



Annual Report 1999-2000

॥ पंचाश्रव्यांनरोपत्र ॥ २० ॥ एकदीन पीगलक सीधजमुना जलपीवा जातो थो ॥ अतगाघी बलदरो सबद सांम
ले ॥ नरघे वटतीरे चतुरमं नलमां ने बेवो ॥ जलीरे मंत्री पुत्र सीकाल शीली साधेरहे ॥ सुनरघ्य देखे मतो करता कुवा



Department of Culture

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Government of India



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Annual Report 1999-2000



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Department of Culture

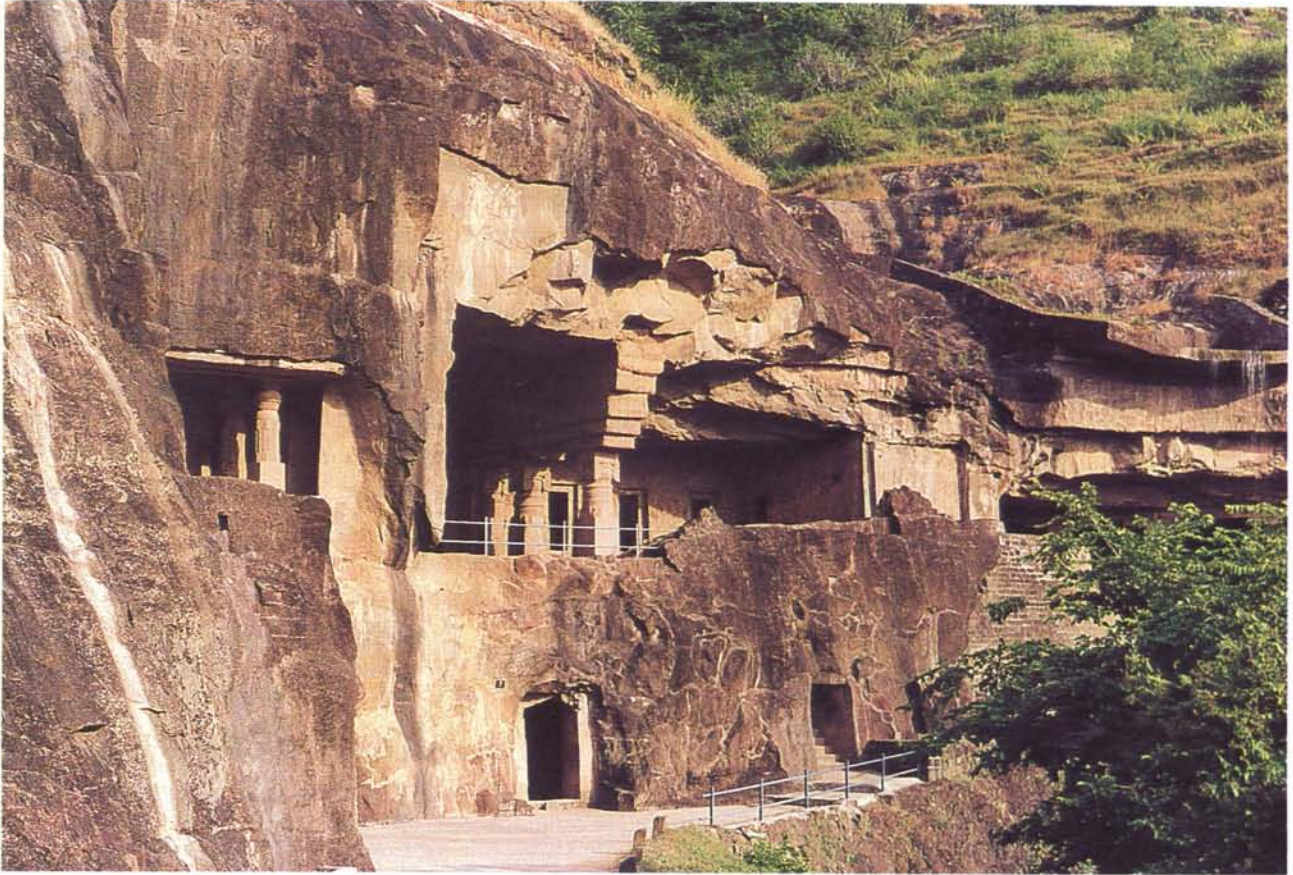
Government of India

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Introduction



1.01 The Department plays a vital role in the preservation, promotion and dissemination of art and culture. The aim of the Department is to develop ways and means by which basic cultural and aesthetic values and perceptions remain active and dynamic among the people. It also undertakes programmes for preservation, encouragement and dissemination of various manifestations of contemporary creativity. The activities of the Department can be broadly classified as follows:

- i) Maintenance and conservation of Heritage, Ancient Monuments and Historic Sites.
- ii) Promotion of Literary, Visual and Performing Arts.
- iii) Administration of Libraries, Museums and Institutions of Anthropology.
- iv) Maintenance, preservation and conservation of Archival Records and Archival Libraries.

- v) Research and Development in conservation of cultural property.
- vi) Observation of Centenaries and Anniversaries of important national personalities and events.
- vii) Promotion of institutions and organisations of Buddhist and Tibetan Studies.
- viii) Promotion of institutional and individual initiatives in the field of Art and Culture.
- ix) To sign and implement Cultural Agreements with foreign countries.

Thus the functional spectrum of the Department ranges from creating cultural awareness at the grass-root level to international cultural exchanges.

1.02 During 1999-2000, appreciable work was done in various fields under the Department. The following Chapters present a brief account of these activities.

Overview

2.01 The first year of the present century presents us an opportunity to reflect on our accomplishments to propagate, preserve and conserve the cultural heritage of India. It is also a time to prepare ourselves for new and emerging challenges. Culture has evolved as a continuum in which different facets of Indian culture have blended over time. In the course of this evolution, it has enriched in diversity while at the same time retaining its distinctive character.

2.02 In its attempt to build bridges between the past and the present, the Department of Culture has often come across responses in various forms and methods. People seeking security in 'traditional cultures' feel that cultural contact is a threat to the existing patterns and ways of life. For others, there is no way in which the cultural patterns can be preserved when the entire social and economic framework is undergoing a change. Some people express fear and are horrified at the loss or transformation of traditional values. Others are stimulated by new challenges and go forward, changing and adapting to new ways of life. Coping with these challenges is what would define the manner and context in which support to art and culture will flow from the Government.



2.03 Broadly speaking there are three dimensions of culture: (a) National Identity, (b) Mass Media and (c) Tangible and Intangible Heritage. In relation to National Identity a host of questions arise: Who are We? What is the idea of India? What is our shared perception of history, lifestyles, values and beliefs? These are not questions of academic curiosity but transcendental questions having a bearing on the life and well being of the Nation. Mass Media comprises cinema, radio and television. Tangible and intangible heritage have several strands e.g., monuments, sites and archaeology; anthropology and ethnology; folk and tribal art; literature; handicrafts; libraries; archives; performing arts like music, dance and drama; visual arts like painting, sculpture, graphics, etc.

2.04 The Department of Culture deals with both tangible and intangible heritage. However, in a larger perspective, it also addresses issues relating to National Identity in conjunction with several other Ministries and Departments like Tourism, Education, Textiles and the Ministry of External Affairs, etc.

2.05 The objectives and policies for promotion, preservation and conservation of art and culture are implemented through various schemes operated departmentally, by funding of autonomous organisations and through a well developed infrastructure of attached and subordinate offices. A brief overview of the organisations and activities under the Department of Culture is discussed in the following paragraphs.

ARCHAEOLOGY

2.06 The Archaeological Survey of India (A.S.I.) was established in 1861. It functions as an attached office of the Department of Culture. Under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act of 1958, The Archaeological Survey of India has declared 3601 monuments to be of National importance in the country. During the last 136 years of its existence, the A.S.I. has grown from a humble beginning to a large organisation with an organized work force at the base and the Director General at the apex. With passage of time, its major activities have expanded manifold to include inter-alia:-

- (i) Maintenance, Conservation and Preservation of Centrally protected monuments/sites;
- (ii) Conducting archaeological explorations and excavations;
- (iii) Chemical preservation of monuments and antiquarian remains;
- (iv) Architectural survey of monuments;
- (v) Development of epigraphical researches;
- (vi) Setting up and re-organisation of site museums;
- (vii) Training in Archaeology and
- (viii) Creating awareness of the heritage of the country

2.07 The A.S.I takes up nearly 500 monuments annually for special conservation, and environment development, apart from executing routine annual maintenance on the monuments under its charge. It also takes up conservation of unprotected monuments on deposit work basis.

2.08 Another important assignment of the A.S.I. is archaeological explorations, surveys and scientific excavations in the country. New sites are being explored and excavations are carried out strictly in accordance with archaeological principles.

2.09 The A.S.I. conducts a two-year post graduate diploma course in Archaeology in its Institute of Archaeology where young archaeologists are imparted practical and theoretical training in all disciplines of archaeology. This is the only institution in the country where extensive post graduate training in archaeology is imparted.

MUSEUMS

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



multi-cultural complexes engaged in promoting art, education, research and appreciation.

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

NATIONAL MUSEUM

2.12 The National Museum was set up in 1960 as a subordinate office under the Department of Culture. It began in 1949 at the Rashtrapati Bhawan when art objects which returned from an exhibition in London were put on display for the public. It later moved to an exclusive building on Janpath. At present there are about 2 lakh art objects spanning the last 5000 years of our heritage. The main activities of the National Museum are in the fields of Acquisition, Exhibition, Education, Public Relations, Publication and Conservation.



2.13 During the year, the National Museum undertook numerous activities towards improving its displays and strengthening conservation activities. Some of the major exhibitions organised were **The Sikh Heritage** (as a part of the Tri Centenary Celebrations of the birth of

the Khalsa) in the Anandpur Foundation, Anandpur Sahib, which was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 8th April 1999, and which was later displayed at the Government Museum and Art Gallery, Chandigarh; **The Bronze Treasures of the National Museum**, commemorating 50 years of its existence, and **The City of David**, which came from Israel under a Cultural Exchange Programme.

2.14 The Museum also provided organisational support for mounting an exhibition '**50 years of the Supreme Court and the Indian Legal System**' as part of the celebrations to commemorate the Golden Jubilee of the Supreme Court of India.

ALLAHABAD MUSEUM

2.15 The Allahabad Museum was established in 1931 under the Allahabad Municipal Board. It was declared an **Institution of National Importance** by the Government of India, Department of Culture, in October 1985. The museum is one of the best repositories of contemporary paintings of the Bengal School of the earlier part of the last century.

2.16 The Museum has in its collection priceless sculptures from Bharhut, Bhumra and Jamsot, a good sprinkling of stone sculptures from Gandhara, Mathura, Sarnath, Kausambi, Khoh, Sringeripur, and personal objects of some Hindi poets, gifts presented by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and a very large collection of copper coins from the earliest times.

2.17 During the year, the Museum undertook several activities. These included seminars, lectures, workshops, educational activities and exhibitions. On the 14th -15th December, 1999 a two-day Colloquium on the Concept of Museum was organized in connection with their Foundation Day celebrations. An exhibition of paintings of Prof. U.S Indra, an internationally renowned artist from Lucknow was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Minister of Human Resource Development, Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi on the 15th of August, 1999.

2.18 Over 1500 paintings were displayed during the Children's Week. A Painting workshop has also been organised which will continue up to March 2000. The Museum organised a workshop on Care and Maintenance of Archival, Library and Museum Materials. The participants were imparted training in conservation and restoration of household materials.

2.19 The Museum organized Children's Week from 14th to 21st November, 1999. Important events included Competitions in Folk and Classical Dance among college students, painting, clay modelling, quiz, elocution and debates. Over 3500 students from Allahabad participated.

2.20 The Museum undertook a reorganisation of their stone sculptures held in the reserve collection. About 250 stone sculptures were cleaned, conserved and photo-documented, then shifted and arranged in a systematic manner in a new hall specially identified for this purpose.

SALAR JUNG MUSEUM

2.21 The Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad, an Institution of National Importance which came into existence on 16th December 1951 is a rich repository of Global Art collections. It was named after the erstwhile noble family of the Salar Jungs, the collectors of this treasure trove. A major portion of the Museum's collection was acquired by Mir Yousuf Ali Khan popularly known as Salar Jung-III (13th June, 1889 - 2nd March 1949) The collection of the Museum is divided into Indian Art, Middle Eastern Art, Far Eastern Art, European Art and a Children's Section. Apart from this, a gallery is devoted to the illustrious Salar Jung family. The total number of objects displayed are 11,115 out of a collection of 40,000 objects. In addition, there are 8000 manuscripts and 14,000 printed books.

2.22 The two new wings on either side of the present building were inaugurated by Dr. C. Rangarajan, H.E. the Governor of Andhra Pradesh and Chairman, Salar Jung Museum Board, on 30



April 1999. On the same day the Auditorium was inaugurated by Dr. R.V. Vaidyanatha Ayyar, Secretary, Department of Culture. A descriptive catalogue captioned the **“European Sculpture Gallery”** was also released by Dr.(Mrs.) Haripriya Rangarajan on 30.4.1999. She also inaugurated a photographic exhibition entitled **“Hyderabad as Viewed by Raja Deen Dayal”** the same day.

2.23 A special exhibition on **‘Contemporary Paintings and Graphics’** from the collection of the National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi was inaugurated by Dr. C. Rangarajan, H.E. , the Governor of Andhra Pradesh, on 26.8.1999. Dr. R.V. Vaidyanatha Ayyar, Secretary, Department of Culture, presided.

2.24 In collaboration with the SCZCC, a Kala Mela was organized from 26.8.99 to 4.9.99. Sri R.K. Laxman, the famous cartoonist was invited to inaugurate.

2.25 The Salar Jung Museum successfully mounted an Exhibition at the Singapore Indian Fine Art Society, Singapore from 24.9.99 to 30.9.99. A catalogue entitled **‘Indian Art - Through the Ages - Yesterday - Today - Tomorrow’** published by the Indian Fine Arts Society was released.

2.26 The Salar Jung Museum launched its website and took up the computerized documentation of art objects.

2.27 557 objects of different categories including miniature paintings were chemically treated in the laboratory. This section also undertook the treatment of manuscripts, books and records which included deacidification, lamination, repair and binding.

INDIAN MUSEUM

2.28 The Indian Museum, Calcutta, which is the largest and oldest institution of its kind in India was founded in 1814. At present it consists of six cultural and scientific sections viz. Art, Archaeology, Anthropology, Geology, Zoology and Economic Botany with a number of galleries under each-section. Many rare and unique specimens both Indian and trans-Indian, are preserved and displayed in the galleries of these sections. The administrative control of the Cultural sections viz. Art, Archaeology and Anthropology rests with the Board of Trustees under its Director, and that of the three Science sections is with the Geological Survey of India, the Zoological Survey of India and the Botanical Survey of India. The



Museum has eight service units such as Education, Preservation, Publication, Presentation, Photography, Medical, Modelling and Library.

2.29 During the period under report the Indian Museum undertook the modernisation of its display, organised seminars, conducted training courses and mass-communication programmes. The year also witnessed a special thrust on developing the infrastructural facilities in the museums of the North-Eastern states. The Museum has set up its website on the Internet. The Mobile Conservation Laboratory, which was launched in February 1999, is fully operational. The surroundings have been beautified, and the main building renovated. The display of the Bharhut Gallery has been revamped and is ready for public view, after its refurnishment.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF MODERN ART

2.30 The National Gallery of Modern Art (NGMA) Delhi, which was founded in 1954, has carved out an unique position for itself in the field of contemporary art. One of the few institutions representing the evolution of art forms over the last hundred years, it is administered by the Department of Culture, and is regarded as a 'mecca' of contemporary art by artists, scholars and art lovers alike.

2.31 The collection of NGMA comprises nearly 14,500 works of art representing about 1000 contemporary Indian artists. The collection has been built up essentially by purchase, and also through gift and bequest.

2.32 The aim of NGMA is to help people look at works of contemporary art with understanding and sensitivity.



NATIONAL COUNCIL OF SCIENCE MUSEUMS (NCSM)

2.33 The National Council of Science Museums (NCSM), an autonomous organization under the Department of Culture is engaged in popularising Science and Technology amongst students as well as among laymen through a wide range of activities and interactive programmes.

2.34 In the preceding year, the NCSM laid stress on planning and developing new exhibits for the permanent galleries of its Museums and Sub-Centres, commissioning of new galleries, setting up of new centres, planetaria, science parks and organizing travelling exhibitions.

2.35 Work for setting up the Kurukshetra Panorama & Science Centre at Kurukshetra (Haryana) is in the final stages. Galleries on Indian Heritage in Science & Technology and Fun Science have been set up in the museum. Exhibits for this section have been fabricated at the CRTL (Calcutta), NSC (Delhi) and the RSC (Lucknow). Another exhibition entitled "Viswaroopa" depicting unity in diversity in nature is also on display. Work in respect of

other facilities such as the auditorium, activity corner, Taramandal, science park, etc. are also complete. The large-scale panorama scenes on the Kurukshetra War are under fabrication. Mannequins for the diorama are being installed.

2.36 A new science centre at Goa is being constructed. Conceptual development of the exhibits has started. This centre will lay emphasis on the science of oceans, and its impact on human life.

2.37 A national level exhibition on robotic insects and arthropods captioned **Giants from the Backyard** was mounted at the RSC, Nagpur and at the BITM, Calcutta. The exhibition displayed a large number of pneumatically controlled robotic insects enlarged 200-300 times their actual size. This was supplemented by another interactive exhibition illustrating the different aspects of insect life.

2.38 The NCSM is also in the process of developing exhibits for the Rajiv Gandhi Science Centre, Mauritius. The gallery plans have been finalized and fabrication of the exhibits is underway. The MSE bus has been procured and the exhibits are being made ready. Training of Curators, Education Officers and Exhibition Officers from Mauritius are being conducted at the CRTS, Calcutta.

NATIONAL RESEARCH LABORATORY FOR CONSERVATION OF CULTURAL PROPERTY (NRLC), LUCKNOW

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



2.40 The NRLC also conducts training courses and workshops. Special emphasis has been laid to reach the activities to the North Eastern States and Jammu and Kashmir.

PROMOTION AND DISSEMINATION OF CULTURE

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

SCHEMES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE

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



ZONAL CULTURAL CENTRES

2.43 Seven Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) were set up under the VIIIth Five Year Plan for fostering and nurturing folk art and culture at the grass-root level. The essential thrust of these Centres has been to identify, nurture and promote vanishing folk - art traditions in the rural and semi-urban areas of the states. Apart from organizing a chain of cultural programmes in major city centres as well as in the rural and far-flung areas, the ZCC's have established linkages with State Departments and NGOs for preservation, promotion and propagation of tribal and folk art forms. The ZCCs have also taken up the following programmes: (a) National Cultural Exchange Programme i.e. exchange of artists, musicologists, performers and scholars within the country, (b) setting up of Shilpgrams to provide promotion and marketing facilities to craftsmen and (c) setting up Documentation Centres to record the vanishing and languishing art forms and oral traditions.

CENTRE FOR CULTURAL RESOURCES AND TRAINING

2.44 The Centre for Cultural Resources and Training (CCRT) was set up in May 1979 as an autonomous organisation by the Government of India. The Centre is under the administrative control of the Department of Culture. Headquartered in New Delhi, it has two regional centres at Udaipur and Hyderabad.

2.45 Its main objective is to revitalize the education system by creating an

understanding and awareness among students about the plurality of the regional cultures of India and integrating this knowledge with the regular school curriculum.

2.46 It conducts a variety of training programmes for in-service teachers, educators, administrators and students.

NATIONAL AKADEMIES AND THE NATIONAL SCHOOL OF DRAMA

SANGEET NATAK AKADEMI

2.47 The Sangeet Natak Akademi - an autonomous organisation funded by the Ministry of Culture, Youth Affairs & Sports is devoted to the furtherance of the performing arts of India. The Akademi seeks to achieve this by arranging performances by renowned veterans as well as by talented artistes of the younger generation, through training programmes, award of scholarships, documentation, etc. The Akademi also bestows honours annually on outstanding artistes in the field of performing arts.

2.48 The Akademi runs two teaching institutions - the Kathak Kendra (New Delhi) and the Jawaharlal Nehru Manipur Dance Akademi (Imphal) - for imparting training in Kathak dance and music and Manipuri dance. The Akademi also looks after the management of the Rabindra Rangashala in New Delhi.

SAHITYA AKADEMI

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



☛ The Akademi has launched its website in 1999 which can be visited at <http://www.sahitya-akademi.org>

☛ The Akademi organised an **International Seminar** on Kabir from 4th-6th December 1999 at Varanasi.

- ☛ **A Bi-National Birth Centenary Seminar** on Kazi Nazrul Islam was organised from 11th to 13th July 1999 at Calcutta.
- ☛ **Bharatiya Sahitya Utsav** was organised from 4th-5th November 1999 at the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- ☛ A writers delegation from Kazakhstan visited the Akademi on 24th May 1999, another from Canada on the 8th November 1999, and from China in December 1999.

LALIT KALA AKADEMI

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

2.51 The Akademi has, since its inception been organising National Exhibitions of Contemporary Indian Art during which 10 National Awards, each of Rs.25,000/- are awarded. Special exhibitions are also organized every three years. The Akademi organises Triennale India, an International exhibition of contemporary art at New Delhi.

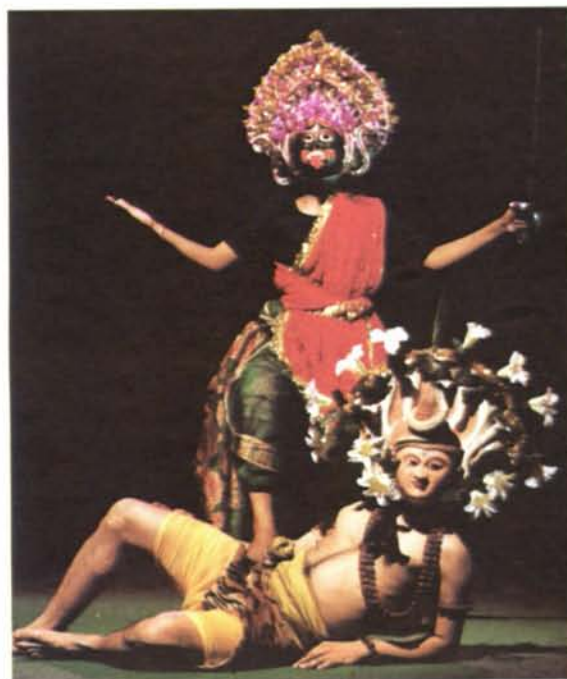
2.52 To propagate Indian art, the Akademi participates in International Biennales and Triennales abroad and also organizes exhibitions of works of art from other countries. To foster contacts with artists abroad, it sponsors exchange of artists with other countries under the various Cultural Exchange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

2.53 The Lalit Kala Akademi extends financial assistance to State Akademies. It also brings out publications of art works and multi-coloured reproductions and portfolios for sale.

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

NATIONAL SCHOOL OF DRAMA

2.55 The National School of Drama, one of the foremost theatre training institutions in the world, was set up by the Sangeet Natak Akademi in 1959. In 1975, it became an independent entity, fully financed by the Department of Culture. Over the years, the School has made rapid strides on various fronts including expansion of its activities in all parts of the country. It has produced a galaxy of talent - actors, directors, script writers, designers, technicians, and playwrights who work not only in theatre but also in films and television.



2.56 Training in the School is based on a thorough comprehensive and carefully planned syllabus which covers every aspect of theatre in which theory is related to practice, and in which all work is ultimately put to test before the public. The syllabus takes into account the methods of great theatre personalities who have shaped contemporary theatre, in all its facets and forms. The systematic study and practical performing experience in Sanskrit drama, Modern Indian drama, Traditional Indian theatre forms, Asian drama and western drama gives the students a solid grounding and a wide perspective in their art. In order to establish linkages between the traditional theatre forms of India and modern expressions, the School invites experts to train the students and also deputed students to regional centres for training in traditional theatre. The School has also attached to its teaching faculty, some of the finest creative talent from within the country and abroad.

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

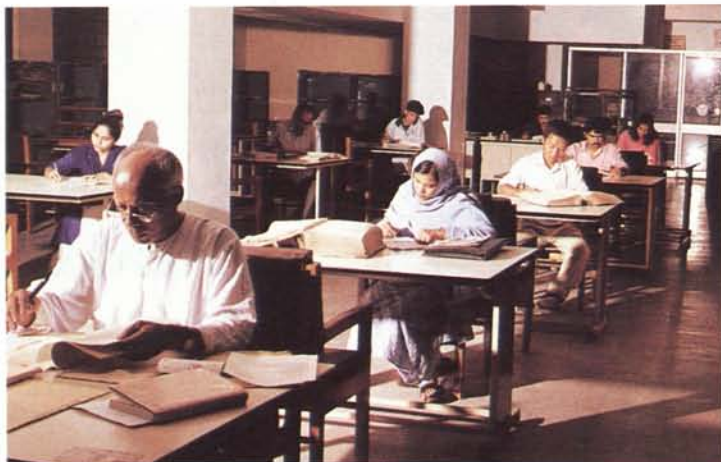
2.58 The School has a Repertory Company, composed of artists and technicians who are mainly the alumni of the school. The Repertory Company staged 58 shows during the year under review.

ARCHIVES AND LIBRARIES

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

2.59 The National Archives of India (NAI), an attached office under the Department of Culture, houses Central Government records of enduring value for permanent preservation and use by administrators and scholars. It has in its custody, private papers of eminent personalities of India and microfilm copies of records acquired from abroad. During 1998-99, regular

programmes of the National Archives of India, viz. assisting various Ministries/ Departments of the Government of India in their record management programmes, extending research facilities to scholars visiting the Department from all over India and abroad, and providing financial assistance to various voluntary organisations for the preservation of manuscripts in their custody as also to State/Union Territory Administration Archives for their development programmes, etc. were carried out. It also continued to render guidance to various Government Departments, voluntary



institutions and individuals regarding technical know-how for preservation of valuable records and papers.

2.60 The School of Archival Studies in the NAI imparts training under its One Year Diploma course in Archival Studies and also conducts several short-term courses to Indian and foreign trainees.

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

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

KHUDA BAKSH ORIENTAL PUBLIC LIBRARY, PATNA

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

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

RAMPUR RAZA LIBRARY, RAMPUR

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

2.66 The Library was taken over by the Government of India on July 1st 1975, through an Act of Parliament declaring it an Institution of National Importance. It is managed by an executive board, presided over by the



Governor of Uttar Pradesh.

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

NATIONAL LIBRARY, CALCUTTA

2.68 The National Library, Calcutta came into being in 1948 with the passing of the Imperial Library (Change of Name) Act, 1948. The Library's lineage can be traced to the Calcutta Public Library of 1836 which was later converted into the Imperial Library at the beginning of the last century. The National Library is an Institution of National Importance, which acts as a

reference centre for research scholars. It coordinates and determines standards in the field of library services in the country. The Library finds a special mention in Article 62 of the 7th Schedule of the Union list in the Constitution of India as an Institution of National Importance. The major activities of the National Library are collection building and collection organisation programmes.

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

2.70 During the year, the library received 1125 publications and 178 microfiches under the book exchange programme.

2.71 A special drive was undertaken to make the implementation of the Delivery of Books Act more effective and enhance the collection of publications from Indian publishers. The total number of books received under the said Act is 9248. 154 rolls were added during the year to the library's collection of microfilms and monographs, newspapers, and Government publications.

DELHI PUBLIC LIBRARY

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

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



2.74 Following the installation of computers in 1995, the library activities have been automated. During the current year, Hindi books have also been fed into the computers and a "hands on training" imparted to the staff to make them computer literate.

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

CENTRAL REFERENCE LIBRARY, CALCUTTA

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

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

2.77 The Indian National Bibliography is published as a monthly and also as a cumulated annual volume. Under the updating programme, printing of I.N.B. monthly issues for the year 1993 has already been completed and that for the years 1994 - 1997 are being published through data entry. Very soon the INB will be available in a hard copy.

2.78 With the application of modern printing techniques, Annual Volumes for 1990, 1991 and 1992 have been published, and that for the year 1993, is expected to be published shortly.

2.79 Index Indiana is a project to index articles appearing in regional language periodicals. At present it covers only six Indian languages namely Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Malayalam, Marathi and Tamil. The Index Indiana, 1989-91 volume has already been published, and the manuscript for 1992-1998 is under compilation.

CENTRAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY, NEW DELHI

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

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

2.82 The CSL is mainly responsible for providing information for Research and Reference to Registered Members, Policy Planners, Academicians,

Researchers and to the general readers, etc. About 2,15,493 users utilised the resources of the CSL during the period and more than 1,06,472 titles were issued to members. The library resources were supplemented with the acquisition of as many as 327 books on inter-library loan.

2.83 The Reprography Unit of the library provided approximately 1,38,111 photocopies during the year and 75,000 pages were electronically duplicated. It is estimated that 68,000 photocopies and more than 1,00,000 electronically duplicated copies may be brought out during the remaining part of the financial year.



2.84 CSL, being the nodal agency for the Microfilming of the Indian Publications Project, has set up a microfilm repository room in its premises for preserving the master negatives for archival purposes. Requisite accessories - inspection cum rewinding table, a densitometer and an ultrasonic splicer have been acquired to monitor the state of stored microfilms. Action has been taken to microfilm rare Hindi Books from the Burrabazaar Public Library, Calcutta with the cooperation of the microfilming unit of the National Archives.

RAJA RAM MOHAN ROY LIBRARY, FOUNDATION

2.85 The Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation, a fully financed autonomous organisation under the Department of Culture, was set up in May 1972. The main objective of the Foundation is to promote and support the public library movement in the country by providing adequate library services and by popularising reading habits, particularly in the rural areas, with the active cooperation of the State Library Authorities, Union Territories and Voluntary Organisations operating in the library field.

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

2.87 During the year under report, the Foundation has rendered assistance to around 9000 libraries scattered all over the country.

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

2.89 The Foundation has taken the initiative to motivate the State Governments of North-Eastern states to automate their State Central Libraries and to publish books in regional languages using computers with DTP facilities.

CONNEMARA PUBLIC LIBRARY, CHENNAI

2.90 In recognition of the importance of Library services, a Public Library in Tamil Nadu was established during the last century by an enlightened administrator Lord Connemara, the then Governor of Madras during the period 1886 - 1890. The foundation stone for the library was laid on 22nd March 1890 and the Library was formally opened on 5.12.1896. The Library so founded, was named after him in recognition of his efforts. The Department of Culture provides grants in aid to this Library.

2.91 This Library was renamed the State-Central Library with effect from 1st April 1950, under the provision of the Tamil Nadu Public Libraries Act of 1948. And from 10th September 1955, it became one of the Four Depositories for Indian Publications under the provisions of the Delivery of Books and Newspapers (Public Libraries) Act of 1954. In 1955, this Library became an UNESCO Information Centre to serve as a depository for select UN publications and of its Allied Agencies. It also serves as a Depository for the Asian Development Bank publications from 1992.

THANJAVUR MAHARAJA SERFOJI'S SARASVATI MAHAL LIBRARY, THANJAVUR

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

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

STATE CENTRAL LIBRARY, MUMBAI

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

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



2.96 The Government of India under an agreement with the State Government of Maharashtra provides 50% grant under 'Plan' and 2/3rd under 'Non-Plan' for maintenance of the Delivery of Books Act Section in the Library. The Government of Maharashtra has allotted a 4 acre plot of land in the Kalina Campus of Mumbai University for housing the State Central Library.

MEMORIALS

GANDHI SMRITI AND DARSHAN SAMITI

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

2.98 The aims and objectives for which the "Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti" were set up are for the:

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

GANDHI PEACE PRIZE

2.99 On the occasion of the 125th Birth Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, the Government of India instituted an Annual International Gandhi Peace Prize. The Prize carries a cash award of Rs. 1 crore, a citation and a plaque. The Jury for the Gandhi Peace Prize, under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister selected Shri Murlidhar Devidas Amte (Baba Amte) for the

award of 1999. The prize was conferred on the Mission by the Honourable President of India at a special ceremony held on the 14th January 2000 at the Ashoka Hall, Rashtrapathi Bhawan, New Delhi.

NEHRU MEMORIAL MUSEUM AND LIBRARY

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

MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD INSTITUTE OF ASIAN STUDIES

2.101 The Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies is a center for research and learning with a focus on the social, cultural, political and economic movements in Asia from the middle of the nineteenth century onwards with special emphasis on their links with India. As of now, emphasis has been laid on South Asia, Central Asia and West Asia and in carrying out area studies on the five Central Asian Republics of the former Soviet Union (i.e. Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan), Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan and Bangladesh. The Institute now looks forward to widening its area of study by including Southeast Asia and China.

2.102 Steps are being taken for collection of material on Maulana Azad. In this connection, the Institute has acquired a number of books written by Azad. In addition to collection of material, a project for translating the book, 'Azad ki Kahani Khud Azad ki Zabani' from Urdu into English has been undertaken.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL HALL

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

2.104 The Hall has a rich collection of Company paintings, and several original paintings of the Daniells. The Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta, also receives grants from the Department.

ANTHROPOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY

2.105 The Anthropological Survey of



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

2.106 During the last 54 years, the activities of the Survey have expanded to a great extent, and to cope with the demand for research, seven regional centres, one sub-regional centre, one permanent field station and a number of other stations have been established at different parts of the country.

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

CENTENARIES AND ANNIVERSARIES

2.108 One of the important activities the Department of Culture is associated with relates to organization of Centenary Celebrations of important

personalities/ events. For this purpose the Department of Culture either constitutes National Committees (which are headed by the Prime Minister/ Minister in Charge) for rendering advice regarding the programmes to be initiated at the National level or gives grants to non-governmental organizations, for supporting the programmes which they propose to organize.

2.109 The Government of India constituted National Committees for organizing Birth Centenaries of **Gulzari Lal Nanda** (4.7.1998-4.7.1999), **Sant Kabir** (26th June, 1999-26th June, 2000) and **Tricentenary of the Birth of**

Khalsa Panth (13.4.1999-13.4.2000), observing the **50th Anniversary of the Martyrdom of Mahatma Gandhi** (30.1.1998-30.1.1999) and of **Kazi Nazrul Islam** (24.5.1999-24.5.2000).

2.110 A function was organized by the Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti in Tees January Marg, New Delhi, as part of the 50th Anniversary of Martyrdom of Mahatma Gandhi. The function was attended by the President of India, Prime Minister of India, Minister of Human Resource Development and several other dignitaries. As part of the birth centenary celebrations of Kazi Nazrul Islam, a 'Kavi Sammelan' was organized in



New Delhi on 26th May, 1999 by the Department of Culture in association with the Sangeet Natak Akademi, the Poetry Society of India and the India International Centre. Eminent poets from various parts of the country participated to offer tributes to the great poet. A function chaired by the Vice President of India was organized at the Siri Fort Auditorium on 28th May, 1999 as part of the Birth Centenary Celebrations of Sant Kabir.

2.111 The Government decided to commemorate the **50th Anniversary of the Indian Republic** with year long celebrations beginning from the 26th January, 2000. The theme of the celebrations was the message of a confident and resurgent India marching forward. The emphasis is on creation of permanent assets which reflect both our cultural heritage and progress.

2.112 A Cabinet Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Prime Minister to take decisions connected with the commemoration at the highest level. An Implementation Committee under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Culture will oversee its implementation.

2.113 As part of the celebrations, the Department of Culture released the Logo for Commemoration, displayed a signature float at the Republic Day Parade this year entitled "We, the People of India" showcasing the strength of our Republic - our Constitution, our democratic institutions and our judicial system. The Republic Day Parade ended with another special item entitled "Drums of India" which consisted of 250 drummers from different corners of the country signifying the cultural variety of the country.

2.114 A special function was organised in the Central Hall of Parliament on 27th January 2000 to mark the adoption of the Constitution of India by the Constituent Assembly, and a CD-ROM on the National Anthem titled "Jana-Gana-Mana" was released on the occasion by the Hon'ble President.

2.115 A cultural extravaganza entitled "Gantantra Gaurav" was organised in the afternoon of 27th January, 2000 at the National Stadium.

2.116 As part of the year long celebrations for commemorating the **300 years of the establishment of the Khalsa Panth**, nation-wide celebrations have been held. The Government of Punjab was given a sum of Rs.50 crores for setting up the Khalsa Heritage Memorial Complex at Anandpur Sahib and for upgrading roads, water supply, sanitation and other public amenities. The inaugural event, which was attended by the Hon'ble Prime Minister, was held at Anandpur Sahib from 8th April to 14th April, 1999. A Commemorative Medallion was also released on the occasion. A Commemorative Postage Stamp was released on 9th April, 1999 by the Hon'ble President of India at Rashtrapati Bhavan. Punj Piara Marches were organised from the birthplaces of the Punj Piaras which converged at Anandpur Sahib. It is also proposed to establish Punj Piara Memorials at the birthplaces of the Punj Piaras. The State Government of Haryana has been sanctioned funds for the establishment of a Martial Arts Museum, Badh Khalsa Memorial Complex and for

organising Exhibitions, Workshops and Kirtan Darbars in the State. The State Governments of Manipur and Goa have also been given funds for holding Seminars, Cultural Programmes, etc.

BUDDHIST AND TIBETAN INSTITUTES

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

CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF HIGHER TIBETAN STUDIES SARNATH , VARANASI

2.118 The Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies was established in 1967 by the efforts of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and His Holiness the Dalai Lama. The institution remained associated with the Varanaseya Sanskrit Visvavidyalaya (now Sampurnanand Sanskrit University) till 1975. It was granted autonomy in 1978 under the Department of Culture. In 1988, the Institute was declared a Deemed University, managed by financial support from the Department of Culture.



SIKKIM RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF TIBETOLOGY, GANGTOK

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

LIBRARY OF TIBETAN WORKS AND ARCHIVES, DHARAMSHALA

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

NAVA NALANDA MAHAVIHARA, NALANDA, BIHAR

2.121 The Nava Nalanda Mahavihara is an Institute for Postgraduate teaching and research in the Pali language and literature and Buddhist Studies, and functions under the Department of Culture from 25th February 1994. His Excellency the Governor of Bihar is the Chairman, and the Secretary, Department of Culture its Vice-Chairman.

INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL RELATIONS

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

2.123 During the current year, Cultural Agreements were signed with Croatia and Yemen. Cultural Exchange Programmes were renewed with Syria, Kuwait, Greece, Laos, Jordan and Kyrgyzstan.

2.124 The "Days of Kyrgyz Culture in India" was inaugurated on 8th March, 1999 in New Delhi by Smt. Najma Heptulla, Deputy Chairperson of Rajya Sabha. The Programme included solo-performances, orchestra, choreography etc. besides an exhibition of handicrafts. The performances of the cultural troupes were organised in Chandigarh, Simla, Bangalore and Calcutta.

FESTIVAL OF INDIA

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

2.126 The Festival of India in Germany had been organized in the year 1991-92 which included exhibitions, seminars, film festivals, music and dance, traditional theatre and puppetry, etc. It has been decided to organize the Festival of Germany in India during the period October 2000-March 2001. Preparatory meetings have been held where representative items on the performing arts viz. theatre groups, ballet, music, film festivals, art and craft exhibitions have been identified.



Organisation

3.01 The Department is under the overall charge of the Minister for Culture and Tourism. The Secretariat of this Department is headed by a Secretary who is assisted by an Additional Secretary and two Joint Secretaries.

3.02 The Department of Culture plays a vital role in the Promotion and Dissemination of art and culture. It directly operates several schemes for the promotion of specific performing, literary and visual arts, and provides assistance to voluntary organisations working in these fields through grants, and training programmes, etc. It also endeavours to promote and nurture traditional craft skills and folk art.

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

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

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

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

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

ATTACHED OFFICES

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



SUBORDINATE OFFICES

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

AUTONOMOUS ORGANISATIONS

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

PROGRESSIVE USE OF HINDI

3.08 Work relating to the implementation of the Official Language Policy in the Department of Culture and its attached/subordinate offices and autonomous organisations, is looked after by a Deputy Director (Official Language), who is assisted by an Assistant Director and other supporting staff. The Official Language Implementation Committee headed by the Joint Secretary (Admn.) is represented by Officers of different Divisions/Sections/Units. Two meetings of the Committee were held during the year.

3.09 In accordance with the Annual Official Language Programme for 1999-2000 and the orders received from the Department of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs, continuous efforts were made towards progressive use of Hindi in the official work of the Department.

3.10 During the year under report, 4 employees were nominated for Hindi class, 4 employees were nominated for Hindi stenography class and 6 employees were nominated for Hindi typing class.

3.11 The Department of Culture organized Hind Pakhwara from 1st to 15th September, 1999. On the first day of the Hindi Pakhwara, i.e., on 1st September, 1999, a seminar on "Work Culture and Hindi in Government Offices" was organized. Four renowned scholars delivered lectures at the seminar.

3.12 As in previous years, a "Kavya Gosthi" was organized on 11th September, 1999 where six well known Hindi poets recited their poems. A number of competitions in Hindi Essay, Noting and Drafting Translation, Hindi typing, debates, General Hindi, Handwriting and a Hindi Practice Competition were organized for Hindi knowing/non-Hindi knowing officers and cash prizes and citations were awarded to the winners

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

3.14 As usual, the Hindi Translation Unit in the Department of Culture undertook translation work of various documents, papers, etc.



At Alchi Monastery

Archaeology

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

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

4.02 Under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act of 1958, The Archaeological Survey of India has declared 3599 monuments to be of national importance in the country. During the last 138 years of its existence, the A.S.I. has grown from a humble beginning into a large organisation with an organized work force at the base and the Director General at the apex.

4.03 With the passage of time, its major activities have expanded manifold to include inter-alia:-

- (i) Maintenance, conservation and preservation of centrally protected monuments/sites and remains;
- (ii) Conducting archaeological explorations and

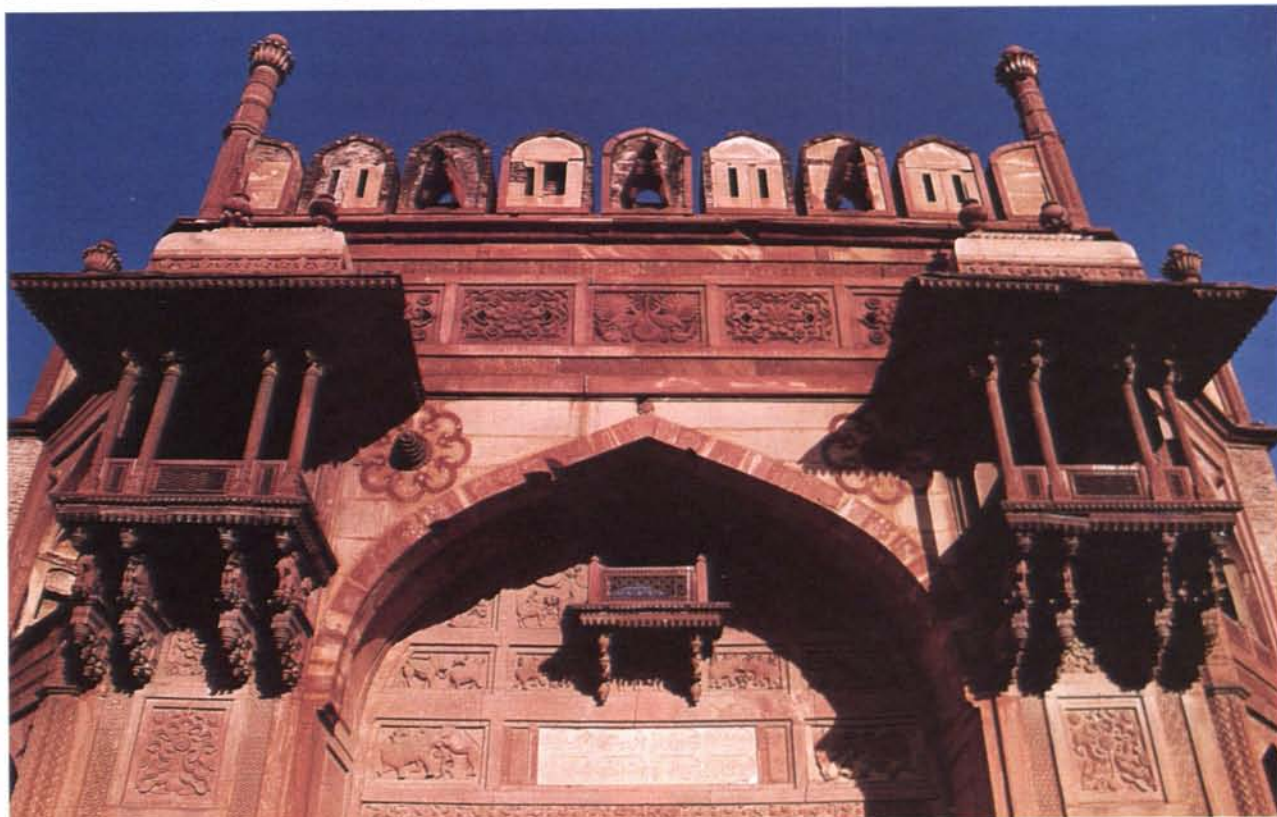
excavations;

- (iii) Chemical preservation of monuments and antiquarian remains;
- (iv) Architectural survey of monuments;
- (v) Development of epigraphical research;
- (vi) Setting up and re-organisation of site museums and
- (vii) Training in Archaeology

4.04 Achievements of the Archaeological Survey of India during 1999-2000 are highlighted as under:-

Conservation and Preservation of Monuments

4.05 The conservation, preservation and maintenance of the centrally protected monuments and sites is the prime task of A.S.I. At present there are 3599 centrally protected monuments declared to be of national importance, which include 16 monuments inscribed on the World Heritage List of UNESCO. The total number of individual structures being maintained by the



Stone Carvings, Western Gateway, Nirmal Mahal Sarai, Jalandhar (Punjab)

Archaeological Survey of India is over 5000.

4.06 During the year, more than 500 monuments were programmed for structural repairs, chemical preservation and environmental development. Some of the important activities taken up by the Survey during 1999-2000 are as under:-

Agra Circle

Taj Mahal, Agra Fort, Akbar's Tomb, Itimad-ud-Daula's Tomb, Fatehpur Sikri, Buriya ka Tal, Etmadpur, Dhakri ka Mahal, Firoz Khan Tomb, Ladli Begum, District Agra; Sun Temple, Katarmal, District Almora; Ikhlas Khan Tomb, Badaun, District Badaun; Rudra Nath Temple, Gopeshwar, District Chamoli; Old Bridge, Dehradun, District Dehradun; Tomb of Col. Gardner and his wife, Kasganj, District Etah; Rashid Khan's Tomb, Rashidabad, District Farrukhabad; Makhadum Jahani Mosque Complex, Kannauj, District Kannauj; Govind Dev Temple, Vrindavan, District Mathura; Badshahi Mahal, Saharanpur, District Saharanpur.

Aurangabad Circle

Ajanta Caves, Daulatabad Fort, Grishneshwar Temple, Ellora Caves, Bibi-ka-Maqbara, Aurangabad, District Aurangabad; Datiya Sudan Temple, Gaimukh Temple, Lonar, District Buldhana; Lalpeth Monolith, Chanda, District Chanda; Gond Raja's Tomb and Mahakali Temple, Chandrapur, District Chandrapur; Markandadev Group of Temples, Markandadev, District Gadchiroli; Panhala Fort, Panhala, District Kolhapur; Pandavlena Caves, Nasik, District Nasik; Bhaja Caves, Bhaja, Bedsa Caves, Bedsa, Bhuleshwar Temple, Malsiras, Dilawar Khan Tomb, Khed, Karla Caves, Karla, Lenyadri Caves, Junnar, Shaniwarwada, Pune, District Pune; Alibag Fort, Raigad, Elephanta Caves, Gharapuri, Janjira Fort, Murud, Jijamata Wada, Pachad, Kuda Caves, Kuda, Raigad Fort, Raigad, District Raigad; Sindhudurg Fort, Malvan, Vijaydurg Fort, Vijaydurg, District Sindhudurg; Shiva Temple, Ambarnath, District Thane.

Bangalore Circle

Chandrasekhara Temple, and Group of Jain Temples on Hemajuta Hill, Kamalapur, Bellary District; Asokan Inscription at Nittur; Vittala Temple, Vishnu Temple, Venkatapura, Mahanaami Dibba, Queen's Bath, Kamalapur, Krishna Temple, Krishnapuram, Achutaraya Temple, Venkatapura, Kalleshvara Temple, Hirehadgali, District Bellary; Hoysaleswara Temple, Halebid, Keshava Temple, Belur, Lakshmidewi Temple, Doddagadavalli, District Hassan; Amrutheshwara Temple, Amrutapura, District Chikmagalur; Mangaladevi Temple, Mangalore, District Mangalore; Gomateshwara Statue, Karkala, District South Kanara; Ranganatha Temple and Jumma Masjid, Srirangapatna, Colonel Balley's Dungeon, Thomas Inman's Dungeon, Ancient Palace Site (Lal Mahal), Panchakuta Basti Kambadahalli, District Mandya; Keertinarayana Temple, Talkad, Sreekantheshwara Temple, Nanjangud, Lakshmikantha Temple, Mullur, District Mysore; Tipu's Lodge on Nandi Hills, District Kolar; Chennakeshava Temple, Nagalapura, District Tumkur; Old Dungeon and Fort, Bangalore, District Bangalore; Renukamba Temple, Chandragutti, Tripuranteshwara Temple, Belligavi, District Shimoga.

Bhubaneswar Circle

Danteshwari Temple, Dantewada, District Bastar; Andal Temple, Kharod, Lephagarh Fort, Lepha, Pataleswar Temple, Malhar, Keshavnarayan Temple, Sheorinarayan, District Bilaspur; Excavated Site Barabati Fort, District Cuttack; Excavated Remains, Udaigiri, Excavated Site Barabati Fort, District Cuttack; Excavated Remains, Udaigiri, Excavated Monastery, Udaigiri, District Jajpur; Ashokan Rock Edict, Dhauli, Jambeswar Temple, and Mukteswar Temple, Lord Lingaraj Temple, Papanasini Tank, Sari Deul and Vaital Deul, Bhubeshwar, District Khurda; Ancient Site at Haripurgarh, Rasikaraj Temple, Haripurgarh, District Mayurbhanj; Lord Jagannath Temple, Puri and Sun Temple, Konark, District Puri.

Bhopal Circle

Fort, Langi, District Balanghat; Lakshman Temple, Chitrugupta Temple, Devi Jagadamba Temple, Vishvanath Temple, Dulhadeo, Javari Temple, Khajuraho, District Chhatarpur; Jatashankar Temple, Rangamaharal Palace and Fort at Hatta, District Damoh; Beer Singh's Palace, Datia District Datia; Bagh Caves, Bagh, Baz Bahadur Palace, Mandu, Gadashah Palace, Jahaz Mahal, Sat Kothari, Champa Baoli and Jal Mahal, Mandu, District Dhar; Jama Masjid, Koshak Mahal, Nau Khanda and Singpur Palace, Chanderi and Temple at Kadwah, District Guna; Tomb of Mohamad Ghous, Mansingh Palace Complex, Teli ka Mandir, Gwalior, District Gwalior; Adamgarh Rock Shelter, Adamgarh, District Hoshangabad; Chousath Yohini Temple, Bherahgat, Madan Mahal, Jabalpur, Kankali Mata Temple, Tigwan, District Jabalpur; Old Fort, Burhanpur, Shah Nawaz Khan's Tomb, Ahukhana, Burhanpur, District Khandwa; Mahakaleshwar Temple No.2, District Khargone; Begam Mahal, Ramnagar, District Mandla; Nav Toran Temple, Khor, District Mandour; Rock Cut Buddhist Caves, Dhamner, District Mandour; Ek Attarso Mahadev Temple, Mitaoli, Kankanmath Temple, Suhania, Group of Monuments, Bateshwar, District Morena; Rang Mahal, Ajaygarh, Choumukh Nath and Parvati Temple, Nachna, District Raisen; Stupa Of Madighat, Barhat, District Rewa; Fort at Deori, District Sagar; Group Of Stupas, Pangurarya, District Sehore; Garhi, Surwaya, Monastery and Temple, Terhi, District Shivpuri; Temple and Monastery, Chandreh,



Dakhni Sarai, before conservation, Punjab

District Sidhi; Gadarmal Temple, Pathari, Saptamatrika Cave, Badoh Pathari, Bija Mandal, Vidisha, Hindola Toran, Gyaspur, District Vidisha; Ater Fort, District Bhind.

Calcutta Circle

Gokul Chand Temple, Shyam Sunder Temple, Madanapur, Monuments of Bishnupur, District Bankura; Mosque at Argah Zafar Khan, Ancient Temple, Icchai Ghous, District Burdwan; Cooch Behar Palace Complex, District Cooch Behar; Hanseswari Temple, Bansberia, Twin Temple, Baidybai, Dutch Cemetery Chinsurya, District Hoogly; Jatardeul, Ganga Sagar, Kotowali Darwaza, Gour, Baradari Mosque, Chamchita Mosque, Dina Mosque, Eklakhi Mausoleum, Qutab Shahi Masjid, District Malda; Residency Cemetery, Balulgona, Murshidabad, Kherul Mosque, Kherul, Hazarduari Palace, Imambara, Mosque on Alivardi, Tomb of Shiraj -ud-Duala at Khost Bagh, District Murshidabad; Rubdantse, District Wyaksan (Sikkim).

Chandigarh Circle

Prithviraj Chauhan's Fort, Hansi and Feroz Shah's Palace at Hissar, District Hissar; Cantonment Church Tower, Karnal, District Karnal; Jal Mahal, Narnaul, District Mahendergarh, Haryana; Hari Rai Temple and Group of Temples, Bharmour, District Chamba; Rock cut temple, Masrur, Kotla Fort, Kotla, Nurpur Fort, Nurpur, District Kangra; Gauri Shankar Temple, Dassal, District Kullu; Vice regal Lodge, Shimla; Buddhist Monastery, Tabo, Mirkula Devi Temple, Udaipur, District



Dakhni Sarai, after conservation

Lahul and Spiti, Himachal Pradesh; Bhatinda Fort, Bhatinda, District Bhatinda; Sarai Amanat Khan and Ram Bagh Gate, Amritsar, District Amritsar; Shamsher Khan's Tomb, Batala, District Gurdaspur; Nur Mahal Sarai, Nur Mahal, Dakhni Sarai, Dakhni, District Jalandhar, Punjab.

Chennai Circle

Clive Building, Fort St. George, St. Mary's Church, Chennai, District Chennai; Muruganathaswamy Temple, Thirumuruganpoondi, District Coimbatore; Dhenupurisvara Temple, Dolotsava Mandapa, Madambakkam; Dutch Fort and Cemetery, Sadras; Kailasanatha Temple, Piravatanesvara Temple, Kanchipuram, District Kanchipuram; Moolanathaswamy Temple, Bahur, Nitisvaraswamy Temple, Srimushnam, District Pondicherry; Sugrisvara Temple, Sircarperipalyam District Periyar; Shiva Temple, Valikantapuram, District Perambalur; Uthamanathaswamy Temple, Keeranur, Agasthisvara Temple, Vellanur, Siva Temple, Ammamkurichi, Rock cut Siva Temple, Kunnandarkoil, Pushpavesvara Temple, Puvalakudi, Siva and Vishnu Temple, Tirumayam, Valarmadisvara Temple, Nirpalani, District Pudukkottai; Hill Fort and Temple, Sankaragiri, District Salem; Brihadisvara Temple, Thanjavur, Mahadvara of Airavatesvara Temple, Darasuram, District Thanjavur; Brihadisvara Temple, GKC Puram, Siva Temple, Srinivasanallur, District Trichy; Jain Temple, Tirumalai, Group of Monuments, Arcot, Vellore Fort, Vellore, District Vellore; Brahmapurisvara Temple, Brahmadesam, Fort Complex, Gingee, District Villupuram.

Delhi Circle

Adam Khan's Tomb, Mehrauli, Adilabad Fort, Afsarwala Tomb, Tughlakabad Fort, Badli ki Sarai, Baoli, Purana Qila, Begumpuri Mosque, (Begumpur) Delhi Gate, Mumtaz Mahal, Naubat khana, Diwan - e - Khas complex in Red Fort, Gandak ki Baoli, Mehrauli, Humayun's Tomb, Nizamuddin, Jamali Kamali, Mehrauli, Jantar Mantar Complex, Khan - i - Khana Tomb, Khirkee Mosque, Kotla Feroz Shah, Lal Gumbad, Nili Masjid, (Begum Pur) Nai ka Kot (Tughlakabad),

Purana Qila Complex, Rajon ki Baoli (Mehrauli), Sheesh Mahal (Shalimar Bagh), Sultan Gauri Tomb, Safdarjang Tomb, Sher Shah Gate (Purana Qila), Sikandar Lodi's Tomb (Lodi Gardens), Vijay Mandal, Wazirpur Complex, Zafar Mahal (Mehrauli), Zauq -ki - Mazar, Delhi.

