan art and culture materials, including paintings, sculptures, and other objects. These are available for research and study.

(iv) Tibetan history: The library has a collection of Tibetan history materials, including chronicles, histories, and other documents. These are available for research and study.

(v) Tibetan religion: The library has a collection of Tibetan religion materials, including Buddhist texts, and other documents. These are available for research and study.

(vi) Tibetan literature: The library has a collection of Tibetan literature materials, including novels, stories, and other literary works. These are available for research and study.

(vii) Tibetan music and dance: The library has a collection of Tibetan music and dance materials, including recordings, and other documents. These are available for research and study.

(viii) Tibetan medicine: The library has a collection of Tibetan medicine materials, including texts, and other documents. These are available for research and study.

(ix) Tibetan astronomy and astrology: The library has a collection of Tibetan astronomy and astrology materials, including texts, and other documents. These are available for research and study.

(x) Tibetan mathematics and science: The library has a collection of Tibetan mathematics and science materials, including texts, and other documents. These are available for research and study.

(xi) Tibetan philosophy and logic: The library has a collection of Tibetan philosophy and logic materials, including texts, and other documents. These are available for research and study.

(xii) Tibetan linguistics: The library has a collection of Tibetan linguistics materials, including texts, and other documents. These are available for research and study.

(xiii) Tibetan geography and history: The library has a collection of Tibetan geography and history materials, including texts, and other documents. These are available for research and study.

(xiv) Tibetan anthropology and sociology: The library has a collection of Tibetan anthropology and sociology materials, including texts, and other documents. These are available for research and study.



दिल्ली पब्लिक लाईब्रेरी में बच्चे  
Children at Delhi Public Library

## LIBRARIES

### NATIONAL LIBRARY, CALCUTTA

9.01 The National Library, Calcutta is the biggest library in the country with a collection of about 2.36 million volumes stacked primarily at Belvedere, Calcutta. This Library is one of the recipient libraries under the provisions of the Delivery of Books Act, 1954 (as amended in 1956), and is the foremost repository of the Indian printed cultural heritage. It functions also as the referral centre for researchers. It is the depository of publications of the United Nations & its agencies and other foreign government agencies.

9.02 As before, the Library continued to play its vital role during the year 1993-94 in preserving the printed cultural heritage and disseminating information to the scholars and general users. Following are the important activities performed during the year upto September 1993.

### COLLECTION BUILDING AND COLLECTION ORGANISATION

9.03 The prime source of acquisition of the current books, newspapers and journals published in India is under the Delivery of Books Act. English books and journals published abroad are acquired through purchase. The Library has the book exchange programme with 215 institutions in 87 countries under the Cultural Exchange Programme of the Government of India. This finds an excellent solution for the acquisition of foreign publications not easily obtainable through normal trade channels.

### READERS SERVICES

9.04 The Library renders readers services through its Reading Room and Lending Section. The Library has on its roll over 15,000 readers as 'Reading Room Members'. The Lending Section deals with 67,809 registered borrowers both local and outstation. It also functions as the National Centre for International Loan. Till Sept. '93, approximately 11,000 books were lent out to the borrowers. The readers services are kept open throughout the year except on the national holidays.

## CONSERVATION OF LIBRARY MATERIALS

9.05 The National Library has an on-going programme for conservation of library materials. Under this programme efforts are made to preserve old and rare documents by physical conservation and microfilming. Under the Programme Microfilming, the Library preserves the contents of rare and out of print publications by microfilming them for future generations. Photocopies and microfilms are also prepared of research materials both for the Library and for supplying to researchers at a low cost.

## LIBRARY MODERNISATION SCHEME

9.06 Under Library Modernisation Scheme, the Library initiated cataloguing of English language monographs on international format UNIMARK and automated serials control were taken up. Trainings were conducted to develop manpower from amongst the professional staff.

## PERSONALLA

9.07 The Director, National Library, attended the IFLA (International Federation of Library Association) General Conference, as well as the Conference of the Directors of National Libraries at Barcelona, Spain during August 1993.

9.08 Facts at a glance about the important holdings of the Library :

Item description	upto Sept. '93
1. Books and bound periodical	20,80,000
2. Books in Indian languages	4,80,500
3. Maps	80,655
4. Manuscripts	3,182
5. Bound volumes of periodicals	1,12,500
6. Publications received as gift & on exchange	4,92,755
7. Publications received under the Delivery of Books Act	83,000
8. Indian Official Publications	4,66,500
9. Books in the Rare collection	5,190
10. Microfilms/Microfiche cards	3,200/93,500

## CENTRAL REFERENCE LIBRARY, CALCUTTA

9.09 The Central Reference Library, Calcutta is mainly responsible for the implementation of two schemes, viz. (i) Compilation and Publication of the Indian National Bibliography (Both in Roman script and in the respective language scripts) which is a record of current Indian publications in 14 languages including English, recognised by the Indian constitution and (ii) Compilation and publication of Index Indiana (in Roman Script)—an Index to select articles appearing in current Indian periodicals in major languages. This library is a subordinate organisation under the Department of Culture.

## INDIAN NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

9.10 During the year under report, all the monthly issues pertaining to 1991 were published through

a private printer. The compilation and printing of 1990 and 1991 annual volumes have also been initiated. At present the printing of 1992 Monthly Issues and its annual compilation has been taken up by a private printer.

## **LANGUAGE FASCICULES OF INB**

9.11 Printing of cumulated volumes for Urdu Bibliography 1988-90 and Tamil Bibliography 1989-91 was completed, and the Annual Volume of Hindi Bibliography for 1989 is in the press. Persistent efforts have also been made to print other language bibliographies.

## **SEMINAR, FAIRS AND CONFERENCES**

9.12 The Index Indiana at present is published as annual cumulated volume covering six Indian languages viz. Bengali, Hindi, Gujarati, Marathi, Malayalam and Tamil. The cumulated volume for 1986-88 is in the press.

## **INDEX INDIANA**

9.13 The Librarian attended a workshop on national conventions of Indian language publishers held at New Delhi in April 1993. One Asstt. Editor and one Sub-Editor will take part in the ensuing IASLIC AND ILA conferences to be held during the later part of the year 1993-94.

## **VISIT BY THE STUDENTS OF LIBRARY SCIENCE**

9.14 During the period under review, library science students of Guwahati University, Rabindra Bharati and students from Jamshedpur visited the library and applauded the work done here. This library also rendered its services to the students of B.Lib. Sc., M.Lib.Sc. and Research Scholars who frequently visit it.

## **CENTRAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY, NEW DELHI**

9.15 The Central Secretariat Library Complex comprises the Central Secretariat Library, Shastri Bhawan, Hindi & Regional Languages Wing, Bahawalpur House with document resources in all the fourteen regional languages; and R.K. Puram Branch Library with the main objective of providing facilities for reference & research to Government Organisations, general readers and research scholars.

9.16 In the recent past, efforts were made to modernize its resources. The work of air-conditioning and installation of a lift in the main library building at Shastri Bhawan was started and is in progress.

## **MEMBERSHIPS**

9.17 The library has a centralised membership system and have enrolled/renewed 2935 members during the year.

## **ACQUISITION**

9.18 The resources of the library were enhanced by acquiring 1487 books in English, 294 books in Hindi and 833 books were purchased in Hindi and other regional languages. In addition, 47721 documents of Central & State Government publications, including gazettes, legal documents, proceedings of the legislative bodies etc. were received by the Library. Official publications received from international agencies such as UNESCO, United Nations, ILO, etc. and other foreign Governments exceeded 2000 during the period. The library has also received 3000 US Government Publications in microfiche form.

9.19 The total number of Dailies subscribed is 40 and total number of periodicals received by the library in English, Hindi and Regional languages through subscription/gift is 462.

## **SERVICES**

9.20 During the year, 1,00,307 books on a variety of subjects were issued and 65,000 books were issued by Tulsi Sadan Library (TSL).

## **INTER LIBRARY LOAN SERVICES**

9.21 The resources of the library were supplemented by acquiring 39 books on inter-library loan, and at the same time 241 books were issued on inter-library loan by CSL and 263 books were issued and 38 books were acquired on inter library loan by TSL.

## **REFERENCE SERVICES**

9.22 During the year, 1950 reference queries were attended to in person, 6300 over telephone & 30 by post by the Reference Section, 1735 queries by the R.K. Puram Branch, 180 queries by the Indian Official Documents (IOD) Section and 6013 queries by the Foreign Official Documents (FOD) Section. In addition 1160 queries were attended to in person, 772 over the phone by TSL.

## **MICROFILMING**

9.23 The Microfilming Unit prepared 10,500 exposures of rare documents during the period.

## **COMPUTER APPLICATIONS**

9.24 A bibliographic database (CATALOG) for the books added to the library with imprint date 1989 onwards has been created with UNIMARC specifications in HP3000/37 computer system. A database for serials control is maintained in the Library and the holdings information for periodicals is available on computer. A database for the Indian Official Documents (IOD) which includes gazettes and reports is maintained and is being regularly updated. Another database, MEMBERSHIP, giving details of members of the library is maintained for use in the Circulation Section.

## **INSTALLATION OF LIFT AND AIR-CONDITIONING OF STACKS OF CSL**

9.25 The work on installation of Lift and air-conditioning of Stacks of CSL is in progress.

## **MAHABHARATA DATABASE PROJECT**

9.26 About 30,000 Slokas have been converted into machine readable form till September 1993.

## **THANJAVUR MAHARAJA SERFOJI'S SARASVATI MAHAL LIBRARY, THANJAVUR**

9.27 The Thanjavur Maharaja Serfoji's Sarasvati Mahal Library is one of the few medieval Libraries that exist in the world. It symbolises a priceless repository of culture and time-defying treasure house of knowledge, built up by the successive dynasties of Nayaks and Marathas of Thanjavur. The Library embodies rich and rare collection of manuscripts on all the features of art, culture and literature.

9.28 Conceived and christened as Royal Palace Library, the Nayak Kings (1535-1673) nursed it for

intellectual enrichment. The development of the Library into a monumental institution owed to Maratha Kings of Tanjore (1676-1855). Among the regal galaxies, Raja Serfoji II (1798-1832) was an intellectual mandarin, a most pre-eminent scholar and a versatile connoisseur. While on pilgrimage to Banaras, he employed many Pandits to collect, buy and copy a vast number of works from all the renowned centres of Sanskrit learning in the North and other areas. It is on account of his singular devotion to this cause, this Library is called as Thanjavur Maharaja Serfoji's Sarasvati Mahal Library.

## MANUSCRIPT COLLECTION

9.29 The Library has the richest collection of manuscripts which are truly reflective of the culture of South India. In addition to the central collections, the Library could get the possession of the private Libraries of several Pandits and patrons who were living in Thanjavur and its neighbourhood. The manuscripts are available both in palm-leaf and paper on numerous subjects in varied languages like Sanskrit, Tamil, Marathi, Telugu etc.

9.30 A major part of the manuscripts of this library is in Sanskrit language numbering over 38,907. The manuscripts have been written in different scripts such as Grantha, Devanagari, Nandinagari and Telugu. The total number of Tamil manuscripts is about 3,500 comprising 3000 titles on Literature and Medicine. The range of Literature covers Grammar, Mathematics, Ethics, Lyrics, Epics, Medicine and the Philosophical treatise. The religious literature on Saivism, Vaishnavism, Jainism, Architecture, Astrology, Mantras etc., adorn the Library. These manuscripts were catalogued and published in twelve volumes in descriptive form.

9.31 The Library has about 3,000 manuscripts in Marathi language which are mostly in paper and a few in palm-leaf form. These manuscripts are divided into many sections like Vedanta, Purana, Itihasas, Kathas and Kavyas, Nataka, Stories, Vaidya, Kamasutra, Sangita etc. There are 769 manuscripts in Telugu containing 1075 works, which are mostly in palm leaf and a few in paper.

9.32 The Library has a good collection of Modi manuscripts. These are also called Marathi Raj records. There are 850 bundles in this library. They are the records of the day-to-day events and other accounts of Maratha King administration. These are only in paper and mostly in Marathi language.

## BOOKS COLLECTION

9.33 The Book Collection of the Library exceeding 46,100 is excellently eclectic. The old books were mostly collected by Maharaja Serfoji during his life time. In his choice of collection, there are more than 4,500 books in English, French, German, Italy, Greek and Danish languages.

## MUSEUM

9.34 Besides manuscripts and books, the Library possesses beautifully decorated Tanjore Paintings in wood and paper, illustrated manuscripts such as Gaja Sastra, Aswa Sastra, Mythological paintings, Botanical specimen paintings, Military Costumes, Chitra Ramayana Rare Sketches and prints. Most of the interesting and important materials are exhibited in the show cases of the Museum for visitors who exceed 1.20 lakhs a year.

## THE CIRCADIAN FUNCTIONAL FOCUS

9.35 The main function of this library is preservation, publication, cataloguing and service to readers. Modern conservation techniques such as fumigation, lamination, deacidification are being followed to avoid decay by insects, acidity and other mechanical damages. For preserving palm-leaf, Citronella lubricity technique is followed to give resilience to the leaves and to get rid of the insects. An indigenously effective preservative methodology consisting of the powder mixture of sweet flag, black cumin, cloves,

pepper, bark of cinnamon with camphor is also used. The Library conservation section conserved 983 paper manuscripts and 350 palm-leaf manuscripts.

9.36 The Library is publishing rare and unpublished manuscripts to spread the knowledge contained in the manuscripts to the people with the financial aid from the Central Government. The Library also publishes a Journal from 1939, through which small and complete works are published from rare manuscripts. So far this library has published 350 books. During the year, the library brought out 17 books from manuscripts and 7 reprints of previous publications.

9.37 The Library is undertaking the Microfilm project of Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts. This year more than 850 manuscripts were microfilmed.

## ACQUISITIONS DURING THE YEAR

9.38 Acquisition of manuscripts is done through gift only, but printed books are acquired by purchase and donation. During this year, 66 manuscripts and 469 books were acquired as gift. Four Tanjore style paintings having portraits of (a) King Tulaja and two Queens (b) Thanjavur Shivaji (c) Lord Siva and (d) King Tulaja with Pratapasimha were collected from Chatram Administration, Thanjavur for preservation and display at the Library's museum.

9.39 A portrait of Raja Serfoji in Canvass painting of size 10' X 9-1/2' was collected from the Mukthambal Chatram, Orathanadu, Thanjavur District and was conserved and displayed in the museum with the advice and assistance of the Staff of Regional Conservation Laboratory, Mysore.

