



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE



ANNUAL REPORT
2003 - 2004



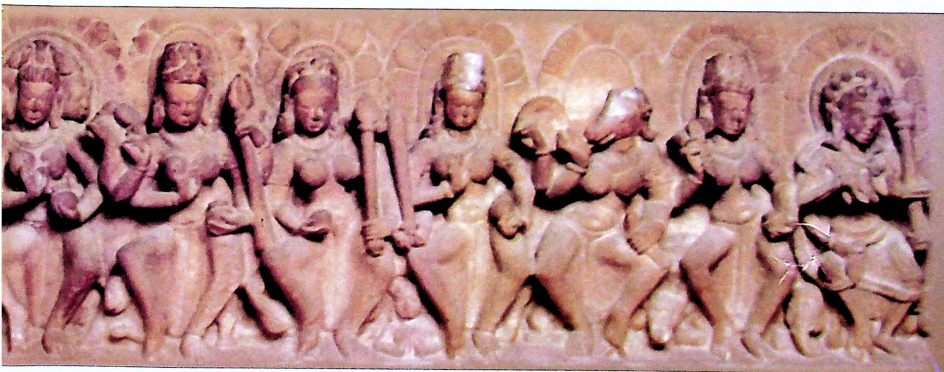
T. S. SRIDHAR, I.A.S.
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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE



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DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE – AN OVERVIEW

I. INTRODUCTION

The Department of Culture has been functioning under the Ministry of Tourism and Culture. The mandate of the Department is to preserve and promote all forms of art and culture.

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

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

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

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

The major ongoing schemes are listed below:

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

II. OFFICES AND INSTITUTIONS

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

Attached Offices

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

Subordinate Offices

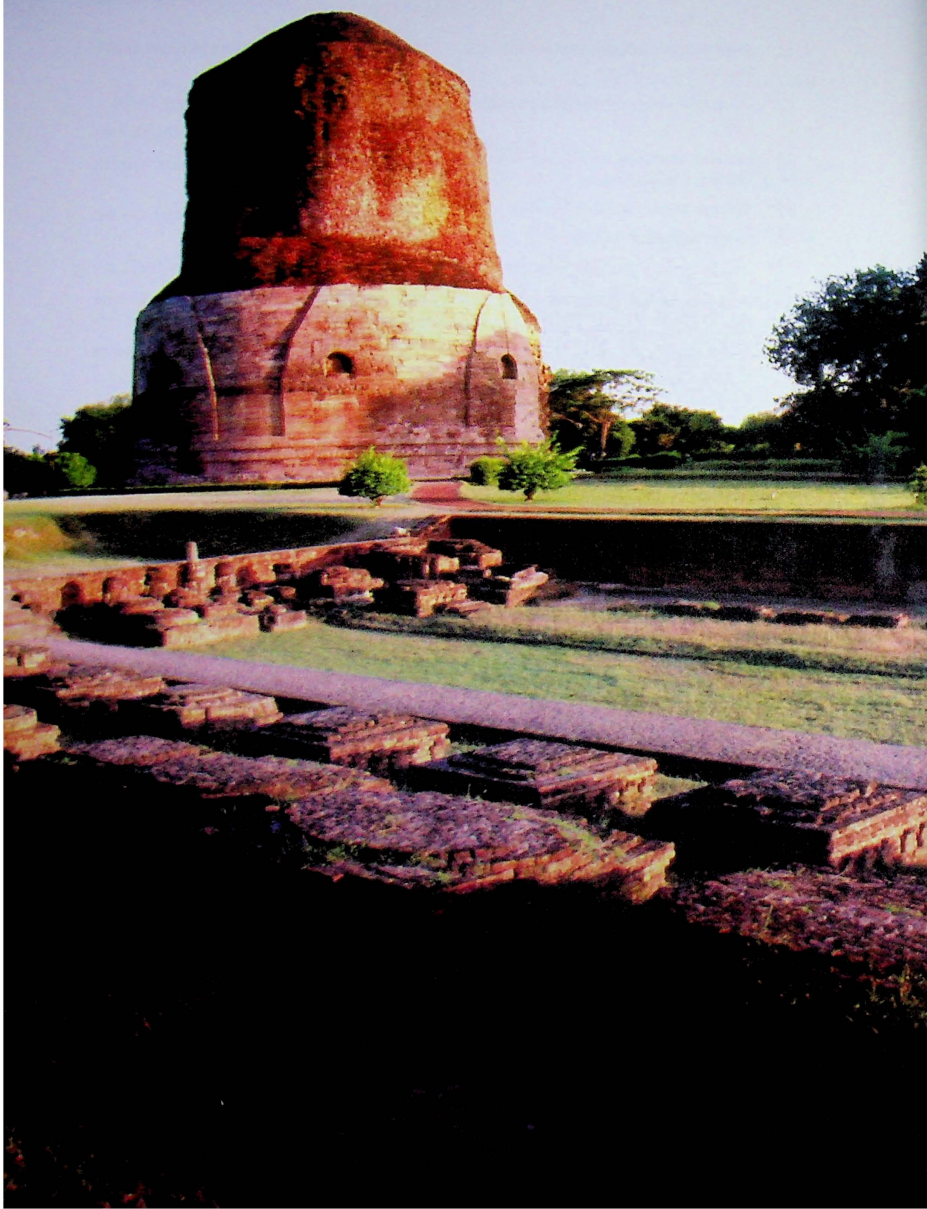
- Anthropological Survey of India, New Delhi
- National Museum, New Delhi
- National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi
- National Library, Kolkata
- Central Reference Library, Kolkata
- National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property, Lucknow

Autonomous Organisations

1. Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya, Bhopal
2. National Council of Science Museum, Kolkata
3. Nehru Memorial Museum & Library, New Delhi
4. Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi
5. Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi
6. Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi
7. National School of Drama, New Delhi
8. Centre for Cultural Resources & Training, New Delhi
9. Gandhi Smriti & Darshan Samiti, New Delhi
10. Allahabad Museum, Allahabad
11. Delhi Public Library, New Delhi

12. Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation, Kolkata
13. Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh
14. Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Varanasi
15. Victoria Memorial Hall, Kolkata
16. Indian Museum, Kolkata
17. Asiatic Society, Kolkata
18. Salarjung Museum, Hyderabad
19. Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library, Patna
20. Rampur Raza Library, Rampur
21. Thanjavur Maharaja Serfoji's Sarasvati Mahal Library, Thanjavur
22. Kalakshetra Foundation, Chennai
23. National Institute of History of Art Conservation & Museology, New Delhi
24. Nav Nalanda Mahavihara, Bihar
25. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies, Kolkata
26. Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts, New Delhi
27. National Culture Fund, New Delhi
28. Eastern Zonal Cultural Centre, Kolkata
29. North Central Zone Cultural Centre, Allahabad
30. North Eastern Zone Cultural Centre, Dimapur
31. North Zone Cultural Centre, Patiala
32. South Central Zone Cultural Centre, Nagpur
33. South Zone Cultural Centre, Thanjavur
34. West Zone Culture Centre, Udaipur
35. National Mission for Manuscripts, New Delhi

During the year under report, Shri Jagmohan was the Minister, with Smt. Bhavnaben D. Chikalia as the Minister of State. Shri Dhanendra Kumar was the Secretary. The total budget allocation was Rs 231 crores under Plan and Rs 318 crores under Non-Plan.





ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

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

The major activities of the Archaeological Survey of India are:

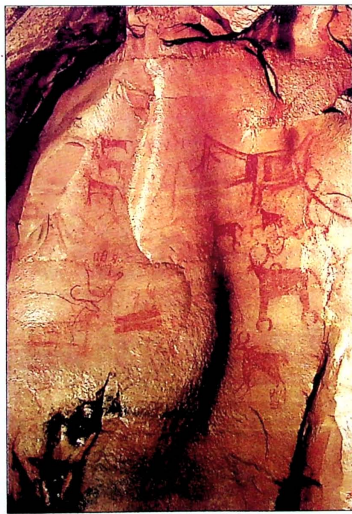
- i) Survey of archaeological remains and excavations;
- ii) Maintenance and conservation of centrally protected monuments, sites and remains;
- iii) Chemical preservation of monuments and antiquarian remains;
- iv) Architectural survey of monuments;
- v) Development of epigraphical research, numismatic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

Under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958, the ASI has declared 3644 monuments / sites to be of national importance in the country which includes seventeen properties that are inscribed on the World Heritage List by UNESCO. Since its establishment one hundred and forty three years ago, the ASI has grown into a large organisation with an all India network of offices, branches and circles. Twenty nine monuments / sites have been declared protected during the year 2003-04 as per the details given below:-

1. Imambara, District Murshidabad, West Bengal.
 2. White Mosque, Lalbag, District Murshidabad, West Bengal.
 3. Yellow Mosque, Lalbag, District Murshidabad, West Bengal.
 4. Tripolia Gate, Lalbag, District Murshidabad, West Bengal.
 5. Town Hall, District Shivpuri, Madhya Pradesh.
-

6. Excavated Remains of Buddhist Vihara and Temple at Pallavaneswaram, District Sirkazhi, Nagapattinam, Tamil Nadu.
7. Nabha House, Dara Kalan, District Kurukshetra, Haryana.
8. Haldighati, District Rajsamand, Rajasthan.
9. Badhshahi Bagh, District Rajsamand, Rajasthan.
10. Chetak Samadhi, District Rajsamand, Rajasthan.
11. Vivekanand Rock Memorial, District Kanyakumari, Tamil Nadu.
12. Rakta Talai, District Rajsamand, Rajasthan.
13. Ancient Site (Kotada), Dholavira, District Kachchha, Gujarat.
14. Virupaksha Temple and Bazar, Hampi, Kamalapur, District Bellary, Karnataka.
15. Sat Narain Bhawan, District New Delhi, Delhi.
16. Dharmaraj Temple, District Midnapur, West Bengal.
17. Temples of Bandyopadhyay Family, Pathra, District Midnapur, West Bengal.
18. Sitala Temples, Pathra, District Midnapur, West Bengal.
19. Navratna Temple Complex, Pathra, District Midnapur, West Bengal.
20. Prehistoric Painted Rock Shelters at Chaturbhuj Nala, Bhanpura, District Mandsaur, Madhya Pradesh.
21. Prehistoric Painted Rock Shelters at Sita Khardi, Bhanpura, District Mandsaur, Madhya Pradesh.
22. Pratap Smarak, Ruined Palace of Maharana Pratap of Chavand, Sarada, District Udaipur, Rajasthan.
23. Mahal known at Hawa Mahal, Veerpura (Jaisamand), District Udaipur, Rajasthan.
24. Hawa Mahal known at Roothi Rani ka Mahal, Veerpura (Jaisamand), District Udaipur, Rajasthan.
25. Champavati Temple, District Chamba, Himachal Pradesh.
26. Kapileswar Mahadev Temple, Hatuari, District Dhenkanal, Orissa.
27. Tamluk Rajbati, Padumbasan, Tamluk, District Purba Medinipur, West Bengal.
28. Ancient Buddhist Site, Langudi Hill, District Jajpur, Orissa.

In addition to the above, the process of declaring fourteen other monuments as of national importance has been initiated by issuing preliminary notification.



Bhimbetka Rock-Painting

Inclusion of Bhimbetka in the World Heritage List

The ASI successfully nominated the Rock Shelters at Bhimbetka in the List of World Heritage Monuments, UNESCO in the 27th session of its meeting held at Paris in 2003.

The rock shelters are located in the foothills of the Vindhyan range in Madhya Pradesh, 45 kms south of Bhopal. Five clusters of rock-shelters are located in these sandstone outcrops in the Ratapani Reserve forest. The rock-shelters were used for habitation from pre-historic time onwards. Some of these contain occupational deposits too. The earliest deposit dates back to Lower Palaeolithic period. The rock-shelters were utilised as a background for executing some of the most beautiful and exquisite rock paintings of India. The paintings range in period from Upper Palaeolithic to Historic. The colours used vary from period to period and they comprise of white, green, red, black, various shades of red, etc. The core zone at Bhimbetka covers an area of 1893 hectares and is surrounded by a buffer zone of 10,280 hectares which include 21 villages.

CONSERVATION AND PRESERVATION OF MONUMENTS

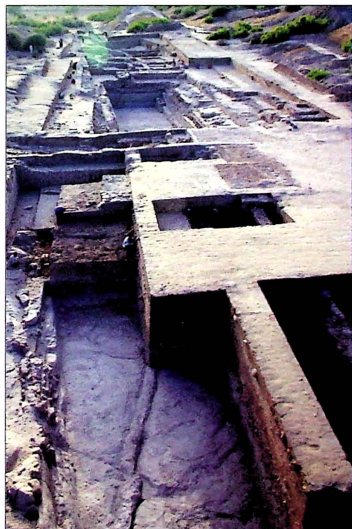
Conservation, preservation and maintenance of the centrally protected monuments and sites are the prime tasks of ASI. The total number of individual structures being maintained by the ASI is over five thousand. During 2003-04, more than six hundred and fifty monuments were taken up for conservation and structural repairs, chemical preservation and environmental development besides day-to-day maintenance of three thousand six hundred forty four monuments.

In Delhi, the main thrust has been given to the development of the important monuments like Red Fort, Humayun's Tomb, Nizamuddin complex, Qutb Minar Complex, Quila Rai Pithora and Purana Quila, to name a few.

The Chor Bazaar, was totally removed and a

beautiful garden has been developed in between the Red Fort and the ring road. Similarly, the moat of the Red Fort has been desilted and brought to its original glory. In a similar manner many monuments inside the Red Fort were restored. The area under the occupation of the army has been reclaimed and developmental programmes initiated. The Nahar-i-Bihisht has been restored. The front open area measuring more than 18 acres has been beautifully landscaped. The conservation works at Rangmahal, Khas Mahal, Musamman Burj, Water Gate, Diwan-i-Am, Hammam and Moti Masjid have been completed. Conservation works at Shah Burj, Sawan Bhadon Pavilion, Azad Burj, cells of the fortification wall and Delhi Gate have also been carried out extensively.

About a kilometer long fortification wall of the first city of Delhi established by Prithvi Raj



Series of reservoirs in the South of Castle-Dholavira

Chauhan which was in ruins has been thoroughly conserved and the area beautifully landscaped.

Humayun's Tomb with all other protected monuments, which are located within 300 mtrs, have received a major thrust as far as the structural conservation and environmental development are concerned. The focus is now not on individual monuments but all the monuments located close by with an idea to integrate them by developing the open land after removing the encroachments.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS

During the field season 2003-04, 30 sites were taken up for excavation and 8 sites for exploration in various parts of the country. Findings from some of these excavations are summarized below:

Sarasvati Heritage Project

The project aims at conducting a multidisciplinary study of River Sarasvati and its basin stretching from the Siwaliks to the Arabian Sea and passing through Haryana, Rajasthan and Gujarat. The Project will create an archaeological complex at each of the hub sites. The proposed archaeological complexes at 15 hub sites would be developed as destinations of research, education and tourism.

Under the Sarasvati Heritage Project the ASI carried out excavation at the following sites:

Dholavira (District Kachchha, Gujara): Further excavation at Dholavira has brought to light a rock cut well with steps going half way down the eastern reservoir. Besides, the forth, i.e. south-western corner furnished with the third set of steps of the reservoir which has now emerged as a large rectangle measuring 73 X 23 m. In the southern series of reservoirs, one more rock-cut reservoir, rectangular in size, has been conformed, thus making total of 5 reservoirs. In castle (Citadel), close to its north gate, is exposed a long east-west oriented mud brick

wall preserved with successive mud plaster coatings in different colours – pinkish, off-white, brownish, grayish, and so on. These plaster coatings are found throughout the exposed face of the wall as well as on the floor. Excavation in the sepulture tumulus, which is smaller in size as compared of the earlier one, has revealed a rock cut chamber covered with large stone slabs. This chamber is to be enclosed by a circular mud brick wall, which in term is surrounded by another ring wall of mud bricks. A seal from the eastern reservoir, copper objects and a large number of shell objects and along with debitage from Citadel are among the important classical Harappan finds.

Thanesar, (District Kurukshetra, Haryana): Further excavation since 2002-03 has revealed the remains of underground cells and a huge storm water drain of Mughal period, in addition to a number of antiquities including exotic China ware.

Bhिरrana, (District Fatehabad, Haryana): The excavation has yielded a 2-fold sequence, i.e. of the pre-Harappan and the mature Harappan periods. Two arms of the Harappan enclosure wall and domestic structures in addition to five Harappan Seal, hundreds of beads of lapis lazuli, carnelian, agate, steatite, shell and other material, copper tools and other usual pre-Harappan and Harappan objects were unearthed.



Neelkanth Mahadev temple

Hansi, (District Hissar, Haryana): The multicultural site of Hansi was subjected to excavation and has revealed evidence of habitation from the Kushana period to British times. Some fragments of Painted Grey Ware (PGW) [circa. 1200 – 800 B.C.] have been noticed in later period fillings. Three coin hoards of the Bull and Horseman Type [circa. 10th – 11th centuries A.D.] are among the important antiquarian finds.

Baror, (District Ganganagar, Rajasthan): The excavation has unearthed the remains of the pre-Harappan and the mature Harappan cultures. The most significant objects include four pre-Harappan button Seals, one Harappan seal besides numerous other objects and plain as well as profusely decorated pottery. The pre-harappan at Baror hold immense promise to shed on the cultural currents and cross-current that were going on in the Early third millennium B.C. in the Saraswati valley.

Tarkhanwala Dhera, (District Ganganagar, Rajasthan): The excavation has brought to light structures of mud bricks and a hearth outside the complex. The remains may be attributed to Harappan period. The pottery assemblage consists of dish-on-stand, beakers, goblets, and basins, cylindrical and perforated jars. Most important finds of this season are the terracotta sealings and a potters kiln.

Chak 86, (District Ganganagar, Rajasthan): It is located at a distance of nearly 200 to the north of Tarkhanwala Dhera. The ancient mound measuring approximately 250 X 200 m is 3 m high from the surrounding plains. The excavation here has revealed two circular structures of wattle-and-daub and the associated post holes. The pottery assemblage consists of painted grey ware, plain grey ware, black and red ware, red ware, etc. The cultural assemblage can be roughly placed between circa. 1500 – 1000 B.C.

Barabati fort, (District Cuttack, Orissa): The excavation had revealed a skeleton of an elephant which is about 100 years old, structural remains, viz. temple and citadel, numerous

architectural fragments of pillars, columns and other antiquities belonging to the time span from 13th century to 18th century. A terracotta soak pit consisted of 10 rings having 82 cm. Diameter and the height being 1.07 m. and a sculptural fragment (30 x 10 x 13 cm) of an amorous couple made of sand stone was probably a part of architectural piece, and fragmentary head of a sculpture were also unearthed.

Lachhagriha, (District Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh): Excavation undertaken at Lachhagriha, mythologically associated with the ill-famed lakshagriha of the Mahabharata, has yielded habitational deposit ranging from early historical period i.e. 6th Cent. B.C. to Medieval period. The earliest period is represented by the early historical NBP ware culture followed by the Kushan-Gupta and the medieval periods successively. Of special interest are the Kushan Terracotta human figures which were recovered.

Tughlaquabad, (Delhi): The excavation was undertaken in the palace area of Tughlaquabad Fort, which was built by Ghiyas-ud-Din Tughlaq (AD 1321-1325). A large palace-complex with rooms along the enclosure wall, a courtyard in the centre and a gateway with guard rooms on either side belonging to the Tughlaq period and a number of houses of the late Mughal period were noticed. The excavation yielded pottery of fine glazed ware with paintings and plain red ware with utilitarian types, some bearing incised decoration. Besides, beads of semiprecious stones, copper coins, glass bangles, copper and iron implements and human and animal terracotta figurines all belonging to the Tughlaq period have been recovered from the excavation. Examples of typical Chinese porcelain and the plain red ware of the late Mughal period, in addition to terracotta human and animal figurines, glass bangles, copper and silver coins, semiprecious stone beads, amulets and copper and iron implements were exposed.

Boxanaga (District west Tripura, Tripura): Excavation of the mound has revealed the plan of a chaityagriha measuring 18.10 x 10.65 m



Roman Gold Coin, Reverse

constructed of burnt bricks varying in sizes like 33 x 23 x 5 cm, 31 x 25 x 6 cm 31 x 24 x 5 cm and 30 x 23 x 6 cm. The chaityagriha is likely to be contemporary to the brick built stupa that has also been exposed and datable to c. 7th-8th century A.D.

Bhimbetka (District Raichur, Madhya Pradesh): The excavation at Bhimbetka, yielded cores, blades of the Chalcolithic/ Mesolithic period. These were made on chalcedony. Some small sherds of pottery were also noticed. The Paleolithic strata was marked by flakes, notched flakes and their debitage. These were prepared out of sand stone and quartzite. Importantly, evidence of lime was observed in copious amount as traces on gravel and pebbles up to level 39 and to some extent in level 40 also. Around level 41 to 43 there is evidence of *in situ* patination on pebbles. On the basis of increase in density of stones and patination on stones around level 41 and appearance of lime from level 40 onwards it can be deduced that environmental change induced adoption in culture.

Siri Fort wall adjoining Asiad Tower (Delhi): The

excavation at Siri Fort during last field season was conducted with objective to know about fortification wall architecture and to expose buried structures. Based on the stratigraphy and archaeological material encountered from the site it could be deduced that the site was occupied during Khalji (Period-I), Tughluq (Period-II). Lime concrete and brick paved floors, remains of drainage system in random rubble masonry, one square stone pillar base, etc were unearthed in south-western portion inside the fortification wall. Copper coins, fragments of glazed ware sherds of Khalji-Tughluq period were recovered from the excavation.

UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY WING

Search, study and preservation of cultural heritage lying submerged in inland or territorial waters are among the principal functions of the Underwater Archaeology Wing. It carries out exploration and excavation in Arabian Sea as well as in Bay of Bengal. Works carried out by the UAW are given below:



Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam, President of India's visit to Nalanda

Underwater exploration in the Arabian Sea

Western coast of India and the islands in Arabian Sea have a number of archaeological sites and shipwrecks of archaeological importance.

Offshore and Onshore Exploration in Elephanta Island

Elephanta which has been explored since 2001 is famous for its cave. The island had an ancient port having long distance trade from distant lands. Offshore and onshore exploration was conducted in the Elephanta Island during the monsoon to study the coastal changes and the deposition on the coast. The coastal area was explored and important features, and ancient remains were documented and their position was fixed with the help of a Global Positioning System.

The area around Mora-Bandar is strewn with remains of brick made houses, stonewalls and other remains and a large number of potsherds. Divers of the ASI carried out offshore exploration in near shore the area to a distance of about 100 m from the high-water line. The area is muddy and visibility is poor. Due to

heavy rains the water had turns muddy reducing visibility further low. The surface light was not sufficient to explore deeper. The pottery found underwater was overgrown with Barnacles, which indicates that these sherds remained underwater for considerable time. A number of amphorae sherds found here indicate towards the maritime trade from this ancient port.

Ships coming from Red Sea brought a variety of amphorae. Late Roman Amphora, Egyptian amphorae, torpedo jars and Aqaba amphora, found in large quantity are archaeological evidence of maritime trade with eastern Mediterranean region. This is the largest finding of Late Roman amphorae in India. Other finds include bead and a ring of glass, terracotta bangle, spouts, iron nail, etc. A number of grinding stones, rock-cut Siva lingam, stone sculpture, four legged grinding stones and other objects were also noticed in the island.

Underwater Exploration in Bay of Bengal

Since its inception the UAW is working on east coast in Bay of Bengal. In continuation of previous work the Underwater Archaeology

Wing of the ASI in collaboration with Indian Navy carried out underwater exploration to search ancient sites and shipwrecks in Bay of Bengal. INS Darshak, a survey ship, survey boats, country craft and small rubber boats were used for conducting underwater archaeological explorations on Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry coast off Kaveripattinam, Pondicherry, Arikamedu and Mahabalipuram.

Exploration Off Kaveripattinam

The survey boats carried out acoustic survey to locate the ancient shipwreck, which was earlier noticed by the Survey ship of Indian Navy along with a series of anomalies. The area was explored to locate this historic shipwreck and access its archaeological importance. Diving was carried out to a depth of 20 m.

Exploration Off Pondicherry

A number of naval battles took place off Pondicherry resulting in sinking of a number of ships. Preliminary information collected by UAW through local sources during its previous fieldworks suggested a few shipwrecks in the area. Diving was carried out to a depth of 22 m at two probable shipwreck sites. Survey boats also carried out side scan sonar survey in the area to study bottom features.

Exploration Off Arikamedu

Divers also explored in the Ariyankuppam river on the bank of which is situated famous archaeological site Arikamedu. The riverbed was very shallow and covered with fine clay and thick mud. Hard patches on the riverbed are covered with barnacles. Due to shallow depth diving in certain areas can only be carried out during the high tide. Rising water however provide sufficient depth for diving but working on muddy bed is very difficult as the visibility is badly effected as the turbid water does not move out due to rising tide.

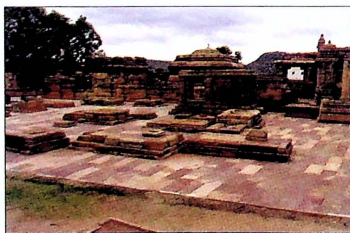
Exploration Off Mahabalipuram

Underwater Archaeology Wing of the Archaeological Survey of India is carrying out onshore and offshore exploration at

Mahabalipuram since 2001. Previous underwater explorations have established that there are submerged structures near Shore temple. Divers carried out extensive diving near submerged features to the east and north of shore temple in 6 to 10 m depth. Side scan sonar survey conducted at a depth of 10 m shows a series of anomalies. Straight joins, angular cuts on some of the submerged rocks and stone blocks indicates some kind of human activity. A huge trough like feature at about 3 – 4 m depth is worth mentioning. Surfaces of all the submerged rocks and stone blocks are covered with barnacles. Due to poor visibility it was difficult to observe the surface of these features clearly. The site would be thoroughly investigated in coming field season. Underwater archaeological investigations here would be very useful for the study of shoreline change in the area.

International Seminar on Marine Archaeology

Underwater Archaeology Wing of the Archaeological Survey of India collaborated with Indian Navy in organizing an International Seminar in March 2003 at New Delhi on the theme “A Marine Archaeological Perspective of the Indian Ocean: A Gateway to the Continents”. The seminar was attended by the delegates from France, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom, United States of America, and India. The Director General, Archaeological Survey of India delivered the key note address and the Chief of the Naval Staff inaugurated the Seminar.



Virupaksha temple – reconstruction of sub-shrines

UNESCO Asia-Pacific Workshop on the 2001 Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage, Hong Kong SAR China

Underwater archaeologist of UAW participated in Asia-Pacific regional workshop on the 2001 Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural heritage which was held at Hong Kong Museum of History from 18-20 November 2003 and presented a paper focused on underwater archaeological works carried out in the country and protection of underwater cultural heritage. The workshop aimed for Implementation of the Convention in the Asia-Pacific Region workshop and was attended by delegates from 25 countries.

Institute of Archaeology

Institute of Archaeology is presently conducting two year PGDA course for 30 students. Training is imparted by eminent scholars / subject experts of the ASI. Besides a good number of experts from different Universities of India and allied Educational Institutes are also invited to deliver lectures. The subjects taught includes Pre-History, Proto-History, Field Archaeology, Applied Science, Early Historical Archaeology, Art and Iconography, Architecture, Structural Conservation, Chemical Preservation, Epigraphy & Numismatics, Antiquarian Laws, etc. Students are also imparted practical training in excavation, surveying, drawing, photography, modeling, computer applications, etc.

Training in field archaeology:

- (i) The Senior Batch (2001-2003) has undergone excavation training at Dholavira, one of the important Proto-historic sites in India for 90 days – February to April 2003.
- (ii) The Junior Batch (2002-2004) has undergone excavation training at Hathap (early historical site) in Gujarat for 90 days from February – April 2003.

Final year P.G.D.A. students of 2001-2003 undertook Study Tours (45 days) for detailed study of monuments and sites of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Goa, Tamil Nadu,

Karnataka, Orissa, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh as part of their training course.

Students of 2002-2004 participated in the Chemical Conservation Training Camp organized by the Director (Science), ASI, Dehradun in the month of July 2003. During the training period students were given training in the Chemical Preservation of antiquities / objects.

Students of 2002-2004 batch participated in the Structural Conservation training camp organized by Bhopal Circle in June 2003 at Sanchi.

All the students participated in the international seminar organized jointly by Surabhi Foundation and ASI at India Habitat Centre. Besides the students were also deputed to I.C.H.R. / National Museum from time to time to participate in lecture programmes organized by them. The senior students also visited American Institute of Indian Studies, Gurgaon.

The final P.G.D.A. examination was conducted in August-September and all the 16 students were awarded PDGA on their successful completion of the course.

15 students were selected and admitted to the PGDA course in the 1st week of October 2003 for the session 2003-2005.

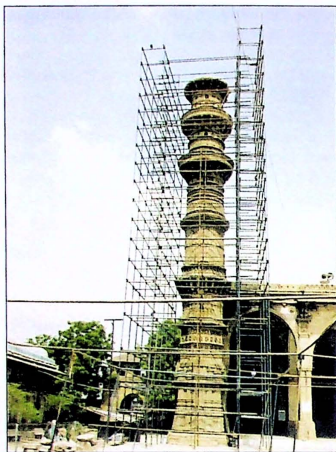
The Director of the Institute was deputed to Bangladesh as a team leader with five members delegation of A.S.I. experts in February 2003 to attend an International Seminar on Bengal Art.

SCIENCE BRANCH

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

Laboratories of Science Branch at Dehradun have undertaken the following Scientific Projects:-

- 1) Evaluation of new materials as



*Shah Alam Mosque,
southern minar during conservation*

preservative coatings and strengthener for stone, terracotta, bricks & adobe structures.

- 2) Scientific studies related to conservation of ancient lime plaster.
- 3) Evaluation of physical characteristics of plaster cement with addition of rapid hardening plaster cement in different proportions.