Dharwad Circle

Agasthya Thirtha Tank and Group of Temples, Badami, Mallikarjuna Temple Pattadakal, District Bagalkot; Jaina Temple Vorkund, Kamala Basti, Old Jaina Temple, Belgaum, Panchalingeswara Temple, Hooli, District Belgaum; Group of Monuments Ashtur, Madrasa of Mahmud Gawan, Bidar, District Bidar; Badikaman, Gol Gumbuz, Ibrahim Rouza, Jumma Masjid, Group of Monuments, Mehtari Mahal, Bijapur, District Bijapur; Sarveshwara Temple, Naregal, District Gadag; Fort, Great Mosques, Haft Gumbuz, Gulbarga, District Gulbarga, Siddeswara Temple Haveri, Tarakeswara Temple, Hanagal, District Haveri; Chandranatha Basti, Hadavalli, Chaturmukha Basti, Gersoppa, Fort Mirjan, Madhukeswara Temple, Banavasi, District North Kanara.

Guwahati Circle

Karenghar Palace, Gola Ghar, Sibdol, Joysagar, Group of four maidan's, Charaideo, District Sibsagar; Negheritting, Monoliths, Kasomari Pathiar, District Golaghat; Surjya Pahar, Ancient Cave, Ancient Gumphra, Jogighopa, Bhati Para, District Golpara; Rangmati Mosque and Ablution Tank, District Dubri; Cachari Ruins, District Cachar; Ganesh Temple and Stone Gate, Kamakhya, District Kamrup; Bordol Temple, Bishwanath Ghat, Mound Ruins of the Stone Temple, Dah - Parbatiya, Singri Hill Ruins, Singri, District Sonitpur; David Scot's Memorial, Cherrapunjee, District East Khasi Hills; Stone Memorial U-mow-thawdov, Nartiang, District Jayantia Hills; Vishnu Temple, Bishenpur, District Imphal; Ruins, Marinda, District Debeng Valley; Thakurani Tilla and Shyam Sundar (Puja Khola), Pillak, Chatur Das Devata Temple, Udaipur, District South Tripura; Rock cut sculptures,

Unakoti, District North Tripura.

Hyderabad Circle

Sri Madhavarava Swamy, Gorantala, Group of Temples, Tadipatri, Rama's Bastion, Penukonda, District Ananthapur; Group of Golingshwara Swamy Temple, Biccavolu, District Biccavolu; Sri Chennakesavaswamy, Sompalli, District Chittoor; Sri Mukuteswara and Old Vishnu Temple, Peddamudium, Sri Kodandamaswamy Temple, Vontimitta, Group of Temples at Peddamudium, Group of Temples at Pushpagiri, District Cuddapah; Sri Bhavanarayana Swamy Temple, Bapatla, Rock cut Cave Temple, Undavalli, Buddhist remains, Grandhasiri, District Guntur; Ibrahim Mosque, Rani Mahal, Golconda, Char Minar, Hyderabad, Khilvath Palaces, Golconda, District Hyderabad; Lingala Konda, Sankaram, Rock cut Caves, Bhairavakonda, District Kakinada; Bandar Fort, Machilipatnam, Mahastupa, Amaravati, District Krishna; Group of Temples, Udaigiri, Tomb of Abdul Wahab Khan, Kurnool, District Kurnool; Group of Temples, Navabrahma Group of Temples, Alampur, District Mehboobnagar; Sri Ranganayakulaswamy Temple, Udaigiri, Bodipati Dibba, Ramatirtham, Group of Temples, Udayagiri, District Nellore; Sri Kumara Rama Bhimeshwara Temple, Samalkot, District Samalkot; Pradakshinapada, Hanumakonda, Kalyana Mandapa, Thousand Pillar Temple, District Warangal.

Jaipur Circle

Bhangarh Monuments, Bhangarh, Nil Kanth Mahadev Temple, Nil Kanth, Lal Masjid, Tijara, District Alwar; Shiva Temple, Arthuan, District Banswara; Deeg Palace, Deeg, Bayana Fort, Usa Mandir, Jahangir's Gateway, Bayana, Fort Wall from Curve No. 15 to Ashtdhatu Gate, District Bharatpur; Haroti Shool in the Palace, Bundi, District Bundi; Fort Chittorgarh, Chittor, Mahanal Temple, Menal, District Chittorgarh; Harshat Mata ka Temple, Abaneri, District Dausa; Som Nath Temple, Deo Som Nath, District Dungarpur; Bhatner Fort, Hanumangarh, District Hanuman Garh; Excavated Site, Bairat, District Jaipur;

Jaisalmer Fort, Jaisalmer, District Jaisalmer; Kolvi Caves, Kolvi, District Jhalawar; Mandor Fort, Nahar Singh Ji Ka Temple, Mandor, District Jodhpur; Kumbalgarh Fort, Kumbalgarh, District Rajsamand; Ranthambore Fort, District Sawai Madhopur; Harsh Mata Temple, Harsh Nath, District Sikar; Sas Bahu Temple, Nagda, District Udaipur; Fort Wall, Dara, District Kota.

Lucknow Circle

Bibi Tambolin Tomb, Khusrobagh, Ancient Site, Sringeripura, Vishnu Temple, Garhwa, District Allahabad; Neel Kanth Temple, Raja Aman Singh Palace, Rani Mahal in Rangmahal, Kalinjar Fort, District Banda; Bahu Begum's Tomb, Beni Khanam's Tomb, District Faizabad; Jhansi Fort, Panchmahal, Jhansi, District Jhansi; Dasavatara Temple, Deogarh, Jain Temple, Chandpur, District Lalitpur; Bithoor Site, District Kanpur; Asaf - ud - Daulah / Bara Imambara, Amjad Ali Shah's Mausoleum, Alambagh Cemetery, Bibiapur house, Begum Kothi, Residency, Bargawan Cemetery, Cemetery near Fort Machchi Bhawan, Dilkusha Palace, Jama Masjid, Khurshid Zadi's / Musheer Zadi's Tomb, Memorial Pillar at Mohibullahpur, Nadan Mahal, Shahnajaf Tomb / Tomb of Ghazi - ud - din - Haider, Sikanderbagh Gate, Two Cemeteries, Dilkusha, District Lucknow; Mohari Temple, Shiva Temple, Urvara, Temple of Akona, Temple, Kirat Sagar, Temple and Ghats at Sijari, District Mahoba.

Mini Circle Goa

Church of St. Assisi, Basilica of Bom Jesus, Se' Cathedral Church, Church of Our Lady Rosary, St. Cajitan Church in Old Goa; Upper and Lower Fort, Aguada; Safa Masjid, Ponda; St. Augustine Church; Archaeological Museum; Goa.

Patna Circle

Daulat Ibrahim Tomb, Mehnager, District Azamgarh; Stupa, Antichak, District Bagalkot; Buddha Stupa, Keshariya, Buddha Stupa, Nandan Garh, District East Champaran; Old Fort, Jaunpur, District Jaunpur; Nirvan Stupa and Temple, Ramabar Stupa, Excavated Remains, Kushinagar,

District Kushinagar; Excavated Remains, Koluha, District Muzaffarpur; Excavated Remains of Temple No. 3, 12 and Monastery No. 1, 4 and 5, Group of Monuments Rajgir, Buddha Stupa, Giriya, District Nalanda; Excavated Remains, Kumraha Makdum Shah Maneri Tank, Maner, District Patna; Ancient Fort, Rohtas, Tomb of Sher Shah Suri, Sasaram, Sher Shah Suri Tank, Sasaram, Mundeshwari Devi Temple, Mundeshwari, District Rohtas; Tomb of Hasan Shah Sasaram, District Sasaram; Jami Mosque Hadaf, District Santhal Pargana; Residential Complex of Dr. Rajender Prasad's House, Jiradeh, District Sivan; Excavated Remains, Chaukhandi Stupa, Sarnath, Dharahra Mosque, Man Mandir, Lal Khan's Tomb and Rajghat Varanasi, District Varanasi.

Srinagar Circle

Chaitya Parihaspura, Detha Mandir Bandi, Shiv Temple Buniyar and Ancient Stupa Ushkur in District Barumulla; Fort and Sheesh Mahal Akhnoor, District Jammu; Ancient Temple Billawar and Mahadeva Temple Basohli in District Kathua; Buddhist Monastery Phyang, Shey Palace, Shey, Hemis Monastery, Hemis, Thiksey Monastery Thiksey, Stupa at Thiserru, Old Palace, Leh, Monastery at Alchi and Monastery at Lamayuru in District Leh; Awantisvara Temple Awantipura, Shiv Temple Ladhuv, District Pulwama; Akhund Mulla Shah's Mosque, Kathi Darwaza, Ancient temple Hariparbat, Parimahal, Shankaracharya Temple, Durganag, Tomb of Zain-ul-Abidin's mother, Zainakadal in District Srinagar; Devi Bhagwati Temple Kala Dera - I, Kala Dera - II, Manwal, Group of Temples, Kiramchi, Nawa Mahal, Old Palace, Fort and Samadhi, Ramnagar, District Udhampur.

Thrissur Circle

St. Francis Church and Mattancherry Palace, Cochin, District Ernakulam; St. Angelo Fort, Cannanore, Tellichery Fort Tellichery in District Cannanore; Bekal Fort, Pallikere, District Kasaragod; Bhagavathi Temple Chitral, Rock-Cut Cave Temple Thirunandi Kara, Sree Parthasarathy and Krishna Temple, Parthivapuram, Vattakottai

Fort, Vattakottai, District Kanyakumari; Palghat Fort, Palghat; Siva Temple, Nethrimangalam, District Palghat; Sri Parasurama Temple, Thiruvallam, St. Anjengo Fort, Anjengo, District Thiruvananthapuram; Sri Valeeswara Temple, Thiruvaleeswaram, District Thirunelveli; Siva Temple, Chemanthitta, Siva Temple, Pallimanaha, Siva Temple, Thiruvanchi Kulam, Ten Kailasanatha Temple, Thrissur, Vishnu Temple, Kadavallur, District Thrissur; Jain Temple, Sultan's battery, District Wynad.

Vadodara Circle

Bibiji's Masjid Rajpur - Gomtipur, Jami Masjid Mandal, Mansar Tank Viramaam, Ancient site Vallabhipur, Talaja Caves Distt. Bhavnagar;



Sanchi, Madhya Pradesh

Excavated site Dholavira, Rao Lakha Chhatri Bhuj, Shiva Temple Kotai, Distt. Bhuj; Jami Masjid, Lakulish Temple, Mandvi Gate, Pawa-garh, Panch Mahuda ki Masjid, Champaner, Distt. Godra; Dwarkadhish Temple Complex, Dwarka, Durvasa Rishi's Ashram, Pindhara, Gokeshwara Mahadev Temple, Lolari, Gohaditya Temple, Varwala, Junagarhi Temple and Kankeshwar Mahadev Temple Basai, Sun Temple at Gop, Temple of Rama, Baldia, Distt. Jamnagar; Ancient Mound (Buddhist cave) Intawa, Distt. Junagarh; Vitthal Bhai Haveli Vaso, Distt. Khera; Sun Temple Modhera; Distt. Mehsana; Rani ka Vav and Sahastralinga Tank, Patan and Shivaji Mata Temple Sunak, Distt. Patan; House of Mahatma Gandhi's birth, Porbandar, Distt. Porbandar; Darbargarh Sihor, Distt. Sundernagar; Fateh Burj, Byara, Old English Tomb Adam Vidi, Distt. Surat; Ancient site Lothal, Ancient site Kayavarohan, Bhau Tambekarwad Vadodara, Hira Gate Daboi, Tomb of Kutubiddin Mohammed, Vadodara, Distt. Vadodara; Chapel of Our Lady of the Rosary, Moti Daman; Fort, Fortwall and Saint Paul's Church, Diu.

SCIENCE BRANCH

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

Andhra Pradesh

Charminar, Hyderabad including monitoring of ambient air quality around Charminar, Hyderabad; Sri Someswara Swamy Temple, Srimukhalingam, Srikakulam; Sri Veer Bhadrashwamy Temple, Lepakshi, Anantpur.

Assam

Monuments of Gourisagar and Joysagar, District Sibsagar;

Bihar

Monastery complex No. 6, Nalanda.

Delhi

Bada Gumbad Mosque, Lodhi Garden, Kila-e-Kauna, and Sher Mandal, Purana Quila, New Delhi; Rampart wall, Red Fort, Delhi.

Gujarat

Dwarkadish Group of Temples, Devki Ji's Temple, Dwarka Distt. Jamnagar; Neel Kantheswara Mahadev Temple, Sunak, Distt. Patan; Rao Lakha Chhatri, Bhuj, Sun Temple, Modhera, Distt. Mehsana.

Himachal Pradesh

Narbadeshwar Temple, Tira Sujanpur, Distt. Hamirpur; Shiv Temple, Baijnath, Distt. Kangra.

Karnataka

Daria Daulat Bagh, Srirangapatna, Ranganathswamy Temple and Tipu Sultan Mausoleum Gumbaz, Srirangapatna, Distt. Mandya; Great Temple of Virupaksha, Pattadakal, Distt. Bijapur; Hazara Ramachandra Temple, Hampi, Hospet, Distt. Bellary.

Madhya Pradesh

Cave No. 2, Bagh Caves, Distt. Dhar; Jain Tirthankars and Mohammad Ghaus's Tomb, Distt. Gwalior; Kandariya Mahadeo Temple, Devi Jagadamba Temple, Chitragupta Temple, Laxman Temple, Chaturbhuj Temple, Nandi Temple, Vishwanath Temple and Varaha Temple, Khajuraho, Distt. Chattarpur; Raja Bir Singh Deo's Palace Datia, Distt. Datia; Shiv Temple Nohata, Distt. Damoh; Stupa No. 2 Sanchi, Distt. Raisen.

Orissa

Ekamreswar Temple, Bhubaneswar Distt. Khurda; Suryanarayan Temple, Distt. Puri.

Rajasthan

Mahakal Group of Temples, Bijolia, Distt. Bhilwara; Someshwara Mahadev Temple, Bhangarh, Gola - ka - Vas, Distt. Alwar.

Tamil Nadu

Shore temple and Sri Jalasayana Perumal Shrine,

Mahabalipuram; Sri Swayambunathaswamy Temple, Kilputhur, Distt. Thiruvannamalai.

Uttar Pradesh

Group of Temples, Baijnath, Distt. Almora; Buland Darwaza, Fatehpur Sikri, Itmad - ud - Daula's Tomb, Ram Bagh and Taj Mahal, Agra, Distt. Agra; Lal Khan's Tomb, Varanasi, Distt. Varanasi.

Highlights of the Important Activities of Science Branch

- (i) Director (Science), Director (Conservation) and two Assistant Archaeological Chemists from the Science Branch were deputed to France within the scope of a UNESCO project for the preservation of the Taj Mahal and other monuments in Agra. The Assistant Archaeological Chemists also had a brief training programme related to stone conservation.
- (ii) A photographic exhibition highlighting the conservation works carried out by the Archaeological Survey of India in different parts of the country was put up during the VIRASAT programme organized by 'REACH SPIC MACAY'

Important scientific studies presently in progress are:-

- i) Performance evaluation of different chemical formulations as stone preservatives under hygric conditions.
- ii) To prepare the recipe for 'Vajralep' for use as a stone protected wearing coat.

HORTICULTURE BRANCH

4.08 The Horticulture Branch of ASI has 5 Divisions each headed by a Deputy Superintending Horticulturist and Assistant Superintending Horticulturist.

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

Mehtab Bagh, Agra; Dilkusha Palace and Alambagh, Lucknow; Jaunpur Fort, Varanasi,

Kumataji Jor Mandir, Nand Lal Temple, Radh Swami Temple, and Lal ji Group of Temples at Bishnupur.

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

Mehtab Bagh, Agra; Dilkusha Palace, Alam Bagh, Lucknow; Kumataji, Jor Mandir, Nand Lal Temple, Radheshyam temple, Lal ji Group of Temples, Bishnupur, Chini- ka - Rauza, Agra, Kankali Tila, Mathura, Airavateswara Temple, Daraisuram, Brihadeshwara Temple, Thanjavur; Daria Daulat Bagh, Srirangapatna; Shamrai Temple, Bishnupur, Ruined Church, Daman; Sher Mandal, Kohni Masjid, Purana Qula, New Delhi; Mallikarjuna Temple, Pattadakal.

PUBLICATIONS SECTION

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

The status of the publications are as under :-

- ☛ Indian Archaeology - A Review.
 - (i) Year 1993 -94 was released.
 - (ii) Year 1994-95 (in press)
- ☛ Memoirs of the Archaeological Survey of India
No. 75 (Vol. II) Nagarjunakonda is in an advanced stage of printing and thirty old issues of Memoirs were reprinted.
- ☛ Guide Books
 - (i) Fatehpur Sikri (Hindi) was brought out.
- ☛ Other Publications
One issue of Inventory of Monuments and Sites of National Importance (Chandigarh Circle) (Vol. I, Part II) was brought out.

4.11 A number of sites and ancient remains, dating from pre-historic to medieval times have been discovered in different parts of the country under various schemes, including problem-oriented investigation, village to village survey, salvage operation besides chance findings. Problem oriented exploration was conducted in the Palm river valley, covering districts of Idukki, Kottayam, Pathanamthitta and Ernakulam in Kerala. A thorough exploration work of the area is to continue during the current year. Major salvage operations were conducted in the area of Sardar Sarovar Dam Project, which cover parts of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.

Some important proposals for the current year include exploration of the Brahmani river valley in the undivided District of Dhenkanal, Orissa; exploration along the river Yamuna in Districts of Yamuna Nagar, Kurukshetra, Karnal, Panipat and Sonapat in Haryana; and exploration in south-eastern parts of district Jaisalmer and north-eastern parts of district Barmer in Rajasthan.

A survey of different districts of Karnataka and architectural survey of brick-terracotta Chola temples of South India; survey of temples of Chattisgarh region and temples of Kalinga period in Orissa, are also proposed to be undertaken during the current year.

In addition, survey of the wooden architecture in Ahmedabad, Gujarat, is to be undertaken.

EXCAVATIONS

4.12 Twenty two small and large scale excavations were undertaken. Work at some of the sites is in continuation of previous years excavations. Details of some of the important sites are given as under:-

Dholavira (District Kachchi, Gujarat)

A unique Harappan city is being excavated. Among the major finds of this year are a stadium located in between the citadel and middle town; a rock cut reservoir and some archaeological objects.

Rakhigarhi (District Hissar, Haryana)

A major Harappan site, excavated in continuation of previous year's work revealed important architectural remains of antiquities of the Early Harappan as well as mature Harappan periods. In addition, it has provided a large number of antiquities such as seals, weights, ornaments, pieces of gold, copper, shell, semi-precious stones besides items of domestic and commercial use.

Sannati (District Gulbarga, Karnataka)

Excavation at Sannati brought to light 37 copper/lead coins of Shri Satakarni-I within the circumulatory path of the ancient stupa. In addition, inscribed seated Buddha was also discovered.

Bijamandal, Khajuraho, (District Chhatarpur, M.P.)

Excavations at the site have revealed remains of a large temple plinth made of bricks and sandstone with numerous sculptures and architectural members.

Bisokhar, (District Ghaziabad, U.P.)

Excavations at the site revealed some sculptural remains of a sandstone Pratihara style temple and a step well of 8th - 9th century A.D.

Hampi, (District Bellary, Karnataka)

Excavations at the site brought to light antiquities like nails, pins, iron dowels and beads of terracotta and semi-precious stones.

Stupa Mound at Kesariya, (District East Champaran, Bihar)

Excavations at the site revealed circular stupa rising up in five terraces, life size images of Buddha and other deities.

Shalimar Bagh (Village Hyderpur, District North-West Delhi)

The work during current season is aimed at exposing the remains of water channels, reservoirs/cascades, etc. of the Mughal garden.

Fatehpur Sikri, Agra

Excavation at Fatehpur Sikri has yielded Jaina sculptures datable from 978 AD to 1052 AD. Most of the sculptures bear inscription on the pedestal in Nagari script and Sanskrit language. Some sculptures were found with the head broken. The other associated antiquities like beads, terracotta figurines, architectural temple members and a piece of stone with two letters of Brahmi inscription has also been recovered from the site. Pottery datable from the Gupta period upto late Mughal period has also been unearthed. The discovery of bath, private lavatory, drains, floors, etc., was also made during the excavations. The excavation work, which was started in December 1999, is in progress.

Collaborative excavation works with foreign agencies

The Archaeological Survey of India, in addition to the above, conducted two collaborative

excavations, one at Mahet (Distt. Sravasti), Uttar Pradesh in association with Kansai University (Japan) and the other at Paithan (Distt. Aurangabad) Maharashtra in association with the Society for South Asian Studies of the British Academy, London, U.K. While the former site has Buddhist affiliations, the latter belongs to the opening centuries of the Christian era.

TEMPLE AND BUILDING SURVEY PROJECTS

4.13 Forty brick / terracotta temples widely spread in Uttaradesa with more concentration in Chhatisgarh have been found. The sites are being catalogued and their distribution, location / approach, etc. are being plotted. The preliminary collection of materials reveal the existence of brick edifices / excavated remains at Pawaya, Ahichchatra, Bhitari, Rajgir, Karvan, Sirpur, Haripur, Vishnupur, etc. The brick / terracotta



Panch Mahal, Fatehpur Sikri

temple architecture began during the Gupta period and continued upto 16th - 17th century A.D.

4.14 The Building Survey Project located at Delhi is documenting the Colonial buildings of India. In Calcutta, such buildings have been identified and photo documentation has been taken up. Preliminary survey has been taken up of old Forts, Government buildings, Horticulture and Botanical Gardens in Calcutta.

EPIGRAPHY BRANCH

4.15 Inscriptions copied earlier from Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh were

4.16 A recent survey of Assam and Manipur yielded 18 inscriptions from Assam and 27 from Manipur, besides a few copper plates from Guwahati region. The inscriptions pertain to the 6th century and 17th to 19th century AD. The inscriptions from Assam are in Proto Bengali or Proto Assamese characters while those from Manipur are in Sanskrit, Assamese, Meiti and early records in Brahmi script.

4.17 Village to Village Survey of the following states is in progress by the Epigraphical branch:-

Box No. 4.01

Sl.No.	State	Districts
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad, Karimnagar, Medak, Mehboobnagar, Srikakulam and Vijayanagaram.
2.	Bihar	Nalanda, Patna.
3.	Gujarat	Jam Nagar, Mehasana, Surendranagar.
4.	Himachal	Kangra.
5.	Karnataka	Belgaum, Bellary, Gulbarga, Kolar.
6.		Madhya Pradesh Bilaspur, Dhar, Guna, Ratlam, Surguja.
7.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad, Nasik.
8.	Orissa	Ganjam, Jajpur, Khurda.
9.	Rajasthan	Churu, Jodhpur, Hanumangarh.
10.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai, North Arcot & South Arcot Districts, Kanchipuram, Kanyakumari, Madurai, Perambalur, Pudukottai, Shivagangai, Thanjavur, Tiruvannamalai.
11.	Uttar Pradesh	Dehradun, Faizabad, Sultanpur.
12.	West Bengal	Calcutta, Kharagpur, Murshidabad.

studied and examined for publication. Perso - Arabic inscriptions are under compilation for Annual Report on Indian Epigraphy for 1995-96. One copper coin of the Khaji period, belonging to Allauddin Mohammed Shah (1296-1316) obtained from Nagpur has been studied. 200 copper coins belonging to the period of Tipu Sultan and 20 copper coins pertaining to the British period were obtained from the Bekal Fort area for study and a report has been prepared. In addition, 750 copper ingots, terracotta moulds of the Vijayanagara period and a copper die belonging to Tipu Sultan period have been found from the Bekal Fort area. A detailed report, relating to Ramayana of Akbar's period written in Persian has been prepared.

4.18 The following epigraphical publications were brought out during the year 1999- 2000.

1. Annual Report on Indian Epigraphy for 1993-94.
2. Annual Report on Indian Epigraphy for 1998-98.
3. Epigraphia Indica Vols XXXV - XLII. (1963-1978) Index.

The following epigraphical publication are being reprinted.

1. Annual Report on Indian Epigraphy for 1981 - 82, 1988 - 89, 1989 - 90, 1994- 95, 1995 - 96.

2. South Indian inscriptions Vol. XXVII and XXVIII.
3. South Indian inscriptions Vol. XXII, part III.
4. Epigraphia Indica Vol. XLIV.
5. Topographical list of North Indian inscriptions 1945 - 94.
6. Inscriptions of Madhya Pradesh - by H.V. Trivedi.

SITE MUSEUMS

4.19 The Museum Branch of Archaeological Survey of India has thirty three site museums located at or near the protected monument or site.

4.20 The Archaeological Museum at Chanderi (M.P.) has been opened to the public during 1999.

4.21 Re-organisation work has been undertaken of the galleries of the museums at Murshidabad (West Bengal), Khajuraho (M.P.), Konark (Orissa) Red Fort and Purana Qila (New Delhi) as well as site museum at Kalibangan (Rajasthan).

4.22 Digital documentation of antiquities housed in some important museums like Red Fort Museum, Indian War Memorial Museum, Purana Qila Museum, Swatantra Sangram Sangrahalaya Museum, New Delhi and Museum in Velha Goa is in progress.

4.23 An exhibition was organised by the ASI in association with the Government of Karnataka at Srirangapatnam, Mysore during the bi - centenary year celebrations of Tipu Sultan. An exhibition was held at Khajuraho on the eve of the Khajuraho Millennium celebrations during the current year.

4.24 Construction of the site museum building at Unakoti in Tripura has been entrusted to the State Government.

4.25 Some officers and staff of site museums were sent to under go training on 'Conservation & Museology' in the National Museum in May, 1999 and to the Science Museum, Mumbai on 'Lighting Effect' in the month of July - August, 1999.

A workshop to impart training in museum administration and accounts, display techniques and preventive conservation measures was organized at Bangalore on 5-6 October, 1999 and at Sarnath on

8 - 9 February, 2000.

4.26 Some relics of Lord Buddha in the possession of the State Archaeological Department, Government of Bihar were exhibited in the Site Museum, Bodhgaya, Bihar during the Bodhi Mahotsav in November, 1999. Another set of the Buddha's relics which are in the possession of the Mahabodhi Society, Sarnath were taken by the officials of the ASI to Singapore for public viewing in May - June, 1999.

WORLD HERITAGE MONUMENTS

4.27 World Heritage Day, on 18th April, 1999, and World Heritage Week, from 19th to 25th November, 1999 were observed at all the World Heritage Monuments and at the other important monuments and sites.

4.28 A ticket of Rs.5/- has been imposed for entry to museums located in 6 world heritage monument complexes. A ticket of Rs.2/- has been imposed for entry to site museums located in 17 other monument complexes. Children below fifteen years are permitted free entry.

PROJECTS UNDER OVERSEAS ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION FUND

4.29 The work of conservation of the Ajanta and Ellora Caves, is in progress under Phase I of the Japanese OECF programme. The work is being executed through the Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation.

NATIONAL CULTURE FUND

4.30 NCF - The illumination of Humayun's tomb and revitalization of water supply channels and improvement of the existing garden of this monument is being funded by the Indo-British 50th year Anniversary Trust, Oberoi Hotels and the Aga Khan Trust. The work in progress continues during 1999 - 2000.

4.31 NCF - The Indian Oil Corporation has constituted the Indian Oil Foundation through which it would contribute funds to the National Cultural Fund for assisting the ASI in the conservation and development of monuments in the country. To start with eight monuments have been identified.

4.32 The ASI is implementing UNESCO's project on "Preservation of Taj Mahal and other monuments in Agra" for augmentation of a laboratory for stone conservation. The project is funded by the Rhone Poulenc Foundation of France. The conservation works of Buddhist monuments at Sanchi and Satdhara under a UNESCO project are also in progress.

UNPROTECTED MONUMENTS

4.33 The Archeological Survey of India has taken up in addition to its normal functions the conservation works on the following monuments, not under its protection, as deposit works:-

1. Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta
2. Rampur Raza Library, Rampur, U.P.
3. Dupleix Palace, Chandernagore
4. Temples at Patra, West Bengal.
5. Temples at Boram in West Bengal.
6. Transplantation of monuments coming under submergence under the Sardar Sarovar Project
7. Connemara Library, Chennai.
8. Sangameshwara Temple at Kudal Sangameshwar, District Bagalkot, Karnataka.

INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY

4.34 The Institute awards a two years' Post-Graduate Diploma in Archaeology (P.G.D.A.). During the year 1999-2000 the Diploma Course for the batch 1997-99 has been concluded. The batches of 1998 - 2000 and 1999-2001 are undergoing training.

Training in Excavation

4.35 Thirty students undergoing Post Graduate Diploma in Archaeology of the 1998-2000 and 1999-2001 batches participated in archaeological excavation at Rakhigarhi, District Hissar (Haryana). Students of Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi University, National Museum Institute, Bal Bhawan, New Delhi and Kurukshetra University also were imparted field



Lotus Mahal, Hampi

training at this site.

Training in Chemical Preservation

4.36 Chemical preservation training camp was organized at the Science Branch, Dehradun from 1st June to 25th June, 1999. During the training camp PGDA students were given practical training in the chemical preservation of archaeological objects.

4.37 Special demonstration lectures were organised on satellite remote sensing in Indian Institute of Remote Sensing, on Himalayan geology in Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, on palaeobotany in Forest Research Institute of India, and on cartography in the Survey of India, Dehradun.

Training in Structural Conservation

4.38 PGDA students and officials of North - Eastern states participated in the Structural Conservation training camp organized at Sibsagar, Assam from 29.6.99 to 13.7.99. Participants were given lectures on the conservation problems in India and abroad and also practical training on various type of structural conservation and chemical preservation of ancient monuments by the field staff of the Archaeological Survey of India.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE BY STATE GOVERNMENTS FOR CENTRALLY PROTECTED MONUMENTS

4.39 The Tourism Department of Andhra Pradesh Government has provided financial assistance of Rs 1 crore for carrying conservation works and environmental development for Golkonda Fort, Hyderabad; Salahundam, Distt. Srikakulam and Sri Indranadeeswaraswami Temple, Pushpgiri.

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

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

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

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

4.43 The Estimates Committee of Lok Sabha has inspected the monuments at Goa and Jaipur.

IMPLEMENTATION OF ANTIQUITY AND ART TREASURE ACT

4.44 An eighth century sculpture of Buddha which was a registered antiquity, had disappeared from the custody of the Mahant of Bodhgaya Math during 1987-89. The sculpture was retrieved from



The retrieved 8th century statue of the Buddha

the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York and returned to India on 25.03.99 without any compensation.

4.45 Stolen sometime in 1967, the sculpture of Lakulisa from the Jageswar group of temples (District Almora, Uttar Pradesh) was in the possession of Mrs. Marilyn B. Alsdorf of Chicago since the early 1970's. After discussions for its retrieval through the Consulate General of India, Chicago, U.S.A., Mrs. Alsdorf has graciously

donated the sculpture to the Government of India. This is presently in the possession of the Consulate General of India, Chicago who is making necessary arrangements for its return to India.

AWARDS

4.46 Charminar INTACH Heritage Award for 1999 was conferred to the Archaeological Survey of India for outstanding conservation of Golconda Fort.



Manjusri Chedi, 9th Century A.D., Sirpur, Madhya Pradesh

Museum

NATIONAL MUSEUM

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

5.02 Exhibitions organized by the National Museum.

1. As part of the Ter - Centenary celebrations of the Birth of the Khalsa an exhibition "**The Sikh Heritage**" was mounted by the National Museum in the Anandpur Foundation, Anandpur Sahib. It was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 8.4.99. This exhibition was also mounted at the Government Museum and Art Gallery, Chandigarh where it was put on display in June 1999.
2. An exhibition captioned "**Manuscripts : Insights into the Past**" was inaugurated by Dr. R.V.Vaidhyanatha Ayyar , Secretary, Culture on 15th April 1999.
3. For celebrating its golden jubilee the National Museum mounted an exhibition captioned "**The Bronze Treasures of the National Museum**" which was inaugurated by the Vice-President of India on 16.8.99.



H. E. the Vice-President, Shri Krishan Kant at the exhibition "The Bronze Treasures of the National Museum"



18th Century Necklace, Rajasthan

4. Under the Cultural Exchange Programme, an exhibition entitled "**The City of David**" was received from Israel. This exhibition was inaugurated by the Union Minister for Culture on 28.10.99. This exhibition was also put on display at the Prince of Wales Museum, Mumbai.
5. The Museum provided organisational support for mounting an exhibition on the '**50 years of the Supreme Court and the Indian Legal System**' as part of the celebrations to commemorate the Golden Jubilee of the Supreme Court of India.

Exhibitions sent abroad by the National Museum as the nodal agency

Box No. 5.01

- ☛ An exhibition on **"St. Francis Xavier : His Life and Times"** was organized in different cities in Japan.
- ☛ On the occasion of the 120th Year of Asahi Shimbon, the Japan National Museum, organized an exhibition **"Silk Road and World of Xuan Zang"** in Japan in June, 1999.
- ☛ An exhibition **"The Arts of the Sikh Kingdom"** was mounted in London from June - July, 1999 and also in San-Francisco in September 1999, in collaboration with the V & A Museum, London.
- ☛ **"Paduka : The Foot and Foot Wear in Indian Tradition"** was shown in Canada in September, 1999. The exhibition will remain on display up to September 2000.



Gallery view of the exhibition "The City of David"

5.03 The officers of the National Museum who were deputed abroad in connection with exhibitions delivered lectures on their practical experiences to their fellow colleagues including students of the NMI. So far 10 such lectures have been delivered by conservators / curators of the Museum.

Computerisation and Documentation

5.04 The National Museum took up the preparation of a National Register of antiquities of AA categories. It also launched its website in January, 2000.

Educational Activities

Lectures

Box No. 5.02

Sl. No	Topic	Presented by	Date
1	Bharat Ratna Gopinath Bordoloi and his Contribution to the Nation	Lt. Governor General (Retd.) S.K. Sinha, Governor of Assam	25.8.99
2	National Museum - A Retrospect	Shri I.D. Mathur, Former Assistant Director, National Museum	10.9.99
3	Medievalism in Indian Society: A Historical Perspective	Dr. Krishna Deva, Former Director	12.10.99
4	Jerusalem through the Ages	Ms Nova Cohen, Archaeologist, Hebrew University	25.10.99
5	50 Years of Archaeology in Israel	Prof. Gideon Foerster, Head of the Institute of Archaeology, Hebrew University	29.10.99
6	Inscriptions and Art	Dr. B.N. Mukherjee, Former Carmichael Professor of Ancient Indian History & Culture, University of Calcutta	11.11.99

Workshops/Painting Competitions

5.05 A summer course **"The Art of Making Toys"** was held from 9.6.99 to 24.7.99. Eight hundred school children and four hundred primary school teachers attended.

5.06 A Workshop on **"Making of Kashmiri Works of Art"** was organized from 24.7.99 to 4.8.99. Three hundred school students attended.

On the 27 of Sept., '99, which was the **"World Tourism Day"**,

- ☛ Film shows
- ☛ Clay Modelling Workshop for School Children and
- ☛ A public lecture on **"Monuments of India"** by Dr.R.C. Agarwal, Director, A.S.I. were held.

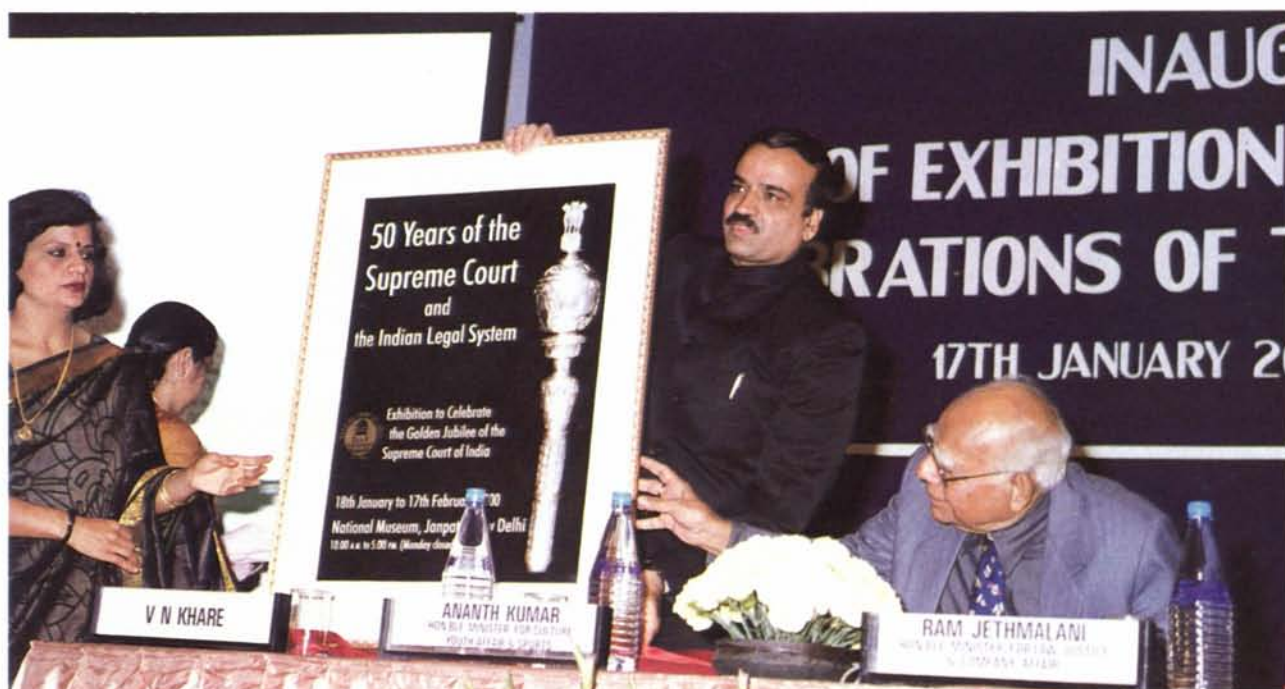
5.07 Free-guided tours through the galleries and special tours on request were also organized.

5.08 Efforts have been made to bring more MCD and Navodaya students including children from the SOS Children's Village through contact programmes.

Public Relations

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

- ☛ Conducted tours through the galleries for sponsored groups; Indian and foreign delegations and VIPs.
- ☛ Sale of Plaster casts/fibre glass replicas and publications belonging to the National Museum through the sales counter.
- ☛ Supply of photographs and colour slides.
- ☛ Photography and filming of art objects, access to the reserve collections and library, identification of art objects owned by individuals and reproduction of works of art in publications, calendars and diaries, etc.
- ☛ A computerized ticketing system for enhanced admission fee, and a camera fee has been introduced.
- ☛ A website on the National Museum and Touch Screen Kiosks are being prepared.
- ☛ Press conferences/ previews of various exhibitions/ events held in the museum were organized.



Shri Ananth Kumar, Minister for Tourism and Culture and Shri Ram Jethmalani, Minister for Law, Justice and Company Affairs at the inaugural function of the celebrations of 50 years of the Supreme Court and the Indian Legal System

5.10 Till 30th November, 1999, 90,141 visitors visited the National Museum. Some of the VVIP's and VIP's who visited the Museum were: H.E. the Vice President of India, H.E. the President of Council Federal de la Reunion (French Islands); Deputy Minister of Defence (Turkmenistan); H.E. the High Commissioner, Sri Lanka; Minister of Science and Environment and Property; Deputy Director General, Department of Intellectual Property, Thailand, etc.

Photo Unit

5.11 During the period under report 7,743 black and white prints were made; 1838 colour prints were made; 1312 colour slides were prepared; 1883 black and white negatives were prepared; 1443 colour negatives were prepared and 1200 index cards were prepared.

Library

5.12 The Museum's library has 48,664 books in its collection. About 4560 readers visited and availed of the research and reference facilities. 668 books were acquired during the year.

Modelling Unit

5.13 1901 raw plaster casts were prepared, 1796 casts were coloured, and finished. 108 raw fibre glass casts prepared and 108 raw replicas in fibre glass were finished and coloured. 2295 replicas were raw finished; 2249 replicas coloured; 7 rubber moulds and two master-copies in Plaster of Paris prepared.

Hindi Unit

5.14 The National Museum celebrated Hindi week from 14th to 21st September 1999. During this period competitions such as Hindi Nibandh, Shrutlekhan, Vad-vivad and Hindi Typing were conducted for the officers and employees of the National Museum and the National Museum Institute. Successful participants were rewarded with suitable cash prizes.

5.15 All sorts of labels, such as individual labels, general labels and introductory labels, leaflets

concerning exhibitions were prepared both in Hindi and English. Hindi versions of the booklets, folders, invitation cards, press releases, write-ups of the exhibitions and other official communication were made for effective implementation of the Official language Policy of the Government.

Publication Unit

5.16 The following publications were brought out and released by the Hon'ble Minister for Culture on the occasion of the inauguration of the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the National Museum: -

- ☛ Bronze Treasures of the National Museum
- ☛ A Guide to the National Museum
- ☛ Pre-Columbian Gold and Silver Objects in the National Museum by Shri S.K. Bhattacharya.
- ☛ First Day Cover
- ☛ Folder of the National Museum
- ☛ Arms and Armour Catalogue
- ☛ A Portfolio on Indian Miniature Painting
- ☛ A Portfolio on Rajasthani Miniatures
- ☛ A Handlist on the Indus Valley Collection
- ☛ Rasmanjari

Conservation Laboratory

5.17 During the period under report the Conservation Laboratory of the National Museum, attended to the following projects.

Box No. 5.03

Sl.No.	Project	Number
1	Conservation Treatment	632
2	Objects examined to prepare condition report	665
3	Coins examined and weighed during physical verification	2500
4	Panels of the Central Asian Wall Paintings cleaned and restored	46
5	Bronzes cleaned and preserved	79
6	Treatment of Manuscripts	34
7	X-Ray Radiography on jewellery	15
8	No of objects given Chemical treatment	4

Staff members of the conservation laboratory attended a workshop on Conservation of Oil Paintings at Cochin from 16.11.99 to 26.11.99.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY OF MODERN ART

5.18 The National Gallery of Modern Art (NGMA) Delhi, founded in 1954, has established a unique place for itself in the capital. Administered by the Department of Culture, it is regarded as a 'mecca' of contemporary art by scholars, artists and art lovers alike.

5.19 The collection of NGMA comprises nearly 14,500 works of art representing about 1000 contemporary Indian artists. The collection has been built up mainly, by purchase, gift and bequests and has become a prestigious art gallery representative of contemporary visual and plastic arts.

- i. During the period under review summer workshops on painting were held for junior, senior and middle level students. This year two sessions were held due to the overwhelming response.
- ii. Art sketch club meets are organized every Sunday.
- iii. A four-month certificate course in art appreciation is held every year.
- iv. The mobile bus of NGMA was sent to 6 schools to bring children to NGMA, in order to educate school children on techniques and trends of modern art and to see the original works of the great masters.
- v. 4 lectures were arranged and eminent art critics and renowned artists were invited to deliver lectures.
- vi. Films on art are screened in the auditorium every day.



Children attending a painting workshop at NGMA

5.20 The NGMA's objective is to help people look at works of contemporary art with understanding and sensitivity.

Educational Activities

5.21 Educating the public in the field of art is the foremost activity of NGMA. NGMA has an Art Reference Library and conducts Art Appreciation Courses, Art Sketch Club Meets and organizes Painting, Modelling, Quiz competitions and summer vacation programmes to inculcate an interest in the field of art by bringing students to the Gallery and exposing them to different techniques, styles and mediums. Films on art are regularly screened as well.

Art Reference Library

5.22 The art reference library has been fully computerized with bar coding of all books. A large number of readers visit the Library regularly.

Collection

- ☛ The Rasaja foundation has gifted 210 works from the collection of Jaya Appasamy an eminent art historian and collector of art.
- ☛ Raghbir Singh's panoramic photograph titled 'Morning at Dharbhaga Ghat, Varanasi'.
- ☛ Max Bill's sculpture entitled 'Nuclei of Six Identical Elements' made of high tech ceramic was gifted by the Rado Watch Company.
- ☛ A set of 10 drawings by Viswanathan.

Special Exhibitions

The following exhibitions were organized during the period under review at NGMA Delhi.

Box No. 5.05

- ☛ A Collector's Eye - The Jehangir Nicholson Collection from 20.3.99 to 25.4.99
- ☛ Form and Spontaneity - Polish Graphic Art from 9.7.99 to 25.7.99.
- ☛ The Jaya Appasamy Collection - The Company Period and Chinese Paintings from 24.8.99 to 12.9.99.
- ☛ "French Avant Garde 1880-1930 - The Vollard Collection" from the Musee Leon Dierx, Reunion Island from 1.10.99 to 6.11.99. The exhibition comprised 114 works (sculptures, paintings, drawings, masks etc.) by great masters such as Renoir, Picasso, Matisse, Degas, Gauguin, Vuillard, Bernard, Chagall and Rouault. The exhibition was inaugurated by the President of India Shri K.R. Narayanan on 1st October 99.
- ☛ Delhi through the Eyes of Indian Artists from November 30, 1999 to December 19, 1999.
- ☛ An exhibition of Contemporary Indian Art from the NGMA collection was held at different regional centers ie. Srimanta Sankaradeva Kalakshetra, Guwahati; U.P State Lalit Kala Akademy, Lucknow and Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad.
- ☛ Memoirs of Shri. B.C. Sanyal entitled "The Vertical Woman - Reminiscences of B.C. Sanyal from 1947 to the Present Vol-II".
- ☛ An Exhibition of Neo Tantra Art comprising 40 works from the collection of NGMA was organized at the Municipal Gallery of Athens, Greece and thereafter at the Gallery of Croatian Association of Artists, Zagreb, Croatia. This exhibition received enthusiastic response by the artists and art lovers in these countries.
- ☛ An exhibition of Contemporary Indian Art comprising of 75 works was organized at Moscow as part of the 'Days of Delhi in Moscow' on behalf of NCT of Delhi.

Restoration of Art Objects

5.23 Three Paintings have been restored, 90 paintings cleaned and condition reports prepared for art works in addition to the normal check-up of art objects in the Reserve Collection store.

Publications

5.24 Coloured catalogues were prepared to complement the exhibitions held at the Gallery.

5.25 Portfolios on 5 eminent Indian artists - M.F. Husain, Satish Gujral, Swaminathan, G.R. Santosh and K.G. Subramanyam were reproduced.

New Initiatives

5.26 An exhibition of Contemporary Indian Art from the collection of NGMA was held at Guwahati at the Srimanta Sankaradeva Kalakshetra from 14th March 1999 to 14th April 1999.

An exhibition is being planned for display at the State Museum of Imphal, Manipur from 16th February 2000 for about three weeks.

Activities of NGMA, Mumbai

5.27 During the year 1999-2000, the NGMA Mumbai was able to create an impact in the world of art in the commercial capital of India through special exhibitions and programmes. The museum is also poised to draw substantial financial support from the Mumbai business and industrial communities.

5.28 NGMA (Mumbai) though primarily devoted to the exhibition of the visual arts is also functioning as an interactive forum for lively discussions on both the visual and performing arts. From time to time, other art forms of the modern period such as folk arts, crafts, photographs and design are also displayed.

5.29 The following significant exhibitions were organized at the NGMA, Mumbai.

- ☛ In the Realm of the Visual Five Decades in Painting/ Ceramics/ Photography/ Design 1948-1998 by Dasharath Patel from 9.4.99 to 16.5.99.
- ☛ Ideas and Images - The Art Magazine Show - the annual exhibition of NGMA, Mumbai from 24.8.99 to 10.10.99.
- ☛ French Avant Garde 1880-1930 - The Vollard Collection from the Musee Leon Diers, Reunion Island from 16.11.99 to

15.12.99. It was inaugurated by His Excellency Shri P.C. Alexander, the Governor of Maharashtra in the presence of Shri Ananth Kumar, Minister of Culture, Youth Affairs and Sports.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF SCIENCE MUSEUMS (NCSM)

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

The main objectives of NCSM

Box No. 5.06

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

Constituents of NCSM

5.31 Science Museums/Centres administered and managed by NCSM throughout the country

- ☛ Birla Industrial & Technological Museum (BITM), Calcutta.
- ☛ Visvesvaraya Industrial & Technological Museum (VITM), Bangalore.
- ☛ Nehru Science Centre (NSCM), Mumbai.
- ☛ National Science Centre (NSCD), Delhi.
- ☛ Central Research & Training Laboratory (CRTL), Calcutta.
- ☛ Science City, Calcutta.
- ☛ Shri Krishna Science Centre, Patna.
- ☛ Regional Science Centre, Lucknow.
- ☛ Regional Science Centre, Bhubaneswar.
- ☛ Raman Science Centre & Planetarium, Nagpur.
- ☛ Regional Science Centre, Guwahati.
- ☛ Regional Science Centre, Bhopal.
- ☛ Regional Science Centre, Tirupati.
- ☛ Regional Science Centre & Planetarium, Calicut.
- ☛ District Science Centre, Purulia.
- ☛ District Science Centre, Gulbarga.
- ☛ District Science Centre, Dharampur.
- ☛ District Science Centre, Tirunelveli.
- ☛ Bardhaman Science Centre, Bardhaman.
- ☛ Dhenkanal Science Centre, Dhenkanal.
- ☛ Digha Science Centre & National Science Camp, Digha.
- ☛ North Bengal Science Centre, Siliguri.
- ☛ Kapilas Science Park, Kapilas.



The upcoming Kurukshetra Panorama & Science Centre in Haryana.

- ☛ Science Activity Centre, Gwalior.
- ☛ Science Activity Centre, Sirsa.
- ☛ Panorama Museum, Kurukshetra.
- ☛ Goa Science Centre, Panaji.

BITM, VITM, NSCM, NSCD AND CRTL are national level museums/centres and others function as their satellite units.

Planning, Conceptual development of Exhibits and Activities and Major Achievements

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

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

New Centres

- ☛ Developmental work for setting up Kurukshetra Panorama & Science Centre at Kurukshetra (Haryana) which is in the final stages. Galleries on Indian Heritage in Science & Technology and Fun Science have been set up in the museum. Exhibits for this section have been fabricated at CRTL, Calcutta, NSC, Delhi and RSC, Lucknow. Another exhibition captioned Viswaroopa depicting the unity in diversity in nature is also on display. Work for the other facilities in the Museum e.g. auditorium, activity corner, Taramandal, science park etc. are also complete. The large scale panorama scenes on the Kurukshetra War supported and supplemented with other exhibits are under fabrication. The panorama painting has been completed. Mannequins for the diorama are being installed.
- ☛ A new science centre at Goa is being constructed. Conceptual development of the exhibits has started. This centre will lay emphasis on the science of Oceans and their impact on human life.



A view of the exhibition "Giants from the Backyard" held at BITM, Calcutta.

Exhibits

Altogether 326 exhibits have been fabricated during this period in NCSM units.

5.34 A new gallery, Space - Emerging Technology in the Service of Mankind was inaugurated in VITM, Bangalore in June, 99 by Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi, Hon'ble Union Minister for HRD, Government of India. The gallery has 55 exhibits on Flight Mechanics, Rocket Launching Stations, Mission Control Centre, Space Applications, Space Science and Space Theatre - with special emphasis on Indian endeavours in the field.

A new gallery, Hall of Chemistry was inaugurated at RSC, Guwahati in May, 99. The gallery contains 17 exhibits on different branches of chemistry. Spectacular chemical reactions, a giant Periodic Table and Chemistry demonstrations are the star attractions.

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of BITM,

Calcutta, two new galleries - Solar Energy Corner and Fun Science have been opened to the public.

5.35 Indoor, Outdoor and MSE exhibits for the Rajiv Gandhi Science Centre, Mauritius are being fabricated in CRTL, Calcutta, BITM, Calcutta and in some other centers as well. Various NCSM units are developing exhibits for a Science Centre, Science of Sports exhibition and for different thematic and fun science galleries, science parks, temporary exhibitions and MSE exhibitions. Several exhibits as part of various Catalytic Support Programmes have also been developed.

New Planetarium and Space Theatre programmes have been introduced during this period.

Travelling Exhibitions

5.36 A national exhibition on robotic insects and arthropods titled, Giants from the Backyard was conducted at RSC, Nagpur and BITM, Calcutta. The exhibition displayed a large number of pneumatically controlled robotic insects enlarged

200-300 times their actual size. This was supplemented by another interactive exhibition illustrating the different aspects of insect life.

A new traveling exhibition Science of Sports is under development, which will be launched soon.

International Collaborations

5.37 NCSM is fabricating exhibits for the Rajiv Gandhi Science Centre, Mauritius. The planning of the galleries have been finalized and ancillary work is going on with full speed. The MSE bus has been procured and the exhibits are being made ready. Training for Curators, Education Officers and Exhibition Officers from Mauritius are being conducted at the CRTS, Calcutta.

5.38 As part of the Catalytic Support Programme, NCSM is developing exhibits for science centers in Singapore and Israel.

School Science Centres

5.39 The Council has set up more than 300 School Science Centres in rural schools throughout the country and is providing them with teaching aids, kits, books and training facilities. Four regional workshops have been held to review the activities of these school science centers. Some proposals for setting up school science centers in Uttar Pradesh and in Navodaya Vidyalayas are under consideration.

5.40 Workshop, Training, etc.

- Two in-service training programmes for Curators and Education Assistants from different NCSM units were held at the CRTL, Calcutta during this period. Curators and Education Assistants from different NCSM units participated in the programmes. The training stressed on refreshing and updating their professional knowledge with special emphasis on demonstration skills and use of computers in science centers.
- A two-day workshop on development of science park exhibits was held at the IUCAA, Pune in April 99. The workshop discussed new concepts and designs of science park exhibits. A few selected exhibits

will be fabricated by NCSM for the science park at IUCAA. Curators from NCSM and Scientists from IUCAA participated in the workshop.

- In July 99, a workshop on Museum Illumination was held at the NSC, Mumbai in which several museum professionals from all over India participated.
- Another workshop on conservation of science museum exhibits was held in collaboration with NRLC, Lucknow in August, 1999. Curators from different NCSM units participated in the workshop. The workshop discussed different aspects of preventive conservation of science museum exhibits and artefacts.

5.41 Educational activities undertaken during this period by the units of NCSM

Box No. 5.07

- a The country-wide students Science Seminar on the topic "Science and Technology in the new millennium- Prospects and Problems" culminated in a National Science Seminar. The participants were selected on the basis of Block, District and State level seminars. A large number of students participated in the programmes.
- b Twenty-two Mobile Science Exhibition (MSE) buses crisscrossed the country and visited rural schools with exhibitions and activities. More than 1.4 million people visited these exhibitions. A new MSE unit carrying multimedia computers has recently been launched from NSC, Delhi.
- c In different museums and centres under NCSM several Science Demonstration Lectures, Science Quizzes, Popular Lectures, Creative Ability Programmes, Computer Training Programmes and Computer Fairs, Science Film Shows, Taramandal Programmes, Teachers' Training Programmes, Community Training Programmes & Anti superstition demonstrations, etc. were held.
- d Special events for public awareness like World Environmental Day, World Health Day, Wild Life Week, Space Week, National Technology Day, Hiroshima Day, Observation of and special programmes on Solar Eclipse, etc were conducted in all centres.
- e Science camps and Nature Study programmes were held in many centres.

SALAR JUNG MUSEUM

5.42 The Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad, an Institution of national importance which came into existence on 16th December 1951 is a rich repository of Global Art collections. It was named after the erstwhile noble family of the Salar Jungs, the collectors of this treasure trove. A major portion of the Museum's collection was acquired by Mir Yousuf Ali Khan popularly known as Salar Jung-III (13th June, 1889 - 2nd March 1949) The collection of the Museum was divided into Indian Art, Middle Eastern Art, Far Eastern Art, European Art and a Children's Section. Apart from this, a gallery is devoted to the illustrious Salar Jung



Veiled Rebecca, a marble statue at Salar Jung Museum

family. There are 35 galleries spread over two floors. The ground floor has 19 galleries which include the founder's gallery, bronzes, Indian sculpture, Indian textiles, ivory, European statuary etc. The 1st floor has 16 galleries which include European Paintings, a Jade Room, Far Eastern Porcelain, Chinese Gallery, a Japanese Gallery, etc.

5.43 The total number of objects displayed in the building are 11,115 out of a total of 40,000 objects. In addition, there is a rich collection of 8000 manuscripts and 14,000 printed books.