9.40 The 216th Raja Serfoji's Birth-day was celebrated on 5th October 1993.

## DELHI PUBLIC LIBRARY, DELHI

9.41 The Delhi Public Library (DPL) came into existence in 1951 as Pilot Project under the then Ministry of Education in collaboration with the UNESCO to introduce the concept of free public library and information services to the people of Delhi. In course of time, the institution has grown into a premier public library system of modern India in the National Capital Territory of Delhi and has become the busiest public library in the South East Asia. The Library has a network of a Central Library at Headquarters; a Zonal Library at Sarojini Nagar; four Branch Libraries at Patel Nagar, Laxmibai Nagar, Karol Bagh and Shahdara; 17 Sub-Branch Libraries at Andrews Ganj, Bawana, Jai Rani Bagh, Jor Bagh (Children Library), Kasturba Gandhi Marg, Mukhmel pur, Narela, Netaji Nagar, New Rohatak Road, Old Sect., Peshwa Road, R.K. Puram Sec. 8, Sri Niwas Puri, Tri Nagar, Yojna Vihar, Mundka and Jagriti Enclave; 22 Resettlement Colony Libraries at Aruna Nagar, Dakshin Puri, Hastsal, Inder Puri, Jwala Puri, Jahangir Puri, Kalyan Puri, Khan Pur, Khichari pur, Khyala, Madipur, Mangol Puri (S), Nand Nagri, Old Seema puri, Nangloi (A) Sangam Park, Satya Niketan, Seelampur, Shakur pur, Sultan puri (CE-7), Sultan puri (SC-4) & Trilok puri (Block 22); 10 Reading Rooms at Chokhandi, Gokalpuri, Mangol Puri, Nangloi, New Seema puri, Raghubir Nagar, Sultan puri, Tigri, Trilok puri & Kamla Market; a Braille Library with a network of 18 mobile service points for the visually handicapped; three Sports Libraries of the status of Sub-Branch in the premier stadia in the capital at National Stadium, Talkatora Stadium and Indira Gandhi Stadium; special services in two hospitals namely, Govind Vallabh Pant Hospital & AI/India Institute of Medical Sciences for the patients and one Sub-Branch at Central Jail for the prisoners and the employees; 28 Deposit Stations which are run by the organisers of the various Societies/Associations and a network of 69 mobile Service Stations to serve the remote urban and rural areas in the National Capital Territory of Delhi. Recently, the Delhi Library Board has decided to extend the Braille Library services to organisations catering to the visually handicapped in certain areas contiguous to the National Capital Region, namely, Noida, Ghaziabad, Gurgaon, Faridabad and Sonipat. It has also been decided to build a Library for the visually handicapped at Sector-II, R.K. Puram, New Delhi on the plot acquired by the DPL.

9.42 The DPL has not confined its activities only in acquiring and issuing books and journals to the borrowers. Ever since, it has been established, it has been continuously engaged in diversifying its activities to social and cultural areas too, with the emphasis on eradication of illiteracy and spreading of knowledge.

9.43 The Library has a membership of about seventy six thousand registered borrowers and issues eight thousand books every day to the borrowers through 187 service points, having a collection of 11, 22, 484 volumes. 20,95,995 volumes were issued for home reading during the year ended on 31.03.93. The Library has a very good collection of gramophone records and cassettes which are also lent out to members free of charge. The total collection of Audio Cassettes was 5385. The Delhi Library Board (DPL) has decided to set up a video cassette Library also in the DPL with effect from the current year.

9.44 During the first half of the year 1993-94, the DPL purchased 18,346 books and 1,668 books were received as gift, besides the receipt of 5,905 books under the D.B. Act.

9.45 On a proposal received from the Directorate of Education, Government of the National Capital Territory of Delhi, the Delhi Public Library has taken over 58 Composite Libraries being run under the Punjabi Academy w.e.f. 1st April, 1993 along with assets, liabilities and staff working in these libraries. These libraries cater to the needs in the resettlement colonies inhabited by the weaker sections of the Society.

9.46 At the request of the Inspector General of Prisons, Tihar, the Delhi Library Board has also decided to set up a Sub-Branch Library-cum-Reading Room-cum-Supply Station in the premises of the Central Jail, Tihar, which will be inaugurated shortly by the Delhi Home Secretary. This Library will meet the requirements of children/wards and the jail staff and will function as a nodal station for supplying books to the inmates of all the four jails.

9.47 Being the first UNESCO pilot Library project and functioning since 1951, the request of the International Federation of Library Association and Institutions (IFLA) to evaluate the functioning of the DPL has been agreed to by the Delhi Library Board. The DPL has also been selected by the Asian Development Bank as a Depository Library for the Asian Development Bank's publications.

## **RAJA RAMMOHUN ROY LIBRARY FOUNDATION, CALCUTTA**

9.48 The Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation is a fully financed autonomous organisation engaged in the promotion of library services all over the country in co-operation with State Governments, Union Territory Administrations and other organisations working in the field. In order to improve public library services in the country, it has been implementing number of schemes of matching assistance. The volume of assistance rendered during the year ending March, 1993 amounted to Rs. 272.60 lakhs. Over 3,500 libraries at different levels were assisted during that year.

9.49 In addition to the assistance programme, the Foundation has also initiated a number of promotional activities with a view to promoting library movement in the country. Shri Nikhil Chkravarty delivered the Raja Rammohun Roy Memorial Lecture, 1993 on July 15, 1993.

9.50 The Foundation brings out a quarterly Newsletter which not only give information on its activities but also disseminates important news on library services happening in different parts of the country and abroad. All the four issues have been published during the year. The Foundation also published a bi-annual journal Granthana: Indian Journal of Library Studies which contain important articles on Library & Information Science and allied subjects, notes & news, developments in the field of Library & Information Science and book reviews. Two issues came out during the year. A special library is being developed as an important resource centre for Library & Information Science. The Foundation is also collecting statistics and creating a computerised database of public libraries in the country.

9.51 The Foundation celebrated the completion of two decades of its establishment in March, 1993. The three-day celebrations consisting of a national seminar on Library Movement in India, Raja Rammohun Roy Memorial Lecture and meeting with State Representatives of public libraries was inaugurated by Hon'ble Union Minister of Human Resource Development, Shri Arjun Singh on March 12, 1993.

## **KHUDA BAKHSH ORIENTAL PUBLIC LIBRARY, PATNA**

9.52 An illustrious son of Bihar, Khuda Bakhsh Khan established a "Public Library" in 1891 out of his own family collection of manuscripts, printed books and by a Deed of Trust, donated to the public his entire collection. The Public Library, now known as Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library, has very rich collection of manuscripts with over 18000 manuscripts alongwith 2000 original paintings of Mughal, Rajput, Iranian and Turkish schools, and 1,60,000 printed books. Declaring it, by an Act of Parliament of 1969, as an Institution of National Importance, the Government of India took over its control in the same year. It is now managed by an autonomous Board headed by the Governor of Bihar.

### **ACQUISITION**

9.53 Acquisition of manuscripts through purchase, exchange & gift is a continuing feature of the Library. The Library has a scheme of acquiring copies of rare manuscripts available in other collections. So far, collections of Aligarh, Rampur, Bhagalpur, Maner, Phulwarisharif, Asafiya (Hyderabad) and Asiatic Society (Calcutta) have been covered. The British collection of India Office and Cambridge have also been covered by acquiring microfilms of choicest of manuscripts.

### **PRESERVATION OF LIVING EMINENTS**

9.54 A separate collection of audio and video tapes is being built up to record and preserve the eminent of composite culture of India. More than 700 audio and 450 video tapes of eminent have been prepared which alongwith preservation and dissemination of the written word would be one of the finest gift of the Library to the posterity in the form of original record of the eminent while they were actually alive.

### **DISSEMINATION OF KNOWLEDGE**

9.55 Toward disseminating knowledge on a wider scale, efforts are on for making the best use of the valuable material available in the Library. For the purpose, Khuda Bakhsh Library has formulated a multi-dimensional programme to provide the scholars all possible help in their research pursuits. The entire periodical collection of the Library, old and new, is being indexed.

### **ANNUAL/EXTENSION LECTURES**

9.56 Annual/Extension lectures, talks and symposia are being held regularly wherein eminent scholars are invited to deliver lectures and present their researches. This is the easiest mean to impart knowledge in crucible; a big chunk within a short span. These lectures, the substance of a life-long study and experiences, are also being published regularly.

### **KHUDA BAKHSH RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS**

9.57 To accelerate the speed of research, one National Fellowship, two Visiting Fellowships, three Senior and seven Junior Fellowships have been created on the pattern of UGC to work on the hidden

treasure of knowledge as speedily as possible leading to the award of Ph.d/D. Litt. degrees. Kashmir University, Gulbarga University, Jamia Millia Islamia, Magadh University, Bihar University, Shantiniketan, and Jamia Hamdard have recognised the Library as their Research Centre.

## **RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION**

9.58 Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, while visiting the Library in 1953, expressed his desire to see the rare material of the Library reproduced by the latest techniques so that others, who cannot afford to come to Patna, may share this joy. To fulfil his desire critical editions and/or translations of all such rarities has been taken up. So far 64 rarities have been critically edited and published. During the period April–September, 1993 the Library reproduced three manuscripts besides bringing out the reprint of the critical editions of two manuscripts. The out-of print rare material were also reproduced.

## **DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUING OF MANUSCRIPTS**

9.59 To facilitate availability of the material to the distant scholars, the Library has been descriptively cataloguing its entire collection of manuscripts. Thirty four volumes of Descriptive Catalogues of manuscripts have been published, and experts are busy with the task of completing rest of the volumes to be released within the next few years. Union Catalogues (handlists) of Arabic and Persian manuscripts on a few of the special subjects of the Library i.e. Tibb (Ionian Medicine), Tasawwuf (Sufism), Urdu Literature & Quranics have been completed and published during the five South-Asian Regional seminars on the respective subjects. So far during 1993-94, material for five volumes of descriptive Catalogue has been sent to the press.

## **COLLECTION OF MATERIAL ON FREEDOM MOVEMENT**

9.60 A lot of material on freedom movement is lying buried in the old periodicals which, when brought to light, may add new dimensions to the history of freedom movement in the sub continent. The Library is collecting all such material to be published in about thirty volumes. A rare speech of Motilal Nehru covering about sixty pages has already been published. Besides, 4 volumes of old periodicals containing material on Freedom Movement have also been published. Freedom Movement material preserved in the famous nationalist journal "Zamana" and "Hindustani" is being published in 25 volumes.

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

9.61 Literature plays a significant role in effectuating the concept of national integration. The Library is therefore, working on a scheme to translate the outstanding pieces of literature of Hindi and other national languages into Urdu and of Urdu into Hindi. The Award-winning books have been taken up first. The translated version of the Sahitya Akademi Award-winning Kashmiri book "KANTE" has been published. Some other significant books/manuscripts such as, SHAMSUL BAYAN (Hindi dictionary of Shah Alam's period, and the first Hindi dictionary produced at the instance of Aurangzeb), and AURANGZEB EK NAYA ZAVIYA-E-NAZAR, PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU KA UDGHATAN BHASHAN, PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALVIYA, KHUDA BAKSH EK PARICHAY, DILDAR KE DOHE have also been published.

## **ACADEMIC SAARC IN EVOLUTION**

9.62 The Khuda Bakhsh Library has of late entered into a crash-programme of intensive research through holding special seminars in a few specialised fields in which India, Pakistan and Bangladesh might be equally interested. The subjects are Tibb, Quranics, Sufism, Perso-Arabic Scientific Literature,

Indian History and Urdu Literature. The scheme of the proposed Seminars is to sort out the most significant from amongst the rare and important manuscripts preserved in the public and private collection of India, Pakistan and other SAARC countries, so as to bring out their critical editions and/or translations.

9.63 Of the five Seminars held so far, one each was devoted to Tibb, Tasawwuf, Urdu, History and Quranics manuscripts which besides learned research papers, helped in preparation of Union Catalogues of manuscripts on the respective subjects scattered over South Asian countries. In addition, these Seminars have been playing a vital role in strengthening the SAARC ties on the academic level. What is of major importance is the net result that scholars of the participating countries, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Nepal (guests: Jordan, Syria, Morocco) have agreed to strengthen the ties through a team-work by unearthing the precious heritage of mankind buried in the form of manuscripts.

## **AWARD FOR OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTION**

9.64 The Library has instituted an Award to be given to scholars for the outstanding research contribution in the Library's special fields of Arabic/Persian/Urdu/Islamic Studies/Tibb/ South Asian Studies/West Asian Studies/Central Asian Studies/Comparative Religion/Sufism/Composite Culture of India. The Awards are on the pattern of Sahitya Akademi and Jnanpith Award, and carries an amount of Rs. 1,00,000.

9.65 The first Khuda Baksh Award has been conferred on Mr. B.N. Pande, the eminent historian, for his services to the cause of National Integration. The Award was conferred by Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, the President of India at a function held at Rashtrapati Bhavan on 10th August, 1993, the day following the closing ceremony of Golden Jubilee of Quit India Movement.

9.66 The second Khuda Baksh Award is earmarked for "Composite Culture of India".

## **RAMPUR RAZA LIBRARY, RAMPUR**

9.67 The Rampur Raza Library was established in the year 1794. The Government of India took over this library and declared it as an Institution of National Importance on 1.7.1975 through an Act of Parliament. Its affairs are managed by the Rampur Raza Library Board which has been set up under the Act. The Library has unique and rare collection of manuscripts in Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Pushto, Urdu, Hindi and Malayalam languages etc. It has also a rich collection of rare miniature paintings belonging to Mughal, Iranian, Rajput and Kangra Schools. It is a most important centre for visits by scholars and researchers from various parts of India as well as from other foreign countries of Asia, Europe, Africa and America.

9.68 During the year under report, a number of printed books have been added to Library's collection through donations and purchase. An information service section has been opened in the Library to facilitate the scholars in their pursuit of learning through correspondence as well. A seminar on academic activities was held in which lectures were delivered by renowned scholars of India. A number of visitors and research scholars visited the Library during the period under report.



नलचरितम् में नल के रूप में  
कलामंडलम् गोपी - संगीत नाटक  
अकादेमी

Kalamandalam Gopi as Nala in  
Nalacharitam - Sangeet Natak  
Akademi

ढाक (पश्चिम बंगाल),  
लोक उत्सव-  
संगीत नाटक अकादेमी  
Dhak (West Bengal),  
Lok Utsav -  
Sangeet Natak Akademi



# ACADEMIES AND NATIONAL SCHOOL OF DRAMA

## SANGEET NATAK AKADEMI, NEW DELHI

10.01 The Sangeet Natak Akademi, the National Academy of Music, Dance and Drama-was founded in 1953 for the furtherance of the performing arts of India, a task in which it cooperates with counterparts in the States and voluntary organisations all over the country. Through sponsorship, research and dissemination, it seeks and enhance public appreciation of music, dance and drama together with a quickened exchange of ideas and techniques for the common gain of Indian performing arts. A number of schemes have been formulated and implemented over the years with these objectives in view.