Chemical preservation of monuments taken up during the year 2003-04 monuments in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Daman, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

Air Pollution monitoring laboratory, Agra continued monitoring of ambient air qualifying and around Taj Mahal to study impact of Air Pollutants on the monuments and to formulate

conservation measures. In addition, weather parameters such as wind velocity, wind direction, temperature, relative humidity and rainfall are being recorded continuously as these parameters have bearing on the behaviour and distribution of pollutants in the environment.

Diurnal recording of temperature and relative humidity is being carried out by Field Laboratory at Ajanta to study the impact of above parameters on the painted surfaces of the caves. This ultimately helps to take necessary measures for the protection and preservation of paintings. Emphasis is being given for the consolidation of plastered surface.

Director(Science), ASI, Dehradun visited London from 14th to 20th October 2003 to carry out the trial application of Clay Pack Treatment for its performance evaluation to restore the Portland stone façade of India House, London.

A short term training course on chemical conservation was organized for the students of Post-Graduate Diploma in Archaeology, Institute of Archaeology, New Delhi from July 10 to July in the office and laboratory at Dehradun.

HORTICULTURE BRANCH

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

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

Fatehpur Sikri, Agra; Madan Mohan Temple, Vrindavan; Vaman & Jawai Temple, Khajuraho; Jantar Mantar, Idgarh & Chor Minar, New Delhi; Dargah Zafar Ghazi Khan, Hanseswar Temple, Bansberia, Hoogly, Katra Mosque, Murshidabad; Ratnagiri, Jajpur.

Besides the maintenance of the existing



Prime Minister of Singapore and Tourism Minister of Andhra Pradesh visit Hyderabad

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

Taj Mahal, Agra; Jaswant ki Chatri, regressing of lawns at Residency garden Lucknow; Lord Cornwallis Tomb, Ghazipur; Ramabhar Stupa, Kushinagar; Dulha Dev Temple, Khajuraho, Mohd. Gause Tomb, Gwalior; Ashokan Edict, Kalsi, District Dehradun regressing of lawn of south eastern area at Humayun Tomb, New Delhi; re-orientation to fort wall on the east and Rang Mahal & Diwan-e-Khas; Kumbhalgarh Fort, Chittorgarh Fort, Quilla Rai Pithora, New Delhi; Temple Complex, Badoli, Rawatbhata & Kangra Fort, Durga temple & Mallikarjuna Temple, Aihole; Golgumbad; Jamia Masjid, Bijapur; Gumaz garden, Srirangapatna and Shiva Temple, Baijnath (Himachal Pradesh); Tipu Body, Srirangapatna; Chitradurga Fort, Chitradurga; Palakkad Fort, Palakkad; Arjuna's Penance and Shri Mukundnayanar Temple at

Mahabalipuram.; Karenghar; Ranghar; Ahom Raja Palace at Joysagar, Assam; Bishnudol, Shivdol and Devidol, Sibsagar, Assam; Harsh ka Tilla, Thanesar, Shamsheer Khan Tomb, Batala (Punjab).

The latest techniques of irrigation system (sprinkler system etc.) have been introduced at the following monuments:-

Residency garden, Lucknow, B.R. Stupa, Sarnath; Qutab Minar, Purana Qila, Nazaf Khan Tomb, New Delhi; Chandrashekara Temple, Aihole; Lotus Mahal, Hampi; Elephant stable, Hampi; Rajbari Complex, Kalna, Katra Mosque, Murshidabad, West Bengal; Khandhar garden, Nalanda; Sun Temple, Konark; Ratnagiri, Jajpur; Brahmeshwar Temple, Lord Lingraj Temple, Parasurameshwar Temple, Mukteshwar Temple, Bhubaneswar; Bibi-ka-Maqbara, Aurangabad.

EPIGRAPHY BRANCH

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

Sanskrit & Dravidian

Two hundred and twenty three stone inscriptions and fifteen copper-plate inscriptions were copied from Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

Publications entitled Annual Report on India Epigraphy 1981-82 and 1988-89 were brought out.

Arabic & Persian

- 1) About 92 Perso-Arabic Inscriptions have been copied from various States of India, viz., Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Delhi, Karnataka, Uttarranchal & Uttar Pradesh.
- 2) Epigraphical Conference was held at Mumbai during May 2003. Research papers were presented to develop

interest and enhance the cause of epigraphical studies.

- 3) Various pages of Persian/Urdu documents received from Aurangabad Circle, Archaeological Survey of India, Aurangabad were deciphered and translated for the court proceeding related to protected areas of monuments at Aurangabad.
- 4) Exploration and copying of Perso-Arabic Inscriptions from various States will continue as a part of Annual Report on Indian Epigraphy work.

TEMPLE SURVEY PROJECT

A project titled "Structural Temples of Imperial Rashtrakutas" continued. The Structural Temples in Karnataka in and around Aihole were identified for detailed study. The inspection of such temples was made and drawing as well as photo documentation work has commenced.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUMS

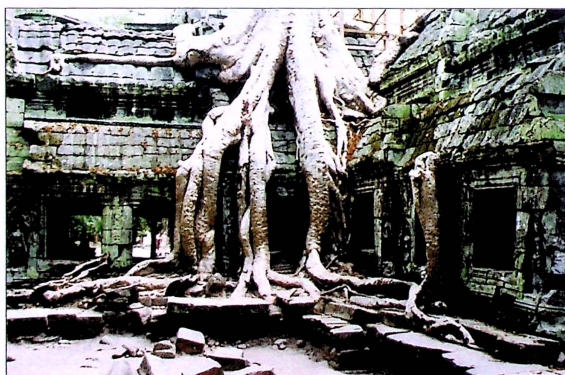
There are 38 site museums under the ASI. Besides there is a proposal to open 7 new sites

museums which are being organized. The Residency Museum, Lucknow has been inaugurated by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on 21.05.2003. The Deputy Prime Minister of India has recently laid the foundation stone of the new Museum building at Khajuraho. The land has been acquired for construction of a new museum building at Chanderi. Site museum at Shivpuri is under construction. The site museums of the ASI are being equipped with the latest scientific gadgets and security equipment besides security arrangements and completion of digital documentation of artifacts.

EXPEDITIONS ABROAD

Conservation of Ta Prohm, Cambodia

The ASI has taken up the conservation project of Ta Prohm, Cambodia under the ITEC programme of Ministry of External Affairs with an outlay of Rs. 19.51 crores. The conservation project has been started as per the assurance of the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, during his visits to Cambodia in April and November 2002, on the request of the Royal Government of Cambodia for India's assistance in Conservation and Restoration of Prasat Ta Prohm. The conservation project is for a



Tree roots dislodging enclosure wall at Ta Prohm temple

period of ten years and to be completed in five phases.

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

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

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS

The Archaeological Survey of India brings out technical reports primarily prepared by the officers of the Survey, who have done fieldwork or research in any field of archaeology such as exploration, excavation, architectural survey, conservation, epigraphy, numismatics, art and related aspects in an area of research which comes under the ambit of its activities.

During the period the following publications have been brought out:

- (I) *Indian Archaeology – A Review 1998-99.*
- (II) *Annual Report on Indian Epigraphy:* During the period under review, Annual Report on Indian Epigraphy 1981-82 has been published.
- (III) *Inventory of Monuments and Sites of National Importance:* During the period the Archaeological Survey of India has published Inventory of Monuments & Sites of National Importance (Vol. I, Part 3) Delhi Circle.
- (IV) *Picture Post-Cards: Under the World*



Illumination of Vithal temple

Heritage Series, the Archaeological Survey of India has brought out Picture Post-Cards on Monuments of Ajanta, Goa, Hampi and Mahabalipuram.

- (V) The Circle and Branch offices of the ASI have brought out brochures/folders on recent archaeological discoveries, explorations and excavations, conservation and centrally protected monuments and sites etc.
- (VI) The ASI also participated in Delhi Book Fair, Delhi (23 to 31 August 2003), Kolkata Book Fair, Kolkata (6 to 14 September 2003) and International Book Fair, Delhi (14 to 22 February 2004).

CULTURAL AWARENESS

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

CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMME

- 1) A five member delegation deputed in Bangladesh from 3rd to 9th February, 2003 to attend the 5th International Congress of Bengal Art, 2003.
- 2) Director General, Archaeological Survey of India visited UK from 6.10.2003 to 10.10.2003 to attend the Museum conference and exhibition in Brighton, UK.

- 3) Additional Director General, Archaeological Survey of India was deputed to Paris from 10.10.2003 to attend the 32nd Session of General Conference of UNESCO.
- 4) Director General, Archaeological Survey of India and Superintending Archaeological Engineer deputed to Paris (France) from 13.11.2003 to 16.11.2003 to attend the 2nd Inter-Governmental Conference on Angkor (IGCA).
- 5) A Conservation Team comprising of ten members under the leadership of Shri K.T. Narasimhan has been deputed to Cambodia to carry out conservation work of Ta Prohm monuments.

UNESCO

The Prehistoric Rock-shelters and Caves with paintings at Bhimbetka, Distt. Raichur (Madhya Pradesh) has been inscribed on the World Heritage List in the year 2003. Nomination proposals for Champaner – Pavagarh (Gujarat), Sri Harimandir Sahib (Punjab) and Cultural landscape of Majuli Island (Assam) have been submitted to the World Heritage Centre of

UNESCO. In addition to these, nominations of the Great Living Chola Temples at Gangaikondacholapuram and Darasuram as an extension of Brihadiswara Temple, Thanjavur (Tamil Nadu) and Valley of Flowers National Park as extension of Nandadevi National Park (Uttanchal) have also been submitted to the World Heritage Centre for inclusion in the World Heritage List.

A revised tentative list for nomination of sites of various categories has also been submitted to the World Heritage Centre.

UNESCO – ICOMOS Mission visited Taj and other monuments under Agra.

A Joint Workshop was organized by UNESCO and Archaeological Survey of India at Sanchi and Satdhara between 28th Jan. to 6th Feb. to review future strategies for conservation and development of sites.

A Risk Preparedness Workshop is being organized by ICCROM (International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property) in collaboration with the Archaeological Survey of India in March 2004.





MUSEUMS

NATIONAL MUSEUM, NEW DELHI

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

ALLAHABAD MUSEUM,
ALLAHABAD

SALAR JUNG MUSEUM, HYDERABAD

INDIAN MUSEUM, KOLKATA

NATIONAL GALLERY OF MODERN ART,
NEW DELHI

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF SCIENCE MUSEUMS,
KOLKATA

NATIONAL RESEARCH LABORATORY FOR
CONSERVATION OF CULTURAL PROPERTY,
LUCKNOW

VICTORIA MEMORIAL HALL, KOLKATA

NATIONAL MUSEUM

Set up in 1949, the National Museum was made a subordinate office under the Department of Culture in 1960. At present there are more than two lakhs objects of art housed in the National Museum. The main activities of the National Museum during 2003-04 were as follows:

Exhibitions

- (i) A special exhibition entitled Cultural Treasures: Textiles of Malay World from the collection of Islamic Arts Museum, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, was organized in the National Museum, for three months from on February 11, 2003. This exhibition comprising 66 exhibits, reflected a variety of costumes and accessories illustrating the rich tradition of Malay arts and crafts.
 - (ii) A special photographic exhibition entitled 'Ajanta: the Unseen Jewel' was organized at Gandhi Mandap, Saronia Hill, Guwahati, Assam for one month from March 11th, 2003. The same exhibition also travelled to Darjeeling and remained on view for a fortnight from 20th April, 2003. Thereafter this exhibition was mounted at the White Memorial Hall, Gangtok for 10 days from 10th May 2003.
 - (iii) An exhibition entitled Art of Mathura: India was opened at the Tokyo National Museum, Japan from 29th October to 15th December, 2002. This exhibition also travelled to other cities in Japan and remained on view till August, 2003.
 - (iv) The exhibition Raga: North India, Glory of Princess, Tribute to Gods comprising 35 Musical Instruments sent to Cite de la Musique, Paris under the Cultural Exchange Programme (CEP) was on view from 18th March, 2003 to 29th June, 2003.
 - (v) The exhibition entitled "The Sublime and the Ascetic in Early Sculptures from India" mounted at the Museum for Indian Art, Berlin, Germany, was inaugurated on 18th September, 2003 and remained on public view till 4th January, 2004.
 - (vi) The National Museum organized an exhibition in connection with the international Dialogue Among Civilizations' on 9th and 10th July, 2003, organised by MHRD and UNESCO, at Delhi.
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Kaliyamardana Krishna, early Chola period

Reorganization/Modernization of Galleries

The National Museum is in the process of modernizing its permanent galleries. Harappan Civilization gallery has already been modernized. Thereafter a new Gallery of Indian Miniature Paintings has also been modernized which was opened on 22nd May, 2003. The Gallery comprises 352 objects, of which 262 are miniature paintings belonging to all major styles such as Mughal, Deccani, Central India, Rajasthani, Pahari and many other sub-styles relating to the period from 999 A.D. to 1900 A.D.

The work relating to modernization of other galleries for Arms and Armour, Folk and Tribal Art and Coins are in progress and would be opened for public during the current year.

Educational Activities

Free guided tours to the galleries, film shows in the auditorium and special educational tours

for school and college students were arranged on request in the National Museum.

Training Programme:

The National Museum conducted the 31st Short Term In-service Training Course in Museology for the Curators of different museums and cultural institutions of India from 3rd January to 13th March, 2003.

It has also provided ten days practical training in museology to the P. G. Museology students of Jiwaji University, Gwalior in February/ March, 2003.

Seminars & workshops:

- (i) The National Museum has organized a National Seminar on "Art and Culture of Madhya Pradesh" at Dr. Hari Singh Gour University, Sagar from Saturday, 12th – 14th July, 2003.
- (ii) Another National Seminar on "Portraiture in Indian Miniatures" was organized at National Museum, New Delhi from 12th-14th September 2003.
- (iii) A workshop on "Care of Artefacts" was organised for Museum Curators from 14th – 18th October, 2003.
- (iv) A one day workshop on Museum Lighting was organized in collaboration with Bajaj Electricals Ltd., at the Museum premises on 17th October, 2003.



H.E. the President of Singapore in the Central Asian Antiquities Gallery of the National Museum



Physically challenged students participating in a seminar, "Museum for All"

- Conducted tour of the galleries for sponsored groups, Indian and foreign delegations and VIPs;
- Supply of photographs and transparencies;
- Photography and filming of art objects, access to reserve collection and library, reproduction of art objects of the National Museum for publications, calendars and diaries and booking of the auditorium;
- Organizing of Press conferences/previews of various exhibitions/events held in the Museum and other places in India.

Memorial Lectures:

- (i) Dr. M. L. Nigam, former Director, Salarjung Museum, Hyderabad has delivered, Shri C. Sivaramamurti Memorial Lecture "Early Vaishnava Iconography in Andhra Region" at Govt. Museum, Chennai on 22nd February, 2003.
- (ii) Prof. A. K. Das, former Director, Maharaja Sawai Mansing II Museum, Jaipur, has delivered, Shri T. R. Gairola Memorial Lecture on "Portraiture in Indian Miniatures" at National Museum on 12th September, 2003.
- (iii) Dr. Kapila Vatsayan delivered, Dr. V. L. Devkar Memorial Lecture "Gita Govinda: The text and the image" at Indian Museum, Kolkata on 9th November, 2003.

Auxiliary Activities

- A summer holiday programme entitled 'Workshop on Art and Crafts' for school-going Children and Teachers was organized in the month of June, 2003.
- The National Museum is assisting Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya's in setting up museum corners in their schools.

Public Relations

The following facilities were extended to the visitors:

Other Activities:

International Museum Day : The National Museum in collaboration with National Museum Institute and Indian Association of Friends of Monuments and Museums, celebrated International Museum Day on 18th May, 2003. To mark the occasion, (i) entry to the Museum was made free, (ii) a poster was brought out and distributed to all major museums and (iii) an improvised computerized ticketing system was launched followed by (iv) a cultural programme and (v) special gallery guidance and film shows were also arranged on the day.

Acquisition : The National Museum has received 80 art objects on loan/gift basis from



Gupta Gold Coin – Chandragupta II (Reverse)

Director, Directorate of Museums, Guwahati, Assam. These exhibits comprising of sculptures of stone, and bronze besides terracotta objects, coins, manuscripts etc.

Children's Day: 14th November, 2003 being Children's Day was celebrated by exempting entrance fee for the children/students visiting the Museum on the day

Library

There are 53,668 books in the collection of the Museum Library. 493 books in English and 65 books in Hindi were added. 6500 readers visited and availed of research and reference facilities.

Publications

The following publications were brought out by the National Museum:

Book

'Wall Paintings of Rajasthan', by Dr. Mira Seth

The hard bound book is divided into five chapters: (1) The Milieu, (2) Centres of Wall painting, (3) Technique, (4) Style and (5) Patrons and Artists. It has 448 pages including 456 illustrations.

Catalogue

1. "Harappan Terracottas" in the collection of the National Museum
2. "Cultural Treasures: Textiles of Malay World"
3. Fragrance in Colour- Catalogue
4. Kushana Sculptures from Sanghol

Booklets/Folders

1. Indian Miniature Paintings-Booklet
2. Harappan Civilization – Folder
3. Ajanta: The Unseen Jewel- Folder
4. Cultural Treasures: Textiles of Malay World – Folder
5. National Museum- Folder
6. Dr. Zakir Hussain Memorial Museum- Folder

Portfolios/Gallery Sheets

1. Portfolio on Tripura
2. Five Gallery sheets of Miniature Paintings on Mughal, Rajasthani, Central India and Pahari Schools in Hindi and in English.



Shri Jagmohan, Hon'ble Minister for Tourism & Culture at the special exhibition "Cultural Treasures: Textiles of the Malay World"

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

The National Museum Institute of History of Art, Conservation and Museology, New Delhi is a Society registered under Societies Registration Act, 1860. It started its operations from January 1989. On the recommendation of the University Grants Commission, the Institute was declared "Deemed to be University" on 28th April 1989.

The Institute conducts M.A. and Ph. D courses in three disciplines, viz.

History of Art
Conservation and Restoration of Works of Art
Museology

Certificate courses on (a) Indian Art and Culture (b) Art Appreciation and (c) Bharatiya Kalanidhi are also conducted.

The activities and achievements of this Institute during the period 1.1.2003 to 31.3.2004 are given below:

Written examinations for new admissions were held on 20th June 2003 followed by interviews on 21st June 2003.

International Conferences

An International Seminar on Cultural Interface of India with South, South-East and East-Asia (Philosophy, Art & Architecture) was organised from 6th to 10th March 2003 in collaboration with ICCR.

National Conferences/Seminars/Workshops

- (i) A Seminar on "Unity in Diversity", on the art and culture of the North-East was organised in February 2003 in collaboration with Kamarupa Anusandhan Samiti.
 - (ii) The students of the Institute actively participated in Conservation of Wal paintings at Kota (Rajasthan) from 22nd to 24th March, 2003 and Conservation of art objects from 31st March 2003 to 4th April, 2003.
 - (iii) A Seminar on "Museums for All" was organised at the National Museum from 22-24 March, 2003.
 - (iv) A seminar on "Dr. Grace Morley and her contribution to the Museum Movement in India-Museum & Research" was organized in collaboration with
-

Museums Association of India at Williamson Sangma Museum (State Museum), Shillong from 14th to 16th June 2003.

- (v) A three day workshop on "Museums & Disasters: Planning, Preparedness and Management" was organised in collaboration with Department of Archives, Museums & Archaeology, Government of Kerala during 27-29th September, 2003.
- (vi) A Seminar on "Cultural Relations of Assam with the Bordering States" was organised at Guwahati from 18th to 19th October, 2003 in collaboration with Assam Academy for Cultural Relations.
- (vii) A three days Seminar on 'Myths & Legends of North-East' was held from 5th to 7th December, 2003.
- (viii) The Annual Conference on "Museum Signage-An Evaluation" in collaboration with Museum Association of India was organized from 13th to 15th February, 2004. This was inaugurated by Shri K.C. Pant Hon'ble Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission.
- (ix) All India Museums Camp was organized from 21st to 26th February, 2004 at Junagarh (Gujarat).
- (x) A Conservation Workshop on "Care of Museum Materials" was organized at State Museum, Aizawl, Mizoram from 8th to 9th March, 2004.
- (xi) A Seminar on Conservation of manuscripts was organized at Assam University, Silchar on 10th March, 2004.

Exhibition

An exhibition of paintings, thematically based on 'Jyoti Sangeet' created by Rituraja Medhi was organized in collaboration with the National Museum from 17th January, 2004 for a period of 15 days.



International Museum Day celebration

Projects

- (i) A project entitled 'Museums, Accessibility and Disable', was undertaken and a book on this topic was released by the Institute.
- (ii) The students of the Institute undertook an Art Education Project.
- (iii) A 'Museum of Postage Stamps' under the Ministry of Telecommunications, Department of Posts, was designed and developed by the students of the Institute.
- (iv) The Institute set up the Supreme Court Museum with the help of students and faculty members of Museology Department.
- (v) Under the "Navaratna (Nine Masters) documentation project", 600 paintings were digitised by the students of Museology Department.
- (vi) Students were involved in completing the task of re-grouping the Central Asian Antiquities.

International Museum Day

International Museum Day was celebrated on 18th May 2003 and a special poster was issued on this occasion. The Secretary, Department of Culture, chaired the function and released the poster.

Overseas Research Project

Dr. (Mrs) Anupa Pande, UGC Research Scientist affiliated to this Institute visited Germany in May 2003 for 3 months under Indo-German Cultural Exchange Programme organised by South-Asian Institute in Heidelberg, Germany for research on Nilkanthesvara Temple, Udaipur.

Study Tours

- (i) A study tour to the North-East covering Guwahati, Shillong and Cherapunji etc.

was undertaken by the students of the Institute.

- (ii) A study tour to Kerala was organized for regular students, from 27th to 29th October 2003.
- (iii) A study tour to Madhya Pradesh

NOIDA Project:

The Institute acquired 12000 sq.m. of land in Sector 62, Noida within a total cost of Rs.2.27 crores on 22.6.2002. The proposal for the construction is being finalised.

ALLAHABAD MUSEUM

It was Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru who envisaged the need to establish a museum in Allahabad as far back as 1923-24 when he was the President of the Allahabad Municipal Board. The Museum, however, came into being in 1931 under the aegis of the Allahabad Municipal Board. The 'Allahabad Museum Society' came into existence on 6 September, 1985 under the Registration of Societies Act, 1860. Department of Culture declared it as an Institution of national importance in September 1985.

Acquisition of art objects

During the period under report, the Art Purchase Committee of the Allahabad Museum society in its meeting held on 5th March 2004 recommended the purchase of art objects worth Rs. 83,100 comprising various items of antique value.

Exhibition

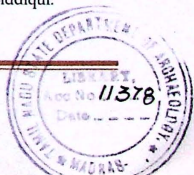
An exhibition of paintings of Budding Artists of Central India entitled Abhiruchi 2004 comprising 63 paintings by different artists which lasted for a month in February-March 2004 was organised.

Seminars/Colloquiums, etc.

- (i) A colloquium was held on the topic Shahid Tirot Singh of Meghalaya on 17th July 2003.
- (ii) A colloquium was also organized on 22nd July 2003 on the topic National Flag Adoption and Acceptance.
- (iii) Another colloquium was organized on 5th and 6th September 2003 on the topic Environmental Pollution in collaboration with Connect Associates of Allahabad.
- (iv) Another colloquium entitled *Sankranti Ek Paricharcha* was organized on 14th January 2004.

Under the Project of Literary and Cultural History of Allahabad, the following programmes were organized.

1. A Samvad entitled *Rajrshi Purushortam Das Tandon Aur Hindi Bhasha* was organized on 6th August 2003 under the chairmanship of Prof. G.C. Pande Chairman, AMS in which Prof. Vidya Niwas Misra spoke on the above topic.
2. A lecture was delivered by Prof. S Aquil Rizvi under *Akabar Allahabadi Vyaakhyanmala* on 7th August 2003 under the chairmanship of Shri Shamsur Rahman Siddiqui.



3. Under the Ageya Vykhyanmala (Sahitya Kala Aur Sanskriti), a lecture was delivered on *Parampara Aur Adhunikta* by Shri Ashok Vajpeyi on 30th September 2003 under the chairmanship of Dr. Ram Kamal Rai.
4. A National Seminar on *Bharatiya Aakhyaan Parampara Aur Adhunik Galp* Sahitya was organized from 9th to 11th November at Bangalore in collaboration with the Indian Institute of Advanced Studies, Shimla and the Bangalore University under the chairmanship of Prof. G.C. Pande.
5. A *Parisamvad* on *Bhartiya Aakhyaan Parampara Aur Hindi Katha Sahitya* was held on 7th-8th February 2004 which was inaugurated by Prof. Vidya Niwas Misra and presided over by Prof. Amar Singh.
- (ii) A National Conference on Conservation of Paintings was held from 28th February to 1st March 2004 in collaboration with the I.A.S.C., New Delhi in which 100 scientists from all over the country participated.
- (iii) A workshop on Rangoli was organized on 14th January 2004 in which about 50 students participated.
- (iv) A Hindi Karyashala was organized in the Museum on 23rd-24th December 2003.
- (v) The P.G. Diploma Course was held from October 2003 to April 2004 in which 25 students, including 5 from North-Eastern States, were admitted.

Memorial Lectures

- (i) K.C. Chattopadhyaya Memorial Lecture was delivered by Prof. Rama Ranjan Mukherji on 2nd-3rd March 2004.
- (ii) Pt. Mohan Vyas Memorial Lecture was delivered on 3rd March 2004 by Shri M.C. Joshi, former Director-General, ASI.

Lectures

Seven lectures were delivered by various eminent scholars on different topics on different dates during the period under report.

Workshops/Courses

- (i) A refresher course on Library Management and Conservation of Archival Documents was organized from 28th March to 13th May 2003 which was attended by 30 students. Eminent library scientists, scholars and conservators delivered lectures during the course.

Conservation

During the period under report, 610 objects were conserved. Fumigation of art objects of organic origin was done from time to time during the period. Anti-termite treatment was given to termite-prone zone of the Museum.

Photography Section

In addition to the coverage of all the programmes organized by the Museum, including the seminar held at Bangalore, during the period under report, the Section photo-documented various objects and attended to other photographic work of the Museum.

Modelling Section

One thousand two hundred thirty five (1235) replicas in plaster of Paris were prepared during the period under report, out of which 1,065 replicas were handed over to Novodaya Vidyalayas and other organizations. The sales price of these replicas amounted to Rs. 2,59,626.

SALAR JUNG MUSEUM

The Salar Jung Museum at Hyderabad was declared as an Institution of national importance by the Salar Jung Museum Act, 1961. It is a rich repository of global art collections and has been named after the erstwhile noble family of the Salar Jungs, the collectors of this treasure trove. The major portion of this Museum's collection was acquired by Mir Yousuf Ali Khan, popularly known as Salar Jung -III.

The art collection of this Museum is basically divided into Indian, Middle Eastern, Far Eastern and European Art. Apart from this, there is a gallery devoted exclusively to the Salar Jung lineage, a Children's Section, a Reading Room, a Rare Reference Library and a Manuscripts section with Arabic, Urdu and Persian Manuscripts. The chief attractions of this Museum include Veiled Rebecca, Mephistopheles Margareta and the Nineteenth Century Musical Clock. The total objects of the Museum are 48,997.

The Salar Jung Museum Library's collection of books and manuscripts was basically developed by the Salar Jung family and its origin dates back to 1656. The rich collection of the Library consists 57,882 printed volumes of which 39,000 are in English, 11,029 in Urdu, 800 in Hindi, 693 in Telugu, 3400 in Persian, 2300 in Arabic and 160 in Turkish.

The new books are also constantly being added to the collection, covering subjects like art, sculpture, painting, ceramic arts, decorative arts, museology, tourism etc.



H.E. Consulate General, Islamic Republic of Iran inaugurating a special exhibition



Social and Cultural aspects of Nagarjuna Philosophy inaugurated by his Holiness the Dalai Lama

Reorganization of New Galleries

The Museum has prepared an action plan for the re-organization of 21 galleries under the Tenth Five Year Plan.

Re-organization work of French Gallery, European Porcelain and Furniture Gallery are nearing completion.

Digital Documentation of Museum Objects

- 60% of Art objects of the museum have been digitized and the digitization of remaining objects is in progress.
- 14 Manuscripts have been digitized consisting of approximately 2055 pages and 8 CDs were made.
- The digitalization work of the European Sculpture Gallery, Bronze Gallery and Western Painting Gallery has been completed.

EDUCATIONAL AND OUT-REACH ACTIVITIES.

Temporary Exhibitions

On the eve of International Museums Day a temporary exhibition on "Reserve Statuary Collection of Salar Jung's" was arranged. The exhibition remained open for public till 25th May, 2003.

"Elegies and Dirge" Exhibition was arranged in memory of Nawab Mir Yousuf Ali Khan, the Salar Jung – III on 30th June, 2003.

"Ganesha A Symbol of Wisdom" was organized by the Museum as a part of the Ganesh Chaturthi celebrations on 31st August, 2003.

"Maulud-e-Kaibah Hadrath Ali", a special exhibition was organized by the Museum on 25th September 2003. In this exhibition 66 objects including manuscripts, bronzes, arms, calligraphic panels and jade objects were displayed.

"Sports and Games in Art" exhibition was arranged on 23.10.2003, depicting objects from the collection of Salar Jung Museum coinciding with the Afro-Asian Games.

A special exhibition "Bapu Darshan" was organized on 29.1.2004 in collaboration with the Young Envoys International, Hyderabad

A special exhibition on "Feminine Charm in Art" was arranged by the Museum on the occasion of International Women's Day on 8.3.04.



New acquisition 2003-04



New acquisition 2003-04

Special lecturers

A lecture with slide presentation on "Kashmir" was arranged by the Museum on 12th April 2003.

A presentation on "Decipherment of Indus Script a unique bi-lingual seal" was arranged by the Museum on 10th May, 2003.