5.44 To accommodate its huge collection, two more buildings on either side of the existing building have been constructed; one to house the antiquities from the Far East and the other for European antiquities. With a view to display the global collections of the Museum on par with International standards the entire set up of the Museum is being reorganized using modern and scientific methods of museology.

Major Activities of the Museum during 1999-2000

5.45 The two new wings on either side of the present buildings were inaugurated by Dr. C. Rangarajan, H.E. the Governor of Andhra Pradesh and Chairman, Salar Jung Museum Board on 30 April 1999. On the same day the Auditorium was inaugurated by Dr. R.V. Vaidyanatha Ayyar, Secretary, Department of Culture. A descriptive catalogue entitled **"European Sculpture Gallery"** and picture postcards entitled **"Great Master"** was also released by Dr.(Mrs.) Haripriya Rangarajan on 30.4.1999. She also inaugurated a photographic exhibition **"Hyderabad as viewed by Raja Deen Dayal"** the same day.

5.46 A special exhibition on **'Contemporary Paintings and Graphics'** from the collection of the National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi and **"Reflections Another Day (RAD),"** Calcutta was inaugurated by Dr. C. Rangarajan, H.E., the Governor of Andhra Pradesh, on 26.8.1999. Dr. R.V. Vaidyanatha Ayyar, Secretary, Department of Culture, presided.

5.47 In collaboration with the SCZCC a Kala Mela was organized from 26.8.99 to 4.9.99. Sri R.K. Laxman, the famous cartoonist was invited to inaugurate.

5.48 The Salar Jung Museum successfully conducted a National Exhibition at the Singapore Indian Fine Art Society, Singapore from 24.9.99 to 30.9.99. A catalogue entitled '**Indian Art - through Ages - Yesterday - Today - Tomorrow**' published by the Indian Fine Arts Society and sponsored by ABN AMRO Bank recognizing the contribution of Department of Culture was released.

Enhancement of Admission Fee

5.49 The admission fee of the Museum has been enhanced with effect from 8.5.99. Details are in Box No.5.08

Box No. 5.08

Sl.No.	Category	Existing Rates (Rs.)	Enhanced Rates (Rs.)
1	General	Rs.6/-	Rs.10/-
2	Children	Rs.3/-	Rs.5/-
3.	Concession	Rs.3/-	Rs.5/-
4.	Special	Rs.2/-	Rs.4/-
	Concession		
5	Foreigners	-	Rs.150/-

5.50 As an experimental measure and to meet the influx of visitors during summer, the Museum was kept open for the public on all Fridays during May

and June. During the period, April to October, 57,7135 visited the museum and an amount of Rs.50,68,278 was collected.

Release of Video Cassette on Kargil Heroes

5.51 A Video Cassette dedicated to the Kargil Heroes and Martyrs was released on 15-7-99 in the Auditorium of Salar Jung Museum by Brig.A.K. Sakhuja, Commandant, Artillery Centre, Golconda. The Video Cassette entitled "Shahidon ke Naam - Mera Bharath Mahan" has been compiled by the Salar Jung Museum staff.

5.52 On this occasion, Smt. Vimala Acharya mother of late Major Padmapani Acharya was felicitated.

Contribution of one-day salary of Museum staff for Army Fund

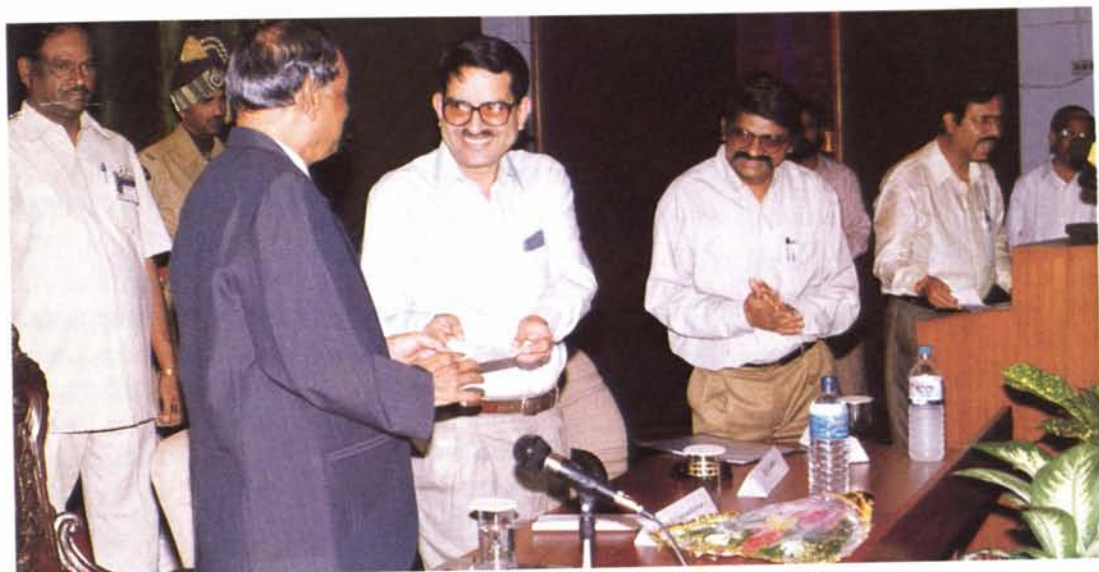
5.53 The staff of the Salar Jung Museum contributed one-day salary towards the Army fund. A cheque for Rs.41,239/- collected was handed over to H.E. the Governor of Andhra Pradesh for onward transmission to the Prime Minister's Relief Fund.

Computerisation and Documentation

5.54 The Salar Jung Museum launched its website and took up the computerized documentation of art objects.



European marble gallery, Salar Jung Museum



Kala Mela organised in collaboration with NGMA and RAD

Activities of the Manuscripts Section & Library

Box No. 5.09

Sl.No.	Activities	Number
1.	Physically verified (Arabic, Persian and Urdu) manuscripts	1045
2.	Number of scholars who visited the Section and consulted Arabic, Persian and Turkish manuscripts	44
3.	Number of manuscripts fumigated and preserved	150
4.	Books acquisitioned and accessioned	50
5.	Books fumigated	98
6.	Books dusted, cleaned and preserved	939
7.	Readers visited	149
8.	Books consulted	422

Chemical Conservation Laboratory

5.55 557 objects of different categories including miniature paintings were chemically treated in the laboratory. The section has attended to the treatment of manuscripts, books and records of the office which consists of deacidification, lamination, repair and binding.

Regular Programmes of the Museum

Film Shows

5.56 108 film shows, video shows on 250 subjects i.e. Art, Archaeology, National Monuments, important National personalities, Freedom struggle

and children's films were screened for the benefit of the visitors.

Activities for Children

5.57 Children's Week was celebrated from 14-20th November 99 and children up to the age of 12 years were allowed free entry into the Museum. In all 18,570 children with 384 teachers from 424 educational institutions visited the Museum.

5.58 Essay writing and elocution competitions in Hindi, Telugu, English and Urdu for school students up to Class IX were conducted. In all 200 students participated in the competitions. Prizes and certificates were distributed to the winners on the eve of the Museum's Formation Day. Drawing competitions were conducted for physically handicapped students, in which 134 students participated.

General Maintenance of the Museum Conservation, etc.

5.59 During the period under reference, the regular maintenance of Museum objects, both on display and in the reserved collection continued which includes regular conservation of art objects of different types, their day to day cleaning/ periodical checking/ physical verification and other related work.

5.60 Regular statistics of visiting students and teachers as organized groups in the Museum is also being maintained. About 8478 students and 1011 teachers visited the Museum. In addition, regular checking of manuscripts and cleaning, etc., on a day to day basis continued .

INDIAN MUSEUM

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

5.62 During the period under report, the Indian Museum accelerated its activities of modernisation of display, exhibitions both National and International, organisation of seminars, conducting of training courses, educational and mass-communication programmes. The year also witnessed a special thrust on the development of infrastructural facilities in the museums of the north-eastern states. The Museum has, set up its website on the internet. The Mobile Conservation Laboratory, which was launched in February 1999, is fully operational. The surroundings have been beautified and a series of fountains installed. The display of the Bharhut Gallery has been revamped and is ready for public view after its refurbishment.

Mobile Conservation Laboratory

5.63 During the period from April 1999 to January

2000 the Mobile Conservation Laboratory of the Preservation Unit visited eleven museums in the districts of Burdwan, West Bengal, Birbhum, 24 Parganas (South and North) and Calcutta conducting workshops, for the museum personnel and youth. In each place a number of stone sculptures, miniature paintings, folk art objects, mechanical implements were chemically treated. This included the objects in the Balurghat College Museum, Rabindra Bharati Museum, Kala Bhavan, Visva Bharati, National Council of Science Museums, Museum and Art Gallery, University of Burdwan, Gandhi Museum, Gurusaday Museum as also the Postal Museum, Raj Bhavan and the Academy of Fine Arts in Calcutta.



A series of colourful fountains installed in front of the Indian Museum building under the beautification of surroundings project

Seminars

- (a) **"Kalki avatar in Indian art and literature"** was inaugurated by Dr. Pratap Chandra Chunder, Ex-Union Minister of Education and Social Welfare on July 20, 1999, in which scholars from Delhi and Calcutta participated.
- (b) **'A face to face'** with the high officials of the Calcutta Police, its Detective Department, C.B.I., Special Branch and the Museum directors of the city was arranged on

July 19, 1999.

- (c) **'Indian Museum and James Prinsep'** was organised to commemorate the bi-centenary of the great indologist James Prinsep from 19th August to 20th August, 1999. The seminar was inaugurated by Justice Sri Shyamal Kumar Sen, Governor of West Bengal on 19th August, 1999. Scholars from Hyderabad, New Delhi and Calcutta participated.

Exhibitions

Box No. 5.10

1. Temporary

- (a) The blossoming Buddha - display of sculptures and floral arrangements in collaboration with Kusumika - inaugurated by Sri Chintamani Kar on 30th April, 1999.
- (b) Exhibition on "Paintings and Manuscripts of Abanindranath Tagore" from the collection of Rabindra Bharati Museum and the Indian Museum - 4-14 August, 1999 - inaugurated by Justice Shyamal Kumar Sen, Governor of West Bengal.
- (c) "Calcutta Sketches by Rathin Mitra" - inaugurated on 24th August, 1999 by Prof. Satyasadhan Chakraborty, Minister-in-charge of Higher Education, Govt. of West Bengal on the occasion of the 309th anniversary of the city of Calcutta.
- (d) Baba Alaaddin and Ragamala paintings - 5-12 September, 1999
- (e) Paintings of Bengal : flowers from four meadows - fifty painted delights of Bengal (12th century A.D. to the present) from the collection of Allahabad Museum, Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad, Bharat Kala Bhavan, Benaras and the Indian Museum - 28th December, 1999 to 9th January, 2000 - inaugurated by the poet Subhas Mukhopadhyay.

2. Inter State

- (a) Heroes of the epic age at Manipur State Museum, Imphal, highlighting the representation of visual art of the two great epics the Ramayana and the Mahabharata through sixty art objects on the theme from various parts of India, now in the possession of the Indian Museum from March 29 to April 12, 1999.
- (b) An exhibition entitled "James Prinsep : A photo profile of a scholar and artist" was organised by the Photography Unit of the Indian Museum covering the life and activities of James Prinsep in Calcutta and Varanasi through thirty laminated bromide prints at Jnanprabaha Centre for Cultural Studies, Varanasi from November 25 to December 9, 1999.

- (c) Heroes of the Ramayana and the Mahabharata was organised at Srimanta Sankaradeva Kalakshetra, Guwahati, Assam. Sri Prafulla Kumar Mahanta, Chief Minister of Assam inaugurated the exhibition on January 15, 2000. The exhibition will continue till February 15, 2000.

3. International

- (a) 'Silk Road and the world of Xuan Zang' in three cities of Japan, Nara, Yamaguchi and Tokyo in June-December, 1999 lending eight Buddhist sculptures to National Museum, New Delhi.
- (b) 'Indian art through the ages - yesterday, today, tomorrow' in Singapore lending fourteen paintings to the Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad the nodal agency of the exhibition in September-October, 1999.

4. Mobile

Mobile exhibitions through the Museum-Bus were organised during the year in different educational institutions, mela camps and science exhibitions organised by Paschimanga Bijan Mancha in the districts of Calcutta, South 24 Parganas, North 24 Parganas, Hooghly, Midnapore and Nadia.

5. Other exhibitions and fairs

- (a) An exhibition was mounted by the Museum which displayed 13 exhibition photographs on the outstanding exhibits of the Indian Museum at the Mela campus of Yuva Utsav Mela, Bijaygarh College Maidan organised by the State Youth and Students Festival Committee, Govt. of West Bengal on the occasion of West Bengal State Youth and Students Festival from 23-27 December, 1999.
- (b) On the occasion of the *Visva Banga Sammelan* the Indian Museum organised an exhibition displaying fifty specimens of archeological, anthropological objects and paintings as well as objects of decorative art at the Visva Banga Mela Campus at Calcutta Maidan from 29th December, 1999 to 9th January, 2000.



Display of arts and crafts of Assam at the Srimanta Sankaradeva Kalakshetra, Guwahati.

- (d) **'State, Government and Republic - Indian context'** was organised from 1st February 2000 on the occasion of the 50th year of Indian Republic.

Mass - Communication Cultural Programmes

- (a) A musical soiree entitled 'Ruper khela ranger mela' based on Tagore's songs was presented by Gandhar Rabindra Sangeet Shikshyatan, Calcutta on August 4, 1999.
- (b) A dance recital choreographed on the life and activities of James Prinsep entitled 'Searching the soul of India' was performed by 'Nrityanti' on August 19, 1999.
- (c) A classical programme was organized on the occasion of the 27th death anniversary of Ustad Allaaddin Khan in collaboration with the Eastern Zonal Cultural Centre and the Department of Information and Culture, Govt. of West Bengal on 5th September, 1999.
- (d) Tributes were paid on the occasion of the birth centenary of Kazi Nazrul Islam and a musical soiree was arranged in collaboration with the Calcutta Journalist's Club.

Special Talk

- (a) **'Lineage of Buddha's foot prints'** by Dr. Waldemar C. Sailaer, Thailand on April 30, 1999.

- (b) **'Jaipur Sanjay Sharma Sangrahalay ki kalakritiyan'** by Pandit Ramkripalu Sharma, Jaipur, Rajasthan on the occasion of Hindi Divas in September, 1999.
- (c) **'Excavations and Indus sites in India'** by Prof. Jagatpati Joshi, retired Director General, Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi on 28th September, 1999.
- (d) **'Identification of gems'** by Dr. A. N. Singh, Petrologist, Geological Survey of India on July 6, 1999.

Training Programmes

5.64 14th Short Course in Museum Studies, 1999: Forty-five participants enrolled for this year's course on the development of Indian sculpture, architecture, coins and paintings from the earliest to the medieval age. Twenty-six candidates successfully passed the assessment test. Participants were taken for an excursion cum study tour to Vishnupur.

Website

5.65 The Museum launched its Website (indianmuseum@calcutta.org) on 22nd July, 1999. An E-Mail (imbot@cal2.vsnl.net.in) address has been created.

Multimedia Centre

5.66 Audio-video equipments received as cultural grant-in-aid from the Government of Japan have been installed in a specially designed studio and in the galleries. The centre will be commissioned in March, 2000.

Publications

5.67 In updating the backlog of publications of the Indian Museum Bulletin two volumes XXXII (1997) and XXXIII (1998) have been published. Volume numbers XXXIV (1999) containing the proceedings of a seminar on Asoka and National Integration will be ready for release by February, 2000.

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

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

5.69 The institute conducts M.A. & Ph.D. Courses in three disciplines namely,

1. History of Art
2. Conservation & Restoration of works of Art
3. Museology.

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

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

Sixth Convocation

5.71 The Sixth Convocation of the Institute was conducted on 4th January, 2000 for the year 1998 and 1999. Sh. Ananth Kumar, Chancellor of the Institute (Hon'ble Minister for Culture, Youth Affairs and Sports, Government of India) awarded the Ph.D and M.A. Degrees to the 25 students (2 for Ph.D and 23 for M.A).

Educational Tours

5.72 During the year, the students of the regular courses as well as short-term courses were taken to the museums, monuments and art galleries of Delhi.

5.73 The students of the Museology Department visited various important sites and museums around Guwahati, in November, 1999.

5.74 The students of the short-term courses were taken to the newly excavated Harappan site at Rakhigadhi, Jind and special lectures were delivered at the site by Dr. Amrendra Nath, Director, Institute of Archaeology, New Delhi.

NATIONAL RESEARCH LABORATORY FOR CONSERVATION OF CULTURAL PROPERTY, LUCKNOW

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

Box No. 5.11

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

5.76 To render technical advice and conservation services to cultural institutions in the Southern Region of the country in an effective manner, a Regional Conservation Laboratory, has been functioning at Mysore since 1987.

5.77 The NRLC maintains close collaboration with the International Centre for the study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCRROM), Rome, and is represented at the ICCROM Council for 1996-99. The Director General, International Centre for the Study of Preservation and Restoration of Cultural property Rome (ICCRROM), an inter-Governmental organization, visited NRLC in September 1999 on the invitation of the Department of Culture to strengthen conservation activities in the region.

Activities of the laboratory for 1999-2000 Research

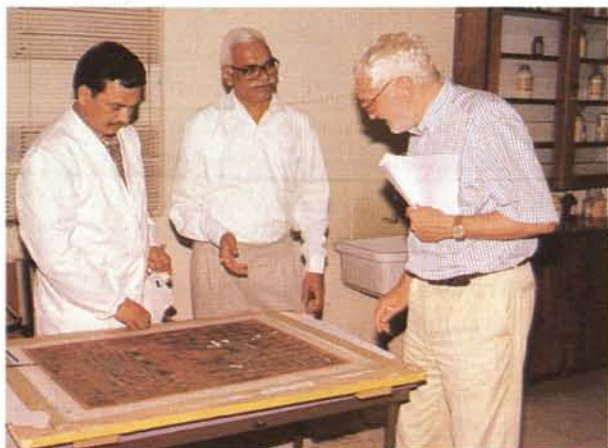
Box No. 5.12

- Development of a method for the conservation of lead containing objects.
- Application of Neem parts and Neem products in the control of bio-deterioration of cultural property.
- Control of growth of algae on monuments and historic buildings.
- Use of homoeopathic drugs in the control of fungal growth on paper and textile.
- Removal of iron stains from marble.

Training

Workshop on Preventive Conservation of Science Museum Exhibits

5.78 A one-week workshop on preventive conservation of scientific and industrial exhibits was organized in August 1999 for the officers of the National Council of Science Museums. Seven



Dr. Marc Laenen, Director-General, ICCROM during his visit to NRLC

senior officers of different Science Centres attended.

Workshop on Preventive Conservation of Manuscripts and Miniature Paintings

5.79 A two-week workshop on conservation of manuscripts and miniature paintings was organized in October 1999 in the J & K Academy of Art & Culture, Srinagar. Twenty persons from different cultural institutions of Jammu & Kashmir attended.

Conservation

Box No. 5.13

1 J & K Academy of Art & Culture, Srinagar	Miniature paintings - 6 Illustrated manuscripts - 3
2 State Museum, Shillong	Oil Paintings - 4
3 Government Museum, Almora	Stone Sculptures - 8
4 Tanjore Art Gallery, Thanjavur	Bronze Sculptures - 3
5 Raj Bhavan, U.P.	Stone Sculpture - 1
6 Government Museum, Mathura	Oil Painting - 1
7 Anand Bhavan, Allahabad	Wood inlay - 1

Workshop on Preventive Conservation of Museum Objects at Shillong

5.80 A two-week workshop on preventive conservation of museum objects was organized in January 2000 in the State Museum, Shillong. Persons from different cultural institutions of Meghalaya attended.

Workshop on Care and Maintenance of Museum Objects

5.81 A two-week workshop on care and maintenance of museum objects was organized at the NRLC in the first fortnight of August 1998 for curators and custodians of collections in museums, archives, archaeology departments, libraries etc.

Six-month Conservation Course

5.82 A six month training course in conservation of museum objects and archival material was conducted at the NRLC from September 1999 to February 2000. The course aims at training



A large sized oil painting under conservation treatment

candidates in conservation of different types of museum objects viz. metal, stone, ceramics, paintings, archival material, textile, wood, bone and ivory. Twelve candidates, including 8 in-service conservators from different cultural institutions of the country, have received training at the course.

Library and Documentation Service

- a. Procurement of literature on conservation (Books and journals), and their classification and cataloguing.
- b. Documentation Service

Box No. 5.14

- 📖 Compiled for distribution 'New Additions in NRLC Library in 1999'.
- 📖 Published Annotated Bibliography on Conservation of Material of Animal Origin - I: Fur, Feather and Skin.
- 📖 Compiled for distribution 'Cultural Property Conservation Abstracts - 1998'.
- 📖 Compiled for distribution 'Cultural Property Conservation Abstracts - 1999'.

ACTIVITIES IN THE NORTH EAST STATES INCLUDING SIKKIM

Survey of the Collections

5.83 To assess the training and conservation needs of the region, survey of the collection of different institutions of the region was started. The State of Meghalaya, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim have been covered during the year.

Workshop on Preventive Conservation of Museum Objects

5.84 During the survey of the collection of the State Museum, Shillong, it was observed that the museum staff needed insight into the preventive conservation measures needed for the objects. Therefore, a two-week workshop on preventive conservation of museum objects was conducted in January 2000, where several candidates from different cultural institutions of Meghalaya participated.

Conservation of the Objects of the State Museum, Shillong

5.85 During the survey, some ethnographic objects and oil paintings of the museum were found to be in a bad state of preservation. Four large sized oil paintings and a score of ethnographic objects have been conserved by NRLC.

Conservation Literature

5.86 To facilitate care of the museum objects, a set of 8 books on general aspects of preventive conservation have been provided to each State Museum of the region through their Commissioners and Secretaries (Culture).

Study of bio-deterioration problems of the region

5.87 The museums of the region are very rich in ethnographic collection, but most of these objects were found to be affected by micro-organisms and insects. Samples of micro-organisms and insects were collected from the State Museum, Shillong and the State Museum, Guwahati. Scientific studies are in progress.

REGIONAL CONSERVATION LABORATORY, MYSORE

5.88 The Regional Conservation Laboratory, Mysore (RCL) has conserved some wooden objects of the Folklore Museum, metal objects of the archaeology department and one life size marble statue of the Tanjore Art Gallery. To assess the conservation needs of the Southern region and take up conservation programs in a systematic manner, the RCL has surveyed the collections of the State of Karnataka. Planning and designing of the building of the RCL had been done, and construction of the building has started.

Publications

- ☛ S. Dhawan, Deterioration of palm-leaf manuscripts due to fungi and its control - A study, Bhartiya Vaigyanik evam Audyogik Anusandhan Patrika, 7(1), 31-34 (1999)
- ☛ Atul K. Yadav, Wall painting conservation in

India, Presented at the XI Asian Seminar on Conservation of Wall Paintings held at Tokyo in November 1999.

- ☛ B.V. Kharbade, Extraction and characterization of some natural dyes, presented at National Convention on Natural Dyes, IIT, Delhi, 9-11 December 1999.
- ☛ Annotated Bibliography on Conservation of Material of Animal Origin-I; Fur, Feather and Skin.
- ☛ Rashmi Pathak and Atul K Yadav, Potentials of Laser in the cleaning of wall painting, Conservation of Cultural Property in India (Communicated)
- ☛ V.C. Sharma and U.S. Lal, Investigations into the effect of ply-board emissions on museum objects. Conservation of Cultural Property in India (Communicated)

Scheme of Financial Assistance for Promotion and Strengthening of Regional and Local Museums

5.89 The Department of Culture operates a scheme for rendering financial assistance for promotion and strengthening of regional and local museums. Details of the scheme are in Box No. 5.15

ALLAHABAD MUSEUM

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

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

Scheme	Promotion & strengthening of Regional and Local Museums.
Objectives	To Promote in a professional manner, the setting up and modernization of museums at the regional, state and local levels.
Applicable to	Voluntary organisations institutions, Societies, Trusts, Local Bodies ,etc., registered under the Registration of Societies Act of 1860 (XXI) or under any law for the time being in force , as well as those managed by the State Governments.
Financial Assistance	Financial assistance will be provided for the following purposes i) Renovation/Repairs/Extension/Modernisation of Galleries ii) Publications iii) Conservation Laboratories (setting up of, expanding, upgradation) iv) Museum Libraries v) Purchase of equipment vi) Documentation
Remarks	<i>Note : For Renovation/Repairs/Extension/ Modernisation of Galleries and for purchase of equipment, 60% of the cost would be provided by the Central Government and the rest would have to be generated by the State Government/Institution, as the case may be. For the remaining purposes mentioned above, 50% of the estimated cost would be provided by the Central Government and the balance would have to be met by the State Governments/Institutions.</i> On the basis of the first meeting of the Expert Committee under the scheme, financial assistance is being provided to 41 Museums/ Organisations located in different parts of the country.

presented by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

5.92 The Museum has a very large collection of copper coins. The Allahabad Museum houses a Library with collections of rare manuscripts and standard works of reference, research and classics relating to its varied collections of art, antiquities, history and culture ranging over ancient, medieval and modern India with a focus on Indian Heritage and archaeology. Facilities for xeroxing are also available.

Seminars/Colloquiums

5.93 On the 14th -15th December, 1999 a two-day Colloquium on the Concept of a Museum was organized in connection with the foundation day celebrations.

5.94 Exhibitions

- (i) An exhibition of paintings of Prof. U.S Indra, a renowned artist of international repute from Lucknow, was inaugurated by the Hon'ble

Minister of Human Resource Development, Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi on the 15th of August, 1999 in the Museum.

- (ii) Over 1500 paintings were displayed around the Museum driveway during Children's Week.

5.95 Educational Activities

Lectures

1. Allahabad Museum organized two lectures by Prof. Nirbhai Singh, Former Professor, Department of Religious Studies, Punjabi University, Patiala, on 22nd and 23rd, on Guru Gobind Singh and the Philosophy of Spiritual Voluntarism and Philosophical Interpretation of the Khalsa Ideology.
2. Prof. S.N. Sahai, Head, Department of Ancient Indian and Asian Studies, Magadh University, Bodh Gaya delivered a lecture on The Art of Indonesia on 13th October, 1999.

- 3 Prof. Kalanath Shastri, a renowned Sanskrit Scholar from Jaipur, was invited to deliver lectures on Adhunik Sanskrit Sahitya and Kavya Rachana on 19-20 January, 2000 under the Pt. Kshetresh Chandra Chattopadhyaya Memorial Lecture series.

5.96 Workshops

The Allahabad Museum conducted the following workshops :

1. A Painting workshop from July onwards which will continue up to March 2000.
2. A Clay Modelling Workshop from 1st December, 1999.
3. A workshop on Care and Maintenance of Archival, Library and Museum Materials. This course is specially designed for all age groups.

5.97 Children's Week

1. The Museum organized a Children's Week from 14th to 21st November, 1999. Important events of this program included, College Competitions in Folk Dance and Classical Dance, painting, clay modelling, quiz, elocution and debates. Over 3500 students from in and around Allahabad participated.
2. Curatorial Associate, Dr. Sunil Gupta was awarded a Post Doctoral Fellowship at the International Research Centre for Japanese Studies, Kyoto, Japan from 6th November 1998 to 5th November, 1999 for "A Comparative Study of River Valley Civilizations".

Special Course

5.98 Classes for the second batch of P.G. Diploma in Indian Art, Culture and Tourism commenced in December, 1999. It is a one year P.G. Diploma Course in which over 150 lectures would be delivered covering various aspects of Indian Art, Culture, French, Hotel Management and Tourism.

Reorganisation of Galleries

5.99 Reorganisation of the reserve stone sculptures collection continued during the year. The second set of heavy duty racks have been acquired, assembled and fixed at places specified for them in the new sculpture reserve hall. About 250 stone sculptures were shifted to the new sculpture hall and cleaned, conserved and photo-documented.

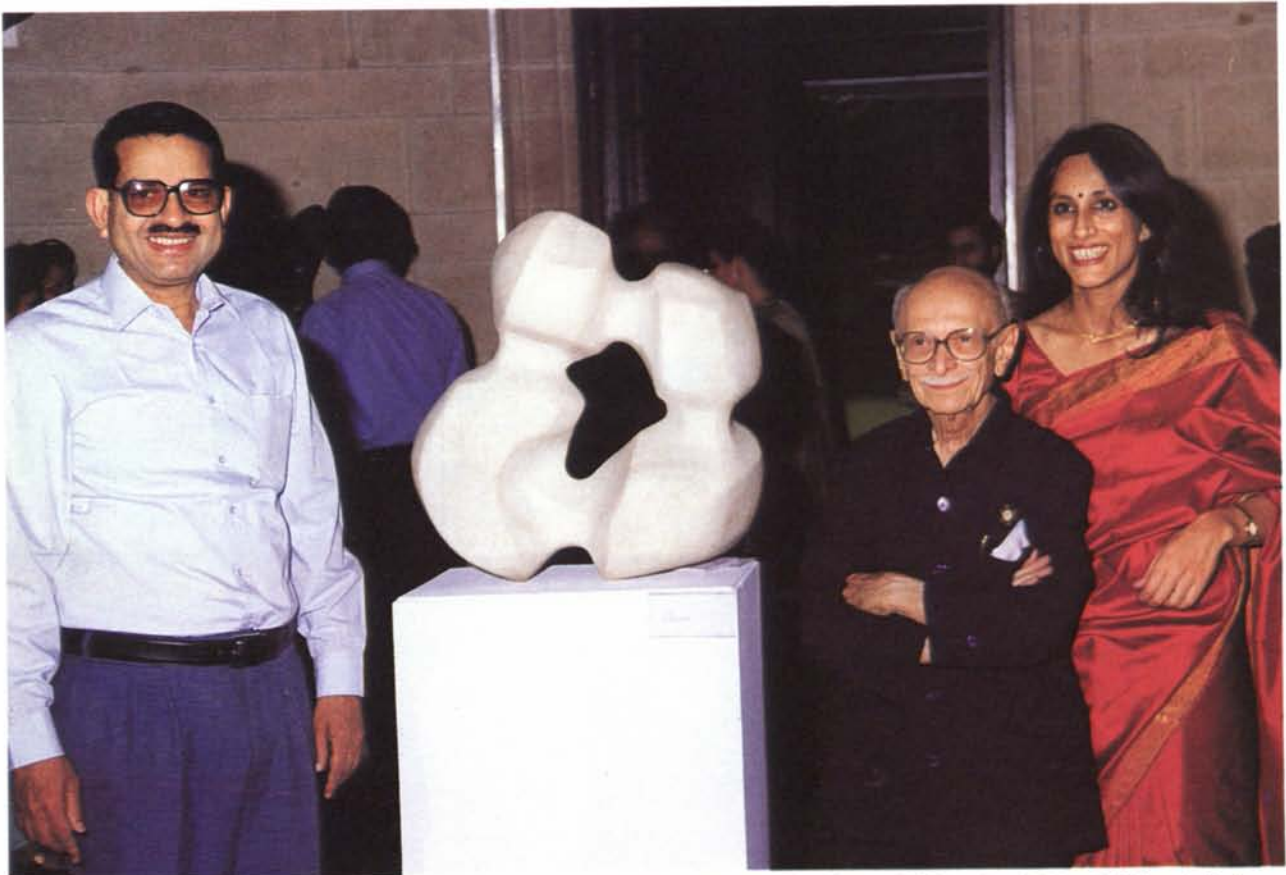
5.100 Other Activities.

1. Literary and Cultural History of Allahabad
 - (i) Dr. Laxmi Mal Singhvi delivered a lecture on "Rajya Dharma" : Bhartiya Avadharana and on "Rajya Dharma" : Samkalin Dharma Sankat, on the 10th of April, 1999.
 - (ii) On 20th May 1999 a one-day colloquium was organized to celebrate the Birth Centenary celebrations of Pt. Sumitranandan Pant.
 - (iii) A new series of lectures titled "Bij Ke Vriksha" commenced on 19th August, 1999. The first speaker was Prof. Vidya Niwas Misra.
 - (iv) On 30th September, 1999 Prof. RC Shah delivered a lecture under Srijan Aur Parivesh.
 - (v) A National Seminar on Pt. Sumitranandan Pant Birth Centenary Celebrations was organized in collaboration with Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi on 7th -8th October, 1999. The Seminar was inaugurated by Prof. MM Joshi, Hon'ble Minister of Human Resource Development, Science and Technology, Government of India.
 - (vi) A one day colloquium was organized on Shiksha Sanskriti Aur Rajniti on 25th December, 1999.
 - (vii) Under the Nirala Lecture Series organized on 1st December, 1999 Prof. RK Megh, Lucknow delivered a lecture on Saundarya Shastra, Prakriti Evam Samrachana.

- (viii) Under the Mahadevi Verma Memorial Lecture series, Prof. VN Prasad Tiwari, Gorakhpur delivered a lecture on 19th December, 1999.
- (ix) Prof. R.S. Chaturvedi delivered a lecture on "Uttar Sadi Ki Teen Kritiya" on 14th January, 2000.

5.101 Fellowships

In addition to the existing two fellowships held by Prof. SN Roy, Former Head, Department of Ancient History, Culture and Archaeology, University of Allahabad and Prof. S.C. Pande, former Head, Department of Sanskrit, University of Allahabad, a third Fellowship has been awarded to Prof. R.K. Verma, former Vice Chancellor, University of Rewa, Rewa, to work on the archaeology of Allahabad and its adjoining regions.



Dr. R.V. Vaidyanatha Ayyar, Secretary, Department of Culture, Mr. Jehangir Nicholson & Mrs. Anjali Sen, Director NGMA at the exhibition "A Collector's Eye"

Institutions of Anthropology and Ethnology

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

6.01 The Anthropological Survey of India, a premier research institute under the Department of Culture is a subordinate office, with its head quarters in Calcutta.

Activities

- ☛ Research activities on the human population from bio- cultural perspectives with special attention on the weaker sections of the population.
 - ☛ Collection, Preservation, Maintenance, Documentation and the study of ethnographic materials as well as of ancient human skeletal remains.
- 6.02 During the last 54 years, the activities of the Survey have expanded to a great extent, and to cope with the demands of research, seven regional

centres, one sub-regional centre, one permanent field station and eight other field stations have been established in different parts of the country.

6.03 Important projects during the period

- ☛ The Nutritional Status of the Indian Population;
- ☛ The Study of Scheduled Castes;
- ☛ The Study of Health and Health-care Issues;
- ☛ The Study of Urban anthropology;
- ☛ The Documentaton and Dissemination of Cultural Heritage (Study of Folk Music, Folk Art and Folk Tradition; Crafts and Crafts-manship; Management of Environment and Natural Resources);
- ☛ Growth and Development of Children - Bio-cultural perspective;
- ☛ Regionalism and Development.



Marriage ritual among the Toda, Ooty, Nilgiris

6.04 During the 9th Plan the survey proposes to further develop laboratory facilities in order to facilitate advanced research on DNA Polymorphism. In its attempt to develop infrastructure, such as laboratory facilities and technical expertise the Survey negotiated with BARC (Bhabha Atomic Research Centre), Mumbai and an MOU was signed between the two organisations to strengthen academic collaboration.

6.05 The Survey continued its collaborative activities with the National Institute of Science, Technology and Development, New Delhi; The Centre for Ecological Science, Bangalore; and the British Museum, London.

6.06 The Survey continued its programme of dissemination of information on the bio-cultural heritage of our people, by organising exhibitions and publication of research results. A special calendar of exhibitions has been drawn up on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of India's Republic. The Survey also collaborates in seminar programmes with various academic bodies in the country, such as the Ethnography and Folk Culture Society, Lucknow; North-East India History Association, Dibrugarh & North-East Indian



Construction of Office-cum-Museum building, Port Blair

Council for Social Science Research, Shillong.

6.07 A special study was conducted in Sikkim to study the electoral process during the 13th Lok Sabha elections. A four-day seminar titled 'The Jarawas: Contact and Conflict' was organized at Port Blair from 2nd to 5th November, 1999 by the Survey in collaboration with the Andaman & Nicobar Administration. The field based data generated by the scholars of the Anthropological Survey of India on Physical and Cultural anthropology, Ecology and Linguistics were presented and

Significant Programmes during 1999-2000

Box No. 6.01

Sl.No.	Programmes
1	Implementation of the Ninth Plan Research Projects.
2	Implementation of Collaborative Programmes.
3	Conducting in-servicing Training Course for Advance Training of research officials.
4	Organization of various workshops related to the projects under Ninth Five Year Plan.
5	Organization of Special Exhibition on the occasion of 50 years of India's Republic (Preparation thereof).
6	Implementation work of Capital Works by way of construction of Office-cum-Museum building of the Southern Regional Centre, Mysore, and Andaman and Nicobar Regional Centre, Port Blair.
7	Publication of Research material in the form of books and papers through the house journal besides the remaining volumes of the People of India project.
8	Special emphasis on organizing seminars, workshops and Heads of Offices meeting in the North East Regional Centre, Shillong.

discussed. Professionals like doctors, environmentalists, journalists, social workers and administrators also contributed in understanding the present transitional phase through which the Jarawas have been passing. The seminar was inaugurated by His Excellency Shri I.P. Gupta, Lt. Governor of Andaman & Nicobar Islands which was followed by a key note address delivered by Dr. R.K. Bhattacharya, Director, Anthropological Survey of India.

INDIRA GANDHI RASHTRIYA MANAV SANGRAHALAYA, BHOPAL

The Mission

6.08 The Mission of IGRMS has to be understood against the background of the history of museums in the last 200 years. Two developments in the sub-continent's history have been crucial to the growth and direction the museology has taken in India. They are the colonial movement of expansion, which tended to impose a uniform culture on the rest of the world, and the emergence of an interventionist policy of development in post independent India, steered in oblivion of inter regional differences and the multiplexity of Indian communi-

ties. Museums had thus developed, as places for aesthetic contemplation of the past divorced from its context, or for sad but resigned reflection on the loss of ethnographic curiosities. In these museums, colonised communities have been represented as peripheral to the main stream of technological civilisation, and their representation has been done in language and nomenclatures, mostly irrelevant to Indian life and experience. Objects have been torn out of their context and classified in dynastic, denominational, racial and iconographic categories, dissociated from community life, integrally related to its environment. The evolution has been read as a history of tools and technology, rather than of people. Human history has been read as a unilinear movement from simple to complex, irrational to rational. The study of material culture, divorced from the study of the total culture of communities, or from their specific temporal and spatial contexts, has been responsible for the attitude, which would convert living cultural landscapes into cabinets of curiosities, ethnological, art and general purpose natural history museums. In these museums, which have grown in India during the British period, for documentation, collection and display of the relics

Box No. 6.02

Sl. No.	Publications
1	Memoir No.- 99 - Industrialization and Mental Health: An ethno - psychological Study - S.I. Ahmad
2	JASI Vol.45 Nos. (2-3) June - September 1996
3	JASI Vol.47 No.1 March, 1998
4	Annual Report 1998-99
5	Memoir No.100-A Profile of the Himalayan Lahula - T.K. Ghosh
6	Memoir No.101 Ethnographic study of the Chakma of Tripura - S.R. Moitra
7	Memoir No.102 The Cattle and the Stick - L.N. Soni
8	Contributions to Holistic Traditions : Anthropology in India Ed. By R.K. Bhattacharya
9	Indian Artisans : Social Institutions and Cultural Values Ed. By R.K. Bhattacharya and S.B. Chakraborti
10	The Language of the Jarawa (Phonology) - S.Senkuttuvan
11	The Study of the Socio-Economic Condition of the Temple Priests of Southern Mysore - G. Saraswathi
12	JASI Vol.47 No.2 June, 1998.

of 'dying' or 'languishing' cultures of Indian communities, have been divorced from life, contrary to Indian tradition and developments.

Museum Activities

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

- (i) Infrastructure development,
- (ii) Education and Outreach, and



"Karma tree" an exhibit in the open-air exhibition, "The Mythological trail"

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

6.10 Infrastructure development

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

6.11 The Tribal Habitat: comprising cottages and examples of tools and implements, to represent the diverse subsistence technologies and other ritual objects and icons associated with folk ways and rites of passages. Spanning over 40 acres of undulating land atop the Shamla hillock, the exhibition has reconstructed the rural environment of India has been reconstructed, with demonstration of tribal and rural habitats, surrounded by shrubs and trees, usually found in the regions they depict.

6.12 The Coastal Village: The life style and culture of Indian coastal communities are depicted around the traditional dwellings in the Coastal Village Exhibition, in an area of about 20 acres.

6.13 Rock Art Heritage: The rock shelters, found on the Museum premise, contain prehistoric rock art paintings and can be seen jutting out on the western flank of the rock outcrop, that overlooks the lake. These have been developed as another open air exhibition titled Rock Art Heritage. The collection of specimens to equip the cottages and build up a reserve collection of objects was stepped up. The depleted soil cover of the Museum campus

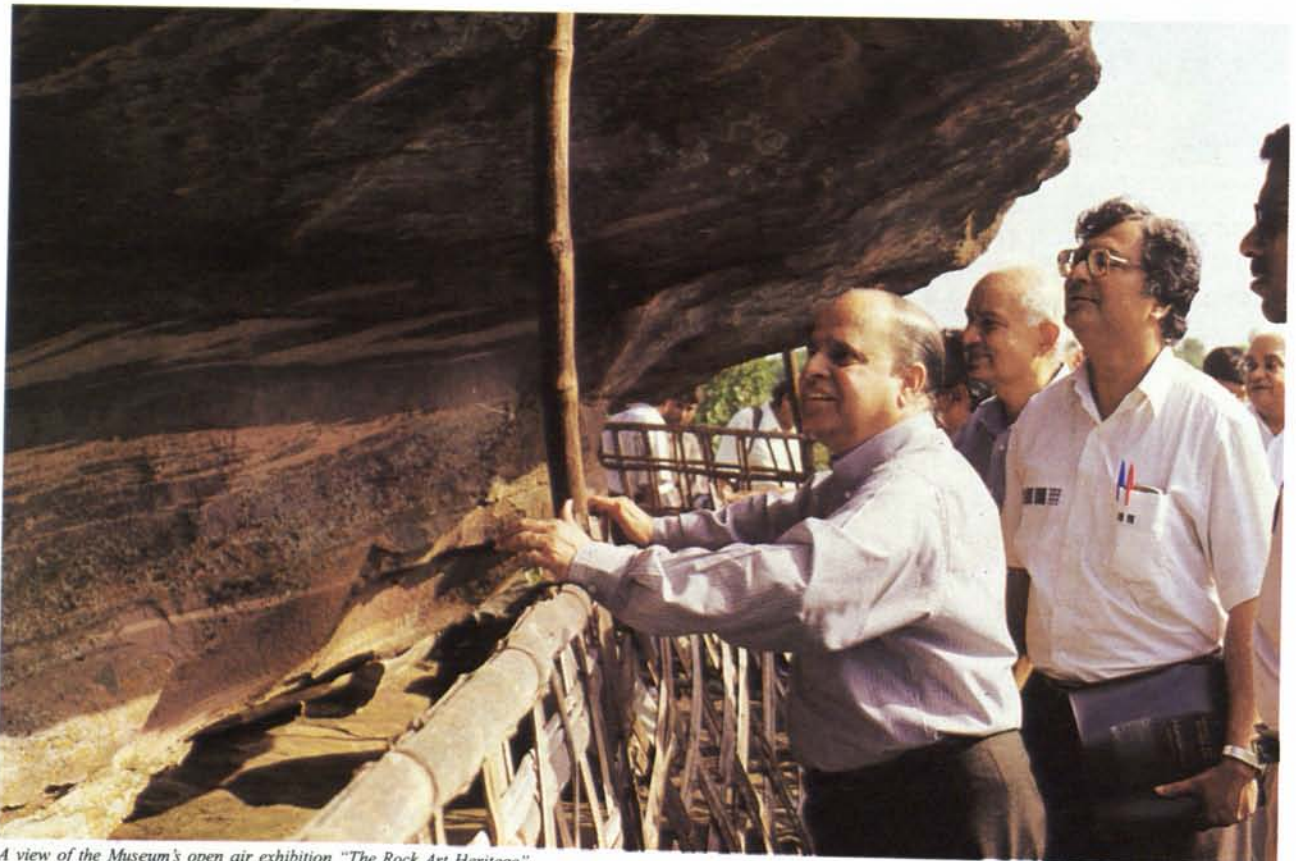
was restored with the soil excavated from the Bhopal lake.

6.14 The Desert Village: Comprising of dwelling types from the desert district of Jaisalmer (Rajasthan) was opened in 1995.

6.15 New Exhibitions: Two new exhibitions were organised on Himalayan Villages with typical house types from Himalayan regions, and on Mythology Belief Systems with installations by artists drawn from remote hill and forest based communities, are also being developed. These exhibitions demonstrate the unity of life and arts, the communion of sacred and profane, and of pragmatism and faith in India. The idea of interpenetration between outdoor and indoor exhibitions is also being developed, and an Indoor Museum building, in about 10,000 sq.metres, is nearing completion in Bhopal.

6.16 Exhibitions on Ecological History

The work on replenishing the soil condition of the Museum site and landscaping was strengthened by organising the acquisition of approx. 1,10,000 cmt. of free soil received from the Bhoj Wetland Project of the Govt. of Madhya Pradesh by paying for transport at the Govt. rates. The land scaping and conservation also being simultaneously planned by consolidating, levelling, rolling and watering the soil. A nucleus of an ecological history exhibition has been developed by acquiring photographic and textual records on the ethno-botanical relationship of man and environment, and on the sacred groves, in consultation with a multi-disciplinary team of anthropologists, architects, ecologists, botanists, foresters and microbiologists. Sacred groves from Tamilnadu, Kerala, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Meghalaya and Madhya Pradesh have been transplanted with the help of this team to illustrate the biocultural diversity conservation strategies,



A view of the Museum's open air exhibition "The Rock Art Heritage"



A traditional Himachal Pradesh house erected for the open air exhibition "The Himalayan Village"

developed by communities transgenerationally. An outdoor map of India is being developed 3-dimensionally on a platform measuring 50'x50' sq.ft., with the help of the Geological Survey of India, and other environmentalists, using actual rock samples collected from all over India, as a part of this exhibition, to illustrate the interaction of man with his environment in the different geo-biographic realms of the country. Three earthen bunds have been created on the nalla near the lake for the storage of rain water, and demonstration of local water harvesting traditions. The Ecological History Exhibition has been enriched by the installation of stone sculptures of folk icons, which guard the community management systems of natural resource management. Pre-historic cultural specimens were collected from institutions like the Deccan College, Pune to develop an exhibition on ethno-archaeology. The Digital Data Base,

developed with the help of the ISRO on the Narmada River Valley and River Valley Cultures of India, has been updated, as a part of this exhibition.

Southern Regional Centre of IGRMS at Mysore

6.17 The Director interacted with the Government of Karnataka and secured its clearance for allotment of free accommodation in the ground floor of the 200 year old heritage building in the Wellington house at Mysore alongwith the surrounding land for developing a Southern Regional Centre. The building will be taken over for strengthening the activities of the new museum movement in Karnataka and the rest of South India after the small staff component, proposed for the Centre is approved.

Education, Outreach and Salvage Programme

6.18 A number of initiatives were taken, both at Bhopal and in the field all over the country for the documentation, conservation, revitalisation, presentation and dissemination of the autonomy, variety and complexity of location specific traditional skills, technologies and knowledge systems.

6.19 A workshop was conducted on Traditional iron smelting in Jaipur with the participation of tribal artisans in black smithy, sheet metal, brass and bronze, and metallurgists and other scientists, to explore the possibility of upgrading and refining the technology within its frame work.

6.20 A camp of Tribal Iron Smelters was organised at the Museum itself, with the installation of traditional kilns and the product was upgraded from 8 kgs. to 25 kgs. by the tribal artisans with the help of Scientists from the Regional Research Laboratory, Bhopal. The report of this workshop was compiled for publication.

6.21 A workshop was sponsored by the Museum at the Centre of Social Science, Jawaharlal Nehru

University, New Delhi for examining the ways and means for protecting tribal herbal medicinal practices in the context of the bio-diversity conventions and IPR (Intellectual Property Rights) regime.

6.22 A field programme was held at Kangra (Himachal Pradesh) on the translation of traditional astrological knowledge, illustration of tantric diagrams and ritualistic paintings preserved in Sancha texts, written in forgotten scripts like Pabuch, Pandwani, Takri, Bhattakshari, with the help of Pundits.

6.23 This was accompanied by a workshop of traditional artisans working in Bamboo, metal, wood, stone and herbal medicine.

6.24 A workshop on tribal knowledge systems was sponsored at Baroda at Bhasha Research and Publication Centre, to include social scientists, archaeologists, historical literary critics and tribal persons from Gujarat and Maharashtra.

6.25 An exhibition cum demonstration of the traditional knowledge systems of Bundelkhand was sponsored by the Museum with the help of the



Ritual performance, on the occasion of installation of a "Sacred Grove" from Kerala



Presentation of "Theyyam", a ritual dance of North Kerala

PPST and Lokodyam Sansthan, Jhansi, at Orchha. Workshops on tribal knowledge systems were organised in collaboration with R.V.G.K. Ranga Rao Charitable Trust at Bobbili in Andhra Pradesh, on the Kurumba tribes of Nilgiri hills at Ootacamund, which were accompanied by a discussion on the degradation in the biocultural habitats of the local communities, and on the ways and means to preserve and revitalise the knowledge systems, which would culminate in further collaborative field initiatives.

6.26 A workshop of folklorists and folk artisans on Tamil folklore and folk deities of Tamilnadu was organised at Palayamkottai in Tamilnadu in collaboration with FRRC, Palayamkottai, to explore valuable life enhancing elements in the folklore, to collect ritual objects, musical instruments, masks, tales of holy places and audio visual materials, and to compile an illustrated dictionary on Tamil folklore in Tamil and English.

6.27 As part of its salvage efforts, combined with efforts on national integration, the Museum held an interdisciplinary workshop on the ethno-cultural heritage on the Gujjars of Jammu and Kashmir, in collaboration with the Himalayan Research and

Cultural Foundation and Gujjar Desh Charitable Trust, to discuss the impact of modernization and socialization on the Gujjars, the implications on various legal and administrative instruments, for their identity and development, irrespective of their Muslim, Hindu or Sikh denominational affiliations, and to evaluate their role in eco-system, forest management, animal husbandry and agriculture, and finally to recognise their culture as a vital part of India's heritage. This was attended by about a thousand Gujjars from different denominations.

6.28 A national conference was sponsored on the Archaeology of Eastern India, at the Archaeological Study and Training Centre in Calcutta.

6.29 In order to promote knowledge and awareness of community knowledge systems and their relevance in the contemporary context, the Museum organized a number of exhibitions.

- ☛ 'Art & Architecture of Indian Folk and Tribal Communities'
- ☛ 'Maritime Traditions of India' at Kollam (Kerala),
- ☛ 'Folk deities and Ritual objects of Tamilnadu at Palayamkottai,
- ☛ 'Rock Art of India' at HSG University, Sagar,
- ☛ 'Rabari Culture of Western India' at Budapest, Hungary,
- ☛ 'Tribal Painters of India' at Dehradun,
- ☛ Mediaeval tanks, Monuments and Related Traditional Water Management Systems Of Bundhelkhand At Orchha;
- ☛ Exhibition of paintings, created by Art Teachers of Central Schools, and on the Works by late Prof. Sankhar Tiwari, a scholar on rock art, archaeology and numismatics, at Bhopal.

6.30 In the area of ethno-musicology, the IGRMS collaborated with the Sahitya Akademy and Bharat

Bhawan, Bhopal for sponsoring and documenting 'Amrit Mahotsav', dedicated to Pt. Lalmani Mishra, one of the renowned Veena Maestro from Banaras. The music and performances, associated with the celebration of the sacred groves and precincts like the Sarul, associated with Sarna in Chattisgarh, Theyyam connected with Sarpa Kaavu of Kerala, incantations connected with Maw-bukhar from Meghalaya, Kovil-kadu from Tamilnadu, and Devrahatti of Maharashtra, were audio-visually recorded. Similarly, the 12-yearly Kandali festival, and the music associated with it, to uproot the Kandali, to stop disease and poisonous substances in the Pithoragarh district of Kumaon hills, the traditional devotional instrumental, light classical music, including folk music like Oriya Jhumar, Bhojpuri geet, and Rai of Madhya Pradesh were recorded in the interactive workshop, entitled 'Paraspar' for the senior fellows of the



Ashtamudi Art and Craft Festival, organised by the Museum

Department of Culture. The ritual and ceremonial music, dedicated to the folk deities of Tamilnadu, was recorded at a large event at Palayamkottai. Vocal recitals in rare forms of Dhrupad and Dagarvaani were made at Bhopal with the rendering by its foremost exponent Ustad Faridudin Dagar. Lectures were organised on 'Understanding of Indian Classical Music' by Shri Vijay Kichlu, Director, Sangeet Research Academy, Calcutta and on 'Ethno musicology' by Britto Vincent from the FRRC, Palayamkottai, Tamilnadu. 317 rare recordings of music from Banaras of 1930s were acquired from Prof. Jagdish Arora. A three pronged event, comprising a public performance, workshop and exhibition, involving senior scholars in visual and performing arts, was held at Bhopal on the form, history, text, context and revitalisation prospects of Gaudya Nritya of eastern India. Folk dramas 'Charandas Chor' and 'Mitti ki Gaadi', composed by Shri Habib Tanvir in Chattisgarhi and orchestrated with music and dance from Chattisgarh, were also organised and recorded.

6.31 The task of presenting India in a global perspective was sought to be fulfilled by a series of events. An Art of Brass Quintet from Vienna, Austria, presented a musical concert at the Museum in Bhopal, on the invitation of the ICCR, Austrian Embassy and the IGRMS. A national workshop on the Denotified and Nomadic Tribes of India, and an International Conference on Post colonialism, Global Justice and Cultural Diversity were organised with the participation of community representatives of denotified and nomadic tribes, eminent writers and activists like Ms. Mahasweta Devi, and the participation of representatives of the government from various departments like Tribal Welfare, Forest, Water Resources and Police, as well as scholars from various disciplines from within and outside the country. These conferences discussed the implications of globalisation for the bio-ecological survival of community identities, specially of the denotified and nomadic groups, and discussed ways and means of working with the communities in the field as well as at Bhopal for correct representation of their

identities in the Museum, and, for revitalisation of their traditions in the field. Lecture was delivered on 'Siddha Traditions in the Medieval India' by Prof. David Gordon White from the University of California University, and on 'India and Central Asia in 1st Millennium AD' by B.N. Mukherjee, Retd. Carmichael Professor of Calcutta University.

Training

6.32 The Museum undertook training of urban youth with the help of master craftsmen, drawn from communities in an attempt to organise reverse transfer of knowledge and technologies from the rural hinterland to urban places in:

- ❧ Pattachitra art of Orissa,
- ❧ Art of doll making in Malwa,
- ❧ Applique art in Bihar,
- ❧ Miniature painting of Mewar,
- ❧ Zardozi art of Bhopal
- ❧ Madubani painting of Bihar.
- ❧ Training was organised for urban school children in a regular programme of guided tours, and various recordings of folk and tribal art forms were transferred to Universities like AP University, Visakhapatnam.
- ❧ Training was imparted to students of Museology, trainee officers in Police Administration and Forests, and to art teachers of Central schools from all over the country. The Director visited the LBS National Academy of Administration, Mussorie, Indian Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal, National Forest Academy, Dehradun, India International Centre, New Delhi, Natural History Society, Bombay, Department of Philosophy in Bombay University, Department of Anthropology of Mysore University, Shankardev Kalakshetra, Guwahati, the Colleges at Trichirapalli and Palayamkottai and Tamil University, Tanjore in Tamilnadu, Museums and heritage precincts at Imphal, Kakching, Sekta and

Moirang in Manipur, Hajo in Assam, to spread the idea about the Community Museum Movement and to interact with scholars and community representatives in the field.