10.02 The Akademi also runs two training institutions, namely Kathak Kendra, New Delhi, and Jawaharlal Nehru Manipur Dance Academy, Imphal, for teaching of Kathak and Manipuri dance.

## AKADEMI AWARDS AND FELLOWSHIPS

10.03 The Sangeet Natak Akademi Awards and fellowships were instituted in 1953. The honours are in recognition of sustained individual contribution to the performing arts. The Awards are annual while the Fellowships are limited to 30 living recipients at any given time. Both honours carry a purse of Rs. 25,000. The Fellowships/Awards for the year 1993 are yet to be announced.

## FESTIVALS/WORKSHOP

10.04 During the year, Nrityotsava was organised from 25th to 30 May, 1993. Nrityotsava is a series of festivals launched by Sangeet Natak Akademi to promote dancers and musicians of the younger generation by providing them a national platform. Held at Trivandrum, it was organised in association with the Department of Culture, Government of Kerala and featured select dancers from various parts

of the country covering the entire range of Indian classical dances-Bharatnatyam, **Kathak**, Manipuri, Kathakali, Kuchipudi, Odissi and Mohiniattam. The special features of the festival were Chhau dance of Mayurbhumi and Seraikella, Pung Cholom and Dhol Cholom from Manipur and a performance of contemporary dance inspired by Indian dance techniques

10.05 A festival of far reaching importance focussing exclusively on Kathakali-the traditional dance theatre of Kerala, the Kathakali Mahotsavam was presented by the Akademi in Delhi from 27th October to 1st November 1993. The programme included performances in the evening and lecture demonstrations during the day time where almost all the venerable gurus and leading performers of today were featured. The performances in the festival included 10 plays by representative Kathakali playwrights providing a comprehensive picture of Kathakali tradition as performed today. A special feature of the festival was all night performances on 30th October at Rabindra Bhavan and on 1st November at Ayappa Temple, R.K. Puram. The Le-Dem series during the mornings featured eminent gurus who explained and demonstrated the various aspects of Kathakali. Different schools and styles of Kathakali belonging to Northern and Southern Kerala were presented in the Festival. Also represented were important institutions engaged in the training and practice of the art through the 70 or more participating artistes coming from different parts of Kerala as also from Delhi.

10.06 An important dimension of the festival was that it gave an opportunity to make comprehensive recordings of performances, demonstrations, interviews, and special items of the repertoire of various gurus etc. for the archives of the Akademi. Over 60 hours of audio/video recording was added to the archives which would serve as a rich source material for students and research scholars.

10.07 On the occasion of the festival, the Akademi also co-sponsored publication of a book on the art namely *Kathakali: the art of the non-wordly*, edited by D. Appukkuttan Nair and K. Ayyappa Paniker which was brought out by Marg Publication, Bombay. An exhibition of photographs on Kathakali was also arranged on the occasion. The festival attracted large audiences and wide attention in the press and was highly appreciated by connoisseurs of serious art.

## **WORKSHOP**

10.08 A percussion workshop was jointly organized by the Sangeet Natak Akademi, the British Council Division of the British High Commission and the Indian Council for Cultural Relations at the British Council Auditorium, New Delhi on 25 November 1993. The event brought together an eminent percussionist from U.K., Ms. Evelyn Glennie who interacted and played with well-known Indian percussionists, T.H. Vinayak Ram (Ghatam), Tej Prakash Tulsi (Pakhawaj), Gobinda Chakraborty (Tabla) and Gazi Khan (Kartal). Bhaskar Chandavarkar, eminent musician and composer conducted the workshop and moderated the discussions.

## **ASSISTANCE TO YOUNG THEATRE WORKERS**

10.09 The broad objective of the scheme is to support experimental theatre by young directors. The Akademi offers subsidies for productions staged at its four annual Zonal Theatre Festivals and further assistance for plays chosen for the National Theatre Festival (Yuva Natya Samaroh). Applications for participation in the Zonal Festivals are screened by an expert committee of eminent directors, playwrights, actors, and critics from all over the country. Only new productions are considered.

## **UTTARI SAMBHAG YUVA NATYOTSAVA' 93**

10.10 First of the four Zonal Festivals in 1993-94, the Uttari Sambhag Yuva Natyotsava' 93 was presented from 30th August to 3rd September 1993 in association with the Punjab Sangeet Natak Akademi, Chandigarh, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar and the North Zone Cultural Centre, Patiala. Five new productions featured in the Festival were (a) Latakmeekam (Hindi) : dir. Jayant Deshmukh; Ek Rang, Bhopal; (b) Daku (Hindi : dir. Ramesh Misra; Kalpana Art Group, Lucknow;

(c) Mahanirvan (Punjabi): Anil Datt; Thespian Theatre, Chandigarh; (d) Anant-Gatha (Gujarati): dir. Manvita Baradi; Garage Studio Theatre, Ahmedabad; and (e) Kismat Ya Chakrant (Hindi): dir. Avijit Dutt Yatrik, New Delhi.

### **PASCHIMI SAMBHAG YUVA NATYOTSAVA' 93 : GOA**

10.11 The second Zonal Festival-Pashchimi Sambhag Yuva Natyotsava '93 was presented during 4-9 October, 1993 at Dinanath Mangeshkar Kala Mandir, Panaji in association with Kala Academy, Goa and West Zone Cultural Centre, Udaipur. Five new productions featured in the Festival were (a) Nikal (Konkani), dir. Menino Mario Araujo; Crown Club, Goa; (b) Jo Kumar Swamy (Marathi) : dir. Yogesh Srinivas Sman; Sneha, Pune; (c) Khejdi Ki Beti (Hindi) : dir. Ashok Rahi, Indian Peoples' Theatre Association; Jaipur; (d) Kushanku (Gujarati) : dir. Prabhakar Dabhade; Baroda Amateurs Dramatic Club, Baroda; and (e) Satyashodak (Marathi) : dir. Sharad M Bhuthadia; Pratyay Houshi Natya Kala Kendra, Kolhapur.

### **POORVI SAMBHAG YUVA NATYOTSAVA' 93 : JAMSHEDPUR**

10.12 The third Zonal Festival-Poorvi Sambhag Yuva Natyotsava 93 was presented from October 31 to November 4, 1993 at Rabindra Kalamandir, Jamshedpur in association with Eastern Zonal Cultural Centre, Calcutta and Celluloid Chapter, Jamshedpur. Five new productions featured in the Festival were (a) Ras (Bengali): dir. Ambar Ray; Samakalin Shilpidal, Calcutta; (b) Nadi-Ek Katha (Hindi) : dir. Rajkamal Nayak; Koutuk, Raipur; (c) Parleen (Oriya): dir. Lalla Biren Prasad Ray, Ame Srusti, Bhubaneswar; (d) Numit Kappa (Manipuri) : dir. Kshetri Jugindro; Manipur Ensemble, Imphal; and (e) Nayan Nachaiya (Hindi) : dir. Farid Bazmi, Rang Vidushak, Bhopal.

### **DAKSHINI SAMBHAG YUVA NATYOTSAVA' 93**

10.13 The fourth zonal festival was held at Madurai in December '93 in association with the South Zone Cultural Centre, Thanjavur and Department of Drama, Tamil University, Thanjavur. It featured the new productions (a) Panivaal (Tamil): Dir. Velu Saravanan; Aazhi, Pondicherry; (b) Manushyakam (Malayalam): Dir. Vekkan; Vaikom Thirunal, Kerala; (c) Parikrama (Konkani): Shridhar A Kamat Bamolkar; Rangasagati, Goa; and (d) Mahachaitra (Kannada): dir. Ekbal Ahmed; Samudaya, Bangalore.

10.14 Yuva Natya Samaroh, the National Theatre Festival for Young Directors, featuring selected plays staged in the four zonal festivals will be held in February 1994 at Chandigarh in collaboration with the North Zone Cultural Centre and Punjab Sangeet Natak Akademi.

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

10.15 The Rare Forms scheme supports advanced training in forms of music, dance and theatre which are now passing out of vogue. Fees to reputed teachers and stipends to students are paid by the Akademi by way of incentive, the effort being to sustain these arts through the traditional teaching/learning process. Details of training are regularly reported and the progress of students assessed annually by the Akademi. Some 25 training programmes have been supported through the scheme in past years. The current programmes are in Pakhawaj, Sarangi, Nadaswaram, Naqqara, Thavil and Ariyakudi Tradition of Carnatic vocal music and rare wind instruments of Rajasthan.

### **PROJECT GRANTS TO INDIVIDUALS**

10.16 This new scheme extends financial support to individuals for research and documentation in the performing arts. A total of five projects have been approved for financial assistance this year.

These include projects for research in Andhra traditions of Dance, Mayurbhanj Chhau, Kathak, Kuchipudi and the traditions of music and dance in Banaras.

## **SUPPORT TO KOODIYATTAM**

10.17 The Akademi launched in 1991 a major total care programme of support to Koodiyattam, the classical theatre tradition of Kerala. The programme includes training in Koodiyattam and Nangiar Koothu under the guidance of Guru Ammannur Madhav Chakyar at Irinjalakuda; training in Mizhavu playing under Guru P.K. Narayana Nambiar and support to the institution-Margi in Thiruvananthapuram for developing it as a centre for regular performance opportunities to trained artistes. The programme has since completed two years in April, 1993. The programme is making satisfactory progress both in respect of training and performance. Akademi is now planning to take up other related items of the project in the next financial year.

## **SUPPORT TO CHHAU DANCES**

10.18 The proposal for extending substantial support to Chhau dances of Mayurbhanj and Seraikella has been initiated. Preparatory work and further consultations with gurus, experts, detailed survey for identification and selection of artistes was carried out in Mayurbhanj district and its neighbouring areas involving visit to 26 villages in May 1993. The first phase of training programme proposed to be launched in the field of Mayurbhanj Chhau envisages training in the dance and its music under eminent gurus and Akademi Awardees at Baripada and at 5 rural centres in the district involving a total of 20 teachers and accompanying musicians and about 70 students. The programme is likely to be launched with effect from January 1994. Similar preparatory work relating to the selection of students etc. for the Seraikella style will begin shortly.

## **FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS**

10.18a From the inception, the Akademi has rendered financial assistance to music, dance and theatre institutions. The Grants Committee, which considers applications from institutions all over the country, recommended grants amounting to Rs. 31,63,000.00 to 235 cultural institutions during the financial year 1993-94.

## **CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMMES**

### **Inter-State Cultural Exchange Programme**

10.19 The programme promotes exchange of performing troupes and individual artistes between all States and Union Territories of the country. The objective is to create an integrative awareness of Indian performing arts tradition. The 17th annual conference of State/Union Territories was held in Madras on 16-18 April 1993 to review the implementation in 1992-93 and finalise the schedule of activities for 1993-94. Ten tours have taken place till November 1993 and about 25 more are expected to be implemented by March, 1994.

## **CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMME BETWEEN INDIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES**

10.20 The Akademi as a specialist performing arts body is responsible for some of the tasks envisaged in the Cultural Exchange Programme agreements between India and other countries. The Akademi acts mainly as a clearing house for material and information on the performing arts of India, exchanging books, audio/video cassettes and other published/archival material with institutions in various countries. On a few occasions the Akademi also sponsors Indian experts and performing artists abroad under specific programme provisions and invites foreign experts and artistes to India.

10.21 During April to November 1993, the Akademi sent select audio/video cassettes/publications and photographs on Indian performing arts to institutions in Germany, Pakistan and Syria. Strings for Sitar and Sarod were sent to Canada. Visitors to the Akademi from Germany, Indonesia, Netherlands, Sri Lanka and USA were presented with SNA publications and audio/video cassettes.

## **DOCUMENTATION/DISSEMINATION**

10.22 About 8200 photographs/transparencies and approximately 230 hrs. of audio/video recordings were added on date in the archives of the Akademi, which now holds a total of over one lakh feet of 16 mm films, 95000 photographs, 32000 transparencies, 5535 hrs of audio and 1540 hrs of video recordings—chiefly of Indian music, dance, and theatre.

10.23 Apart from day to day recordings of eminent musicians and dancers, the Documentation Unit did extensive documentation of Chhau dance in Mayurbhanj District, Orissa specially of eminent gurus such as Madan Mohan Lenka, Srihari Nayak, Srikant Sen etc. An interview and demonstration of Odissi dances by Guru Pankaj Charan Das were also recorded at Bhubaneswar and Puri. Dance and music by some of the old Maharies of Jagannath Temple at Puri were also recorded.

10.24 An extensive interview and demonstration of teaching of Kathak by Smt. Reba Vidyarthi was recorded at Delhi

10.25 In Manipur, apart from recording teaching of Thang Ta by various gurus, Shri Damo Singh, eminent Thang Ta guru was also recorded for the archives. Old gurus of Sankirtan Shri Kaliadaman Singh, Shri K. Ibomcha Sharma and Smt. L. Tombi Devi were also interviewed.

10.26 Under the collaborative project with GREM, Paris, "Music along the Ganges"—digital audio recordings were made in the region of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal with Mr. Xavier Bellenger.

10.27 Besides these, the Akademi recorded the workshop and Yakshangana festival and interview with Sri K.S. Karanth at Calcutta. Interviews with Sri Badal Sircar and Khaled Chowdhury were also recorded. Work on video films on Lai Haroba, Mani Madhav Chakkar, Mallikarjun Mansoor, and Behdeinkhalm festival in Jowai, Meghalaya are expected to be completed during the year 1993-94.

## **AUDIO VISUAL LIBRARY**

10.28 The Audio Visual Library has a representative collection of audio/video cassettes and discs of classical and folk music, chiefly Indian. It offers simultaneous facilities for six listeners/viewers. The Audio Visual Library collection during the period, stood at 9677 discs, 921 audio and 39 video cassettes.

## **MUSEUM OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS**

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

10.30 The publication programme of the Akademi, initiated soon after its inception in 1953, consists of books and monographs on the performing arts, the quarterly journal Sangeet Natak and the Sangeet Natak Akademi News Bulletin. Besides, to promote publication on music, dance and drama, the Akademi helps authors with grants and purchases books for free distribution by way of subsidy to authors and publishers. Publications in English and Hindi have chiefly been issued under Akademi imprint, though a small list of books in Meitei and Tamil has also been published.

## PUBLICATIONS

10.31 The Kathak Kendra, a constituent unit of Sangeet Natak Akademi, is one of the leading dance-teaching institutions in the country. Established in 1964, it offers comprehensive courses in Kathak dance and allied subjects like vocal music and Pakhawaj. The courses are planned as a foundation for professional artists. The Kathak Kendra also maintains a Production Unit which strives to enrich the repertoire and technique of Kathak through experimental work. The Kendra has on its staff teachers of eminence in various disciplines.