A lecture on "Temple Dancing Girls – the Devadasis of India" was arranged on 14th June, 2003.

A lecture on "Garden Setting at Humayun Tomb, a Centenary Conservation and Revitalization" was delivered by Ms. Phillip Vaughan, London on 11th January, 2004.

A lecture on "Indian Jewellery" was arranged by the Museum jointly with Historical Society of Hyderabad on 13.3.04.

Children's Week

Children's week was celebrated in the Salar Jung Museum from 14th-20th November, 2003. During this period, children were allowed free entry to the Museum.

Conference/Seminars

The International Council of Museums (ICOM) organised its conference at Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad during 23rd -27th November, 2003. The topic of the conference was "Museum Emergency Preparedness Management'. The aim of the programme was to advance understanding and awareness of the natural disasters and how to limit and contain damage by using preventive conservation measures and rapid interventions in order to save cultural heritage.

The 118th Birthday celebration of Salar Jung III were was from 18th December, 2003 in the Museum and various academic and cultural programmes were organized.

One day workshop on "Miniature Art" was organized by Sri Abdul Aziz, a Budding Artist from Nalgonda District on 11th January, 2003.

INDIAN MUSEUM

The Indian Museum Kolkata, being the largest and the oldest multipurpose museum in the entire Asia-Pacific region, was founded in 1814. It has six cultural and scientific sections viz. Art, Archaeology, Anthropology, Geology, Zoology and Economic Botany. The Museum houses the largest and the richest collections of rare antiquities, both Indian and trans-Indian, sculptures, a wide variety of rarest coins, art and artefacts, anthropological specimens etc. in its different galleries. The Museum Directorate has eight co-ordinating service units such as Education, Preservation, Publication, Presentation, Photography, Medical, Modelling and Library.

New acquisitions

- (a) Purchase : Nine stone sculptures of Tripura, Buddha, Tara, Umamaheswara, Bhairava, Devi, Jain Tithankaras and other architectural objects, ivory carvings, a set of chess made of ivory and bones and nine oil paintings were purchased.
- (b) Gift : A 'Rudravina' used by Ustad Dabir Khan Shahib, the last descendant of Mia Tansen was donated by Dr. Udayan Bhaduri of Hollywood, U.S.A. on 31st January, 2004,

A 'Vichitravina' used by Shri Haridas Nayar in the forties was gifted by Smt. Kshama Ghosh of Santiniketan on 14th March, 2004.

Exhibitions

A photographic exhibition entitled 'Sindhudarshan' was organised in collaboration with India Tourism during 10-11 May, 2003.

An exhibition to highlight the Bengal school of paintings entitled 'Bangachitramala' was organised in Guwahati on 13-20 October, 2003.

An Inter-state exhibition on 'Masterpieces of Iranian Art' from the collection of Andhra Pradesh State Museum and Indian Museum was held in January 14-19, 2004.

An exhibition on 'Indian Museum — Journey through the ages' depicting the history of Indian Museum from 1814-1914 was held at the Indian Museum from 31.1.2004 to 7.2.2004.

International exhibitions

An exhibition on 'Land of Spirituality - Glimpses of Indian Civilisation' held at National Museum of History, Taipei, Taiwan (April 23 - July 20).

Training programme

The '18th short course in museum studies' was organised from 19-20 December, 2003.

Seminars

A workshop was organized on 'Preventive Conservation of Museum Objects' on 23-28 June, 2003.

A two-day workshop on 'The Royal Poat Hiyang Hiren : History, Ritual and Restoration' was organised at Imphal in collaboration with Manipur State Museum on 14-15 November, 2003.

Special lecture

An illustrated talk on "Approaches to religious change : the archaeological setting of Buddhist monasteries in Central India" by Dr. Julia Shaw, British Academy, Postdoctoral Research Fellow, University of Oxford was held on December 6, 2003.

Special events

'World Heritage Day' was observed on April 18, 2003.

'Sanskrita Divas', a discussion on Sanskrit literature and language accompanied by recital of songs in Sanskrit was arranged on 18th July, 2003.

Workshops on 'Disaster Management' and 'Vigilance Awareness and Threat to Heritage' were held on 28th August, 2003.

New Gallery

The 'New Painting Gallery', located in the Museum building and exhibiting about 350 pieces of rare paintings was declared open for public view on 16th March, 2004.

Cultural activities

A cultural evening on 'Baul songs' was organized in collaboration with 'Budhsandhya', Kolkata on April 5, 2003.

The 11th Vasanta utsav was organised in collaboration with India Tourism on the eve of the Holi on 5th March, 2004. A large number of people including foreign tourists participated.

Information Technology

An interactive touch-screen information kiosk containing information on rare exhibits and virtual reality galleries was installed and put to operation on March 16, 2004.

Mobile Conservation Laboratory

The mobile laboratory visited North Bengal University, Siliguri in January, 2004 and treated and restored seventy four coins and four bronze art objects of the University Museum.

Visited Acharya Jogesh Chandra Purakirti Bhavan of Bangiya Sahitya Parisad, Vishnupur from March 18-21, 2004 and restored twenty archaeological stone objects and imparted practical training to thirty five museology students of the Museum.

Publication

An updated and annotated reprint of the book on the history of the Museum entitled "Indian Museum 1814-1914" edited by Dr. S. Chakravarti, Director, Indian Museum, was released on 31.1.2004.

Preservation Unit

The conservation work includes the treatment of objects for display and reserve collection. During the year 1708 objects were treated including inorganic objects.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF MODERN ART

The National Gallery of Modern Art (NGMA), founded in 1954, is the only institution of its kind that represents the evolution and pictorial transformation in the visual arts in India over the last 150 years. The main objective of the NGMA is to create an understanding and sensitivity among the Indian public towards the visual and plastic arts in general, and to promote the development of contemporary Indian art in particular.

Art Collection

The collection of NGMA, built primarily through purchase and by gifts, comprises nearly 16140 works of art, representing over 1742 contemporary Indian artists; these include paintings, sculptures, graphics and photography. NGMA periodically organises special exhibitions from its own collections and also conducts international exhibitions under Cultural Exchange Programmes with different countries.

The collection includes 91 works of art purchased during the year under report.

Digitisation and Photo documentation of Art Collection

Digitisation and documentation of the complete art collection of the NGMA has been planned for implementation and the pioneers in this discipline are being associated in this venture. A



Restropective exhibition on A. Ramachandran

memorandum of understanding (MOU) for a pilot project entered into with HP Lab. is under implementation.

Art Reference Library

A large number of readers visit the Library regularly. The work of linking up the NGMA Library with other Libraries under WAN as initiated by Department of Culture is under implementation. This Library has 21450 books in its collection.

Educational activities

One of the main objectives of the NGMA is to enable people to look at works of contemporary art with understanding and sensitivity. In order to educate the public in the appreciation of art, films on art are screened in the NGMA auditorium every day. From January to December 2003, 289 such films were screened,

besides general public, students / teachers from 151 schools in and around Delhi attended the shows. An Art Sketch Club for students was organised every Sunday in the Gallery. The summer painting workshop for 350 students was organised in NGMA from 20th to 30th May 2003 in 3 different age groups with great success.

Seminars

The seminar titled "Contemporary Art and Curatorial Practices" in collaboration with the Museum of Modern Art, New York was organised on 21-22 January 2003.

Exhibitions

During the year 2003-2004 NGMA has organised the following exhibitions both from its own collection and elsewhere and also in collaboration with China International



Inauguration of Chinese exhibition on 23.01.04 at Kolkata by H.E. the Governor of West Bengal



Shri K.R. Narayanan, former President of India visits the exhibition

Exhibition Agency under the Cultural Exchange Programme.

1. An exhibition of photographs on the life and works of Satyajit Ray titled "From Script to Screen" was held from 12.09.2003 to 20.10.2003.
2. An exhibition of Paintings from the collections of NGMA titled "Pictorial Transformations" was organised at the National Art Gallery at Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia in collaboration with the High Commission of India, Malaysia from 5th December 2003 to 4th January 2004.
3. A major exhibition of "A. Ramachandran : A Retrospective" was organised in NGMA from 11th December 2003 to 18th January 2004.
4. An exhibition of paintings from the collection of NGMA titled "Pictorial
- Glances" was organised at the Ravi Shankar Rewal Kala Kendra, Ahmedabad, from 6th to 18th January 2004.
5. An exhibition of paintings from the collection of NGMA titled "Pictorial Glances" was organised at the Jawahar Kala Kendra, Jaipur from 24th January 2004 to 8th February 2004.
6. An exhibition of paintings from the collection of NGMA titled "Pictorial Glances" was organised at the Rajendra Kothi, Patiala from 16th February 2004 to 29th February 2004.
7. An exhibition of "Contemporary Oil Paintings from China" was organised in collaboration with Chinese International Exhibition Agency at Delhi, Kolkata and Bangalore under the Cultural Exchange Programme.

Capital Works

- (i) National Gallery of Modern Art has already established its branch at Mumbai, while a new one is being set up at Bangalore. A building named 'Manikyavelu Mansion' acquired for the purpose is currently being rennovated. The branch at

Bangalore is expected to be operational during the financial year 2004 – 2005.

- (ii) The construction of a new wing for NGMA, New Delhi is being undertaken by the CPWD and is expected to be complete during the year 2005.



A contemporary oil painting from China by Sun Weimin

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF SCIENCE MUSEUMS

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

NCSM administers 28 Science Centres and Science Museums all over India. It has also set up 305 school science centres in 10 states.

Main objectives

The major objectives of NCSM are:

- (i) To portray the growth of science and technology and their application in industry and human welfare, with a view to develop scientific attitude and to create a general awareness amongst the people.
- (ii) To popularise science and technology for the benefit of students and for the common man by organising exhibitions, seminars and science camps etc.
- (iii) To design, develop and fabricate science museums exhibits.
- (iv) To supplement science education given in schools and colleges to foster a spirit of scientific enquiry and creativity among the students;



Festival of Science at Thimpu, as part of the Festival of India in Bhutan



Science Centre, Port Blair

- (v) To organise training programmes for science teachers / students / young entrepreneurs / on specific subjects of science, technology and industry;
- (vi) To render assistance to universities, technical institutions, museums, schools and colleges or other bodies in planning and organising science museums and also in training of personnel for museum profession.

Constituent Units of NCSM

NCSM administers and manages the following Science Museums/Centres countrywide:

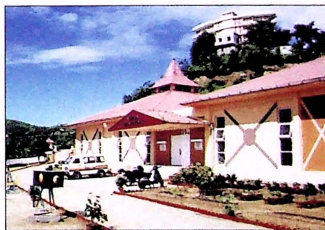
1. Birla Industrial & Technological Museum (BITM), Kolkata
2. Visvesvaraya Industrial & Technological Museum (VITM), Bangalore
3. Nehru Science Centre (NSCM), Mumbai
4. National Science Centre (NSCD), Delhi
5. Central Research & Training Laboratory, (CRTL), Kolkata
6. Science City, Kolkata
7. Shrikrishna Science Centre, Patna
8. Regional Science Centres, Lucknow, Bhubaneswar, Guwahati, Bhopal, Tirupati and Calicut.
9. Raman Science Centre, Nagpur

10. Raman Planetarium, Nagpur
11. Calicut Planetarium, Calicut
12. District Science Centres, Purulia, Gulbarga, Dharampur and Tirunelveli
13. Bardhaman Science Centre, Bardhaman
14. Dhenkanal Science Centre, Dhenkanal
15. Digha Science Centre & National Science Camp, Digha
16. North Bengal Science Centre, Siliguri
17. Kapilas Science Park, Kapilas
18. Science Activity Centre, Gwalior
19. Kurukshetra Panorama & Science Centre, Kurukshetra
20. Goa Science Centre, Panaji

BITM, VITM, SSCM, NSCD, CRTL and Science City, Kolkata are national level museums/centres.

Silver Jubilee Celebration

The NCSM organized its Silver Jubilee Celebration at BITM, Kolkata on April 4 and launched a special exhibition titled "NCSM: 25 Years of Service to the Nation". The occasion was also celebrated in NSC, Delhi and Mumbai, VITM, Bangalore and all satellite units of NCSM.



A view of Mizoram Science Centre at Aizawl

New Exhibits and Galleries

A new gallery titled Prehistoric Animal Life was started at NSC, Mumbai on June 21, 2003. It contains 34 robotic models of prehistoric animals. A Pre-historic Life Park has also been opened at RSC, Tirupati on May 28.

The Science Galleries are being developed on Aerospace, New Biotechnology, Prehistoric life and Electronics.

New Planetarium and Space Theatre programmes have been introduced at RSC, Calicut and Science City, Kolkata.

New Centres

NCSM is developing Maharaja Ranjit Singh Panorama at Amritsar in collaboration with Govt of Punjab.

In memory of the Late Kalpana Chawla, NCSM is also developing a planetarium at Kurukshetra.

The science centres in Ranchi (Jharkhand), Gangtok (Sikkim) Pondicherry and Chattisgarh are under different stages of planning.

International Collaborations:

India-a glimpse of Science, a travelling exhibition was opened at Thimpu in October as part of the Festival of India in Bhutan.

NCSM has supplied exhibits to science centres at Turkey and Bangladesh. Exhibits for the catalytic support to Nepal are under development.

Educational Activities :

Units of NCSM brimmed with educational activities – both in-house and outreach programmes.

The countrywide students Science Seminar on the topic Powered Flight: A Century of Innovation and Future of Aviation was organised at NSC, Delhi on 11th October, 2003.

Mobile Science Exhibitions, Computer Training, Teachers Training, Community Training Programmes were also held.

National Science Drama Festival 2003 has been held at VITM, Bangalore.

Special events for public awareness, Science Camps and Nature study programmes were held in many centres.

Year of Scientific Awareness (YSA)

NCSM has taken up a substantial programme to celebrate the Year of Scientific Awareness (YSA) throughout the year 2004 and the following programmes were organized.

RSC, Tirupati celebrated the National Science Day from 23rd to 28th February in collaboration with Tirupati Jaycees.

DSC, Tirunelveli organized an Environmental Awareness Programme on 6th January in association with Department of Environmental Studies, M.S. University.

Goa Science Centre, Panjim organized a temporary exhibition on "Glimpse of the Universe" and "Indian Women in Science".

Research Activity

Development of new concepts and techniques in science communication.

Development of new animation and presentation technique.

Development of new simulation technique.

NATIONAL RESEARCH LABORATORY FOR CONSERVATION OF CULTURAL PROPERTY

The National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property (NRLC), at Lucknow was established to develop the capabilities of different cultural institutions of the country in the conservation of cultural property and provide conservation services to museums, archives, archaeology departments etc. The NRLC also renders technical advice on matters relating to the conservation of cultural property. To render technical advice and provide conservation services to the cultural institutions in the southern region of the country, a Regional Conservation Laboratory, is functioning at Mysore.

Preservation of lead objects and high lead bronzes

To inhibit the corrosion of lead objects is a difficult conservation problem. A method to prevent corrosion of lead in copper objects was developed using benzotriazole (BTA). The results have been published in *Studies in Conservation*, Vol. 48, No. 3 (2003).

Studies using XPS, NMR, FTIR etc. to elucidate the mechanism of chemical reactions involved in the process led to the discovery of a new Pb-BTA compound, and nature of the compound was studied using TGA, DTA, mass spectrometry, etc. The XRD pattern of the new compound was also recorded which has got a place in the ICDD files published from U.S.A. The crystal structure of the compound has also been determined using single crystal diffraction techniques.

Evaluation of the method of lamination of archival material using cellulose acetate film.

For the evaluation of cellulose acetate film widely used for the lamination of paper material, accelerated ageing of samples of cellulose acetate film and pure cellulose paper laminated with cellulose acetate film was done at elevated temperature for different time intervals. Studies on acidity generation and copper number indicated that there is degradation in paper after 120 days of accelerated ageing. Copper number of the film also increased.

Studies on lime plaster and mortars

Lime mortar samples with sand and Bel pulp were prepared and their water related properties such as water absorption by capillarity, water absorption by total immersion, rate of water evaporation were studied. The samples were also subjected to weathering tests.

Physico-chemical studies on polymers in conservation of stone.

Efficacy of synthetic polymers Gypstop P and Gypstop P-17 as consolidants for marble was tested by measuring water retention properties using standard methods, weathering test using sodium sulphate crystallisation cycles, surface roughness and contact angle of treated and untreated marble samples. The above-mentioned tests were also performed on artificially weathered samples to understand the ageing characteristics of the polymers.

Status of biodeterioration problems in India.

A systematic work on survey and identification of biodeterioration problems of museums and monuments of the country and their control was taken-up in the N-W region.

- A. Presence of algae, fungi, bryophytes, higher plants, etc. in Quila Mubarak, Patiala was surveyed and species were treated with fungicides and weedicides. Benzalkonium chloride was found very effective against fungi.
- B. Paper impregnated with some homeopathic drugs was found to be effective against fungus in cupboards heavily infested with insects and fungi in Sheesh Mahal Museum, Patiala, Summer Palace Museum, Amritsar and Art Gallery, Chandigarh. Homeopathic drugs showed resistance towards growth of fungus and Solfac was effective against insects.

Training

From September 2003 to February 2004 training was provided to twelve conservators in the curative conservation of cultural property at its foundation course, in which different types of museum objects viz. paintings, metals, stone, ceramics, textile, wood, bone, ivory, etc. were covered.

The coordinator of the Preventive Conservation Project of NRLC received training in preventive conservation at the Canadian Conservation Institute, Ottawa (Canada) in a training program organised by ICCROM.

Workshops on Conservation.

- (i) A two week workshop on "Preventive Conservation of Museum and Archaeological Objects" was organised during April, 2003.
- (ii) Workshop on "Care and Maintenance of Library Material" was organised for one week during April, 2003.
- (iii) A two week workshop was organised during August, 2003 on "Care and Maintenance of Cultural Heritage".
- (iv) A Workshop on "Conservation of Archival Material" was organised during August, 2003.

Similarly Workshops on "Conservation of Photographic Material, Conservation of inorganic museum objects, Conservation of Oil Paintings etc. were organised during the year 2003.

Conservation

The conservation services were provided to various cultural institutions like Govt. Museum, Almorah (Stone Sculptures-12), Army Museum, Maratha (Tiger Skins-3), State Museum, Lucknow (Scroll Paintings-1) etc.

Conservation

Fifteen inorganic objects of the Manipur State Museum, Imphal were conserved.



Exhibition on conservation at Imphal inaugurated by his Excellency the Governor of Manipur

Exhibition

An exhibition on conservation of cultural property was organised at Manipur State Museum, Imphal in October 2003.

Library

The documents "Annotated Bibliography on Storage of Museum Objects" and "New Additions in the NRLC Library 2002" were compiled.

Publications

1. V.C. Sharma, U.S. Lal and Tej Singh, Method for stabilisation of leaded bronzes affected by corrosion of lead, *Studies in Conservation*, Vol. 48, No. 3 (2003) pp. 203-209.
2. Tej Singh, Preventive conservation of collections – A team work, Presented at the National Seminar on Manuscript Conservation, Vrindavan Research Institute, November 2003.
3. Hari Narain, Metallographic studies and conservation of Meglithic iron artefacts from Mahurjhari (Maharashtra), *Studies in Museology*, Vol. XXXV (2002) pp. 21-27.
4. Kamal K. Jain, Preventive conservation in India, Presented at the Workshop on Preventive Conservation: From Current Issues to Common Strategies, Canadian Conservation Institute, Ottawa, June 2003.
5. Dhawan, Biodeterioration and its control with particular reference to manuscripts, Presented at the National Seminar on Manuscript Conservation, Vrindavan Research Institute, November 2003.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL HALL

Lord Curzon, the Viceroy of British India, conceived the Victoria Memorial Hall, a period museum of medieval and modern Indian History. King George V laid the foundation stone of the majestic building, designed by Sir William Emerson, in 1906. The building was formally opened to the public in 1921. The architecture of the building is predominantly Italian Renaissance in character and blended with the nuances of Orientalism. It has a rich collection of more than 26000 artefacts including paintings of Daniells, Zoffany, Tilly Kettle and Samuel Davis. The collection has been gradually enriched with the addition of works by Abanindranath Tagore, Nandalal Bose, Atul Bose, Jamini Roy and others. The Memorial also houses a large collection of water colours, coins, maps, arms and armours, manuscripts etc. initial collection, could be seen as composite representation of empire while the post independence collection may be termed as a quest for Indian identity.

Activities

Conservation of the Memorial Building and all artifacts, restoration of damaged oil paintings, appropriate display of the art objects in the galleries, digitization of artifacts, holding exhibitions, seminars, lectures, sit and draw competitions for the children and the students, publications, maintenance and beautification of garden, work in the modernization of museum of North-East Regions of India, modernization of galleries and acquisition of more art objects are the major activities.



Shri Jagmohan, Hon'ble Minister for Tourism and Culture at the Victoria Memorial



Performance of Air Force Band

Physical Verification of Artefacts

Physical verification of the artifacts in the collection of Victoria Memorial is in progress. Physical verification of Arms & Armour, Oil Paintings and Modern Indian Masters has already been completed.

Digitization of Artefacts

The digitization of 200 water colour has been completed in the first phase and are available in CD.

Acquisition of Art Objects

136 art objects belonging to Abanindranath Tagore and other important artists were purchased. Paintings by Atul Bose were received as donation.

Repair, renovation and conservation

The ASI continued the work of Chemical cleaning, extensive repair and renovation work

both interior and exterior of the building. NID, Ahmedabad has taken up the work of modernization of galleries in phases.

Restoration of damaged oil paintings

- (i) Twenty paintings have been conserved.
- (ii) An oil painting "Portrait of Derozio" was received from Presidency College, Kolkata and the painting has been restored.
- (iii) 32 oil paintings of Tripura State Museum, Agartala were examined out of which 10 paintings have been restored.

Conservation of other artifacts

- (i) 61 photo visuals on Calcutta were mounted on acid free folders and presented to Hon'ble Chief Minister of West Bengal for an exhibition in Italy.

- (ii) 53 colour lithographs (19th Century) – Portraits of Indo European personalities were conserved, repaired and housed in acid free folders.
- (iii) 349 art works on paper have been deframed and treatment given for disinfection.

Several other conservation activities were undertaken by Victoria Memorial Hall during the period under report.

Exhibition

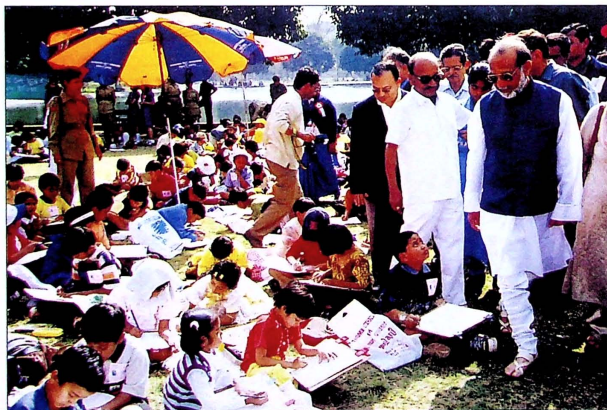
- (i) Organised exhibition on “Sketches in Afghanistan” by James Atkinson.
- (ii) Preparatory work on two other exhibitions “Construction of Victoria Memorial” and “Modern Indian Masters” are in progress.
- (iii) A traveling exhibition on contemporary oil paintings from China was received in January – February 2004.
- (iv) An exhibition of photographs of historic Mosques in and around Kolkata was held in January 2004.

Special Lectures, Seminars & Workshops

1. A lecture on “Rabindranather Paribesh Sthapatya Sangeet” was delivered by Shri Arunendu Banerjee on 2nd June, 2003 at Prince Hall.
2. “The Creative work of Vassili Verestchagin” – A lecture by Mrs.Ekaterina Zozulya of Gorky Sadan was held on 9th June, 2003 at Prince Hall.3. No. of participants – 86.
3. Two day Seminar on “Law of Intellectual Property Rights” was organized in collaboration with Burdwan University on 2nd & 3rd August 2003.
4. Three day national seminar on “Identity of Bengali People” was organized at Kolkata in collaboration with the Centre for Archaeological Studies and Training on 5th to 7th November.

Sit and Draw, Quiz Competition

1. “Educate your Parents” programme and Sit & Draw competitions were organised at several places in Kolkata.



Shishu Mela



INSTITUTIONS OF ANTHROPOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA,
KOLKATA

INDIRA GANDHI RASHTRIYA MANAV
SANGRAHALAYA, BHOPAL

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

The Anthropological Survey of India is a premier research organisation under the Ministry of Culture. It has completed 57 years. Over the years, the Survey, has generated information from the grass-root level through sustained research by its Head Office at Kolkata, seven Regional Centres, one Sub-Regional Centre, one permanent field station and eight other field stations located in various parts of the country, besides a Camp Office at New Delhi.

During the year 2003-2004, the main projects of the Survey were (i) Cultural Dimension of Tourism, (ii) Study of Syncretism in India, (iii) Dormitory System in India, (iv) Physical Growth of Adolescents and (v) DNA Study on ancient skeletal remains and on contemporary populations.

In pursuance of a memorandum of understanding (MOU) signed with the Centre for Cellular & Molecular Biology (CCMB), Hyderabad, a number of research personnel of this Survey attended the laboratory work at CCMB to get acquainted with the various laboratory methods used in DNA research. The measures have been initiated to further update the DNA laboratory, Central Regional Centre, Nagpur.

The reports under the collaborative project "Boat Typology & Fishing Communities: A Contextual Study" between the National Institute of Science, Technology and Development Studies, New Delhi and the Survey is under final editing. The report on Board Games has been prepared in collaboration with the British Museum (London), which is in the final phase of editing.

The Anthropological Survey of India has continued with its programme of documentation & dissemination of cultural heritage by holding various exhibitions. The Survey displayed repository items of ethnographic artifacts and took part in "LOKOTSAV 2003". The North East Regional Centre, Shillong organised an exhibition on "Ecology & Tribes of North East India".

The School of Anthropology organized a number of training-cum-orientation programmes on computer. Orientation course on DNA Polymorphism on Contemporary Indian Population was organized at the Central Regional Centre, Nagpur.

Significant programmes

1. Editing work of the reports on the Ninth Plan research schemes has been completed and is now in press for publication.
2. Special exhibitions were held on Valedictory function of the Golden Jubilee Celebration of the North East Regional Centre, Shillong on "Ecology & Tribes of North East India".
3. The film "Morung-The silent witness of the brave Wanchoo" (a tribe of Arunachal Pradesh) has been selected in Indian Panorama of 34th International Film Festival of India, under the non-feature film category.
4. The Survey organized a three day National Conference on "Human Origins, Genome and People of India" at the National Museum, New Delhi during 22-24 March, 2004 and an exhibition on the same topic for one month.
5. The Survey extended academic support to organize the first Indian Anthropological Congress at the North East Hills University, Shillong during 25-27 March, 2004 organised by the Indian National Confederation and Academy of Anthropologists (INCAA).

PUBLICATIONS**Books**

1. People of India, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh, General Editor K.S.Singh
2. Verrier Elwin as remembered by his family and friends: A Birth Centenary Tribute, By B.F.Kulirani
3. The Language of the Shompen of Great Nicobar: A Preliminary Appraisal, by S.C.Chattopadhyay & A.K.Mukhopadhyay
4. Cowrie: From Marine Animal to Terrestrial Marvel, by B.Devi and A.P.Nandan
5. Alankar: Ornaments of the Tribes, by Smt. Gopa Chakraborty
6. Populations of the SAARC Countries: Bio-cultural Perspectives, edited by J.K.Sarkar and G.C.Ghosh.

Journal

The 52(1) issue of the Journal of the Anthropological Survey of India was published.

Initiative taken in the North East

The North East Regional Centre, Shillong organised a seminar on "Anthropological Perspectives on North East India" during 28-30 April 2003, as a part of their year long Golden Jubilee Celebration. A booklet on "Verrier Elwin as remembered by his family and friends" was released on this occasion. A workshop on the project "Ecology & Tourism" was organised at Sikkim.

INDIRA GANDHI RASHTRIYA MANAV SANGRAHALAYA

(National Museum of Mankind)

The Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya (National Museum of Mankind), an autonomous organisation under the Department of Culture, was developed at Bhopal in 200 acres of land as a unique open air museum. It is a functional post-colonial museum that does not merely house a collection and display of antiquated objects, but endeavours to record and revitalize both traditional and contemporary community knowledge. In order to fulfill its objective of documenting the history of humankind with special reference to India, the Sangrahalaya combines collection and preservation with research, popularization and education. It is segmented into three broad categories:

- **Human evolution and variation**
- Culture and society in pre-and protohistoric times
- Contemporary culture

MAIN ACTIVITIES

Open Air Exhibitions :

The open air exhibitions being set up in the 200 acre campus, in Bhopal in different themes and titles viz Tribal Habitat, Rock Art Heritage, Himalayan Village, Coastal Village, Desert Village, Cosmology & Narrative Trail etc. were upgraded with new additions like :

- a) Kucheneme – Chakasang Naga House, from Nagaland;



A traditional village gate from Himachal Pradesh at the Sangrahalaya



Naga artists performing traditional dance

- b) Reang house from Tripura : These house types were built by select groups of tribal artisans from respective regions by collecting local materials from their area.
- c) Ao-Lamba – Cane-bridge of Nagaland - A typical Cane-bridge, symbolizing the local technology of transport system prevalent in Nagaland was also installed by Ao-Naga tribesman in IGMS complex.
- d) Parol - Traditional Gate of Himachal Pradesh - A group of traditional artisans from Kangra District of Himachal Pradesh visited Bhopal and constructed a traditional Gate of Himachal Pradesh at the main entrance of Museum.
- e) Megalith enclave of Meghalaya - A group of artisans from Meghalaya visited Bhopal with a collection of megaliths relevant to their socio religious history and installed a Megalith enclave of Meghalaya in the open air exhibition.