Strengthening of operational units

6.33 About 600 ethnographic objects, representing rare and vanishing traditions of communities, were collected from different States, and about 1500 art objects were collected for the Museum shop. Archaeological materials were collected from 35 sites of India. Photo documentation of tribal, folk communities and different archaeological sites was done. Nearly 1200 new colour slides were added. The Reference Library added nearly 1350 new books and 830 journals during this period. Innovative initiatives were taken by the Official Language unit this year to popularise Hindi among the staff. Several competitions in translation, debate, quiz, slogan and poster making, field reconnaissance surveys were organised during the Hindi Week. 90% of correspondence was done in Hindi. Promotion schemes were launched for popularisation of Hindi in official work. Through the use of print and electronic media, the Public Relations Unit of the Museum made efforts to popularise activities of the

Museum, resulting in an increased influx of visitors, to see the programmes and exhibitions. This year, more than two lakh visitors visited the Museum. Over 150 News items, Reports and Special Features were printed in local and national newspapers and periodicals, and 40 news items were telecast by the Television network

6.34 During the year 1999-2000, the IGRMS has carried the Community Museum Movement into different parts of the country with the collaboration of learned societies, Universities, Govt. departments, NGOs and outstanding creative individuals. It has created an inter-institutional networking, to create a Museum without walls, without large physical structures, and without any accession of staff, a Museum centered on the preservation of the living museums of community bio-cultural habitats. Thereby it has tried to fulfill a catalytic R&D role of offering eco-specific community inputs into local developmental strategies. It has thus promoted the idea of culture as being constitutive of rather than as being instrumental in development, the idea of culture that makes life artistic and art living, and goes beyond artistic performances, torn out of context.

Archives & Archival Libraries

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

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

Regular programmes of the National Archives of India during 1999-2000

- ☛ To assist various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India in their record management programmes
- ☛ To extend research facilities to scholars visiting the Department from all over India and abroad
- ☛ To provide financial assistance to various voluntary organisations for the preservation of the manuscripts in their custody as also to

State/Union Territory Administration Archives for their development programmes

- ☛ To provide technical know-how to various Government Departments, voluntary institutions and individuals regarding preservation of valuable records and papers

7.02 The School of Archival Studies imparted training under its One Year Diploma in Archival Studies and various short-term courses to Indian and foreign trainees. As a part of its programme for creating archival awareness amongst the people, various exhibitions were organized. The Conservation Research Laboratory conducted investigations for improvement of preservation techniques for better upkeep of records and was actively associated with the dissemination of knowledge of a specialized nature in the field of conservation of the documentary heritage. The National Archives of India has one regional office at Bhopal, and three Record Centres at



Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi, Hon'ble Minister of Human Resource Development inaugurating an exhibition "Bharat Ratna Gulzari Lal Nanda"

Bhubaneswar, Jaipur and Pondichery.

(a) Accession

7.03 The holdings of the Department were further enriched by the acquisition of the following:

Box No.7.01

Public Records	Number of Files Accessioned	
Department / Ministry		
Department of Supply	664	(1953-74)
Ministry of Surface Transport	718	(1938-70)
Prime Minister's Office	8	(1964-69)
Department of Customs, Chennai	1172	(1910-74)
Office of the Chief Post Master General, Bhubaneswar		230

(b) Private Papers

- 1) 43 pages were received from the Ministry of External Affairs relating to Political pension of Mira Behn and the case relating to repatriation of her servant (1970).
- 2) Shri Phool Chand Jain Papers - 10 boxes containing hand-written index cards of late Shri . Phool Chand Jain relating to revolutionary activities in India, Quit India Movement, etc.
- 3) Microfilms: 14 microfilm rolls of Dominion Office-35 (1947-52) relating to Indian Foreign Policy, text of Pandit Nehru's "Ten Points", correspondence between Jawaharlal Nehru and Clement Attlee, etc. were purchased from the Public Record Office, London.

Research and Reference

Box No.7.02

Activities	Number
Visits made by scholars to research room of National Archives	2653
No. of scholars newly enrolled	258
No. of foreign scholars	37
Requisitions for records and books received from scholars	15,267

Records Management

7.04 32,225 files have been appraised pertaining to various Departments/Offices located in Chennai, Dehradun, Chandigarh and New Delhi.

7.05 The Departmental Record Rooms of 14 Ministries/ Departments have been inspected which include the :

- Ministries of Labour, External Affairs, Home Affairs, Power, Environment and Forests,
- Departments of Expenditure, Telecommunications, Education, Industrial Policy and Promotion, Supply, Electronics, Agriculture and Cooperation,
- Directorate General of Central Reserve Police Force,
- Planning Commission.

7.06 In pursuance of the stipulations contained in the Public Records Act 1993, 94 Ministries/ Departments/Attached and Subordinate Offices/ Public Sector Undertakings of the Government of India have so far nominated 482 DRO's (Departmental Record Officers) in their organisations.

7.07 Study Reports along with the vetted Record Retention Schedules of eight Ministries / Departments/ Offices of the Government of India were prepared and forwarded for implementation

7.08 On the spot studies for vetting the Records

Retention Schedules of fifteen Directorates of various Ministries and Departments of the Government were completed and reports are under preparation.

Implementation of Public Records Act, 1993

7.09 The 4th Meeting of the Archival Advisory Board was held on 18th May 1999 under the Chairmanship of the Secretary, Department of Culture. Various aspects of Records Management like declassification of classified records, appointment of Departmental Record Officers, etc. were discussed.

(1) A meeting of the Joint Secretaries in charge of Administration of the Ministries/ Departments of the Government of India was convened on 15th-16th July 1999 in the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances to discuss the speedy implementation of the Public Records Act. The DG, National Archives of India, also attended.

School of Archival Studies

7.10 The School of Archival Studies continued to conduct the 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 semi-professionals. Details of the courses are as follows:

(a) 10 trainees successfully completed the One Year Diploma Course in Archival Studies

(1998-1999) while the 1999-2000 session of the Diploma Course in Archival Studies commenced on 1st October 1999 with six trainees.

- (b) 7 short term courses, viz. Reprography (2 courses), one from 5th April-28 May, 1999, second from 6 September-29 October 1999; Records Management (3rd May-28th May, 1999) and (1st-28th September 1999); Servicing and Repair of Records (2 courses, 3rd May-25th June 1999 and (6 September - 29 October, 1999); Care and Conservation of Books, Manuscripts and Archives (5th July-2nd August 1999).
- (c) In-service Training
 - (i) 3 In-service Training Courses were held, Archives Administration (12-23 May 1999) Microfilming (16-20 August 1999) and (6-10 September 1999).
 - (ii) 122 Departmental Record Officers from various Ministries/Departments/ Offices/ Public Sector Undertakings of India participated in six Orientation Courses in Records Management organized by the Department.
- (d) Multi-media

A multi-media presentation on the training programme of the National Archives of India was prepared and shown in a meeting convened by Secretary (Culture) on 14th September 1999.

Exhibitions/Museums

7.11 An exhibition on the life and career of Gulzari Lal Nanda, former interim Prime Minister of India was declared open by the Hon'ble Union Minister of Human Resource Development, Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi on 8th July 1999 in the premises of the National Archives. The Exhibition remained open to the public till 13th August, 1999.

7.12 National Archives was involved in culling relevant material from various archival holdings on the founding, emergence and functioning of the



Honourable Judges of the Supreme Court, during a visit to the Archives Museum of the NAI

Supreme Court. In this connection a team of three Hon'ble Judges of the Supreme Court visited the National Archives on 26th April, 1999. Their Lordships examined the public records and private papers having a bearing on the growth and emergence of the judicial system in India since the eighteenth century.

7.13 To commemorate the 50 years of republic the National Archives of India, organised a month long exhibition entitled "We the People of India" at its premises in January, 2000.

Publications

7.14 The following volumes were published by the National Archives of India during the year 1999-2000

1. The Indian Archives, Volume 46, Nos. 1-2, Special Golden Jubilee Number, Jan.-Dec. 1997.

2. National Archives of India (leaflet)

7.15 Publications in Progress

1. The Indian Archives, Volume 47, Nos. 1-2, Jan.-Dec. 1998.
2. Bulletin of Research Theses and Dissertations, Volume 18.
3. National Register of Private Records, Volume 20.
4. Guide to the Sources of Asian History, Volume 3,4,
5. Khutut-i-Azad (Urdu).
6. Reprographic Services (leaflet).

National Mission for Manuscripts

7.16 The Department of Culture launched a scheme entitled "National Mission for Manuscripts" for identifying, accessioning and conserving manuscripts and compiling a National Directory of Institutions/ Individuals holding manuscripts of national importance. This Directory would document the physical status of these manuscripts and preservation facilities available. As per this scheme, it is proposed to prepare a

Directory of more than 20,000 institutions / individuals having manuscript collections in Bengali, Oriya, Punjabi, Hindi, Awadhi, Kashmiri, Urdu, Manipuri and other local languages and scripts which are of historical significance. Besides, manuscripts available in foreign languages such as Portuguese, French, Danish, etc. will also be included in the Directory.

7.17 During the period, an advertisement was also published in local/ daily newspapers all over India requesting Individuals/ Institutions/ Organizations to send information about manuscripts of national importance in their possession. Till date information regarding 4,26,427 manuscripts from 21 States/ Union Territories, 142 individuals/ institutions/ organizations have been received.

Technical Services

Box No. 7.03

Sl.No.	Activities	Number
1	Repair of sheets	53,714
2	Stitching of volumes of miscellaneous items	41,691
3	Binding of volumes, books and miscellaneous items	1,432
4	Application of leather preservation mixture	7,837
5	Technical information and guidance on various aspects of archival conservation provided to	6 institutions
6	Number of microfilm exposures prepared	2,44,513
7	Number of positive microfilms prepared by the Reprography Wing	14,672
8	Xerox Copies and photocopies of documents prepared	1,11,149

Cultural Exchange Programme

7.18 Shri K K Sharma, Assistant Director of Archives visited Vietnam (5th-10th August 1999)

under the Indo-Vietnam Cultural Exchange Programme, (1998-2000).

Visitors

7.19 Details of visitors who came to the Department for discussions with the Director General of Archives.

- i. Mr. Paul Simpson, Glasgow School of Art (U.K.) on 1st April 1999.
- ii. Mr. Jean Paul Le Maguet, Chief Curator, Leon Dieix Museum, La Reunion, France on 6 May 1999.
- iii. Dr. Naren Kalita, A.D.P. College, Nagaon, Assam, Dr. N.P. Choudhary, Secretary, Kamarupa Anusanchana Samiti, Guwahati on 13 July 1999.
- iv. Mr. Frederick M. Asher, President and Shri Pradeep Mehendiratta, Director General and Vice-President American Institute of Indian Studies on 28 July 1999.
- v. Prof. Matsumoto, Institute of Developing Economics, Tokyo and Prof. Masao Naito, University of Tokyo, Japan, on 2 August 1999.
- vi. Shri Nimai Mal, Hon'ble Minister of State in charge of Mass Education Extension (Library Services) Department, Government of West Bengal on 5 August 1999.
- vii. Dr. Marc Laenen, Director General, International Records Management Trust, Rome on 13 September 1999.
- viii. A delegation of seven officials led by Mr. Jean Luc Poudroux, President of the General Council of Reunion Islands, on 30 September 1999.

7.20 Grants

- (i) A meeting of the Grants Committee (1999-2000) under the Scheme of Financial Assistance for Preservation of Manuscripts/ Rare books was held on 4th August 1999, under the Chairmanship of Shri S. Satyamurthy, Joint Secretary, Department

of Culture. A sum of Rs.9.95 lakhs was recommended to 13 Organizations/ Institutions/ Individuals located in Bihar, Delhi, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal.

- (ii) A meeting of the Grants Committee (1999-2000) under the 'Scheme of Financial Assistance to State/ Union Territory Archival Repositories in State, Government Libraries and Museums for Preservation of Public Records/ Manuscripts/ Rare Books' was held on 23rd August 1999 under the Chairmanship of Shri. S. Satyamurthy Joint Secretary, Department of Culture. A sum of Rs.30.00 lakhs was recommended to 7 institutions located in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu.

7.21 Finding Aids

1. 1,881 files (1858, 1861) of Central India Agency Records were subject listed.
2. Subject list of 110 Survey of India Proceedings (1868) was prepared.

KHUDA BAKSH ORIENTAL PUBLIC LIBRARY, PATNA

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

Parliament, it was declared the 1969 to be an Institution of National Importance and the Government of India took over its control the same year.

Acquisition

7.23 Acquisition of manuscripts and books through purchase, exchange and gifts is a continuing feature of the Library. Concerted efforts to acquire manuscripts have been paying dividends. During the period April - September 99, the Library has acquired 2537 books and 20 manuscripts by purchase/gift/exchange. 568 volumes of periodicals and newspapers were also acquired. By the end of the financial year it will be able to add more than 2500 books to its collection.

7.24 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 the Asiatic Society (Calcutta) have been covered. Micro-film of a few manuscripts of the British collection of India Office and Cambridge have also been acquired.

Audio-Video Collection

7.25 A separate collection of audio and video cassettes of literary/cultural celebrities/ intellectuals and eminent persons advocating the composite culture of India. is being built up. More than 932 audio and 615 video cassettes have been prepared.

Preservation of Manuscripts & Rare Material

7.26 Conservation of the precious national heritage, housed in this library in the form of manuscripts, paintings and books, has been among the priorities of the Library. In the last few years the Library has modernized its facilities with the establishment of a Computer Centre with LAN, E-Mail and Internet. The collection of the Library has been taken up for digitization and will be available on Internet soon. Modern conservation techniques have also been given attention. A small conservation laboratory established a few years back for fumigation, deacidification, lamination and binding is to be modernised shortly with the latest

techniques and Lamination Machine (Impregator) as also sophisticated cutting and tooling machines. The Library staff have been given necessary training in the field. An expert in the field from the National Archives of India also visited the library for a month for imparting on-the-spot training to the staff.

7.27 To provide training on the latest methods, techniques and equipments of conservation to professionals and technical librarians attached to conservation activities in their respective organisations, the Library organised a six-day Workshop on Preventive Conservation of Books, Manuscripts and Library material from 9th to 14th October, 1999 in collaboration with INTACH, Indian Council of Conservation Institutes (ICCI) Lucknow. Around 25 professionals from all over India, representing 13 institutions, participated in the Workshop.

7.28 During the period April-September 1999, 2,374 printed books and manuscripts were repaired and bound.

Details of restoration activities

Box No. 7.04

Manuscripts/books fumigated	534
Folios of manuscripts deacidified	3,615
Folios of books and manuscripts laminated and repaired	10,807

7.29 The Library is also extending its cooperation in respect of preservation to other collections as well so that the precious heritage of manuscripts and rarities can be saved from decay.

Indexing and Documentation

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

Lectures/Talks/ Symposia/Seminars

7.31 Annual/extension lectures, talks and symposia are held regularly wherein eminent scholars are invited to deliver lectures and present their papers. This is the easiest means of imparting knowledge in a crucible; a big chunk within a short



Dr. Asghar Ali Engineer (right) delivering the Khuda Bakhsh Extension Lecture on "Challenges before Indian Muslims in the 21st Century"

span. These lectures, the substance of life long study and experiences, are being published regularly. During the period, April-November, 1999, the following lectures were delivered:

Box No. 7.05

- ☛ Challenge before Indian Muslims in the Next Century by Mr. Asghar Ali Engineer (7th June 1999)
- ☛ Contemporary Social Problems : A Psychological Perspective by Prof. Shamshad Husain, Chairman, Bihar State University Service Commission, Patna (2nd August, 1999)
- ☛ Islam as presented by the Prophet by Prof. Musi Raza, Retd. Professor of Sociology, Patna University (3rd August, 1999)

Exhibition

7.32 A week-long Exhibition of books on "Indic Religions" was organised by the Library from 2nd to 9th August, 1999. The Exhibition was highly appreciated and was visited by a large number of persons, students and intellectuals.

National Seminar

7.33 A three-day National Seminar on Dr. Zakir Husain : Life and Contributions" was held from 29th to 31st May , 1999 wherein forty scholars from different parts of the country presented their papers. The seminar was inaugurated by Mr. Justice B. M. Lal, Governor of Bihar. Dr. A. R. Kidwai former Governor of Bihar and West Bengal presided. H.E. Mr. Khurshid Alam Khan, Governor of Karnataka was the Chief Guest.

Mushaira

7.34 A Mushaira was held in the Library on 31st May, 1999 wherein noted poets participated.

Use of Library Material

7.35 During the period April-September, 1999 details of the number of scholars / general readers who utilised the Library material are in

Box No. 7.06

Box No. 7.06

Sl.No	Users	Number
1.	Indian Scholars	9,775
2.	Foreign Scholars	16
3.	General Readers (CRR)	53,611
4.	Number of Borrowers	1,456
5.	Books issued	2,223

Reference Services

7.36 Besides its routine-services, the Library is providing reference facilities to scholars around the world by supplying information, in the form of Xerox copies and microfilms. During the period April - September 1999 the Library rendered the following services :

Box No. 7.07

Sl.No	Services Rendered by the Library	Number
1	References provided on the spot	2,636
2	References provided by correspondence	849
3	Queries replied to over the phone	1,825 exposures
4	Xerox copies of printed books	6,533 exposures
5	Manuscripts consulted by scholars	1,292
6	Printed books consulted by scholars	12,878
7	Reference items consulted by scholars	2,300

Khuda Bakhsh Research Fellowship

7.37 To accelerate the speed of research, one National, two Visiting, three Senior and seven

Junior Fellowships have been created on the pattern of the UGC to work on the hidden store of knowledge. These Fellowships are offered for doing independent research or for research leading to the award of Ph.D./D.Lit. Degrees. Kashmir University, Gulbarga University, Jamia Milia Islamia, Magadh University, Bihar University and Shantiniketan have recognised the Library as their Research Centre.

Research and Publication

7.38 Critical edition and publication of the rarities of the Library have been taken up and a number of rarities have been critically edited and published. The Library's programme of bringing out rare and important printed books/periodicals is continuing. During the period April-November 99, 20 such publications have been brought out.

Descriptive Catalogue of Manuscripts

7.39 Thirty-six volumes of Descriptive Catalogues of manuscripts which were out of stock were re-printed during the last few years. This covers only 30% of the manuscripts collection. Efforts are being made to prepare and publish the descriptive catalogues of the remaining manuscripts.

Library's Quarterly Journal

7.40 The Khuda Bakhsh Library Journal being issued for the last twenty-two years, contains research articles. Issue No.117 its current issue was brought out in September 1999.

Translation of Significant Books

7.41 Literature plays a significant role in effecting the concept of national integration. The Library is, therefore, working on a scheme to translate outstanding pieces of literature in Hindi and other regional languages into Urdu and of Urdu into Hindi. Award winning books have been taken up first; and translated versions 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", have been published. The Urdu translation of the book on Bi Amma (mother of Ali brothers) is in progress.

Awards for Outstanding Contribution

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

7.43 So far three Awards have been conferred. The first Khuda Baksh Award was conferred on Mr. B.N. Pande for his outstanding services in the field of National Integration, the second and third Awards were conferred on Mr. Anwer Jamal Kidwai (posthumous) and Mrs. Subhadra Joshi for their contributions to the Composite Culture of India and National Integration, respectively. These awards were presented by the Hon'ble President of India at a simple function at the Rashtrapati Bhavan.

RAMPUR RAZA LIBRARY, RAMPUR

7.44 The Rampur Raza Library is a unique treasure house of Indo Islamic learning and Art of international importance. It was founded by Nawab Faizullah Khan who established the headquarters of his chiefdom at Rampur in 1774; his descendants continued to enrich the collection and it was under the last Nawab Sir Raza Ali Khan (1930-66) that the Library attained its present eminence. After the attainment of independence and merger of the State in the Union of India, the Library was brought under the management of a Trust and Nawab Raza Ali Khan was appointed as its President, and the District Magistrate of Rampur as the Secretary of the Trust. The arrangement continued till 1975 when the Central Government took over the Library under Act No.22 of 25 and declared it as

an Institution of National Importance.

7.45 Objectives

- Extend facilities to scholars in their research.
- Preservation and protection of rare manuscripts, books, paintings and art objects.
- Organizing workshops, seminars and special lectures.

Collection

7.46 The Library has a valuable collection of about 15,000 manuscripts; 50,000 printed books in Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Hindi, Urdu, Tamil, Pushto and Turkish besides thousands of miniature paintings and specimens of Islamic calligraphy.

7.47 Among the early illustrated Persian works is the History of Mongol Tribes namely Jamiut-Tawarikh of the 14th Century AD. Diwan-i-Hafiz was painted by Akbar's court painters.



An illustrated folio from an Arabic manuscript *Ajaibu 'i-Makhlūqat*
Date, 1571 A.D.

Details of language wise collection are in
Box No. 7.08

Box No. 7.08

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

New Acquisitions

7.48 During the period under review, 1320 new books on various subjects were acquired and 7339 issues of 53 newspapers and 1179 issues of 109 periodicals were received and recorded.

7.49 The Library has acquired 505 ancient and medieval Indian coins in gold, silver and copper for the museum which represent several historical dynasties, kings and mints of northern and southern India.

7.50 A rare gold coin of Alauddin Khalji of the Delhi Mint and a gold coin issued by Muhammed bin Tughlaq in the name of Baghdad's Caliph Abul Abbas Ahmed are important discoveries.

7.51 The Library also acquired paintings on costly Jade plaques bearing portraits of princely state rulers, a marble dish with Persian inscription in elegant Nasta'liq script, bearing the name and titles of Nawab Kalbe Ali Khan (1865-1887) and a Mughal Surahi in soap stone with golden floral design.

7.52 A rare Urdu manuscript namely *Diwan-i-Chaharum* of celebrated Urdu poet Mir Taqi Mir compiled and inscribed in his lifetime by his son-in-law Mir Hasan Ali Tajalli in A.H.1225 (A.D.1810), is the most valuable addition to this year's collection. Besides *Mina Bazar* in Persian, *Dalilul-Arfin*, by Khwaja Moiddin and two valuable Sanskrit manuscripts namely *Brahma Biwartak* by Kali Charan of Samwat 1926 (A.D. 1869) were

also acquired.

Publications

7.53 The Library has the distinction of having a regular publication programmes of manuscripts and books on history, culture and literature.

CONSERVATION

7.54 In February 1995, a Conservation Laboratory was established with personnel from the Library to preserve damaged manuscripts, old books, specimens of Islamic calligraphy, paintings, rare historical documents and other art objects of the Raza Library collection.

Box. No.7.09

Sl.No	Year	Name of Book
1.	1963-77	Catalogue of Arabic Manuscripts 6 Vol. (English)
2.	1967	Catalogue of Urdu Manuscripts (Urdu)
3.	1996-97	Catalogue of Persian Manuscripts 2 Vol. (Persian)
4.	1997	i. Akhbarus Sanadid 2 Vol. (Urdu) ii. Ang Darpan (Hindi & Urdu) iii. Adab Gah- i - Rampur (Urdu)
5.	1998	i. Rampur Raza Library Monograph (English) ii. Khat- ki- Kahani Taswiron ki Zubani (Urdu) iii. Tarikh-i- Kitab Khana - i - Raza (Urdu) iv. Maulana Mohammed Ali Aur Jang- i - Azadi (Urdu) v. Tarikh- i - Shahiya Naisha Puria (Persian)

Some of the notable works done by the conservation laboratory are in Box No.7.10.

Box No.7.10

- 2500 books were disinfected in the fumigation chamber.
- 1892 folios of old manuscripts and 260 pages of old books were chemically treated.
- 116 delicate golden ornamented Islamic calligraphy specimens with exquisitely fine embellishment in gold and mineral colours and large size Tughras were scientifically conserved.
- 1188 damaged pages of hand written Persian and Arabic catalogues were repaired.
- 172 old Lithographs depicting architecture and landscapes of ancient Indian monuments were deacidified and restored.
- 38 art objects were also chemically treated.
- 9 rare paintings were preserved and window cut mounting with three flaps were prepared.

Services to Readers and Scholars

7.55 During the period, more than two hundred research scholars from India and abroad visited the Library and consulted 500 manuscripts. 700 readers consulted 2900 printed books while 4000 general readers and visitors consulted newspapers, magazines and visited the exhibition hall. 7,000 photocopies of printed books and 250 photographs of manuscripts were supplied to them on payment basis.

7.56 Apart from its routine services, the Library provides reference facilities to scholars around the globe by supplying required information in the form of transcribed copies and photographs. During 1999-2000, nearly 150 enquiries, long term and short term, were received, and relevant information was provided besides photographs/slides and microfilms that were supplied on payment.

Technical Works

7.57 To facilitate availability of the materials, the work of cataloguing the newly arrived books and manuscripts has been continued. The Library maintains and keeps up-to-date catalogues of the entire collection. The Library has so far published descriptive catalogues of Arabic manuscripts in six

volumes containing 6000 titles, catalogues of Persian manuscripts in two volumes and a catalogue of Urdu manuscripts. The Library keeps up-to-date the card catalogues. During the period under review more than 1500 books were accessioned catalogued and arranged on the shelves. Besides index cards were prepared and arranged in the cabinet.

7.58 The catalogues of Arabic manuscripts were without index and it was difficult to find or locate the entries. Therefore the titles and author-wise index/cards were prepared and arranged accordingly. These indexes will be shortly published by the Library.

7.59 The preparation of title and author-wise indexes for register catalogues of printed books continued. These indexes will be attached with register catalogues which are arranged subject-wise.

7.60 Material is being collected for the preparation of the National Directory of manuscript holdings. More than 400 letters have been dispatched to Dargahs, Madrasas, Khanqahs and other private institutions in Uttar Pradesh.

7.61 A list of selected illustrated Mughal manuscripts has been prepared for the exhibition "Indian Culture Through Mughal Manuscripts and Paintings" to be mounted in connection with the celebration of the 50th Anniversary of the Indian Republic.

Cataloguing, Classifying of Books and Periodicals

7.62 During the period 1320 books were received through purchase, gift and exchange. 7339 issues of 53 newspapers and 1179 issues of 109 periodicals were received and recorded.

7.63 The Library has been purchasing rare manuscripts, paintings, specimens of calligraphy, antiquities, historical coins and art objects besides farmans and historical documents for research,

details of which are in Box No 7.11

Box No.7.11

Sl.No.	Acquisition	Number
1	Manuscripts	18
2	Historical Coins	505
3	Historical Documents	16
4	Art objects	37
5	Old printed books	13
6	Paintings on Jade plaque	2
7	Ancient and Medieval Indian Coins in gold, silver and copper.	505

Photo Documentation

7.64 The system of coloured photo documentation of rare manuscripts and paintings of the collection of the Library has been continued and nearly 2000 coloured photographs have been prepared and arranged in albums, with captions and sizes.

Progress Report on Computerisation

7.65 A Pentium computer of 200 MHz. with 2.1 G.B. Hard Disk and software i.e. FoxPro, Windows 95 and Inpage Urdu was installed in the



An earthen kamandal of Jhajjhar (Haryana)

Library in August 1996.

7.66 A project on retrospective conversion of catalogue data has been taken up and more than 6000 English books were catalogued through computer.

Cultural and Academic Activities

7.67 The Prof. Nurul Hasan Memorial lecture was delivered by Professor B.B.Lal former D.G of ASI on 24th February 1999.

Rampur Raza Library Awards

7.68 The Rampur Raza Library instituted three awards namely the Nawab Faizullah Khan Award of Rs.51,000, Nawab Raza Ali Khan Award of Rs.11,000 and the Chairman's Award of Rs.11,000 for encouraging and honouring distinguished scholars and experts in arts, architecture, paintings, calligraphy and literature .

7.69 His Excellency, the Governor of Uttar Pradesh and Chairman of Rampur Raza Library Board awarded the Faizullah Khan Award of Rs.51,000/- to Maulana Muhammad Abdus Salam Khan, who made valuable contribution to Arabic Literature and Philosophy. The Nawab Raza Ali Khan Award of Rs.11,000/- was given to Shri Sayyed Ahmed, the famous calligraphist of Rampur.

Rampur Raza Library Fellowship

7.70 The Rampur Raza Library awarded six fellowships of Rs.3,000 per month to those research scholars who are not getting any financial assistance from the UGC or any other agency for carrying out their research work, besides assisting in the editing of the rare manuscripts of historical and scientific nature. The text of the Hindi manuscript, the Ras Prabodh of Syed Ghulam Nabi Rasleen Bilgrami (1741 AD) in the Persian script has been transcribed in Devnagiri and edited for publication.

7.71 Two senior fellowships of Rs.6,000/- and Rs.5,000/- per month respectively were awarded to Professor Mukhtaruddin Arzoo and Master Imtiaz who are editing Arabic and Persian manuscripts for

publication and preparing catalogues of paintings of Akbars album.

THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

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

7.73 With the growth of diverse specialised institutions and societies, in the words of Dr. Meghnad Saha, the Society became somewhat like that of its contemporary, the great Banyan tree of the Shibpur Botanical Gardens. Like that tree, it has thrown out roots which have developed into independent and self-contained institutions having little contact with the mother body. This will also be apparent from the subsequent activities of the Society which was narrowed down to studies in the field of Indology. Dr. Meghnad Saha therefore wanted the Society to infuse into its working a life-giving activity. David Ezra suggested that the very special functions of the Society should be to

provide a common platform for the study of Asia in all its aspects- not to confine its studies to India alone, to the exclusion of the rest of Asia. He suggested that it should provide a meeting place for the East and West.

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

7.75 Three main Sections of the Society concerning the scientific pursuit of the knowledge are the

- (I) Library (including Museum & Manuscript Section) where members and outsiders do their research
- (II) Research Unit for conducting different research projects and
- (III) Publication Unit for Publication of the results of research in the pages of the Society journals, bulletin and monographs and different series.

Library

7.76 The Library consists of 4 divisions

Box No.7.12

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

a. Main Library

Facilities for Readers

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

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

The Asiatic Society has taken the membership of DELNET for sharing resources through access to other member libraries situated in different places in India.

The Internet connection has been utilised to ensure access to information and databases in distant locations. The website of the Asiatic Society designed by its own officials has been launched and was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Governor Mr. Justice Shyamal Kumar Sen.

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

Serial Section

Total number of journals subscribed to is 193, 305 titles were received in exchange, 8 new journals have been received on subscription.

b. Book Acquisition

486 Books have been added through purchase, 217 books have been received by way of gift, 102 books were donated by Dr. Aniruddha Ray and 78 valuable books were donated by Professor and Ex-Principal Sri Sachindra Nath Bandyopadhyay. Sri Manak Chand Rampuria has donated 9 handwritten manuscripts to the Society.

Approximately 1000 books will be added between November '99 to March '99.

c. Processing of Books

1847 books have been processed and sent to the stacks.

During November '99 to March 2000, processing of 1700 books is planned.

d. Perso-Arabic Section

153 Perso-Arabic books have been acquired during the period under review. 820 books were issued in the reading room. Information regarding Arabic, Persian and Urdu manuscripts were rendered by the Section. 200 Perso-Arabic books are expected to be added during the coming months

e. Circulation

During the period, 4812 readers used the Library and 8,946 books were issued. Most of the readers were satisfied with the help and guidance rendered by the members of the staff of the Library.

During the rest of the financial year 5000 Readers are expected to use the Library.

f. Maintenance of Newspaper clippings

The section maintains newspaper clippings from 3 English, 2 Bengali and 1 Hindi daily newspapers. The clippings are classified subject - wise.

g. Other activities

Theme exhibitions are being held in the library during seminars and visits of dignitaries. The Asiatic Society celebrated the bi-centenary of the birth of James Prinsep, the European genius who graced the Asiatic Society. He contributed many papers to the Journal of the Asiatic Society. On the

occasion of the bi-centenary birth celebrations of James Prinsep, an exhibition was organised by the library to highlight his multifaceted activities and achievements. The exhibition was inaugurated on 20th August 1999 by Hon'ble Chief Justice, Calcutta High Court, Sri Satyabrata Sinha. Several articles and books written by James Prinsep on different subjects, and the manuscripts and archival documents on James Prinsep were the main attractions. Another exhibition of archival documents and books on Alexander Csoma de Koros, who was the Librarian of the Asiatic Society and a Tibetan language scholar, was mounted.

A number of manuscripts and books have been selected for display in the forthcoming Exhibition on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the Supreme Court of India.

Important Visitors

☞ Hon'ble Governor of West Bengal, Justice Shyamal Kumar Sen after taking charge as Governor on 10th August 1999.

☞ Chief Justice Satyabrata Sinha on 20th August 1999.

☞ Justice Umesh Chandra Banerjee of the Supreme Court for inspecting books for the forthcoming exhibition on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the Supreme Court of India.

7.77 Some of the scholars and visitors to the library of the Asiatic Society deserve special mention :

☞ Ian W. Malebett - Professor, Deptt. of History, Monash University, Melbourne, Australia.

☞ Waldemar C. Sailer - Senior Research Scholar from Bangkok, Thailand

☞ Khurshida Mambefans - Research Scholar from Tashkent, Uzbekistan

☞ Peter A. Howe of the British Council, Calcutta

☞ Prof. David Napier Bax - Clarendon, Bristol. U.K.

- ☛ Ernest Bakk - Professor from Hungary
- ☛ Niru Shamsun Nahar - Education Officer, Bangladesh National Museum.
- ☛ David Evans - Director British Council Division, Calcuta
- ☛ R. Kannan, IAS - Commissioner of Museums, Tamil Nadu
- ☛ Peter Gile - B.B.C. , London.
- ☛ John D. Larson - New York
- ☛ George Cardonna - Professor, University of Pennsylvania, USA
- ☛ Catherine Young of British High Commission, New Delhi.

Museum

7.78 Cataloguing of manuscripts

1. 293 Sanskrit, 14 Persian, 7 Urdu and 64 Arabic manuscripts have been catalogued in descriptive and tabular form. 209 tabular catalogues of Tibetan Tanjur manuscripts have been made. 890 card catalogues of Sanskrit manuscripts have been prepared. Title and author index of 310 manuscripts of Smriti of the Society collection have been completed.
2. Tibetan Manuscripts (Sutra) : 26 texts on Sutra **Brisma-Kanjur** were compared with other editions. Card catalogue and tabular catalogue of 26 texts have been completed. Bi-lingual work of Tibetan sutra has been partly done. Bibliographical work of Tibetology has been done, 35 books have been recorded. Summary of a paper on 'Vaipulya sutra in Tibetan' has been completed.
3. Comparative catalogue of Tibetan manuscripts (**Brisma-Kanjur**, Tantra) : Tabular catalogue of 100 texts have been prepared, 81 texts have been compared with other editions. Total no. of texts compared is 107. Total nos. of catalogues prepared is 126.
4. Archival Records - (Verification and

cataloguing) : Stock verification of Archival Records (1766-1854) have been done.

No. of letters - 1552. New collection from (Netaji Enquiry Commission) checked and listed loose letters (supplement of different years 1823-1899) Number of letters - 397, from Secret proceedings of Fort William (1772).

Conservation

7.79 Performance report of the Conservation division of the Library during 1st April 1999 - 31st Oct. 1999.

Box No. 7.13

☛ No. of brittle & fragile volumes physically verified/to be verified for treatment.	5061
☛ No. of insect infested volumes disinfected/ to be disinfected with 'PIP' insecticide.	11,50,00
☛ No. of worm infested volumes fumigated/to be fumigated with the fumigant.	4856
☛ No. of fungus infested volumes treated with fungicid	1,06,000
☛ No. of sheets paginated/to be paginated.	4578
☛ No. of brittle & fragile sheets deacidified/to be deacidified	4636
☛ No. of worm eaten jammed manuscripts sheets separated/to be separated.	908
☛ No. of sheets delaminated/to be delaminated i.e. removal of patches.	878
☛ No. of sheets collated/to be collated	5021
☛ No. of brittle & fragile maps restored/to be restored	171
☛ No. of torn sheets of manuscripts and rare books mended/to be mended.	2139
☛ No. of brittle & fragile plates restored/to be restored	374
☛ No. of delicate sheets laminated/to be laminated with imported tissue paper and CMC paste	6434.

7.80 Total no. of Research Associates and Scholars working/worked under various academic projects are 44.

7.81 The Asiatic Society organised an intensive short course on 'History, Science and Society in the Indian Context' from 5th -16th April 1999, for the benefit of aspiring scholars in the area of History and Planning of Science. Forty lectures each of ninety minute duration were delivered over the ten day sessions.

7.82 Publication Division

- a) The Society brought out 14 titles excluding Journals and Bulletins during the last year (1998-99). During 1999-2000 two titles were published excluding some booklets.
- b) Moreover, eight titles containing eleven books are expected to be published within 31st March 2000 excluding Journals (four issues) and Monthly Bulletin (4 issues).

Seminars/Symposiums and Lectures

7.83 The Asiatic Society organizes seminars, round table lectures, symposia etc round the year in which noted scholars from India and abroad including the Research Scholars of the Society participate.

Cultural Exchange Programme

7.84 The following Cultural Exchange Programmes for which the Government of India has asked for proposals from the Society is under consideration of the Council .

Box No.7.15

- ☛ Indo-Russian Relations for Cultural Agreement between Government of India and Government of Russia.
- ☛ Indo-Bangladesh Cultural and Academic Exchange Programme.
- ☛ India-Uzbekistan Cultural Exchange Programme.
- ☛ India-Turkmenistan Cultural Exchange Programme.
- ☛ Indo-Polish Cultural Exchange Programme.
- ☛ Indo-Bolivian Cultural Exchange Programme.
- ☛ Indo-Bulgarian Cultural Exchange Programme.
- ☛ Indo-Romanian Cultural Exchange Programme.

7.85 A discussion between the General Secretary of the Asiatic Society and Dr Geza Bethlenfalvy, Counsellor, Director of the Hungarian Information and Cultural Centre, New Delhi and Dr. Jozsef Pal, Deputy State Secretary of the Hungarian Ministry of Cultural Heritage was held on 16 November, 1999.

7.86 The Asiatic Society was included as an agency for implementing a part of the cultural exchange programme between the Government of India and the Government of Hungary since 1990.

Box No. 7.14

- ☛ Indo-Russian Relations, 1917-47, part 1, 1917 -28 by Purabi Roy, Sobhanlal Duttgupta & Hari Vasudevan.
- ☛ Sedentary Games of India by Nirbed Ray & Amitabha Ghosh
- ☛ Annual Report for the Year 1998-99
- ☛ Presidential Address for 1998-99 by Prof. Dilip Kumar Biswas
- ☛ General Secretary's report for the year 1998-99 by Prof. Anil K Sarkar
- ☛ Monthly Bulletin for the months of June 1999, July 1999, August 1999, September 1999.
- ☛ Catalogue of available publications
- ☛ Checklist for Delhi Book Fair
- ☛ "Akbarname of Abul Fazl", Eng. Translation, vol. I, II & III by Beveridge
- ☛ "Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay's contribution to Indian life and culture (Seminar Papers)

- ☛ "The Modern Bengali Dictionary for the non-Bengali readers, compiled & edited by Prof. Asit Kumar Bandyopadhyay
- ☛ "Proceedings of the Asiatic Society, 1833-1841, Vol. IV, Books I & II" compiled & edited by Shri P.T. Nair
- ☛ "Russo-Indian Relations in the nineteenth century" Eng. Tr. by Purabi Roy.
- ☛ "Indo-Russian Relations, 1917-47, Part II, 1929 - 47" by Purabi Roy, Sobhanlal Duttgupta & Hari Vasudevan
- ☛ "Descriptive Catalogue of Sanskrit Catalogue - Indian Philosophy" edited by Shri Aresh Ranjan Misra.
- ☛ "Mahendralal Sarkar and IACS movement.
- ☛ Journals Vol. XLI, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 1999
- ☛ Monthly Bulletin : Vol. XXVIII, No. 10, 1999
Vol. XXIX, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 2000

Libraries

NATIONAL LIBRARY, CALCUTTA

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

Functions

- ☛ Acquisition and conservation of all significant materials to the exclusion of ephemeras
- ☛ Collection of printed material concerning the country no matter where this is published and as a corollary, the acquisition of photographic records of such material that is not available within the country
- ☛ Acquisition and conservation of manuscripts of national importance
- ☛ Planned acquisition of reading materials of foreign origin - printed or otherwise.
- ☛ Rendering of bibliographical and

8.02 The Library has the following broad elements which are to be treated as on-going schemes .

Collection Building and Collection Organisation Programmes

8.03 This scheme was aimed at organising and building up the collection of reading materials at the National Library by

- ☛ acquisition through purchase,
- ☛ D.B. Act,
- ☛ exchange and gift for the use of readers and research scholars.

8.04 The Library has established exchange relations with 211 libraries in 86 countries under the

Box No. 8.01

documentation services, both general and specialised. This implies the responsibility to produce current National Bibliography and retrospective bibliographies on various aspects of the country

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



National Library, Main building, Belvedere, Calcutta

Cultural Exchange Programme of the Government of India. The exchange comprises of two aspects. Exchange of

(a) Publications and

(b) Library experts.

During the year, the library has received 1125 publications and 178 microfiches under the book exchange programme.

8.05 The Library plans to spend Rs.1.1 crores on purchase of books and serials.

8.06 A special drive was undertaken to make the implementation of the Delivery of Books Act more effective and enhance collection of publications from Indian publishers. The total number of books received under the said Act is 9248 and it is expected that the number may reach upto 15,000 units by the end of the financial year.

8.07 154 rolls were added during the year to the Library's collection of microfilms and monographs, newspapers, and Government publications; and it is expected that the number will reach 280 by the end of the financial year.

Reader's Services and National Union Catalogue

8.08 This programme is aimed at strengthening the Reading Room services which include reference and bibliographic services, reading room facilities, lending/loan facilities at local, national and international levels. While the Reading Rooms remained open from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. on all working days, on holidays (except national holidays) it remained open from 9.30 a.m. to 6 p.m.

8.09 The total number of members in the reading rooms who enrolled themselves for a year at a time was 5760, and the reading rooms were utilized by over 1 lakh readers/scholars up to October 1999.

8.10 The Library attended to around 1 lakh reference and bibliographic queries during the year. Select bibliographies, and reading lists on specific topics were supplied to readers and scholars on demand.

8.11 As an on-going programme the Library supplied 30 entries of bibliography published in India to the Indian National Commission for Cooperation with UNESCO, New Delhi, for inclusion in the 'Bibliography Documentation Terminology' published by UNESCO.. More than 500 entries will be sent to UNESCO for inclusion in the **Index Translationum** Vol.52 (1999) during the financial year.

8.12 Printed Catalogues: Work on an Author Catalogue of Printed Books in the English Language, Letter B, Vol. II, Pt. II is in progress. Proof reading of the Fifth Volume of the Asutosh Collection Catalogue is in progress.

8.13 The following documents have been brought out during the year:

- a. Asutosh Collection Golden Jubilee Volume : 1949 - 1999
- b. 'Preservation of Documents' by Shri N.N. Sarkar, Library and Information Officer, National Library, Calcutta.

Conservation of Library Materials Programme

8.14 The Library acquired nearly 40 thousand books belonging to the Calcutta Public Library, established in 1836. The National Library also acquired additional books from the Home Department Library, the Fort William College and gifts from other sources. The preservation and conservation of these precious books and other materials is the prime duty of the National Library.

8.15 The Library's three units, namely Reprography, Preservation Laboratory and Preservation Bindery have a tremendous job to fulfil.

8.16 The laboratory unit undertook chemical treatment of very old publications and used pesticides to control termite and other insects. The Preservation Division bound 3271 publications up to October, 1999. The number is expected to increase up to 5000 by the end of the financial year. The Reprography Unit kept itself busy in microfilming



National Library, Rare Book Division, Calcutta

old monographs, documents, newspapers, rare publications, etc and prepared 66 negatives and 88 positive rolls. It also supplied 63064 Xerox prints to readers and research scholars till October 1999. The number may nearly double by the end of the financial year.

During the year, 528,902 pages have been scanned under the CD ROM technology under the Library's programme of Computerized Document Management.

Modernisation Programme

8.17 The Computer Centre has done the following work.

1. Data entered into UNIMARC database 1151
2. Creation of a website for the National Library is in progress.
3. National Library Campus Local Area Networking (NLLAN) - under process.
4. Installed one HPL H3 Server, and two

UPS having 6KVA

5. Procured MINISIS Win NT version.
6. Training on Internet has been given. Training on MINISIS was held in December 1999.

Extension Work

8.18 On the occasion of the birth centenary of Banaphool (the late Dr. Balaichand Mukhopadhyay), a famous writer in Bengali, the



Celebration of the birth centenary of Banaphool (late Dr. Balaichand Mukhopadhyay)

National Library organized an exhibition of his writings, photographs and other related documents in the Exhibition Hall of the Library from 5th August - 11th August, 1999.

8.19 On the occasion of the Golden Jubilee Celebrations to mark the founding of the Asutosh Collection, the National Library organized an exhibition of the collection of books, other documents and pictures from 22nd to 28th September, 1999 at the Exhibition Hall of the Library. The exhibition was inaugurated by His Excellency Shri Justice Shyamal Kumar Sen, Governor of West Bengal.

Strengthening Administration

8.20 Over the years, the Library's work has increased in volume and variety. This has entailed the introduction of modern methods, technology, techniques and equipment. The programme of computerization will receive a boost with the introduction of LAN.



On the occasion of the Golden Jubilee Celebration to mark the founding of the Asutosh collection

Scheme for Development of S.C. and S.T.

8.21 For the development of personnel belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes, the following Special Component Plan is proposed.

1. The Library proposes to periodically arrange special training courses and workshops for improving the technical efficiency of S.C. and S.T. personnel. Such courses will enable



Bhasha Bhawan under construction

them to qualify and/or compete with others for promotion/appointment.

2. There will be a special drive to depute S.C. and S.T. candidates/employees for training conducted in different institutions in the country.
3. The Library intends to create a separate section of the tribal 'Santhal Language Collection'. Under a senior technical hand, the Library will conduct a survey of publications in other tribal languages to build up a separate tribal language collection for the benefit of tribal readers.

DELHI PUBLIC LIBRARY

8.22 The Delhi Public Library came into existence on 27th October 1951 as a pilot project in collaboration with UNESCO to introduce the concept of a free public library and information service to the people of Delhi. In course of time it 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 South East Asia. Books are issued to readers absolutely free of charge.

8.23 The Library has a network of a Central Library at the Headquarters; 4 Zonal / Branch Libraries, 25 Sub Branch Libraries; 24 Libraries at Re-settlement Colonies of NCT of Delhi ; 6 Community libraries 9 Reading Rooms which inculcate reading habits among the weaker sections of the society; a Braille Library with a network of 19 mobile service points and 7 deposit stations for the visually handicapped, both students and adults; 3 sports libraries of the status of Sub-branches located in different stadia in Delhi; special services in 2 Hospitals for the patients and one at the Central Jail for the prisoners; 13 Deposit Stations which are run by various Societies/Associations and a network of 73 Mobile Service Stations to serve the urban and rural areas in the National Capital Territory of Delhi. In short, the Library provides its services to the rural and urban folk, adults, children, students, the visually handicapped, sportsmen, prisoners and patients in hospitals.

Box No. 8.02

Book Stock	Number
Total net book stock	14,77,405
Gramophone records / cassettes	9037
Total membership of the Library	72010
Number of books issued to the readers by the entire library system of DPL	18,54,476
Average number of books issued per day	6530
Number of books purchased on various subjects ,in various languages	32,000
Total stock of books received under the D.B Act,1954 in all the Indian languages put together	1,62804

Computerisation of Library Activities

8.24 Since the installation of computers in DPL in 1995, the library activities have been automated. Since 1997, English books received under the Delivery of Books Act 1954 are being fed into the computer to create a database using CDS/ ISIS software. During the current year Hindi books are also being fed into the computer. Hands on training is being imparted to the staff to make them computer literate. Seven new computers and one server were added to strengthen the automation programme.

Activities

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

CENTRAL REFERENCE LIBRARY

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

- Compilation and Publication of the Indian National Bibliography (both Roman Script and in the respective language scripts). This

is a monthly record of current Indian publications in 14 languages including English based on receipts in the National Library, Calcutta, under the provisions of the Delivery of Books Act, 1954.

- Compilation and Publication of Index Indiana (in Roman Script) an Index to select articles appearing in current Indian periodicals presently in six languages.

Indian National Bibliography: Monthly Fascicules

8.27 The Indian National Bibliography is published as monthly and as cumulated annual volumes. Under the updating programme, printing of I.N.B. monthly issues for the year 1993 has already been published and that of 1994 - 1997 are being published through data entry. Very soon INB in machine readable form and hard copy will be available.

8.28 INDIAN NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY:
annual volumes

- (a) With the application of modern printing techniques, Annual Volumes for 1990, 1991 and 1992 have been published and for the year 1993, it is expected to be published shortly.
- (b) After making substantial progress in the updating programme, initiated 4 years back, this organisation has concentrated on clearing the backlog of 1994, 1995 and 1996.

Index Indiana

8.29 Index Indiana is a project to index articles appearing in regional language periodicals. At present it covers only six Indian languages namely Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Malayalam, Marathi and Tamil. Index Indiana, 1989-91, volume is already published. The manuscript for 1992-1998 is under compilation.

Achievements and Targets Anticipated During 1999-2000

8.30 a) **Printing of Indian National bibliography 1994-98**

Indian National Bibliography for the years 1994 to 1997 is expected to be published. Work on this has already started. At least 1994 and 1999 is expected to be published by March 2000.

Work on October to December 1999 monthly issues of INB is being done with the help of computers.

b) Setting up of the Computer Network and creation of Indian National Bibliography database.

The Indian National Bibliography is in the process of computerization. All the 15 Divisions of the INB and Index Indiana unit have been computerized. Language divisions are in a position to enter their data in their respective languages through GIST technology. For the compilation of the INB, customized version of the Libsys Software version IV has been procured. The monthly issues INB from October 1999 onwards are being produced through this software. In the near future INB will be available in the machine-readable form as well as in hard copies.

c) Language bibliographies

Assamese : Ten years cumulated volumes for 1971-80 is ready. Compilation of 1981-90 is going on. The printing would be executed by the Government of Assam.

Bengali : Five years' cumulated volume for 1992-96 has been published. Compilation of 1997-98 volume is ready.

Hindi : Manuscripts of Hindi Bibliography 1992-93 and 1994-95 have been sent for printing to Government of U.P. Press, Allahabad.

Kannada : Cumulative volume for 1995-99 is under compilation.

Malayalam : Compilation of 1997-98 is in progress.

Marathi : Manuscript of Marathi Bibliography 1991-95 is ready for sending to State Central Library, Mumbai for printing.

Oriya : 1981-82 Oriya Bibliography manuscript ready for printing by Orissa Sahitya Akademi, Bhubaneswar .

Tamil: Tamil Bibliography for the years 1992-96 and 1997-98 are ready for press.

Telugu : 1992-96 Telugu Bibliography under compilation.

Urdu : Printing of Urdu Bibliography 1997-98 is in progress. 1999 volume is being compiled.

d) **Progressive Use of Hindi for Official Purpose**

An official language implementation committee has been functioning for the past few years. More than 90% of the employees have passed Hindi Examination under the Hindi Teaching Scheme.

The Golden Jubilee of the "Rashtra Bhasha Divas" was celebrated during the period 14th to 28th September 1999. On 17th July 1999 a general meeting was held in the Technical Section of the Library.

Seminars and Conferences

8.31 Two staff members were deputed as official delegates to participate in the Indian Library Association Conference at Haryana Agriculture University, Hisar, from 23th to 26th December 1999.

Training and Personnel

8.32 Two professionals were deputed for training in CDS-ISIS/UNIMARC conducted by Calibnet at Calcutta. Six other professionals were sent to the Central Secretariat Library, New Delhi for training in GIST operation.

8.33 Apart from this, basic knowledge in computer applications was imparted to many staff members through the help of the Computer Centre in the National Library, Calcutta.

Visit by the Students of Library Science

8.34 Students from different Universities visited and worked on their projects.

RAJA RAMMOHAN ROY LIBRARY FOUNDATION

8.35 The Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation, a fully financed autonomous organisation under the Ministry of Culture, Youth Affairs and Sports was set up in May 1972 on the auspicious occasion of the bi- centennial birth anniversary of the great Raja who heralded renaissance and modernism and did a lot for the spread of education in our country. The main objective of the Foundation is to promote and support the public library movement in the country by providing adequate library services and by popularising reading habits, particularly in the rural areas, with the active cooperation of the State Library Authorities, Union Territories and Voluntary Organisations operating in the field of library services.

8.36 The Foundation with its limited resources is operating two types of schemes - Matching and Non-Matching as detailed below:-

a) **Matching Schemes**

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

b) **Non-Matching Schemes**

- ☛ Assistance to State, Central and District Libraries towards supply of books through central selection.
- ☛ Financial assistance to voluntary organisations, working in the field of Public Libraries.
- ☛ Assistance to Centrally Sponsored Libraries

- ☛ Assistance to Children's Libraries and Children's Section of general Public Libraries.
- ☛ Assistance to Public Libraries towards celebration of Centenary year/ 125 years/ 150 years / 175 years, etc.
- ☛ Assistance towards organization of seminars, conferences, by National Level Library Organizations.
- ☛ Assistance towards collection and compilation of library statistics through official and non-official agencies.

8.37 Matching Schemes are being operated from the Matching Fund created with various State Government's contributions (which varies from 1 lakh to 50 lakh depending on size, population, rate of literacy, existing infrastructural facilities and past utilization and equal share from the Foundation whereas Non Matching Schemes are operated fully from the Foundation's funds.

Achievements

8.38 During the year under report, the Foundation is likely to render with the closing of the current financial year 1999-2000, assistance worth Rs.1000 lakhs for 9000 libraries scattered all over the country, under both matching and non-matching schemes.

8.39 Besides being a funding body, the Foundation has been functioning as a national agency for coordinating, monitoring and developing the Public Library services all over the country. During the year the Foundation publishes a quarterly newsletter which not only highlights the activities of the Foundation but also disseminates important news on library services which take place in different parts of the country and abroad. The Foundation also publishes a bi-annual journal "Granthana" which covers valuable articles from different corners of the country not only on Library & Information Science but also on the ideas and thoughts of Raja Rammohun Roy. The Foundation has purchased books and journals worth Rs.3.00 lakhs for the special library on Library and

Information Science keeping in view the significance and impact of Information Technology.

Significant Programmes

8.40 Professor Andre Beteille, Professor of Sociology, Delhi University delivered the Annual Raja Rammohun Roy Memorial Lecture, 1999 on 22.5.99 on "The Antinomies of Equality" which drew the attention of the elite of the metropolitan city of Calcutta.

8.41 To comply with the requirements of the Official Language Policy, a Hindi Workshop and the Hindi Day Celebration were organised in the month of October '99.

8.42 The Foundation has taken up a project to computerize its activities by upgrading its existing computer system by installing office wide LAN not only for housekeeping jobs but also for a comprehensive information database on public library services in the country.

CENTRAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

8.43 The Central Secretariat Library (CSL) previously known as "Imperial Secretariat Library, Calcutta", is one of the oldest (1891) libraries. in terms of the size of its collection (8,56,118 volumes). It is estimated to be the second largest Central Government library after the National Library at Calcutta. With the shifting of the Capital, the Library also moved to Delhi and has been housed in Shastri Bhawan since 1969. Its Hindi & Regional Languages Wing (Tulsi Sadan Library) is located at Bahawalpur House and a branch library at R.K. Puram, New Delhi.

8.44 The library is well known for its rich and valuable collections of rare books on Indian History and Culture, Indian Official Publications, such as Annual Administrative Reports, Budget and Plan documents, Civil Lists, Census Reports, Legal documents, Directories, and Hand Books, Gazettes, Gazetteers, Committee and Commission Reports, Parliamentary Legal documents including microfiche and microfilms, General Reference Books, such as Encyclopaedias, Dictionaries, etc., Foreign Official Documents including microfiche/

micro-film collection of U.S. Government Publications and other out of print material, etc.

Membership

8.45 The library has a centralised membership for Central Secretariat Library, Tulsi Sadan Library and R.K. Puram Branch Library and 5,215 members were enrolled/renewed during the year.

Resource Development

8.46 CSL has a co-operative acquisition policy for the purchase of document resources for libraries under the Dept. of Culture in Delhi i.e. National Archives of India, Archaeological Survey of India, National Museum, and the National Gallery of Modern Art. The library resources were enhanced during the year by acquiring 7,150 books in English, Hindi and Regional Languages, and it is expected that about 1500 titles will be acquired during the remaining period of the financial year 1999-2000. CSL being a nodal agency of the Department of Culture, acquisition of books is done under co-operative acquisition policy and reference collection including multi volume titles are being purchased in CSL as part of resource sharing with the participant libraries. CSL has acquired 34,100 Indian and foreign official documents including microfilm and microfiche and monographs. It is estimated that about 4,800 microfiche and monographs will be acquired within the remaining period of the financial year. The library is acquiring a unique collection of microfilms of 'Indian Official Documents published in India during the British period' from the British Library, London. CSL has also acquired Indian Biographical Archives on microfiche. CSL received 695 Journals and 121 newspapers on subscription and gratis basis. Under collection development, CSL acquired 105 CD-ROM titles during the period and made special provision for the purchase of reference books/ material from the plan budget for the current year. About 8-10 CD-ROM databases will be acquired in the near future.