## KATHAK KENDRA, NEW DELHI

10.32 The Kendra has been holding Chhatrotsava since 1990 in which the students of the Kendra at various levels of training are featured. The main objective of the training programme of the Kendra is to prepare stage artists with professional standard. The members of the teaching staff, choreograph group numbers, which are presented at the festival together with a few solo performances. This year Chhatrotsava was held during 29-30 September 1993 at the Kamani Auditorium, New Delhi.

10.33 Since 1984, the Kendra has started holding the Saraccandrika Festival in September/October every year which affords an opportunity to promising dancers to dance with more experienced dancers. The festival was organised this year during 25-27 October 1993 at the Sri Ram Centre for Art & Culture, New Delhi which consisted of Solo dances by Akanksha Shukla, Lucknow; Shila Mehta, Calcutta; Aditi Mangaldas, Delhi; Malti Shyam, Delhi; and Nandita Puri, Bombay on 25th October; Solo dances by Vasanti Vaishnav, Raigarh; Jayashree Acharya, Delhi; Luna Pan, Calcutta; Malabika Mitra, Calcutta and Kalyani Chakraborty, Delhi on 26th October; and Solo dances by Puja Rajesh, Delhi; Prerna Chandrakant Parkhi, Pune; Madhumita Roy, Delhi; Naveena Jafa, Delhi and Gauri Sharma Tripathi, Bombay on 27th October 1993.

10.34 The Kendra presented Dance-Dramas "Kumar Sambhav" and "Roopmati" on 10-11 November 1993 at Kamani Auditorium in aid of the earthquake victims of Maharashtra.

10.35 The Kathak Kendra also organised a Kathak Seminar in Kathak Kendra, New Delhi during 12-13 April, 1993. Renowned Kathak exponents from all over the country participated in the Seminar.

## JAWAHARLAL NEHRU MANIPUR DANCE ACADEMY, IMPHAL

10.36 A constituent unit of Sangeet Natak Akademi, JNMDA is the leading institution in the country for the teaching of Manipuri dance. Set up in 1954, it offers several comprehensive courses in Manipuri dance, music, and allied subjects like Lai Haroba and Thang-Ta. The courses are designed as foundation for professional artists. The institution has on staff teachers of eminence. It also has a Production Unit.

## RABINDRA RANGSHALA

10.37 The Akademi took over the management of Rabindra Rangshala, New Delhi, from the North Central Zone Cultural Centre, Allahabad, from 2nd April 1993.

## FORTHCOMING EVENTS

10.38 Among the forthcoming events in 1993-94 are Akademi Awards Presentation Ceremony and Festival of Music, Dance and Theatre; Zonal Theatre Festival in Madurai; National Theatre Festival—Yuva

Natya Samaroh in Chandigarh; Puppetry Workshop and Festival in Guwahati; Festival of traditional theatre in Bhopal; Music Festival and seminar on 'Sangita Ratnakara of Sarangadeve'; Kathak Mahotsav and Holi by Kathak Kendra; Ras Festival by Jawaharlal Nehru Manipur Dance Academy in Imphal in March 1994.

## SAHITYA AKADEMI, NEW DELHI

10.39 Being an apex national body for the promotion of literature, the Sahitya Akademi has all through devoted itself to "recognise men of achievement in letters, to encourage men of promise in letters, to educate public taste and to improve standards of literature and literary criticism". With this in view the Akademi has undertaken various programmes in the previous Five Year Plans and successfully implemented them. The increased activities taken up by the Akademi have undoubtedly made an impact on the national scene. The major programmes of Akademi are to confer annual awards in 22 languages, holding of Seminars, Literary gatherings and Workshops, upgradation and maintenance of a library at New Delhi and establishment and development of regional libraries. In addition, the Akademi has a big publication programme.

10.40 Commendable translation activities are going on in the country but the country lacks competent translators linking many languages. Translation Bureau has thus been projected in a big way. Similarly, the National Bibliography of Indian Literature published by Sahitya Akademi in four volumes hitherto covered Assamese, Bengali, English, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu for the period from 1901-53. The fifth volume of National Bibliography of Indian Literature covering Dogri, Konkani, Maithili, Manipuri, Rajasthani and Nepali for the period from 1901 to 1980 has been brought out in 1990-91. It is now proposed to publish National Bibliography of Indian Literature from 1954 to 1980 for the other languages.

10.41 The new schemes of the VIII Plan included publication of the best of Children Literature in translation into various Indian languages—say 50 books per year to be translated into 21 other languages recognised by the Akademi, has been taken up from 1990-91. This is an ambitious plan. Other schemes namely Men and Books & History of ideas have also been taken up from the year 1990-91 and are continuing during the VIII plan.

10.42 The Akademi, as implementing agency, has been executing the provisions under Cultural Exchange Programmes regarding interaction with writers or undertaking translations of classics on reciprocal basis.

10.43 Highlights of the activities of the Sahitya Akademi from January 1993 to September 1993 are given as under .

- \* 21 Akademi Awards were given to writers
- \* 16 Translation Awards were given to translators
- \* 140 Books published
- \* 29 Book Exhibitions held
- \* 27 Literary Forum meetings held
- \* 6 Seminars organised
- \* 5 "Meet the Author" programmes organised
- \* 3 Workshops organised

### FORTHCOMING EVENTS

10.44 Seminars on (i) Marathi Poetry in five decades (ii) Rahul Sankrityan (iii) Afro-Asian writing and (iv) The Great Indian Debate of the 20th Century are proposed to be organised during the remaining part of the year at Goa, Calcutta and New Delhi.

10.45 Under "Meet the Author" programme, Nilamani Phukan, Gulbidas Broker and Chintamani Kar would meet the people at Calcutta, Bombay & Calcutta respectively.

10.46 Under the "Literary Forum & Conferences", an All India Dogri writers conference, a Malayalam Short Story Reading, a Kannada Short Story reading and a Telugu Short Story Reading are proposed at Jammu, Trichur, Bangalore & Hyderabad respectively during 1993-94.

10.47 A Poetry Translation Workshop, a Dogri Poetry Workshop and a Kashmiri Translation Workshop are also proposed during the remaining part of the year.

## **LALIT KALA AKADEMI, NEW DELHI**

10.48 The Lalit Kala Akademi, which is the National Academy of Art, was set up in 1954 with the objective of coordinating the development of visual and plastic arts. The Akademi has its Regional Centres at Bhubaneswar, Calcutta, Lucknow and Madras, with a small office also at Bombay. During the year under report, the activities of the Akademi were as follows :

### **EXHIBITIONS**

10.49 An exhibition of Paintings, Sculptures and Prints was organised in collaboration with the Embassy of France in India during April 17-22, 1993. More than 40 Indian Artists participated. The Exhibition was inaugurated by the Ambassador of France.

10.50 The Akademi participated in the 6th Asian Art Biennale held at Dhaka, Bangladesh for a month from 2nd November, 1993. India was represented by the following participants :—

1. Shri Abbas Batliwala
2. Shri A.P. Paneerselvam
3. Babu Namboodiri K.
4. Shri Jayant Parikh
5. Shri Madan Lal
6. Ms. Prafulla Dhanukar
7. Shri P.S. Chander Sheker
8. Ms. Ratnabali Kant
9. Shri Swapan Kumar Das
10. Vidya Sagar Upadhyay
11. Shri Vinod Shah
12. Shri Suneet Chopra (attended the Seminar at the time of inauguration)

10.51 The 2nd Indian Biennale of Creative Photographs was held from September 24 to October 3, 1993. In its Special Section, 38 Photographers exhibited their 69 photographs while in the General Section, 84 photographs of 62 Photographers were exhibited. The selection of photographs was made by a two-man Jury consisting of S/Shri Avinash Pasricha and S. Paul.

10.52 A combined Sale-cum-Exhibition on Folk Art and Craft was organised by all the 7 Zonal Cultural Centres in collaboration with the Akademi from Nov. 1 to Nov. 8, 1993.

### **FORTHCOMING PROGRAMMES**

10.53 The 37th National Exhibition of Art, 1993-94 is being held at Madras sometime in the 3rd week of January, 1994. An award of Rs. 25,000/- each will be made to 10 works of outstanding

merit. Besides this, there will be 10 Hon'ble Mentions. During this Exhibition, the Akademi plans to acquire works of art worth more than 3.00 lakhs for its Permanent Collection.

10.54 A circulating Exhibition of works of Research Awardees will be held at Lucknow after which it will go to Calcutta, Bhubaneswar, Madras and Delhi. Another Exhibition will be held at Jawahar Kala Kendra, Jaipur sometime in February/March, 1994.

10.55 An Exhibition of works of Late Shri Vimal Kumar will be held at Bhubaneswar from 25th to 31st January, 1994.

10.56 An Artists Camp will also be held sometime in February/March 1994.

10.57 An Exhibition of Contemporary Paintings will be sent to China within the current financial year under the Cultural Exchange Programme.

10.58 The Akademi has plans to organise VIII Triennale-India in February/March 1994 for a duration of four weeks. With a view to seeking foreign participation, the Akademi has extended its invitation to 97 countries and consents are being received. For the first time the participation of many foreign countries will be covered under Cultural Exchange Programme between India and various countries. As a part of the Triennale-India, the Akademi will be organising following programmes in February/March 1994.

**(a) International Seminar**

10.59 An International Seminar will be convened at National Museum. Its organisational details have almost been finalised.

**(b) International Camp**

10.60 The Akademi will be organising an International Camp in multi-media along with cooperation of Jawahar Kala Kendra, Jaipur at their premises. Its organisational details are also at final stage and invitation to the Indian as well as to the foreign participants would be extended shortly.

10.61 The 7th Rashtriya Kala Mela will be organised in New Delhi from the 3rd week of February 1994 to coincide with the VIII Triennale Programmes. The Theme of the Mela is "TO EXPOSE THE CREATIVE TALENT ART OF THE PEOPLE OF A COUNTRY IN ANY AND EVERY FORM".

10.62 The Akademi participated in the Hindi Pustak Mela held at Varanasi and the Book Fair/Exhibitions at Frankfurt and Madison, U.S.A. It propose to participate in the following Book Fairs during the year :

- (a) World Book Fair—New Delhi—February 1994
- (b) Calcutta Book Fair—January, 1994
- (c) Kottayam Book Fair—January, 1994

10.63 During the year, the Akademi has released Research Grant to 30 Artists affiliated to the various Regional Centres of the Akademi. Each Research Grant carries an honorarium of Rs. 1500/- p.m. for a period of 12 months.

10.64 The Akademi, during the year, appointed Masters in H.P. and Karnataka to impart training to the young students. Four students from H.P. and 5 from Karnataka are under-going training in the fields of Pahari Paintings and Mysore Style of Traditional Paintings, respectively.

10.65 The Akademi undertook/received the following Research projects, during the year :

1. Ritusamhar—illustrated with Barahmasa Paintings by Udaya Narayan Tiwari.
2. Rare Old Murals—belonging to some parts of Gujarat by Ramesh Pandya.

3. Survey and Documentation of Folk, Tribal and Traditional Arts of North-West India.
4. Survey and Documentation of Tribal Art of Bihar.
5. Survey and Documentation of Folk, Tribal and Traditional Arts of West Bengal, Punjab, H.P. Orissa, and Jammu & Kashmir.

10.66 Following publications were brought out by the Akademi during the year :

1. Indian Biennale of Creative Photographs.
2. SamkalenKala No. 13 and 14 (Hindi)
3. Lalit Kala (a) No. 27
4. Lalit Kala (c) No. 38
5. Kala Samvad (Hindi)—No. 28 (July-1993) and on Election Special, Kala Samvad (English)—Oct. 93.
6. Rules Folder for VIII Triennale—India.

10.67 The following publications are also expected to be brought out during the current financial year:

## MONOGRAPH

1. Reddappa Naidu (English)
2. B.N. Arya (English)
3. Kanwal Krishna & Devyani Krishna (English)

## PORTFOLIO

1. Graphic Prints Portfolio

## BOOKS

1. Folk Bronzes of Rajasthan
2. Critical Vision by Dr. A.S. Raman

## CATALOGUES

1. Bangladesh Biennale Catalogue
2. National Exhibition of Art 1993-94 catalogue
3. 8th Triennale—India catalogue

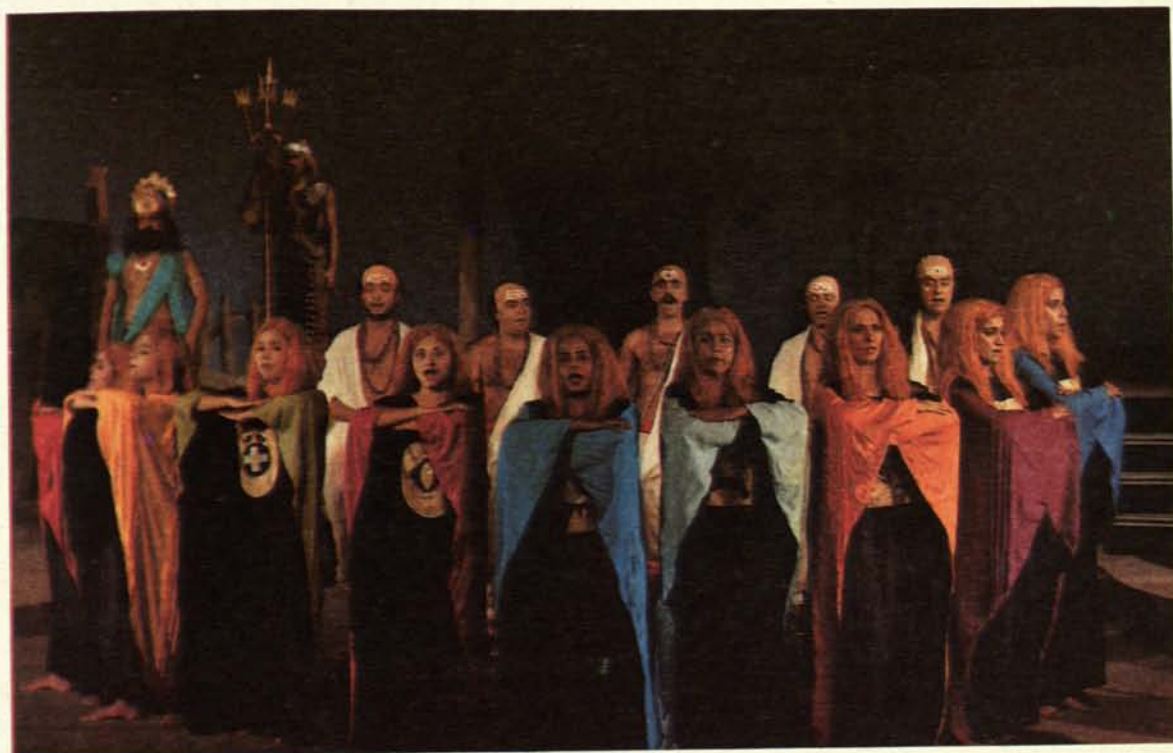
## MISCELLANEOUS

1. Triennale Brochure
2. 37th National Exhibition of Art-prospectus
3. Election procedure
4. Electoral Roll-93
5. Kala Mela booklet

# NATIONAL SCHOOL OF DRAMA, NEW DELHI

## ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES

10.68 The School re-opened on 19th July, 1993. 20 students were selected for admission this year.



यम गाथा नाटक, रंगमंडली की प्रस्तुति - राष्ट्रीय नाट्य विद्यालय  
 Play Yum Gatha, Rep. Co. Production - National School of Drama



शाही शिकार नाटक, विद्यालय की प्रस्तुति - राष्ट्रीय नाट्य विद्यालय  
 Play Shahi Shikar, School production - National School of Drama

The regular curriculum activities of the school culminate in productions which are presented for public from time to time. The productions of the current year are :

- (i) Prof. Mohan Maharishi adapted and directed Peter Shaffer's *Equus* as 'Aitash' for third year students, the performance of which were held on 16-17th April, 1993.
- (ii) Under the direction of Shri B.V. Karanth, the II year students gave 4 performances of the play 'Chandrasah' during 28-31st July, 1993.
- (iii) Smt. Amal Allana directed Brecht's "Aatank Ke Saye" for the final year students in October 1993.
- (iv) A Shakespearean play by III year students under the direction of Shri Rangunandan.