Periodical Exhibitions :

The following periodical exhibitions on themes relating to the Museum's objectives were organised in different part of India :

- Role of Women in Art & Craft (Bhopal, January-February '03)
- Heritage of Kom-On cultural heritage of Kom tribe of Manipur (Manipur, February '03)
- Sacred Groves in India (Mysore, February-March '03)
- Johar (Creative art of Santhal Tribes) (Bhopal, March '03)
- Material Culture of Khasi, Garo and Zeliangrongs of Meghalaya November '02 (Shillong)
- An exhibition mounted on the occasion of 25th Conference of Indian Folklore Congress at NEHU, Nov'02 Shillong, Meghalaya in Collaboration with PROFRA, NEHU, Shillong

- Ethno-Culture of Kharam Tribe (Manipur December '02)
- Exhibition of Buddhist Art : A Living Indian Tradition (Sanchi, M.P. Jan-Feb.04)
- Aranyajan – Provided a broad perspective of tribal people, their life and culture (Raipur, Feb., 2004)
- Bhopal – Highlighting the heritage buildings of Bhopal (Bhopal Feb., 2004)

Indoor Museum:

An amount of Rs.1681.18 lacs was approved for completing the construction of the indoor museum building of the IGRMS in Bhopal in about 10,000 Sq. Mtr. Area. The civil and other work of the museum are near completion. The works on exhibit preparation in the indoor galleries is progressing on the themes like Entrance Lobby, Evolution of Mankind, Simple Societies, Human Variation etc.

Strengthening of archival resources

During the period under review, the Sangrahalaya has added Ethnographic specimens 1072, Slide/Photo Prints 5594, Audio-video recordings – 216 Hrs., Library books 552 etc.

Education and Outreach activities

As part of its programme to salvage and preserve local resource management traditions, the Sangrahalaya organized demonstration and training under its 'Do and Learn' Museum Education Programme at Mysore, Indore, Pune, Nagpur and Bhopal on the local traditions of paintings.

Artists Camps/workshops :

1. A workshop on 'Ethno-culture and biodiversity of Loktak Lake' in collaboration with Manipur State Museum was organized in Manipur in March'03 to document the biological diversity of Loktak lake.
2. A workshop on 'Heritage of Monsang Tribe' in collaboration with Manipur

State Museum in Manipur in February, 03 with an objective of visual documentation of Folk Dances indigenous games of Monsang Tribe

3. A painting competition for children "Bhopal Workshop – 2004" was organized at Bhopal during February, 2004.
4. A programme "Kala Shibir" was organized at Mysore during March, 2004 to promote the performing art of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tripura.

SEMINARS/SYMPOSIA/LECTURES

Seminars

1. A national seminar on Hukum Tonglam Twilam – Tribal Culture of Tripura in Transition was organized at Agartala in March'03 in collaboration with Tribal Research Institute and Museum, Govt. of Tripura.
2. A three day national seminar on Ethno-archaeology Methodology, Problems & Prospects was organized in Kolkata, in collaboration with Anthropological Survey of India, Centre for Archaeological Studies & Training, Eastern India, Kolkata from November 23-25, 2003.
3. A two day seminar on Cultural Mapping of Jharkhand' was organized in Ranchi and attended by scholars and academicians. The focus of the seminar was to evaluate the contribution made in the field of anthropological research on the tribal communities of Jharkhand (March 26-27, 03).
4. A one day seminar on "Parampara, Paryavaran and Janchetana" was organized at Nainital on the occasion of World Environment Day.
5. On the occasion of the First Indian Anthropological Congress from 25-27 March, 2004, IGRMS, Bhopal organized a seminar on "Indian Anthropology for

the 21st Century : The challenges Ahead”.

Lectures

- a) Universal Perspective of Folklore by Prof. Jatinder Pal Singh Jolly, School of Punjabi Studies, Gurunanak Dev University, Amritsar (Jan,03).
- b) Folklore of Mizoram by Dr. L.T. Kiangte, Reader in Mizo Language, Mizoram (Feb,03)
- c) Stone Age Prehistory by Dr. D.K. Bhattacharya, Professor of Anthropology, University of Delhi, Delhi (April, 03).
- d) The contribution of museum in the development of Anthropology in India by Dr. Sobita Ranjan Sarkar on 4.10.03 at Bhopal.
- e) Concept of Jirnodhara by Dr. M.S. Nagaraja Rao on 20.11.03 at IGRMS Campus, Bhopal

Performing Art Presentations

- a) Folk dancers from Nagaland presented the Chakasang tribal dance in the open air exhibition complex at Bhopal on July 19, 2003.
- b) Mohan Veena – recital by Pt. Vishva Mohan Bhatt was organized in the IGRMS campus on Oct. 2003.
- c) Presentation of Theyyam ritual dance and folk recitation by Manganiyar singers were organized at Mysore during the Programme Rangavaibhav at Mysore in March 2004.

Publications

The Sangrahalaya published the following books :

Buddha Kala : Ek Jivat Parampara depicting the Buddhist art and Architecture of the Himalaya region (in Hindi)

Folklore in changing times : A book based on the papers submitted in a seminar organized at Shillong was also published by the Sangrahalaya.

Operation Salvage

IGRMS initiated a study on the Anthropological profile of the Village Settlement in the buffer Zone of the Bhimbetka heritage site. The Bhimbetka Rock art sites acquired international significance by declaring the area as a World Heritage site by UNESCO recently.

An IGRMS team visited Nasik (Maharashtra) and organized in-depth video and photographic documentation of the ritualistic celebrations.

A collaborative Specimen collection programme from Manipur in association with the Manipur State Museum has been accomplished successfully. IGRMS received about 327 Paphals associated with Meitie Community rituals, 77 objects belonging to Hindu folk communities of Uttaranchal and Chakasang Naga community of Nagaland.

Southern Regional Centre, Mysore

The centre is operating from 'Wellington House' offered by the Government of Karnataka since October, 2001. A series of Museum Education programmes; temporary exhibitions and outreach activities have been initiated by this Regional Centre. The centre organized various temporary exhibitions and Museum Education programmes in different parts of the country.





ARCHIVES AND ARCHIVAL LIBRARIES

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA, NEW DELHI

KHUDA BAKHSH ORIENTAL PUBLIC LIBRARY,
PATNA

RAMPUR RAZA LIBRARY, RAMPUR

ASIATIC SOCIETY, KOLKATA

NATIONAL MISSION FOR MANUSCRIPTS,
NEW DELHI

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

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

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

Acquisition

Holdings of the National Archives were further enriched by acquisition of the following public/private papers:-

- (a) Public Records: 4336 files of Ministries of Communications, Personnel, Public Grievances and Pension and Railways were accessioned. Apart from this 8,003 sheet rolls were received from various Non-Effective Repositories of the Army Headquarters.
- (b) Private Papers:
 - (i) Prof. Malvinder Jit Singh Waraich Collections (1915-29) : Six photographs of freedom fighters were received i.e. (1) Photograph of Shahid Bhagat Singh while he was taken in custody by Lahore police in connection with Dusshera Bomb case, in October 1926 (2) Baba Kesar Singh, accused in Lahore conspiracy Case (3) Lala Ram Saran Das, accused in Lahore Conspiracy Case, (4) Bhai Randhir Singh, accused in Lahore conspiracy case, (5) Shahid Ram Rekha, accused in Mandla (Burma) conspiracy case, (6) Shahid Kehar Singh, accused in Lahore conspiracy case.

- (ii) 12 items as detailed below were also accessioned relating to Baba Hari Singh Usman

(1) Book: Struggle for free Hindustan Ghadr Directory, (2) Book: Baba Hari Singh Usman (in Gurmukhi), (3) Articles on Baba Hari Singh Usman by Prem Singh Bajaj, (4) Autobiography of Baba Hari Singh Usman, (5) Diary of Baba Hari Singh Usman, (6) Six letters addressed to Baba Hari Singh Usman, Sh. Gurdial Singh, Minister of External Affairs and Common Wealth Relations, etc. 12 xerox copies of Judgement at Oudh and Lahore (1927-1929).

(c) Microfilms

- (i) 16 microfilm rolls of FO-371 Series (1943-1948) were received from Public Record Office, London relating to Kabul Intelligence Summaries, Sino-Indian Relations; Air-Training facilities for China in India, Commercial treaties and notes effecting India, Subhash Bose: Life and Activities; Indian Civil Aviation; Afghan Indian Relations, Preparation for transfer of Power; Death of Mahatma Gandhi and Mohammad Ali Jinnah; Pandit Nehru's visit to USA.
- (ii) 14 microfilm rolls from National Archives of Singapore (1800-1939) relating to Despatches from Secretary of State; Paper and Report laid before the Legislative Council of the Straits settlement, etc.
- (iii) Four volumes regarding Data Base of Valuable Lotus Sutra Manuscripts were received from the Institute for the Comprehensive Study of Lotus Sutra, Risotto University, Tokyo, Japan.

Listing

1. Descriptively listed 244 documents of Persian Correspondence, Volume V (1805) and Volume VI (1806).
2. Listed 259 documents under the Project, Acquired documents, Volume

V (1810-1830), Volume VI (1831-1850) and Volume VII (1851-1870).

3. Prepared 600 catalogue/reference cards.

Research and Reference

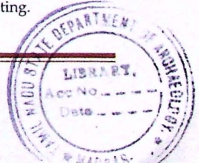
321 scholars were newly enrolled including 37 foreign scholars. The scholars made 3,459 visits to the Research Room and 20,403 requisitions were received.

Record Management

- (b) Departmental Record Rooms of the Ministry of Labour; Ministry of Water Resources; Department of Company Affairs; Department of Information Technology, New Delhi; Department of Space, Bangalore; Planning Commission; Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Directorate General of Foreign Trade, Railway Board, New Delhi; I.S.R.O. Satellite, Bangalore; have been inspected.

Implementation of Public Records Act, 1993

- (a) The 4th Report of Director General of Archives on the implementation of Public Records Act, 1993 for the year 2001 was sent to the Government of India Press for printing after the approval from Department of Culture.
- (b) The Archival Advisory Board constituted under the Public Records Act, 1993 in its 7th Meeting held on 16th January 2003, recommended the constitution of a Technical Group to consider digitization vis-à-vis microfilming of records. Accordingly a Technical Group was constituted and it held its first meeting on 24th September 2003 under the Chairmanship of Director General of Archives. The Technical Group observed that microfilming of archival records should be continued, as it is a time-tested technology. The recommendations will be placed before the Archival Advisory Board in its next meeting.



School of Archival Studies

The School of Archival Studies continued to conduct One Year Diploma Course in Archival Studies and various short term courses of eight and four weeks duration.

- (a) Ten trainees successfully completed One Year Diploma Course in Archival Studies (2002-2003), while the Session 2003-2004 commenced from 1st November 2003 with 11 trainees on roll.
- (b) Eight short term courses were completed, viz.
Reprography – 2 courses (1 April-9 May 2003)
(1 September-10 October 2003);
Records Management (5-30 May 2003);
(1-26 September 2003);
Servicing and Repair of Records (5 May –13 June 2003);
(8 September – 12 October 2003);
Care and Conservation of Books, Manuscripts and Archives (1 July – 8 August 2003) and
(10 November-19 December 2003).

Publications

The National Archives of India brought out the following publications during 2003

- (a) The Indian Archives, Volume L, Nos. 1-2 (January-December 2001)
- (b) National Register of Private Records, Vol. 21 and Vol. 22
- (c) Guide to the Sources of Asian History, Volume 3-5
- (d) Bulletin of Research Theses and Dissertations, Volume 18 and 19 will be completed.

Conservation/Reprographics

- (i) Conservation:- The details of the conservation work performed by the National Archives of India includes the repair of 45,493 sheets; stitching of 199 volumes, 182 books and 1550

miscellaneous items; binding of 194 volumes, 182 books and 1326 miscellaneous items. Leather preservative mixture was also applied to 4152 volumes.

- (ii) Reprographics:- Under the ongoing programme of security microfilming, the Department continued to microfilm important series of records housed in its repository with a view to providing security to the original records. In this connection, 419 microfilm rolls were prepared.

The Reprography Wing also prepared microfiche having 29,050 exposures; 38,496 xerox copies; 1393 photocopies, and 36 digital prints.

Indian Historical Records Commission

The 58th Session of Indian Historical Records Commission was held at Raipur on 25-26 April 2003. A report was presented by the Director General of Archives who is the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission.

MEETINGS/VISITS

Meeting of the National Committee of Archivists

- (a) The 41st meeting of the National Committee of Archivists was held on 6-7 December 2003 at National Archives of India, New Delhi. To commemorate its Golden Jubilee Year, a publication entitled 'Golden Jubilee Commemorative Volume (1953-2003)' was also released. The 18th meeting of the State Representatives of the National Register of Private Records was held on 7 December 2003 at National Archives of India, New Delhi.
- (b) Sh. H.D. Singh, Director General of Archives presided over the inaugural function of the three days workshop on "Conservation and Microfilming of Records" conducted by National Archives of India from 14-16 October 2003 at Imphal.

- (c) Dr. Shitla Prasad, Dy. Director of Archives attended the meeting of Heritage, Research and Management Institute held on 15th January, 2004 in New Delhi.

International Relations

1. Shri Rajmani, Archivist and Shri Mimansak, Hindi Officer were deputed to Surinam from 5-9 June 2003 in connection with the mounting of an exhibition entitled "Hamari Dharohar – Hindi" during the VII World Hindi Conference.
2. As part of the Indo-Singapore Memorandum of Understanding, an exhibition on the 'Indian National Army and Subhash Chandra Bose' was organized from 15 August 2003 at Singapore. The Director General of Archives delivered a talk on Records Management at National Archives of Singapore. He also discussed the progress of the microfilming programme of records of Indian interest with the Singapore side.

Exhibition

1. The exhibition entitled 'Chalo Delhi' based on Indian National Army and Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose was jointly organized by National Archives of India and National Archives of Singapore from 15th August 2003, which remained open for public till 15th September 2003 at the Asian Civilization Museum, Singapore.
2. A permanent display based on public records and contemporary archival material on Jayaprakash Narayan entitled 'Jayaprakash Narayan : Revolutionary and Lok Nayak' was organized at the Jayaprakash Narayan Memorial in Sitabdiara (Jayaprakash Nagar) and Mahila Charkha Samiti, Kadam Kuan, Patna. This permanent

display was part of the conclusion of the Birth Centenary Celebration of Jayaprakash Narayan. The exhibition at Sitabdiara was inaugurated by Shri Bhairon Singh Shekhawat, Hon'ble Vice President of India on 11th October 2003.

3. An exhibition entitled "Archives and the Indian Decorative Art (1850-1950)" was inaugurated on 5 December 2003 at National Archives of India. The unique feature of this exhibition was that it presented documentary heritage enriched with rich artistic visuals.

Grants

- (i) A meeting of the Grants Committee under the Scheme of Financial Assistance for Preservation of Manuscripts/Rare Books (NGO) (2003-2004) was held on 8th October 2003 under the Chairmanship of Shri K. Jayakumar, Joint Secretary, Department of Culture. Out of 174 proposals received, Rs. 30,00,000/- was recommended to 42 organisations/institutions/individuals located in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Delhi, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Nagaland, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh, Uttranchal and West Bengal.
- (ii) Under the Scheme of Financial Assistance to State/Union Territories Archival Repositories, Government Libraries and Museums for Preservation of Public Record of Manuscripts/Rare Books, 37 applications were received. The Grants Committee Meeting was held on 8th January, 2004 and an amount of Rs. 60.00 lakhs was disbursed to the concerned agencies.

Computerisation of Records

Data entry of 5,42,131 files and on-line validation/checking of 1,41,635 files have been done.

Regional Record Centres

- I. Regional Office, Bhopal: 450 files/volumes were subject listed. 5604 sheets were repaired manually, 591 gathers and 124 files were stitched, 1246 sheets were machine laminated, 1550 volumes were fumigated,
- II. Record Centre, Bhubaneswar: 1112 files and 87 volumes of records were acquired from Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation, Haldia, (192-78); C.P.W.D., Bhubaneswar Central Division (1959-78) and Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceutical Ltd., Kolkata (1901-77). 182 non-current files and 90 volumes were appraised from Directorate of Census Operation, Orissa Circle, Bhubaneswar (1960-79) and Directorate General of Mines Safety, Danbad (1902-43).
- III. Record Centre, Jaipur: 500 sheets were tissue repaired, 8,900 sheets were flattened, 80 volumes were binded and 1200 files were fumigated. 44th Orientation Course on Records Management for Departmental Records Officers was conducted from 15-17 October 2003.
- IV. Record Centre, Pondicherry: Three days Orientation courses on Record Management to the Departmental Record Officers of the Central Government Department were organized. 3231 sheets were tissue repaired, 1109 sheets were hand laminated, 19560 sheets were guarded, 582 gathers, 404 books and 1429 files; 2623 books/volumes were fumigated, preservative mixture were applied to 489 books/volumes, subject list of 800 files were prepared.

KHUDA BAKHSH ORIENTAL PUBLIC LIBRARY

Khuda Bakhsh Library emerged out of a personal collection of Maulvi Mohammad Bakhsh, who hailed from Chapra, a district of Bihar. He had a great passion for books. He collected 1,400 manuscripts and some rare printed books. When he was on his death-bed in 1876 he entrusted the whole lot to his son and wished him to convert the collection into a Public Library. To fulfil the desire of his father, Khuda Bakhsh Khan opened it for the people of Patna on 29th October, 1891 with 4,000 rare manuscripts in Arabic and Persian apart from the printed books in Arabic, Persian, Turkish and English. The library was donated to the public and the Government of Bengal was made its Trustee and named as Oriental Public Library. The people, however, prefixed his name in view of his great service to the public and since then it is officially known as Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library. In December 1969 an Act of Parliament the Library was declared as an Institution of national importance.

The Library has one of the richest collections of manuscripts in the sub-continent with over 20,000 manuscripts, 2,25,000 printed books and a collection of about 230 original paintings etc.

Acquisition

- During the period from April 2003, the Library has acquired 5,049 books by purchase and 1103 books and 66 CDs were acquired in gift and exchange.
- 324 volumes of periodicals and 73 Newspapers were also acquired.



H.E. the President of India Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam on his visit to the Library

- A separate collection of audio and video-cassettes is being built of the literary and cultural celebrities.

Computerisation:

The descriptive catalogue of manuscripts of Library (36 vols.) have been transferred on CD-ROMS. The catalogues of manuscripts, detailed activities of the Library and list of publications, are also available on the Website of the Library.

The work for Retro-Conversion of about 2.25 lakh books was started during the year. With the retro-conversion, the Library collection will be completely computerised with access to the on-line catalogue of the Library.

- The Library has also decided to digitise its manuscript collection and make it available on Library's website.

Preservation of Manuscripts

- To adopt modern techniques for conservation of manuscripts and rare books, a moderate conservation laboratory has been established a few years back, which undertakes fumigation, deacidification, lamination and binding of these materials.
- Further library staff has been given necessary training in the field of conservation, preservation and control of fire.

Seminars / Lectures / Cultural Programmes

- A three-day national seminar was held on "Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: Life and Contributions" from 28th to 30th June, 2003. More than fifty scholars participated in the seminar out of which 30 scholars presented their papers.
- An All India Mushaira and Kavi Sammelan was held in the evening of 14th

August, 2003 to mark India's independence and pay homage to the freedom fighters.

- A seminar was held on "Role of Accounts and Audits in the 21st Millennium" on 24th September, 2003.
- One day seminar, in collaboration with American Centre, Kolkata on the topic "Pluralism and Democracy : Shared Experiences; India & US" held on 4th March.
- Prof Y.D Prasad delivered a lecture on "Estrangement of India Muslim with British Rule on the eve of First World War" on 11th March, 2004.

Library Activities:

- During the period, a number of scholars and general readers utilised the Library services.
- Besides its routine-services, the Library is providing Reference facilities to the scholars.

Research Activities

- Khuda Bakhsh Research Fellowship - One National, two Visiting, three Senior and seven Junior Fellowships have been created to work on the rare material preserved in the Library.
- Research and Publication - A number of critical editions of rare manuscripts of the library were taken up and published. The Library also brings out research monographs on various subjects.

Awards

The Library has also instituted an award to be given to scholars for their outstanding contributions in the special fields. The award is on the pattern of Sahitya Akademi and Jnanpith Awards, and carries an amount of Rs.1,00,000/-. Three awards have so far been conferred.

RAMPUR RAZA LIBRARY

The Rampur Raza Library, under Ministry of Tourism and Culture, is an autonomous institution of national importance under the Rampur Raza Library Act 1975. The Library is a unique repository of rare manuscripts, paintings, specimens of calligraphy and art objects. Nawab Faizullah Khan of Rampur State founded it in 1774. After independence, the library was brought under the management of a Trust in 1949 till the Government of India took over the library on 1st July 1975 under an Act of Parliament and declared as an institution of national importance. Its affairs are now managed by the Rampur Raza Library Board whose chairman is His Excellency, the Governor of Uttar Pradesh.

Main Objectives

The main objectives of the library are to acquire and conserve manuscripts, miniatures, books and other objects of art and sciences in the library and to serve as a center of reference and research by providing materials to research scholars. It is not a lending library. It helps the research scholars and awards junior and senior fellowships to scholars and experts. The library publishes texts of the manuscripts with commentary of Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit and Urdu manuscripts.

The library has a remarkable collection of 17,000 manuscripts including 175 illustrated ones, 205 palm leaf manuscripts, 5000 miniature paintings, 3000 specimens of Islamic calligraphy and 75,000 old rare printed books. The collection is in Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Hindi, Urdu, Turkish and Pushto etc.

The library is housed in a heritage palace viz. Hamid Manzil which is more than 100 years old. Its impressive architecture in Indo-European style is unique in Northern India, decorated with seventeen attractive Italian marble statues of 17th and 18th centuries. Its walls, ceilings and cornices are gold plated on plaster of Paris.

Collection

The library collection is enriched through purchase, exchange and gift. During the period from August 2002 to July 2003 the library acquired 1050 books, 1382 periodicals and 6500 newspapers and accessioned them properly.

During the period more than 1050 books were classified and 2300 card catalogued were prepared.



Specimen of metallic calligraphy

Computer Section

The library started digitisation and preparing CD's of rare paintings, specimens of Islamic calligraphy, precious illustrated manuscripts, art objects and coins. About 19000 images from 40 albums of paintings, 84 albums of Islamic calligraphy and 150 illustrated manuscripts so far were scanned with detailed information.

Publications

The library publishes the text of Arabic, Persian and Sanskrit manuscripts. The library has published more than 52 books within 9 years.

Academic And Cultural Activities

1. The library organised a three – day seminar in collaboration with the Ghalib Institute, New Delhi on the topic “Ghali Aur Rampur” from 26 April 2003 to 28 April, 2003.
2. The library participated in the book Fairs organized at Mamba from 4th to 12th January 2003 and at Bhopal from 14 to 23 February 2003.

Projects in Progress

Cataloguing of specimens of calligraphy of the library collection is also in progress. 400 calligraphic specimens were catalogued with details totalling 1100 specimens so far set in the albums. 2167 specimens of this handiwork have been listed and indexed.

Material is being collected for the preparation of the National Directory of Manuscripts under the National Mission for Manuscripts. More than 600 names of Institutions and individuals holding the manuscripts were collected and 2000 titles of manuscripts were listed in the directory.

Other Important Works

Priceless collection, with its more attention is given to security. CCTV Cameras were installed in the library to monitor the activities of readers and staff. Besides conference facilities were installed in the Meeting Hall of Rang Mahal.

Conservation Laboratory

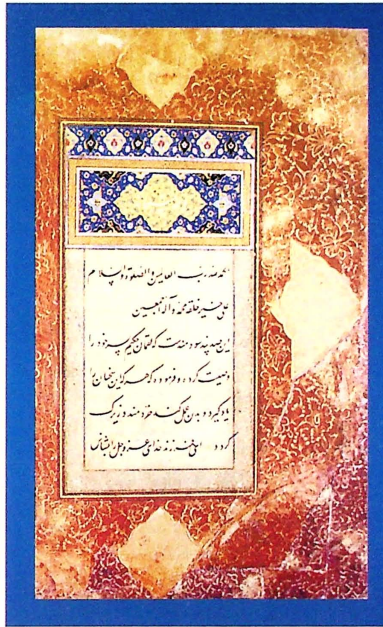
During the period under report, the conservation laboratory of the Rampur Raza Library scientifically preserved damaged manuscripts, specimens of calligraphy, printed books, oil paintings and other library materials.

The preventive conservation work has been completed in Persian and Urdu Manuscript Sections. Total 7550 old manuscripts have been given preventive conservation treatment.

New Acquisitions

The library acquired the following art objects during the period.

1. Specimen of metallic calligraphy : An antique bronze plaque having two eagles designed by Naskh Calligraphy in relief



A folio from a rare Persian Manuscript after conservation

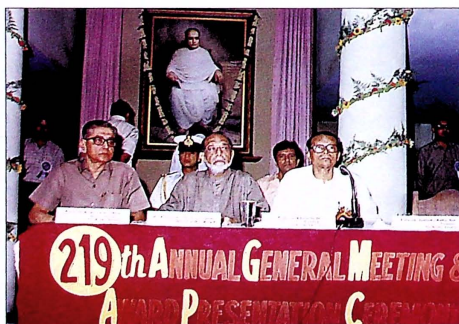
- with flower plants and square flowers on four corners in relief. It is more than hundred years old.
2. Rectangular jewellery box carved out of one piece of semi precious stone.
3. 32 valuable chess game points in ivory, delicately fabricated and pointed, belonging to Nawabi times of Rampur.
4. Printing block of the portrait of Nawab Hamid Ali Khan.

ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Asiatic Society, Kolkata was founded in 1784 by Sir William Jones (1746-1794), an eminent Indologist, with the objectives of inquiring into the history, science, arts and literature of Asia. It has made valuable contribution to the growth and development of most of the major antiquarian, scientific and literary institutions in India. This is a model Society for all other Asiatic Societies of the world. Its historic importance was recognized by the Government of India and it was declared an 'Institution of National Importance' by an Act of Parliament in 1984, its bicentenary year. The Society maintains a Museum, which includes an Ashokan rock edict and copper plates ranging from the third century BC and important documents, and coin collections for the study of Indian history and culture. It contains approximately 47,000 MSS in various languages. With its library of printed books, archives and the collection of MSS, it is one of the leading centers of study of Indology in the world. Three main activities of the Society concerning the scientific pursuit of the knowledge are (i) Library services (ii) Academic activities and (iii) Publications.

Report of the Library

The Library of the Asiatic Society is one of the oldest institutions in Asia. It has more than 2,50,000 volumes comprising, among others, a vast treasure of rare books, journals and other printed materials on Asiatic Arts and Sciences. A vast collection of old volumes of journals is preserved at the Metcalfe Hall at 12 Strand Road, Kolkata.



219th Annual General Meeting of the Asiatic Society

The pivotal library services are discharged through the following four divisions:

- (a) The reading room equipped with books, periodicals, microfilms and micro-fiche is open to readers from Monday to Friday between 9.45 a.m. to 8.00 p.m.
- (b) The Museum preserves and exhibits a large stock of manuscripts (between 7th century A.D. and 19th century), archival materials of historical importance, coins, inscriptions and other objects of academic value.
- (c) Reprography section has facilities for photo-copying, microfilming, micro-fiche and micro-film production from hard copies.
- (d) Conservation section takes active efforts for preservation of fragile library and museum materials.

Activities of the Library

During the period under report the library was open to readers for 146 days and served 5524 readers.

Two microfiche readers and one microfilm reader in the reading room and one microfilm reader-cum-printer, kept in the Reprography section have been offered to the users for reading and obtaining photocopies of micro documents.

Databases on Science and Technology, Performing Arts, Bibliography of Scientific literature prepared by the library were also supplied to users on request. Database prepared by the library on rare books, Society's contribution in the field of Anthropology, Manuscript study, Numismatics, Buddhism and Jainism, Earthquakes and Eclipses occurring in India were also offered to the readers for study.

The Asiatic Society is a member of DELNET for sharing of resources available with other member libraries of the DELNET. The facility is also available for the readers.

The Internet connection is offered on request to the users.

Inter library loan of books is also arranged with a number of libraries.

Books, Journals, Microfilms and Microfiches :

The library acquired 992 books and received 202 books as gift. Mr. John E. Mitchiner, British Deputy High Commissioner, donated 163 books. Another rare collection of 65 books and journals on Art of late Sudha Bose was received from Smt. Chinmoyee Basu. The Consulate General of Japan has donated news letters "Japan Brief". The library subscribed to 208 journals and received 354 journals in exchange. The Society received 214 journals as gift. The Society has acquired a microfiche edition of Indian Biographical Archives.

Library at Metcalfe Hall

The Library at Metcalfe Hall, holds a major portion of the collection of bound volumes of Journals.

Museum and Manuscripts Section

The Museum of the Society possesses priceless and unique collection of manuscripts and archival documents both in English and Russian, rare printed books, lithographs, paintings, busts, photograph-print, coins, and copper-plate-inscriptions etc. The Society has one of the richest collections of manuscripts.

ACTIVITIES OF THE MUSEUM

Cataloguing of Manuscripts

Catalogues of 1398 Sanskrit manuscripts in descriptive form, 325 Arabic manuscripts in tabular and in descriptive form, 1376 Tibetan Tanjur (A.S Collection) in tabular form, and Kanjur Sutra and Tantra of Lhasa edition and Brima in tabular as well as descriptive form were prepared.

Acquisition of Manuscripts

6 Persian manuscripts, 17 Sanskrit manuscripts, 5 paintings (of Bengal School) were purchased for Rs.2,46,800/-.

Conservation Section

The Conservation Laboratory is meant for the preservation and restoration of brittle and fragile manuscripts, rare books of the library and museum.

Insecticide treatment in the library and museum was undertaken. 4858 volumes were physically verified for treatment of various kinds; 4574 bookworm-infested volumes were fumigated;

31,700 fungus-infested volumes were treated with fungicide solution;

Over 11,545 delicate sheets were laminated with imported tissues paper C.M.C. paste and cellulose Acetate foil.