Services

8.47 CSL is mainly responsible for providing

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

Reprographic Services

8.48 The Reprography Unit of the library provided approximately 1,38,111 photocopies during the year and 75,000 pages were electronically duplicated. It is estimated that 68,000 photocopies and more than 1,00,000 electronically duplicated copies may be brought out during the remaining period of the financial year.

8.49 CSL being the nodal agency for microfilming the Indian Publications Project, provision for a



Indian official documents

microfilm repository room in the CSL has been made for preserving the master negatives for archival purposes. Requisite accessories - inspection cum rewinding table, densitometer and ultrasonic splicer have been acquired to monitor the state of stored microfilms. Action has been taken to microfilm rare Hindi Books from the Burrabazaar Public Library, Calcutta with the cooperation of the microfilming unit of the National Archives of India.

Computer Applications

8.50 Local Area Networks (LAN) have been setup in CSL and TSL under Phase I of networking. Setting up of Wide Area Network for connecting five libraries under the Department of Culture in Delhi is in progress. Presently, computers are being used in CSL for various housekeeping activities in all the sections of the library. Books acquired in English, Hindi and some regional languages are being fully processed on line.

8.51 Computer Training Programmes of CSL, 1999-2000

- ☛ Conducted training programme on UNIMARC for processing monographs.
- ☛ Conducted training programme on Internet Surfing.
- ☛ Conducted GIST training programme for librarians of CSL, TSL and Central Reference Library, Calcutta.
- ☛ Two Computer awareness training programmes for the librarians from Institutions under the Dept. of Culture.
- ☛ Training programme in Designing, production and distribution of electronic publications for government librarians especially working in libraries under the Department of Culture.

8.52 Other Computer Related Activities

1. Retrospective Conversion of cataloguing data for making Online Public Access Catalogue is being done. It has been decided to use the UNIMARC format for

cataloguing. After deciding the fields for UNIMARC format two sets of data input sheets have been prepared :

(1) Monographs (a) for retrospective conversion (b) for new arrivals (2) Serials (a) for retrospective conversion (b) new arrivals. Remaining data will be converted using UNIMARC format. This will help in contributing data to the National Bibliographic Database.

2. Book News- Current list of latest English books acquired by CSL in the ensuing quarter is being brought by CSL. This is an in-house publication using CSL's infrastructure.
3. For automating the circulation control a pilot project for bar-coding of 10,000 books has been completed successfully and now the library is in the process of allocating the work for bar coding of the complete collection.
4. Publication of bibliography of rare books in CD-ROM format duly linking images of title page and contents page is in progress.
5. Work pertaining to publishing Annual Reports in CD-ROM format is in progress. A demo version has been prepared for evaluation before allocating the complete project.
6. Mahabharata Database Project - the work of conversion of slokas of Shantiparva into electronic format duly incorporating the mark ups has been allocated to Prof. V.N. Jha, Director, Centre for Advanced Study, Sanskrit, Pune and C-DAC, Pune.

E-mail facilities are also available for networking and Resource sharing. CSL is also a member of DELNET (Delhi Library Network) in addition to RENNIC (Research and Education Network of NIC) and ERNET (Education and Research Network).

Workshop/Seminars: Proposed to be held during 1999-2000

- 8.53 Workshop on Application of modern

management techniques in government library and information centres for optimum utilization of resources in coordination with Management Development Institute of Gurgaon and IIM, Lucknow/Ahmedabad.

Publications

8.54 Camera-ready copies of the following publications have been prepared in house, which will be published and released in this financial year.

- ☛ Proceedings of the Seminar on "Contribution of Indian litterateurs to the Freedom Movement of India (1900-1947)".
- ☛ Proceedings of "Seminar on Assessing Information Needs and Services in the Government Decision Making Processes"
- ☛ Savivran Hindi Granth Suchi: Parambha 1985 Tak. (Hindi publication)
- ☛ CSL Book News - a quarterly publication.

Library Extension and Development Activities

8.55 CSL staff are deputed for various workshops, training courses, guest lectures and annual conferences of the professional bodies in

the field of library and information sciences.

8.56 The library also extended consultancy to important libraries such as the P M O Library, and other libraries under the Deptt. of Culture's jurisdiction.

Director, CSL attended:

The 65th, General Conference and council of IFLA (Federation of International Library Association) held at Bangkok in August 1999. She presented a paper entitled "Organising rural libraries in the changing environment" and took active part in the deliberations of the conference.

A seminar on "Networking for effective libraries and information services" sponsored by IFLA - RSCAO and the Sri Lanka Library Association at Colombo in October 1999. She was invited to present a paper entitled "New initiatives for Cooperation, Resource Sharing and Networking of Libraries within the cultural sector of India".

CONNEMARA PUBLIC LIBRARY, CHENNAI

8.57 In recognition of the importance of library services, it was decided to establish a Public Library in Tamil Nadu during the last century by an



Seminar cum Workshop on application of Modern Management Techniques held in the Central Secretariat Library

enlightened administrator Lord Connemara, the then Governor of Madras during the period 1886 - 1890. The foundation stone for the library was laid on 22nd March 1890 and the Library was formally opened on 5.12.1896. The Library so founded was named after him to perpetuate his memory in Madras in recognition of his efforts.

Buildings

8.58 Designed by H. Irving, the then Consulting Architect to the Government of Madras, the Connemara Public Library was constructed as a semi-circle and, oblong building in saracenic style. It is a magnificent hall with a splendid reading room and beautiful teak wood bookshelves. The roof is a truncated semi-circle. The truncated top has a wooden ceiling but the two curved sides are made of pieces of coloured glass artistically cemented to one another. Ornamental acanthus leaves and flowers adorn the marble slabs.

8.59 In commemoration of the Centenary of the Library, an additional multistoried building was also constructed with a floor space of 21,823 sq. ft. at the cost of Rs.1.79 crores and was opened on 24.6.99.

Growth

8.60 This Library was renamed the State-Central Library with effect from 1st April 1950, under the provision of the Tamil Nadu Public Libraries Act of 1948. And from 10th September 1955, it became one of the Four Depositories for Indian Publications under the provision of the Delivery of Books and Newspapers (Public Libraries) Act of 1954. In 1955, this Library became the UNESCO Information Centre to serve as a depository for selected publications of UN and its Allied Agencies. It also serves as a Depository for Asian Development Bank publications since 1992.

Collection

8.61 Until the declaration of this Library as one of the Four Depository Centres, it received four copies of publications published in the State under the provisions of the State Central Library. Under the provisions of the Delivery of Books and

Newspapers (Public Libraries) Act, every Publisher in India has to compulsorily send a copy of each publication to the four Depository Centres. Apart from this, a good number of publications and periodicals of UN and its Specialized Organs and Asian Development Bank are also received. A number of books are added every year by purchasing from out of funds made available by the State Government.

8.62 The stock of volumes stands at 5.45 lakhs and it has received about 3,100 periodicals and over 268 newspapers.

Services

8.63 The Connemara Public Library provides the following services to the public through various sections.

Reference Service	Civil Services Study Circle Service
Textbook Service	Braille and Talking Book Section Service
Lending Service	Educational Video Service
Periodical Service	Home Delivery Service
Reprographic Service	Bibliographic Service

Finance

8.64 The expenditure for maintaining the Library is met by the Government of Tamil Nadu. However, the Government of India met 50% of the Recurring Expenditure and 2/3 of Non-Recurring Expenditure in respect of maintaining the Delivery of Books Act Section of this Library.

Publication

8.65 The Library issues a monthly fascicle of the Tamil Nadu State Bibliography in Tamil since July 1964 to co-ordinate the classification, cataloguing, book selection, reference service, etc.

8.66 The Annual Cumulation of Tamil Nadu State Bibliography is also brought out in printed form.

8.67 Programmes under Implementation

- Computers connecting various sections with terminals.
- Internet Programme.

- ☛ Microfilming of pre 1930 publications.
- ☛ Preservation and Conservation of Documents.

Highlights - Connemara Public Library

Box No. 8.03

- 1890 Foundation stone laid
- 1896 Inauguration
- 1929 First full fledged librarian appointed
- 1930 Lending Service, Open Access & Home Delivery Services introduced
- 1948 1948.
- 1954 Declared as National Depository Centre under the Delivery of Books and Newspapers (Public Libraries) Act, 1954
- 1955 United Nations Depository Centre
- 1963 Publication of Tamil Nadu State Bibliography of Children's Literature
- 1964 Publication of Tamil Nadu State Bibliography
- 1965 UNESCO Information Centre
- 1966 Institute of Library Science inaugurated
- 1968 Merger of Children's Bibliography and State Bibliography
- 1974 Three -storeyed new building added
- 1981 Reference Section & Text Book Section opened
- 1985 Xerox Facilities introduced
- 1989 Educational Video Service introduced
- 1991 Computer Unit installed
- 1992 Asian Development Bank Information Centre
- 1994 Civil Services Study Circle opened
- 1995 Braille & Talking Book Section opened
- 1996 Centenary Celebration of the library
- 1998 Computers added as a part of Computerization of Library Activities
- 1999 Three storeyed Centenary Building added
Commemorative Stamp on Connemara Public Library released
C D ROM Services introduced

THANJAVUR MAHARAJA SERFOJI'S SARASVATI MAHAL LIBRARY, THANJAVUR

8.68 The Thanjavur Maharaja Serfoji's Sarasvati Mahal Library is one among the few medieval libraries existing in the world . It is an unparalleled repository of culture and an inexhaustible treasure house of knowledge built up by successive

dynasties of Nayaks and the Marathas of Thanjavur. It contains very rare and valuable collections of manuscripts, books, maps and paintings on all aspects of Art, Culture and Literature. The Encyclopedia Britannica in its survey of the Libraries of the World mentions this as "the most remarkable Library in India"

Administration

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

Staff

8.70 The Library is divided into five Departments viz.,

- ☛ Publication Department,
- ☛ Manuscript Department,
- ☛ Reference Book Department,
- ☛ Conservation Department and
- ☛ Reprography Department.

8.71 This Library has the richest collection of manuscripts in Sanskrit, Tamil, Marathi and Telugu, which reflect the history and culture of South India. In addition to the existing stocks of manuscripts, private libraries of pandits and their patrons who were living in Thanjavur and its neighborhood also came into the possession of the Library. Even now this Library receives manuscripts, books etc., as donations.

8.72 The Conservation Department of this Library was started in August 1980. The main functions of this Department are

- ☛ To keep the Manuscripts, Books, Cupboards and Show cases clean.
- ☛ To restore damaged books and manuscripts.
- ☛ To preserve the manuscripts from deterioration.

8.73 Palm leaves are periodically cleaned and smeared with Citronella oil (an extract of Citrus

grass) which gives flexibility to the leaves and acts as an insect repellent. In case the script of the manuscripts is illegible, lamp soot mixed with Citronella oil is used to make the letters clear.

8.74 The Microfilming unit was installed in the year 1980 with one DK5 Microfilm camera, developing machine, Photocopier, Film copier and one Reader. Later on an Agfa film dryer was installed. In the first phase 5000 rare manuscripts of Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu and Marathi were selected and microfilmed for preservation.

STATE CENTRAL LIBRARY, MUMBAI

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

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

8.77 The total collection received under the Press and Registration of Books Act is 3 lakhs. The total number of books and periodicals received under the Delivery of Books Act is 5 lakhs. About 20,000 books and periodicals received under the P & R Act and D.B. Act are added every year to the collection of the State Central Library.

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

Objective

8.79 Acquisition, maintenance and preservation of books and periodicals printed and published in India under the Delivery of Books Act, 1954 and as amended in 1956.

8.80 Service Points

- a) Reference Section
- b) Newspaper Section
- c) Periodical Section
- d) Display Section

8.81 Other Important Activities

- ❖ New Building Project :- The work on a new building for the State Central Library at Kalina Campus, Santa Cruz is in progress. The total cost of the building project is Rs.23.04 crores.
- ❖ Computerization of the State Central Library - The total cost of the computer project is Rs. 10 lakhs . Under this project, six computers have been installed in the Library.

Institutes of Buddhist and Tibetan Studies

CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF HIGHER TIBETAN STUDIES, VARANASI

Inception

9.01 The CIHTS, envisaged by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru in consideration with His Holiness the Dalai Lama was established in 1967 with a view to educate young Tibetan refugees and students from the Himalayan border.

9.02 In the beginning, it functioned as a special constituent wing of the Sampurnanand Sanskrit University, Varanasi. Thereafter, the Government of India reviewed the progress of the Institute and decided in 1977 to accord it the status of an autonomous body under the Department of Culture with 100% financial support from the Government of India. The Institute has made steady progress since then, and the Government of India declared it a "Deemed University" on 5th April, 1988. The Institute headed by Prof. S. Rinpoche as Director

is ably assisted by learned members of the faculty in achieving its goal of excellence in the fields of Tibetology, Buddhist and Himalayan Studies.

9.03 Objectives

1. Preservation of Tibetan Culture and Tradition.
2. Restoration of Ancient Indian Sciences and Literature preserved in Tibetan Language but lost in the original.
3. To offer alternate educational facilities to students from the Indian Himalayan Border who were formerly availing the opportunity of receiving higher education in Tibet.
4. Accomplishment of gains of teaching and scope of research in traditional subjects through a modern university educational system with provision for award of degrees in Tibetan studies.



Dr. Vaideyanatha Ayyar, Secretary (Culture), on his visit to Phyang Monastery, Leh, Ladakh

9.04 Academics

There are five faculties in the Institute denominated after the Panchmahavidyas of the Buddhist tradition namely :

1. Faculty of Sabdavidya: Consisting of the Departments dealing with languages like Tibetan, Hindi, English, etc.
2. Faculty of Hetu and Adhyatmavidya: Consisting of the subjects: Mool Sastra and Sampradaya Sastra with different branches of the same disciplines. Traditionally Hetu and Adhyatma are two independent Vidyas and in the monastic pattern they are treated as different faculties, but here in the Institute both are combined together.
3. Faculty of Adhunik Vidya: Faculty of Adhunik Vidya is actually not the traditional name of any faculty, but under the modern university system some optional subjects have been introduced in the syllabi, therefore, an independent faculty has been established. Six disciplines form this faculty namely, Asian History, Economics, Political Sciences, Tibetan History, Western Philosophy and Pali. Though Pali is to be under Sabha Vidya yet for some technical reasons it has been adjusted under this faculty.
4. Faculty of Cikitsavidya: Consisting of two departments namely: (i) Department of Ayurveda and (ii) Department of Tibetan Jyotish.
5. Faculty of Silpavidya: Silpavidya deals with Tibetan Art, Painting, Architecture, Sculpture, Iconography, Wood craft, Weaving, etc.

Teaching Courses

Box No. 9.01

Courses	Duration
Purva Madhyama	2 years
Uttar Madhyama	2 years
Shastri	3 years
Acharya	2 years
Vidya Varidhi (Ph.d)	3 years

9.05 Achievements of the Institute

1. Infrastructural

- (i) During the past 8 years the Institute has completed the physical infrastructural requirements of the academic and residential premises. The lay-out and architecture of the Institute strictly adhere to the ancient Indian Buddhist architectural and planning system, as preserved in Tibet which creates a congenial atmosphere for Indo-Tibetan Studies.
- (ii) Special mention may be made of the Santarakshita Library which has a rich collection of books, manuscripts and micro-documents pertaining to Tibetan and Buddhist studies - perhaps the largest collection of its kind in India, equipped with all modern accessories including computerisation of its entire working system.

9.06 Academic output

- (i) Teaching: The alumni of this Institute are now working in this Institute as well as in other organisations in various parts of the world and have gained the reputation of being excellent teachers in Tibetan studies.
- (ii) Research: The Research Department was established to promote independent research under several units like Rare Buddhist Text Research Project, Restoration Unit, Translation Unit, Dictionary Unit, Publication Unit.

9.07 The Publication Unit brings out publications under the series: Bibliotheca Indo-Tibetica, The Dalai Lama Tibeto Indological Studies, Samyak Vak and Special Samyak Vak, Prof. L.M. Joshi Commemorative Lecture Series, the Rare Buddhist Text Series, Avalokitesvara Project, Rare Buddhist Text Research Journal, Tibetan Sanskrit Dictionary and Miscellaneous series.

SIKKIM RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF TIBETOLOGY, GANGTOK

The Sikkim Research Institute of

Tibetology, Gangtok is an autonomous organization under the Government of Sikkim, with the Governor of Sikkim as the president of its governing body. It was established for developing the knowledge of Chhos (Doctrine of Buddha). As a part of its activities, the Institute undertakes the programme to produce and translate books of important works preserved in the Institute.

During the financial year 1999-2000, the Sikkim Research Institute of Tibetology has succeeded in launching various development schemes involving research, translation and collection of texts books for the Institute's libraries, and provision of guidelines to researchers and readers from India and abroad. Equal attention has also been paid to infrastructure development and environmental improvement for the benefit of scholars and tourists visiting the area.

9.08 Research and Publication

1. A quality Art Book titled 'ZEDPA CHUNI' depicting the twelve deeds of Lord Buddha in Tibetan has been published during 1999-2000
2. Three series of Bulletin of Tibetology viz: (a) 1997 No.3 (b) 1998 No.2 (c) 1998 No. # were printed.
3. 1999 No.1, 2 & 3 were also prepared and made ready for publication.
4. Two art book titled 'SHARIPUTRA' and "13 Manifestations of Padmasambhava" has also been prepared in Tibetan and are ready for publication.

9.09 Translation

The following translation works have been completed and is ready for printing:

- (i) Life of Shariputra and Maudgalyayana.
- (ii) Biography of Emperor Ashoka

9.10 Libraries

- a) 50 volumes of texts dealing with Buddhist philosophy, some works of great Lamas and some dictionaries were purchased for the Tibetan Library .

- b) 52 books dealing with social, cultural religious and historical aspects of Sikkim, Bhutan and Tibet were purchased for the General Library.

Museum

9.11 The following rare items were purchased for the Museum

- (1) A silver based gold ornamented mandala
- (2) A human thigh bone trumpet (Kangling)
- (3) A pair of Bhutanese costume thurpang
- (4) Silver bowl
- (5) Bhutanese breast hook
- (6) Silver bracelet
- (7) Traditional sword (handle made up with snow frog skin)
- (8) One old model bell (Dribu Chutigma)
- (9) Old Tibetan silver coins.

LIBRARY OF TIBETAN WORKS AND ARCHIVES, DHARAMSHALA

9.12 The Library of Tibetan Works and Archives, an autonomous registered institution, was established by HH, the Dalai Lama in 1971, with a view to preserve and promote the rich heritage of Tibetan civilization and Indo-Tibetan learning. Today, this Institution has acquired world stature as a centre for Tibetology and Indo-Tibetan Studies. The Institution has the following Departments :

- (i) A Tibetan Books and Manuscripts Library
- (ii) A Foreign Language Reference Library
- (iii) Museum and Archives Departments
- (iv) Centre for Tibetan Studies comprising of a School of Indo-Tibetan Buddhist Studies, a School of Tibetan Languages and Literature, a School of Thangka Painting and a School of the Traditional Art of Wood-carving, all of which are recognized by the Indian Government.

9.13 During the year under review, the Library completed preparation, translation, research and publication of major works on Indo-Tibetan studies. It organized a number of workshops and seminars on archaeology and Indo-Tibetan literature.

Scheme of Financial Assistance for the development of Buddhist/Tibetan Culture and Art :

Box No.9,02

Scheme Objective	Development of Buddhist Tibetan Culture and Art Propagation and Scientific development of Buddhist/Tibetan Culture and Tradition and research in related fields.
Applicable to Financial Assistance provided/period	Voluntary Buddhist/Tibetan Organizations including monasteries. A maximum of Rs. 5.00 lakh per year for single organization (i) Maintenance/Research Project - Rs. 1.00 lakh p.a. (ii) Repair, restoration, renovation of ancient monasteries, etc. of historical and cultural importance Rs. 1.50 lakh (iii) Award of fellowships/holding of special courses Rs. 1.25 lakh p.a. (iv) Purchase of books, documentation, cataloguing - Rs. 1.25 lakh p.a. (v) Financial Assistance given for the construction of hostel building - Rs. 5.00 lakh (vi) Salary of Teachers where organisation is running a school imparting monastic education Rs.7.00 lakh p.a.
Remarks and No. beneficiaries during 1999-2000	The grants are ad hoc in nature and cover non-recurring expenditure and are given of on the recommendation of an Expert Committee constituted for this purpose. 61 organisations were granted financial assistance under the scheme during the year.

A number of new research and translation works were published. The Oral History Department of the Library now has holdings of 10,000 hours containing recordings on music, dance, folk history, customs and the culture of Tibet.

9.14 There is a specific scheme to give assistance to organisations and monasteries engaged in propagating Buddhist and Tibetan culture. Details of the scheme are in Box No. 9.02.

NAVA NALANDA MAHAVIHARA, NALANDA

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

9.16 There are eleven members in the society of which three are eminent Buddhist scholars

nominated by the Department.

Aims and Objectives

9.17 Some of the academic aims and objectives of the Mahavihara, as mentioned in the Memorandum of Association of the Nava Nalanda Mahavihara, Nalanda Society, are:

- To develop a residential center of education of international importance on the lines of the



Library building, Nalanda

ancient Viharas (where teachers and taught lived together devoting themselves to studies and higher academic pursuits) for the promotion of higher studies and research in the Pali language and literature, and in Buddhist Studies through Sanskrit, Tibetan, Chinese, Mongolian, Japanese and other Asian languages. In addition, study of contemporary Buddhism in various parts of the world may also be made subjects of studies and research.

- (b) To set up and maintain departments for study in (1) Pali and Buddhism, (2) Philosophy with special reference to Buddhist Philosophy (both Hinayana and Mahayana), Logic and Epistemology including outlines of Indian Philosophy and Comparative Religion, (3) Ancient Indian and Asian Studies with a special reference to Buddhist History and Culture and spread of Buddhism, (4) Linguistics and Modern Languages, (5) Tibetan and Chinese Studies including Mongolian, Korean and Japanese languages, and (6) such other subjects as the “Society” may decide to introduce from time to time.
- (c) To accommodate monks and lay scholars, versed in traditional monastic learning, and to acquaint them with modern methods of research and comparative studies.
- (d) To critically edit, translate and publish Buddhist works from Pali, Sanskrit, Tibetan, Chinese, Japanese, Mongolian and other languages.
- (e) To complete and publish original and research works on different aspects of Buddhist and allied studies.

9.18 Seminars, Conferences and Lectures

- (i.) XXIII Omtermatopoa; Niddjost Conference held at Bodh-Gaya organized by the International Buddhist Brotherhood Association, Tokyo-Japan in which the Director, Registrar and all the Members of the Teaching Staff participated and read their articles on the

subject: **Humanitarian Views of Buddhism**

- (ii.) Ven.Jagdish Kashyap Memorial Lectures Series - Dr. Gustav Roth of Germany, an eminent scholar of Pali and Buddhism and former Director of the Mahavihara gave lectures on Buddhism in India at Nalanda.
- (iii.) Ven.Dr. Satyapal Bhikkhu, Head of the Department of Buddhist Studies, University of Delhi, delivered a lecture on Environment vis-vis Buddhism.
- (iv.) Prof. Dr. Sukomal Choudhury, Principal of Government Sanskrit College, Calcutta , delivered a lecture on Buddhist Tribes in Modern India.
- (v.) Dr. Basudeo Burman, Vice-Chancellor, Kalyani University, West Bengal gave his lecture on Value Based Education in India.
- (vi.) Dr. H.S.S. Nisanka, Former Professor of the Defence Academy, Colombo, Sri Lanka delivered a learned lecture on Buddhist Psycho therapy.
- (vii.) A seminar on Tagore on Buddha and Buddhism was organised on the eve of the 137th Rabindra Jayanti.

Publication

9.19 Through its publications the Mahavihara has enriched the stock of Indian Scriptures particularly Buddhist Scriptures. The whole of Buddha’s teachings preserved in Pali Tripitaka was published for the first time in the Devanagari script in 41 volumes. 30 volumes of the commentaries (Atthakathas) are the texts of the Pali Tripitaka which have also been published in Devanagari script. Nava Nalanda Mahavihara Research Volumes I to IV and Nalanda Past and Present have also been published by the Mahavihara.

Library

9.20 The Mahavihara has a rich library of specialized nature. At present there are 37,076 books of Buddhist scriptures in Pali, Sanskrit, Chinese, Japanese and Tibetan.

CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF BUDDHIST STUDIES, LEH - LADAKH

9.21 The Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh - Ladakh, formerly known as School of Buddhist Philosophy was established at the behest of late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the year, 1959 with active cooperation of Rev. Kushok Bakulal Rinpoche. It was registered under the J&K Societies Registration Act-VI 194(1941). In 1962, the Department of Culture, Government of India, took up the task of financing the School. It was later raised to the level of a degree and post graduate Institute affiliated to the Sampurnanand Sanskrit University, Varanasi. The Institute is managed by a Board of Management.

9.22 Historians believe that Buddhism was introduced in Ladakh in the 2nd Century AD from Kashmir. A few extant Buddhist Kashmiri or Gandhara type paintings and rock-carvings found at several places in Ladakh suggest that Ladakh had close contact with Kashmir in spiritual matters which came to an end by the 12th century. It was around that time that Buddhism had taken strong roots in Tibet, and several centres of learning developed very fast in the subsequent periods. Flourishing dharma in Central Tibet attracted a good number of pilgrims and students from Ladakh and the other neighbouring States of the Himalayan regions. The Ladakhi Kings even made it a point to send every Ladakhi young Lama to Tibet for higher studies. In those days in Ladakh only such Lamas who were trained in Tibet were recognised by the Society. This cultural bond between Tibet and Ladakh remained in force upto 1959. And both in practice and theory, Ladakh represents the Mahayana form of Buddhism of Tibet. The 1959 cultural set-back in Tibet created a vacuum that the Ladakhis tried to fill up by opening a new institute at Leh, on the model of the monastic centres in Tibet.

Aims and Objectives

9.23 The closure of the Indo-Tibetan border in 1959 had brought together the heads of Monasteries of Ladakh at Leh to discuss and find a way to

establish an Institute in Ladakh which could implant the academic teachings and training that the young Ladakhi Lamas used to receive at the monastic centres of Tibet. The existing Ritual and Liturgical oriented monastic pattern that had developed for centuries has failed to provide facilities for intellectual and spiritual growth. The Head Lamas of Ladakh felt the need for founding an Institute in Ladakh which would continue the Buddhist scholastic tradition in Ladakh. A Committee headed by H.H. Bakula Rinpoche took the decision to establish a new institute at Leh. This new institute was named mTsan-nyid sLob-grha-khang (School of Buddhist Philosophy). Ten major Gonpas came forward to assist the new institute by donating land and cash. Initially only ten young Lamas drawn from these donor-Gonpas were admitted. The School of Buddhist Philosophy was inaugurated on the 23rd of October, 1959 with 10 students and two teachers. For two years the Institute functioned on the grants received from the ten Gonpas of Ladakh. In 1962, it was taken over by the Department of Culture. In 1973, the School of Buddhist Philosophy was affiliated to the Sampurnanand Sanskrit University, Varanasi. With the introduction of more subjects, the name of the School of Buddhist Philosophy was changed to The Central Institute of Buddhist Studies. Degrees of Madhyamas, Shastri, Acharya and Ph.D. are awarded by the Sampurnanand Sanskrit University. The Institute is run by the Board of Management, Central Institute of Buddhist Studies with the Joint Secretary, Department of Culture, as its Chairperson.

Courses of Study

9.24 Although the mode of examination has changed, the study of Buddhist Philosophy has remained the core of the Institute. The Philosophical topics that are prescribed in the courses are the same as was studied in Tibetan Monastic Centres. Five major topics of Buddhist Philosophy called bKa-bod-ngla viz; Pramana-Sastra, Pranjyana-Paramita-Sastra, Madhyamika-Sastra, Abidhamma and Vinaya have been prescribed.

9.25 Tibetan is the medium of instruction at the Institute. The methodology of effective learning of philosophical subtleties through the ancient art of debate is still in practice at the Institute. With the expansion of the Institute a wider range of subjects have been introduced. As the original idea was to train the students in Buddhist philosophy, only elementary study of Hindi, Sanskrit and English were allowed during the early period of the Institute. When the Institute was affiliated to the Sampurnanand Sanskrit University, the Institute was compelled to change its syllabi to suit the academic Rules of the University. Nevertheless, the original idea of teaching of Buddhist Philosophy has not been forgotten. The Institute has become more general and secular in nature. Among the subjects that are being taught are full courses in Sanskrit, Pali, Hindi, English, Tibetan Literature, Buddhist History, Comparative Philosophy, Economics, Social Science, Political Science, Mathematics and General Science. The Institute has 396 students on its rolls of which 300 students are provided stipends ranging from Rs. 225 to Rs. 300 p.m.

Feeder Schools at Gonpas

9.26 Gonpas have always been centres of Buddhist culture. The changes taking place everywhere in the world inspired the Heads of Monasteries to open schools at all the major Gonpas of Ladakh. Twenty two feeder schools and two nunneries have been functioning in 24 Gonpas. They are branch schools attached to the Central Institute of Buddhist Studies. The students get a stipend of Rs. 150/- p.m. and are looked after well by the management of the Gonpas. The conventional way of entrusting a young Lama to a teacher has changed and now they all live in the Gonpa Hostel. These schools have classes up to 5th grade and thereafter they are admitted to the Central Institute of Buddhist Studies for higher studies. Zaskar in the Ladakh region has a Middle School affiliated to this Institute.

Traditional Arts

9.27 In the Mahayana system of Buddhist Educa-

tion, teachings of the fivefold sciences of knowledge have been emphasised viz. Language (Sabdya-vidhya), Logic (Hetu-vidhya), Metaphysics (Adhyamika vidhya), Medicine (Cikitsa-vidhya) and Art (Silpa-vidhya). In keeping with the spirit of ancient Buddhist tradition, the Institute has separate faculties for teaching Painting, Medicine, Sculpture and Wood-carving. Candidates who possess Matric Certificates are eligible for admission in the Art Classes.

Library

9.28 There is an impressive collection of manuscripts and general books on Buddhism at the Institute Library. The Library of the Institute is one of the best libraries in the entire Himalayan region. There are two separate sections: one for Tibetan manuscripts and another for general books on Buddhism. The Manuscript section consists of several editions of collections of bKa-gyur (Words of the Buddha) and sTan-gyur (commentatorial works) composed by both Indian and Tibetan Panditas. Sung-dBum, the works of Tibetan Scholars and Artists forms yet another vast collection. For centuries, the Gonpas of Ladakh have been store-houses of different manuscripts on different themes. Yet in variety, the Institute Library surpasses all other libraries in Ladakh.

Museum

9.29 The Institute has a modest Museum containing a few Arts and Artefacts which have been produced by the master artists of the Institute itself. Ritual objects have been bought from different areas at different times.

Publications

9.30 The Central Institute of Buddhist Studies has published several works on Buddhist Philosophy and Literature. The Institute holds All India level Seminars at the Institute and proceedings of seven seminars have been published. One Seminar each at Dharamsala and Shimla was also organised by the Institute. The Institute also has plans to start Publication of a Bilingual Research Journal in English and Tibetan language. The Institute used to

publish a small Journal called Rig-pi' ebDud-rTse. Like other Institutes, the Central Institute of Buddhist Studies also has a few posts for Junior and Senior Research fellows. Four candidates have been awarded Ph.D. under the supervision of the Institute teachers.

9.31 In the year 1998-99, Professor Eshey Thabkhas of Higher Tibetan Institute, Sarnath delivered a series of Lectures on Madhyamika Avatara of Acharya Chandrakirti and its commentary by Acharya Tsongkhapa.

Examinations

9.32 All Examinations from Purva Madhyama to Acharya Classes have been conducted by the

Sampurnanand Sanskrit University, Varanasi. A majority of the Degree holders of this Institute have taken up the teaching profession. Almost all the Bhoti language teachers at State Government Schools in Ladakh are products of this Institute

Complex

9.33 The existing complex of the Institute is spreaded over 23 Kanals of land on the banks of the Indus River. It houses teaching faculties, an administrative block, a Library, an Auditorium, Principal's quarters, Warden's quarters and the Hostel. A new complex in an area of more than 200 Kanals has come up not far away from the present location.

Akademies and the National School of Drama

SANGEET NATAK AKADEMI

10.01 The Sangeet Natak Akademi - the National Academy of Music, Dance and Drama - an autonomous organisation funded by the Ministry of Culture, Youth Affairs & Sports, is devoted to the furtherance of the performing arts of India. The Akademi seeks to achieve this by arranging performances by renowned veterans as well as by talented artistes of the younger generation, through training programmes, award of scholarships, documentation, etc. The Akademi also bestows honours annually on outstanding artistes in the field of performing arts.

10.02 The management of the Akademi vests in its General Council, supported by the Executive Board which exercises direction and control over the affairs of the Akademi.

10.03 The Akademi runs two teaching institutions - Kathak Kendra (New Delhi) and Jawaharlal Nehru Manipur Dance Academy (Imphal) for training in Kathak dance and music and Manipuri dance and allied arts. The Akademi also looks after the management of the Rabindra Rangashala in New Delhi.

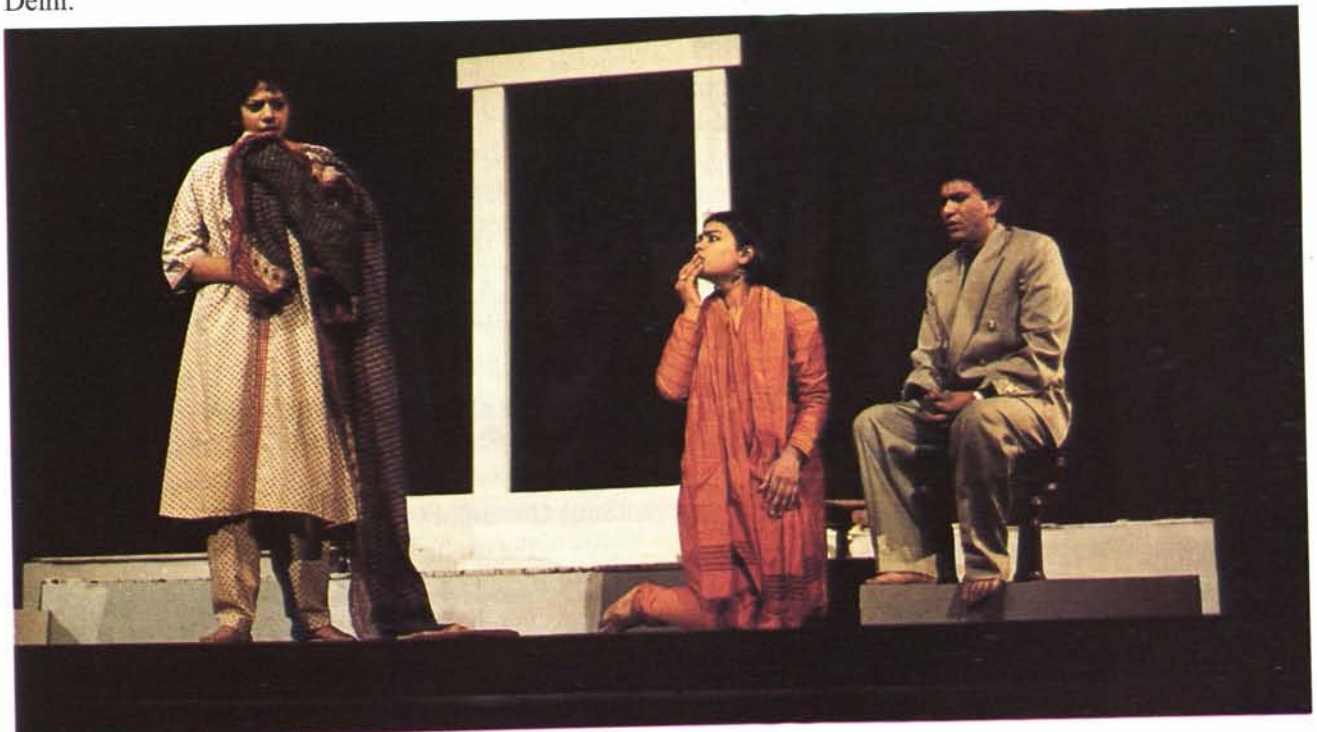
Major Activities of the Akademi

Documentation and Dissemination

10.04 During the period about 1731 B&W and colour photographs, 369 colour slides, 8 hours of audio and 140 hours of video recordings were added to the archives of the Akademi. The total holdings (upto November 1999) stands at 1,28,200 photographs (colour and B&W), 36900 slides, 6338 hours of audio recording and 3450 hours of video recordings and over 1:44 lakh feet of 16mm film material. Besides this, 120 colour slides pertaining to folk-art forms have been transferred onto Kodak Photo CD as a pilot project.

10.05 The following important events were documented for the Akademi's archives:

- (a) The Akademi, for the first time, visited the Andaman & Nicobar Islands and carried video & photographic documentation of the Nicobarese, Andamanese, Jarawas, and Shompens covering most of the tribes from the North to South Islands.
- (b) The Ramlila of Ramnagar is over 100 years old. Each event of the Ramayana is enacted



Urdu play, New Delhi

at different locations and the Ramayana is enacted for 31 days. The Akademi's documentation team obtained special permission from Kashi Naresh and recorded the entire Ramayana.

- (c) The annual Nongkrem Festival of the Khasis of Meghalaya held at Smit in October '99 was also documented for the Akademi's archives.

Museum

10.06 The Museum of the Akademi has a collection of about 1300 musical instruments, masks, puppets, jewellery, etc, out of which 250 musical instruments are housed in the Rabindra Bhavan. Systematic numbering, accessioning, cataloguing and indexing of the collection was taken up and is under compilation. The photographs and colour slides of the entire collection of the Museum have been completed.

Library

10.07 The Library holdings stand at over 21,578 books duly classified and catalogued. Efforts to augment the collection of regional language publications on performing arts are in progress.

Audio Visual Library

10.08 The entire collection of the AudioVisual Library has been classified. The collection now stands at 9678 gramophone records, 1516 commercial audio cassettes, 762 copies of cassettes from Akademi archives, 251 compact discs and 85 video cassettes in addition to 68 cassettes received as gifts.

Training and Preservation of Traditional Performing Arts

10.09 The scheme supports training in traditional forms of music, dance and theatre, which are going out of vogue. Honorarium to 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. Training programmes continued during this period in Nadaswaram, Thavil, Kuchipudi, Yakshagana and

Sufiana Kalam, etc. The training in Sufiana Kalam will be expanded to include more trainees. Further training programmes in identified areas will be initiated.

Playwrights Workshops

10.10 The Akademi organizes "**Playwrights Workshops**" in Indian Languages with a view to providing suitable opportunities to poets and young writers to write new plays in Indian languages. Selected playwrights work on the scripts with identified directors and actors for a period of at least four weeks towards production of the plays. '**Dhol Sepahee**', a play in Punjabi was produced under this scheme and was presented in Amritsar on 6th and 7th August 1999. A playwrights' workshop in Oriya will be organised by the Akademi in Bhubaneswar in February 2000.

Promotion and Preservation of Puppetry

10.11 Under the scheme of Promotion and Preservation of Puppetry, the Akademi has identified 10 puppet groups which are to be financially supported to the extent of Rs. 1.5 Lakhs.

Assistance to Young Theatre Workers

10.12 The objective of this scheme is to support experimental work by young theatre directors.

10.13 This year the Akademi will organise 3-4 workshops for better exposure of the young theatre people to the intricacies of playwriting, direction, designing, production and acting.

Inter-State Cultural Exchange Programme

10.14 The programme envisages exchange of individual artists and groups between the States and Union Territories of the country. While implementation of the programme rests with the State Governments, the Akademi plays a pivotal role in the exchanges by way of advising the Governments concerned, subsidising and co-ordinating the tours sponsored. The annual plan of exchanges was drawn up at the last Annual Conference held on 10 April 1999 in Goa. A two day festival '**Sangeet Nrityotsav**' was held in

collaboration with the State Govt. on this occasion.

Cultural Exchange Programme between India and other Countries

10.15 The bilateral Cultural Exchange Programme is implemented by the Akademi in accordance with the decisions taken by the Department of Culture. This mainly consists of exchange of information and material, books, tapes, etc. on the performing arts.

Poet Kazi Nazrul's Centenary Celebrations

10.16 On behalf of the Department of Culture, the Akademi presented a musical programme on Kazi Nazrul on 25th May 1999 at the India International Centre, New Delhi.

Establishment of National Centres for Specialised Training in Music and Dance

10.17 The Akademi identified Kutiyattam and Chhau dances of Seraikella, Mayurbhanj and Purulia as artistic traditions that appear to be threatened and extended support by strengthening existing training centers and by setting up new centres.

a) Support to Kutiyattam

Under the project- Support to Kutiyattam, the Akademi envisages systematic transmission of the art through training and regular performances. Launched in 1991, the programme supports Ammannur Chachu Chakyar Smaraka Gurukulam at Irinjalakuda for training purposes under Guru Ammannur Madhava Chakyar with supporting teachers and trainees and subsidizes Margi, Thiruvananthapuram, to enable the institution to hold weekly performances. A training programme in Mizhavu playing is being conducted by Guru P.K.Narayanan Nambiar with a number of trainees. The progress of the project is being periodically reviewed.

Performance support is also being extended to the Ammannur Chachu Chakyar Smaraka Gurukulam, Irinjalakuda as also to the premier organisation Kerala Kalamandalam of Cheruthuruthy for presenting performances within the State of Kerala

in collaboration with local organisations.

b) Support to Chhau Dance of Mayurbhanj (Orissa)

The training programme in Mayurbhanj Chhau, which was launched on 1st February, 1994 after a survey of 26 villages, is reviewed periodically. Based on encouraging reports the programme continues. The programme includes scholarships for training of dancers at Barricade, Rairangpur, Bhurkundi and Chitrada, scholarships to students of Mohuri, and Dhol refresher courses for teachers.

The project has achieved notable success - in its primary objective for sustaining and strengthening the tradition of Chhau dance by creating an ambience for regular training and practice of the art. Progress of various activities under the project was reviewed by a Committee of experts in June 1998 which recommended extension of support to this project for a further period of 5 years.

c) Chhau Dance of Seraikela (Bihar)

Under the project of Support to Chhau Dance of Seraikela, the entire District of West Singhbhum was surveyed to identify young trainees, teachers and musicians available in different villages. While the training programme in dance under Shri Lingraj Acharya began in July 1998 at Seraikela, extension of the training programmes are also under way. In dance, Dhol and Shehnai playing are being co-ordinated by the Government Chhau Dance Centre, Seraikela.

Under this project, teachers, gurus, and musicians are paid a monthly remuneration and the selected trainees receive monthly scholarships.

Akademi Fellowships and Awards

10.18 The General Council of the Akademi, which met on 5th October 1999 in Mumbai, selected 31 artists and scholars for Akademi Fellowships and Awards. These honours - Akademi Fellowship and Awards carry a purse of Rs.40,000 - and Rs. 25,000 - respectively, a shawl and a tamrapatra. The honours were conferred by the Hon'ble President of India, Shri K.R.Narayanan at an investiture ceremony at Rashtrapati Bhavan on

17th December 1999. Among the personalities honoured were Guru K.P.Kittappa Pillai, Pt. Bhimsen Joshi, Pt. Birju Maharaj and Sh. Vijay Tendulkar. 13 musicians, 8 practitioners of dance and 6 theatre persons were awarded, including two joint awards - one each in Music and Dance.

The Fellowship and Award winners for 1998 are listed below:

Fellowships	
K.P.Kittappa Pillai Bhimsen Joshi Birju Maharaj Vijay Tendulkar	
Awards	
Music	
Putttaraj Gavaigalu	Hindustani Vocal Music
Parveen Sultana Khan	Hindustani Vocal Music
Rajan Misra & Sajan Misra	Hindustani Vocal Music
Pandharinath Gangadhar Nageshkar	Hindustani Instrumental Music (Tabla)
B.V. Subramanya Raman	Carnatic Vocal Music
Karaikudi R. Mani	Carnatic Instrumental Music (Mridangam)
Ranganayaki Rajagopalan	Carnatic Instrumental Music (Veena)
M.S. Anantharaman	Carnatic Instrumental Music (Violin)
Vishwa Mohan Bhatt	Creative Music
Dance	
Lakshmi Viswanathan	Bharatanatyam
Sundarlal Satyanarayan Gangani	Kathak
Kottakkal Sivaraman	Kathakali
N. Madhabi Devi	Manipuri
Jayaram Rao & Banashree Rao (Joint Award)	Kuchipudi
Kshemavathy Pavithran	Mohiniattam
Theatre	
Soumitra Chatterjee	Acting
Amal Allana	Direction
Dulal Roy	Direction
Usha Ganguli	Direction
Balwant Gargi	Playwriting
Traditional/Folk/Tribal Music/Theatre & Puppetry	
Pradeep Chaliha	Sattriya Dance (Assam)
Purna Chandra Das	Baul (West Bengal)
Gulam Mohammad Saznawaz	Sufiana Kalam (Jammu & Kashmir)
Nokot Khriam	Musical Instrument Making (Meghalaya)
Kolha Charan Sahoo	Puppetry - Ravan Chhaya (Orissa)
The investiture ceremony was followed by a four-day festival (from 17th-20th December 1999) featuring some of the recipients of the Awards.	

10.19 The Akademi, in collaboration with the Government of Assam presented a seminar cum festival on Sattriya Dance traditions in Guwahati from 18 to 22 January 2000. This event provided an opportunity to make a detailed study of the Dance, Music and Theatre nurtured in the traditions of Assam. The Akademi will also document the proceedings of the seminar and the festival.

Republic Day Celebrations

The Sangeet Natak Akademi assisted the Government of India, Ministry of Culture, in presenting Drums of India on 26th January 2000 to mark the 50th year of India's Republic. This event was presented as part of the Republic Day Parade.

Launch of Akademi's WEBSITE

The Akademi's Website was launched in January 2000

Festival of Andhra - Dance Traditions

The Akademi will present a major festival of Andhra Dance Traditions in Delhi in February-March 2000.

Under the scheme of Financial Assistance to Awardees

10.20 Shri Puran Chand Wadali and Shri Pyare Lal Wadali were presented awards in the festival organised by 'Virasat', Dehradun.

Museum of Performing Arts

10.21 At the suggestion of the Akademi, a Museum of Performing Arts has been opened in Delhi as part of the celebration of the 50th Anniversary of India's Independence. This would be a learning/resource centre reflecting traditions of music, dance, theatre and puppetry of tribal and rural areas, classical traditions and traditional theatre all over the country. An attempt would be made to reflect the tribal classical continuum as obtaining in the performing arts situation of the country. Contemporary work in music, dance and theatre would also form a section of the Museum. The Museum will focus on performing traditions, their continuity and changes during the past 100-

150 years or so as major developments have taken place in the history of several forms and styles during this period.

KATHAK KENDRA

10.22 The Kathak Kendra is one of the leading institutions for training in Kathak dance. Both in its earlier incarnation as a department of the Bharatiya Kala Kendra and later (since 1964) as a unit of the Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi, it has been rendering significant service in the field of dance education.

10.23 The main objective is to train proficient dancers committed to pursuing the art as a profession. Eminent masters of Kathak Dance and Hindustani Music including Pandit Lacchu Maharaj, Shambhu Maharaj, Sunder Prasad, Kundanlal Gangani, Mahanrao Kalyanpurkar, Kumudini Lakhia, Birju Maharaj, Durga Lal, Hafiz Ali Khan, Mustaq Hussein Khan, Mohinuddin and Aminuddin Dagar, Siddeshwari Devi and Naina Devi have taught here. Gifted teachers of the young generation have also been brought in for training purposes. Many dancers trained at Kathak Kendra have received acclaim both for solo dancing and for their choreographic works.

10.24 The Kendra has a repertory wing, which strives to enrich the repertoire and technique of Kathak through experimental work. The repertory wing has presented over 15 major dance-dramas



Performance by an old student of Kathak Kendra

and group compositions employing traditional Kathak idiom. Some of these have been hailed as landmarks in Kathak.

Dance Festivals/ Programmes

10.25 The Kathak Kendra's troupe presented programmes in North Korea, Goa & Delhi .

Dikshantotsava 9 - 15 May 1999

10.26 As a part of the annual examination "Dikshantotsava" was held at the auditorium of Triveni Kala Sangam, New Delhi from 9th through 15th May 1999 in which 33 students of the final years of various courses were featured. The programme presented at this festival is a method of evaluating the competence of the Kendra's students as solo performers.

From 27th -31st September, 1999 the Kendra organised solo, dance performances by some old students of Kathak Kendra. It was held at the auditorium of Triveni Chamber Theatre, New Delhi.

10.27 The Kendra presented 'Nritya Pratibha' at Kamani Auditorium, New Delhi from 27th-31st October, 1999. The festival was an attempt to promote young dancers below the age of 30 years, who have committed themselves to pursue the art as a profession and also to assess the work done by Gurus/Institutions in the field of Kathak dance.

10.28 Along with the festival the Kendra also organised Interaction Sessions with the gurus and participants at the Triveni Chamber Theatre, New Delhi from 28th-30th October 1999 and on 31st October 1999 at the Kamani Auditorium, New Delhi and again on 1st November 1999 at Triveni Chamber Theatre, New Delhi. In the Interaction Sessions the Gurus talked about their work, method of training, artistic merit of their students with



A folk dance performance

lecture demonstrations

10.29 A workshop on 'Taala' was organised by the Kendra from 22nd- 27th November 1999 at the Kendra's Hall. Eminent tabla maestro Pt. Shankar Ghosh conducted the workshop along with his disciple Shri Debojit Banerjee. The Kendra's students and staff artistes also participated in it. On the last day i.e. on 27 November 1999 the music composed by Pt. Shankar Ghosh during the workshop was recorded.

10.30 On the occasion of Buddha Mahotsava at Sarnath, a group of staff artistes & students of Kathak Kendra presented programmes of Kathak dance.

Kathak Mahotsava

10.31 The Kendra will present Kathak Mahotsava in Mumbai this year.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU MANIPURI DANCE ACADEMY, IMPHAL

10.32 A constituent unit of the Sangeet Natak Akademi, the Jawaharlal Nehru Manipur Dance Academy, Imphal is the leading teaching institution for Manipuri dance and allied arts. The Academy was established in 1954 and offers several comprehensive courses in Manipuri dance, music and allied arts. The courses are designed as a

foundation for professional artists. It also has a Production Unit which strives to enrich the Manipuri repertoire through experimental work.

Foundation Day

10.33 The Foundation day of the Academy was held on 1st April, 1999 at the Academy Auditorium.

His Excellency, the Governor of Manipur, Shri O.N.Shrivastava and Prof. E. Nilkanta Singh graced the function as Chief Guest and President respectively. Solo dance and music performances by Gold-Medallist who secured first positions in various courses were featured.

10.34 A 15-member troupe of the Academy presented Lai-Haraoba, Martial Arts in the 2-day Rangoli Bihu Festival at Silchar organized by the Rangoli Bihu Samilan Samity from May 8th-9th, 1999.

10.35 The Academy presented its latest dance drama 'Wainu- Pareng' on 2nd May 1999 at the Academy Auditorium in honour of Prof. Ramakanth Rath, President, Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi.

10.36 The artistes of the Academy presented a programme of traditional dance and music in honour of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Hon'ble Prime Minister of India who paid a two day visit to Manipur.

Sponsored Programmes

10.37 During the period, the Academy presented three programmes of traditional Manipuri dance and music sponsored by the Directorate of Education in honour of Prof. Robins Bulling of Michigan University(USA) on 6th April 1999. A programme of traditional Manipuri Dance and Music at the Academy Auditorium was presented on 12th August 1999.

10.38 The Academy presented a programme of Nata Sankirtana and Maha Ras on 23rd September 1999 at the Academy Mandap as part of the year-long celebration of the 200th Death Anniversary of Rajarshi Bhagyachandra.

10.39 A book entitled **Nata Sankirtana Raag**

Punglon, compiled by Shri S.Thanil Singh Pradhan, Guru of the Academy was released by Padma Shri Ratan Thiyam, Vice Chairman of the Academy, on 23rd November 1999. The book was published by the JNMDA.

10.40 The Academy presented Nata Sankirtana and Maha Ras on 4th December, 1999 at the Academy Mandap as the inaugural show of the 5th Bhagyachandra National Festival of Classical Dance which was organized by the East Zone Cultural Centre, Calcutta and the Department of Art and Culture, Government of Manipur.

The festival was inaugurated by Shri W. Nipamacha Singh, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Manipur.

10.41 The artistes of the Production Unit of the Academy presented a dance composition **Leichal** in the 5th Bhagyachandra National Festival of Classical Dance on 6th December 1999, at Boat Palace Compound, Imphal.

10.42 The Academy gave a warm reception to a group of Kathakali artistes who had come to Manipur from Kerala to participate in the Bhagyachandra National Festival of Classical Dance on 7th December 1999 at the Academy premises. The group was led by Guru Madhavor Vasudevan Nair.

Other events

1. The Academy, in collaboration with the Manipur State Kala Akademi presented a 3-day Festival of Manipuri Classical Solo Dance from December 22nd-24, 1999 at the Academy Auditorium.
2. The Academy will perform in the grand finale of the Khajuraho Millennium Celebrations (Khajuraho Dance Festival) in March 2000.

SAHITYA AKADEMI

10.43 The Sahitya Akademi was set up in 1954 by the Government of India as an autonomous organization fully financed by the Government, and is the premier institution in the country for literary

dialogue, publication and promotion, and is the only institution in the country that undertakes literary activities in twenty-two Indian languages, including English. Over more than forty years of its dynamic existence, it has ceaselessly endeavoured to promote good taste and healthy reading habits, to keep alive the intimate dialogue among the various linguistic and literary zones and groups. This is done through seminars, lectures, symposia, discussions, readings and performances, to increase the pace of mutual translations through workshops and individual assignments and to develop a serious literary culture through its publications such as its three journals, monographs, anthologies, encyclopaedias, dictionaries, bibliographies, who's who of Indian writers and histories of literature and through its multifarious programmes, fulfilling the main aims and objectives set forth in its constitution. National integration through literature is, of course, one of the aims of the Akademi and is achieved through its activities as explained above.

10.44 The supreme authority of the Akademi vests in the General Council which consists of 94 members including representatives from the Central and State Governments/Union Territories, representatives of languages and Universities, eminent men of letters, etc. The President of the

Sahitya Akademi is elected by the General Council for a period of five years and the Executive Board and the Finance Committee of the Akademi have Government representatives on them.

10.45 The general policy of the Sahitya Akademi and basic principles of programme are laid down by the General Council and implemented under the direct supervision of the Executive Board. There is an Advisory Board in each of the 22 languages recognised by the Akademi consisting of eminent writers and scholars on whose advice the specific programme in the respective language is formulated and implemented.

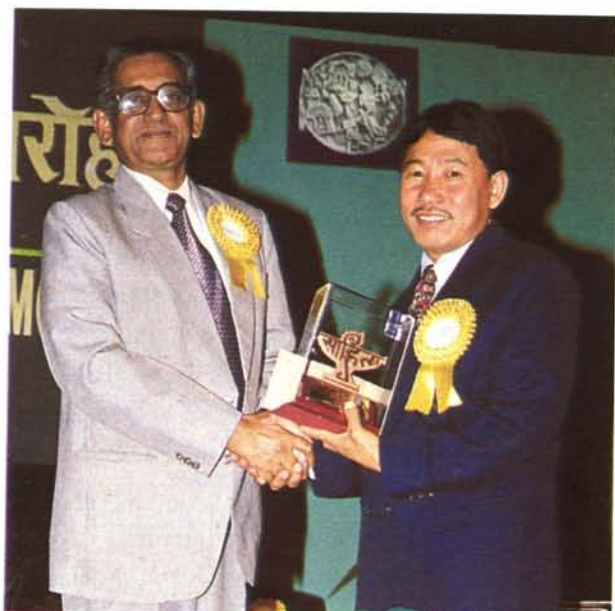
10.46 The Head Office of the Sahitya Akademi is located in New Delhi and its three regional offices at Bangalore, Calcutta and Mumbai. It also has a sub-office at Chennai. The Akademi has also established a Project Office for Tribal and Oral Literature at Baroda, for promotion of literature in languages not formally recognised by the Akademi and four Translation Centres at Bangalore, Ahmedabad, Delhi and Santiniketan which are meant to bring out special series of books translated into various languages thus strengthening the existing translation programme of the Akademi. There is also an Archives of Indian literature launched in March 1997 for collecting and preserving material connected with writers and literature and also to produce films on authors and writing in India.