10.69 Many student productions, invited performances, production exercises, scene works were also arranged as part of the academic training.

### NSD REPERTORY COMPANY

10.70 The company performed 'Muavze' directed by Shri M.K. Raina at Lucknow on 1st April, 1993 at the invitation of 'Sahmat'. It also participated in the festival of Best Plays of 1992 organised by the Sahitya Kala Parishad with "Adhe Adhoore" directed by Tripurari Sharma. Apart from this, the Company organised *Summer Drama Festival* in the month of May-June 1993. Shri Rajinder Nath's production of Vijay Tendulkar's 'Ghasi Ram Kotwal', 'Ashad Ka Ek Din', 'Muavze', 'Khabsoorat Bahoo', 'Adhe Adhoore', 'Qaid-E-Hayat', 'Karmanwali' and 'Lehron Ke Rajhans' were the plays featured in the Festival.

10.71 The Repertory re-opened on 3rd August, 1993 after summer vacation and presented the play 'Nati Binodani' in September and 'Maskhara Moliere' on 16th Nov. 1993. Besides these new productions, the Company has also performed many repeat shows of its earlier productions. It will go to Mauritius during the year to perform three plays of Mohan Rakesh.

### T.I.E. COMPANY

10.72 The Theatre-in-Education (T.I.E.) company performed 'Rajia Sultan' in the month of April in several Schools in Delhi. It co-hosted a seminar on Grips Theatre in collaboration with Theatre Academy, Pune and Max-Mueller Bhawan from 16th-18th April, 1993. The Saturday Club which was reactivated, presented four short plays. A summer workshop with the participation of around 200 children also took place in June 1993. The latest production of the Company 'Desire' by Shri Abdul Latif Khatana, is being performed in different schools in Delhi.

### EXTENSION PROGRAMME

10.73 Under the Extension Programme, the School organised a number of intensive theatre workshops for the benefit of theatre workers in different parts of the country. In the current year, these workshops were held in Bijapur, Nainital, Jammu, Bangalore, Allahabad, Faridabad, Pune and Saharanpur to mention a few. A month long workshop on theatre techniques was organised in Delhi.

### RANG YATRA

10.74 Rang Yatra Exhibition, which re-opened in December, 1992 has been attracting visitors in large numbers. More than 10,000 people have seen the exhibition which is still on for public viewing. A tour of this exhibition to Udaipur, Jaipur, Chandigarh and Amritsar is being planned.

## VISITING FACULTY

10.75 Eminent theatre personalities who visited the School for lecture demonstrations, included S/Sh. Mahesh Elkunchwar, Habib Tanvir, Satish Alekar, V. Ramamurthy, Satyadev Dubey, Nasiruddin Shah, Sue Weston (UK), Narindra Srivastava, Prasanna, Kirti Shiledar and Surendra Verma. As part of the Academic programme, educational tours, guest performances, and short term courses were also arranged in the School. Ms. Vicky Fischer from Australia (NIDA) taught 'Design' for the students in Oct.-Nov., 1993.

## APPRENTICE FELLOWSHIPS

10.76 Apprentice Fellowships were given to eight of the passed out graduates. Three of the fellows presented their plays in a festival organised from 6th to 12th Nov., 1993 at Delhi.

10.77 The School has launched a *Research and Publication Programme* in the current year, under which text books, play texts, critical works and History of regional theatres will be published. The programme has just begun with the identification of scholars competent to write on various aspects of theatre and commissioning the work. An arrangement with NBT to publish translations of basic books in English/Hindi has been taken up this year for implementation.

10.78 Educational tours to Banaras, Imphal and Karnatak to study Ramlila, Manipuri/Karnatak traditional arts were arranged for the 2nd & 3rd year students this year.

10.79 Under the Cultural Exchange Programme, Smt. Dolly Ahluwalia and Shri Bapi Bose were sent to NIDA, Australia for a short course in Costume/Scenic designing.

## **PROMOTION AND DISSEMINATION OF CULTURE**

### **FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR PROMOTION AND DISSEMINATION OF TRIBAL FOLK ART AND CULTURE**

11.01 This scheme provides for financial assistance to voluntary cultural organisations, institutions and individuals both tribal and non-tribal, for undertaking small duration projects of about a year's duration on preservation, development and dissemination of tribal/folk art and culture relating to :

- (i) documentation, research, survey and preparation of photographic record of artistic manifestations;
- (ii) disseminating awareness of the richness of tribal culture & life through a system of formal and non-formal education;
- (iii) conduct of tribal cultural activities including their festivals & festivities and preservation & propagation of tribal art, craft, oral traditions etc.

11.02 During the year 1993-94, applications were invited from voluntary organisations & others. A meeting of the Expert Committee has already been held and a no. of organisations have been selected for financial assistance.

### **FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR PRESERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF CULTURE HERITAGE OF HIMALAYAS**

11.03 Under this scheme, grants are given to voluntary cultural organisations, institutions including concerned departments of universities, museums, libraries and research bodies as also individuals engaged in the field for their short duration projects concerning :

- (i) study and research of all aspects of cultural heritage of Himalayas;
- (ii) collection of objects of art and craft and documentation of cultural artifacts including the folk, music, dance and literature of Himalayas;
- (iii) dissemination of art and culture of Himalayas through audio-visual programmes;
- (iv) training in traditional and folk arts of Himalayas; and
- (v) assisting and setting up of museums and libraries etc. of Himalayan culture.

11.04 During the year 1993-94, applications were invited from voluntary organisations & others. A meeting of the Expert Committee has already been held and a no. of organisations have been selected for financial assistance.

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

11.05 The scheme covers voluntary organisations which are engaged in cultural activities in different aspects of Indian Culture as related to its traditions and philosophy etc. To be eligible for grant, the organisations should be of All-India Character of National fame and should have been functioning for at least three years and registered under the Societies Registration Act. The scheme will not, however, be applicable to such organisations or institutions as are functioning as religious institutions, public libraries, universities or schools.

11.06 Financial assistance may be given for the following purposes :

- (a) Holding of conferences, Seminars and Symposia on important cultural matters.
- (b) To meet expenditure on activities of development nature like conduct of surveys, pilot projects, etc.

11.07 Grants for specific projects are restricted to 75% of the expenditure, subject to a maximum of Rs. 50,000/- per project as recommended by the Expert Committee .

## **CENTRE FOR CULTURAL RESOURCES AND TRAINING, NEW DELHI**

11.08 The Centre for Cultural Resources and Training (CCRT) is an autonomous organisation, basically responsible for providing training towards interlinking of education and culture. The activities of the CCRT are carried out by the following departments :

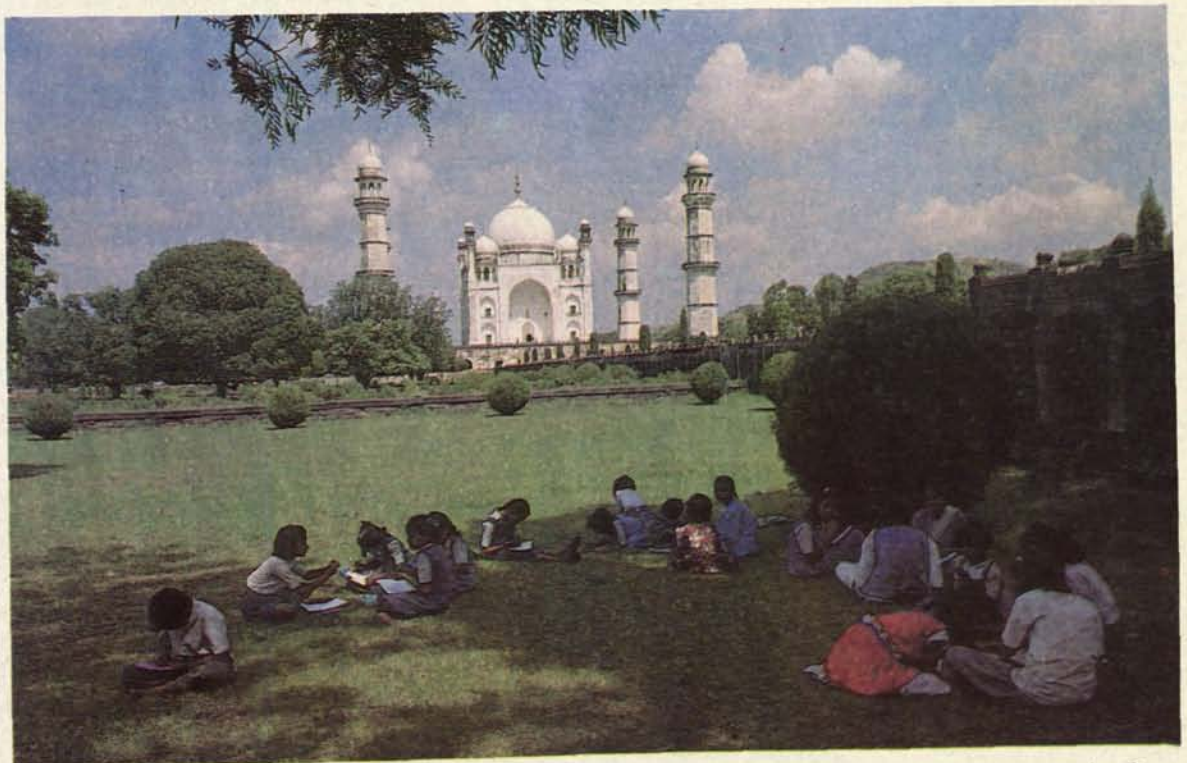
- (a) Training and Evaluation
- (b) Community and Extension Services
- (c) Collection of Resources
- (d) Production of Education Material
- (e) Publications
- (f) Cultural Talent Search Scholarship Scheme
- (g) Administration
- (h) Finance

11.09 The training programmes of CCRT organised for Primary, Middle and High School teachers,



छाऊ नृत्य के मुखौटे की तैयारी का प्रलेखन - पुरुलिया, पश्चिम बंगाल - सांस्कृतिक स्त्रोत एवं प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र, नई दिल्ली

Documentation of the preparation of Chau Dance Mask - Purulia, West Bengal - CCRT, New Delhi



भारत में विश्व सांस्कृतिक दाय स्थलों पर प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम - बीबी का मकबरा, औरंगाबाद - सांस्कृतिक स्त्रोत एवं प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र, नई दिल्ली

Training Programme at World Cultural Heritage Site in India  
- Bibi ka Makbara, Aurangabad - CCRT, New Delhi

are Orientation Courses, Refresher Courses for trained teachers, Workshops, Courses on Puppetry for Education and Seminars. These programmes are organised for in-service teachers, Teacher Educators, Administrators and Students. The duration of each course varies and includes variety of programmes such as lectures, lecture-demonstrations, practical classes and educational tours in places of natural and cultural interest. The training aims at :

- creating an awareness of the fundamental principles underlying the development of Indian culture in order to foster a spirit of national integration;
- providing an opportunity to formulate methodologies in which aspects of Indian culture and creative activities constitute an integral part of the process of learning and teaching;
- providing teachers an opportunity to interact with scholars and artists in order to devise ways of making education a total experience;
- providing skills and training in creative activities in order to improve class-room teaching techniques; and
- providing teachers from all parts of the country an opportunity to work together for teaching different disciplines.

11.10 Based on the objectives mentioned above, the framework of the courses drawn up consists of (i) Theoretical Study of Art & Culture; (ii) Practical training in Arts & Crafts; (iii) Preparation of Educational aids for cultural education and to support classroom teaching; (iv) Educational tours to Historical Monuments, Museums & Parks; and (v) Evaluation sessions. During the year 1993-94 (upto Sept. '93), 92 training programmes were conducted.

## **WORLD DAY FOR CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT**

11.11 The CCRT was nominated as the nodal agency for celebration of the World Day for Cultural Development. To celebrate the Day, the CCRT organised a function on May 24, 1993 at Andhra Pradesh Bhavan, which was inaugurated by Hon'ble Deputy Minister for Education & Culture, Km. Selja.

## **COMMUNITY AND EXTENSION SERVICES**

11.12 The CCRT organises various educational activities for students and teachers under its Community and Extension programmes. These programmes include—Educational visits to historical monuments, museums, zoological parks and art galleries; Artists in Schools; and Workshops of 5 days duration for learning crafts and performing arts. During the year (upto Sept. '93), the CCRT organised more than 30 educational tours to places like Red Fort, Qutab Complex, National Museum, Crafts Museum, Purana Quila etc. and about 1300 students participated.

11.13 The Centre also organised a number of educational programmes for the children from non-formal education Centres and Voluntary Organisations.

## **COLLECTION OF RESOURCES**

11.14 A few of the documentation programmes conducted by the CCRT during the year (upto Sept. '93) are as follows :

- Audio recording of devotional songs by Shri Madhup Mudgal
- Organisation of a function on the occasion of the World Day for Cultural Development on May 24, 1993, where essay and painting competitions, concerts of music, dance and theatre were organised in different parts of the country. A video film showing coverage of these

functions was prepared and shown on the occasion. The function was also recorded on video and audio. Photographs of the function were also taken.

11.15 The CCRT has produced an audio visual educational module on **Kanchipuram: The City of Temples**. The audio visual consists of (a) 127 colour slides, (b) One 160 minute audio cassette tape containing the narration and the background music and (c) One handbook containing background information and the narration for the programme.