Publication Section

The Society is one of the oldest publication houses in the country. The Society is trying to maintain its glory not only through its academic publications but also its quality of production.

It has published fifteen books, four quarterly issues of the journal and ten issues of the monthly bulletin and booklets of the Society.

NATIONAL MISSION FOR MANUSCRIPTS

The Prime Minister of India inaugurated the National Mission for Manuscripts under the Department of Culture on 7 February 2003.

Objectives of the Mission

- Survey, document and catalogue Indian manuscripts, wherever they may be, and maintain accurate and up-to-date information about them
- Facilitate conservation and preservation of manuscripts through training, awareness building and financial support
- Provide ready access to these manuscripts through digitization and publication
- Promote scholarship and research in the study of Indian languages and manuscriptology;
- Set up a National Manuscripts Library in the Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts, New Delhi

Nodal Agency

Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts, New Delhi, was chosen as the National Nodal Agency for the Mission.

Identification of Manuscript repositories

Through contact programmes and meetings held in different parts of the country partner institutions with considerable manuscript



An illustrated Manuscript from Digamber Jain Mandir, Bangalore

holdings were identified. The Mission identified more than 1500 partner institutions across the country. A series of these programmes were organized across the country to appraise partner institutions on the activities of the Mission and to take their suggestions on its implementation. Important institutions, holders of manuscript collections and scholars from different areas of manuscriptology participated in these programmes.

Manuscript Resource Centres

The Mission has identified 21 Manuscript Resource Centres (MRC-s) across the country for taking up work relating to survey, listing, cataloguing of manuscripts and for conducting awareness campaigns. MOUs have been signed with them for operationalizing the work.

About 180 scholars were engaged for survey and documentation of manuscripts through MRC-s. So far, MRC-s have documented about two lakhs manuscripts in the prescribed format covering 50 districts.

Manuscript Conservation Centres

The Mission has identified fifteen Manuscript Conservation Centres (MCC-s) all over the country for taking up work relating to conservation of manuscripts. These Centres, equipped with well-stocked conservation laboratories and conservation expertise would provide all technical services in their respective areas of operation. A training module has been worked out for training these people on various aspects of preventive and curative conservation. In the first instance, the Mission has tied up with INTACH to provide training to the conservators. More than 150 workshops were organized across the country out of which two workshops were on curative conservation.

National Register for Manuscripts

The Mission has evolved a national database of manuscripts which integrates information on

- (a) National register for manuscripts
- (b) Directory of partner institutions
- (c) Directory of individual collections
- (d) Directory of catalogues

The information pertaining to different parts of the country and abroad, details on manuscripts such as material, script, language, subject, place of availability, number of pages, illustrations etc. is available in the database. The National Informatics Centre (NIC) has prepared the 'national data base software'.

New Catalogus Catalogorum

The New Catalogus Catalogorum is a comprehensive alphabetical register of Sanskrit and allied works in Pali, Prakrit and Apabhramsa carried out by the University of Madras since 1935. Fourteen volumes covering the letters from 'a' to 'bh' have been completed through this project. The mission has entered into an MOU with the Madras University to expedite the progress. In the year 2003-2004, work on the 15th volume has been completed and remaining volumes will be brought out by 2006,

Resuscitation of Ramacharitmanas

The Mission team visited Rajapur, Chitrakoot District in September 2003 to assess the condition of the original manuscript of Ramcharitmanas of Tulsidas kept in Tulsi temple in Rajapur. Ishwari Narain Singh, the King of Kashi in Kalankankar ghat at Pratapggarh, retrieved the manuscript, supposed to have been stolen and submerged in Yamuna. Out of the seven kandas (parts) of Ramcharitmanas, six are in Varanasi in the Kashi Raja Museum while the seventh (Ayodhya Kanda) containing 168 folios are stored in this temple. The Mission has conserved and digitized the manuscript, with help from the local administration.

Web Site of the Mission: A web site <http://namami.nic.in> has been developed and uploaded by NIC. It is expected that this will be an interactive site for communication and wider dissemination of information pertaining to manuscripts.

Video Documentation

Extensive video documentation of manuscript holdings in libraries and oriental institutions have been done by the Mission, executed through the professional media team of IGNC.



LIBRARIES

NATIONAL LIBRARY, KOLKATA

CENTRAL REFERENCE LIBRARY, KOLKATA

CENTRAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY, NEW DELHI

DELHI PUBLIC LIBRARY, DELHI

CONNEMARA PUBLIC LIBRARY, CHENNAI

RAJA RAMMOHUN ROY LIBRARY
FOUNDATION, KOLKATA

STATE CENTRAL LIBRARY, MUMBAI

THANJAVUR MAHARAJA SERFOJI'S

SARASVATI MAHAL LIBRARY, THANJAVUR

NATIONAL LIBRARY

The National Library, Kolkata was established in 1948 with the passing of the Imperial Library (Change of Name) Act, 1948. However the Library's lineage can be traced to the Calcutta Public Library of 1836, which was later converted into the Imperial Library towards the end of the last century. The National Library enjoys the status of an institution of national importance and has been mentioned as such in Item No. 62 of the Union List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India.



National Library Centenary celebrations

The basic functions of the National Library are as under:

- Acquisition and conservation of all significant production of printed material to the exclusion only of ephemera.
 - Collection of printed material concerning the country, no matter where this is published, and as a corollary the acquisition of a photographic record of such material as is not available within the country.
 - Acquisition and conservation of manuscripts of national importance.
 - Planned acquisition of foreign material required by the country.
 - Rendering of bibliographical and documentary service of current and retrospective material, both general and specialised.
 - Acting as referral centre purveying full and accurate knowledge of all sources of bibliographical information and participation in international bibliographical activities.
-

- Provision of photocopying and reprographic services.
- Acting as a centre for international book exchange and international loan.

Among the library's ongoing schemes are:

Collection Building and Book Production Statistics

This scheme is intended to expand and diversify the collection of reading materials through comprehensive implementation of the Delivery of Books and News Paper (Public Libraries) Act, purchase, exchange and gift.

A special drive has been launched to implement the Delivery of Books and News Paper (Public Libraries) Act more effectively and thereby obtain a larger number of publications from the publishers in India. During the current financial year 18,550 books have been received. During the year 2003-04, the library has purchased 2863 new books. The library has purchased books worth Rs. 111 lakhs and subscribe to journals worth Rs. 177 lakhs.

Under the cultural exchange programme, it maintains exchange relations with 215 libraries institutions in 93 countries. The programme has two aspects; a) exchange of publication and b) exchange of library personnel. The library has received during the year 380 publications under the book exchange programme.

75 rolls were added during the year to the library's collection of microfilms of monographs, newspapers, govt. publications.

Readers' Service and National Union Catalogue

Aimed at strengthening the reading room services, this scheme includes reference and bibliographic services and offers lending/loan facilities at the local, national and international levels.

The Library's reading rooms were utilized by over 1.3 lakhs readers/scholars during the year. The library attended to around 30 thousand

reference and bibliographic queries made during the year.

During the year, the library prepared entries of 12 bibliographies published in India for the Indian National Commission for Co-operation with UNESCO. New Delhi, for their inclusion in the 'Bibliography Documentation Terminology' Published by the UNESCO. 583 entries have been sent to UNESCO for inclusion in the INDEX TRANSLATIONUM vol. 56 (2003).

Modernisation of Conservation Work:

At the time of its establishment as the Imperial Library in 1903 the library took over nearly 40,000 books belonging to the Calcutta Public Library, established in 1836. In addition it received the collection of the Home Dept. Library and the Fort William College Library as well as gifts from other sources. Preservation and conservation of precious books and other documents stored in the library is one of the chief activities of the National Library.

The laboratory unit chemically treats very old documents and uses chemical materials to control fungi, termite and other insects. The Preservation Division bound and mended 21167 publications. The Reprography Unit microfilms old monographs, documents, newspapers, rare publications etc. It has also prepared 52 negative and 49 positive rools. It has supplied 1,16,216 xerox prints to readers.



Hon'ble Minister Shri Jagmohan opening the Exhibition on the occasion of the Centenary Celebration of the National Library

The library has undertaken two major projects in the field of conservation. One is Digitization of old books and manuscripts of the library and the second is Retro conversation of catalogues.

Exhibitions:

On the occasion of 166th birth anniversary of Sahitya Samrat Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, the library organized an exhibition of the works on and by Bankim Chandra from 26th June to 2nd July, 2003.

On the occasion of Hindi Pakhwara Samaroh 2003, the Hindi Day Celebration was held in a befitting manner in the National Library on the 15th September 2003.

On the occasion of the birth centenary of Dr. Nihar Ranjan Roy, a prominent historian, the National Library, Kolkata organized an exhibition on his life and works on 19th September, 2003.

Seminar/Workshop/Training

To celebrate the Sanskrit Samaroha Divas on the 18th July, 2003, the library organized a seminar on "The relevance and impact of

Sanskrit in these days of Information Technology" at the library auditorium. On this occasion an exhibition of books and other materials relating to Sanskrit was also arranged.

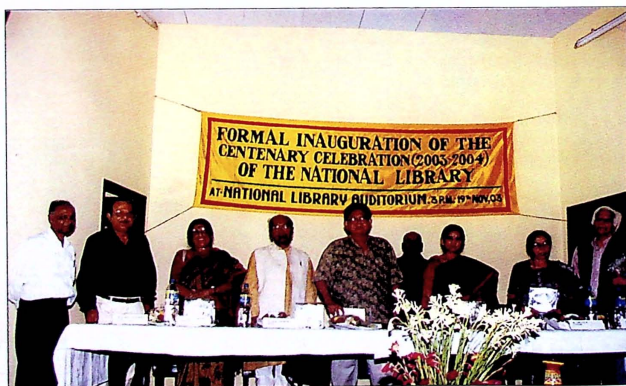
The Laboratory Division of the National Library organized in-house training on 'Conservation of library materials through modern techniques' to officers and staff of the library in four batches from 16th June to 19th September, 2003.

Till date, 110 professionals were given training on UNIMARC format and Virtua software whereas 146 staff members received training on Window98 and MS-Office.

The employees also participated in the 'Workshop on preventive conservation of museum objects' organized by the Indian Museum, Kolkata from 23rd to 28th June, 2003 and received training on 'Web page design and Internet basic concepts' organized by IASLIC from 16th to 27th June at Shyamaprasad Institute of Technology and Management, Kolkata.

New Building

The Bhasha Bhawan is nearing completion and would be handed over by CPWD to National Library by June, 2004.



Authors of different Indian languages participated in the "Meet the Authors" programme

The Centenary Celebration

The Imperial Library which was opened on January, 30, 1903 by the then Viceroy, Lord Curzon and became the National Library of India in 1948, completed its long and glorious one hundred years in the service of the nation. By organizing an exhibition 'Metcalf to Belvedere' on 1st February 2003 the National Library marked the beginning of its Centenary Celebration. In this connection a 'Logo' was released in June 2003.

The formal inaugural ceremony of the Centenary Celebration of the National Library was held on 19th November 2003 at the National Library.

The National Library, Kolkata in collaboration with the Department of Public Libraries, Government of Karnataka, organized the Centenary Celebration of the National Library, Kolkata in the South Zone on 27th and 28th November, 2003. A programme was organized towards its Centenary Celebration in the

Western region in collaboration with the Asiatic Society of Mumbai and the Directorate of Libraries, Maharashtra State during 29th and 31st December, 2003. In the North Zone the Centenary Celebration was held in the auditorium of Indian National Science Academy, New Delhi from 28th to 30th January 2004.

For the Centenary Celebration in the North East Zone, the National Library organised an exhibition, panel discussion and meet the author programme in Guwahati from 23 – 25 March, 2004 in association with Directorate of Libraries, Govt. of Assam.

ICONLIS

An International Conference on National Library Services (ICONLIS 2004) was organized at Taj Bengal, Kolkata during 15-16 March, 2004 as part of the Centenary Celebration. Delegates from 23 countries participated to exchange views and experiences in the library sector.



International Conference on National Library Services (ICONLIS) at Kolkata

CENTRAL REFERENCE LIBRARY

The Central Reference Library was established in 1955 as a subordinate office under the Department of Culture in the National Library Campus, Kolkata. It functions as the National Bibliographic and Documentation Centre. It is entrusted with the responsibility of implementation of the following schemes

- Compilation, publication and sale of the Indian National Bibliography (INB) in Roman Script both as monthly and annual cumulations.
- The INB is a record of Current Indian Publications in 14 languages of India including English, which is based on the receipt of books in the National Library, Kolkata under the provisions of the Delivery of Books and News paper (Public Libraries) Act, 1954.
- Compilation and publication of language fascicles of the I.N.B.
- Compilation, Publication and sale of Index Indiana which is an index to select articles appearing in current Indian Periodicals in six major languages.

Indian National Bibliography : Monthly Publications

After the introduction of computers in the compilation of INB in April 2000 the monthly issues are appearing regularly from June 2000. Now INB monthly has been quite up to date. All the monthly volumes of INB 2001 and 2002 has already been published right in time and these are being sold earning foreign exchange for the country. Last year around Rs. 3 lac have been received from sales proceedings. INB 2003 monthly volumes are almost current.

INB Annual Volumes

The Annual Volumes of INB of 1994 and 1995 are already published - Annual Volume of 2000 and 2002. The data from 1958-2003 are available with INB database at CRL.

Index Indiana

The project Index Indiana was launched under the Five Year Plan in 1975, which is an index to select articles in six regional language periodicals namely Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Malayalam, Marathi and Tamil. The latest Index Indiana publication available is the cumulated volume for 1989-1991. The 7 years cumulated volume of 1992-1998 is already published and available for sale. 1999-2000 volumes are sent to press. 2001-2002 is under the final stage of compilation. The compilation and generation of Index Indiana is now being done through computer application.

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

INB Annual Volume 1994 and 1995 has been printed. INB 2000 and 2002 volumes are ready for release. Generations of individual Annual Volumes are also done.

Printing of INB Monthly Publications

Monthly issue of INB 2000 has been regularized since June 2000 after installation of the computer network. All the monthly issues for the year 2001, 2002 and 2003 have been published. Most of the Monthly volumes of 2003 are available for sale.

Computer Network and Creation of INB database.

All the 15 Divisions of the INB and Index Indiana are entering their data in their respective languages through GIST technology. For the compilation of the INB, Libsys Software Version-IV has been installed in this library. The monthly and annual issues of INB from June 2000 onwards are being generated in the Central Reference Library itself.

Retro-Conversion of INB Records since 1958

All the records of INB from 1994 are available on electronic format and can be browsed on the INB network. The previous data from 1958-1993 is being created in the digital format. Almost 3 lac records have already been converted and available for on-line search in CRL. Efforts are being made to put the whole INB database on the Net.

LANGUAGE BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Assamese

Printing of the 1991-2000 ten years cumulated volume is being done.

Bengali

Jatiya Grantha Panchi 1997-1998 language fascicule (Bengali) has already been published and is available for sale. 1999-2000 volumes are ready for press and 2001-2002 is being edited.

Hindi

1998-1999, 2000-2001 volumes of Rashtriya Grantha Suchi are being printed. 2002-2003 volume is under compilation.

Kannada

Language bibliography from 1995 to 1999 is ready. Permission of the Karnataka Govt. is awaited. Kannada bibliography of 2000-2003 is in progress.

Malayalam

Printing of the Five Year cumulative volume of Deshiya Grantha Suchi, Malayalam for the years 1996-2000 and Compilation of 2001, 2002 Annual Volumes are being done.

Marathi

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

Oriya

The manuscripts of Oriya Bibliography for 1981-1992 are ready for printing.

Tamil

The Tamil Fascicule of the INB for the years 1992-2000 is being printed. The volumes are expected within a few months. The Tamil Fascicule of the INB for the year 2001- 2002 (Annual Vol.) is under compilation.

Telugu

Language bibliographies in Telugu is ready for print.

CENTRAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

Central Secretariat Library (CSL) under the Department of Culture is one of the largest government library in terms of document resources especially for Indian and foreign official documents with modern facilities. CSL's resources are an amalgamation of number of governmental libraries of pre-independent India and many other older institutions including the resources of Imperial Secretariat Library, Calcutta that came into existence in 1891 as envisaged by Lord Curzon. Its existence was confirmed and validated by the Imperial Library Act of 1902. The mandate as envisaged in the Act is that "It was intended that it should be a library of reference, a working place for students and repository of material for the future historians of India, in which, so far as possible, every work written about India at any time can be seen and read". With the shifting of the Capital, the library had also moved to Delhi and since 1969 it is housed in a separate Wing of Shastri Bhawan Complex. The recent project on the retrospective conversion of bibliographical records into machine readable form popularly known as "OPERATION—RECON" has identified the size of the collection of CSL to be about 5.50 lakhs printed and non-printed documents organized into different viable branches and divisions.

CSL comprises of –

1. Central Secretariat Library, G. Wing, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi-110001.
2. Hindi & Regional Languages Wing (Tulsi Sadan Library), Bahawalpur House, Bhagwandas Road, New Delhi – 110001.
3. R.K. Puram, Branch Library, West Block – 7, Sector – 1, Rama Krishna Puram, New Delhi – 110066.

Central Secretariat Library, G. Wing, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi: The Central Secretariat Library is mainly responsible for providing information to the officials of Central Secretariat i.e. Central Government Ministries/Departments.

CSL is well known for its rich and valuable collection of books on Indian History and Culture, Area/ Country studies, biographical collection, rare documents, and general reference collection, such as Encyclopedias, Dictionaries, Yearbooks, Directories, etc. It has valuable Indian Official publications – which includes Annual Administrative Reports, Budget and Plan documents, Civil Lists, Census Reports, Legal documents, Directories, Hand Books, Gazettes, Gazetteers, Committee and

Commission Reports, Parliamentary and Legal documents available in Printed and Non-printed form. It has also resources in the form of Foreign Official Documents – which includes microfiche / microfilm collection of U.S. Government Publications and government publications of other countries.

Tulsi Sadan Library: Hindi and Regional Languages Wing of Central Secretariat Library popularly known as Tulsi Sadan Library presently located in the Bahawalpur House, New Delhi was opened in 1974. It was established with a view to commemorate the fourth centenary of the famous Ramacharit Manas written by Goswami Tulsi Das celebrated in the year 1972. This library has a collection comprising fourteen regional languages of India. The total collection comprises of 1,85,035 books. The collection has a good number of rare books and classics in Indian languages.

R.K. Puram Branch Library: In order to provide the library services to the government officials working in the different offices located in R.K. Puram and adjoining areas, CSL has established a branch library at R.K. Puram, New Delhi. This branch library caters to the general information requirements of government officials and provides library services to government residential complexes located there.

From the current financial year the RK Puram Library has been converted into a Text Books Library for wards of the central government officials perusing under-graduate level courses in Delhi. The present size of the Text Books collection is about 5000 volumes, would increase in due course of time. In addition to the Text Books, the main collection of about 15000 documents are in English and Hindi language.

Membership

The Library has a centralized membership for all its branches viz. As on date there are 7304

registered members out of which 1245 members have either enrolled or renewed their membership during the current financial year. The membership rules of CSL have since been revised from December, 2003.

Collection Development

The fundamental responsibility of the CSL and its branches is to cater to the needs of the subjects, which are covered by Department of Culture that provides substantial grants to build its collection. These subjects are mainly cultural, social, historical, philosophical, art and architecture, archeological studies, archival studies, museums, performing arts, monuments, religion.

The basic focus of the collection development has been the building of the developmental literature concerning India. However, special emphasis has also been given towards building the collection on Delhi and its socio-economic-cultural history.

Reader's Services

- CSL is mainly responsible for providing Reference services to members, administrators, academicians, research scholars and to the general readers etc.

Microfilming of Indian Publication Project

CSL being the nodal agency for Microfilming of Indian Publication Project (MIPP), provision for microfilm repository room in CSL has been developed adhering to international standards and for preserving the master negatives for archival purposes. The library has been enriched with a collection of 37,000 documents available 3096-microfilmed rolls in 15 Indian languages.

Information Technology based activities

CSL has been venturing in the field of information and communication technology by providing strong infrastructure support to use

IT gadgets. The project OPERATION-RECON was launched at CSL in the year 2002-2003 to develop the On-Line Public Access Catalogue (OPAC) with bibliographical details using UNIMARC, LCSH and DDC 20th edition, for its collections available in different branches. About 4,85,000 bibliographical records at CSL main library and about 1,50,000 bibliographical records belonging to Hindi and other Indian Regional Languages at Tulsi Sadan Library, have been made available on OPAC.

Portal Development: CSL had proposed to design and host a Web Site on CSL server for Web based network with the other Libraries of Government of India through WAN connectivity. CSL being the nodal agency for development of portal received feedback from fifty-six GOI libraries in Delhi in the first phase which will form part of the Portal. A pilot Web Site will be made available through NIC and CSL will be uploading the data about its retro-conversion of bibliographical records.

Digitization of Annual Reports and GOI Gazette : CSL had successfully completed the Digitization pilot project for creating the database for Annual Reports of the Department of Culture for the period 1990-91 to 1999-2000. It has also envisaged to provide IT based digitized version of Gazette of India (Central Government) document to be disseminated through CD-ROM and by hosting on the Internet on the CSL Server co-located at NIC. In addition to TIFF images received earlier, CSL has received 13.50 lakhs pages of PDF image duly indexed for free text search with four elements of DUBLIN CORE metadata.

Training Programmes and Seminars

During the current financial year CSL organized various training programmes such as General Awareness on Web Designing, Portal Development, Training on WINISIS and training

on Bibliographical Formats for GOI Library professionals etc.

A Seminar on Digitization of Government Information Resources was organized on September 22-23, 2003 at National Museum which was inaugurated by the Secretary, Department of Culture. About 100 library professionals participated in the Seminar.

In association Tata Energy Resources Institute (TERI), New Delhi, an International Conference on Digital Libraries from 24-27 February 2004 was organised. Around 750 participants attended the Conference from India and abroad.

Publications

CSL has brought out following publications:

Report of the Review Committee on Library Staff under the purview of Central Government : 4th Pay Commission Recommendations : D.P. Chattopadhyay Committee Report.

Compendium of Select Government Reports on Library and Information Services in India brought in two parts;

Annotated Bibliography of Rare Book Documents available in CSL (Memeoraph).

Other Activities

- (i) CSL Alert – A fortnightly current awareness service for contents of the periodicals issues received in CSL has been launched and are being circulated among the officers of the Department of Culture, Departments under the Ministry of HRD and Departments under the Ministry of WCD.
- (ii) CSL is likely to be Regional Depository Centre for World Bank Publications available in electronic and printed form.

- (iii) CSL initiated discussions on the development of a blue print for : Conservation and Preservation of Tangible Cultural Heritage and Disaster Mitigation Plan for Archives and Libraries.
- (iv) A full-fledged scheme to impart training to fresh library science students has been launched during the current financial year. Under this scheme, 48 students from Department of Library and Information Science,

Jamia Milia Islamia; IGNOU will be trained.

Library Extension and Development Activities:

Director, CSL participated in the IFLA Pre-Conference on Disaster Management held at Berlin in the month of August 2003 and also attended the IFLA General Conference at the same venue. Library staff was deputed for various workshops, training programmes, guest lectures and annual conferences of the professional bodies in the field of library and information sciences.

DELHI PUBLIC LIBRARY

The Delhi Public Library was established in 1951 as Public Library Project by the then Ministry of Education, Govt. of India in collaboration with UNESCO. The first Prime Minister of India, Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru formally opened the library to public on 27th October 1951. Presently, Delhi Public Library is functioning under the administrative control of Ministry of Culture, Govt. of India.

Salient Features

- To introduce the concept of free public library and information services to the people of all Delhi.
- Besides books, gramophone records/audio/video cassettes are lent free of charge for home listening.
- Cultural activities e.g. drama, musical concert, lectures, group discussions, debates, film shows etc. and book exhibitions are being organised for adults & children as a supplement to conventional library services.
- Library services are also provided to special groups like, the visually handicapped, the prisoners, sports persons etc.
- Technical advice and guidance on public library matters are also rendered to Institutions and persons on request.
- The library has a collection of more than 5,03,172 books and membership of 80,860.
- The Braille Department of the Library is providing specialized services to the visually handicapped persons. During the year, 279 books were purchased and 58 books were received as gift. The total collection of Braille Department is 14,919 books (Hindi & English).

The institution has grown into a premier public library system of modern India in the National Capital Territory of Delhi and has become the busiest public library system in the South Asia.

Network

The library has a network consisting of a central Library, 4 Zonal/ Branch libraries, 23 sub-branch libraries, 23 libraries at Resettlement colonies of NCT of Delhi, 6 Community libraries, 7 reading rooms which inculcate reading habits among the weaker sections of the society. At present DPL is operating 128 Deposit Stations in different part of rural and Urban Delhi. Besides this DPL is also operating one Braille library one library for prisoners at Central Jail, Tihar, one Sports Library at Patel Nagar and one library exclusively for children at Jor Bagh.

Computerization

Delhi Public Library has started automation of library activities in the year 1995 by installing Computers. From the year 1997 onwards Computer Division has started creating Database of English books received under D B Act using CDS/ISIS Software.

E-mail facility is also available for resource sharing. Internet connectivity has been installed in the library during this year through VSNL. DPL is also a member of DELNET (Delhi Library Network). The Retrospective conversion of cataloguing data will be taken up shortly. Regular computer training is provided to the library staff.

Other Activities

- During the year 15 library professionals were provided on the job training in CD/ISIS Library Software.
- 587 Library Information Science students were given intensive practical training in different aspects of the library activities.
- Display and Exhibition of books were also organized.
- A new library unit alongwith Reading Room has been opened at Qila Rai Pithora in the ASI Conservation Centre. This new unit has specialised collection on Indian History, Culture and Delhi Monuments

CONNEMARA PUBLIC LIBRARY

Designed by H Irving, the Consulting Architect to the government of Madras, building of the Connemara Public Library, a semi-circle end oblong building in saracenic style, is being renovated by Archaeological Survey of India, Chennai with an expenditure of Rs.121.2 Crores (app.), to preserve the cultural heritage of India.

The Library became the State Central Library with effect from 1st April 1950 under the provision of Tamil Nadu Public Libraries Act, 1948. In 1955, this library became UNESCO information Centre to serve as depository for selected publications of UN and its Allied Agencies. It also acts as a Depository for Asian Development Bank Publications since 1992.

Collection

Till the declaration of this library as one of the four depository centres, it had received four copies of publications published in the State under the Provision of State-Central Library. Under the provision of 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 were also received.

Finance

The expenditure for maintaining the library is met by the Government of Tamil Nadu. However, the Government of India meets 50% of recurring expenditure and 2/3rd of Non-recurring expenditure in respect of maintaining the Delivery of Books Act Section of this library.

Publications

The library issues a monthly fascicle of Tamil Nadu State Bibliography in Tamil since July 1964 to co-ordinate the Classification, Cataloguing, Book Selection, Reference Service, etc.

RAJA RAMMOHUN ROY LIBRARY FOUNDATION

The Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation, a fully financed autonomous organization under the Ministry of Tourism & Culture, was set up in May 1972 on the auspicious occasion of the bi-centennial birth anniversary of the Great Raja who did a lot to spread education in our country. The main objective of the Foundation is to promote and support the public library movement in the country.

The Foundation has implemented two types of schemes – matching and non-matching, as detailed below:

- (a) Matching scheme : Assistance towards building up adequate stock of books, storage of books, organization of seminars, workshops, book exhibitions etc.,

Assistance to State, Central and Dist. Libraries to acquire TV-cum-VCR sets and cassettes for educational purposes/computer for library application.

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 organizations, working in the field of public libraries;

Assistance to centrally sponsored libraries, children's libraries, public libraries for celebration of centenary



Best Library Award presented to District Central Library, Tirunelveli

year/125 years/150 years/175 years etc.;

Assistance towards organization of seminars conferences, collection and compilation of library statistics.

Achievements

During the year under report, the Foundation is likely to render, with the closing of the current financial year 2003-04, assistance worth Rs.1700 lakh (approx) for 9000 libraries scattered all over the country under both matching and non-matching schemes.

Besides it being a funding body, the Foundation has been functioning as a nodal agency of the Government of India for coordinating, monitoring and developing the public libraries located all over the country. The Foundation publishes quarterly newsletter. 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.

Significant programmes

Professor J.V. Nayak, Former Head, Department of History , University of Bombay, delivered the Annual Raja Rammohun Roy Memorial Lecture 2003 on 22.5.03.

RRRLF Best Library Award function for the year 2002 was organised at Bhaikaka Hall, new Law Garden, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad on 22 May,

2003. T.S. Central State Library, Chandigarh was awarded the best State Central Library award in India. District Central Library, Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu bagged the best District Library Award for the south zone, A.H. Wadia Sarvajanic Wachanalaya, Beed, Maharashtra received the best District Library Award for the west zone.

The Foundation has introduced RRRLF Fellowship to honour the outstanding contribution made by an individual to the promotion of public library movement in the country. Professor D.R. Kalia, has been nominated for the RRRLF Fellowship 2002. The Fellowship carries a cash award of Rs.25000/- in addition to a plaque and citation.

To encourage the library professionals, the Foundation introduced for library scholars below 40 years of age, RRRLF award to contribute articles of merit to its prestigious academic journal "Granthana". The prizes of Rs.5000/- , 3000/- and Rs.2000/- will be given to the best three contributors.

As a part of the special drive made for the promotion of Public Library Service in the North-Eastern States including Sikkim, Training Programme for Rural Librarians were organized in Assam, Nagaland, and Mizoram, besides providing books in regional languages.

Hindi Day was celebrated on 24.9.2003 with the organization of many a event. A workshop was also organized on 24th & 25th November, 2003.

STATE CENTRAL LIBRARY

The Central Library was established on 26th June 1947 under the management of Asiatic Society, Bombay. In 1955, it was notified by the Government of India as a National Depository Library under the Delivery of Books and Newspapers (Public Libraries) Act, 1954. Later it was taken over by the State Government. The present State Central Library was established in 1994 under the provisions of Maharashtra Public Libraries Act, 1967.