10.47 The Sahitya Akademi Library is one of the prominent multi-lingual Libraries in India and has a wide range of books numbering over a lakh, in more than 25 Indian and foreign languages. During the year, the Library has acquired about 1500 books upto November 99, and 1000 more books are expected to be added to the collection by the end of the current financial year.

10.48 Details of the publication and programme activities of the Akademi during 1999-2000 are given below:

a) Publication

The Sahitya Akademi has brought out over 3200 books in 22 Indian languages and during the current



President, Sahitya Akademi and Sri Man Prasad Subba, Award winner in Nepali

- ☛ Dr. Ram Vilas Sharma, Hindi poet and critic, at New Delhi on 5 May 1999
- ☛ Sri Syed Abdul Malik, Assamese novelist, at Guwahati on 1 May 1999
- ☛ Pt. N. Khelchandra Singh, Manipuri scholar and writer, at Imphal on 2 May 1999
- ☛ Sri K.S. Narasimhaswamy, Kannada poet, at Bangalore on 17 July 1999
- ☛ Sri Seshendra Sharma, Telugu, poet at Hyderabad on 19 July 1999
- ☛ Sri Rajendra Shah, Gujarati poet, at Ahmedabad on 22 July 1999

year it has already published about 120 books till November 1999 and 100 more books are likely to be brought out by the end of this year.

b) Programme

The highest honour conferred on a writer by the Akademi is by electing him a Fellow.

The following eminent writers were elected Fellows of the Akademi this year and special functions were held in their honour to confer the Fellowship on them as per details given in Box No: 10.01

Honorary Fellowship was conferred on Professor Ji Xianlin at Beijing, China on 5 July 1999.

Annual Translation Prizes were presented to 22 translators in 22 languages and Bhasha Samman to three scholars/writers in Bhili, Kui and Ladakhi (languages not formally recognised) at New Delhi on 18th August 1999.

c) Seminars

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

- ☛ Gangadhar Meher, 7-8 January 1999, Berhampur
- ☛ Orality and Folklore in Marathi, 8-9 January 1999, Baroda
- ☛ Literature, Journalism and Audio-Visual Media, 15-16 January 1999, Mumbai
- ☛ Bengali Literature Outside Bengal, 19-21 January 1999, Agartala
- ☛ Sindhi Literature, 21-22 January 1999, Bhopal
- ☛ Maithili Kathak Vikas, 6-7 March 1999, Patna
- ☛ The Impact of Freedom Struggle in Tamil Literature, 9-11 March 1999, Madurai
- ☛ The Tradition of Mysticism and Madhurachenna, 13 March 1999, Bijapur
- ☛ Contemporary Kashmiri Literature, 25-26 March 1999, Srinagar
- ☛ Modern Literary Criticism in Telugu, 26-27 March 1999, Hyderabad
- ☛ Contribution of Western Scholars to the Development of South Indian Literary Languages, 28-29 March 1999, Bangalore
- ☛ The Imprint of Maithili on the Performing Arts of Eastern India, 28-29 March 1999, Calcutta
- ☛ National Conference on Recent Indian Poetry in English, 30-31 March 1999, Hyderabad.
- ☛ Symposium on My Books of the Century, 23 April 1999, New Delhi on the occasion of World Book Day.
- ☛ Pre-modern Manipuri poetic Tradition, 2-5 May 1999, Imphal
- ☛ Vachana Translation workshop, 23 to 29 May 1999, Bangalore
- ☛ National Symposium on Kabir and his Times, 28 June 1999, New Delhi
- ☛ Bi-national Birth centenary Seminar on Kazi Nazrul Islam, 11 to 13 July 1999, Calcutta
- ☛ Jibanananda Das, 22-23 July 1999, Calcutta
- ☛ Birth centenary National Seminar on Tarasankar Bandyopadhyay, 17 to 19 September, 1999 Midnapore
- ☛ 'Indian Novels and Novelists: Literary

Criticism' by Young Talents,
23 September 1999, Burdwan

- ☛ Birth Centenary Seminar on Sumitranandan Pant, 7-8 October 1999, Allahabad
- ☛ National Seminar on 'Guru Gobind Singh' The Great Integrator of Humanity, 22-23 October 1999, New Delhi to mark the Ter-centenary of the Khalsa Panth
- ☛ Urdu Poetry after Independence, 19-21 November, New Delhi
- ☛ Colloquium on Children's classics, 22 November 1999, New Delhi
- ☛ Children's literature in Konkani, 20-21 November 1999, Ernakulam
- ☛ Translation Workshop, 31 October to 5 November 1999, Mount Abu.
- ☛ Authors Meet and Workshop on Bengali Literature, 27-29 October 1999, Calcutta
- ☛ Bharatiya Sahitya Utsav, 4-5 November 1999, Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

d) Other Programmes

- i. **Meet the Author** (Where authors speak of their own life and works)
Hari Daryani 'Dilgir' (Sindhi), 5th January 1999, Adipur, Kutch; Keki N. Daruwalla (English), 17th February 1999, New Delhi; Balraj Komal (Urdu), 17th March 1999, New Delhi; Sri Kunwar Narain (Hindi), 14th July 1999, New Delhi; Sitanshu Yashaschandra, 27th October 1999, New Delhi; and Jeelani Bano, 11th November 1999, New Delhi.
- ii. **Through my Window** (where writers present their impressions on the life and works of another contemporary writer).
Raghubir Singh on Sohan Singh Sital, 17th April 1999, Ludhiana; Mohapatra Nilmani Sahu on Bani Charan Mitra, 16th April 1999, Calcutta; Sri Chandraprasad Saikia on Birendra Kumar Bhattacharyya, 29th July 1999, Calcutta; Krishna Baldev Vaid on Nirad C. Choudhuri, 3rd September

1999, New Delhi; Vijay Tapas on Satish Alekar, 28th September 1999, Ambejogai (Maharashtra).

- iii. **Asmita** (a programme for writers in search of a collective identity like women, Dalits and Tribals who feel marginalised).
Rati Saxena, 1st April 1999, New Delhi; Bani Basu, Smt. Suchitra Bhattacharya and Alpana Ghosh, 28th May 1999, Calcutta; Yashodhara Misra and Mallika Sengupta, 10th November 1999, New Delhi.
- iv. **Antaral** (a series of End-century lectures of interdisciplinary nature evaluating the experience and knowledge of the passing century and prospects of the coming century); Prof. Sibnarayan Ray, 22nd June 1999, New Delhi; Prof. Mrinal Miri, on 12th July 1999, New Delhi.
- v. **Mulakat** (a special platform for younger writers in different languages who have few chances of exposure).
Mahesh Nenwani and Vimmi Sadaragani, 17th October 1999, Raipur; Sri Anupam Kumar, Sri Neelin Kumar and Sri Anubhav Tulsi, 13th September 1999, New Delhi.
- vi. **Kavi Sandhi** (a programme aimed at giving poetry lovers an opportunity to hear poetry being read out by the poet himself/herself)
Sri Arun Mitra, 29th June 1999, Calcutta; Dr. Sitakanta Mohapatra, 20th July 1999, New Delhi; Gulzar, 16th November 1999, New Delhi.
- vii. **Kavya Sandhya**, 29th October 1999.
- viii. **Kathasandhi** (a programme for fiction writers where excerpts from a new novel being written or recent short stories are read and discussed)
Prof. Gurdial Singh, 23rd July 1999, New Delhi.
- ix. **Loka: The Many Voices** (a programme for folklore consisting of lectures as well as demonstrations).
Dr. Tara Bhawalkar, 23rd October 1999,

Margao; and Sudhir Chakravarty, 29th October 1999, Calcutta.

Sri Rajkumar presented Pakhan - a traditional folk music form and Smt. Krishna Kumari and Sri Pradyumna Singh presented Dogri folk songs, 25th November 1999, New Delhi.

- x. **Aviskar** (performance of literature through performing arts)

Ashargrantha presented poems of B.B. Borkar on 10th July 1999 at Mumbai.

Hindi Week was held from 13th to 17th September 1999 at New Delhi.

Hindi Divas was celebrated, on 14th September 1999 at Calcutta and Mumbai.

A Writers delegation from Kazakhstan visited the Akademi on 24th May 1999 and from Canada on 9th November 1999.

The Akademi organised several meetings of Cultural Exchange and Literary Forums in various parts of the country.

Book Exhibition and Sale of Publications

10.49 A number of Book exhibitions were organised at different places including Bangalore, New Delhi, Calcutta, Darjeeling, Chennai, Pune, Coimbatore, Tirunelveli, Bikaner.

10.50 The Akademi sold books worth Rs.40 lakhs till November 1999 and sales of Rs.110 lakhs is expected in the remaining period of the year.

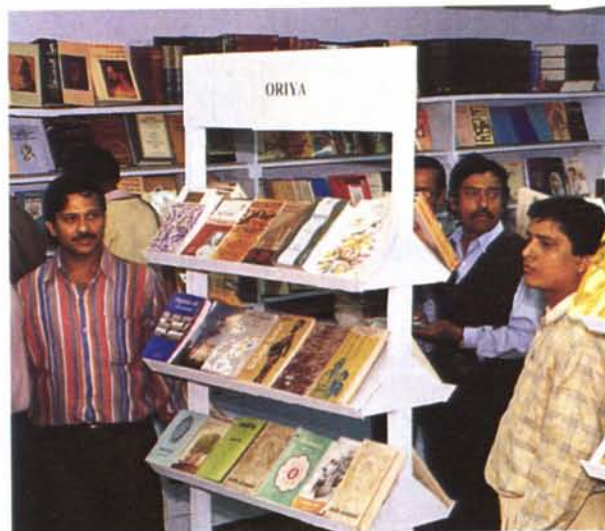
10.51 **The Annual Festival of Letters** of the Akademi was held from 22nd to 28th February 1999. The programmes included Akademi '98 Exhibition; presentation of Sahitya Akademi Awards 1998; a Writers Meet where the Award winners spoke; Annual Samvatsar Lectures delivered by M.T. Vasudevan Nair and a three day National Seminar on 'The Novel in Search of the Nation' in which about 45 eminent writers and scholars from all over the country participated.

10.52 Sahitya Akademi has launched its Website on 25 October 1999 and can be visited at <http://www.sahitya-akademi.org>

LALIT KALA AKADEMI

10.53 To promote and propagate understanding of Indian art, both within and outside the country, the Government established the Lalit Kala Akademi (National Akademi of Fine Arts) at New Delhi in 1954. To decentralise its activities, the Akademi has set up Regional Centres called Rashtriya Lalit Kala Kendras at Lucknow, Calcutta, Chennai and Bhubaneswar. The Akademi has also set up a Community Artists Studio Complex with workshop facilities in Painting, Sculpture, Printmaking and Ceramics in Garhi Village in New Delhi. The Workshops and all Regional Centres are headed by Regional Secretaries.

10.54 During the previous year, the Akademi's management was vested with the Government. On the advice of the Government the then Administrator-LKA had wide ranging consultations with artists in different parts of the country and on the basis of such discussions and keeping in mind the recommendations of the Haksar Committee, amendments were proposed to the MOA and Recruitment Rules of the LKA. The Government of India approved the revised MOA and Recruitment Rules of the Akademi on 8th January 1999. The amendments of the Akademi were handed over to the artists by the Government on 28th April, 1999. Smt. (Dr.) Saryu V. Doshi has been appointed as Acting Chairman. The General



Calcutta Book Fair, 1999



A scene from "Bhookh Aug Hai".

Council of the Akademi elected Prof. C.L. Porinchukutty as Vice Chairman of the Akademi.

10.55 Since its inception, the Akademi has been organizing the National Exhibition of Contemporary Indian Art in which 10 National Awards, each of Rs. 25,000 are awarded. Every three years, the Akademi also organises a Triennale India, an International Exhibition of Contemporary Art at New Delhi.

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

10.57 The Lalit Kala Akademi extends Financial

assistance to State Akademies and Artists through prizes in exhibitions organised by them. The Akademi also brings out publications of art works and multi-colour reproductions and portfolios for sale.

10.58 From the Artists Aid Fund financial assistance is given to artists for medical treatment as per the rules in this regard.

10.59 Exhibitions

1. The Akademi has participated in the Ninth Asian Biennale, Dhaka from 5th to 30th November 1999. Shri Atul Dodiya was the Curator of the Biennale and Shri Vasudevan Akkitam participated in the Seminar organised at Dhaka during the Biennale.
2. The Rashtriya Lalit Kala Kendra, Calcutta, organised an exhibition of prints produced at the Young Printmakers Workshop conducted

by Shri K. Laxma Goud from 20th April to 29th April 1999.

3. An exhibition on the traditional and Contemporary Art of the Eastern Region was held at Manipur by the Rashtriya Lalit Kala Kendra, Calcutta in collaboration with the Eastern Zonal Cultural Centre, and the Govt. of Manipur from 22nd to 27th November, 1999.

10.60 Lecture, Talk & Slide Show:

1. Rashtriya Lalit Kala Kendra, Bhubaneswar organised a slide show programme on 17th August 1999.
2. A slide show by Kime-Nakamulla, a ceramic artist from Japan, was held at Garhi Studio on 20th September 1999.
3. The Abanindranath Tagore (Memorial) National Lecture was held at Calcutta on 14th December 1999 by the Regional Centre, Calcutta.

10.61 Workshop

1. Eastern Regional Interactive Workshop between The Traditional Wood Carvers of Nagaland and Young Sculptors was held at Kohima by the Rashtriya Lalit Kala Kendra, Calcutta from 24th to 30th November, 1999.
2. An interactive workshop of local poets and painters was held at Calcutta by the Regional Centre Calcutta in collaboration with Sahitya Akademi, Calcutta in the month of December, 1999.
3. A multi media workshop on graphics, painting and sculpture was held at Agartala by the Rashtriya Lalit Kala Kendra, Calcutta.

10.62 Forthcoming Programmes

1. The 42nd National Exhibition of Art is to be held in the month of March 2000 at Jawahar Kala Kendra, Jaipur.
2. A Mural Workshop with Traditional Artists is to be held at Lucknow by the Rashtriya Lalit Kala Kendra, Lucknow in March, 2000 for

a period of 10 days.

3. Shri M.L. Nagar Memorial Lecture at Lucknow is to be held by Rashtriya Lalit Kala Kendra, Lucknow in March, 2000 in collaboration with College of Art, Lucknow.
4. The Eastern Regional Interactive Painters Workshop is to be held at Shillong by the Rashtriya Lalit Kala Kendra, Calcutta, between 1st and 7th March, 2000 in collaboration with the Centre for Creative Art, Shillong.
5. A seminar and symposium on folk aesthetics is to be held at Thanjavur by the Regional Centre, Chennai in February, 2000 in collaboration with FRCC, Tamil University.
6. The K.C.S. Panicker Memorial Lecture is to be held at Thrissur in March, 2000 by the Regional Centre, Chennai in collaboration with the Kerala State Lalit Kala Akademi.
7. A collaborative workshop on contemporary artists with crafts persons titled "Art in Nature" is to be held at Dakshinachitra in March, 2000 by the Regional Centre, Chennai in collaboration with the USIS, British Council, MMB, Allianne Francase, Japan Cultural Centre and Japan Foundation.
8. An exhibition of the works of regional veteran artists from Orissa, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh is to be held at Bhubaneswar by the Regional Centre, Bhubaneswar.
9. An All India Ceramic Camp is to be held at Bhubaneswar by the Rashtriya Lalit Kala Kendra, Bhubaneswar in March 2000 for 10 days.

NATIONAL SCHOOL OF DRAMA

National School of Drama

10.63 The National School of Drama, one of the foremost theatre training institutions in the world and the only one of its kind in India, was set up by the Sangeet Natak Akademi in 1959. Later on, in 1975 it became an independent entity and was set up as an autonomous organization under the aegis

of the Department of Culture, Government of India.

10.64 Over the years, the School has made great strides on various fronts including a rapid expansion of its activities in all parts of the country. It has produced a galaxy of talent - actors, directors, script writers, designers, technicians, educationists who work not only in theatre but in film and television also, and have won several awards both at the national and international levels.

10.65 The training in the School is based on a thorough, comprehensive, carefully planned syllabus, which covers every aspect of theatre, in which theory is related to practice, and in which all work is ultimately put to test before the widest theatre personalities who have shaped contemporary theatre, in all its facets. The systematic study and practical performing experience of Sanskrit Drama, Modern Indian Drama, Traditional Indian Theatre forms, Asian Drama and Western Drama give the students a

solid grounding and a wide perspective in the art of theatre. In order to establish linkages between traditional theatre forms of India and modern expressions, the School invites experts to train the students in these forms and also sends students to regional centres for training in traditional theatre. The School has also attached to its teaching faculty some of the finest creative talent from within the country and abroad.

10.66 The National School of Drama has a faculty of 16 members consisting of 2 Professors, 8 Associate Professors and 6 Lecturers. To cope with the varied and wide ranging syllabus, the School regularly invites professors, theatre personalities and experts from India and abroad to supplement the teaching inputs. Twenty five eminent personalities conducted classes in the School during the year 1998-1999. The School admits 20 students per year in the first year of the three year Diploma Course in Dramatics. The selection is done on an all India basis. All students



A scene from "Lower Depth".

admitted to the course are awarded a scholarship of Rs. 2,000 per month, for meeting their academic and other expenses.

10.67 The School awards apprentice fellowships to its students after completion of their course for widening their field of work and also for gaining more experience in theatre and its allied fields on a variety of projects, such as survey of traditional and folk forms of various regions of the country, to translate plays and conduct intensive theatre workshops in remote rural areas.

10.68 As a part of the training programme, the students of the School produced 7 plays in Hindi. These productions were directed by eminent directors like Shri Prasanna, Prof. D.R. Ankur, Shri Robin Das, Smt. Tripurari Sharma, Prof. Rita G. Kothari, Shri Bansi Kaul, Shri Alok Chatterjee. Simultaneously, five productions by outsiders were also arranged by the School during the year.

10.69 The School has a Repertory Company which is its performing wing. It consists of a group of artists and technicians who are mainly alumni of the School. The Repertory Company staged 130 shows during the period, in Delhi as well as outside Delhi.

10.70 Theatre-in-Education Company, now re-named as Sanskar Rang Toli was established in 1989 with a view to preparing plays and performing them for children and adults at Delhi and its surroundings. The major thrust of the company lies in going to schools with plays and organising workshops especially designed for specific age groups. In the summer workshop held by the Company, 300 students from various schools participated.

10.71 Under the Extension Programme, the School organised intensive theatre workshops at Delhi and various other parts of the country for children and young theatre workers with the idea of creating awareness about theatre and its techniques. As many as 57 workshops were organised during 1998-99.



Puppet theatre

Bharat Rang Mahotsava

10.72 The first National Theatre Festival which was christened Bharat Rang Mahotsava commenced on 18th March and concluded on 14th April 1999. It was inaugurated by Dr. Murali Manohar Joshi, Minister for Human Resource Development at Kamani Auditorium. As many as 89 plays were performed. The Festival brought together significant works of national level theatre companies from various States as also the productions of the Repertory Company of the School. The theatre productions from various States represented the multifarious, cultural, linguistic and traditional theatre forms of India. There were plays in Hindi, Marathi, Tamil, Malayalam, Dogri, Bangla, Manipuri, Kannada, Punjabi, Telugu and Assamese. The Festival was a roaring success and received applause both from the public and media.

Theatre India

10.73 On 27th June 1999, the NSD released its first issue of 'Theatre India' in English, a half yearly journal which would showcase the trends of contemporary theatre in India. This magazine will bridge the gap between the readers hailing from diverse linguistic backgrounds.

Grants from the Department

11.01 The Department of Culture operates a number of schemes intended to provide monetary assistance to individuals, groups and voluntary organisations engaged in promoting a particular art form and/or to sustain cultural activities in the country. The contribution of the Department of Culture in giving financial assistance to young individuals who wish to pursue the arts as a profession has been immense. Scholarships are awarded to young workers in the field of art and later on followed by Junior and Senior Fellowships. An evaluation of this scheme has shown that many

prominent artists in the field of dance, painting and music today have been recipients of this scholarship, in their youth, and at a later stage, of fellowships offered by the Department.

11.02 During 1998-99, the Department enhanced the number of Fellowships and Scholarships by approximately 50 per cent.

11.03 Details of the schemes are as shown in Boxes 11.01, 11.02.

Schemes for award of Fellowships/Scholarships

Box 11.01

Sl. No.	Scheme	Objective	Applicable to	Financial Assistance provided/period	No. of Fellowships / Scholarships and No. of beneficiaries during 1999-2000
1.	Emeritus Fellowships to eminent artistes in the fields of Performing, Literary and Visual Arts	To honour artistes who have already achieved a high degree of excellence in their respective fields and have received recognition, both at national and international levels, to enable them to continue experimentation in a spirit of financial freedom	(i) Artists selected should be 60 years of age and above (ii) Individuals should be physically fit and mentally alert	Rs. 7500/- per month/ tenable for a period of 2 years	Limited to 70 a year (includes the Kumar Gandharv Fellowship)
2.	Kumar Gandharva Fellowship	Same as of the Emeritus Fellowships	(i) Artists in the age group of 30 – 40 years in the fields of Performing, Literary and Visual Arts	Rs. 7500/- per month/tenable for a period of 2 years

Sl. No.	Scheme	Objective	Applicable to	Financial Assistance provided/period	No. of Fellowships / Scholarships and No. of beneficiaries during 1999-2000
3.	Scholarships to young artists in different cultural fields	To give financial assistance to young artists of outstanding promise for advanced training within India in the fields of Music, Dance, Drama, Painting, Sculpture, etc.	<p>(i) Indian nationals in the age group of 18-35 years</p> <p>(ii) having an adequate general education to pursue the training effectively.</p> <p>(iii) with evidence of desire to make the pursuit of these arts into a professional career.</p> <p>(iv) who have acquired a degree of proficiency in the chosen field of activity.</p> <p>(v) having an adequate knowledge in the connected art/discipline.</p>	Rs.2000/- per month tenable for a period of 2 years only.	Increased to 400 per year with effect from December 1998.
4.	Senior/Junior Fellowships to outstanding artistes in the field of performing literary and visual arts.	Financial support to outstanding artists in the fields of music, dance, theatre, visual arts, literature and traditional forms of folk and indigenous art and research in new areas such as Indology, Museology, Cultural Economics, etc.	<p>(i) Artists in the age group of 40 years and above are eligible for the Senior Fellowships.</p> <p>(ii) Artists in the age group of 25-40 years are eligible for Junior Fellowships.</p>	<p>(i) Rs.6,000/- per month – Senior Fellowships</p> <p>(ii) Rs.3,000/- per month – Junior Fellowship.</p> <p>Tenable for a period of two years only</p>	<p>(i) 165 Senior Fellowships</p> <p>(ii) 310 Junior Fellowships</p> <p>(out of these, 15 slots in Senior Fellowship and 10 slots in Junior Fellowships are earmarked for new areas.)</p>

Other Schemes

Box No. 11.02

SLNo.	Scheme	Reference
1.	Building and equipment grants to voluntary cultural organizations	Please see details in Box 12.07
2.	Grant in aid to Voluntary Organizations/ Societies for development and maintenance of National Memorials	Please see details in Box 13.04
3.	Promotion & strengthening of Regional and Local Museums	Please see details in Box No.5.16
4.	Setting up of Multi-purpose Complexes included those for children	Please see details in Box 12.09
5.	Preservation and development of the cultural heritage of the Himalayas	Please see details in Box 12.04
6.	Promotion and Dissemination of Tribal/Folk Art and Culture	Please see details in Box 12.05
7.	Development of Buddhist-Tibetan Culture and Art	Please see details in Box 9.02
8.	Financial Assistance to persons distinguished in letters, Art and such other walks of life and their dependents who may be in indigent Circumstances	Please see details in Box No. 12.08
9.	Financial Assistance for Research support to Voluntary Organizations engaged in cultural activities	Please see details in Box No. 12.06
10.	Financial Assistance to Professional Groups and Individuals for specified performing art projects	Please see details in 12.10
11.	Financial Assistance to voluntary organizations for Celebration of Centenaries of important personalities	Please see details in Box No. 14.01

Promotion and Dissemination of Art and Culture

ZONAL CULTURAL CENTRES

12.01 Seven Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) were set up under the VIIIth Five Year Plan for the creative development of Indian Culture in various regions. The essential thrust of these Centres has been to create a cultural awareness and to identify, nurture and promote the vanishing folk art traditions in the rural and semi urban areas of the states.

12.02 Apart from organizing a chain of cultural programmes in major city centres as well as in rural and far-flung areas, the ZCC's have established linkages with State Departments and NGOs for preservation, promotion and propagation of tribal and folk art forms. The ZCCs have also taken up the following three programmes:

- (i) National Cultural Exchange Programme i.e. exchange of artists, musicologists, performers and scholars within the country.
- (ii) Setting up of Shilpgrams to provide promotion and marketing facilities to craftsmen.
- (iii) Setting up of Documentation Centres to document vanishing and dying art forms.

IMPORTANT PROGRAMMES/EVENTS ORGANISED BY ZONAL CULTURAL CENTRES

12.03 Some of the major cultural events organized by the ZCCs during the year under report are as follows:

I North East Zonal Cultural Centre , Dimapur

1. North East Folk Dance Festival , Nongpoh, (Meghalaya)
2. Cultural Programme on National Integration Kokrajhar, (Assam)
3. Folk Song Festival Kolasib, Mizoram
4. National Classical Dance Festival Mokokchung, Nagaland
5. Craft Fair '99 Shillong, Meghalaya
6. Drawing and Painting Competition for Handicapped Children Shillong, Meghalaya
7. Centenary Celebration of Sibsagar Natya Samaj, Sibsagar, Assam
8. Lokrang Craft Fair '99 Jaipur, Rajasthan
9. Orange City Craft Mela, Nagpur
10. Lokrang Folk Festival Jaipur, Rajasthan
11. Umang Festival Udaipur, Rajasthan
12. Hill Utsav '99 Suri, West Bengal



The Prime Minister of India, Shri A.B. Vajpayee, inaugurating an exhibition

II Eastern Zonal Cultural Centre, Calcutta

1. Kanchanjunga Festival'99 Gangtok, Sikkim
2. Programme of Music & Dance in aid of the Kargil Victims, Port Blair
3. Kabir Festival-1999 Calcutta, West Bengal
4. 600th Birth Anniversary of Sant Kabir, Howrah, West Bengal
5. Sanskriti-A Three Day Cultural Programme Srijan, Santiniketan
6. Alkap Utsav-1999, Murshidabad
7. National Theatre Festival'99 (NCEP) Ritwik Sadan, Kalyani
8. Multilingual Theatre Festival'99 (NCEP) Calcutta, West Bengal
9. Bangla Kabita Utsav, Calcutta, West Bengal
10. Srijan Utsav-99, Srijanbhumi, Purulia
11. Seminar & Exhibition of Traditional and Contemporary Art of Eastern Region, Imphal, Manipur
12. Neer Mahal Festival-1999, Agartala, Tripura

III West Zone Cultural Centre , Udaipur

1. Yatra-Paschimlalap, Kutch and Surendranagar districts(Gujarat)

2. Classical Music/Dance Festival, Jodhpur
3. Balotsav, Gandhinagar, Gujarat, Diu, Somnath(Mah.) & Daman
4. Umang-Festival of disabled children at Udaipur.
5. Seminar on "Indian Theatre in the Next Millennium-Challenges & Possibilities", at Udaipur.
6. Lokrang, Jaipur
7. Tri-centenary festival of Khalsa at Anandpur Sahib
8. Baba Sheikh Farid Aagman Parv at Faridkot
9. Celebration of Rajasthan Divas at Jaipur
10. Workshop on Classical Dances at Udaipur
11. 600th Birth Anniversary of Sant Kabir at New Delhi
12. Celebration of Independence Day at Udaipur

IV North Central Zonal Cultural Centre, Allahabad

1. A Celebration of Living Traditions of Mauritius at Madhyotri Open Air Auditorium at Allahabad
2. Sadhawna Samaroh at Raniganj, Pratapgarh in U.P.



Programme presented by North Central Zonal Cultural Centre, Allahabad



Bhajan recital by Shri Lakshman Singh Purnea

3. A Rashtriya Kathak Sammelan Evam Sangoshthi at Mumbai.
4. A Rashtriya Kavi Sammelan at Ambala Cantt.
5. Kabir Jayanti Samaroh at Kabir Chaura in Varanasi
6. An Exhibition of Rare Postal Stamps at Allahabad
7. Kathak Samaroh at Lucknow
8. An Exhibition-Nange Paon by Ms. Nirmala Singh at New Delhi.
9. Bihar Yuva Mahotsav at Patna, Gandhi Maidan in Bihar.

V North Zone Cultural Centre, Patiala

- 1) Summer Festival at Dharamshala and Dalhousie
- 2) Dussehra Festival at Chamba & Kullu
- 3) Sharad Mahautsav at Paunta Sahib

- 4) Kartik Festival At Faridabad
- 5) Tribal Festival at Recong Peo
- 6) Tri-centenary Celebration of the Birth of Khalsa at Anandpur Sahib
- 7) Published a Book "Uttar Bharat ke Lok Parv"
- 8) Sawan Mela at Chandigarh
- 9) Suraj Kund Crafts Mela
- 10) Cultural Programme for the physically handicapped and mentally retarded children at Patiala
- 11) Bhangra Workshop for imparting training to foreign students
- 12) Sanskritik Yatra for Students
- 13) Folk dance and Folk singing programmes in various rural, urban areas as well as in slums
- 14) Poetic symposium, mushaira, folk singing and theatre show in J&K and Srinagar.
- 15) Exhibition of painting, photographs, sculpture.

VI South Central Zone Cultural Centre, Nagpur

1. Sindhudurg Mahotsava, Sindhudurg (M.S)
2. Vyanjan'99 Nagpur (M.S.)
3. Kabir Samaroha, Nagpur (M.S.)
4. Dr. Vasantao Deshpande Smruti Sangeet Samaroha, Nagpur (M.S.)
5. Yuva Sangeet Nritya Mahotsava Pre-round, Kurnool (A.P.)
6. Yyva Sangeet Nritya Mahotsava Pre-round, Davangiri (K.S.)



Play "Aap Hamare Hain Kaun" at Govt. State College of Education at Patiala.

7. Yuva Sangeet Nritya Mahotsava Pre-round, Bhilai (M.P.)
8. Yuva Sangeet Nritya Mahotsava Pre-round, Parbhani (M.S.)
9. Paramparik Lok Natya Samaroha, Khajuraho (M.P.)
10. Lavni Mahotsava, Indore (M.P.)
11. Lok Kala Yatra (M.P.)
12. Kalidas Samaroha, Nagpur (M.S.)
13. Balak Din Samaroha, Nagpur (M.S.)
14. Orange City Crafts Mela, Nagpur (M.S.)
15. Theatre Festival, Vijaywada (A.P.)
16. Dhrupad Samaroha, Aurangabad (M.S.)
17. Release of Commemorative Coin on Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, Pune (M.S.)

VII South Zone Cultural Centre, Thanjavur

Tamil Nadu

1. Chithiraithiruvizha at Madurai
2. Karthigal Olivizha at Thiruvannamalai
3. Vaikunda Ekadesi Vizha at Trichy
4. Sathaya Vizha at Thanjavur
5. Kalipalakani at Gujarat State
6. All India Craft Fair at Chennai
7. Terracotta Work Shop at Thanjavur

Kerala

8. South Indian Poets Meet
9. Keraleeyam at Chethumuthy, Lakshadweep
10. Painters Camp at Kavaratti.
11. Painting Competition for school children in all Islands. Andaman & Nicobar Islands
12. Dweep Mahotsav '99

Pondicherry

13. Bharathidasan Muthamizh vizha
14. Painters camp
15. Terrakota workshop
16. Kavignar Vanidasan Vizha
17. Fete-de-Pondicherry
18. Isai Vizha
19. Barathiar Cultural Festival
20. Literary Meet

Karnataka

21. Dasar Festival
22. Hampi Festival
23. Sculpture Camp

24. Miniature Painting Camp

MEETINGS

12.04 Intensive discussions have been held with the ZCCs to analyse their strengths and weaknesses and to integrate their activities so that their programmes and initiatives do not overlap and at the same time these programmes attain rational character. A meeting of Directors of ZCCs was held at Nagpur on 29th-30th July '99. Director, WZCC, made a presentation on "**Comparative Analysis of ZCCs**" in the conference attended by Secretary, Joint Secretary and the Deputy Secretary from the Department of Culture and Directors of ZCCs. In the week long preparation, the figures during the period of Phase - I (1986-89) and Phase - II (1996-99) showing the trend over the last 10 years were analyzed and discussed.

12.05 A meeting of Directors of ZCCs was held at New Delhi on 20th August '99. The Director, WZCC, made a presentation on "**Training Policy in ZCCs**" at the conference chaired by the Joint Secretary from the Department of Culture, Directors of ZCCs and representatives of various Akademies.

12.06 A meeting of Directors of ZCCs was held at WZCC campus, Bagore ki Haveli, Udaipur on 29th September '99, which was chaired by Dr. R.V.Vaidyanatha Ayyar, IAS, Secretary, Department of Culture. Issues like documentation, scholars festival, collaborative ventures between the ZCC's and the National Akademies and standardisation of financial accounting policy were discussed and decided.

REPUBLIC DAY FOLK DANCE FESTIVAL- 2000

12.07 The Department of Culture organized the Republic Day Folk Dance Festival - 2000 on the occasion of Republic Day. The Festival was inaugurated by the Honourable President of India on January 25th, 2000 at 11.00 A.M. at the Talkatora Indoor Stadium. The Folk Dance Programmes were organized at 11 venues other than the Talkatora Indoor Stadium.

12.08 The folk dance troupes selected for performing at the Festival were Chholia Dance from U.P. Sapera/Kalbelia Dance of Rajasthan, Kaksar Dance of M.P., Teratal of Rajasthan, Siddhi Dhamal of Gujarat, Ghoomar of Rajasthan, Rikhampada of Arunachal Pradesh, Lai Haroba of Manipur, Cheraw of Mizoram, Litho Shele Oheta of Nagaland, Mogh Dance of Tripura, Kamsale of Karnataka, Kinnauri Nati of Himachal Pradesh, Bhangra of Punjab, Kud of Jammu & Kashmir, Bhortal Dance of Assam, Purulia Chhau of West Bengal, Dragon Dance of West Bengal, Charaya of Orissa, Devanatham of Tamil Nadu, Tappu Dance of Andhra Pradesh, Theyyam of Kerala and Yakshaganam of Karnataka. The Central Theme for the Republic Day Folk Dance Festival – 2000 was ‘Salute of Motherland’, and all the 26 folk dances presented at the Festival were based on the theme.

12.09 515 Folk artistes, 712 children and officials from North Zone Cultural Centre, Nagpur and South Zone Cultural Centre, Thanjavur and 265 drummers participated in the Republic Day Parade – 2000.

During the inauguration of the festival a programme of Folk Dance specially choreographed by Shri Surya Krishnamoorthy was presented by 200 folk and tribal artistes from different parts of the country. The programme was based on verses from the Rigvedas and Upanishads, where the dancers offered ‘Salute to Motherland’ through interplay of dance, music, rhythm, light and sound. The programme also depicted the varied costumes, styles, and languages of the country.

12.10 The South Central Zonal Cultural Centre, Nagpur and the North East Zonal Cultural Center, Dimapur bagged the 1st and 3rd positions in the Children’s contingent for their item ‘Songi Mukhaota’ and Dhol- Cholan respectively.

CENTRE FOR CULTURAL RESOURCES AND TRAINING

12.11 The Centre for Cultural Resources and Training (CCRT) was set up in May 1979 as an autonomous organisation by the Government of

India. The Centre is under the administrative control of the Department of Culture. With headquarters in New Delhi, it has two regional centres at Udaipur and Hyderabad.

Objectives

12.12 To revitalise the education system by creating an understanding and awareness among students about the plurality of the regional cultures of India and integrating this knowledge with education.

Main Thrust

12.13 Linking education with culture and making students aware of the importance of culture in all development programmes.

Main Functions

12.14 Conducts a variety of training programmes for in-service teachers, educators, administrators and students throughout the country.

- ☛ Organises academic programmes on Indian art and culture for foreign teachers and students.
- ☛ Conducts workshops in various art activities like drama, music, narrative art forms, etc., to provide practical training and knowledge in the arts and crafts. In these workshops, teachers are encouraged to develop programmes in which the art form can be profitably utilised to teach educational curricula.
- ☛ Organises various educational activities for school students, teachers and children belonging to governmental and non-governmental organisations under its extension and community feedback programmes, which includes, educational tours to monuments, museums, art galleries, craft centres, zoological parks and gardens, camps on conservation of natural and cultural heritage, camps on learning crafts using low cost locally available resources, lectures and demonstrations by artists and experts on various art forms, demonstrations

by artists and craft persons in schools. These educational activities emphasize the need for the intellectual and aesthetic development of the students.

- Collecting resources in the form of scripts, colour slides, photographs, audio and video recordings and films. Each year the CCRT's documentation team conducts programmes in different parts of the country with the objective of reviving and encouraging the art and craft forms of rural India which can be used for the preparation of educational programmes for disseminating information on Indian culture to the student-teacher community of India. Some of these materials are used during teacher training programmes of the CCRT and are distributed as part of the Cultural Kit and other productions, free of cost to schools from where teachers have been trained.

- Prepares publications, which attempt to provide 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.

12.15 Objectives of Training

- To provide an understanding and appreciation of the philosophy, aesthetics and beauty inherent in Indian art and culture and to focus on formulating methodologies for incorporating a culture component in curriculum teaching.
- To stress the role of culture in science and technology, housing, agriculture, sports, etc.
- To create an awareness amongst students and teachers of their role in solving environmental pollution problems and conservation and preservation of the natural and cultural heritage.

Activities of CCRT

- | | |
|--------|---|
| (i.) | Training |
| | - Orientation Course |
| | - Courses on Puppetry for education |
| | - Workshops |
| | - Refresher Courses for trained teachers |
| | - Evaluation and Feedback |
| (ii.) | Community and Extension Services |
| (iii.) | Collection of Resources |
| (iv.) | Production |
| (v.) | Implementation of Cultural Talent Search Scholarship Scheme |

Orientation Course

12.16 This course has been designed to provide middle, secondary and senior secondary school teachers throughout India, with

1. knowledge and information about the fundamental principles underlying the development of Indian culture
2. Guidelines to formulate methodologies through which aspects of Indian culture and practical art activities can be made an integral part of the process of learning and teaching
3. An opportunity to interact with teachers of different regions and discipline specialisations and with scholars and artists, in order to devise new ways of making education a fruitful experience. The Centre organised 6 orientation courses at New Delhi and Hyderabad for inservice teachers and one Orientation Course for DIET lecturers at New Delhi during the period from April to November 30, 1999 in which 529 teachers have been trained.

12.17 The Centre will be organizing three more Orientation Courses at Delhi, Hyderabad and Udaipur respectively up to March 2000 in which 200 teachers from all over India are expected to participate.

12.18 Workshops relating to specific themes for inservice teachers of primary, middle, secondary and senior secondary schools are conducted. The role and use of each art form is explained in relation to the significance of art activities in imparting education. During the period from April to November 30, 1999, 12 Workshops have been organised in different parts of the country in which 1132 teachers have been trained.

participate.

12.20 A special Workshop on “Role of Puppetry in Education” was organised in December 1999 at Udaipur, Rajasthan for secondary/senior secondary school teachers in which 15 Teacher Educators from USA also participated.

12.21 Ten workshops on different themes were organised from December, 1999 to March, 2000 at Delhi, Goa, Hyderabad and Udaipur in which about 1,000 teachers were trained.

12.22 Selected trained teachers are invited to participate in refresher courses in order to recapitulate what they had learnt earlier and share the teaching experience gained during the intervening period. This course is designed to enable CCRT to get feedback from teachers



Drama & Theatre: A cumulative and culminating experience: providing stimuli to arouse the imagination, sharpen sensory perception and generate engagement in expressive activity



Puppetry for education: a sense of creative play to develop an awareness of the collaborative nature of play making

previously trained. Trained teachers are selected on the basis of the work done by them in their respective schools, after receiving training at CCRT. Their contribution in integrating culture with education is also evaluated. The Centre organised one Refresher Course during the period in which 62 teachers have been trained.

Evaluation and Feedback

12.23 CCRT has been training school teachers from all parts of the country. A feedback programme has been designed to maintain regular contact with the trainees to study their follow-up work in schools and to evaluate the effectiveness of the programmes conducted and educational material provided. The evaluation and suggestions from trainees working in the schools assist CCRT in revitalising and enriching its activities.

Community and Extension Services

12.24 The Centre organises various educational activities for school and college students and children belonging to governmental and non-government organisations under its Extension and Community Feedback Programmes, which include, Educational tours to Monuments, Museums, Art

Galleries, Craft Centres, State Emporia, Zoological Parks, gardens, Camps on Conservation of Natural & Cultural Heritage, Camps on Learning Crafts using low cost locally available resources, Lectures and demonstrations by artists and craft persons in schools, slide-lectures supplementing class room teaching, workshops for children in resettlement and basti colonies & workshops for handicapped students. CCRT organised a Summer Camp for "Creative Learning" in May, 1999 in Delhi in which 107 children were trained in a number of creative activities. Another Camp on "Creativity and Education" was organised at the North Central Zone Cultural Centre, Allahabad, UP in July, 1999 in which 284 local students participated. A Camp for 500 school students of Vadodara was organized in February, 2000 to create awareness about our rich natural and cultural heritage and motivate them in its conservation.

During the period, April to November '99, 7314 children from various formal and non-formal schools of Delhi have been trained. In the remaining period under report, about 3000 more students will be trained in a variety of activities under this programme. 821 students from local

schools of Udaipur were also trained and about 300 more students will be trained by March, 2000.

Collection of Resources

12.25 CCRT collects materials on the arts and crafts of the country in the form of audio recordings, slides, photographs, films and written texts in order to enrich the content of the Cultural Kits and provide teacher trainees and other research students with material on the arts of India.

12.26 The areas to be documented by CCRT are chosen with a view to create an interest among students in the culture of the various regions of the country and develop a sense of appreciation for the diversity and continuity of cultural traditions.

12.27 During the period, April to November, 1999, the following forms have been documented on video:

- Agra Gharana
- Aperi, Rangoli of Kumaon Region
- A film on life and work of Shri B.G. Sharma, an eminent traditional artist of Udaipur, Rajasthan.

12.28 Colour slides of about 40 important forts and palaces of Maharashtra have been also prepared.

12.29 In the remaining period of the year 1999-2000, the following programmes will be documented:

- Gurukul traditions of learning art in Kerala
- Karinga: 'Avadh ki Nritya Natika'
- Christmas celebrations in Meghalaya
- CCRT Teacher's Award 1999

Cultural Kits

12.30 The Cultural Kit consisting of audio-visual materials and publications of CCRT is provided to the institution from which the teacher has been trained. The kit is issued after evaluating the performance of the teacher in the course. The institutions which are provided with a Cultural kit by CCRT are duly instructed to send regular half yearly reports on the use of the material of the kit in their classrooms and in other institutions and for

the community.

12.31 During the period, April to November '99, 367 Cultural Kits have been distributed to the teachers attending Orientation Courses along with 800 sets of audio cassettes on regional songs and 152 sets of audio cassettes of Freedom Movement songs and Speeches of Freedom Fighters. During the remaining period, it is expected to distribute about 250 Cultural Kits among the teachers participating in the Orientation Course.

Publication

12.32 CCRT aims to disseminate information and create an understanding of Indian culture amongst teachers and students. Publications for schools and members of the community are prepared such as workbooks, handbooks, monographs on the arts and education, charts, posters, folios, packages, etc. on topics related to aspects of Indian culture, ecology and the natural environment.

12.33 During the period under report, the Centre has produced the following publications:

- Srotasvini Journal (April to June '99)
- Srotasvini Journal (July to October '99)
- Annual Report (1998-99)

12.34 During the remaining period, the following publications will also be produced as their research and documentation work is near completion:

- Cultural package on Forts and Palaces of Maharashtra
- Cultural Packages on Traditional theatre forms of India
- Series of Booklets on Great Scientists of India
- Two more issues of the quarterly journal Srotasvini

12.35 The Centre participated in a number of International and National level Book Fairs organised in different parts of the country during this year and its publications and audio-visual materials received a tremendous response from the visitors.

Cultural Talent Search Scholarship Scheme

12.36 CCRT has been implementing the Cultural Talent Search Scholarship Scheme since 1982. The Scheme aims at providing facilities to study the performing and other arts to outstanding young children in the 10-14 age group. Students studying either in recognised schools or belonging to families practising traditional, performing and other arts are chosen for award of the scholarships in various artistic fields. Special emphasis is laid on rare art forms.

12.37 322 Scholarships have been offered with effect from Oct'99 on the basis of interviews conducted by eminent artists, scholars and educators at 12 Regional Centers namely Bangalore, Imphal, Bhubaneswar, Agartala, Udaipur, Thrissur, Mumbai, Guwahati, New Delhi, Calcutta, Chennai and Hyderabad.

CCRT Teacher's Award

12.38 The Centre has instituted the CCRT Teacher's Award which is given every year to selected teachers in recognition of the outstanding work done by them in the field of education and culture.

12.39 During this year, 10 teachers have been selected for the CCRT Teacher's Award which carry with it a citation, a plaque, an angavastram and an amount of Rs.10,000.

12.40 The Hon'ble President of India has been requested to present the award in February 2000 at a special ceremony to be held at Rashtrapati Bhawan.

KALAKSHETRA FOUNDATION, CHENNAI

12.41 Kalakshetra, a cultural institution of international repute, was started by Smt. Rukmini Devi Arundale in 1936 as a cultural academy for the preservation of traditional values in Indian art, especially in the fields of dance and music. The avowed objective of this institution was to bring about integration of all art forms and regional variants thereof and to revive the ancient glory of



Smt. R. Venkataraman inaugurating the salesroom at the Craft Education and Research Centre

Indian culture, and to set standards of true art.

12.42 Recognising the importance of the institution, the Government of India took over the management of Kalakshetra by a Presidential Ordinance issued on 29th September 1993 and declared it an Institution of National Importance. The order was later replaced by an Act of Parliament namely the Kalakshetra Foundation Act (No.6 of 1994). Since then the Kalakshetra Foundation has been functioning as an autonomous body under the Department of Culture. The management of Kalakshetra Foundation is vested in a Governing Board headed by Shri R. Venkataraman, former President of India.

RUKMINI DEVI COLLEGE OF FINE ARTS

12.43 The college reopened on 25-06-1999 after the summer vacation. Admissions were made to Diploma Courses and Part-time classes for different disciplines after a selection through interview. The number of admissions made are in Box No. 12.02

Activities	Full Time	Part-Time
Dance	22	19
Music	15	21
Painting	7	3
Total	44	43

12.44 The total strength of students during 1999-2000 is 339 as against 371 during 1998-99.

Cultural Activities during June 1999 to October 1999

12.45 As in the previous years, Citibank, Bombay "Remembered Rukmini Devi" by sponsoring four Dance programmes from 03-9-1999 to 06-9-1999. All the four programmes were well attended and received.

12.46 Scholarships were also awarded by the Kalakshetra Foundation under the various endowments in force to full time and part time students of Dance, Music and Painting. A sum of Rs.64,560/- was distributed under the Kalakshetra Foundation Endowments during 1999-2000.

12.47 At the final exams held in April 1999, five students were awarded Post Diploma in Bharatanatyam and Diplomas were awarded to 19 students in Dance, 9 students in Music and 6 students in Painting.

BESANT ARUNDALE SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL

12.48 The School has on its rolls 577 students comprising 238 boys and 339 girls with 88 new admissions. 71 students are staying in the Hostel. 126 students of the school have opted for the various part time courses in the Rukmini Devi College of Fine Arts.

12.49 The school has a complement of 27 teachers assisted by 14 members on the Non-Teaching side. The school celebrated all important Festival Days, Annual Day and Sports Meet.

12.50 Students have taken part in various cultural programmes organised by city schools and organisations and won prizes in Dance, Music, etc., The school Quiz Team were winners in the Quiz competition organised by the Doordarshan Kendra, Chennai.

BESANT THEOSOPHICAL HIGH SCHOOL

12.51 The School has a total strength of 879 students consisting of 471 boys and 408 girls. The school has a complement of 26 staff on teaching side assisted by 12 on non-teaching side. The school is run on the State Board (Tamil Medium) pattern. The school participated in extra curricular

S.No	Date	Activity	Topic
1	10-07-1999	Lecture Demonstration by Dr. Padma Subrahmanyam, Governing Board Member	On "Music & Dance"
2	19-07-1999	"Panchavati"	Yakshagana programme presented by Yakshakala Troupe, Suratkal, Mangalore.
3	31-07-1999	Musical Discourse by Dr.Pramila Gurumurthy of the University of Chennai	On "Saint Thyagaraja"
4	01-10-1999	Bharat Utsav	Variety for Indian Institute of Technology
5	20-10-1999	Maha Pattabishekam	For Kalamandir Trust
6	04-11-1999	Variety Programme	For officials of Parliaments of Commonwealth Countries

activities as usual and it won the first prize in the Junior Red Cross Quiz Competition in August 1999.

CRAFT EDUCATION & RESEARCH CENTRE

12.52 Steps have been taken to give a thrust to activities in both the Weaving and Printing Departments of the Centre. A garden has been laid out in the campus and plants useful for vegetable dyes have been planted. The artists attached to the weaving section was sent for training to the Weaver's Service Centre to learn how to prepare graphs suitable for weaving from the new freehand designs being made. Responding to popular demand, the production of cotton saris has been increased with special emphasis on saris made from vegetable dyed cotton yarn.

12.53 Training in vegetable dyes is being continued. In the Research Wing, experiments were conducted to produce different shades of blue from indigo and four new shades have been developed. More than 60 shades in vegetable colours in tones of yellow, red, brown and grey have been developed and shade cards prepared. Special mention is to be made regarding production of a Red dye from Lac to supplement other red colours.

12.54 Proposals are on hand for training poor girls in cotton weaving. It is also proposed to add a new craft to the activities of the Centre in the Art of Tanjore Painting. Training is proposed for establishing this art and running it on traditional lines.

12.55 Scheme of Financial Assistance for Preservation and Development of the Cultural Heritage of the Himalayas.

The scheme for preservation and development of the cultural heritage of the Himalayas focuses on the study, research and documentation of the cultural heritage of this region. Details of the scheme are in Box No.12.04.

Scheme	Preservation and development of the cultural heritage of the Himalayas
Objective	To promote, protect and preserve the cultural heritage of the Himalayas
Applicable to	Institutions and voluntary organizations for their short duration projects including
	(a) study and research of all aspects of cultural heritage.
	(b) collection of objects of art and crafts of the Himalayas
	(c) dissemination of the Himalayan Culture through audio visual programmes
	(d) assisting and setting up of museums and libraries of Himalayan Culture
Financial Assistance	Grant up to Rs.5 lakh.
Remarks/No. of beneficiaries during 1999-2000	The grant is given on the recommendation of an expert committee constituted for this purpose. 30 beneficiaries were granted financial assistance under this scheme during 1999-2000 up to January 2000.

12.56 Scheme of Financial Assistance for Promotion and Dissemination of Tribal/Folk Art and Culture.

The scheme in Box No.12.05 is intended to give a thrust to the promotion and dissemination of the folk and tribal arts in culture.

Scheme Objective	<p>Promotion and Dissemination of Tribal/Folk Art and Culture</p> <p>The scheme will address itself mainly to the well-identified and urgent need for the preservation, promotion and dissemination of tribal and rural art and culture. Its objectives will be</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) To provide the tribals with opportunities to conduct their cultural activities in their environment and to collect and preserve their arts and crafts in their milieu so as to ensure the continuity to the tradition of the Tribal Arts and Crafts. (b) To promote and support documentation research and survey. (c) To assist the educational authorities of the State Government concerned in identifying projects which will help to integrate the educational system in Tribal areas with the cultural tradition of the tribal and rural communities. (d) To disseminate the awareness of the richness of tribal/ rural culture particularly amongst urban educated people. (e) To promote the preservation and development of tribal arts and crafts and other facets of tribal culture by all other means.
Applicable to	Voluntary Organizations/individuals engaged in the preservation and promotion of tribal/ folk art and culture.
Financial Assistance	The maximum grant envisaged under the scheme is Rs.2 lakh per project.
Remarks/No. of beneficiaries during 1999-2000	The grants are sanctioned on the recommendations of an expert committee specifically constituted for the purpose. An amount of Rs. 82.50 lakhs has been released during the year 1999-2000, to 90 organizations.

Scheme of Financial Assistance for Research Support to Voluntary Organizations Engaged in Cultural Activities.

12.57 A scheme to give financial assistance for research support to voluntary organizations engaged in cultural activities i.e. literary, visual and performing arts is presented in Box No.12.06

Scheme	Financial Assistance for Research support to Voluntary Organizations engaged in cultural activities
Objective	To promote, protect and preserve the cultural heritage of the Himalayas
Applicable to	Voluntary organizations of All India Character of national fame registered under the Societies' Registration Act (XI of 1860) and engaged in Cultural activities for at least 3 years are eligible for the grant; Such organizations or institutions as are functioning as religious institutions, public libraries, universities or schools are not eligible for grant under the scheme.
Financial Assistance	The amount of financial assistance shall be restricted to 75% of the expenditure subject to a maximum of Rs.1 lakh..
Remarks	The applications recommended by the State Governments/ State Akademis are considered by the Expert Committee.

Scheme of Financial Assistance towards Building and Equipment Grants to Voluntary Cultural Organizations.

12.58 A special scheme has been formulated by the Department to give building grants to private, non-governmental organizations engaged in the service of cultural dissemination with a view to creating permanent centres of cultural interaction and learning, details of which are in Box No.12.07.

Box No. 12.07

Scheme	Building and equipment grants to voluntary cultural organizations
Objective	To give grants to voluntary cultural organizations primarily working in the fields of dance, drama, music, fine arts, indology and literature for construction of buildings and purchase of equipment.
Applicable to	All organizations excluding those run by local bodies, municipalities/Corporations. Such organizations must be primarily working in cultural fields and must have been functioning for at least five years and registered at least for a period of 2 years under the Registration of Societies' Act (XXI) of 1860 or similar Acts and the organizations which are recommended by the State Governments, Union Territory Administrations. (ii) Organization must be of regional or all India character. (iii) Its work must be substantially devoted to programmes which deal with preservation, propagation and promotion of Indian Culture. (iv) Preference will be given to institutions engaged in teaching.
Financial Assistance	The maximum assistance admissible to an organization will be 50% of the expenditure subject to a maximum of Rs.15 lakhs for the construction of building The quantum of assistance does not exceed 50% of the estimated cost of the project. The quantum of assistance for equipment shall not exceed Rs.2.50 lakhs.
Remarks	Applications under the scheme are to be routed through the Departments of Culture of the concerned State Governments/Union Territories.

Scheme of Financial Assistance to persons distinguished in letters, art and such other walks of life and their dependents who may be in indigent circumstances.

12.59 Aged or incapacitated artists are rendered financial assistance of up to a maximum of Rs.2,000/- per month, through the scheme, details of which are in Box No.12.08. Under the scheme there is also provision to look after their dependents till a certain age limit and medical aid is provided to them.

Scheme	Financial Assistance to persons distinguished in letters, art and such other walks of life and their dependents who may be in indigent circumstances
Objective	To support and sustain old and poor artists.
Applicable to	Persons(who have attained an age of 58 years or above), and are distinguished in letters, arts and such other walks of life who may be in indigent circumstances and whose monthly income does not exceed Rs. 2,000
Financial Assistance	Assistance from the Government may be in the form of monthly allowance. Such allowance given to artists recommended under the Centre-State/UT quota will be shared by the Centre and State/UT Governments concerned in the ratio 3:1. However the monthly allowance contributed by the Central Government in such cases shall not exceed Rs.1,500/- per month and in cases of those categories under Central shall not exceed Rs.2,000/- per month.
Remarks/No. of beneficiaries during 1999-2000	The artists are recommended for assistance by an Expert Committee constituted for the purpose. During 1999-2000, 82 cases have been recommended.

Scheme of Financial Assistance for setting up of Multipurpose Cultural Complexes including those for children.

12.60 Financial assistance is provided to an autonomous body created by the State Government to set up art complexes. Cultural complexes for children are also considered on a case to case basis. Details of the scheme are in Box No.12.09

Scheme	Setting up of Multi-purpose Cultural Complexes including those for children
Objective	To promote, disseminate and support excellence in creative arts, literature, etc. and to improve the quality of our young people by exposing them to the finest forms in the different fields of art and culture.
Applicable to	Autonomous bodies registered under the Societies Act and set up by a State Government.
Financial Assistance Provided	A sum of upto Rs.1.00 crore will be given as one time grant by the Central Government to the concerned Autonomous body.
Remarks/No. of beneficiaries during 1999-2000	Financial Assistance for setting up the Multi-purpose Cultural Complexes has been provided to 13 states so far under this scheme.