## **PRODUCTION OF EDUCATIONAL MATERIAL**

11.16 The CCRT has been preparing a variety of educational material in the form of teaching aids, cultural kits and printed material for free distribution to schools throughout the country. The material is given only to teachers who have been trained in how to use the same in a variety of situations in the school for curriculum teaching and extension work. Upto Sept. '93, the CCRT has prepared 600 Cultural Kits and have distributed 217 to institutions from where teachers have received training at CCRT. The Centre has also prepared 200 audio-visual modules on Kanchipuram : The City of Temples and distributed 75 of them.

11.17 During the year (upto Sept. '93) the CCRT has prepared 200 nos. of Folk dances of Asia and the Pacific and distributed 43 nos. to selected schools throughout the country. 500 nos. of Kits on Folk Songs of Asia and the Pacific has also been prepared of which 153 numbers have been distributed.

## **PUBLICATIONS**

11.18 The CCRT's publications attempt at providing an understanding and appreciation of different aspects of Indian art and culture. These publications also highlight the influence of nature on artistic expressions so as to create an understanding of the impact of ecology on cultural manifestations. The Centre also produces educational/cultural packages containing display cards alongwith detailed write-ups on the subject. Each package also contains a booklet of information and creative activities for students and teachers. During the period under report, the following packages were produced :

- (i) Kanchipuram—The City of Temples I
- (ii) Kanchipuram—The City of Temples II

## **CULTURAL TALENT SEARCH SCHOLARSHIP SCHEME**

11.19 More than 300 new scholarships were awarded during the current year, bringing the total number of scholarship awardees to 2667.

## **CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMME**

11.20 The CCRT is in correspondance with a number of countries under the Cultural Exchange Programme. Two countries have responded during the period under report. The CCRT is receiving an expert from Turkmenistan and sending an expert to Vietnam in the near future.

## **ZONAL CULTURAL CENTRES**

11.21 The 7 Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs), inaugurated in the country between November 1985 and December 1987 over the past few years have become premier field institutions for encouraging and disseminating folk and tribal arts and culture. The ZCCs handle an astonishing variety of culture-related work. Their goals include the encouragement of diverse cultural activities in the rural and low profile regions of the country. A sample of the diverse activities of the ZCC (during the year 1993-94) is given below :

#### **11.22 EAST ZONE CULTURAL CENTRE, SHANTINIKETAN**

- (a) 20 Programmes which included tribal, folk, traditional and classical music and dance programmes for children and essay competition were organised in different States and awards were given. Best awardees were taken on an excursion tour 'Know your motherland' programme in May-June 1993 in different places in the country.
- (b) An exhibition of work of great master-paintings, sculptors etc. was organised in Delhi.
- (c) Kavi Sammelan of the eastern region was organised at Gangtok on July 12-13, 1993 in memory of Ad-kavi Bhanu Bhakt.
- (d) A theatre workshop was organised at Port Blair.
- (e) A 'Sit & Draw' contest was organised for Handicapped children at Calcutta.

#### **11.23 SOUTH ZONE CULTURAL CENTRE, THANJAVUR**

- (a) Thanjai Dance Festival was organised from 15.01.93 to 20.01.93 at Thanjavur.
- (b) Kala Mela organised from 18.01.93 to 27.01.93 at Madras.
- (c) Bharatotsav was organised at Ernakulam, Kerala from 2.04.93 to 4.04.93.
- (d) Feet-De-Pondicherry 1993 was organised from 16.08.93 to 21.08.93.
- (e) An All-India Arts, Crafts and Folk Festival was organised at Madras from 14.09.93 to 30.09.93.

#### **11.24 WEST ZONE CULTURAL CENTRE, UDAIPUR**

- (a) A workshop on Langa and Manganiar Children, Gop Dance and Gair Dance was organised at Bhilwara and Barmer.
- (b) A Crafts workshop for Mask Making and pottery making was held.
- (c) A Natya Samaroh Theatre Festival was held at Panaji in collaboration with Sangeet Natak Akademi and Kala Akademy at Panaji, Goa.
- (d) Organised a Lecture cum Demonstration on miniature paintings at Jaipur and Goa.
- (e) Participated in the Chinese Craft Exhibition under the programme 'Festival of China in India' at Ahmedabad from 28.12.92 to 10.01.93.

#### **11.25 NORTH CENTRAL ZONE CULTURAL CENTRE, ALLAHABAD**

- (a) Organised a Children's production-oriented theatre workshop in 1993.
- (b) Participated in Ghazal Qawwali Samaroh at Allahabad in July, 1993.
- (c) Participated in All India Unifest-93 at Madras in July, 1993
- (d) Participated in Sadbhav Utsav at Lucknow in August, 1993.
- (e) Participated in Workshop on Folk Music at Navodaya Vidyalaya, Mirzapur in Sept., 1993.

#### **11.26 NORTH EAST ZONE CULTURAL CENTRE, DIMAPUR**

- (a) Participated in CRPF Raising Day Celebration at Dimapur in July, 1993
- (b) Took part in Drama Festival at Dibrugarh in July-August, 1993
- (c) Participated in Pune Festival at Pune from 24-26 Sept. 1993
- (d) Participated in Folk Songs/Dances festival held in Assam in June, 1993
- (e) Organised an Indigenous Cookery competition at Golaghat, Assam in Sept., 1993.

#### **11.27 NORTH ZONE CULTURAL CENTRE, PATIALA**

- (a) Organised an exhibition of Portraits (by a Handicapped boy) at Banasar Art Gallery, Patiala from 1.01.93 to 7.01.93.
- (b) Participated in Taj Mahotsav at Agra in Feb. 1993
- (c) Sent Artists, Teachers and Students to other Zones under National Cultural Exchange Programme
- (d) Participated in the national level Folk Dance Festival held at Bhatinda
- (e) Participated in a national level Craft Mela held at Chandigarh in October, 1993.

#### **11.28 SOUTH CENTRAL ZONE CULTURAL CENTRE, NAGPUR**

- (a) Craft Mela at Ooty in May-June 1993
- (b) Cultural Programmes at Sirsa and Delhi in June, 1993
- (c) Cultural Programme at Ravindra Sadan, Calcutta in August 1993
- (d) Folk Dance Festival at Bhatinda and other 7 places in October, 1993
- (e) Folk Dance Festival at Bangalore in October. 1993
- (f) National Festival of Street Performers at Shilpgram, Udaipur in November, 1993.

11.29 In addition, the Zonal Cultural Centres participated in the Republic Day Folk Dance Festival and Crafts fair organised in Delhi in January 1994.

## **BUILDING GRANTS TO CULTURAL ORGANISATIONS**

11.30 The objective of the scheme is to give grants to voluntary cultural organisations for construction of buildings and the purchase of equipment. The scheme excludes religious institutions, public libraries, museums, municipalities, schools, universities and institutions fully financed by the Central/State Government and include those institutions which are run by local bodies/municipalities, corporations that work exclusively in the cultural fields of dance, drama, music, fine arts, indology, and literature.

11.31 In 1993, the maximum admissible grant under the scheme had been enhanced from Rs. 3 lakhs per organisation to Rs. 5 lakhs. An organisation, therefore, can now get a maximum of Rs. 5 lakhs, subject to that amount being 50% of the total expenditure.

11.32 As in the previous year, applications for this scheme, to be routed through the State Governments, were invited from various cultural institutions. So far this year, building grants have been sanctioned to 20 organisations and the number is likely to increase by the end of the financial year.

## **FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO DANCE, DRAMA AND THEATRE ENSEMBLES**

11.33 Two schemes are in operation under this head. Under the first part of the scheme, financial assistance is provided to well-established performing art institutions for salaries to their gurus and artists to help them become national or regional resource centres in their respective fields. 82 institutions have received this financial assistance in 1993-94.

11.34 The objective of the second part of the scheme are to provide financial assistance to professional groups and individuals for specified performing art projects. Dramatic groups, music ensembles, orchestras, children's theatres, puppet theatres, and all genres of performing arts activities are considered for grants under this scheme. Over 50 groups and individuals have received grants in 1993-94. The number is likely to go up by the end of the financial year.

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

11.35 In order to improve the quality of life of our Youth and to make them sensitive to what is Complexes at States including those for children is being implemented by the Department of culture from Complexes at States including those for children is being implemented by the Department of Culture from the year 1992-93. Under the Scheme, financial assistance is provided to an autonomous Body created by the State Govt. for setting up of such cultural complexes, which will work as Centres of Excellence in Creative Arts and/or impart training to young talent. The proposals for basic infrastructure such as auditoria, library, museum, exhibition area, gallery, open-air-theatre etc. are also supported under the Scheme.

11.36 During the year 1992-93, token grants under the scheme were given to the Autonomous Bodies created by the States of West Bengal and Sikkim. On completion of formalities like agreeing to terms and conditions, reformulation of blue print etc., further grants would be released to them. For the year 1993-94, requests for grant have been received from a no. of States.

## **NATIONAL CULTURAL COMPLEX, NEW DELHI**

11.37 In order to meet the long standing demand of the Cultural Community, a new scheme has been drafted with the object of providing the capital city with a Cultural Complex of international standards. Keeping that in view, an Autonomous Body by the name 'Parisar' has been created and registered under the Societies Registration Act. The General Council of the Parisar has the Minister of Human Resource Development as its Chairman and eminent personalities from the field of Art and Culture like Shri Akbar Padamsee, Shri Amitabh Bachhan, Ustad Amjad Ali Khan, Prof. U.R. Anantha Murthy, Shri Charles Correa, Shri M.N. Deshpande, Prof. R.C. Gandhi, Shri O.P. Jain, Shri B.V. Karanth, Shri Kunwar Narayan, Dr. Mukund Lath, Shri Raghu Rai, Shri J. Swaminathan, and Shri Vijay Kumar Kichlu as its Members. The Executive Board of "Parisar" has also been formed under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Culture).

11.38 It is proposed that the National Cultural Complex, when set up, have Auditoria, Special

Performance Halls, Rehearsal Space for Troups, Exhibition Galleries, Space for Craft Exhibition, Seminar Room, Mini theatre, Library etc. and serve as a nerve centre of cultural activities in the Capital City.

11.39 Pending allotment of land and construction of Complex, which may take sometime, it is proposed to start some pace setting activity from the current year 1993-94.

## **SRIMANTA SANKARADEVA KALAKSHETRA, GUWAHATI**

11.40 A Memorandum of Settlement, generally known as the Assam Accord, was signed in August, 1985 which brought to an end the six-year long agitation in Assam on the issue of foreigners. The clause-6 of the Accord pertains to providing certain safeguards for protecting, preserving and promoting the cultural, social, linguistic identity and heritage of the Assamese people.

11.41 To implement this clause, an Official Level Committee consisting of Senior Officers of Central/State Government was set up in March, 1989 to formulate some concrete programmes/schemes that could be undertaken to preserve and promote the culture of Assam. In its report submitted in April, 1990, the Committee recommended, in principle, the implementation of a project for setting up a Cultural Complex in Guwahati under the title "Srimanta Sankaradeva Kalakshetra". The question of funding the project was left to the Department of Culture in the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

11.42 After the approval of the Planning Commission, Ministries of Finance and Home Affairs, the proposal was placed before the Cabinet. The Cabinet in its meeting held on 2nd September, 1993 approved the proposal for setting up of Srimanta Sankaradeva Kalakshetra with the financial assistance of Rs. 10.00 crores from Government of India, Department of Culture to be released in instalments over a period of four years commencing from 1993-94. The recurring expenditure for running and maintenance of complex will be managed by the State Government from its own resources.

## **KALAKSHETRA FOUNDATION, MADRAS**

11.43 The Government of India, through an Ordinance, promulgated on 29.9.1993, has declared Kalakshetra, Madras, as an institution of national importance, and also established the Kalakshetra Foundation. The former President of India, Shri R. Venkataraman, has been appointed as the first Chairman of the Kalakshetra Foundation. The Governing Body constituted by the Government of India includes Sarod Maestro Amjad Ali Khan, well-known Hindustani Vocalist Pandit Jasraj, Kathak Kendra Director, Shri Jeevan Pani, former Sangeet Natak Akademi Secretary, Shri B.V.K. Sastri, music and dance critic Ms. Leela Venkataraman, leading dancer, Ms. Leela Samson, industrialist Shri R.V. Ramani, Mr. N. Krishnan, IFS (Retd.), at present Director, UNESCO and Shri Bansi Dhar, Members. The two ex-officio members will be Secretary, Department of Culture and the Financial Adviser in the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

11.44 A Bill for replacing the Ordinance has been moved in both the Houses of Parliament during the Winter Session.

## **SCHEMES FOR FELLOWSHIPS, SCHOLARSHIPS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE**

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

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

### **KUMAR GANDHARVA FELLOWSHIP**

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

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

12.03 The scheme provides for financial assistance to persons distinguished in letters and arts who may be in indigent circumstances and are above 58 years of age. Their dependents who have been

left unprovided-for are also considered under the scheme. Expenditure is generally shared by the Government of India and the concerned State Government on 2 : 1 basis. In exceptional cases, the entire expenditure is borne by the Government of India. The maximum assistance that could be given to an individual is Rs. 1500/- per month. So far 564 artists have benefited under this scheme.

## **AWARD OF SCHOLARSHIP TO YOUNG WORKERS IN DIFFERENT CULTURAL FIELDS**

12.04 The objective of this scheme is to give financial assistance to young artistes of outstanding promise in the age group of 18-28 years for advanced training, within India, in the fields of music, dance, drama, painting, sculpture, illustration and design woodcraft among other cultural activities. The number of scholarships awarded is 200 each year. Although the duration of these scholarships is two years, in exceptional cases it may be extended by another year. The value of the scholarships has been enhanced from Rs. 600/- to Rs. 1000/- per month w.e.f. 1.1.1993.

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

12.05 The scheme provides for award of Senior Fellowship of the value of Rs. 3000 per month and Junior Fellowship of the value of Rs. 1500 per month each. Normally the duration of fellowship is for a period of two years but in exceptional cases, this can be extended by another year. 50 Senior Fellowships and 150 Junior Fellowships are awarded every year. The main objective of the scheme is to provide basic financial support to outstanding people in the fields of literary, plastic and performing arts in the age group 25-65 years for very advanced training or for the revival of traditional forms of art.

## **GRANTS TO CULTURAL ORGANISATIONS**

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



गांधी स्मृति तथा दर्शन समिति द्वारा आयोजित एक राष्ट्रीय बाल कार्यक्रम - बच्चे सद्भावना के पथ पर  
Children for Harmony - one of the National Children's Programme organised by Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti

## MEMORIALS

### GANDHI SMRITI AND DARSHAN SAMITI, NEW DELHI

13.01 The Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti (GS&DS) was set up in 1984 with the twin objective of (i) preservation, maintenance and upkeep of GS&DS (ii) propagating the life, emotion and thoughts of Mahatma Gandhi through socio-educational and cultural programmes.