Main functions

- (a) Acquisition, maintenance and preservation of books and periodicals received under the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867;
- (b) Being one of the four public depository libraries in the country designated under the Delivery of Books and Newspapers (Public Libraries) Act, 1954 it receives all the books, periodicals and newspapers published in the country.
- (c) Serves the general public as a reference library.
- (d) Maintains a collection of rare and costly books.
- (e) Brings out compilation of bibliographies of books printed and published in the State.

New arrivals in both the sections are displayed for the public every fifteen days.

In order to provide better, quick and efficient library services, computerization is being done. The grants have been sanctioned by the State and Central Governments.

A Unit has been set up at State Central Library for microfilming rare and valuable books. The microfilming of 800 books and 2,98,000 pages is completed.

To equip the library with advanced technology, the Digital library unit has also been established.

A new library building is under construction at Kalina, Campus, Mumbai at a cost of Rs.28.00 crores approximately.

THANJAVUR MAHARAJA SERFOJI'S SARASVATI MAHAL LIBRARY

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

The Library has several Departments like Manuscript Department, Reference Books Department, Publications Department, Conservation Department, Reprography Department etc. A Library Museum and Computer Centre have also now been set up.

Manuscripts Collection

The Library has a rich collection of manuscripts that are truly reflective of the culture of South India. The manuscripts are available both on palm leaf and paper on various subjects in Tamil, Telgu, Marathi and Sanskrit languages. The majority of the manuscripts are in Sanskrit, over 39,300, and are written in Grantha, Devanagari, Nandhnagari, Telgu scripts etc. So far, 13062 Sanskrit manuscripts have been recorded in 822 microfilm reels. The total number of Tamil manuscripts is 2780 on the subject of literature and medicine. The Library also has a collection 3076 Marathi manuscripts. These manuscripts are mostly on paper and a few on palm leaves. Besides, there are 846 Telgu manuscripts.

Apart from these manuscripts there are 1342 bundles of Maratha Raj records available in the Library. The Raj records were written in the Modi scripts of the Marathi language. These records encompass the information on political, cultural and social administration of the Maratha kings of Thanjavur.

This Library has been selected for the National Mission for Manuscripts Project for surveying, documentation, awareness and training on manuscript preservation.

Other Collections

In 2003-04, 68 manuscripts and 1969 books were accessioned and added to the Library collection. Besides books and manuscripts, this Library possesses beautifully decorated Thanjavur paintings on Wood (33), Canvas (2) and about 5000 folios of Illustrated paper paintings such as Gaja Sastra,

Aswa Sastra Mythological paintings, Botanical specimen paintings, Military costumes and the Chitra Ramayana. This Library also has 20 rare atlases comprising 500 maps and drawings.

The Library also publishes rare and unpublished manuscripts in books form to disseminate the

knowledge contained in the manuscripts. So far, it has published 463 books.

Building Renovation

The Library building has been renovated with ancient building construction technique.





INSTITUTES OF BUDDHIST AND TIBETAN STUDIES

CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF BUDDHIST STUDIES,
LEH-LADAKH

NAVA NALANDA MAHAVIHARA,
NALANDA

NAMGYAL INSTITUTE OF TIBETOLOGY,
SIKKIM

CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF HIGHER
TIBETAN STUDIES, VARANASI

CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF BUDDHIST STUDIES, LEH

The Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh-Ladakh formerly known as School of Buddhist Philosophy was established at the behest of late Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru in the year, 1959 with active co-operation of Rev.Kushok Bakula Rinpoche. It was registered under the J&K Societies Registration Act-VI, 1998(1941). Since 1962, the Department of Culture, Government of India is financing the Institute. It was later on raised to the level of a degree and post graduate Institute with its affiliation to Sampurnanand Sanskrit University, Varanasi, U.P. A Board of Management, of which the Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India, Department of Culture is the Chairperson, manages the Institute. The Ministry of Culture monitors the expenditure.

Aims and Objectives

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

Activities of the Institute

In order to achieve its aims and objectives, the Institute is imparting education to young lamas and other interested students in all spheres of Buddhist studies. The basic focus is on the Buddhist philosophy taught in Bhoti (Tibetan) language. However, keeping in view the need for expanding the horizons of knowledge of the students, subjects such as Hindi, English, General Science, Social Studies, Mathematics, Economics, Political Science and History are also being taught. Besides, six year courses are offered after matriculation to students interested in Amchi (Bhot Chikitsa), Tibetan Scroll Painting, Sculpture and Wood Carving to preserve the rich cultural heritage of the region. At present 574 students are studying in the Institute from Class VI to Acharya.

The Institute is running 29 feeder schools known as Gonpa/ Nunnery School in different monasteries of Ladakh to provide the basic elementary education to the young monks in addition to monastic education and the present strength of students of these schools is 731. The Institute has also a branch school at Zanskar in Kargil district with the strength of 173 students from Class I to VIII.

The Library of the Institute is one of the best libraries in the entire Buddhist Himalayan region with the collection of 21,091 books in different languages. Besides, the Institute has built up

a modest Archaeological Museum with good collection of antiquities and other objects. During the year under report the Institute published one book titled Ladakh Prabha-VIII & IX, the collected articles/papers of the All India

The Institute has published one Tibetan-Hindi Dictionary completed by Rev.Lobzang Jampal during the year. The Institute offers fellowships for research work leading to award of Doctorates in the field of Buddhism. At present three Research Scholars are doing research for Ph.D.

The Indian Councils of Historical Research, Delhi in collaboration with Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh organised a 3-day All India Seminar on History of Sub-Himalayan Region of Himachal and Ladakh w.e.f. 26th to 28th June 2003 which was inaugurated by Jangtse Chosjes Ras Rinpoche, a renowned Buddhist Scholar of Ladakh. Numbers of scholars from different universities and institutions from all over India participated and presented their papers in the seminar. Besides, local seminars were organised at Wakha, Bodh-Kharbu and Nyoma villages of the Ladakh region in which local scholars and villagers participated. Besides, Ven Lobzang Dorje, a renowned Buddhist Scholar from Drepung Loseling Monastery, Karnataka, was invited as visiting Professor for a period of three months during the current session. The staffs, students and some local scholars attended the lectures.

During the year under report, with the direction of Department of Culture, Ministry of Tourism and Culture, Govt.of India, the Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh-Ladakh organized an Exhibition "Tara Exhibition-2003" (An Exhibition of Rare Buddhist Thankas) at Banaglore (Karnataka), Pondicherry and Bhopal (M.P) in the month of January and February, 2003. The main object to organize the exhibition

is to expose the significance of antiquities of Buddha, Bodhisattva, Mandala, deities and protectors of importance in Buddhism depicted on Thankas. It bears wonderful medium, which brings about the high ideological thoughts of saints and scholars in pictorial form. These arts symbolise spiritual experience, which practitioners visualize in their concentrated meditation. The exhibition is to provide a glimpse of this legacy of rich Buddhist traditional, cultural civilization to the people in world who are greatly keen to know about Buddhism and arts of traditional Thangka paintings etc. The Institute had borrowed twenty old traditional Thangka Paintings each from the four great monasteries of Ladakh viz; Stakna Gonpa, Phyang Gonpa, Likir Gonpa and Lingshet Gonpa in addition to the Thankas of the Institute.

A new complex with separate blocks for Academic, Administration, Library, Auditorium, Hostel and Staff Houses is coming up in a phased manner over a piece of land provided by the State Government. The portion of first phase consisting of boundary wall, approach and internal roads, one hostel block for 100 students, 40 quarters of three types, water supply system has already been completed and commissioned.

The construction of the Academic Block, Entrance Gate and Sports Stadium is completed and handed over to the Institute. The construction of the Library Block, Administrative Block, 2 Hostel Building and Guest House is in progress.

Besides, this year the construction of School Building at Duzin Pipiting School, Zanskar is entrusted to State PWD,Zanskar and is in progress.

The case for grant of the status of Deemed University is under process with the UGC.

NAVA NALANDA MAHAVIHARA

Nava Nalanda Mahavihara, Nalanda was established as a Center of Higher Studies in Pali and Buddhism along the lines of the old Mahavihara. On November 20, 1951, Hon'ble Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the First President of the Republic of India, laid the foundation stone. On March 20, 1956, upon completion, this building was formally inaugurated by Hon'ble Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, then the Vice President of India.

On a 52-acre plot of land on the bank of a big lake, a grand Hall called the Hiuen-tsang Memorial Hall in a Chinese architectural design of the Sung Dynasty was erected at Nalanda to enshrine his relics.

The Government of India, in consultation with the Government of Bihar, took responsibility for the Nava Nalanda Mahavihara in Nalanda, as a registered society with full financial liabilities on February 25, 1994 with an objective to develop it a center of education of international importance.

Teaching and Research

The Diploma Courses in Tibetology, Sanskrit, English and Hindi were started besides Pali Certificate and Diploma Courses were revised. The diploma courses proved very helpful specially for foreign students.

Library

At present the library is housed in a double-storied building known as Library Building. During last year more books were added to the Library collection.

Seminar and Special Lecture

- A month long workshop on "Basics of Japanese Language" was organized by the Institute on 30th January, 2003.
- An International Seminar on "Xuanzang and the Silk Route" was jointly organized by Nava Nalanda Mahavihara, IGNC, New Delhi, from 17th to 19th January, 2003 at IGNC, New Delhi.
- A National Seminar on "Evolution of Indian Culture as depicted in the Jatakas" was held from March 23rd – 25th, 2003.
- An International Seminar with ICPR was jointly organized from 29th March to 1st April, 2003 on the topic entitled "Indian Philosophy, Science and Culture" at India Habitat Centre, Lodi Road, New Delhi.

A course of Vipassana Meditation was started from September 27, 2003 for 10 days in the campus of Mahavihara.

NAMGYAL INSTITUTE OF TIBETOLOGY

The Namgyal Institute of Tibetology, an autonomous organisation under administrative control of Government of Sikkim, was established for spreading the knowledge of Chhos (Doctrine of the Buddha).

During December 2002 NIT had organized an Exhibition of Thankas followed by a Seminar on Thangka painting with the resident artists.

In April 2003 lecture series has also been started. Scholars and lay people, both foreign and domestic, attended the lecture.

Academic Section and Publications

The history, languages and cultures of Sikkim have generally been neglected. In an effort to rectify the situation and create a new dynamic field of Sikkimese Studies, the NIT has decided to take the lead by partly re-orienting its programs, publications and activities towards Sikkim.

The NIT Research Officers went on a tour of West Sikkim to collect information about 14 monasteries. The Scholars are currently working on a) Monasteries b) Historical Photographs, and c) Rituals Video Archives of Sikkim

The following publications were brought out during the year:

1. A Book on Four brothers in harmony (Thun pa Pun Zhi)
2. Bulletin 2001 issues 1-3
3. Bulletin 2002 issues 1-2

Infrastructure Development

With the grant NIT has received from the American Embassy, the Institute has taken steps for infrastructural developments.

The Chogyal Palden Thondup Namgyal Memorial Park constructed by the Sikkim Public Works Department (Buildings) was handed over to the Institute.

The NIT had received from UDHD, Government of Sikkim, a land compensation amounting to Rs.21,36,568/-.



The Thangka Exhibition

CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF HIGHER TIBETAN STUDIES

Introduction

The Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Sarnath, Varanasi was established in 1967 by the Government of India for fulfilling the long cherished vision jointly envisaged by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, India's first Prime Minister and His Holiness, the Dalai Lama with four main objectives: -

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

The C.I.H.T.S. has been functioning for the last 36 years and during those periods the Institute rapidly progressed and found its place on international map in academic field and accordingly attained the status of "Deemed University" in 1988. It is an autonomous institution fully funded by the Government of India, Department of Culture, Ministry of Tourism and Culture, New Delhi.

The Institute has its policy for Entrance Examination, Under Graduate and Post Graduate Examinations. Viva Voce/ Debate also forms a part of the examination system at the Acharya level. The Institute has only one campus.

Library

The Institute's library is namely known as "Shantarakshita Library" is totally computerized with facilities of Internet and Infilbnet with bigger collection of rare Xylographic manuscripts. The library includes an extensive Tibetan collection, including all major editions of the Kangyur and Tengyur, the Chinese and Pali Tripitaka and the complete works of many Tibetan scholars.

Research

The Research Section is the back-bone of the Institute with a major contribution of scholarly works in the field of Tantra, Philosophy, Logic, Literature, Grammer, Metaphysics, Texicography and Encyclopedic dictionary. It constitutes five units:



Convocation at CIHTS

1. Restoration
2. Translation
3. Rare Buddhist Text Research Unit
4. Dictionary
5. Publication

Academic

Teaching alone at graduate and postgraduate levels does not suffice to educate the youth in such a vast domain. Therefore, a four-year course at the pre-university level was found indispensable. An integrated course of nine years duration right from the Class IX standard up to post-graduate level was, therefore, prepared as follows :

Purva Madhyama	Two Years	(Equivalent to secondary school)
Uttar Madhyama	Two Years	(Equivalent to higher secondary)
Shastri	Three Years	(Equivalent to B.A.)
Acharya	Two Years	(Equivalent to M.A.)

In the course of study, the students have to study three languages, viz,

1. Tibetan (Compulsory)
2. Sanskrit (Compulsory)
3. Hindi or English (Optional)

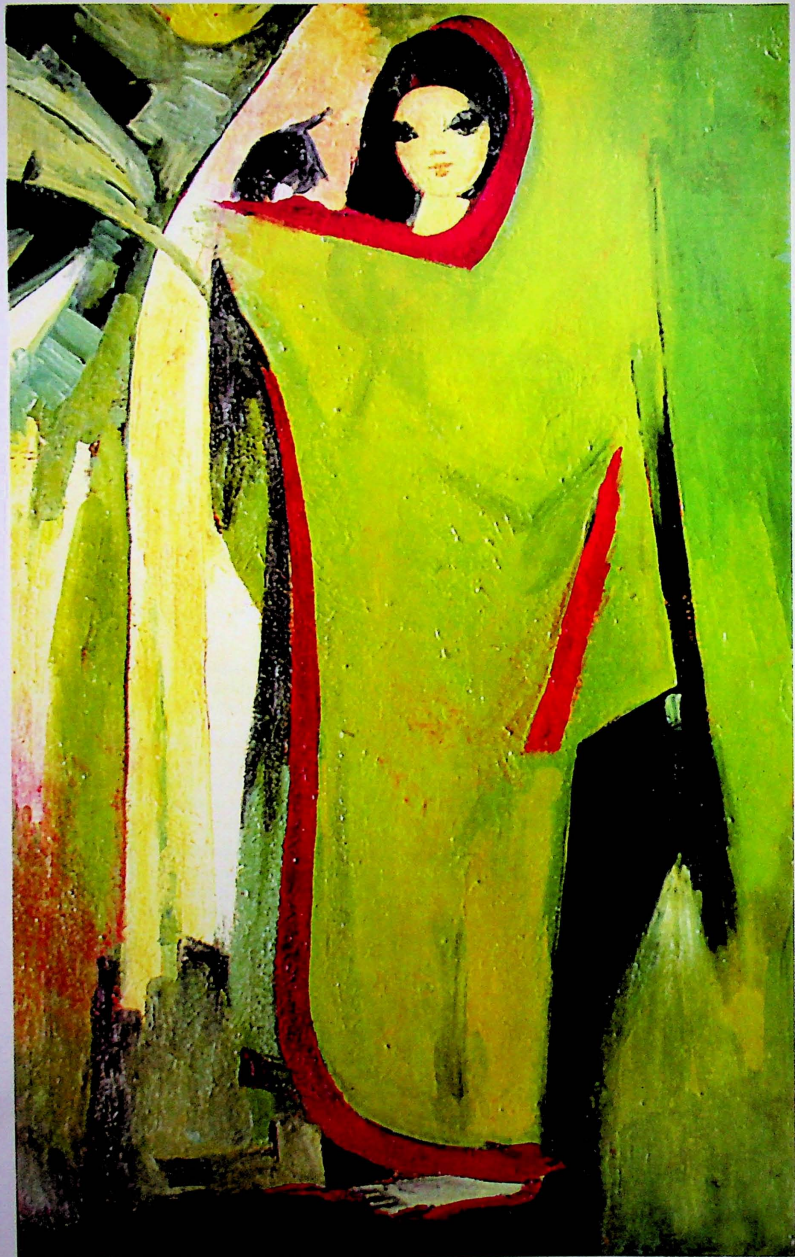
In addition to these, the students have a choice to select any one of the following subjects:

1. Asian History, Archaeology and Culture
2. Tibetan History
3. Political Science
4. Economics
5. Pali
6. Optional Sanskrit

Seminars/Conferences/Workshop/Exhibition

1. One session of the Seminar on "Concept of Death"
2. Dialogue between Buddhist and Non-Buddhist philosophers in presence of His Holiness the Dalai Lama.
3. Dialogue on Sankhyadarshan.
4. Book exhibition of Institute's publication and Thanka.
5. Tibetan Ayurveda Department displayed Raw Herbs, Minerals, Prepared medicines and Literature related to Tibetan Ayurveda.
6. Provided intensive course on Buddhist Philosophy and Tibetan Culture for 30 students of United States and Australia who visited the Institute for 3 weeks to attend the course.
7. Prof. Jeff Malpas, Head, Department of Philosophy, University of Tasmania, Australia gave a course on "Philosophy and History" for two weeks.

Many researchers, scholars and students have come from abroad to the Institute for their studies and research in Buddhology, Tibetology and Himalayan studies.





AKADEMIES AND NATIONAL SCHOOL OF DRAMA

SANGEET NATAK AKADEMI, NEW DELHI

SAHITYA AKADEMI, NEW DELHI

LALIT KALA AKADEMI, NEW DELHI

NATIONAL SCHOOL OF DRAMA,
NEW DELHI

SANGEET NATAK AKADEMI

The Sangeet Natak Akademi is an Autonomous Body, fully funded by the Ministry of Culture. Since its inception in 1953 the Akademi has been functioning as the apex body of the performing arts in the country, preserving and promoting the vast intangible heritage of India's diverse culture expressed in the form of music, dance and drama. The Akademi coordinates and collaborates with the governments and art academies of different States and Territories of the Union of India and with major cultural institutions in the country.

During the year 2003, Shri Bhupen Hazarika completed his term as Chairman. Mr. Sonal Mansingh was appointed by the President of India as the chairman in December 2003.

The Sangeet Natak Akademi manages two national institutions of dance – the Jawaharlal Nehru Manipur Dance Academy in Imphal and the Kathak Kendra in New Delhi – as its constituent units.

Major Activities of the Akademi - Documentation and Dissemination

During the period under report, as many as 10,190 photographs including colour slides, 284 hours of video recordings and 26 hours of audio recordings were added to the Archives of the Akademi. The total holdings of the Archives (upto December 2003) stands at 1,71,487 photographs, (B&W & Colour) 39,843 Colour Slides, 4,820 hours of Video recordings, 6,706 hours of audio recordings and over 1.44 lac feet of 16 mm film material.



Closing function of the Golden Jubilee celebrations.

The individual performances of Fellows and Awardees of the Akademi were also recorded for the Archives. Other documentation for archival purposes included Theatre Festival in Manipur held in April, visit of Her Excellency the President of Sri Lanka to the Akademi in April 2003, Symposium & Workshop on Performing Art Traditions of Orissa, Special Documentation of Dr. Damodar Hota, Sajjanlal Brhambhatt in Hindustani Vocal Music, Manjushree Chatterjee in Kathak dance, Smt. Padma Subramaniam, Shri V.P.Dhananjayan and Smt. Shanta Dhananjayan in Bharatanatyam, release of Commemorative postage stamp and book in memory of Bade Ghulam Ali Khan.

In order to modernize the Archives and for easy retrieval and dissemination, the archival materials have been put on high density mobile shelving system. The first phase of the digitization of the archival holdings and mass duplication of selected audio and video recordings were completed.

Museum

Since its inception in 1953, the Akademi has been acquiring objects of art, related to the performing arts. A Gallery of Musical Instruments, based primarily on this collection, was opened to the public in 1964 at the ground Rabindra Bhavan, and was inaugurated by renowned violin maestro Yehudi Menuhin. The museum, which caters to the needs of research scholars, musicologists and musicians, now houses about 1500 artifacts.

Publications

Sangeet Natak Akademi's publishing programme covers its quarterly journal Sangeet Natak, now in its thirty-seventh year of publication, books on a small scale, as well as grants-in-aid for publishing in music, dance and drama in all the languages in India.

During the current financial year, one general issue of Sangeet Natak and one special number were published. The special number presents

the proceedings of a workshop on string puppets organized by the Akademi in 1992.

Grants for two books have been disbursed to their authors in 2003-04.

1. Bharatiya Nritya ki Varnamala : Hasta – mudrayen (Hindi): Vibha Dadeech
2. Auniati Satrataa Gitara Tala (Assamese): Dilip Changakakoty

Promotion and Preservation of Puppetry

Under the scheme of Promotion and Preservation of Puppetry the Akademi supports identified puppet groups for financial support to the extent of Rs. 1.5 lakhs. The Akademi also supports training programmes in 'Ravan Chhaya' in Orissa and in 'Gombeyatta' in Karnataka.

Library and Audio Visual Library

The Akademi Library has, over the years, acquired a specialized collection of books on the performing arts, many of which are rare and out of print. Catering chiefly to students and researchers in the performing arts, the total collection now stands at 22412 books and 9722 audio visual discs.

Promotion and Preservation of Traditional Performing Arts

Under this scheme, the Akademi pays stipend and honoraria to the students and teachers of traditional artforms. Apart from training, the scheme also supports young artistes from traditional practicing families and gharanas who do not otherwise receive institutional support. Accordingly, the ongoing training programmes in Gotipua (Orissa), Kuchipudi (Andhra Pradesh) and traditional musical instruments (Rajasthan) Khasi Drum of Meghalaya and Sopana Astapadi singing continued through the year 2003-04 as well. Three training programmes of making of Kerala drums have also been started.

Workshop for Training Young Theatre Workers

The Akademi has planned a series of workshops during the next few years, which are meant to focus particularly on training the younger generation of theatre practitioners in different parts of India.

During the current year Young Theatre Artists Workshop of Orissa in Rourkela was held from 17 May to 15 June 2003 and in North Zone Phase II from 13th July – 22nd September 2003. Residential workshop for the young artistes of West Bengal in Shantiniketan was organised from 10th March to 8th April 2004.

Interaction Programme with Eminent Directors

Eminent Theatre personality and Fellow of the Sangeet Natak Akademi Shri Habib Tanvir with his group Naya Theatre of Bhopal visited Manipur from 1-5 April 2003. He presented his plays 'Charan Das Chor' and 'Gaon Ka Nam Sasural More Nam Damad' at 'The Shrine', at the playhouse of Chorus Repertory Theatre, Imphal. Fifty young theatre artistes of Manipur participated.

Akademi Fellowships and Awards 2002

The investiture ceremony of the Akademi Fellowships and Awards 2002 was held at Nehru Centre, Mumbai on 6 July 2003. His excellency the President of India, Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam gave away the awards. A specially designed programme of music and dance with physically challenged artists was also presented.

Akademi Fellows

Smt Shanno Khurana (Music) and Shri Kavalam Narayana Panikkar (Theatre) were made the fellows of the Academy during this year.

Akademi Awardees

Sushila Rani Patel (Hindustani Music – Vocal); Sharayu Kalekar (Hindustani Music-Vocal); Suresh B. Gaitonde (Hindustani Music Instrumental-Tabla); Anindo Chatterjee



Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, H.E. the President of India giving away SNA Fellowship to Shri K N Panikkar

(Hindustani Music Instrumental- Tabla); T.R.Subramanyam (Carnatic Music – Vocal); E.Gayathri (Carnatic Music Instrumental-Mridangam); K.P.Udayabhanu (Creative Music); Malavika Sarukkai (Bharatanatyam); Rajendra Gangani (Kathak); K.Ongbi Leipaklotpi Devi (Manipuri); Kiran Segal (Odissi); Sambhu Bhattacharya (Creative Dance); Arun Mukherjee (Direction); Satish Anand (Direction); Niranjan Goswami (Acting (Mime); Nissar Allana (Stagecraft); Ashok Sagar Bhagat (Stage Lighting); Dilip Sarma & Sudakshina Sharma (Jyoti Sangeet –Assam (Joint Award); E.Chaobhal Singh (Duhar Cholan, Natasankirtan-Manipur); Sangyusang (Traditional Dance-Nagaland); Jagir Singh (Gurbani-Punjab); S.Natarajan (Bhagavatamela-Tamilnadu); J.N.Kaushal and Romesh Chander (Overall Contribution to Theatre).



Dr. Bhupen Hazarika, Chairman, Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi gifting a veena to Mrs. Chandrika Bandarnaike Kumkartunga, H.E. the President of Sri Lanka

A Symposium on Odissi Dance

A symposium cum workshop on the performing art traditions of Orissa, viewed in reference to Odissi Dance, was organized by Sangeet Natak Akademi in Puri from 11 to 14 May 2003. The event brought together teachers, scholars, dancers, musicians, and younger practitioners of Odissi to reaffirm and explore the identity of the dance form and its bonds with the land and culture that nurtured it.

Bade Ghulam Ali Khan Centenary Function –

On the occasion of the release of the commemorative postage stamp to celebrate the centenary of Ustad Bade Ghulam Ali Khan a postage stamp was released by Shri Arun Shourie, Hon'ble Minister for Communications and Information Technology. The function was presided over by Shri Jagmohan, Hon'ble Minister of Tourism & Culture.

Exhibition - Vadya Darshan

The Sangeet Natak Akademi presented an

exhibition of musical instruments in Valladolid, Spain (4-13 March 2003), in Alexandria (22-26 March 2003), in Cairo (1-9 April 2003) in Egypt and in Uzbekistan from 21st to 30th April 2003 in collaboration with ICCR, New Delhi, Indian Cultural Centre and the Indian Histories in the countries. The exhibition provided a glimpse into the varied world of Indian musical instruments.

Golden Jubilee Celebrations

The academy celebrated its Golden Jubilee in 2003-2004. The Jubilee Celebrations were inaugurated by His Excellency, the President of India, Dr.A.P.J.Abdul Kalam on 28 January 2003 at Siri Fort Auditorium. The following programmes were held as part of the Golden Jubilee celebrations:

- i) Putul Yatra-National Festival of Puppet Theatre (17-28 March 2003) : The Sangeet Natak Akademi organized Putul Yatra, an all-India festival of puppet theatre from 17th to 28th March 2003 in New Delhi. The

festival featured performances by thirty-two puppet theatre groups from all over the country.

- ii) Swarn Jayanti Paramparik Natya Samaroh : A Festival of Traditional Theatres of India in the North East was presented during this period in the North-Eastern States of India. There were performances, lecture-demonstrations and interaction sessions with local theatre workers and scholars.
- iii) Rang Swarn : The Sangeet Natak Akademi presented "Rang Swarn", National Theatre Festival designed to showcase a wide spectrum of Indian theatre from 9th to 22nd October 2003. The 14 day festival included 50 shows of contemporary and traditional theatre by the luminaries of Indian theatre.
- iv) Sangeet Swarn : A National Music Festival designed to highlight the rich traditions of Indian classical music, both Carnatic and Hindustani style was held from 29th October to 2 November 2003 at Hyderabad. The event continued with the Afro-Asian Games in the city.
- v) Nritya Swarn : A week long National Festival of Dance was held in collaboration with Nehru Centre, Mumbai. The festival was designed with a view to bringing forth the rich traditions of Indian dance as interpreted by some of the most outstanding exponents of major dance styles such as Bharatanatyam, Kathak, Kuchipudi, Odissi, Manipuri, Mohiniattam and Sattriya, from 7th to 13th November 2003.
- vi) Days of Russian Culture in India : The Sangeet Natak Akademi presented "Days of Russian Culture in India at Delhi, Mumbai and Kolkata from 1st to 8th November 2003. The festival was organized in partnership with the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation.
- vii) Swarn Sampada : Sanagi Pukkei ; Golden Heritage : The Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi and Manipur State Kala Akademi, Imphal organised the Festival on

Golden Heritage: Swarna Sampada: Sanagi Pukkei on the eve of its 'Golden Jubilee Celebration' lasting for five days from 2nd to 6th December 2003 at Mapal Kangjeibung, Imphal. Swarna Sampada is the first of a series of festivals of traditional performing arts organised in Manipur.

- viii) Release of Commemorative Stamps : As part of Golden Jubilee celebrations of Sangeet Natak Akademi, the Department of Posts, Government of India brought out a set of three commemorative postage stamps, one each on music, dance and drama. The Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee unveiled and released these stamps at a special ceremony held on 22nd of December 2003 at the Siri Fort Auditorium, New Delhi.
- ix) Swarna Rang Pratibha : The Sangeet Natak Akademi and Directorate of Cultural Affairs, Govt. of Assam organised the "Ranga Pratibha" Festival to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of Sangeet Natak Akademi from 6th to 11th January 2004 at Sivasagar Natya Mandir, Sivasagar.
- x) Swarna Samapan Samaroh : A valedictory function of the Golden Jubilee year of the Sangeet Natak Akademi was held in Kamani Auditorium, Delhi on 27th January 2004. Shri Bhairon Singh Sekhawat, Hon'ble Vice President of India was the Chief Guest to the function. Bharat Ratna Pt. Ravi Shankar was the guest of honour.

Establishment of National Centres of Specialised Training in Music and Dance

Under the scheme of Establishment of National Centres of Specialised Training in Music and Dance, the Akademi has identified Kutiyattam (Kerala) and Chhau dances of Seraikella (Jharkhand), Mayurbhanj (Orissa) and Purulia (West Bengal) as 'endangered' artistic tradition. Support is extended both for strengthening the existing centers and to set up new centers.