Scheme of Financial Assistance to professional groups and individuals for specified performing art projects.

12.61 A very popular scheme, which over the years has encouraged experimental innovative original work in the literary and performing art fields gives financial assistance to individuals or groups. This has given a fillip to artists working in the field and has generated an environment in which creative people can think and work together for promotion of culture. Under the scheme, Financial Assistance is provided to theatre groups, music ensembles and to solo artists of all genres of performing art activities on a non-recurring ad hoc basis. Details of the scheme are in Box No.12.10.

Scheme	<p>Financial Assistance to Professional Groups and Individuals for specified performing art projects</p> <p>The scheme has three parts:</p> <p>(a) Production Grants are given for approved projects</p> <p>(b) Salary grants provide assistance to performing art groups to help them establish themselves in their fields</p> <p>(c) Expenditure on establishment , maintenance of library, photography and documentation, etc.</p>
Objective	To promote Guru –Shishya Parampara and creativity in the field of performing arts
Applicable to	Organisations/Individuals working in the field of Performing arts i.e. dance, drama, music and theatre and who have made substantial contribution in their area to become eligible for the grants.
Financial Assistance	<p>(a) With effect from 1-4-98 the production grant has been increased to Rs. 1,00,000/- per organisation/ individual</p> <p>(b) Under the salary grant Rs. 3000/- per month per artists for upto a maximum of 20 artist inclusive of one guru who is paid Rs. 5000/- per month.</p>
Remarks/No. of beneficiaries during 1999-2000	The grants are sanctioned on the recommendation of an Expert Committee specific to this scheme. The committee recommended 347 institutions and individuals for production grants and 29 institutions for salary grants during the year.

Memorials

Gandhi Smriti & Darshan Samiti

13.01 “Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti” was formed in September 1984 with the merger of the Gandhi Darshan at Rajghat and Gandhi Smriti at 5, Tees January Marg, and is functioning under the advice and financial support the Department of Culture. The Prime Minister of India is its Chairperson and it has a nominated body of senior Gandhians and representatives of various government departments. The basic aim and objective of the Samiti is to propagate the life, mission and thoughts of Mahatma Gandhi through various socio-educational and cultural programmes.

Basic aims and objectives

Box No. 13.01

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

Gandhi Smriti

13.02 Gandhi Smriti, is housed in the Old Birla House on 5, Tees January Marg, New Delhi. Mahatma Gandhi had lived in this house from 9 September, 1947 to 30th January, 1948 and it carries many memories of the last 144 days of his life. It was acquired by the Government of India in 1971, converted into a National Memorial and was opened to the public on 15th August 1973.

13.03 The Memorial Consists of

- ☛ Visual Aspects to perpetuate the memory of Mahatma Gandhi and the noble ideals he represented,
- ☛ Educative Aspects to focus concentrated attention on certain values of life that made Gandhi a Mahatma,
- ☛ Service Aspects to introduce activities in order to subserve certain felt needs.



Former President, Shri R. Venkataraman inaugurating the Millennium Gandhi Youth Peace Centre

13.04 Photographs, sculptures, paintings, frescos, inscriptions on rocks and relics pertaining to the years Gandhiji spent here are displayed in the Museum. The meagre personal effects of Gandhiji are also carefully preserved. A Martyr's Column stands at the spot where Gandhi was assassinated.

13.05 Regular film shows on Gandhi, the freedom movement and national leaders are held here besides holding of meetings, discussions and seminars on various occasions.

International Centre of Gandhian Studies and Research

13.06 The second campus at Rajghat situated on 36 acres, where the Gandhi Darshan exhibition was housed, had come up in 1969, the centenary year of Mahatma Gandhi.

13.07 The Centre offers research and guidance facilities to scholars from India and abroad. Documentation of various peace initiatives seeks to provide various inputs on Gandhi and allied subjects at one place. At present the Centre provides a comprehensive exhibition on Gandhi, conference facilities, camping facilities for major national and international meets, a library, a children's corner, a photo unit and a publication division. The centre also publishes a journal of information and ideas.

Regular Programmes

- ☛ Taking Gandhi to schools
- ☛ Seminars
- ☛ Youth Camps
- ☛ Arranging Gandhi Memorial Lectures
- ☛ Regular Sarvadharm Prayer everyday at both the campuses
- ☛ Rendering Gandhi Bhajans and songs on communal harmony
- ☛ Charkha spinning by the employees every morning and free spinning classes for the public on Sundays
- ☛ Mobile book exhibition unit
- ☛ Three new programmes introduced during the 50th anniversary of Gandhi's martyrdom are:
- ☛ Opening of Gandhi Kendras in 35 schools in Delhi
- ☛ Gandhi Millennium Youth Peace Centres, one each in each of the states of India in association with the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan and
- ☛ Gandhi Smriti Kendras within the Central Prison, Tihar one each at the IGNOU Centre, Women's Jail and the Juvenile Jail. Programmes organised by the Samiti since April '99

Memorial Functions

13.08 **Vinoba Jayanti Celebrations:** A commemorative programme in collaboration with various constructive work institutions was organised to mark the birth anniversary of Vinoba Bhave on 11th September '99 at Gandhi Darshan. Speaking on the occasion the former President of India, Shri R. Venkataraman said that "Vinoba Jayanti is the occasion to be observed as a day of self-introspection as to how far we are able to translate Vinoba's ideals and teachings into our life. Service to humanity, as espoused by Vinoba should be the fundamental duty of every individual" he added.

An exhibition depicting the ideals and contributions of Vinoba was also organised to mark the occasion.

13.09 Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti organised a memorial meeting in honour of Dr. Julius Nyerere, former President of Tanzania, Nobel Laureate and winner of the First International Gandhi Peace Prize on 5th November '99 at Gandhi Smriti. Ambassadors, High Commissioners and members of the diplomatic corps of sixteen countries notably, Tanzania, Ghana, Algeria, Morocco, Palestine, Vietnam, South Africa, Uganda, Angola, Mexico, Tunisia, Lebanon, UNHCR, etc. paid rich tributes to one of the great champions of peace, ardent believer of Gandhian philosophy, a great friend of

Box No.13.02

India and one who fought for human rights until he breathed his last.

13.10 A large number of people from different walks of life paid their homage to the Gandhian leader Dr.Devendra whose ashes were brought to Delhi from Wardha on 11th September. The urn containing the ashes was kept in Gandhi Darshan, Rajghat for the public to pay their homage. The ashes were immersed in the Yamuna on 12th September '99 by a team of Gandhian constructive workers led by Dr.N.Radhakrishnan, Director, Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti.

13.11 Various programmes were organised by the Samiti to observe the last Gandhi Jayanti of the 20th century.

a) Launching of Gandhi Kendras

To encourage value-based reading habits in children and to give them an orientation to the sustaining aspects of Indian culture and tradition, Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti launched 'Gandhi Kendras' simultaneously in 35 schools of Delhi on 1st October, 1999. As envisaged, these 'Kendras' would supplement what the child learns at school with cultural and value inputs. Besides, the children would be taught spinning. In addition, there would be prayers, discussions, debates and a variety of programmes in schools by which the child could learn to be tolerant, non-violent, loving, forgiving and compassionate.

b) Launching of Gandhi Millennium Youth Peace Centres

13.12 As India stands at the threshold of a new millennium, Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti and the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan jointly launched Gandhi Millennium Youth Peace Centres in rural areas across the country. The centres, one in each state is located in the old age day care centres run by the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan..

Through the millennium peace initiative, an attempt would be made to instill the basics of Gandhian ideals, his thoughts on social and community development and his doctrine of peace and non-violence among the youth,

These centres, as envisaged would be managed by the local district NYK co-ordinators, a team of volunteers identified specifically for the work of the centres who would be assisted by Gandhian institutions, Panchayati Raj and other local functionaries. Their activities would be monitored every month and regular review of work would also be undertaken.

13.13 The grateful nation paid homage to the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi on his 130th birth anniversary on 2nd October '99 with leaders asking people to imbibe his philosophy of truth, non-violence and universal brotherhood. Children participated in a day-long non-stop spinning programme that was conducted at Gandhi Smriti. The Vice-president of India, Shri Krishan Kant, Shri Man Mohan Singh and a host of political leaders offered floral tributes at the martyrs column at Gandhi Smriti. An all-religion prayer meeting was held on the occasion.

13.14 The Samiti set up 3 Gandhi Smriti Kendras in Tihar Jail which was formally commissioned on 8th December, 1999 at a function organised by Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti and presided over by the Vice-chairman, Prof.K.D.Gangrade. veteran Gandhian, Mr.Sadiq Ali was the Chief Guest .

13.15 An exhibition captioned - **Gandhi and Human rights**, special charkha spinning and inter-religious prayers were also a part of the inaugural function. Another significant event of the day was presentation of a statue of Mahatma Gandhi with the message 'My Life is My Message' sculpted by Shri Ram Sutarji,. These centres in the Juvenile Jail, Women's Jail and IGNOU centre of Tihar Jail will become centres of awareness creation, dialogue, interaction and cultural programmes which will be held on a regular basis .

Memorial Lectures

13.16 The 6th G.Ramchandran Memorial lecture was delivered by Prof.K.D.Gangrade, Vice-chairman of the Samiti at Gandhi Darshan on 7th October, 1999. The Lecture was jointly organised by the Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti and the

G.Ramchandran Institute of Non-violence. He was a well-known Gandhian scholar and the founder Vice-Chancellor of Gandhigram University and Madhavimandiram Lok Seva Trust.

Prof.G.Ramchandran was one of the greatest exponents of Gandhian philosophy not only in the post Gandhian era but even when Gandhiji was alive.

13.17 The Gandhi Smriti Silver Jubilee lecture series as envisaged would reflect on various issues besetting human society viz. fundamentalism, the nuclear arms race, environmental degradation, drug trafficking, etc. which also pose a grave challenge to world peace on the eve of the 21st century. Gandhi's message of truth and non-violence has acquired a new meaning in the emerging scenario.

13.18 The First lecture in the series was delivered by Prof.T.K.N.Unnithan, an eminent educationist on 12th October '99 on "Gandhi and Allied Subjects", Prof.Unnithan is a former Vice-chancellor, Rajasthan University and visiting professor at Gujarat Vidyapeeth.

13.19 The Second lecture was delivered by Navin Chawla on "Mother Teresa" on 22nd October '99.

13.20 A special lecture in the Gandhi Memorial Lecture Series was presented by Dr.Narendra Dube on 'Cow and Ecology' on 23rd August '99 at Gandhi Darshan, Rajghat.

13.21 A talk was organised on 17th September '99 at Gandhi Darshan with Shri Vidhubhushan Dasgupta, who recounted his reminiscences with Mahatma Gandhi. He was with Mahatma Gandhi in Noakhali and helped Bapu learn Bengali.

Seminars/Workshops

13.22 The Director of Gandhi Bhawan; Vice-chancellors representing different universities; Directors of Gandhi Museums; academicians and constructive workers from all over India, met to do the stock-taking of the work done in propagation of Gandhian ideas since independence and to discuss the modalities to strengthen Gandhian activities to be undertaken in the next millennium.

Dr.N.Radhakrishnan informed the distinguished

delegates that the meetings are an annual programme of the Samiti ever since the establishment of the International Centre of Gandhian Studies and Research at Gandhi Darshan in 1994. The genesis of the discussion was:—

- ☛ To exchange notes on various academic and non-academic programmes that are being undertaken at present to propagate Gandhian ideals.
- ☛ To involve youth in Gandhian Studies and programmes.
- ☛ To devise methods of networking among the Centres of Gandhian Studies, Gandhi Museum and similar institutions involved in the propagation of Gandhian ideas.

13.23 A group of writers, media persons and Gandhians met under the aegis of a Writers forum for Harmony on 27th May '99 to exchange views on writer's perceptions on Gandhi. Eminent poet and Governor of Mizoram H.E.

Dr. A.P. Padmanabhan was the chief-guest.

13.24 A discussion on the various achievements and problems of Mizoram State captioned "Mizoram Towards Peace and Stability" was organised at the Gandhi Smriti on 1st June '99 jointly by Central Young Mizo Association (CYMA) and Indian Council for Gandhian Studies.

13.25 A two-day conference on Education for the 21st Century was jointly organised by the Indian Council of Gandhian Studies and the Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti at the Institute of Management in Government at Thiruvananthapuram on 31st July and 1st August '99. The conference was arranged as a part of an All India sensitisation campaign. Vice-chancellors, educational experts, writers and thinkers, social and political activists, researchers, Gandhian constructive workers mostly drawn from the southern states, debated in eight workshops and two plenary sessions during the two day conference.

13.26 A three day workshop on 'Rural Development and the Role of Youth' was jointly organised by the Gandhi Smriti and PRAVAH from

20th-22nd August, 1999. The objective of the workshop was to work on the modalities for closer cooperation among the agencies involved in rural-development.

13.27 An informal discussion was held at Adhyatma Sadhna Kendra, Mehrauli on 18th September among academicians, Gandhian constructive workers, vice-chancellor of the Jain Vishwa Bharti University, Ladnun and Mahatma Gandhi Gramodyog Vishwavidyalaya, Chitrakoot in the presence of H.M.Acharya Mahapragya. All the participants universally agreed to rededicate themselves to the ideals of peace, truth, tolerance, self-discipline, sacrifice and selfless service, love, universal brotherhood and non-violence.

13.28 Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti participated in the International Peace Conference held at Talkatora Indoor Stadium on 10th-11th November '99 .

13.29 A sculptor's workshop was organised in the sprawling lawns of Gandhi Darshan from the 14th-19th November '99. 25 sculptors belonging to different institutions and art schools participated. The valedictory address of the five day workshop was given by Sarod Maestro Ustad Amjad Ali Khan. Ustad Amjad Ali Khan also gave away the cash awards, trophies and certificates to the winners of the art competition held earlier.

13.30 The Samiti organised a special function on 14th September '99 to celebrate the completion of 50 years of Hindi as an official language. Dr.N.Radhakrishnan inaugurated the year-long golden jubilee celebrations in the Samiti.

13.31 A group of NRI students, settled in U.S.A. visited Gandhi Darshan recently as part of their Bharat Darshan Yatra on 8th November '99. They were all young students, studying in various colleges in U.S.A., aged between 18 to 23 years, and were winners of the essay competition "India's Vision" organised by the Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan, New York branch. The trip was sponsored by the NY Life Insurance Company. They visited Gandhi Samadhi, Rajghat on 9th November '99.

13.32 Orientation programme for the Regional Coordinators for the Gandhi Millennium Youth Peace Centres started at thirty Centres all over India and was held at Gandhi Darshan on 25th and 26th November '99.

Exhibitions

13.33 Gandhi and Gandhian themes have all along inspired artists to bring out the various facets of his life.

Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti organised an exhibition of straw paintings made by artist Sasendran, a national merit award winner, at Gandhi Smriti from 28th April to 12th May '99. The exhibition was inaugurated by Shri Paramjit Singh, Principal, College of Arts.

13.34 Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti organised a special exhibition titled 'India of Gandhiji's Dreams' at Lalit Kala Akademi from 29th September '99 onwards. The exhibition was inaugurated by the Lt.Governor of Delhi, Vijai Kapoor.

The exhibition which consisted of 65 new original paintings by the young artists of Delhi depicts the artists' impressions of the kind of India Gandhiji dreamt about .

13.35 A special cultural programme "Culture For Peace" was presented by school children from various schools .

13.36 The Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti organised a series of Summer Schools in different parts of India and in Delhi with the objective of involving youth in meaningful group activities with a view enhancing their skills and awareness about Mahatma Gandhi's life, message, the contemporary world and the problems that needs immediate attention in the coming century.

These Summer Schools were of five days duration. The maximum number of participants were forty in each of the Summer Schools, though at a few places it exceeded the number considerably. The Summer Schools were collaborative and cooperative in nature in which Gandhi Smriti and other organisations/schools/

colleges/institutions jointly planned and implemented the programmes.

13.37 The Samiti organised a 'Workshop on Crafts' for children from the Institutions run by N.G.Os.

13.38 Other Programmes

- ☛ A team of Gandhians, visited riot-infested Jehanabad and other districts of Central Bihar from 2nd April-4th April, 1999.
- ☛ 'World Book Day' was observed at Gandhi Darshan on 24th April, 1999.
- ☛ An anti-untouchability peace cycle campaign from Kanyakumari to Madurai, village contact and one lakh signature campaign against untouchability was held under the combined auspices of Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti (New Delhi), Gandhi Darshan (Madras), Gandhi Museum (Madurai) and Gandhi Gram Rural University from 25th June to 8th July, 1999.
- ☛ A Multi-faith Prayer for Peace at Gandhiji's martyrdom spot was organised jointly by Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti and a Women's Initiative for Peace in South Asia on 6th August '99 - Hiroshima Day.

Library

13.39 The Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti, houses a library and documentation centre at the International Centre for Gandhian Studies. The library has a collection of about 10,000 books relating to Gandhian ideas, reference books, contemporary issues, art, culture, history, social science, etc. The collection also includes reference books like encyclopaedias, dictionaries, books on Gandhiji, his life philosophy and works; books by the Nobel laureate Prof. Amartya Sen on welfare Economics; books for children on history, Economics archaeology, religion, politics and other related subjects.

The library gets about 50 journals and magazines on a regular basis and caters to the needs of scholars, research fellows and students.

Documentation Centre

13.40 In conformity with the objective of the Samiti "to organise and preserve a library of books, photographs, films, documents, etc; which lead to better understanding of Mahatma Gandhi's work and thought, the 'Documentation Centre has been set up which would serve as a "clearing house" of information relating to Gandhiji's life and work-the one place from where everything related to Gandhiji would be available for reference, documentation, research and application.

13.41 'Gandhi Campaign on Wheels' launched by Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti is yet another step aimed at generating awareness about Gandhi's life and works, and allied subjects as also to create amongst the children an interest and appreciation for reading value based books. The bus contains an extensive collection of books on Gandhian ideas and allied subjects. There is a special section on books for children. Besides, there is a small exhibition entitled 'Gandhi and Children', a film projector to screen films on Gandhi and related subjects and a team from the programme unit of GSDD to teach charkha spinning to the children in schools and educational institutions.

13.42 In an effort to promote communal harmony and the ideals of truth and non-violence Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti publishes books and journals. Some of the titles published are :

- ☛ "Sabko Sanmati De" — Concluding Functions of 50th Anniversary of Gandhi's Martyrdom by GSDD.
- ☛ "Youth and Society" - A study of old and young generations" by K.D.Gangrade
- ☛ "Gandhian Perspectives on Human Rights" by N.Radhakrishnan
- ☛ "Gandhi Since 50 Years of Azadi" by K.D.Gangrade
- ☛ "Gandhi and Women Empowerment" by Jaya Jaitly
- ☛ "Ekkasvin Sadi ki Chunotiyan aur Bhartiya Mahilaon ki Bhumika" — Rashtriya

Goshti—A Report by GSDS

- ☛ “Religious Tolerance under Strain — A Report.
- ☛ “The Stream of Humanism” by R. Venkataraman
- ☛ “Gandhiji ke Shiksha Sambandhi Krantikari Vichar” by K.D. Gangrade
- ☛ “Gandhi ke Adarsh aur Ekkisavin Sadi:- Ek Chunothi by K.D. Gangrade

13.43 Gandhi Smriti has set up a Khadi sales counter at both the complexes for the promotion of Khadi. A book sales counter has also been set up at both the campuses.

13.44 The Shanti Sena Training Programmes were conceived for training youth in non-violence and to create a task force of young men and women to promote communal harmony which has now become a regular programme in the Samiti.

13.45 A Guidance Cell for scholars and researchers working on Gandhi, non-violence, Indian culture and history, etc. was started from, 1994-95 onwards.

13.46 Under the Staff Orientation Programmes, periodic lectures by eminent scholars on Gandhi, Indian culture and history are arranged for the guides and others involved in the dissemination of information on Gandhi. Such programmes provide them with opportunities to up-date their knowledge.

Programmes for Mass Awareness

Box No. 13.03

- ☛ Mobile exhibitions on the life and work of Mahatma Gandhi as well as the causes dear to him and other contemporary topics.
- ☛ Film shows, which project films on Gandhi and other national heroes.
- ☛ Discussions, seminars and symposia
- ☛ Short-term condensed orientation programmes for students on the freedom movement, the lives of national heroes, national integration, peace force and other constructive programmes.

NEHRU MEMORIAL MUSEUM AND LIBRARY

13.47 The Nehru Memorial Museum and Library maintains:

- ☛ A personalia Museum which portrays the life and times of Jawaharlal Nehru against the backdrop of the different phases of the Indian freedom movement;
- ☛ A Library of printed materials, books, periodicals, newspapers and photographs with special focus on the history of modern India;
- ☛ A repository of unpublished records of institutions and private papers of eminent Indians which provide a primary source of material for historical research;
- ☛ A Reprography Division for microfilming old documents, records and newspapers;
- ☛ An Oral History Division for recording the reminiscences of eminent personalities from different walks of life who had contributed to the development of the nation;
- ☛ A Research and Publications Division for publishing basic research documents, seminar proceedings and other output of institutional research projects and for monitoring the work of the Centre for Contemporary Studies which encompasses our Research Fellows.

13.48 The Museum provides through visual material, a vivid account of the life and works of Jawaharlal Nehru and the history of our freedom struggle.

13.49 The Museum had the privilege of receiving distinguished visitors such as H.E. Mr. Humayun Rasheed Chowdhary, Speaker of the Bangladesh Parliament and Mr. S.M.A.A. Abhari, Director General, Iranian Parliamentary Library.

13.50 In collaboration with the Rajendra Prasad Academy, an exhibition entitled ‘Rajendra Prasad: Life and Times’ was put up in the Ball

Room of the Museum on 4th June, 1999.

13.51 A catalogue of the exhibits was also printed. During the period of this report, the maintenance of the objects, jyotis, gas cylinder bank and building was carried out as in the past.

13.52 All the books in the Museum placed in the Study, Bedroom, Indira Bedroom and Green Room were fumigated. About one hundred photographs relating to the photo-documentation work were placed in albums and given accession numbers. Books, photographs, brochures, cassettes and other literature relating to Jawaharlal Nehru and other freedom fighters worth Rs.31,388/- were sold at the sales counter of the Museum.

13.53 The Library which focuses on modern Indian history and social sciences continued to grow in holdings as well as in the quality of its services during the period under report

13.54 The documentation list - Select Articles on Modern Indian History and Obituaries from Select Indian Newspapers (both in mimeographed form) continued to be brought out regularly.

13.55 Collections in the Manuscripts Division.

1. Rajendra Prasad (1904-62)
2. N.V. Gadgil (1920-84)
3. Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer (1975-93)
4. Madan Mohan Chopra (1969-70)
5. Ghulam Rabbani Taban (1962-93)
6. Acharya Narendra Deva (1947-56)
7. Prem Bhatia (1953-93)
8. Sajal Basu (1945-92)
9. B.G. Kher (1923-94)
10. Manushi office files (1986-97).

13.56 It is proposed to acquire manuscripts of Hiteshwar Saikia, Jagannath Pahadia, Keshav Prasad Agarwal, Lalit Vijoy Singh, Mahavir Prasad Yadav, G.S. Dhillon, Ram Jivan Sharma 'Jivan' and Karpoori Thakur. Further instalments of the papers of J.H. Taleyarkhan, N.K. Rustomji, Akshay Kumar Jain, Jamnalal Bajaj, Lal Bahadur Shastri and Jianendra Kumar Jain are also to be acquired.

13.57 During the period under review, 93 scholars

recommended by various universities/ institutions in India and abroad, working on various subjects of modern Indian History, consulted 4,677 files in the Reading-Room of the Manuscripts Section.

13.58 During the remaining period of 1999-2000, the Reprography Division will be busy preparing microfilm copies of newspapers, journals and private papers and production of positive microfilm copies of newspapers for reference in the Library. Other reprographic facilities will continue to be extended to scholars and institutions.

13.59 The Research and Publications Division continued with its publishing programmes and also monitored various research projects of the institution. During the period under report, the Research and Publications Division organized, as part of ongoing academic activities, as many as eight one-day lectures.

13.60 A one-day seminar on 'The Kargil Crisis and its Implications' was held on 9th July 1999. In this seminar six presentations were made and around 90 scholars participated.

13.61 Seven occasional papers under the series 'History and Society' and one under the series "Perspectives in Indian Development" were issued.

13.62 Under the auspices of NMM& L, the following two publications were brought out

☛ Selected Works of Acharya Narendra Deva (1948-1952): Vol.III.

☛ Kargil : The Crisis and its Implementation

GANDHI PEACE PRIZE

13.63 On the occasion of the 125th Birth Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, the Government of India instituted an Annual International Gandhi Peace Prize for social, economic and political transformation through non-violence and other Gandhian methods. The Prize carries a cash award of Rs.one crore, a citation and a plaque. The Jury for the Gandhi Peace Prize, under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister selected noted Gandhian Shri Murlidhar Devidas Amte (Baba Amte). The prize was conferred by the

Honourable President of India at a special ceremony held on 14th January 2000 at the Ashok Hall of the Rashtrapathi Bhawan .

VICTORIA MEMORIAL HALL, CALCUTTA

13.64 The Victoria Memorial was conceived by Lord Curzon, the then Viceroy of India way back in 1901. Its foundation stone was laid by the Prince of Wales in 1906, construction began thereafter as per the design provided by Sir William Emerson, President of the European Architects' Association. It was opened to the public in 1921. Today, roughly more than 1.5 million visitors visit the Memorial, while several lakhs visit its picturesque gardens every year.

13.65 The history of modern India is portrayed through paintings, sketches, drawings, lithos, stamps, postal stationery, coins and medals, arms and armour, manuscripts and archival documents. The Memorial possesses the single largest collection of Daniells' paintings anywhere in the world.

13.66 The Memorial's activities till now have focused on repair, renovation and re-organization of the galleries, roofs, arches etc. Efforts are on to set up a gift shop, publication and sales' counter and a coffee shop.

13.67 The Memorial runs a son -et-lumiere programme highlighting the history of the city of Calcutta over the last 300 hundred years. It also organizes seminars, lectures and exhibitions. The Memorial organized two international exhibitions in 1999:

☛ World Press Photo (Amsterdam) and

☛ Viswanathan's Retrospective (Paris)

13.68 The Memorial also brought out a Millennium calendar and album based on John Flemming's Album and reproduced pictures of 12 birds from 18th century water colours.

13.69 The Memorial's activities also include conservation and restoration work on oil, paper and metal and provide such services to other institutions

through its ERCR and Conservation Unit. Its photography, documentation, archives and library units provides support to visiting scholars and other institutions.

MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD INSTITUTE OF ASIAN STUDIES

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

Research Thrust

13.71 The work of the Institute towards pursuing Asian Studies from a comparative and twentieth century historical perspective continued in 1999-2000 with emphasis on four themes:

- ☛ Processes of governance
- ☛ Relations among countries in the region
- ☛ Transborder population flow and its manifold impact in terms of security, ethnicity, nationalism, ecology, conflict and conflict resolution.

Seminars

13.72 A two-day International Seminar was organized by the Institute in Delhi on 28th - 29th July 1999 on the occasion of the 90th Birth Anniversary of Babajan Gofurov, the noted Tajik academician. The seminar was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee and was attended by many distinguished scholars including participants from Russia, China,

Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan.

13.73 Papers presented at the seminar included the topics, "A multi-polar world and Central Asia", "Geo-strategic situation and Big Powers Policies towards Central Asia", "Living Soul of Spirituality", "On Islamic Movement in Central Asia", etc.

13.74 The MAKA and the Netaji Institute of Asian Studies jointly organized a lecture by H.E. the Ambassador of the People's Republic of China to India, on "China's Progress and China's Foreign Policy in Asia with Special Reference to India" on 25th October, 1999, at the Netaji Institute of Asian Studies, Calcutta. It was attended by a number of distinguished academics and was presided over by the Hon'ble Higher Education Minister, Government of West Bengal, Prof. Satyasadhan Chakraborty.

13.75 The 111th Anniversary of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was observed by the Institute on 11th November 1999.

13.76 The Director of this Institute visited Dhaka on the invitation of the Bangladesh Institute of International and Strategic Studies, Dhaka, to attend a seminar on "Globalisation and Security in South Asia", on 25th-27th May, 1999.

13.77 Steps are being taken for collection of material on Maulana Azad. In this connection, the Institute has acquired a number of books written by Azad. In addition to collection of material, a project for translating the book, Azad ki Kahani Khud Azad ki Zabani from Urdu into English has been assigned by the Institute to Dr. Mohd. Samiullah Azad, former Professor of Maulana Azad College, Calcutta. A research project on Azad entitled "Life and Times of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad : 1940 - 1947 has been undertaken by the Institute. Steps towards establishing the Maulana Azad Museum

are also being initiated by acquiring the house in Calcutta, in which the late Maulana resided during the 1940s.

Field Visits

13.78 Field work for collection of material relating to research in the Institute will be undertaken by the academic staff. It is proposed to undertake a field trip to the European Society for Central Asian Studies in the Utrecht University, The Netherlands, in February 2000, in connection with the on going project on the reorganization of identities in the Central Asian region. In connection with a project on a study of the pre-1947 migrant Indian community in Bangladesh, a field trip to Sylhet and Chattogram, Bangladesh, will be undertaken. For the project on factors influencing refugee flow from Afghanistan to Iran, a field trip to the Pakistani cities of Peshawar, Quetta, Islamabad, will be undertaken.

Library

13.79 The Library of this Institute has now acquired a total number of 3239 books and 107 Indian and foreign journals. Acquisition of books and journals relevant to research in the Institute continues.

Computerization

13.80 The Institute has acquired computers for its library and research work. Computerization of accounts is proposed to be finalized within this year.

13.81 The Department of Culture has formulated a scheme for providing grant in aid to voluntary organizations/societies for the development and maintenance of National Memorials. Details of the Scheme are in Box No.13.04.

Scheme	Grant in aid to Voluntary Organizations/ Societies for development and maintenance of National Memorials.
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) To commemorate the role of eminent national personalities (ii) Who have contributed to and played a historic role in the history of our country. To highlight their lives and activities as well as the relevance of their ideas to the Indian heritage. (iii) To interpret and convey the cultural and spiritual values they stood for (iv) To create an awareness of the contributions of such personalities to the nation, particularly keeping the younger generation informed.
Applicable to	Memorials set up on the initiative of the Central Government/State Government/ Civic bodies/Voluntary Organizations.
Financial Assistance Provided	Voluntary Organizations Registered under the Societies' Registration Act 1860 are eligible for Financial Assistance up to a maximum of Rs.5 lakh.
Remarks	An amount of Rs.87.75 lakhs was provided to the Government of Haryana for the development of a Memorial in the name of Gulzari Lal Nanda.

Centenaries and Anniversaries

14.01 The Department of Culture organizes the centenary celebrations of important personalities/events. For this purpose, the Department of Culture either constitutes National Committees (which are headed by the Prime Minister/Minister of Culture) for rendering advice about the programmes to be organized or gives grants to non-governmental organizations for supporting the programmes which the non-governmental organizations propose to organize.

14.02. The Government of India had constituted National Committees for organizing birth Centenaries of (a) Gulzari Lal Nanda (4.7.1998-4.7.1999), Sant Kabir (26th June, 1999-26th June, 2000) and Tricentenary of the Birth of Khalsa Panth (13.4.1999-13.4.2000) (b) observing the 50th Anniversary of the Martyrdom of the Mahatma (30.1.1998-30.1.1999); and (c) Kazi Nazrul Islam (24.5.1999-24.5.2000).

14.03. A function was organized by the Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti at Tees January Marg, New Delhi, as part of the 50th Anniversary of the Martyrdom of Mahatma Gandhi. The function was attended by the President of India, the Prime Minister of India, the Minister of Human Resource Development and a number of other dignitaries.

14.04 As part of the birth centenary celebrations of Kazi Nazrul Islam, a 'Kavi Sammelan' was organized in New Delhi on 26th May, 1999 by the Department of Culture in association with the Sangeet Natak Akademi, the Poetry Society (India) and the India International Centre. Eminent poets from various parts of the country participated to offer tribute to the great poet.

14.05 A function chaired by the Vice President of India, was organized at the Siri Fort Auditorium on 28th May, 1999 as part of the Birth Centenary Celebrations of Sant Kabir. Shri Anup Jalota recited 'Kabir Dohas and Bhajans'.

14.06 The Government of India organized a function in Chennai on 19th October, 1999 in memory of Musiri Subramaniya Iyer and Ustad Allaaddin Khan Saheb in which Shri Rashid Khan gave a recital. The function was presided over by the Vice President of India.

14.07 The Government of India released commemorative coins in memory of Sant Dhyaneswar in a function organized in Pune on 2nd January, 2000.

14.08 Grants were given to a number of non-governmental organizations to mark the birth centenary/anniversary celebrations of important personalities.

14.09 To commemorate the role of eminent national personalities and highlight the lives of those who have contributed and played a historic role in the history of our country and to preserve their memory and propagate the message of such personalities to the younger generation, special one time grants are offered to registered voluntary organizations and state and national bodies. Details of the Scheme are in Box No. 14.01.

Box No. 14.01

Scheme	Celebration of Centenaries of important personalities
Objective	To highlight salient aspects of the life and times of important personalities in order to infuse in the public, particularly the young, the spirit of these great leaders.
Applicable to	Registered Voluntary Organisations and State and National Bodies for achieving the objectives of the scheme.
Financial Assistance Provided/Beneficiaries during the year	<p>(i.) Grants not exceeding Rupees one lakh to Voluntary Organisations for appropriate programmes.</p> <p>(ii.) Not exceeding Rs. 40 thousand in case of anniversary celebrations of Jubilee years i.e 125th, 150th and 175th and so on. Grants will not exceed 75% of total expenditure of (i) or (ii) above.</p> <p>The balance 25% of the expenditure is to be borne by the organisation.</p> <p>An amount of Rs.70 lakhs has been provided to the R.K. Mission, Calcutta for development of a memorial in the memory of Swami Vivekananda. Besides a sum of Rs.87.75 lakhs was provided to the Government of Haryana for maintenance of the ancestral house of Shri Gulzari Lal Nanda.</p>

SECRETARIAT FOR THE COMMEMORATION OF 50 YEARS OF THE INDIAN REPUBLIC

14.10 The Government decided to commemorate the 50th Anniversary of the Indian Republic with year long celebrations beginning from 26th January, 2000. The theme of the celebrations is the message of a confident and resurgent India marching ahead. The emphasis in the celebrations is on the creation of permanent assets which reflect both our cultural heritage and progress.

14.11 A Cabinet Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Prime Minister to take decisions connected with the commemoration at the highest level. An Implementation Committee under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Culture will oversee the implementation.

14.12 The following events have already been organised :-

- (i) A publicity campaign through newspapers.
- (ii) Release of the Logo for Commemoration.
- (iii) A signature float in the Republic Day parade this year entitled "We, the People of India" showcasing the strengths of our Republic - our Constitution, our Democratic institutions and our Judicial system which have resulted in the progress achieved by the Republic during the last 50 years. This year the Republic Day parade ended with another special item entitled "Drums of India" which consisted of 250 drummers from different corners of the country signifying the cultural variety and underlying unity of the country.
- (iv) The float which led the tableaux contingent in the Republic Day parade was awarded the second prize.



Float at the Republic Day Parade entitled "We, the People of India"

- (v) A special function was organised in the Central Hall of Parliament on 27th January 2000 to mark the adoption of the Constitution of India by the Constituent Assembly fifty years ago and a CD-ROM on the National Anthem titled "Jana -Gana-Mana" was released on the occasion by the Hon'ble President.
- (vi) A cultural extravaganza entitled "Gantantra Gaurav" was organised in the afternoon of 27th January in the National Stadium

TER-CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS OF THE BIRTH OF KHALSA PANTH

14.13 The Khalsa Panth was established by Guru Gobind Singhji, the 10th Guru, 300 years ago. It was decided to celebrate this eventful time in our history by appropriate nation-wide year long celebrations. A National Committee under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister and an Implementation Committee under the Chairmanship of the Human Resource Development Minister was constituted to finalise programmes to be undertaken for commemoration of this event. A Secretariat headed by an Additional Secretary was set up in the Department of Culture to plan, implement and monitor these programmes. Several activities have already been undertaken as part of this celebration.

14.14 The Government of Punjab was given a sum of Rs.50 crores for setting up of a Khalsa Heritage Memorial Complex at Anandpur Sahib and for upgrading the roads, water supply, sanitation and other public amenities.

14.15 All State Governments /UT Administrations were requested to constitute State Level Committees and appoint a Nodal Officer in charge of celebrating the event.

14.16 A black and white advertisement was released in all major newspapers on the 13th April, 1999. The advertisement contained messages from the Hon'ble Prime Minister, Minister of Human Resource Development and the Chief Minister of Punjab.

14.17 The inaugural function of the event, which was attended by the Hon'ble Prime Minister, was held at Anandpur Sahib from 8th April to 14th April, 1999. A Commemorative Medallion was also released on the occasion.

14.18 A Commemorative Postage Stamp was released on 9th April, 1999 by the Hon'ble President of India at Rashtrapati Bhavan.

14.19 Punj Piara Marches were organised from the birthplaces of the Punj Piaras which converged at Anandpur Sahib. It is also proposed to establish Punj Piara Memorials at the birthplaces of the Punj Piaras.

14.20 The State Government of Haryana has been sanctioned funds for the establishment of a Martial Arts Museum, Badh Khalsa Memorial Complex and for organising Exhibitions, Workshops and Kirtan Darbars in the State. The State Governments of Manipur and Goa have also been given funds for holding Seminars, Cultural Programmes, etc.

14.21 A comprehensive catalogue of Sikh Relics is being prepared by the National Institute of Punjab Studies.

14.22 Funds have also been provided for :

- ☛ Making a TV film "In the Footsteps of Guru Gobind Singhji"
- ☛ Holding Kirtan Darbars at different places in the country
- ☛ Organising Seminars, Exhibitions, Symposia, Kavi Sammelans
- ☛ Bringing out Publications, Painting Competitions, Essay Competitions, General Knowledge Competitions
- ☛ Staging a Ballet based on the life of Guru Gobind Singhji, etc.

14.23 The Gurukul Kangri University and the Madurai Kamaraj University have been provided funds for setting up chairs in the memory of the Sikh Gurus.

14.24 All the Zonal Cultural Centres have been requested to organize programmes in commemoration of this event.

Festival of India & International Cultural Relations

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

15.02 The Festival of India in Germany had been organized in the year 1991-92 which included exhibitions, seminars, film-festivals, musical and dance performances, traditional theatre and puppet shows, etc. It has been decided to organize the Festival of Germany in India during the period October 2000-March 2001. Preparatory meetings have been held where representative items on the performing and plastic arts viz. theatre groups, ballet, music, film festivals, exhibition on arts, crafts and paintings have been identified.

CULTURAL AGREEMENTS AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMMES

15.03 Since 1947, India has entered into Cultural Agreements leading to formulation of Cultural Exchange Programmes with a number of countries. Currently we have Cultural Agreements with 109 countries and Cultural Exchange Programmes with 73 countries. While a Cultural Agreement is basically a statement of intent to cooperate in the fields and disciplines specified in the document, a Cultural Exchange Programme incorporates

specific provisions for exchanges for a period of 2-3 years and relate to a range of activities concerning culture, education, sports, youth affairs, mass-media etc.

15.04 During the current year, Cultural Agreements were signed with Croatia and Yemen. Cultural Exchange Programmes were renewed with Syria, Kuwait, Greece, Laos, Jordan and Kyrgyzstan.

15.05 The "Days of Kyrgyz Culture in India" was inaugurated on 8th March, 1999 in New Delhi by Smt. Najma Heptulla, Deputy Chairperson of the Rajya Sabha. The Programme included solo-performances, music recitals, choreography, etc. apart from an exhibition on handicrafts. The performances of the cultural groups were also held in Chandigarh, Simla, Bangalore and Calcutta.

INDO-FOREIGN FRIENDSHIP SOCIETIES

15.06 The Department of Culture has been extending financial assistance to these Societies / Associations on the recommendations of the concerned Indian Missions abroad. The grants are given for the development of cultural relations with foreign countries and to project India's cultural image abroad. Grants-in-aid were given to about 45 such societies functioning in various countries.

15.07 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 management of the hostel, known as the Maison de l' Inde, has however, been retained by India. The Government of India meets the deficit in the running of the hostel each year.

Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts

16.01 The Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA) was formed as an autonomous Trust vide Government of India Resolution dated 19th March, 1987. It is visualised as a centre encompassing the study and experience of all the arts, each form with its own integrity, yet within a dimension of mutual inter-dependence, inter-relatedness with nature, social structure and cosmology. The arts here are understood to comprise the fields of creative and critical literature, written and oral; the visual arts, painting and graphics, general material culture, photography and film; the performing arts of music, dance and theatre in their broadest connotation and all else in fairs, festivals and lifestyle that has an artistic dimension. Through diverse programmes of research, publication, training, creative activities and performance, the IGNCA seeks to place the arts within the context of the natural and human environment.

16.02 In 1995, certain amendments were purported to be made to the original deed of trust of the IGNCA vide a resolution of the Trustees dated 18th May, 1995 which inter-alia recast the structure of the Trust. The Government has been advised that these amendments are ultra vires, inter-alia for the reason that they change the basic character of the Trust, and thus being null and void and non-est, are

liable to be ignored. In accordance with Clause 7.2 and Clause 7.3 of the Deed of Declaration of the Trust, on completion of each period of ten years, a total of 2/3rd of the Trustees are liable to retire. The names of the trustees to be so retired were to be determined by lots. The names of 12 of the 19 trustees who were in office in March, 1997 and who would so retire were required to be determined by the Trustees as mentioned above, but the Trustees have failed to do so. A writ petition was filed in the Delhi High Court challenging inter-alia the legality and validity of the amendments made to the Deed of Trust on 18th May, 1995. The High Court had by an order clarified that it would be open to the Government to take such action as is appropriate. Thus the Government in exercise of the powers vested upon it under the said Deed of Trust as well as its general powers ordered the removal of 12 Trustees. Further, three Trustees had earlier resigned/ passed away. With the powers vested in the Government, three persons were nominated to these vacancies.

16.03 The IGNCA functions through the five Divisions, which are autonomous in structure but interlocked in programming. Details are in Box 16.01

Division & Functions	Activities during 1999-2000
1.Kalanidhi Library, Information Systems, Cultural Archives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The Library accessioned and added 1369 volumes which include 420 books from the Dev Murarka collection , 314 books mainly on Indology and German language from Max Mueller Bhavan and 71 books on art , history and culture ii. Bibliographies of Mask and Gitagovinda are under preparation. iii. Classified and catalogued 1339 volumes of books and 1000 volumes were bound, bringing the total number of bound volumes in the reference library to 52,380. iv. 713 microfilming rolls covering 8,039 manuscripts have been received from various institutions. v. Number of slides accessioned from April '99 till date <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Illustrations from Balisattra Bhagvata Purana (Assam) - 368 b. Kashmiri miniature paintings - 33 c. Ancient coins of India - 100 d. East Javanese temples (fom ACSAA) - 100 e. Gandhara sculpture - 100 vi. 445 catalogue cards covering 671 slides of Balisattra Bhagvata Purana have been prepared. vii. Main entry slide- catalogue cards fed into the computerized Libsys system - 307 viii. Transformed archival numbers of 6,073 slides to duplicate slides ix. Completed digitalisation on 1,665 British Library slides x. Prepared 131 slides of the significant illustrations available in rare books xi. 80,000 records of manuscripts- catalogue cards were revised and sent for validation xii. Technical support was provided to academic staff and others in regard to use of computers. Delnet and E- mail facilities were also provided. xiii. Microfilm digitalisation of Vedic Samsodhan- Mandal collection has also started. xiv. The following collections of the Cultural Archives have been accessioned and catalogued : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a). Ashvin Mehta Collection 25 colour / black and white photos b). Shambhu Shah Collection 61 black and white photos c). S.N. Mitra Collection 1000 photographs and 200 black and white negatives d). S. Natrajan Collection 363 audio spools (audio recordings of Karnatic and Hindustani music) e). Harikatha Collection 212 monographs and 9 audio spools xv. Work on the Lance Dane Collection <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Catalogue on 2288 slides Duplication of 2735 slides Digitalisation of 8280 slides Duplication of 4000 slides xvi. Documentations finalized <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i . Thang-ta on the martial arts of Manipur ii. Pandavani depicts the various styles of Pandavani singers iii. Naad an audio programme based on the IGNCA exhibition xvii. The following programmes are under various stages of production <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Murals of Kerala Mudiyettu and Kalameshuthu Mukh Naach Theyyam Natsankirtana Khumbabhishekam Ustad Fahimuddin Khan ; demonstration of Dhrupad style of singing

Division & Functions	Activities during 1999-2000
2. Kalakosa Research and Publications Division	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Volume V of Kalatattvakosa is being prepared (lexicon of fundamental concepts of art) ii. Reprinting of Vol I is in an advanced stage iii. Under the Kalamulasastra programme, the following six works are being edited, printed / published. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Caturdandi- prakasika : A 17th century treatise on music chiefly in Karnatak style dealing with the developed scheme of seventy two melas b) Rasagangadhara : A 17th century work on Sanskrit poetics and aesthetics, authored by the court pandit of Shah Jahan, Jagannatha c) Pushpa – sutra : A text connected with the traditional Sama recitations d) Sangita-Makaranda: An early treatise on classical Indian music e) Isvara-Samhita : A Pancharata Agamic Text f) Kanva Satapatha-brahmana – Vol.III & IV: Vedic ritualistic text (iv) Under Kalasamalocana programme <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Jain Temples of Dilwara and Ranakpur; by Prof. Sehdev Kumar b) Baroque India by Jose Pereira. c) Iconography of the Buddhist Sculpture of Orissa by Thomas Donaldson d) The City and the Start: Cosmic Urban Geometres of India edited by Prof. J.M. Melville and Dr. Lalit M. Gujral. e) Kitab-i-tasavir-i-shishagaran vaghairah wa bayan-i-Auliya translated and edited by Dr. Mehr Afshan Farooque besides Ananda K. Coomaraswamy's bibliographies. f) Essays on Vedanta g) Essays of Jaina Art are in the different states of publication (v) The Metaphors of Indian Arts (vi) The material collected for the volume on "Bija" is being edited. (vii) Numismatic Art of India (viii) A volume containing comprehensive data on the historical and artistic aspects of Indian coins, in the form of : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Documentation of Indian Numismatic Art b) Concordance and Inventory of Coins c) A monograph d) Numismatic Art of India upto 1835 e) Album of Masterpieces of Indian Coins, prepared by Prof. B.N. Mukherjee has been received. Action has been initiated for the publication of the monograph.
3. Janapada-Sampada Lifestyle studies and researches on Regional Cultures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Preliminary work on the exhibition "Creativity of Women" has been completed. (ii) The following publications are in different stages of publication under Adi-Drsva and Adi-Sravy Programmes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Seminar on Global Rock Art Conference (b) Report on Jhiri Rock Art Documentation and Excavation under Indo-French cooperation. (iii) Bhaktirasamrtasinghu Vol. II, translated into Hindi by late Dr. Prelata Sharma is in the final stages of publication (iv) The copy-editing of the following four monographs is in progress. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seminar papers on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Santhal World View (b) Katha Vachana and Kantha Vachak (c) Voice of the Sacred in ourTimes (d) Parampara and the Individual (e) Brihadisvara

Division & Functions	Activities during 1999-2000
	<p>(v) Organized an exhibition on children's paintings on the stories of Panchatantra.</p> <p>(vi) Under the Lok Parampara Project, a publication entitled "In Favour of Govinddevji" by Prof. Monika Horstmann was brought out.</p>
4. Kaladarsana Dissemination & Projection Division	<p>1. Exhibitions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☛ An exhibition entitled "Kalevala – the National Epic of Finland" in collaboration with the Embassy of Finland from October 12th –22nd 1999 at IGNCA complex was organized. ☛ "Some Children of the Dream" organized in collaboration with Australia Council for the Arts. ☛ Photographic exhibition of three young journalists, who had ventured into the Himalayas and captured images of the high mountains and the people of the region. ☛ Photographic exhibition entitled "Happenings" by Shri Ashvin Mehta" ☛ Sui – Dhaga <p>2. Films from IGNCA's Archives screened for the public.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☛ Navakalevar on the installation and consecration of the renewed wooden forms of three deities viz. presiding Balbhadr and Subhadra enshrined in the Jagannath Temple at Puri in Orissa. ☛ "Interview with Elizabeth Brunner" ☛ "Winning of Friends": A video-documentation of ballet performance based on the stories from Panchatantra and performed by artists of Rangasri Theatre Troupe, Bhopal ☛ "Ek Thi Gulab" – a documentary film highlighting the life and achievements of Gulab Bai, a famous Nautanki artistes of Uttar Pradesh. ☛ "Kathakali" – A documentation of Kathakali, in seven parts ☛ Naad Nagar Na Ujarao" – a documentation on the life and achievements of Asgari Begum ☛ "Teyyam" – The Annual Visit of God Vishnumurti" <p>3. Lectures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☛ The 16th Acharya Hazari Prasad Dwivedi Memorial Lecture was delivered on 19th August, 1999 to coincide with the birth anniversary of Acharyaji in collaboration with Acharya Hazari Prasad Dwivedi Smriti Nyas. This year's lecture was delivered by Prof. Vachaspati Upadhyaya, Vice-Chancellor, Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth on "Kalidas ki Lalitya Yojna". ☛ The N.K. Bose Memorial Lecture was delivered by Prof. J.L. Pandey on "Tribes in Indian Society". ☛ IGNCA arranged lectures on multifarious subjects such as Art and Architecture, Literature, Philosophy, Archaeology and Social Science before a target audience under the series of programmes of talks. ☛ "Gandhi and Tagore on Arts" by Dr. Sabhyasachi Bhattacharya
5. Sutradhara Administration	Continued to function as a nodal division for policy planning, administration and coordination of the activities of IGNCA.

National Culture Fund

17.01 The NCF, which was set up on the basis of the recommendations of the Parliament Standing Committee on Human Resource Development, contained in its 10th report, was formally launched on 29th March 1997.

17.02 The NCF constitutes an important innovation that invites institutions and individuals to be equal partners of the Government in the management of the cultural heritage of the country. It enables institutions and the public at large to contribute to culture related activities for mobilising funds and to help overcome the resource crunch for culture related projects.

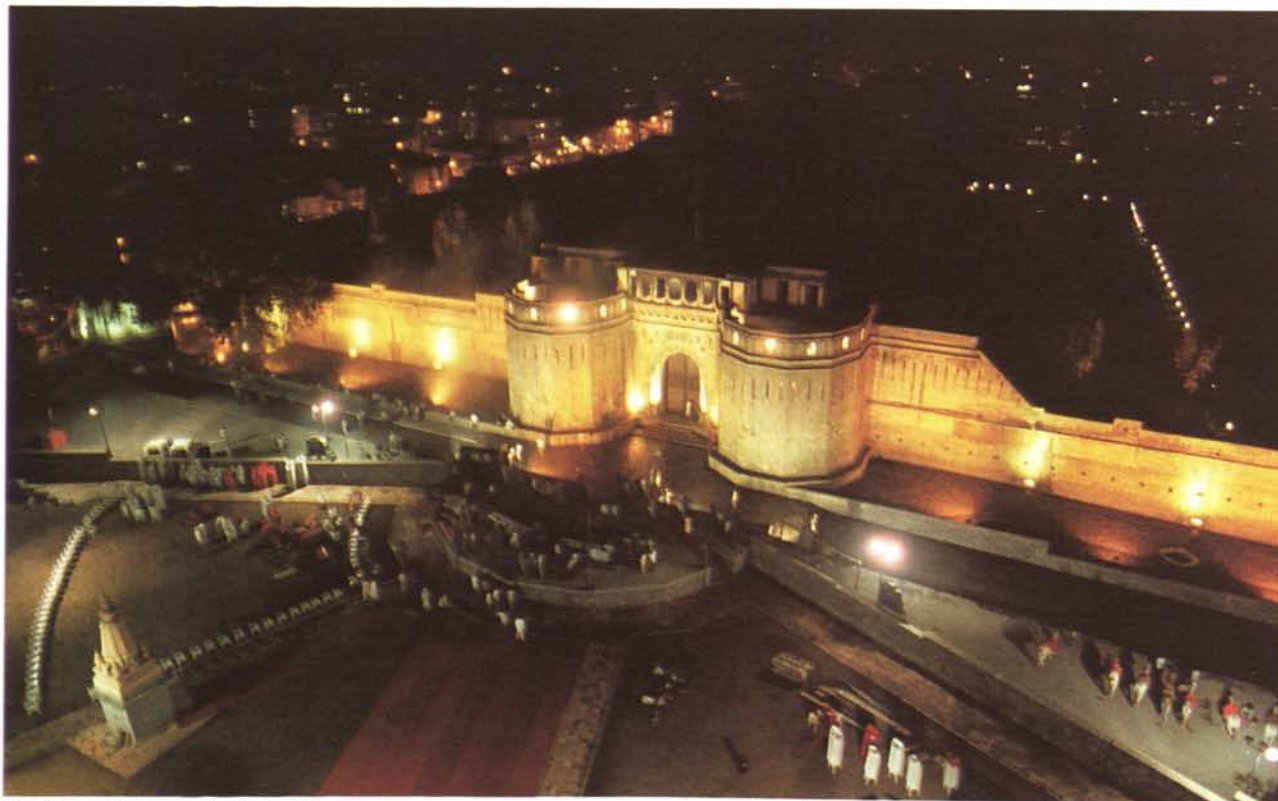
17.03 A number of interactive sessions have been held with industrialists, CII, FICCI, the corporate sector and experts in the field of culture. Further the creation of a separate ministry for culture with a minister of cabinet rank has also had an impact. As a result of these endeavours, along with the facility of exemption of 100% deduction under Section 80G (2) of the Income Tax Act, has given

a fillip to the activities of NCF.

17.04 The NCF has been able to project itself as a viable instrument. It has successfully formulated a mechanism for the implementation of the projects which aims at building confidence among the donors as among the implementing agencies. It has provided adequate publicity to its operations like having a dedicated bank account for each project, having a Project Implementation Committee consisting of experts, and a Project Advisory Committee with nominees of NCF, donors and representatives of the civic authorities and various interest groups.

17.05 In view of its implementing mechanism, the NCF was able to make considerable headway in its existing projects and take up new ventures.

(i) The Agha Khan Trust, which gave a commitment to take up the project for revitalising the water channels and restoration of the gardens for the Humayun's Tomb complex in New Delhi, contributed \$10,000 and the Oberoi Group of



The historic Shaniwarwada illuminated

Hotels Rs.5 lakhs in 98-99. A MoU was signed with the Trust in April, 99. During 99-2000, the Agha Khan Trust have remitted \$50,000. The ASI have commenced the work.

(ii) Similarly the project to revitalise the environs of the historic Shaniwarwada, the erstwhile seat of power of the Peshwas of Maharashtra, in collaboration with the ASI and the Pune Municipal Corporation is nearly complete. The illuminated monument and an open-air theater built by the Municipal Corporation, Pune was inaugurated by the Chief Minister of Maharashtra on 9th January 2000. The fifty-year-old encroachments outside the fort have also been removed. The son-et-lumiere is to be inaugurated shortly.

17.06. During the year Memorandum of Understanding have been signed with the following institutions. These are:

(i) **Karnataka Chitrakala Parishath Trust**

An MoU was signed on 21st November, 99 in the presence of the Hon'ble Minister for Culture at Bangalore. The Chitrakala Parishath will secure donations for specific projects from various sources, including private, public, Govt. etc. and the details of the specific projects would also be furnished to the donor. To begin with, they will be raising resources to the tune of Rs.3 crores for an institution of Fine Arts. The donations will be received in the name of the National Culture Fund and all such donations made to the NCF will get exemption. A bank account will be opened in Bangalore. It will be jointly operated by the Secretary, Deptt. of Kannada and Culture and the Secretary of the Parishath. A Project Implementation Committee (PIC) consisting of nominees of both the NCF and the Parishath will



Signing of first MOU of the NCF at Bangalore between Karnataka Chitrakala Parishath and NCF

supervise, implement and release funds for the project.