13.02 During 1993-94, the GS&DS organised a number of programmes and activities involving children, youth, women, Gandhian workers, academicians and scholars. During this period, 2 Youth Meets/Camps were held at Kurukshetra & Rajouri, on the themes of "Communal Harmony and National Integration". As part of its efforts to propagate Gandhiji's message to various sections, GS&DS has been organising Charkha spinning on a regular basis both at Gandhi Darshan (Rajghat) and Gandhi Smriti (5, Tees January Marg). Free facilities for spinning are offered to the public at both these places.

13.03 The Galleries of the GS&DS continued to draw large number of visitors from India and abroad. The Samiti has a permanent and comprehensive Exhibition Unit, a full auditorium, a Conference Hall, adequate camping facilities for major national and international events. It regularly brings out the quarterly Newsletter and various publications. During the period under report, it brought out the following publications :

- (a) Gandhi's Contribution to Non-Violent Global Awakening for Peace (Prof. Glenn D. Paige)
- (b) Towards a World Without War : Gandhism and the Modern World (Dr. Daisaku Ikeda)
- (c) Sadbhavana Ke Prahari : Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi (Janmashtabdi Smriti Bhavanjali)
- (d) Sabdhavana Ke Amar Shaheed (Shri B.N. Pande).

### NAV NALANDA MAHAVIHARA AND HUEN-T-SANG MEMORIAL, NALANDA

13.04 In the late fifties, the Chinese Government had presented the relics of Huen-T-Sang in a casket to Pandit Nehru alongwith a cheque and plan for the construction of a memorial in the memory

of Huen-T-Sang at Nalanda. The Government of India (Department of Culture) constructed a Memorial there. However, the Casket containing the relics of Huen-T-Sang have not been moved to the Memorial. Meanwhile, the Nav Nalanda Mahavihara was set up by the Government of Bihar for pursuing studies in Pali and Buddhist Philosophy. In recent years, a proposal was mooted to take over the institution from the Government of Bihar and merge it with the Huen-T-Sang Memorial. Recently, the Bihar Government has by notification offered the Nava Nalanda Mahavihara to the Government of India with all the assets and liabilities. The bye-laws have been framed and vetted by the Ministry of Law.

## **MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD INSTITUTE OF ASIAN STUDIES, CALCUTTA**

13.05 The Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies, under the administrative control of the Department of Culture is the Centre for research and training of the life and works of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad with the study on Social, Cultural, Political and Economic movement in Asia from the middle of the 19th Century. The Institute maintains a library of books, newspapers, still photographs and materials on the secular traditions of modern India and events of the 19th century which are available to the public for study and research. It also maintains a personal museum at the former residence of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. The Museum highlight the life and works of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad as a distinguished national leader and thinker.

## **DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF NATIONAL MEMORIALS**

13.06 The objective of this Scheme is to commemorate the role of eminent national personalities, and high-light lives and activities of those who have contributed and played a historic role in the history of our country, and to impart such personalities to the younger generations.

13.07 The scheme covers memorials set up on the initiatives of the (i) Central Government, (ii) State Governments, and by the (iii) Voluntary Organisations. The maximum limit of financial assistance is Rs. 5 lakhs. The Voluntary Organisations submitting applications for financial assistance should be registered under the Societies Registration Act of 1860.

# CENTENARIES AND ANNIVERSARIES

14.01 One of the important activities undertaken by the Department of Culture has been the commemoration of the Centenaries of distinguished Indians who have left an indelible impression on the history and life of our country.

14.02 National Committees are set up for the centenaries which are considered to be of such importance. Year long programmes are drawn up by the Committees for implementation during the Centenary year. These programmes normally include organising national seminars, installing statues, other functions, stamp release, publications and exhibitions.

14.03 The Department of Culture also provides financial assistance to registered voluntary organisations for celebrating the centenaries of outstanding personalities which are not taken up for celebration by the Government.

14.04 Another mode of organising centenaries is through State Governments by requesting them to set up the centenary committee and the Government of India on its part organises a few programmes like release of Commemorative Postage Stamps, Seminars/Lectures, Publication etc.

## CURRENT PROGRAMMES

14.05 For concluding the Golden Jubilee Celebration of the Quit India Movement, a programme was organised on 9th August 1993 at the Indira Gandhi Stadium New Delhi. The occasion marked the release of Commemorative coins.

14.06 Birth Centenary Celebration of Mahapandit Rahul Sanskritayan was also organized.

14.07 National Committees for celebrating the birth anniversaries of (a) Mahatma Gandhi, and (b) Rafi Ahmed Kidwai were constituted.

# INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL RELATIONS

## CULTURAL AGREEMENTS/CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMMES

15.01 Development of Cultural Relations with foreign countries and projecting India's cultural image in its true perspective continued during the year. At present we have Cultural Agreements with 95 countries. While Cultural Agreements are broad general concepts of cultural interaction, Cultural Exchange Programmes cover specific time-bound items relating to a number of activities concerning culture, sports, youth affairs with particular accent on performing arts.

15.02 During the current year, Cultural Agreements have been entered into with 7 countries, i.e., Chile, Russia, Tajikistan, Moldova, Israel, Belarus and Estonia. In this context, it would be relevant to highlight the significance of first ever Cultural Agreement signed with Israel on 18th May, 1993. Shri Arjun Singh, Minister of Human Resource Development signed on behalf of the Government of India and Mr. Shimon Peres, Minister of Foreign Affairs signed on behalf of the Government of Israel. This Cultural Agreement covers important themes of interaction in the spheres of art, culture, education including academic activity and in the fields of sports and youth activities, journalism, radio, television and cinema.

15.03 Within the framework of Cultural Agreements, regular time-bound programmes of exchanges have been developed with a number of countries. Their number is 69 at present, including 11 CEPs' signed/renewed on the recommendations of the concerned Indian Missions abroad. The grants were given to a few selected Indian Missions for encouragement of cultural activities among the local population of Indian origin.

15.04 An endeavour was made to encourage particularly interaction with Central Asian Republics. In this context it is significant to mention the visit of an 8-Member Kazakh Joint Commission on Cultural Co-operation to India from 30.10.93 to 6.11.93 in connection with monitoring the implementation of Cultural Exchange Programme and to explore the possibility of covering other areas of prospective collaboration in the cultural field. While the Kazakh Commission was led by H.E. Mr. A.T. Sigaev,

the First Deputy Minister of Culture of Kazakhstan, Dr. S.K. Mahapatra, Secretary, Department of Culture headed the Indian side.

15.05 Both sides agreed in principle to have bilateral co-operation in a number of areas of culture, arts, literature, mass-media, tourism & sports.

## **PRESENTATION OF BOOKS, ART OBJECTS AND ESSAY COMPETITIONS**

15.06 The Department of Culture continued to provide funds to ICCR for presentation of books and art objects to foreign governments, organisations, libraries and individuals and for organising essay competitions abroad through the Indian Missions.

15.07 The Department of Culture has been extending financial assistance to these societies/associations on the recommendations of the concerned Indian Missions abroad. The grants were given to a few selected Indian Missions for the encouragement of Cultural activities among the local population of Indian origin.

15.08 The Government of India has constructed an Indian students' Hostel in the campus of the Cite Universitaire Paris and donated it to the University in 1960. The hostel, known as Maison de 'Ine' has accommodation for 104 students. Its management has, however, been retained by India.

## **PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL MEETINGS/CONFERENCES**

15.09 The Sub-Regional Consultative Meeting on the Evaluation of the National Cultural Policies, held at Bangkok from 15-20 July, 1992 was attended by a Joint Secretary in the Department of Culture as the Government of India's representative. The Department deputed Adviser (Education) in the Planning Commission to represent India in the Sub-Regional Meeting of National Committees for the World Decade for Cultural Development held at Kathmandu from 14-16 September, 1992.

15.10 The 27th Session of the General Conference of UNESCO held at Paris in Oct.-Nov., 1993, was attended by a Joint Secretary of the Department of Culture.

## **UNESCO'S ASSISTANCE FOR THE PROJECT ON CONSERVATION AND PRESERVATION OF THE BUDDHIST MONUMENTS AT SANCHI & SATDHARA**

15.11 Under a contract, UNESCO will provide financial assistance to the extent of US \$5 lakhs over a period of four years (1993 to 1996) for the project on conservation and preservation of Buddhist monuments at Sanchi and Satdhara.



गेद-संतुलन, शैडोंग ऐक्रोबेटिक ट्रूप - भारत में चीन महोत्सव  
Bowl Balancing, Shandong Acrobatic Troupe - Festival of China in India

# FESTIVALS OF INDIA

16.01 During the year 1993-94, two seminars were organised under the on-going programme of the Return Swedish Manifestation. These seminars concentrated on the "Working Environment" and "Children's Right to Play". The Symposium were organised in Ahmedabad by the Gandhi Labour Institute and at Pune by the SNTD University in conjunction with the Swedish Institute, Stockholm in April and June, 1993 respectively.

16.02 The Festival of India in China is to begin in the month of April, 1994, for a period of 6 weeks. The Festival would include performing art events, exhibitions, seminars and film festivals which are expected to be held at several places in China.



प्रकृति पर प्रदर्शनी का एक दृश्य - इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय कला केन्द्र, नई दिल्ली  
A View of the Exhibition on Prakriti - IGNCA, New Delhi

# INDIRA GANDHI NATIONAL CENTRE FOR THE ARTS

17.01 The Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA) was established to commemorate the memory of the former Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi. The Centre was launched in November, 1985 and was constituted into an Autonomous Trust by a Government resolution dated 19th March, 1987. The IGNCA comprises five main Divisions viz, (1) Kala Nidhi, (2) Kala Kosa, (3) Janapada Sampada, (4) Kala Darshana, and (5) Sutradhara.

17.02 The Kala Nidhi Division of IGNCA comprises a computerised National Information System and Data Bank on arts, humanities and cultural heritage fully supported by a Cultural Reference Library of multi-media collections to serve as a major resource centre for research in the humanities and the arts. The Reference Library encompasses important print and non-print reference material such as encyclopaedias, primary texts, rare books and personal collections of renowned Indian and foreign scholars in different languages of the world.

17.03 The Kala Kosa Division of IGNCA serves as the research and publication division which aims to comprehend arts within the context of the Indian world view. It undertakes publication of fundamental concepts and series of fundamental texts relating to Indian arts glossaries of basic technical terminologies in arts and crafts, reprint of critical writings on Indian arts and inter-disciplinary multi-volume encyclopaedia of Indian arts.

17.04 The Janapada Sampada Division of IGNCA undertake to build a core collection of material and documentation on folk and tribal arts and crafts; launch multi-disciplinary lifestyle studies of tribal communities for evolving alternate models for the study of Indian cultural phenomenon in its totality and the interwebbing of environmental, ecological, agricultural, socio-economic, cultural and political parameters.

17.05 The Kala Darshana Division of I.G.N.C.A. provides a forum for interdisciplinary seminars, Exhibitions and performances on unified themes and concepts.

17.06 The Sutradhara Division of IGNCA is the nodal division for policy making, planning, administration, coordination, maintenance of accounts and the management of the finances of IGNCA.

17.07 During the year, the Reference Library of Kala Nidhi Division added 2750 selected works of eminent authors to its collection. In acquisition of Microfilms/microfiches programme, 117 rolls of Microfilms of rare Indian manuscripts from collection abroad and 13,000 Microfiches from INION, Moscow, STAATS BIBLIOTHEK P.K. (SBPK), Berlin and from Commercial Microfilm Publishers on Russia, were added. Under the scheme of Microfilming of unpublished manuscripts of various manuscript Libraries/Centres in the country, the Reference Library has produced 1601 Rolls (more than 1,00,000 folios). In its major slides acquisition programme, the Reference Library has added 4327 slides from British Library, London etc. and acquired 36 audio cassetts.

17.08 The Kala Kosa Division during the year published 11 critically edited texts such as Matralaksanam, Sri Hastamuktavali, Brhaddesi, Dattilam etc. texts viz, Kanva-Satapathabrahmana, Kalika-purana, Mayamata, Nartananirnaya, Brhaddesi Vol. II, Silparatna-kosa, Svayambhuvasutra-sangraha; Kriyakramadyotika, and Risal-i-Ragadarpana are in printing process under the series called Kalamulasastra. Under the programme of reprint/translation of works on secondary materials, 5 works (Essays in early Indian Architecture, Ellora-Concept and Style, Understanding Kuchipudi Religion and Environmental crisis and Spiritual Authority and Temporal Power) have been printed and published. Under the programme of Numismatic Arts of India, documentation of 90,000 coins have been completed, out of which 1800 coins have been selected as art specimens.

17.09 During the year under reference the Janapada Sampada Division (under Lok-Parampara) has completed reports on the following pilot projects: Sacred Groves and Sacred Trees of Uttra-Kannada; Symbolic Relationship between Man, Animal and Nature; the Gujjar mode of Subsistence and Change; Religiofolk theatre of Garhwal and the Visvakarma Artisans's views on the Five Elements. Under Vraja-Nathdvara project of Khsetra Sampada, a monograph "Evening Blossoms: Temple Tradition of Sanjhi-Kala in Vrindavan" has been finalised. Under Brihadisvara Project, the monograph on architectural drawings of Chola temples has been completed.

17.10 The Ethnographic section of Janapada Sampada Division acquired 1200 m. cloth scroll paintings of episodes in Mahabharata and 25 meters of scroll on Gandhiji's life painted by Smt. Santokba Dudhat. These paintings, titled as "*Chitravali*" were exhibited in April, 1993 at Bal Bhavan Society premises. Embroidery pieces and beadwork by Rabari women were acquired and documented under the Scheme "Creativity of women in daily life and life style".

17.11 Under Adi Drsyā Programme on prehistoric and aboriginal art, a monograph on "Deer in rock art in India" has been prepared. Based on the manifestation of sound Adi Srva, database have been created for folk musical instruments taking into account the details of categories of instruments, community, geographical region etc.

17.12 Under puppetry programme, puppet shows by the famous puppeteer Dadi Padamsee and his Ishara group, were organised at Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti and at a few children schools.

17.13 An International Seminar on Interface of Cultural Identity and Development was organised by IGNCA under the aegis of UNESCO in April, 1993. Preparations are going on for international *Global Specialists Conference on Rock Art* to be held during the current financial year itself.

17.14 As part of IGNCA's focus on Man, Environment and Arts, a series of multi-disciplinary seminars were held on "Man-Nature-Integral vision". Kala Darshana Division organised an exhibition titled "Prakriti"-Man in harmony with elements". In the continuing series of photographic exhibition an exhibition "The legacy of Raja Deen Dayal-An exhibition of photographs" was put up in October, 1993. Two memorial lectures introduced by the IGNCA on the name of eminent scholars viz., Late Acharya Hazari Prasad Dwivedi and Late Prof. N.K. Bose were organised.

17.15 A symposium on "Future of the mind: Mind of the future" was organised as a programme under the project "Information 2000" jointly by IGNCA, ICCR and Indo US Sub Commission on Education and Culture.