Activities of the Jawaharlal Nehru Manipur Dance Academy, Imphal

The Jawaharlal Nehru Manipur Dance Academy a constituent unit of the Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi is the premier institution for teaching of Manipuri Dance and Music and allied subjects like Thang-Ta, etc. Established in 1954, it offers comprehensive courses on the above subjects. The institution has a production unit with a large repertoire of dance-dramas. The 49th Foundation day of the Academy was held on 1st April 2003. The Akademi organised its annual festival of Dance and Music from 26th to 29th March 2003.

- A 3-day festival of Young dancers was organised from 27 to 29 March 2003 at the JNMDA, Imphal
- A one month work on Lai-Haroaba was held from 5th May to 5th June 2003
- A troupe of 14 artists presented Vasanta Ras on 21st September 2003 on the occasion of Dayavars organised by Brahma Kumaris of the World Spritual University at Guwahati
- A group of 12 members presented festival of Pung and Dhol Chlom in Hyderabad on the occasion of 1st Afro Asian Games 2003.
- The artists of Production Unit presented a dance drama 'Wainu Pareng' in honour of His Excellency the Governor of Orissa Shri M.M.Rajendran on 3rd May 2003.

Activities of the Kathak Kendra, New Delhi

The Kathak Kendra is a premier institution for training in the Kathak dance form. A Unit of the Sangeet Natak Akademi, since 1964, it has rendered significant service in the field of dance education.

The main objective of the Kendra is to train dancers committed to pursuing Kathak as a profession. The Kendra also has a repertory wing, which strives to enrich the repertoire and technique of Kathak through experimental and innovative productions, and has choreographed over 15 original ballets employing the traditional Kathak idiom.

The Kendra awarded Diploma/Certificates to 16 final year students in a formal ceremony held on 31st August 2003 at Kamani Auditorium.

- A festival of Kathak dance was held on 1st & 2nd September 2003. The festival featured choreographic works of the Gurus of the Kendra and their disciples.
- A Kathak Utsav was organised in memory of Late Guru Mohan Rao Kallianpurkar at Kamani Auditorium from 28 to 31 October 2003.
- On the eve of the visit of Sri Lankan President H.E. Chandrika Bandaranaike Kumaratunga in the Sangeet Natak Akademi, the students of Kathak Kendra presented choreographed items composed by Shri Rajendra Kumar Gangani at the Meghdoot Theatre, New Delhi

SAHITYA AKADEMI

Sahitya Akademi, the premier institution of the country, fully financed by the Government of India was set up in 1954 as an autonomous organization for literary dialogue, publication and promotion. This is the only institution in the country, which undertakes literary activities in twenty-two Indian languages including English. Over forty nine years of its 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, through seminars, symposia and discussions; to increase the pace of mutual translations through workshops 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, thus 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.

The highest authority of the Akademi is the General Council which consists of 97 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. The Executive Board and the Finance Committee of the Akademi have Government representatives in them.



National Seminar on 'Myth in Contemporary Indian Literature'.

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 which has 27 members. There is an Advisory Board in each of the 22 languages recognised by the Akademi consisting of ten eminent writers and scholars each on whose advice the specific programme in the respective language is formulated and implemented.

The Sahitya Akademi is located with its Head Office at New Delhi and three regional offices at Bangalore, Calcutta and Mumbai. It has also a sub-office at Chennai. The Akademi has also established a Project Office for Tribal and Oral Literature for promotion of literature in languages not formally recognised by the Akademi and four Translation Centres at Bangalore, Ahmedabad, Delhi and Kolkata. It also has 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.

The Sahitya Akademi Library is one of the prominent multi-lingual Libraries in India and has a wide range of books numbering over 1.285 lakhs in more than 25 Indian and foreign languages. During the year, the Library has acquired about 3500 books till March 2004. The Regional offices at Bangalore and Kolkata also maintain Regional Libraries with sizeable collections.

Publication

The Sahitya Akademi has brought out over 4373 books in 22 Indian languages since its inception and during the current year it has already published 250 books till March, 2004.

PROGRAMME

Awards

The Annual Awards were presented to 22 writers in 22 languages at New Delhi on 17 February 2003, and for 2003, at New Delhi on 24 February, 2004. These functions were

followed by a Writers' Meet on 18 February 2003, where the awardees spoke of their creative experiences.

Translation Prizes to 18 Translators in 18 languages along with Bhasha Samman to three scholars/writers - one in recognition of contribution to classical and medieval literature and two to scholars/writers in Bodo and Magahi languages (languages not formally recognised by the Sahitya Akademi) were given away at New Delhi on 27 August 2003. The function was followed by an Awardees' Meet on 28 August 2003 where the awardees of Bhasha Samman and Translation Prize spoke of their creative experiences.

Workshops & Seminars

A Kannada-Tamil workshop was held in collaboration with Kalachuvadu Trust, Nagercoil and Gandhi Bhavan, Bangalore University, on 19-20 July 2003, Bangalore. The Akademi also organised a number of Seminars at regional and national levels.

A two day seminar on Life and Literary Works of D.V. Gundappa, was organised at Bangalore in collaboration with Surana College, Bangalore on 19-20 September, 2003.

A seminar on Maithili Folk Drama : Theory and Practice was organised at Kolkata on 3-4 January, 2004.

A three day national seminar on Indian Short Fiction in collaboration with Madurai Kamraj University was organised on March 8-10, 2004 at Madurai to mark the birth centenary of Ku Pa Pa.

A three day international seminar on Mahabharata : Texts, Contexts, Readings was held as part of the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the Akademi, 27-29 March, 2004.

Other Programmes

A programme "Meet the Author" was organised where authors spoke about their own life and works.

The programme "Men and Books" is organised to invite the distinguished persons from interdisciplinary areas to talk about books which they enjoyed reading or which has given them new insights.

Lena Fernandes, an eminent Konkani scholar and critic, participated on 12 October 2003 in a programme held in collaboration with Konkani Bhas Ani Sanskrithi Pratistan.

"Through my Window", a programme where the writers presents their views on the life and works of another contemporary writer.

"Asmita" - a programme for writers in search of a collective identity like women, Dalits and Tribals who feel marginalized.

"Mulakat" - a special platform for younger writers in different languages who have few chances of exposure.

"Kavisandhi" - a programme with the aim of providing an opportunity to poetry lovers to listen poetry being read out by the poet himself/herself.

"Kavi-Anuvadak" - a programme where a poet recites his poem and a translator gives his version on the same platform.

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

Cultural Exchange Programme with other Countries

The Akademi organised several Cultural Exchange Programmes. Ms Cornelia Zetzche, a

German writer and media person, on 13 February 2003, Mumbai; Dr. Barannikov spoke in Hindi on "Indo-Russian Cultural Relations: Yesterday and Today", on 1 April 2003, New Delhi; Dr. George Moleskis, Greek poet, fiction writer, critic and translator, from Cyprus, participated in a programme on 24 April 2003 at New Delhi and in another programme at Mumbai.

Literary Forum

A number of literary forum meetings were held at different parts of the country.

Book Release Functions

The Akademi organized number of book release functions including the function organized to release South Asian edition of "The Dravidian Languages" (CUP, 2003) written by Bhadriraju Krishnamurti, by Sri P.V. Narasimha Rao, Former Prime Minister of India.

Book Exhibitions and Sale of Publications

A number of Book exhibitions were organised all over the country. The Akademi recorded a gross sale of over Rs.1.32 Crores from January 2003 to October 2003. A further sale of Rs. 30 lakhs is anticipated till the end of current financial year.

Festival of Letters

The Annual Festival of Letters of the Akademi was held from 17th to 21st February 2003 and the Annual Festival of Letters 2004 from 24th to 25th February, 2004.

LALIT KALA AKADEMI

Lalit Kala Akademi (National Academy of Art) was set up as an apex cultural body in 1954 to develop and promote visual arts in India. In the past 50 years of its existence, the Akademi has provided invaluable contribution to the promotion of visual arts in India.

The Akademi is housed at Rabindra Bhavan Complex at New Delhi. There are five Regional Centres at Chennai, Lucknow, Kolkata, Bhubaneshwar and Garhi in New Delhi.

Programmes of the Akademi:

The Akademi chalks out various programmes at National or International level, which inter alia include exhibitions, Camps, Seminars, Workshops, Lectures etc. The following are the major programmes of the Akademi.

- **Triennale-India** : In 1968 the Akademi launched an International Exhibition of Contemporary art known as "Triennale-India". The main objective of the Triennale is to provide a platform for sharing old experiences and better understanding of art practices among the artists of participating countries. This event is organised once in every three years. So far Ten Triennales have been organised in which 68 awards have been given away.
- **National Exhibition** : The National Exhibition of Contemporary Art (NEA) is the major annual programme



Smt. Sheila Dixit Hon'ble Chief Minister of National Capital Territory of Delhi inaugurating the exhibition of Japanese paintings



*Shri Dhanendra Kumar, Secretary (Culture)
inaugurates the exhibition from Vietnam*

of the Akademi. The NEA is an open forum where established and aspiring artists from all parts of India can meet and share their experiences on a wider platform. Till date the Akademi has organised 46 National Exhibitions in which 467 artists were awarded and 87 Honourables Mentions were given.

- **Camps/Workshops :** The Akademi organises National & International Camps in various disciplines of visual arts. These workshops proved to be immensely popular among the artist community and have helped in shaping the artistic ability among the participants.
- **Publications :** The Akademi is bringing out various journals on regular basis like: a Journal of Contemporary Indian Art called "Lalit Kala Contemporary" and a Journal in Hindi on the said subject titled "Samkaleen Kala in Hindi".
- **Conservation and preservation of art works:** Over a period of 50 years, the Akademi has acquired a large collection of art works numbering around 5500.
- **Scholarships :** The Akademi is providing 40 scholarships every year to the budding and upcoming young artists to pursue their artistic skills.
- **Fellows :** The Akademi has initiated a scheme to honour senior artists as Fellows

for their life time achievements in the field of visual arts. This honour is generally offered to Indian artists of National/ International eminence. The Akademi has offered 48 fellowships till date.

- **Cultural Exchange Programme :** The Akademi is participating regularly in International exhibitions in different parts of the world under CEP. It also exchanges artists on reciprocal basis.
- **Financial Assistance :** The Akademi provides financial assistance to various State Lalit Kala Akademies for promotion of Visual Arts in their respective states/ UTs.

Golden Jubilee:

The Akademi is celebrating its Golden Jubilee in 2004. The Akademi has proposed several programmes to celebrate the event befittingly.

Exhibitions:

1. An exhibition of Contemporary Indian Art was held at Hanoi, Vietnam in the month of November 2003.
2. Regional Centre Chennai in collaboration with the National Archives of India and Tamilnadu Archives organised an exhibition of photographs to celebrate the birth centenary of Jai Prakash Narayan from 18 – 24, May 2003.
3. An exhibition of Art and Crafts from Russia on the occasion of "Days of Russian Culture in India" was held in the galleries of the Akademi during November, 2003 under Cultural Exchange Programme.
4. An Artist in Residence was organized by Rajasthan School of Art, Jaipur from 12-21 January, 2004.
5. An Art Festival organized at Rashtriya Lalit Kala Kendra Lucknow from 4-13 February, 2004.

6. The Regional Centre Chennai organized a Landscape Painting Camp at Mysore from 20-26 March, 2004.
4. National Painters Camp at Kochi in collaboration with Kerala State Lalit Kala Akademi from 7-14 February, 2004.

Camps & Workshops

1. Rashtriya Lalit Kala Kendra Lucknow in collaboration with West Zone Cultural Centre Udaipur organised Regional Sculpture Camp from 3rd September to 12th September, 2003
2. National Ceramic Camp organized at Rashtriya Lalit Kala Kendra, Lucknow from 15-24 December, 2003.
3. Rashtriya Lalit Kala Kendra, Lucknow organized Regional Painters Camp at Jaisalmer from 15-22 January, 2004.
5. The Akademi organized National Graphic Camp in Bhopal in collaboration with Bharat Bhawan from 10-16 March, 2004.

Memorial Lecture :

1. Regional Centre Chennai organized a slide lecture presentation of Holland based Sculptor Mr. Joop Haring on 27th January, 2004.
2. Rashtriya Lalit Kala Kendra, Bhubaneshwar organized Sarat Chandra Debo Memorial Lecture at Govt. College of Art & Crafts, Khallikote on 30.3.2004.



The Charge-dé-Affairs, Indian Embassy, Hanoi with Chairman and Secretary, Lalit Kala Akademi at the opening of the exhibition of Indian contemporary art at Hanoi

NATIONAL SCHOOL OF DRAMA

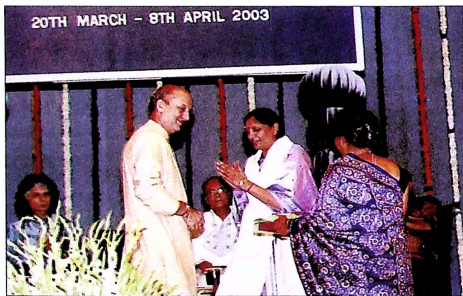
National School of Drama is one of the foremost theatre training institution in the world and the only of its kind in India. It was set up by Sangeet Natak Akademi in 1959 as one of its constituent units. In 1975, it became an independent entity and was registered as an autonomous organization under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860.

Besides the training programme which is of 3 years duration, the School has explored new vistas in the areas of Children. In 1999, the School organized its first National Theatre Festival (which was christened Bharat Rang Mahotsav). Leading theatre groups from various States with diverse and rich cultural heritage participated in the Mahotsav.

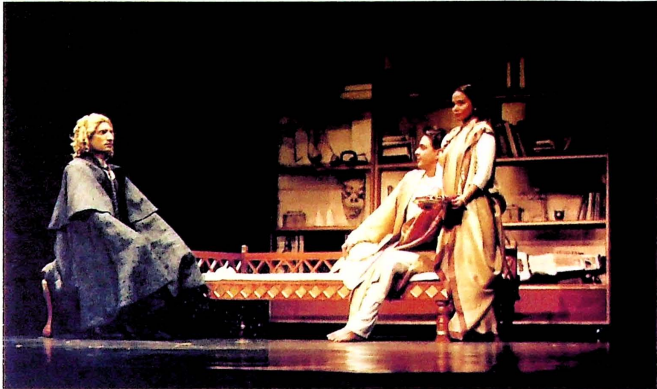
The training in the School is based on a thorough, comprehensive, carefully planned syllabus which covers every aspect of theatre in which theory is related to practice. As part of their training, the students are required to produce plays which are put to test before the widest public. The students are given systematic study and practical performing experience.

The admission to the School is restricted to 20 only in the first year of the course. Since the training programme is highly intensive and demands rigorous training of the students, 20 students in a class are considered optimum. The selection of students is done on all India basis. All students admitted to the course are awarded a scholarship of Rs.2,000/- per month to meet their academic and other expenses.

As part of the training programme, the 2nd year and 3rd year students are required to produce plays usually in Hindi.



Smt. Bhavnaben D. Chikalia, Minister of State for Tourism & Culture during the inauguration of 'Bharat Rang Mahotsav, 2003'.



A scene from 'Seema Paar'

Theatre-in-Education Company

Theatre-in-Education Company (which was renamed as Sanskar Rang Toli) was established in 1989 with the objective of promotion of theatre for children in the age group of 8-18 years. Performances of plays for children, teachers' workshops, summer theatre workshop for children and Saturday club are its major activities. During 2003, Jashnebachpan, a National Children Theatre Festival was organized from January 15-24, 2003.

Repertory Company

Repertory Company is a regular performing wing of the School. During 2002-2003, the Repertory Company produced five new plays, namely, Janeman, Teesri Yatra, Antral, Seemapaar and Vishnugupta Chankya.

They visited Chandigarh and Allahabad and North East Region and gave performances of popular plays as sponsored by the respective organizations. These were highly applauded by the theatre lovers and media.

Extension Programme

The production oriented theatre workshops and

training programmes for children were organized in various parts of the country.

Bharat Rang Mahotsav

National Theatre Festivals made a great impact on the theatre scene in India. With the theatre movement gaining momentum, it was decided to give it an international window. Accordingly, on the invitation of NSD, the foreign theatre groups from Bangladesh, South Korea, Germany, Israel and Mauritius participated with their prestigious production in BRM 2002.

Bharat Rang Mahotsav 2003 was held from March 20 – April 8, 2003. It featured 87 theatre groups from across the country covering 17 States and two Union Territories. The Mahotsav represented 18 Indian languages and 5 foreign languages including English.

Publication Unit

During the year under Report, Publication Unit has brought out the new plays like Stanislavsky Building a Character (Hindi), Betab Charit (Hindi) etc.





PROMOTION AND DISSEMINATION OF ART AND CULTURE

ZONAL CULTURAL CENTRES

INDIRA GANDHI NATIONAL CENTRE
FOR THE ARTS, NEW DELHI

KALAKSHETRA FOUNDATION, CHENNAI

CENTRE FOR CULTURAL RESOURCES AND
TRAINING, NEW DELHI

NATIONAL CULTURE FUND

ZONAL CULTURAL CENTRES

The Zonal Culture Centres have been set up to extend creative support to the large number of artistes and artisans of the country, with a special emphasis on folk and traditional forms. They are functionally autonomous bodies with Governors of the States where they are situated as Chairman. The states and union territories of the country are grouped under Seven Zonal Cultural Centres with a few states having dual memberships in more than one Centre.

Though the Zonal Cultural Centres decide their own programmes and activities they come together every year to put up a National Folk Dance Festival on the eve of the Republic Day. It is an occasion which has received national attention owing to the amazing variety of the dance traditions of the country.

The President of India H.E., Dr APJ Abdul Kalam inaugurated the Republic Day Dance Festival, 2004 at the Talkatora Auditorium on 24th January. The programme was conceived and choreographed by Shri Bhanu Bharti.



Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, H.E. the President of India with Folk Dancers during Republic Day Folk Dance Festival, 2004

NORTH ZONE CULTURAL CENTRE, PATIALA

Major activities

The centre organized a Baisakhi Mela at Pinjore, Delhi and Chandigarh from 12-14 April, 2003. A Children Theatre Workshop was organized at Kargil (J&K) from 26.05.03 to 01.06.03. A Summer Festival was held at Shimla from 27-29th June, 2003. Budh Mahotsav was organized by the Centre at Keylong (H.P.) from 15-17th August, 2003.



Teej Mohatsav at Kalagram, Chandigarh

A 'Painting Competition' was organized on the eve of Gandhi Jayanti at Patiala on 02.10.2003.

The Centre celebrated 'Foundation Day - NZCC, Patiala' from 30.10.03 to 04.11.03 and Gidha and Bhangra Competitions were also organised.

A national programme for disabled children "Pehchal-2003" was organized at Patiala from 15-17 December, 2003.

Documentation/Publication

- Documentation on "Folk Instruments of Punjab" & "Sandhara" on Audio Cassettes.
- Documentary on "Sanjhiu Mai" - a fast vanishing Art Form on Beta Cam Format.
- "Dharankshetra-Kurukshetra" - a spectacle on the eve of Kurukshetra Utsav - Geeta Jayanti Samaroh.

Research based Projects in Process

- Publication of books on research based scripts - Chikitsa Ke Adi Sarot "Vedas", Laddi Shah - a Lok Kalakar of J&K by Dr. Simmi.
- Documentation on Village of Pjnjab having Social, Historical & Cultural Background, Life Style of Kinnaur and Temples & Maonasteries of Kinnaur.
- Research based script on - Folk Singers and Instrumentalists of H.P. by Dr. Manorma Sharma.

NORTH CENTRAL ZONE CULTURAL CENTRE, ALLAHABAD

The annual cultural activities during 2003-04 in North Central Zone Cultural Centre, Allahabad commenced with a significant event entitled - Lokabhiyyakti-2003, an Exhibition on tribal, folk and traditional paintings organised from 16th to 19th July 2003 at State Lalit Kala Akademi in Lucknow, U.P. The objective of putting up this show was to acquaint the art-lovers and to expose the urban crowd of city to the rich and vast cultural heritage of India.

Varsha Mangal was organised from 21st and 22nd July 2003 in which folk artists from Chhattisgarh, Haryana and Rajasthan were invited to participate to popularise folk and classical art forms.

Rangakriti - 2003 - a 10-day tribal, folk and traditional Artists' Camp was organized at Jhansi, Allahabad, U.P. from 11th to 20th Sept. 2003. Eleven folk & tribal artists participated from different states of India. The style of paintings were Jadopatia, Wall Paintings from Jharkhand, Sanjhi Styles from Haryana, Punjab & Uttar Pradesh, Kumaoni Folk Art from Uttaranchal.

A six-day each National Theatre Festivals - 2003 were organized from 15th to 20th Sept. 2003 at Tagore Hall, Chandigarh.

A 10-day Gram Shree Mela was also organised on 11th October 2003 for the first time by North Central Zone Cultural Centre, Allahabad. The basic objective of organising Gram Shree Mela was to provide a platform to rural artisans for selling their products directly to buyers without any mediator.

A 15 day workshop on theatre was organized in collaboration with National School of Drama, New Delhi from 15th to 29th Feb., 2004 in which 24 local theatre artists participated.

"Swarn Sangeet Pratibha" a five day festival from 10th to 14th March, 2004 was organized in collaboration with Sanget Natak Akademi, New Delhi.

During the year, a special achievement of the Centre was that the official Website of North Central Zone Cultural Center - www.nczccindia.org has won the prestigious "2003-2004 Golden Web Award" in recognition of creativity, integrity and excellence on the Web. The International Association of Web Masters and Designers accorded this award. Database software has also been created in which around 3000 Visual & Performing artists have been registered.

SOUTH ZONE CULTURAL CENTRE, THANJAVUR

The Lakshadweep Sahitya Kala Academy in collaboration with South Zone Cultural Centre, Thanjavur organized a Holiday Camp for Children from 11th to 18th April, 2003 at Kavaratti. 50 participants from various islands attended the camp.

The Artists Camp of the Masters/Doyens of Indian Contemporary Art Science was conducted at Raj Bhawan, Ooty from 12th to 19th May, 2003 in collaboration with Lalit Kala Akademy, New Delhi. The Artists created 10 paintings.

A painting competition for physically challenged children was organized at Chennai on 14th June, 2003. About 60 children participated in the competition.

South Zone Cultural Centre conducted a three day workshop for physically challenged children from 25th to 27th July, 2003 with an objective to develop confidence among them through performing arts.

A unique "National Theatre Festival 2003" was organized by South Central Cultural Centre in Tamil Nadu from 23rd to 29th August, 2003. The plays were staged in Tamil, Kannada, Telugu, Hindi, Bengali and Malayalam.

Gram Shree Mela and National Folk Arts Festivals were conducted from 3rd to 12th October, 2003 at Bangalore in association with CAPART, New Delhi. More than 100 craftsmen from 19 states displayed 40 different craft items.

SOUTH CENTRAL ZONE CULTURAL CENTRE, NAGPUR

In order to give an opportunity to theatre workers the SCZCC, Nagpur organised Odissi Dance Classes during the year in collaboration with Sangeet Natak Akademy, New Delhi.

To promote the creative aptitude in the children and the youths the SCZCC, Nagpur conducted a workshop in learning traditional crafts in Maharashtra from 19th to 24th May, 2003 in collaboration with CCRT, New Delhi.



Folk Theatre Festival



Gram Shree Mela

Training imparted to interested children and youths under the expert guidance of workshop Directors. Around 200 children and youth participated in this workshop.

The Centre organised Warli Painting Workshop from 2nd to 11th June, 2003 to explore the talents in the field of Rangoli, folk dances and origami.

Training was imparted to interested children and youths under the expert guidance of workshop Directors. Around 500 children participated in the workshop.

All India Art Contest was organized from 14th to 23rd October, 2003 in Drawing / Graphics / Paintings and Sculptures. Total 833 artists from all over India participated in this contest and Rs.1,06,500/- worth awards were given.

In order to promote, propagate & preserve crafts of India and rich tradition of colourful and vibrant traditional folk and tribal dance forms. The Centre organised Gram Shree Melas from 14th to 23rd October, 2003 at Nagpur.

Important Festivals & Workshops

A festival "Orange City Craft Mela & Folk Dance Festival" was organized at Nagpur from 25.12.03 to 4.1.04 under National Cultural Exchange Programme. Around 300 folk dancers and 150 craftsmen from all over India participated.

"Beach Festival" at Ganpatipule, "All India Theatre Festival" at Belgaum, and "Wood

Carving Workshop" at Gadchiroli were also organised.

An "Intensive Theatre Workshop" was organized at Nagpur from 21.2.2004 to 5.3.2004 to provide basic knowledge of modern theatre in India.

The main objective of organizing these programmes under National Cultural Exchange Programme, is to provide opportunities to the people from different parts of India to know more about each others traditions and cultural heritage, which may help in promotion of National Integration.

Programme for Disabled

During the year 2003-04 the Centre organized following programmes in the field of performing art for the persons with disabilities.

- a) A "Children Theatre Workshop" was organized from 25th to 27th July, 2003 at Trivandrum and five artists participated.
- b) "Umang Festival" was organized from 14 -18 October, 03 at Udaipur in which 10 mentally retarded children participated.
- c) A programme "Ahsas" for mentally retarded children was organized on 14.10.03 at Nagpur in association with Rotary Club, Nagpur.

WEST ZONE CULTURAL CENTRE, UDAIPUR

Traditional Festivals

To get associated with local people, the festivals of traditional importance like "Nariyal Purnima" was organized in U.T. of Daman from 11th to 12th and Silvassa on 13th August, 2003; and "Ganeshotsav" in Goa from 5th to 10th September '03 and there was active participation of the local people.

WZCC organised 9th annual Festival of Disabled Children "UMANG 2003" at Shilpgram, Udaipur in collaboration with Centre for Cultural Resources and Training, New Delhi

from 14th to 17th October'03. The objective of organising this festival is to encourage the disabled children. The festival was witnessed by 5,000 people.

To make people aware of the cultural heritage of the country, Vagad Mahotsav was organised at Dungarpur from 4th to 6th November'03, coinciding Dungarpur Sthapana Divas.

Festival of India in Bhutan : Bhutan

With a view to get exposure to International Festivals and to promote Indian art and culture abroad, Ministry of Tourism & Culture, Govt. of India in collaboration with Zonal Cultural Centres organised "Festival of India in Bhutan" at different venues in Bhutan from 5th to 12th June'03. About 66 traditional folk artists from different parts of India presented glimpses of Indian cultural heritage.

International Cultural Promotion Programme: Edinburgh Mela (U.K.)

To witness and understand the rich diversity of our culture through dance and music, WZCC participated in Edinburgh Mela 2003 (25th to 31st August'03) in U.K. along with a contingent of 5 artists of Udaipur, performing Bhangam Vadan, Rawan Hatta and Puppet shows.

Afro-asian Games: Hyderabad

The Government of Andhra Pradesh in coordination with South Zone Cultural Centre, Thanjavur organised Afro-Asian Games - Heritage Festival at Hyderabad from 24th Oct. to 1st Nov.'03 in which about 94 countries of Asian- African continents with more than 4000 delegates participated.

Lokrang : Jaipur

Lokrang was jointly organised by Jawahar Kala Kendra, Jaipur and WZCC, Udaipur at Jaipur from 11th to 13th October'03.

Seminar on "Maharana Pratap Ka Raajnyay" : Udaipur

In commemoration of 463rd birth anniversary of Maharana Pratap, a Seminar was organised in Udaipur from 2nd to 3rd June'03.

Other Programmes :

For promotion of theatre movement and to encourage theatrical activities, a three-day theatre festival - 'Natyotsav' was organised at Surat, Gujarat from 5th to 7th August'03.

Aakriti - an Inter Zonal Multimedia Sculptors Camp - was jointly organised by Lalit Kala Academi, New Delhi and West Zone Cultural Centre at Shilpgram, Udaipur from 3rd to 12th September'03.

With a view to promote and acquaint the present generation about traditional theatre, a four-day traditional theatre festival - "Rangparampara" was organised at Nagpur from 28th to 31st Oct.'03.

WZCC has started a daily cultural evening programme - Dharohar - at Bagore ki Haveli, Udaipur, to attract domestic as well as foreign tourists.

Shilpdarshan is an on going activity being organised in the Shilpgram, Udaipur in which the performing artists and craftsmen from the Member States are invited.

DOCUMENTATION

With a view to conserve and promote dying arts, the Centre has undertaken documentation work relating to rare arts and crafts.

EASTERN ZONAL CULTURAL CENTRE, KOLKATA

Bharat Utsav

A 3-day Bharat Utsav was organized from February 26 to 28, 2003 at J.N. Dance Academy, Manipur, in Guwahati at Rabindra Bhawan. It was organized from March 24 to 25, 2003. In coordination with the Deptt. I.C. A & T, Govt. of Tripura, the Utsav was organized from 27 to 28 March, 2003 at Agartala. It was also organized at Gangtok, Sikkim from 16th to 17th June, 2003. Local talented folk and classical artistes participated.

26th Spring Festival at Rourkela

From March 21 to 23, 2003, 26th Spring Festival



Lok Kala Utsav, Gangtok, Sikkim

was organized at Rourkela. The festival included the presentation of classical dance and folk dances from Maharashtra and Manipur.

North East Bihu Festival

A 3 day Bihu Festival was organized by EZCC in association with an NGO, Spandan Sanskritik Gosthi, Jorhat from 5-7 April, 2003. The folk artists from Jorhat and Sikkim participated in the festival.

Lok Nritya Samaroha

A big cultural bonanza was organized in the form of Lok Nritya Samaroha from 16th to 17th May, 2003 at Bharatiyam Cultural Multiplex.

North East Festival

North East Festival was observed in a large scale from 20th February to 5th March, 2004 at Bharatiyam Cultural Multiples, Kolkata in which folk and classical artists, craftsmen of North Eastern States could participate.

Dweep Mahotsav

As in previous years, the colourful and fascinating folk dances of the mainland as well as of the Islands got a great exposure at the Dweep Mahotsav in the Andaman & Nicobar Islands. This fascinating ensemble was

organized by the A & N Administration in collaboration with EZCC from 4th December to 17th January, 2004 at Port Blair and other parts of A & N Islands. About 250 artists including 148 from EZCC participated from different fields.