(ii) **Jnana Pravaha Trust (JP Trust)** The Mou with Jnana Pravaha Trust was signed in the presence of the Hon'ble Minister for Culture at New Delhi on 4th January 2000. The trust aims to promote and preserve the oral traditions and will be setting up a script museum at Varanasi. Every donor will get tax exemption, as is admissible in all such cases. A bank account has been opened in the State Bank of India, New Delhi to be jointly operated by the Member Secretary, National Culture Fund and the nominee of the JP Trust.

(iii) **Durgapur Children's Academy of Culture** - A MoU has been signed with the Vice President of this trust on 12th January 2000 in the presence of Secretary (Culture). This envisages securing of project specific donations from prospective donors and the donations, which are routed through the NCF, would be eligible for Income Tax exemption, as in other similar cases. The funds will be raised for the project, Durgapur Children's City wherein a training centre for performing arts, a children's art gallery, a museum and an auditorium will be built. A bank account will be opened at Durgapur to be jointly operated by the District Magistrate, Durgapur on behalf of the National Culture Fund and a nominee of the



Launching of the Indian Oil Fund which will be collaborating with NCF to preserve and promote India's cultural heritage

Children's Academy.

(iv) An MOU was signed with Prince of Wales Museum on 26th February 2000 at Mumbai to raise resources for their extension project.

17.07. A major breakthrough for the NCF was the launch of the Indian Oil Foundation by the Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Shri Ram Naik in the presence of the Minister of Culture, Shri Ananth Kumar. The Indian Oil Foundation has been floated by the Indian Oil Corporation with the objective of protecting, promoting and preserving our national heritage and culture. The Indian Oil Foundation will be collaborating with the National Culture Fund on culture related activities, in a major way. Besides collaborating with the ASI and the NCF in the conservation of archaeological works, they will also develop world class facilities for visitors, namely, provision of parking space, refuelling facilities, cafeteria, gift shops, information kiosks, communication and banking facilities. To begin with they will be collaborating with the NCF in the following eight projects, spread over the length and breadth of India, namely: - Qutab Minar, Khajuraho, Hampi, Nalanda, Rani-Ki-Vav,

Elephanta Caves, Sarnath and Vattakottai and later extend it to sponsoring a monument in each state.

17.08. In addition there are some more projects which are being processed separately. These are:-

- (i) Mineral Exploration Corporation, Nagpur has evinced interest in adopting living legends.
- (ii) The Asiatic Society of Bombay has expressed their desire to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding for the execution of their projects.
- (iii) The Sruti Foundation is a multi faceted organisation based at Chennai and they are keen to enter into a MoU with NCF for their cultural projects.
- (iv) Welcomegroup Hotels have expressed their desire to develop and maintain monuments near Hauz Khas, Delhi and Golkonda Fort near Hyderabad.
- (v) Sri Kanchi Kamakoti Peetham Charitable Trust, Kanchipuram are setting up a heritage museum and cultural complex at Enathur near Kanchipuram. They are keen to enter into a MoU with the NCF.

Training

18.01 Training in various aspects of art and culture forms an integral part of the activities of the Department of Culture. The training programmes run by the various institutes/organizations under the Department of Culture cater to all categories of persons. At one end of the spectrum there are general courses of Art Appreciation, History of Art and Culture, Summer Vacation Courses, etc. run by CCRT, NGMA, National Museum Institute, etc., for the general public, teachers and school children. At the other end various institutes offer specialised Diploma, Graduate, Post-Graduate Courses in Archives Management, Archaeology and Museology, Buddhist/Tibetan Studies, Drama, etc. aimed at fresh graduates, researchers and persons actively engaged in these fields. Various institutions offer in-service training programmes for practising art managers, keepers, conservators, etc. A tabular statement on major programmes run by different organizations is at Box No.19.01.

18.02 In addition, the ad hoc training programmes organised by the organisations are as follows:

National Council of Science Museums

Two in-service training programmes for Curators and Education Assistants from different NCSM units were held at CRTL, Calcutta during this period. Curators and Education Assistants from different NCSM units participated in the programmes. The training laid stress on refreshing and updating their professional knowledge, demonstration skills and use of computers in the science centers.

Indian Museum

14th Short Course in Museum Studies, 1999 : Forty-five participants enrolled for this year's course on the development of Indian sculpture, architecture, coins, paintings from the earliest to the medieval age and care of antiquities. Twenty-six candidates have successfully passed the assessment test. Participants were taken for an excursion cum study tour to Vishnupur.

Box No.18.01

S.No.	Institute	Type of Training Course	
		Duration	Target Group
1	Institute of Archaeology (ASI)	2 years	Fresh Graduates
		2-4 weeks	In - service Candidates
2.	School of Archival Studies (NAI)	1 year	Private and sponsored
		2-4 weeks	Candidates from universities
		2-4 weeks	Libraries, research organizations
		2-4 weeks	and State Archives
		2-4 weeks	-do-
		2-4 weeks	-do-
		1 week	In-service persons
3.	NRLC	6 months	Fresh Graduates and young
			Conservators
		2 weeks	Directors/Curators/Incharges of Collections
		2-4 weeks	Practising Conservator
4.	National School of Drama	3 years	Fresh Entrants

S.No.	Institute	Type of Training Course	
		Duration	Target Group
5. School of Anthropology (Anth. Survey)	Orientation Courses		In-service persons
6. C.C.R.T.	1. Orientation Courses (10)	3-4 weeks	Middle / Secondary School Teachers
2.	Workshops (24)	2 weeks	-do-
7. NGMA	1. Basic Art Appreciation Course	4 months	General Public
	2. Summer Vacation Programme	10 days	School Children
8. NMI	1. MA/Ph.D. Courses in (a) History of Arts (b) Conservation and Restoration of Arts (c) Museology	2-7 years	Fresh Graduates/ Post -graduates.
	2. Certificate Course on Indian Art and Culture	5 months	General Public
	3. Certificate Course in Art Appreciation	5 months	General Public
	4. Certificate Course in Bharatiya Kala Nidhi	5 months	General Public
	5. Diploma in Museum Administration	1 year	General Public
9. Nava Nalanda Mahavihara	1. Ph.D./D.Litt Courses in Pali and Buddhist Studies 2. P.G. Courses in Philosophy, Pali, Ancient Indian and Asian Studies 3. Diploma in Pali, Japanese, Chinese, Hindi 4. Certificate Course in Pali.		Indian and foreign
10. JNMDA	Diploma courses in Manipuri Dance and Music		Fresh Entrants
11. CIHTS	Graduate/PG, Ph.D. Courses in different disciplines covering Tibetan History, Philosophy, languages, astrology etc.		Fresh Entrants
12. CIBS	Feeder Schools Degree courses		Fresh Entrants, Lamas

Initiatives in the North Eastern States

19.01 The States in the North Eastern Region are often considered to be in a disadvantageous position owing to their geographical isolation and poor infrastructure. The Department has been taking many initiatives to highlight and popularise the rich and diverse art and culture of the North Eastern States, including Sikkim. Attempts are also being made to provide opportunities to artistes and to culture-related organisations to avail of the assistance being provided by the Department through its various schemes. Sometimes the Department relaxes the conditions and the eligibility criteria to enable the North Eastern States to get their due.

19.02 As a part of the Government's programme to intensify the activities in the North East including Sikkim, the Department organised two meetings with the representatives from the State Governments and organisations in the North East and Sikkim. The first meeting was held at New Delhi on 20th August 1999 to apprise the State Governments about the Department's activities and

schemes. The second meeting chaired by the Minister of State for Culture was held at Guwahati on 24th November 1999, to monitor and evolve a package for the North Eastern States. In accordance with the decisions taken, the Department has already initiated the process of reviewing the existing schemes so that financial assistance to the organisations in the North East and Sikkim can be provided on a preferential basis with relaxed norms.

Various activities and programmes of the Department of Culture in the North Eastern Region are as follows:

North Eastern Zonal Cultural Centre, Dimapur

19.03 The North Eastern Zonal Cultural Centre (NEZCC) was set up under the VIIth Five Year Plan at Dimapur, Nagaland. The Centre aims at the creative development of North Eastern culture and its dissemination to other regions through networking with similar cultural centres in other



Preserving a rich cultural heritage

regions. The essential thrust of the Centre has been to create a cultural awareness and to identify, nurture and promote vanishing folk art traditions in the rural and semi-urban areas of the States in the North Eastern Region..

19.04 The NEZCC have also established linkages with the State Departments and NGOs for preservation, promotion and propagation of tribal and folk-art forms.

Jawaharlal Nehru Manipur Dance Academy, Imphal

19.05 A constituent unit of the Sangeet Natak Akademi, the Jawaharlal Nehru Manipur Dance Academy, Imphal, established in 1954, is the leading institution in the country, offering comprehensive courses in Manipuri dance, music and allied arts. The courses are designed as a foundation for professional artistes. It also has a Production Unit, which strives to enrich the Manipuri repertoire through experimental work. The Production Unit has produced 25 dance-dramas so far. These have been presented in India and abroad.

19.06 The Foundation day of the Academy was held on 1st April' 99 at the Academy Auditorium. HE, the Governor of Manipur, Shri O.N. Shrivastava graced the function as Chief Guest. Solo dance and music performances by the students, who secured first positions in various courses, were featured. A 15-member troupe of the Academy presented Lai-Haraoba, Martial Arts during the course of the 2-day celebrations. The Academy presented its latest dance drama 'Wainu- Pareng' on 2nd May 1999 at the Academy Auditorium. The artistes of the Academy presented a programme of traditional dance and music in honour of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Hon'ble Prime Minister of India who paid a two-day visit to Manipur. During the period under report, the Academy presented three programmes of traditional Manipuri dance and music sponsored by the Directorate of Education. A programme of traditional Manipuri dance and music was presented on 12th August 1999 at the Academy

Auditorium. The Academy presented a programme of Nata Sankirtana and Maha Ras on 23rd September 1999 at the Academy Mandap as part of the year long celebrations in connection with the 200th Death Anniversary of Rajarshi Bhagyachandra.

19.07 A book entitled **Nata Sankirtana Raag Punglon**, compiled by Shri S.Thanil Singh Pradhan, Guru of the Academy, was published and released by Padma Shri Ratan Thiyam, Vice Chairman of the Academy, on 23rd November 1999.

19.08 The Academy presented Nata Sankirtana and Maha Ras on 4th December 1999 at the Academy Mandap as the Inaugural show of the 5th Bhagyachandra National Festival of Classical Dance which was organized by East Zone Cultural Centre, Calcutta and the Department of Arts and Culture, Government of Manipur. Shri W. Nipamacha Singh, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Manipur, inaugurated the festival.

19.09 The Academy hosted a group of Kathakali artistes from Kerala who participated in the Bhagyachandra National Festival of Classical Dance on 7th December 1999, at the Academy premises.

National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property, Lucknow

19.10 To assess the training and conservation needs of the region, a survey of the collections of different institutions of the region was initiated. The states of Meghalaya, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim have been covered during the year.

19.11 During the survey of the collections of the State Museum, Shillong, it was observed that the museum staff needed insight into preventive conservation measures. Therefore, a two-week workshop on preventive conservation of museum objects was conducted in January 2000, wherein several candidates from different cultural institutions of Meghalaya participated.

19.12 Some ethnographic objects and oil paintings in the museum were found to be in a derelict state. Four large-sized oil paintings and many

ethnographic objects have been conserved.

19.13 To facilitate care of the objects displayed in the museum, a set of 8 books on the general aspects of preventive conservation have been provided to each of the State Museums in the region through their Commissioners and Secretaries, Culture.

19.14 The museums of the region are very rich in ethnographic collections, but most of these objects were found to be affected by micro-organisms and insects. Samples of micro-organisms and insects were collected from the State Museum, Shillong and the State Museum, Guwahati. Scientific studies are in progress.

Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library Foundation

19.15 The Foundation convened a meeting of the Directors of the State Library Planning Committees of North Eastern states and Sikkim in Calcutta on 28.6.99, where the Heads of the Departments of Libraries of the states were appraised of the schemes under which the financial assistance is provided by the Foundation and the procedure for expediting the process. The Foundation has taken initiatives to motivate the State Governments of the North Eastern states to automate the State Central Libraries and to publish books in regional languages using computers with DTP facilities. The total plan allocation earmarked by the Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation for the development of public libraries in the North-Eastern region including

Sikkim is Rs.55 lakhs. Besides this, as a part of its regular activities, the Foundation has allocated Rs.36.00 lakhs for undertaking programmes under the matching schemes of the Foundation, for the North-Eastern states, during the current financial year.

Sikkim Research Institute of Tibetology, Gangtok

19.16 The Sikkim Research Institute of Tibetology, Gangtok is an autonomous organization under the Government of Sikkim, with the Governor of the state as the President of its governing body. It was established for the development of the knowledge of Chhos (Doctrine of Buddha). As a part of its activities, the Institute undertakes programmes to produce and translate books of important works preserved in the Institute.

19.17 During the financial year 1999-2000, the Sikkim Research Institute of Tibetology has launched various development schemes involving research, translation and collection of textbooks for libraries. Equal attention was also paid to infrastructural development and environmental improvement for the benefit of the scholars and tourists visiting the area.

Archaeological Survey of India

19.18 The Archaeological Survey of India maintains around 73 monuments under the Guwahati Circle. The state-wise list of centrally protected monuments in the North East is in Box 19.01

Box 19.01

State	No. of Monuments
Arunachal Pradesh	5
Assam	49
Manipur	1
Meghalaya	6
Nagaland	4
Sikkim	3
Tripura	5



A photographic exhibition on conservation inaugurated at the State Museum, Shillong

National Archives of India

19.19 Under the Scheme of Financial Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Preservation of Manuscripts/ Rare books and Scheme of Financial Assistance to Archival Repositories, Government Libraries and Museums, funds have been provided to Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya and Assam.

19.20 The National Archives of India proposes to set up a regional office in the North East, which is under the active consideration of the Government.

National School of Drama

19.21 The National School of Drama has undertaken several promotional and training activities in the field of theatre in the North East.

- ☛ A month-long production oriented theatre workshop was held from 3rd November, 1999 to 3rd December, 1999, in collaboration with the Directorate of Art and Culture, Government of Mizoram, at Aizwal, Mizoram.
- ☛ A Children's Theatre Workshop with the students of Assam Jatiya Vidyalaya was held from 20th December 1999 to 20th January 2000 at Guwahati, Assam.
- ☛ A Production oriented theatre workshop was held from 4th January to 28th January, 2000 at Dimapur, Nagaland in collaboration with the North East Zonal Cultural Centre
- ☛ The second, month long production oriented theatre workshop in collaboration with the Directorate of Art and Culture, Government of Mizoram was inaugurated at Aizwal on 16th February 2000.
- ☛ A year long teaching programme in Dramatic Arts in collaboration with Seagull was started from June, 1999 at Guwahati.
- ☛ The National School of Drama is proposing to hold two, month long workshops in Meghalaya and Tripura during March 2000.
- ☛ In the 2nd National Theatre Festival to be held in March 2000, at least three groups are expected to participate from the North Eastern Region .



Display of arts and crafts of Assam at the Srimanta Sankardeva Kalakshetra, Guwahati. The gallery was prepared by the Indian Museum as nodal agency for developing infrastructural facilities of North Eastern State Museums

Indian Museum

19.22 The Indian Museum has been designated as the nodal agency to develop the infrastructural facilities for the museums in the eastern and North Eastern States. The museum convened a meeting of museum personnel from the North East on 7th September, 1999 in Calcutta, and followed it up with three meetings in the states of Assam, Meghalaya and Manipur. An assessment of the State Museums' needs was undertaken during September-October, 1999. The museum has prepared a detailed scheme to develop the infrastructural facilities of five museums in Assam, Manipur, Tripura, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh. These include supply of various types of index cards for documentation and physical verification of museum objects, setting up of galleries, provision of advanced illumination systems, faxes, computer systems with scanners, VCR's, etc . Technical assistance for setting up of a conservation laboratory and procurement of ethnological artefacts is also being provided to the Jawaharlal Nehru State Museum, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh and to the State Museums at Meghalaya, Manipur and Assam. The Indian Museum organised an inter-state exhibition at

Guwahati, Assam and at the Tripura State Museum. Under the inter-state exchange programme it received two exhibitions from Manipur and Tripura. The museum is also providing technical assistance to the State Museums for preparing the Websites for North Eastern Museums.

Victoria Memorial

19.23 The Victoria Memorial organised a photographic exhibition 'Hillscapes of India' at Meghalaya, Sikkim and Mizoram, for which the Anthropological Survey of India supplied photo documents. It is also taking up the restoration work of paintings in the State Museum at Tripura. A workshop on restoration of paintings is also scheduled to be held at Shillong.

National Museum Institute

19.24 As a part of its training programme, the NMI organised an educational tour to the North Eastern States for its Post-Graduate students

National Council of Science Museums

19.25 Negotiations with the Science and Technology Departments of the States of Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Sikkim have been initiated for setting up of Sub-Regional Science Centres in each State. The Government of Manipur has already allotted land for the purpose and an SFC note is being prepared for requisite fund authorisation

Anthropological Survey of India

19.26 The Anthropological Survey of India undertakes a number of research schemes through its regional centre at Shillong. The Survey is also proposing to purchase its own building at Shillong for its office.

Research schemes under progress in the North Eastern Region

Box No 19.02

- ☛ Nutritional Status of the Indian Population
- ☛ Study of Health and Health Care Issues
- ☛ Study of Scheduled Castes: Structure and Transformation
- ☛ Documentation and Dissemination of Cultural Heritage (These include components on documentation of folk art, folk music and traditions, study of crafts and craftsmanship and management of the environment and natural resources)
- ☛ Study of the traditional wisdom of tribal societies
- ☛ Growth and development of children: Bio-cultural Perspectives

National Gallery of Modern Art

19.27 An exhibition of Contemporary Indian Art from the collection of NGMA was held at Guwahati at the Srimanta Sankaradeva Kalakshetra from 14th March, 1999 to 14th April 1999.

An exhibition is being held at the State Museum at Imphal, Manipur from 16th February, 2000 for three weeks.

Lalit Kala Akademi

- 19.28.a) An Eastern Regional Interactive Workshop between The Traditional Wood Carvers of Nagaland and Young Sculptors was held at Kohima by the Rashtriya Lalit Kala Kendra, Calcutta from 24th Nov. to 30th Nov. 1999.
- b) The Rashtriya Lalit Kala Kendra, Calcutta, held a Multi Media workshop on Graphics, Painting and Sculpture at Agartala.
- c) The Eastern Regional Painters Workshop is to be held at Aizwal, Mizoram by the Rashtriya Lalit Kala Kendra, Calcutta in collaboration with NEZCC, Dimapur from 1st January to 7th January, 2000.

- d) A workshop for folk painters, and craftsmen of Arunachal Pradesh is to be held at Itanagar by the Rashtriya Lalit Kala Kendra, Calcutta in February 2000.
- e) The Eastern Regional Interactive Painters Workshop is scheduled to be held at Shillong by the Rashtriya Lalit Kala Kendra, Calcutta, in collaboration with the Centre for Creative Art, Shillong from 1st to 7th March 2000

Sangeet Natak Akademi

19.29 The Akademi presented a seminar cum North East Festival on Sattriya Dance traditions in Guwahati from 18th to 22nd January 2000. This event provided an opportunity to undertake a detailed study of the Dance, Music and Theatre traditions of Assam. The Akademi also proposes to document the proceedings of the seminar and festival.

19.30 A 'Gantantra Mahotsav' to commemorate 50 years of the Indian Republic is being held in the North Eastern States from 26th February to 3rd March 2000. As a part of this event a series of festivals of music and drama are scheduled at Guwahati, Agartala and Shillong. The festival is aimed at bringing to the people of the North East and Sikkim the art of eminent masters and senior artistes from different parts of the country.

Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sanghralaya

19.31 A team from the Sanghralaya visited different places in Manipur, Tripura, Nagaland and Assam to finalise participatory programmes. These programmes involve Community Custodians of Heritage precincts like megalithic enclaves; cultural landscapes like mountains and caves associated with community origins and development; conservation of the architecture, manuscripts, languages and knowledge systems, associated with the Brahmanical, Buddhist and folk monastic orders of the North East; a workshop of community writers and folk historians; events involving intra and inter-regional interaction of communities in the North east, and dialogue and interaction between the North Eastern and other Indian communities. A large group of folk artists, representing martial arts, tribal medicine and ecology have been sponsored for festivals at Kollam and Kovalam in Kerala, and for Shilparamam at Hyderabad. A sacred grove precinct has been developed with the help of Khasi priests and community representatives from Mawphlang, Meghalaya. Meetings have been organised by the Director with State Govt. officials, University Professors, Museum representatives and NGOs at Guwahati. A camp of tribal medicine men was sponsored at Imphal in order to build up a resource group of people, who can protect the community stake and IPR in Manipur, and, to help the Government of Manipur to protect such medicinal plants and the access thereto by tribal medicine men.

Vigilance Activities

20.01 The vigilance set-up of the Department is under the overall supervision of the Secretary who, in turn, is assisted by the Chief Vigilance Officer of the rank of Director, an Under Secretary and other subordinate staff.

20.02 During the period under report, sustained efforts were continued to tone up the administration and to maintain discipline amongst the staff members of the department, both at the head quarters and in the attached and subordinate offices.

Efforts were also continued to simplify the procedures so as to minimize the scope for corruption. A major exercise was undertaken and staff posted to sensitive posts were reshuffled. Disciplinary proceedings against four officials were concluded and appropriate orders passed in three cases. Inquiry reports in two cases are under examination and submission to disciplinary authorities. Disciplinary proceedings against three officials are still in progress. Preliminary inquiry against nine cases of complaint pertaining to the

department and attached and subordinate organizations have been completed and closed on the advice of the Chief Vigilance Commissioner. One disciplinary case, which was challenged in the Central Administration Tribunal, was re-examined and settled.

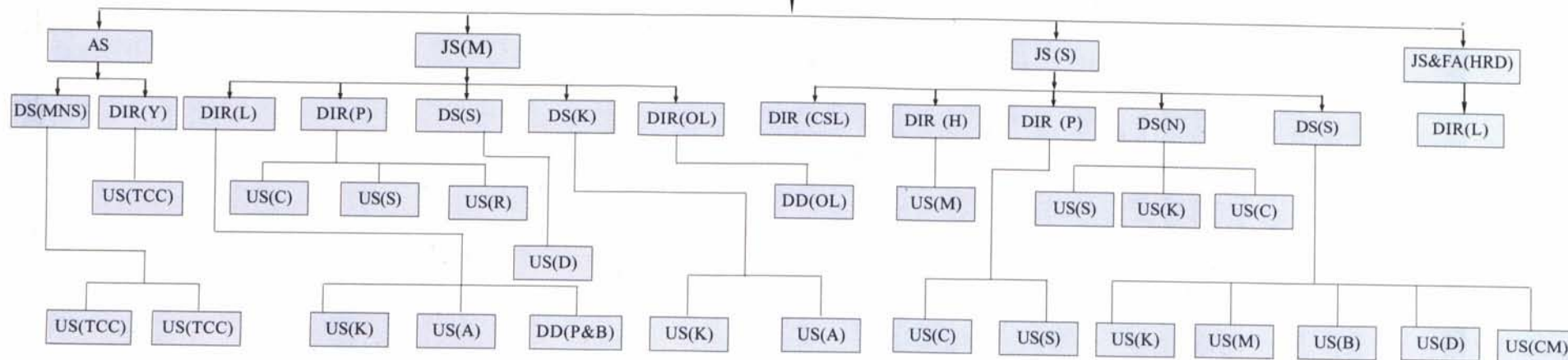
20.03 Appointment of Vigilance Officers in autonomous organizations on expiry of the term of Vigilance Officers has been taken up in consultation with the Chief Vigilance Commissioner.

20.04 A specific Grievance Redressal Machinery functions under a Joint Secretary who is designated Director of Grievances in the Department. The Director of Grievances is accessible to the staff as well as to the members of the public. Instructions have been issued to all the Attached/Subordinate and Autonomous organizations to strengthen their Grievance Redressal Mechanism and to promptly acknowledge all complaints.

Organisational Chart

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR
Minister for Tourism and Culture

Dr. R. V. Vaidyanatha Ayyar
Secretary



LEGENDS

AS	- Additional Secretary (Vacant)	DS (MNS) -	Deputy Secretary, Tricentenary Celebrations (Sh. M.N. Samnotra)	US (PA)	- Under Secretary, Desk (PA) (Sh. M.A. Muralidharan)
JS (M)	- Joint Secretary (Smt. Kasturi Gupta Menon)	US (S)	- Under Secretary, Museum (Sh. Subbarayan)	US (S)	- Under Secretary, A&A (Sh. B.P Singh)
JS(S)	- Joint Secretary (Sh. S. Sathyamoorthy)	US (M)	- Under Secretary, NCF (Sh. Malik)	US (A)	- Under Secretary, Estt. & S&F (Sh. J.R. Aggarwal)
FA	- Financial Advisor (Sh. Sanjay Narain)	US (T)	- Under Secretary, TCC (Sh. B. Sen Gupta)	US (P)	- Under Secretary, Libraries (Sh. Dharam Pal)
Dir (L)	- Director, Vigilance & P&B (Sh. V.K. Lakhanpal)	US (T)	- Under Secretary, TCC	US (CM)	- Under Secretary, C & M (Sh. Arun Malik)
Dir (A)	- Director, Museums (Ms. Humera Ahmed)	US (R)	- Under Secretary, (Sh. Ramesh Chand)	DD (OL)	- Deputy Director, Official Language (Sh. J.P. Kardam)
Dir (G)	- Director, CSL (Smt. Kalpana Das Gupta)	US (C)	- Under Secretary, ICR (Sh. Nanak Chand)	DD (P&B)-	Deputy Director, Planning and Budget (Smt. J. Kurian)
Dir (P)	- Director, An SI. ICR Desk II (Sh. V.B. Pyarelal)	US (K)	- Under Secretary, ICR (Sh. S.K. Kapoor)		
Dir (Y)	- Director, (Sh. Rajeev Yadav)	US (M)	- Under Secretary, FOI (Sh. Amar Mudi)		
DS(K)	- Deputy Secretary, Esstt. (Sh. L. Khiangte)	US (B)	- Under Secretary, Buddhist & Tibetan Institutions (Sh. Victor Baa)		
DS(S)	- Deputy Secretary, Coordination & General Branch (Shri Navneet Soni)	US (D)	- Under Secretary, General Branch (Sh. Lallan Das)		
DS(N)	- Deputy Secretary, P.Arts & ZCC (Sh. Umang Narula)	US (S)	- Under Secretary, ZCC (Sh. Jagit Singh)		
DS(S)	- Deputy Secretary, Centenaries & Memorials (Sh. Navneet Soni)	US (K)	- Under Secretary, Performing Arts (Sh. Vijay Kumar)		

Financial Allocations of Items Discussed in Various Chapters

		<i>(Rs. in Crores)</i>			
Sl.No.	Item	Plan Non-Plan	Budget Estimates 1999-2000	Revised Estimates 1999-2000	Budget Estimates 2000-2001
1	Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi	Plan Non-Plan	28.00 70.00	28.00 77.07	31.00 84.38
2	National Museum, New Delhi	Plan Non-Plan	4.20 5.50	2.75 5.30	4.65 6.00
3	Indian Museum, Calcutta	Plan Non-Plan	3.60 2.00	3.20 2.65	4.00 2.95
4	Salarjung Museum, Hyderabad	Plan Non-Plan	4.50 1.60	3.25 2.00	4.85 2.45
5	Victorial Memorial Hall, Calcutta	Plan Non-Plan	2.20 1.06	1.00 1.20	2.20 1.30
6	National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi	Plan Non-Plan	3.75 0.75	3.00 0.82	4.00 1.00
7	Nehru Memorial Museum & Library, New Delhi	Plan Non-Plan	2.00 3.00	0.33 3.00	2.00 3.30
8	Allahabad Museum, Allahabad	Plan Non-Plan	0.90 0.65	0.44 0.72	0.90 0.80
9	National Council of Science Museums, Calcutta	Plan Non-Plan	5.50 7.78	6.35 8.00	6.50 9.00
10	National Research Laboratory for Cons. of Cul. Property, Lucknow	Plan Non-Plan	1.00 1.10	0.75 1.23	1.00 1.58
11	Anthropological Survey of India, Calcutta	Plan Non-Plan	1.95 6.10	1.95 6.40	2.20 7.45
12	Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya, Bhopal	Plan Non-Plan	4.50 1.05	4.50 1.00	4.90 1.10
13	National Archives of India, New Delhi	Plan Non-Plan	3.30 5.25	2.80 6.00	3.30 7.00
14	Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library, Patna	Plan Non-Plan	0.75 0.85	0.75 0.65	0.80 0.91
15	T.M.S.S.M. Library, Thanjavur	Plan Non-Plan	0.70 —	0.00 —	0.70 —
16	Rampur Raza Library, Rampur	Plan Non-Plan	0.86 0.49	0.75 0.45	0.90 0.50

Sl.No.	Item	Plan Non-Plan	Budget Estimates 1999-2000	Revised Estimates 1999-2000	Budget Estimates 2000-2001
17	Science Cities	Plan Non-Plan	11.00 —	2.00 —	11.00 —
18	The Asiatic Society, Calcutta	Plan Non-Plan	1.50 1.75	1.30 2.60	1.50 2.90
19	Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh	Plan Non-Plan	1.50 1.00	1.00 1.20	1.50 1.40
20	Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Varanasi	Plan Non-Plan	1.00 2.00	1.00 2.62	1.15 3.90
21	Lib. of Tibetan Works Archives, Dharamshala	Plan Non-Plan	— 0.19	— 0.19	— 0.20
22	Sikkim Research Institute of Tibetology, Gangtok	Plan Non-Plan	— 0.13	— 0.13	— 0.13
23	Financial Assistance for Development of Buddhist & Tibetan Organisations	Plan Non-Plan	0.90 —	0.40 —	0.90 —
24	National Library, Calcutta	Plan Non-Plan	2.45 6.90	1.75 7.46	2.50 8.50
25	Central Reference Library, Calcutta	Plan Non-Plan	0.50 0.48	0.30 0.65	0.40 0.75
26	Central Library, Mumbai	Plan Non-Plan	0.43 0.17	— 0.25	0.40 0.25
27	Central Sectt. Library, New Delhi	Plan Non-Plan	1.25 0.50	1.25 0.65	1.35 0.60
28	Delhi Public Library, Delhi	Plan Non-Plan	0.80 4.00	0.80 4.00	0.86 4.40
29	Connemara Public Library, Chennai	Plan Non-Plan	0.38 0.23	— 0.23	0.35 0.23
30	Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation, Calcutta	Plan Non-Plan	5.68 1.00	6.25 1.00	6.50 1.18
31	Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi	Plan Non-Plan	4.50 2.30	4.00 2.10	3.90 2.30
32	Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi	Plan Non-Plan	4.00 2.70	4.40 3.65	4.40 4.00
33	Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi	Plan Non-Plan	2.35 2.00	1.65 1.75	2.50 2.00

Sl.No.	Item	Plan Non-Plan	Budget Estimates 1999-2000	Revised Estimates 1999-2000	Budget Estimates 2000-2001
34	National School of Drama, New Delhi	Plan Non-Plan	4.00 2.00	4.40 2.00	4.70 2.25
35	Centre for Cultural Research & Training, New Delhi	Plan Non-Plan	6.50 1.50	6.00 1.40	5.50 1.60
36	Building Grants to Voluntary Cultural Organisations	Plan Non-Plan	1.75 —	1.75 —	1.95 —
37	Financial Assistance to Professional Groups and Individuals for Specified Performing Art Projects	Plan Non-Plan	6.00 1.00	6.60 1.00	7.00 1.00
38	Festival of India	Plan Non-Plan	— 0.10	— 0.10	— 8.00
39	Shankar's International Children's Competition	Plan Non-Plan	— 0.02	— 0.02	— 0.02
40	Development of Cultural Organisations	Plan Non-Plan	0.50 —	0.50 —	0.50 —
41	Cultural Organisation of India (R.K.Mission)	Plan Non-Plan	1.80 0.67	1.80 0.67	0.80 0.67
42	Institutions & Individuals Engaged in Literary Activities	Plan Non-Plan	— 0.11	— —	— 0.12
43	Financial Assistance for Promotion of Tribal Folk Arts	Plan Non-Plan	0.75 —	0.95 —	0.80 —
44	Zonal Cultural Centres	Plan Non-Plan	4.00 —	4.00 —	4.40 —
45	Scholarships to Young Workers in Different Fields	Plan Non-Plan	— 0.50	— 0.80	— 0.70
46	Award of Fellowships to Outstanding Artists in the Fields of Performing, Literary and Plastic Arts	Plan Non-Plan	2.14 0.67	3.68 1.07	4.64 1.07
47	Financial Assistance to Persons distinguished in Letters Arts, etc. who may be in indigent circumstances	Plan Non-Plan	1.00 0.78	1.00 0.78	1.10 0.78
48	Emeritus Fellowships	Plan Non-Plan	— 0.13	— 0.30	— 0.26

Sl.No.	Item	Plan Non-Plan	Budget Estimates 1999-2000	Revised Estimates 1999-2000	Budget Estimates 2000-2001
49	Gandhi Smriti & Darshan Samiti, New Delhi	Plan Non-Plan	1.90 1.40	1.00 1.40	1.50 1.55
50	Nava Nalanda Mahavihara & Huen-Tsang Memorial	Plan Non-Plan	1.55 0.45	0.55 0.45	1.60 0.60
51	Development and Maintenance of National Memorials	Plan Non-Plan	0.20 3.04	— 1.50	0.20 3.04
52	Financial Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Celebration of Centenaries/ Anniversaries	Plan Non-Plan	0.15 55.16	0.05 15.32	0.15 5.16
53	International Cultural Activities & Grants to Indo- Friendship Society	Plan Non-Plan	— 0.35	— 0.25	— 0.40
54	Presentation of Books & Art Objects	Plan Non-Plan	— 0.22	— 0.22	— 0.22
55	Delegations under CEP	Plan Non-Plan	— 0.30	— 0.25	— 0.30
56	Setting up of Multi-purpose Cultural Complexes in States	Plan Non-Plan	1.00 —	1.25 —	1.00 —
57	Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts, New Delhi	Plan Non-Plan	0.01 0.01	— 0.01	0.01 0.01
58	Secretariat of the Department of Culture	Plan Non-Plan	0.75 5.75	0.75 7.35	0.75 6.50
59	Kalakshetra, Chennai	Plan Non-Plan	1.00 1.00	0.80 1.15	1.10 1.00
60	Srimanta Sankaradeva, Kalakshetra, Guwahati	Plan Non-Plan	0.01 —	— —	— —
61	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies	Plan Non-Plan	0.60 0.10	0.60 0.10	0.62 0.14
62	Rajiv Gandhi Memorial Centre for Creativity	Plan Non-Plan	0.10 —	— —	0.01 —
63	National Museum Institute of History of Arts Conservation & Museology	Plan Non-Plan	0.70 0.04	0.50 0.04	0.75 0.07

Sl.No.	Item	Plan Non-Plan	Budget Estimates 1999-2000	Revised Estimates 1999-2000	Budget Estimates 2000-2001
64	Promotion & Strengthening of Regional & Local Museums	Plan Non-Plan	1.50 —	1.50 —	1.75 —
65	Gandhi Peace Prize	Plan Non-Plan	— 1.27	— 1.15	— 1.30
66	Celebrations of 50 years of the Indian Republic	Plan Non-Plan	— —	— 10.00	— 57.00
67	Scheme for setting up India Library	Plan Non-Plan	0.01 —	— —	0.01 —
68	DELNET	Plan Non-Plan	0.25 —	0.10 —	0.10 —
69	NAPLES	Plan Non-Plan	0.10 —	— —	0.10 —
70	National Culture Fund	Plan Non-Plan	2.00 —	2.00 —	2.00 —
71	Financial Assistance for Promotion of Himalayan Art	Plan Non-Plan	0.50 —	0.35 —	0.50 —
72	Travel Subsidy	Plan Non-Plan	— 0.11	— 0.11	— 0.11
73	INTACH	Plan Non-Plan	0.10 —	0.10 —	0.10 —
74	National Mission for Manuscripts	Plan Non-Plan	0.13 —	— —	0.30 —
75	Strengthening & Maintenance of Small Libraries	Plan Non-Plan	0.10 —	— —	0.10 —
76	Financial Assistance to Literary Organisations for bringing out magazines etc.	Plan Non-Plan	0.10 —	— —	— —
77	Agra Heritage Fund	Plan Non-Plan	— —	— 0.69	— —
78	Nehru Centre	Plan Non-Plan	0.10 —	— —	0.10 —

Outstanding Audit Objections of Department of Culture and its Organisations

Sl.No	Name of the Organisation	Year From which outstanding	No. of Audit Objections
1	2	3	4
ARCHAEOLOGY			
I	Archaeological Survey of India	—	—
MUSEUMS			
II	National Council for Science Museums		
a)	NCSM (Hqrs.)	1986-87	1
		1992-93	1
		1993-94	1
		1994-95	1
		1996-97	2
		1997-98	11
b)	Birla Industrial & Technological Museum, Calcutta	1992-93	2
		1993-94	1
		1995-96	2
		1996-97	2
		1997-98	8
c)	Viswesvarayya Industrial & Tech. Museum, Bangalore	1987-88	1
		1994-95	2
		1996-97	3
		1997-98	10
d)	Nehru Science Centre, Mumbai	1998-99	9
e)	National Science Centre, New Delhi	1988-89	1
		1990-91	1
		1992-93	2
		1994-95	1
		1996-97	1
		1997-98	1
		1998-99	12
f)	Science City, Calcutta	1996-97	3
		1997-98	9
III	National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property, Lucknow	1992-93	4
		1994-95	1
		1997-98	1
IV	Salar Jung Museum	1969-70	1
		1978-79	1
		1980-81	1
		1985-86	3

Sl.No	Name of the Organisation	Year From which outstanding	No. of Audit Objections
		1986-87	1
		1987-88	5
		1989-90	5
		1990-91	9
		1991-92	29
		1992-93	20
		1993-94	27
		1994-95	11
		1995-96	8
		1996-97	5
V	National Gallery of Modern Art	1986-88	4
		1988-93	10
VI	National Museum	1993-96	Statutory Audit Report pending clearance
VII	ANTHROPOLOGY & ETHNOLOGY		
a)	Anthropological Survey of India Hqrs., Calcutta	1978-79	1
		1992-93	1
		1993-95	1
		1994-95	10
		1995-97	2
		1998-99	9
b)	Central Regional Centre, Nagpur	1991-94	1
c)	Southern Regional Centre, Mysore	1990-92	1
		1998-99	5
d)	Western Regional Centre, Udaipur	1993-97	6
e)	Eastern Regional Centre, Calcutta	-	-
f)	North-West Regional Centre, Dehradun	-	-
g)	North-Eastern Regional Centre, Shillong	1993-94	6
h)	Camp Office, New Delhi	-	9
I)	Andaman & Nicobar Regional Centre, Port Blair	-	-
j)	Sub Regional Centre, Jagdalpur	-	-
VIII	Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya, Bhopal	1995-96	2
		1996-97	3
		1997-98	13
		1998-99	Audit Report awaited

Sl.No	Name of the Organisation	Year From which outstanding	No. of Audit Objections
ARCHIVES & ARCHIVAL LIBRARIES			
IX	National Archives of India	-	-
X	Asiatic Society, Calcutta	1990-91	1
		1994-95	1
		1995-96	1
		1996-97	1
		1997-98	4
		1998-99	4
XI	Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library, Patna	1993-94	1
		1994-95	1
		1995-96	1
		1996-97	1
		1997-98	1
		1998-99	1
XII	Rampur Raza Library, Rampur	-	-
LIBRARIES			
XIII	Delhi Public Library	1986-87	1
		1987-88	1
		1991-92	1
		1992-93	7
		1993-94	8
		1994-95	6
		1995-96	7
		1996-97	8
		1997-98	4
XIV	Central Reference Library, Calcutta	1993-94	1
XV	Raja Ram Mohun Roy Library Foundation	-	-
XVI	National Library, Calcutta	-	-
ZONAL CULTURAL CENTRES			
XVII	North Zone Cultural Centre, Patiala	1988-89	1
		1991-92	5
		1992-93	3
		1993-94	1
		1997-98	1
		1998-99	8

Sl.No	Name of the Organisation	Year From which outstanding	No. of Audit Objections
AKADEMIES & NATIONAL SCHOOL OF DRAMA			
XVIII	Lalit Kala Akademi	1981-82	6
		1983-84	3
		1985-86	1
		1987-88	1
		1988-89	2
		1989-90	3
		1990-91	4
		1991-92	3
		1992-93	7
		1993-94	10
		1994-95	12
		1995-96	17
		1996-97	20
MEMORIALS			
XIX	Nehru Memorial Museum & Library, New Delhi	1980-81	1
		1991-92	2
		1994-96	3
		1995-96	3
		(Supplementary report)	
		1997-98	8
		1998-99	6

List of Organizations Receiving Grants of Rs. 5.00 Lakhs and above of Salary Grant Under the Scheme of Financial Assistance to Professional groups and Individuals for Specified Performing Art

Sl.No.	Name of the Organization	Amount Sanctioned (Rs.)
1	Manipuri Jagoi Marup, Imphal	780,000.00
2	Chorus Repertory Theatre, Imphal	780,000.00
3	Huyel Lallong Thangta Cultural Association, Manipur	672,000.00
4	Sopanam, Trivandrum	744,000.00
5	Darpana Academy of Performing Arts, Ahmedabad	780,000.00
6	Kuchipudi Art Academy, Hyderabad	648,000.00
7	Shri Venkateshwara Natya Mandali, Hyderabad	648,000.00
8	Himachal Culture Research Forum and Theatre Laboratory, Mandi	600,000.00
9	Indian National Theatre, Mumbai	720,000.00
10	Ballet Unit, Mumbai	744,000.00
11	Usankar Ballet Troupe, Mumbai	744,000.00
12	Nalanda Dance Research Centre, Mumbai	744,000.00
13	Sri Ram Bharatiya Kala Kendra, Delhi	780,000.00
14	Sri Ram Centre for Performing Arts, Delhi	504,000.00
15	Bhoomika, Delhi	672,000.00
16	The International Centre for Kathakali, Delhi	744,000.00
17	Stage Door, New Delhi	540,000.00
18	Kshitij, Delhi	612,000.00
19	Kala Samooh, Gwalior	780,000.00
20	Mamta Shankar Ballet Troupe, Calcutta	744,000.00
21	Padatik, Calcutta	780,000.00
22	People's Little Theatre, Calcutta	540,000.00
23	Padatik Dance Centre, Calcutta	600,000.00
24	Anand Shankar Centre for Performing Arts, Calcutta	720,000.00
25	Nandikar, Calcutta	744,000.00
26	Rupantar Natya Manch, Gorakhpur	600,000.00
27	TheatreVision, Manipur	540,000.00
28	Janapadam, Hyderabad	540,000.00
29	Little Theatre Group, Delhi	540,000.00

Countries With Which India has Cultural Agreements

Sl.No.	Country	Date of Signing	Sl.No.	Country	Date of Signing
1	Turkey	29/05/51	32	Tanzania	17/01/75
2	Indonesia	29/12/55	33	Zambia	26/01/75
3	Japan	29/10/56	34	Rwanda	7/04/75
4	Iran	12/10/56	35	Mexico	23/07/75
5	Poland	27/03/57	36	U.A.E.	1/03/75
6	Romania	3/4/57	37	Syria	13/11/75
7	Egypt	25/09/58	38	Mauritius	2/06/76
8	Mongolia	1/09/61	39	Jordan	15/02/76
9	Norway	19/04/61	40	Algeria	6/01/76
10	Greece	22/06/61	41	North Korea	7/02/76
11	Hungary	3/3/62	42	Cuba	21/07/76
12	Bulgaria	2/2/63	43	Lesotho	5/10/76
13	Afghanistan	4/1/63	44	Italy	11/09/76
14	France	6/07/66	45	Vietnam	18/12/76
15	Brazil	23/09/69	46	Thailand	29/04/77
16	Germany	20/03/69	47	Sri Lanka	29/11/77
17	Tunisia	24/06/69	48	Malaysia	3/3/78
18	Philippines	9/06/69	49	Zaire	7/04/78
19	Kuwait	11/02/70	50	Somalia	4/02/79
20	Australia	21/10/71	51	Portugal	4/07/80
21	Bangladesh	30/12/72	52	Qatar	6/04/80
22	Iraq	19/04/73	53	Cyprus	24/10/80
23	Belgium	21/09/73	54	Morocco	1/12/81
24	Yemen	22/07/99	55	Zimbabwe	22/05/81
25	Senegal	21/05/74	56	Kenya	24/02/81
26	Colombia	22/05/74	57	Ghana	10/12/81
27	Argentina	28/05/74	58	Uganda	24/11/81
28	South Korea	8/12/74	59	Mozambique	4/09/82
29	Sudan	28/11/74	60	Nigeria	14/09/82
30	Guyana	30/12/74	61	Spain	16/09/82
31	Bahrain	1/08/75	62	Ethiopia	2/09/83

Sl.No.	Country	Date of Signing	Sl.No.	Country	Date of Signing
63	Finland	6/10/83	87	Russia	28/01/93
64	Maldives	9/07/83	88	Chile	13/01/93
65	Burkina-Faso	12/12/83	89	Singapore(MOU)	2/05/93
66	Venezuela	13/09/84	90	Tadjikistan	15/02/93
67	Netherlands	24/05/85	91	Maldova	19/03/93
68	Libya	24/08/85	92	Belarus	14/05/93
69	Benin	17/07/86	93	Israel	18/05/93
70	Nicaragua	9/9/86	94	Estonia	15/10/93
71	Peru	25/01/87	95	Belize	15/06/94
72	Trinidad & Tobago	13/03/87	96	Laos	17/08/94
73	Seychelles	22/12/87	97	Latvia (MOU)	9/01/95
74	China	28/05/88	98	Armenia	14/12/95
75	Pakistan	31/12/87	99	Cambodia	31/01/96
76	Djibouti	31/01/89	100	Slovakia	3/11/96
77	Namibia	25/01/91	101	Luxemburg	9/10/96
78	Oman	8/03/91	102	Czech Republic	10/11/96
79	Uzbekistan	17/08/91	103	South Africa	12/04/96
80	Malta	14/01/92	104	Slovenia	16/12/96
81	Kyrghyzstan	14/03/92	105	Lebanon	4/07/97
82	Kazakhstan	22/02/92	106	Bostwana	14/05/97
83	Ukraine	27/03/92	107	Madagascar	17/06/97
84	Turkmenistan	20/04/92	108	Bolivia	12/08/97
85	Surinam	22/09/92	109	Croatia	3/05/99
86	Jamaica	5/10/92			

Present Status of Cultural Exchange Programmes with Various Countries

Sl.No.	Country	Date of Signing	Validity Period	Remarks
1.	Afganistan	30.8.90	1990-1992	New CEP has not been possible due to the turbulent conditions prevailing in Afganistan . No response has been received to our request for extention of the last CEP to cover the interregnum.
2.	Algeria	28.3.88	1988-1990	Text of the new CEP has been finalised and sent to Algiers for signatures.
3.	Argentina	24.1.85	1985-1987	In the face of financial stringency, Argentina suspended implementation of the CEP in 1985 and thereafter showed no inclination for signing a new one.
4.	Australia	17.11.88	1989-1991	The validity of this CEP was extended upto 31.12.92. Thereafter bilateral cultural cooperation is being carried on under the framework of the Australia-India Council. Cooperation is going on satisfactorily.
5.	Bahrain	23.11.91	1991-1994	The Bahrain counter draft proposals are being examined in consultation with Indian implementing agencies.
6.	Bangladesh	19.11.97	*1997-1999	Draft proposals received from Belgium and are being examined in consultation with Indian agencies.
7.	Belgium	21.3.96	1996-1998	
8.	Bulgaria	8.9.97	*1997-1999	Draft of the CEP for 2000-02 is being formulated.
9.	China	28.2.95	1995-1997	New CEP has been finalised and is soon to be signed.
10.	Cuba	25.9.95	1995-1997	Implementing agencies of both sides are working out the modalities of implementation.
11.	Cyprus	11.06.88	1988-1990	Process of finalisation of new CEP has been activated
12.	Colombia	7.8.91	1991-1993	New CEP is under formulation.
13.	Egypt	11.10.97	*1997-2000	CEP under formulation. Indian draft of the CEP is under consideration by frame.
14.	Ethiopia	15.05.98	*1998-2000	
15.	Finland	15.3.96	1996-1998	
16.	France	16.10.92	1993-1995	
17.	Germany	17.12.97	*1997-2000	The validity of the CEP was extended upto 1995 as its implementation was not satisfactory. New CEP is being formulated.
18.	Ghana	4.1.91	1991-1993	

Sl.No.	Country	Date of Signing	Validity Period	Remarks
19.	Greece	27.10.99	*1999-2002	
20.	Guyana	29.12.93	1994-1996	
21.	Hungary	26.11.98	*1999-2001	
22.	Iran	18.4.95	1995-1997	
23.	Iraq	2.09.98	*1998-2001	
24.	Israel	30.12.96	*1997-1999	CEP 2000-2002 is being finalised
25.	Italy	6.1.98	*1998-2000	
26.	Indonesia	20.12.96	*1997-1999	
27.	Jordan	5.3.97	*1997-1999	Extended upto 2001
28.	Kenya	26.5.94	1994-1997	No new CEP being formulated as implementation was not satisfactory.
29.	Kazakhstan	Oct. 1992	1992-1994	No response of Kazakh Govt. to the extension of the CEP/fresh CEP
30.	Kyrgyzstan	Oct.1992	1992-1994	Due to poor implementation of the CEP, the existing CEP extended till 31.12.2000
31	Kuwait	22.12.99	*2000-2001	
32	Laos	Jan.1996	*1996-1998	Extended till 2001.
33	Mauritius	9.8.96	1996-1998	New CEP under formulation.
34	Maldives	24.12.92	1992-1994	The CEP expired on 31.12.94. A draft CEP for 1995-97 was sent to Maldives on 2.2.95. Response awaited.
35	Mexico	9.11.93	1994-1996	New CEP under formulation.
36	Mongolia	22.2.94	1994-1996	Extended till 1999.
37	Morocco	2.7.85	1985-1987	No response to Indian draft CEP from Morocco.
38	North Korea	7.8.97	*1997-1999	
39	Netherlands	1.12.93	1994-1997	Implementation is satisfactory. New CEP is under formulation.
40	Nigeria	18.4.92	1992-1995	
41	Norway	16.1.87	1987-1989	After the last CEP, Norway has not shown any interest.
42.	Oman	2.4.97	1997-1998	
43	Pakistan	19.7.89	1989-1991	No interest shown by the Pakistan Govt. in implementation of the CEP. Hence no fresh CEP signed.
44	Peru	20.2.96	*1996-1998	Extended for two years.
45	Poland	7.10.96	*1997-1999	Indian draft of the CEP for 2000-02 is being formulated.
46	Portugal	11.03.98	*1998-2000	
47	Philippines	27.03.95	1995-97	New CEP has been finalised.

SL.No.	Country	Date of Signing	Validity Period	Remarks
48	Qatar	20.5.85	1985-1987	No response received from Qatar with regard to the renewal of the CEP.
49	Romania	17.11.97	*1997-1999	Indian draft of the CEP for 2000-02 is under formulation.
50	Rwanda	13.6.90	1991-1993	Validity extended upto 1995.
51	Russia	16.1.98	*1998-1999	Indian draft of the CEP for 2000-02 is under consideration by Russia.
52	Senegal	14.9.76	1977-1978	New CEP is under formulation.
53	Seychelles	24.9.89	1990-1992	New CEP under formulation.
54	Syria	17.03.99	*1999-2001	
55	Somalia	2.8.88	1988-1990	Draft CEP proposals have already been formulated but the Somalian side has not shown any interest.
56	Sudan	9.8.96	1996-1998	New CEP is under formulation.
57	Spain	8.2.93	1993-1995	Draft proposals for the new CEP are under consideration of the Spanish side.
58	Sri Lanka	22.1.97.	1997-1998	
59	Singapore	13.11.97	*1997-1999	
60	South Korea	23.2.96	1996-1998	
61	Tanzania	4.2.91	1991-1992	Due to financial stringency, Tanzania not shown any interest.
62	Tunisia	6.7.96	1996-1998	New CEP is to be formulated. Implementaton is not good.
63	Turkey	21.11.95	1996-1998	
64	Turkmenistan	10.10.92	1992-1994	Validity extended till 31.12.99
65	Tadjikistan	12.12.95	1996-1998	
66	U.A.E.	6.1.94	1994-1996	
67	Uganda	9.10.97	*1997-1999	
68	Uzbekistan	7.2.97	*1997-1999	
69	Vietnam	14.12.98	*1998-2000	
70	Venezuela	22.7.93	1993-1995	Implementation has not been satisfactory.
71	Yemen	8.11.85	1986-1987	With the integration of the two countries, signing of a new Cultural Agreement is under process.
72	Zambia	20.12.90	1991-1992	Extended upto 1993. No response from the Zambian side.
73	Zimbabwe	12.11.91	1992-1994	

* Live CEPs

TABLE - I

Allocation of Annual Plans 1999-2000 and 2000-01

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Sector	Annual Plan 1999-2000	Percentage to Total Allocation	Out of Which Capital	Annual Plan 2000-2001	Percentage to Total Allocation	Out of which Capital
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Direction & Administration	75.00	0.45	-	75.00	0.41	-
2	Promotion & Dissemination	4380.00	26.55	-	4679.00	25.29	-
3	Archaeology	3100.00	18.79	300.00	3325.00	17.97	225.00
4	Archives & Archival Libraries	824.00	4.99	90.00	900.00	4.86	150.00
5	Museums	4025.00	24.39	120.00	4430.00	23.95	250.00
6	Anthropology & Ethnology	845.00	5.12	200.00	860.00	4.65	150.00
7	Public Libraries	2260.00	13.70	1070.00	2767.00	14.96	1500.00
8	IGNCA	1.00	0.01	-	1.00	0.01	-
9	Institutions of Buddhist & Tibetan Studies	340.00	2.06	-	355.00	1.92	-
10	Other Expenditure	650.00	3.94	-	608.00	3.28	-
11	North East Region	-	-	-	500.00	2.70	-
TOTAL		16500.00	100.00	1780.00	18500.00	100.00	2275.00

8th Plan : Allocation and Expenditure and 9th Plan: Allocation

<i>(Rs. in Lakhs)</i>				
Sl.No.	Sector	8th Plan		9th Plan
		Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation
1	2	3	4	5
1	Direction & Administration	140.00	142.79	350.00
2	Promotion & Dissemination	8715.00	11275.03	22740.00
3	Archaeology	3900.00	6593.63	18249.00
4	Archives & Archival Libraries	1315.00	2585.81	4335.00
5	Museums	10030.00	13575.04	23775.00
6	Anthropology & Ethnology	1400.00	2386.16	4700.00
7	Public Libraries	6720.00	3570.80	11296.00
8	IGNCA	5000.00	9600.00	401.00
9	Institutions of Buddhist & Tibetan Studies	850.00	1090.97	1950.00
10	Other Expenditure	430.00	2104.84	3845.00
11	Celebrations of Golden Jubilee of India's Independence	—	22.00	400.00
Total		38500.00	52947.07	92041.00

TABLE III

Year-wise Budget Estimates and Expenditure on Art & Culture (Central Sector)

s. In crores)						
Budget Estimates						
Year	Plan	Non Plan	Total			Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1985-86	19.07	32.43	52.00	19.87	31.34	51.21
1986-87	57.80	32.43	90.23	45.09	39.81	84.90
1987-88	65.00	67.76	132.76	45.64	65.65	111.29
1988-89	62.00	71.26	133.26	51.08	55.58	106.66
1989-90	54.00	70.14	124.14	52.15	47.98	100.13
1990-91	66.20	81.32	147.52	56.98	55.33	113.86
1991-92	74.20	62.80	137.00	58.94	60.99	119.90
1992-93	64.00	62.59	126.59	57.63	66.55	124.18
1993-94	85.70	70.06	155.76	104.19	73.55	177.74
1994-95	102.60	77.09	179.69	98.35	301.95*	400.30
1995-96	113.00	82.73	195.73	121.01	86.84	207.85
1996-97	113.76	89.47	203.23	102.24	98.18	200.42
1997-98	120.90	127.00	247.90	114.72	141.64	256.36
1998-99	127.20	174.00	301.20	125.49	182.87	308.36
1999-2000	147.20	211.21	358.41	@128.25	@244.00	@372.25
2000-01	162.25	260.00	422.25	-	-	-

* Includes Rs.218.00 crores for Nizam's Jewellery

@ Anticipated Expenditure