17.16 The Government has agreed to further augment the Corpus Fund of IGNCA by Rs. 25.00 crores to enable it to meet its day to day expenditure from the interest earnings thereon.

# NATIONAL POLICY ON CULTURE

18.01 The Department of Culture has been engaged in the task of eliciting the views of Experts, Critics Administrators etc. in the field of art and culture for quite some time towards drafting a National Policy on Culture. As a first step in this direction, the Department organised 10 regional seminars in September 1990 at different parts of the country where in about 460 eminent persons from the field of art & culture, media etc. participated. The recommendations made in those seminars were compiled in the form of a brief note which was placed in a meeting of State Ministers and Secretaries of Culture held in New Delhi in May, 1992.

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

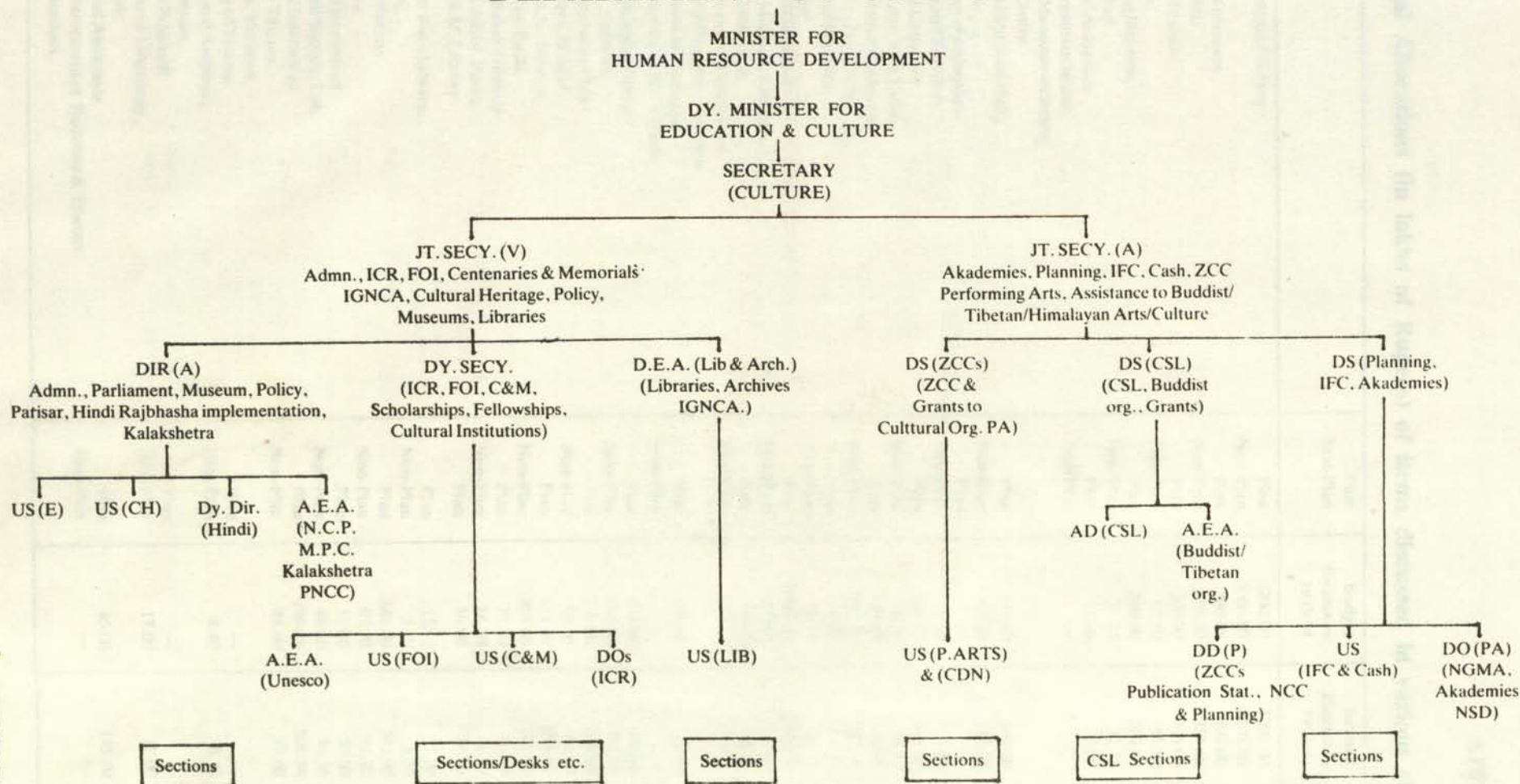
18.03 A National Colloquium was organised in New Delhi during November, 1992 to discuss the Approach Paper wherein, a small compendium giving the recommendations/suggestions etc., received from various persons was circulated. About 100 eminent persons from the field of media, visual art, photography,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

18.04 The Approach Paper has been circulated to all the Members of Parliament and was also laid in both the Houses of Parliament. The Approach Paper was likely to be considered during the Winter Session of Parliament 1993. On the basis of the recommendations of the Members of Parliament and based on the various suggestions received, the Draft Policy will be prepared and placed before the Cabinet for their consideration.

# ORGANISATIONAL CHART

## APPENDIX-I

### DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE



**Abbreviations :** ICR—International Cultural Relations; FOI—Festival of India; IFC—Internal Finance Cell; ZCC—Zonal Cultural Centres; C&M—Centenaries & Memorials; IGNCA—Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts; PA—Performing Arts; NCP—National Culture Policy; MPCC—Multipurpose Cultural Complexes at States; NCC—National Cultural Complex, Delhi; CSL—Central Secretariat Library; CDN—Coordination; NGMA—National Gallery of Modern Art; NSD—National School of Drama; DEA—Deputy Educational Adviser; AEA—Asstt. Educational Adviser; DS—Deputy Secretary; US—Under Secretary; DO—Desk Officer.

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

Sl. No.	Item	Plan Non-Plan	Budget Estimates 1993-94	Revised Estimates 1993-94	Budget Estimates 1994-95
1.	Archaeological Survey of India.	Plan	1200.00	1200.00	1300.00
2.	National Museum, New Delhi.	Non-Plan	3060.00	3209.00	3300.00
3.	Indian Museum, Calcutta.	Plan	200.00	200.00	190.00
		Non-Plan	259.00	353.00	360.00
4.	Salarjung Museum, Hyderabad.	Plan	200.00	200.00	190.00
		Non-Plan	85.50	85.50	94.05
5.	Financial Assistance for Reorganisation and Dev. of Museums including Nehru Centre.	Plan	200.00	200.00	250.00
		Non-Plan	32.75	32.75	36.19
6.	Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta.	Plan	15.00	15.00	15.00
		Non-Plan	—	—	—
7.	Setting up of a Museum for Gem and Jewellery.	Plan	100.00	100.00	100.00
		Non-Plan	43.25	43.25	45.00
8.	National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi.	Plan	—	—	—
		Non-Plan	1.00	1.00	1.00
9.	Nehru Memorial Museum & Library, New Delhi.	Plan	140.00	140.00	150.00
		Non-Plan	38.10	38.10	42.00
10.	Allahabad Museum, Allahabad.	Plan	100.00	100.00	75.00
		Non-Plan	162.20	162.20	185.00
11.	National Council of Science Museum, Calcutta.	Plan	40.00	40.00	45.00
		Non-Plan	30.50	30.50	35.00
12.	National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property, Lucknow.	Plan	1300.00	1300.00	1400.00
		Non-Plan	419.00	469.00	480.00
13.	Inter-Museum Exchange of Exhibitions of Art Objects.	Plan	90.00	90.00	90.00
		Non-Plan	33.55	33.55	37.00
14.	Anthropological Survey of India, Calcutta.	Plan	6.00	6.00	6.00
		Non-Plan	—	—	—
15.	Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya, Bhopal.	Plan	150.00	150.00	140.00
		Non-Plan	286.00	286.00	300.00
16.	National Archives of India, New Delhi.	Plan	250.00	250.00	300.00
		Non-Plan	54.00	54.00	54.00
17.	Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library, Patna.	Plan	153.00	153.00	180.00
		Non-Plan	203.00	243.00	250.00
18.	T.M.S.S.M. Library	Plan	38.00	38.00	40.00
		Non-Plan	18.50	18.50	29.21
19.	Rampur Raza Library, Rampur.	Plan	30.00	30.00	30.00
		Non-Plan	—	—	—
20.	Asiatic Society, Calcutta.	Plan	15.00	15.00	20.00
		Non-Plan	5.50	5.50	19.75
21.	Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh.	Plan	341.00	341.00	200.00
		Non-Plan	92.70	92.70	95.00
22.	Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Varanasi.	Plan	50.00	50.00	50.00
		Non-Plan	46.50	46.50	55.00
23.	Library of Tibetan Works and Archives, Dharamsala.	Plan	100.00	100.00	100.00
		Non-Plan	89.60	89.60	90.00
24.	Sikkim Research Institute of Tibetology, Gangtok.	Plan	—	—	—
		Non-Plan	8.40	8.40	12.00
25.	Financial Assistance for Development of Buddhist & Tibetan Organisations.	Plan	—	—	—
		Non-Plan	17.00	17.00	17.00
		Plan	45.00	145.00	45.00
		Non-Plan	—	—	—

Sr. No.	Item	Plan Non-Plan	Budget Estimates 1993-94	Revised Estimates 1993-94	Budget Estimates 1994-95
26.	National Library, Calcutta.	Plan	100.00	100.00	120.00
		Non-Plan	304.00	304.00	310.00
27.	Central Reference Library, Calcutta.	Plan	14.00	14.00	15.00
		Non-Plan	28.30	28.30	32.00
28.	Central Library, Bombay.	Plan	5.00	5.00	5.00
		Non-Plan	8.00	8.00	8.00
29.	Central Sectt. Library, New Delhi.	Plan	30.00	30.00	30.00
		Non-Plan	17.00	17.00	21.00
30.	Delhi Public Library, Delhi.	Plan	60.00	60.00	80.00
		Non-Plan	156.55	156.55	172.20
31.	Connemara Public Library, Madras.	Plan	—	—	—
		Non-Plan	9.00	9.00	14.00
32.	Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation, Calcutta.	Plan	250.00	250.00	275.00
		Non-Plan	46.35	46.35	53.50
33.	Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi.	Plan	150.00	150.00	200.00
		Non-Plan	82.00	82.00	89.00
34.	Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi.	Plan	270.00	270.0	290.00
		Non-Plan	127.00	127.00	134.00
35.	Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi.	Plan	135.00	135.00	150.00
		Non-Plan	89.00	150.00	90.00
36.	National School of Drama, New Delhi.	Plan	150.00	150.00	160.00
		Non-Plan	116.65	116.65	125.00
37.	Centre for Cultural Resource and Training	Plan	200.00	200.00	260.00
		Non-Plan	81.35	81.35	82.00
38.	Building Grants to Voluntary Cultural Organisations	Plan	100.00	100.00	120.00
		Non-Plan	—	—	—
39.	Financial Assistance to Dance, Drama & Theatre Ensembles	Plan	180.00	180.00	200.00
		Non-Plan	35.00	35.00	40.00
40.	Art Exhibition (Festival of India)	Plan	—	—	—
		Non-Plan	100.00	300.00	100.00
41.	Shankar's International Children Competition	Plan	—	—	—
		Non-Plan	1.75	1.75	1.75
42.	Development of Cultural Organisations	Plan	18.00	18.00	20.00
		Non-Plan	—	—	—
43.	Cultural Organisation of India	Plan	55.00	55.00	55.00
		Non-Plan	35.00	35.00	39.57
44.	Institutions & Individuals engaged in literary Activities	Plan	—	—	—
		Non-Plan	8.00	8.00	10.00
45.	Financial Assistance for promotion of Himalayan Arts.	Plan	10.00	10.00	15.00
		Non-Plan	—	—	—
46.	Financial Assistance for promotion of Tribal/Folk Arts	Plan	30.00	30.00	40.00
		Non-Plan	—	—	—
47.	Project for interlinking Culture with Education, Mass-Media etc.	Plan	40.00	40.00	—
		Non-Plan	—	—	—
48.	Zonal Cultural Centres	Plan	175.00	175.00	200.00
		Non-Plan	—	—	—
49.	Scholarships to Young Workers in Different fields	Plan	—	—	—
		Non-Plan	13.50	13.50	18.00
50.	Award of Fellowships to Outstanding artists in the fields of Performing, Literary and Plastic Arts.	Plan	85.00	85.00	100.00
		Non-Plan	13.50	43.50	50.50
51.	Scheme of Financial Assistance to the Persons in the Letters, Arts & such other walks of life who may be in indigent circumstances.	Plan	35.00	35.00	45.00
		Non-Plan	34.00	49.00	52.00
52.	Emeritus Fellowships	Plan	—	—	—
		Non-Plan	7.50	7.50	7.50

Sr. No.	Item	Plan Non-Plan	Budget Estimates 1993-94	Revised Estimates 1993-94	Budget Estimates 1994-95
53.	Gandhi Smriti & Darshan Samiti	Plan Non-Plan	100.00 70.00	130.00 70.00	130.00 70.00
54.	Integrated Development of Nav Nalanda Mahavihara & Huen-T-Sang Memorial.	Plan Non-Plan	10.00 —	10.00 —	10.00 —
55.	Development & Maintenance of National Memorials.	Plan Non-Plan	— 30.00	— 30.00	— 30.00
56.	Centenaries/ Anniversaries	Plan Non-Plan	— 285.00	— 285.00	— 135.00
57.	International Cultural Activities	Plan Non-Plan	— 13.00	— 13.00	— 20.00
58.	Presentation of Books & Art Objects	Plan Non-Plan	— 10.00	— 10.00	— 10.00
59.	International Co-operation & World Heritage Fund	Plan Non-Plan	— 3.50	— 3.50	— 4.50
60.	Delegations	Plan Non-Plan	— 7.00	— 7.00	— 7.00
61.	Travel Subsidy, TA/DA & Other items.	Plan Non-Plan	— 4.00	— 4.00	12.00 10.00
62.	Setting-up of Multi-purpose Cultural complexes	Plan Non-Plan	200.00 —	200.00 —	200.00 —
63.	Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts	Plan Non-Plan	1000.00 2.00	1000.00 2.00	2500.00 2.00
64.	Secretariat of the Department of Culture	Plan Non-Plan	48.00 264.00	48.00 264.00	42.00 279.00
65.	Setting up of a Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay	Plan Non-Plan	50.00 —	50.00 —	10.00 —
66.	Kalakshetra, Madras	Plan Non-Plan	50.00 —	50.00 —	50.00 —
67.	Implementation of National Culture Policy	Plan Non-Plan	50.00 —	50.00 —	— —
68.	Srimanta Sankaradeva Kalakshetra, Guwahati	Plan Non-Plan	— —	— —	200.00 —