Workshop

EZCC organized a workshop on Mohiniattam at its cultural complex, Aikatan, from April 21 to 23. 18 students participated in the workshop.

Documentation

The Eastern States, which are covered by the Eastern Zonal Cultural Centre, have a long and glorious tradition of tribal and folk dance. EZCC has already documented a few of them.

Lok Kala and Pratibha Utsav, Assam

EZCC organized the Lok Kala and Pratibha Utsavs from 30th to 31st October, 2002 at the Rabindra Bhavan, Guwahati. About 90 folk artistes participated in the Lok Kala Utsav.

The Pratibha Utsav included classical dance, instrumental and folk music. Several artists took part in the Utsav and entertained the huge gathering.

INDIRA GANDHI NATIONAL CENTRE FOR THE ARTS

The Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts (IGNCA), New Delhi was established as an autonomous Trust in March 1987 under a Government resolution. It was visualized as a centre that would encompass the study and experience of all the arts – each form with its own integrity, yet within a dimension of mutual interdependence, interrelated 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, ranging from architecture, sculpture, painting and graphics to material culture, photography and film; the performing arts of music, dance and theatre in their broadest connotation; and all else in fair, festival and lifestyle that has an artistic dimension. Through integrated studies and diverse programmes of research, publication, training and creative activity, the IGNCA seeks to place the arts within the context of natural and human environment. The fundamental approach of the centre in all its work is multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary.

The organizational structure of IGNCA consists of five divisions, viz. Kalanidhi, Kalakosa, Janapada Sampada, Kaladarsana and Sutradhara. Each division is autonomous in nature but interlocked in programming.

Kalanidhi Division

Kalanidhi consists of an outstanding reference library and cultural archives, with access to multimedia databases and information systems that serve as a major resource centre for the arts and humanities. It is a central repository of resources, including books, slides, manuscripts, artifacts, audio/video recordings and other materials.

Kalanidhi : A Reference Library

Acquisitions

2,076 books were added to the collection and now the total number of volumes in the Library is 1,27,291.

Journals

253 journals (academic and technical) were subscribed.

Cataloguing

1222 books were classified and catalogued and 1,465 books were entered in the LIBSYS database

Bibliography

306 annotated entries on bibliography on Gandharva Art, 206 on Mask and 10 on Mudra have been made.

ABIA Project

The Annotated Bibliography of Indian Archaeology (ABIA) Programme involves compilation of bibliographical data on Indian arts, architecture and archaeology.

Slide Unit

400 photo-negatives on the art and culture of Himachal Pradesh were added to the slide collection.

Microfilming Unit

The Unit acquired 530 rolls of manuscripts in the microfilm form. The duplication work of microfilm rolls is in progress. 977 rolls from SBL, Varanasi and BORI, Pune were digitized.

Archives

- (i) 360 negatives from the S.N. Mitra collection of photographic materials on the West Bengal Terracotta temple decorations have been accessioned.
- (ii) 675 colour slides from the Benoy Behl collection on the Ajanta cave frescoes have been listed.
- (iii) 100 catalogue cards were written and 3000 cards were arranged on the Lance Dane Collection on Art and Architecture.

Conservation Unit

Provided treatment to about 2,000 rare books from the Ram Charan Tripathi collection in IGNCA.

Cultural Informatics Laboratory (CIL)

IGNCA Website (www.ignca.nic.in)

The following textual materials with visuals have been added at the IGNCA Website during the period.

- Approximately 1,200 images of Rare Books
- Articles by In-house Scholars / Subject Experts
- Slide show and E-greeting Tools for Digital Images of IGNCA
- Cognitive Map of Muktesvara Temple
- Catalogues of IGNCA Publications.
- Catalogue of Cultural Archives and various other information.

CoIL-Net - Project

Aim of this project is to publish the social and cultural activities of the Hindi speaking regions on internet in Hindi. Following contents (textual and visual) have been added under the CoIL-Net Project during this period.

- Over 6100 textual pages from Hindi speaking region.
- Software tools have been developed for inter-activity enhancement
- Over 25 hrs audio / video has been digitized.

Digital Library – Resources of Indian Cultural Heritage (DL-RICH) - Project

Aim of the project is to make the cultural heritage available with IGNCA in electronic format. This included the digitization of materials, post digitization editing, designing effective retrieval system etc

- 2042 Microfilm Rolls and Paper Manuscripts (Russian) having approximately 12,99,555 Images / Folio have been digitized.
- 1,03,764 Slides have been digitized.
- 202 Books with 65,326 pages have been digitized.

Indian Society for Technical Education (ISTE) CDROM Project

The project is to make the reference Laboratory manuals for students and teachers in the interactive CDROM.

Media Production Unit

An in-depth documentation of the Manuscript Heritage of India has been prepared and 14 programmes are ready for telecast on DD-Bharati under "Kalatarang".

A detailed video documentation has been done on the Brahdeswara temple at Tanjore and on the monuments of Badami, Pattadakal and Bijapur.

Kalakosa Division

The programmes of the Division fall into seven broad categories:

Kalatattvakosa

A lexicon of fundamental concepts and glossaries of technical terms.

Kalamulasastra

A series of fundamental texts, bearing basic of the Indian artistic tradition as also primary texts specific to particular area.

Seminar and Workshop

Workshop on Manuscriptology and Palaeography was organized at IGNC, New Delhi from 3rd to 10th January 2003. This was organized by the Kalakosa Division for the younger scholars.

A seminar on Vedic Literature, Rituals and Philosophy was organized at Pune from 28th February 2003 to 2nd March 2003.

Kalasamalocana Series

This programme concentrates on the secondary material. It comprises publication of critical

writings on different facets of the arts and aesthetics.

The Division has published a very large number of volumes of critical scholarship on different aspects of Indian artistic traditions.

Metaphor of Indian Arts

Under the History of Arts, out of five monographs - Bija, Purusa, Prakriti, Brahman, Atman, only two monographs could be completed.

Slavic and Central Asian Studies

971 microfiches of books and journals in Russian, relating to literature in the human sciences concerning Russia and Central Asia, have been received from Institute of Scientific Information in the Social Science and Documentation Library of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia (INION)

East Asian Programme

The East Asia Programme has collected 30 articles with a view to bring the proceedings of the Seminar on "Xuanzang and the Silk Route" in a book form.

South East Asia Programme

The South East Asia Programme organized an International Conference on Indonesian Art in collaboration with the Indonesian Embassy at New Delhi.

Janapada Sampada Division

The Janapada Sampada Division deals with research and documentation on the contextual aspects of culture including lifestyle, traditions, folklore and art practices of communities from eco-cultural and socio-economic points of view. The activities pertaining to this division are : (A) Ethnographic Collection, (B) Multimedia Presentation and Events, (C) Lifestyle Studies under which there are two programmes (1) Loka Parampara and (2) Kshetra Sampada, and (D) Heritage Studies

Kaladarsana Division

Kaladarsana provides a forum, milieu and opportunity for creative expression by dissemination of arts through exhibitions, seminars, workshops, lectures and performances.

Exhibitions

- (i) The Art of Angkor at the Bayon, Cambodia by Prof. Sachchidananda Sahai. The exhibition was opened on 25th April, 2003.
- (ii) Test and Response: China's effort to combat SARS in collaboration with the Embassy of the People's Republic of China - on 12 August, 2003.
- (iii) Indonesian Art through the Ages in collaboration with the Embassy of Indonesia, and
- (iv) Works and Achievements of Prof. P.N. Mago.

Workshop/Academic Session

"Hopscotch" – A workshop for children to orient them to paintings, dance, music and composition was organized for children of SOS Village School, Faridabad from 7th to 14th July, 2003.

International Seminar on "Mankind and Nature – Search for Soul" was organized from 2nd to 4th March, 2004. This was organized in collaboration with Millenium Trust, UK.

Memorial Lecture

The Annual Acharya Hazari Prasad Dwivedi Memorial Lecture on "Social Awareness of Acharya Hazari Prasad Dwivedi" was delivered by Shri Kamleshwar on 19th August, 2003.

Public Lectures

A lecture on Magadh Sanskrit- Ek Parichay was delivered by by Shri Ravinder Kumar Pathak on 17.6.2003.

Mrs. Jenny Balfour Paul on 4.11.2003, delivered a lecture on "Indigo and the Indian Tale".

Performances :

A concert by Wadali Brother of Amritsar was organized to compliment the seminar on Amir Khusro on 9th August, 2003.

Children Programme

Hopscotch: A workshop on orientation to paintings, dance, music and composition was organized for children of the SOS Village School, Faridabad.

Sutradhara Division

This division provided managerial and administrative services to all the other four-component divisions of the organization.

Southern Regional Centre, Bangalore

The Academic Advisory Committee on IGNCA, Bangalore reviewed its activities on 10th October 2003, at Bangalore.

Building Project Committee

The IGNCA Building Project, after having traversed a complex and difficult path has made a visible presence with the inauguration of its first building- Kala Nidhi, Kala Kosa shared Resources 'A' by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on 19th November, 2001.

KALAKSHETRA FOUNDATION

Smt. Rukmini Devi Arundale started Kalakshetra Foundation, a cultural institution of international repute, 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 is to bring about the integration of all art forms and regional variants thereof, and to consequently establish standards of true art.

The total number of students in Rukmini Devi College of Fine Arts during the year 2003-2004 is 361.

Our Major activities

Rukmini Devi was a true ambassador of Indian culture and had spoken at many forums on Art, Animal Welfare and Education.

The foundation is celebrating Rukmini Devi Birth Centenary from February 2003 to March 2004 with a year-long performances, workshops, seminars etc.

In Rukmini Devi Museum, her personal collection of art subjects from all over the world are displayed.

The Foundation organised a Ramayana Dance programme presented by Balinese Ramayana Troupe from Indonesia.

Dr. Padma Subramanyam presented "Bhagavat Gita", a solo Bharatanatyam programme followed by a scintillating vocal recital by Pandit Jasraj the inimitable maestro of Hindustani Music.

Special Music and Dance items were presented by the young students of Besant Senior Secondary and Besant Theosophical High School.



A scene from "Bhakta Jayadeva" – Dance drama



A scene from "Duryodana Vadham" in Yakshaganam presented by H.S. Hegde group of Yakshagana Mandali, Keremane, North Karnataka

Kalakshetra Artists presented "Kutrala Kuravanji" at the Open Mandapam at the Brahadeeswarar Temple, Thanjavur.

They also invited a group of artists from the North Eastern University, Shillong to present "Folk items of Music and Dance of Meghalaya".

A "Seminar on Vegetarianism" was held on the morning of 20th September 2003 in collaboration with Indian Vegetarian Congress.

Besant Arundale Senior Secondary School

The academic year 2002-2003 began with full vigour and activities.

There are about 645 students with 230 boys and 315 girls on roll. About 54 students reside at B.C.C. Hostel. More than 101 students attend the part-time classes at Rukmini Devi College of Fine Arts.

The students put up a variety programme in connection with Smt. Rukmini Devi's birth centenary year celebrations.

On 23rd July 2003, our school annual day was celebrated. A Combined Sports Meet was also held.

"Kala Jyotsna 2003" an Inter-School competition in Music, Art, English and Tamil Oration and Folk Dances of India were held.

Out of the 100 teams, our Quiz Team won the third place in the Bournvita Quiz Contest.

Besant Theosophical High School

The School has a strength of 875 students 452 Boys and 423 Girls.

Free uniforms were distributed on 15.08.2003 to 50 students who were economically backward.

The school students formed a human chain to promote Rain Water Harvesting measures in the city. Our School students participated in various inter school, competitions and won many prizes.



Inauguration of the Dance Festival

An Exhibition was held on 10th October 2003 in the school. Students participated with great enthusiasm.

CRAFT EDUCATION AND RESEARCH CENTRE

Weaving Department

This department has shown a steady growth and improved production. Our designs are exclusive. Two more silk looms were brought into production this year and improvements were carried out on one jacquard loom to make it possible for KORVAI type of special weaving. In view of the Birth Centenary Celebrations of Smt. Rukmini Devi Arundale, special saris, copies of

her own personal collection are now being woven for exhibition later in Delhi.

Materials worth Rs.2,60,457/- have been sold during the period under report. 57 Nos. silk saris, 254 Nos. Cotton saris and 25 silk and cotton mixed saris were produced. A royalty of Rs.5,038/- was received from Tamilnadu Handlooms for saris produced by them based on our designs.

Kalamkari Unit

Job orders of Rs.38,647/- were executed during the period under report and sales were to the tune of Rs.1,63,455/-.

CENTRE FOR CULTURAL RESOURCES AND TRAINING

The Centre for Cultural Resources and Training (CCRT) was set up in May 1979 as an autonomous organisation set up by the Government of India under Department of Culture, Ministry of Tourism and Culture with its regional centres at Udaipur and Hyderabad. The broad 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 education. Its main thrust is on linking education with culture and making students aware of the importance of culture in all development programmes.

Main Functions

In order to fulfill the objectives of CCRT, the following activities are organized :

- Training programmes for in-service teachers, educators, administrators and students throughout the country.
- Academic programmes on Indian art and culture for foreign teachers and students.
- Workshops in various art activities like drama, music etc. to teach educational curriculum and to create an awareness of the natural and cultural heritage of India;
- Educational activities and community feedback programmes for school students, teachers.
- Collecting resources in the form of scripts, colour slides, photographs, audio and video recordings and films.
- Seminars on "Cultural Education in Schools" was organized. The participants at these Seminars are mainly Principals and Headmasters.
- Creating an awareness of the importance of cultural education.
- Creating an understanding of the need for cultural education.

SEMINAR FOR US TEACHERS AND ADMINISTRATORS

Continuing its efforts in providing academic assistance in the training and research activities of other academic and professional



Students exploring the world of imagination through puppets

bodies, the CCRT in collaboration with the United States Educational Foundation in India (USEFI) organised two Seminars on "Indian Cultural Heritage: Contemporary Concerns and Challenges for the New Millenium" and "Indian Art and Culture" for 14 and 16 American Educators respectively at New Delhi from June 27 to August 1, 2003.

The purpose of the programmes were to give the US educators an exposure to different aspects of Indian Culture and Heritage.

Other activities

During the period from April to November, 2003 a video film has been prepared on Bidasiya Dance, a Bhojpuri drama in folk style.

The Cultural Kits consisting of audio-visual materials and publications of CCRT is provided to the institutions from where the teachers have been trained.

A training programme on Book Binding and Paper Toys for disabled students was organized

from 15-20 May, 2003 in association with Orthopaedic Centre, Delhi Council for Child Welfare, Janakpuri, Delhi in which 40 students were trained.

A training programme on "Theatre Arts in Education" for teachers was organized from 14-24 February, 2004 at Pune in which 83 teachers participated.

Publication

The publications aim at providing an understanding and appreciation of different aspects of Indian art and culture. They also highlight the influence of nature on artistic expression so as to develop an understanding of the impact of environment on cultural manifestations. 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.

Scholarships

The CCRT has been implementing the Cultural Talent Search Scholarship Scheme since 1982. The Scheme aims at providing facilities to study the performing and other arts to outstanding young children in the 10-14 age group.

300 scholarships have been offered during the year 2003-04.

Progressive Use of Hindi

In implementing the Official Language Policy, CCRT has taken specific steps to achieve the targets. 90% of the total work in the CCRT is done bilingually.

NATIONAL CULTURE FUND

The National Culture Fund (NCF) was set up as a Trust under the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890 through issue of the Gazette Notification dated 28th November, 1996 with the aim of inviting the participation of the corporate sector, NGOs, State Governments, public/private sector and individuals in the task of promoting, protecting and presenting India's cultural heritage as well as creation of new galleries, museums and imparting of training, in cultural activities.

The project works are executed under the directions of the Project Implementation Committee which has the representation of the donors, the National Culture Fund, the civic authorities as well as the Archaeological Survey of India, wherever required.

Council of NCF

The Council of NCF was reconstituted on 6th November, 2001 has 17 members out of which 5 are ex-officio members and 12 are nominated from various fields. The fourth meeting was convened on 23rd April, 2003 which was chaired by Shri Jagmohan, Hon'ble Minister of Tourism and Culture and ex-officio Chairman of the Council of NCF.

Executive Committee of NCF

The Executive Committee of NCF was also reconstituted on 4th February, 2002 with 4 ex-officio members and 6 nominated members. The Secretary, Department of Culture is the ex-officio President of the Committee.

Memoranda of understanding executed

1. **Synagogue Clock Tower, Cochin** — An MoU was signed on 12th November, 2001 between NCF and World Monuments Fund, New York for restoration of Pardesi Synagogue Clock Tower, Fort Cochin, Kerala. The sum of Rs.6.50 lakhs have been spent on this project and the project is almost at finishing stage.
2. **Ramakrishna Mission Institute of Culture, Kolkata** — An MoU between RK Mission Institute of Culture, Kolkata and NCF was signed on 22nd March, 2002 for the new extension building of RK Mission Institute of Culture. A sum of Rs.43 lakhs have been spent on this project for air-conditioning of the Library.
3. **Taj Mahal, Agra** — An MoU between Indian Hotels Company Ltd., ASI and NCF was signed on 21st June, 2001

for protection, promotion, preservation, upgradation and beautification of Taj Mahal. The PIC meeting were held from time to time. Since then the development has been taking pace at good pace and a sum of Rs.15 lakhs have been spent on this project during this period. A sum of Rs.40 lakhs is now at the disposal of this project for future development.

4. **Jnana Pravaha Trust, Varanasi** — An MoU was signed between Jnana Pravaha Trust, Varanasi and the National Culture Fund on 4th January, 2000 for promoting and preserving the oral traditions and setting up a script museum at Varanasi. The centre for cultural studies in Varanasi had constructed a building which is housing a museum, library and an auditorium. The donations raised till close of the year ending were Rs.36 lakhs.
5. **Celebration of Birth Centenary of Chaudhary Charan Singh** — A sum of Rs.1.70 crores was sanctioned to this project out of which Rs.80 lakhs have already been disbursed for the development of Rumtek Village (famous for cane and bamboo) of Sikkim and Jageshwar (ancient temples), Uttranchal.
6. **Jaisalmer Fort, Rajasthan** — An MoU about Jaisalmer Fort, Rajasthan between National Culture Fund, ASI, World Monuments Fund, New York for the conservation, preservation and development of Jaisalmer Fort was executed on 13th August, 2003. A sum of Rs.4 crores is lying with NCF for the development work of Jaisalmer Fort Project.



*Synagogue Clock Tower, Cochin
"Matten Charry"*

NATIONAL CULTURE FUND - ASI

1. The restoration of water channels and environment development of the Humayun's tomb, New Delhi under the aegis of Archaeological Survey of India and Agha Khan Trust have been completed.
2. Major conservation, preservation and environmental development work have been undertaken by Archaeological Survey of India at the Taj Mahal from funds contributed by Indian Hotels Company Ltd. (Taj Group) through National Culture Fund.



MEMORIALS

GANDHI SMRITI AND DARSHAN SAMITI,
NEW DELHI

NEHRU MEMORIAL MUSEUM AND LIBRARY,
NEW DELHI

MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD INSTITUTE
OF ASIAN STUDIES, KOLKATA

GANDHI SMRITI AND DARSHAN SAMITI

Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti (GSDS) was formed in September 1984 by the merger of Gandhi Darshan at Rajghat and Gandhi Smriti, as an autonomous body, and is functioning under Department of Culture, Ministry of Tourism and Culture, Government of India. The Prime Minister of India is its Chairperson and it has a nominated body of senior Gandhians and representatives of various government departments to guide it in its activities. The basic aim and objective of the Samiti is to propagate the life, mission and thought of Mahatma Gandhi through various socio-educational and cultural programmes. It has two campuses:

- (a) Gandhi Smriti : Gandhi Smriti, housed in the Old Birla House on 5, Tees January Marg, New Delhi, is the sacred place where Mahatma Gandhi's epic life ended on 30th January, 1948. Mahatma Gandhi had lived in this house from 9 September, 1947 to 30 January, 1948. Thus, the hallowed house treasures many memories of the last 144 days of his life. The Old Birla House was acquired by the Government of India in 1971 and was converted into a National Memorial of the Father of the Nation and was opened to the public on August 15, 1973.
- (b) International Centre of Gandhian Studies and Research : The second campus is situated adjacent to the Mahatma Gandhi Samadhi at Rajghat on a 36-acre land. It came into



*Renowned vocalist Pt. Jasraj offering musical tribute to the
Father of the Nation, on 30th January 2004*

existence in 1969 to mark the centenary of Mahatma Gandhi. An International Gandhi Darshan Exhibition was housed to commemorate the occasion. Divided into six huge pavilions spread across the campus, it sought to bring alive the eternal message of the Mahatma "My Life is My Message".

This dream came true when in 1994, during the 125th Birth Anniversary of Gandhiji, the campus was converted into an International Centre of Gandhian Studies and Research (ICGSR). The Centre offers research and guidance facilities to scholars from India and abroad. At present the Centre provides a comprehensive exhibition on Gandhi, conference halls, facilities for national and international meets, a library, children's corner, photo unit and a publications division.

The centre also publishes a Journal and a Newsletter.

OTHER INITIATIVES

Developmental Activities in Devipura

Extending its developmental activities at the village level, GSDS has undertaken the uphill task of giving village Devipura, Jaipur, Rajasthan, a new look based on Gandhi's concept of village development. A detailed survey was carried out by the Samiti on April 22 to identify the problems of "Devipura" village and to explore the local resources.

National Convention on Peace and Non-Violence

Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti in collaboration with Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan



Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee at the inauguration of the two-day Global Convention on Peace and Non-Violence

organized a National Convention on Peace and Non-Violence on April 26. The Convention held in the aftermath of the Iraq war had more than 100 distinguished delegates.

Joint Academic Programmes with IGNOU

Under the aegis of ICGSR, the Samiti plans to launch academic programmes, including courses related to Mahatma Gandhi in partnership with Indira Gandhi National Open University. A Memorandum of Collaboration was signed on August 9, 2003, the anniversary of the Historic Quit India Movement, at Gandhi Smriti. It has decided to launch a three-month refresher course on Gandhi and Contemporary World from January, 2004 followed by other courses like P.G Diploma, M.A. and Ph.D.

Global Convention on Peace and Nonviolence

To seek answers to the all pervasive violence and terrorism and social conflicts, the Samiti organized a two-day seminar on "Global Convention on Peace and non-violence" from January 31 to February 1, 2004. About 2000 participants, including 200 delegates representing their respective countries attended the convention.

Children's Media Unit goes to Pakistan

As a part of the Gandhi Media Literacy Programme, the Samiti organized a training workshop jointly with Leapfrog, a Delhi based voluntary organisation from March 18-31, 2004.

PROGRAMMES FOR CHILDREN

Inter-School Elocution Competition

An inter-school competition on the theme 'My Constructive Contribution towards Society' was organized on April 5, 2003 at Gandhi Darshan Complex, Rajghat. The Dandi March Rolling Trophy was launched in which 45 school children from Delhi participated.

Gandhi Summer Schools

GSDS launched a series of Summer Schools in different parts of India including Delhi to involve student and non-student youths during their summer vacations in meaningful group activities to enhance their skills and awareness.

There is everything from theatre, pottery, glass painting, group discussions, value education, volunteering, meditation, yoga, natural health care, stress and anger management,

Painting Competition

The Samiti in association with Navjyoti, Delhi Police Foundation along with the Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB), organized a painting competition on the occasion of "International Day against Drug Abuse" on June 20, at Gandhi Darshan, Rajghat.

Colloquium on Impact of Violence in Media on Children

A colloquium on "Impact of Violence in Media on Children" was organized at Gandhi Darshan on July 26, 2003. The children urged the media to proactively promote policies and guidelines within their organizations by observing October 29 (Gandhi Jayanti) and January 30 (the martyrdom day of Mahatma Gandhi) as days of 'No Violence in Media'.

Azadi ke Tarane- Reliving the Struggle for Freedom

A competition, titled 'Azadi ke Tarane' based on patriotic songs and poems written on Mahatma Gandhi during 1948-1969, were held at Gandhi Darshan, Rajghat on August 27, 2003. About 600 students from various schools in Delhi participated in the programme.

Voices of Homeless Children

A public speaking competition 'Voices of Homeless Children' was organised for the homeless and street children on September 23, 2003 at Gandhi Darshan, Rajghat in which

around 12 voluntary organizations working for the homeless and street children participated.

World Food Day Celebrations

The Samiti in association with the FAO organized an inter-school essay competition on the theme 'How Youth can Fight Hunger' on October 16 to commemorate the 23rd World Food Day. The theme selected for this year's World Food Day was 'International Alliance against Hunger'. More than six hundred people including school children and members of the civil society participated in the event.

Children pay homage to the Mahatma

February 3, 2004 was marked by the visit of a group of 60 children from the militant affected areas of Jammu and Kashmir to Gandhi Smriti. Organised by the Guild of Services, India, the children were apprised of the life and message of Mahatma Gandhi, the History of India's freedom movement and the role which Bapu had played in the struggle for independence.

PROGRAMMES FOR YOUTH

Annual Meet of Sanjha Manch

Sanjha Manch, an NGO organized their annual function jointly with the Samiti on April 6, 2003. A number of organizations associated with women, children, health and family participated. The theme of the programme was 'Housing for All' under the State Government's scheme.

Jallianwala Bagh Massacre Remembered

A special trip to Jallianwala Bagh (Amritsar) was organized from April 12-15 as a mark of remembrance to the martyrs of the Massacre. The members present on the occasion took an oath to follow the teachings of the Mahatma through out their life.

Discussion on Problems Faced by the Youth

About 30 students pursuing Management course from Bhagalpur University, Bihar,

participated in a discussion held at Gandhi Darshan on September 10, 2003. The discussion highlighted the problems faced by the youth in the present scenario.

Workshops for Youth

In association with Conversations for Hope Activism and Initiative (CHAI), GSDS organized a series of workshops on film appreciation, theatre and Sufi music from October 3rd-10th. Students from various colleges of Delhi took part in these workshops.

Social Transformation through Conflict Resolution

A three day workshop on Social Transformation through Conflict Resolution : The Gandhian Way was organized by GSDS in association with the Mumbai Sarvodaya Mandal (MSM) and National Service Scheme (NSS) from February 27-28, 2004.

PROGRAMMES FOR WOMEN

Violence against Women – a Youth Campaign

Series of interfaces were organized from November 2003 to January 2004, in colleges, academic institutions and schools to mobilize the youth to work on the issue of 'Violence against Women'.

Today's Girl Child, Tomorrow's Empowered Woman – a Colloquium

An audio programme on the "Girl Child" was launched at a Colloquium on "Today's Girl Child, Tomorrow's Empowered Woman" on the eve of the 60th Anniversary of Kasturba Gandhi on February 21, 2004.

COMMEMORATIVE PROGRAMMES

Commemorative Programme on Dandi March

GSDS in association with Gandhi-in-Action, an international group of non-violent activists, organized a programme at Bhajanpura on April 2, 2003 as part of the on-going period of



Shri I.K. Gujral speaking on "Wither Journalism"

awakening and voluntary action for the regeneration of society. About 50 children and their teachers participated.

Centenary Celebration of Indian Opinion

Commemorating the centenary celebration of Indian Opinion, the Samiti along with Nehru Memorial Museum and Library (NMML) organized a panel discussion on "Wither Journalism" at Gandhi Smriti on June 4, 2003. Mahatma Gandhi had launched the Indian Opinion on June 3, 1903 at Durban, South Africa.

Gandhi Jayanti

The President and the Prime Minister led the nation at a 'Sarva Dharma Prarthana Sabha' on October 2 to mark the 134th birth anniversary of the Father of the Nation. A large number of distinguished guests, ambassadors and people from various sections of the society took part in the prayer.

Orientation/Training Programmes

Orientation Programme for Teachers on Gandhi Media Literacy

The Samiti has initiated the Gandhi Media Literacy Programme in schools with the aim to orient school students on Gandhiji's vision of journalism and to develop a critical understanding of the media in the present context. A select group of teachers from 15 schools were invited on September 10-11 for an orientation workshop, which was a prelude to the Gandhi Media Literacy Programme in schools.

Programmes for Tihar Jail Inmates

For human rights protection and the need for education awareness, the Samiti had earlier opened 'Gandhi Smriti Kendra' in Tihar jail; the largest prison in Asia, in the year 1999, which was inaugurated by the veteran Gandhian leader, Shri Sadiq Ali. The aim of this centre is to interpret the relevance of Gandhi's life and

message to the inmates of the prison through dialogue and value based programmes which are held on regular basis.

DEVELOPMENTAL PROGRAMMES

Champaran - Revival of Buniyadi Vidyalayas

GSDS is continuing with its developmental work in Champaran. It has planned to restore all the Buniyadi Vidyalayas in Champaran and take the Nai Taleem System of Education as envisaged by Gandhi to the masses. Nearly 680 children, including 271 girl children have already been enrolled in these schools. Teachers, in large numbers, have offered their services to educate these children.

Programmes in North East

- The Samiti has adopted a talented little girl from Assam, Kumari Kanchan Nath who is six years old and an accomplished dancer. The Samiti has offered to bear all expenses of her school education.
- Rural Health and Panchayati Raj - a Discussion : A group of 38 youths, especially women from Manipur visited Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti from May 1-6 and took part in a series of discussions including rural health, women and Panchayati Raj.
- Call for Pollution Free Earth : On June 5, Prakriti Suraksha Parishad organized a Prakriti Award Presentation Ceremony on the occasion of World Environment Day at Gandhi Darshan, Rajghat, New Delhi.
- Alwar-Rajasthan : From June 25th to 27th, 2003, Dr. Savita Singh, Director, Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti, visited parts of Alwar District in Rajasthan to study the work of Tarun Bharat Sangh, a voluntary organization devoted to the promotion of Gandhian philosophy. The GSDS proposes to establish close linkages with the Tarun Bharat Sangh by providing vast experience to children and youth in water management.

Regular Programmes

The regular programmes undertaken are: (a) Taking Gandhi to Schools (b) Sarvadharm Prayer at both the campuses, (c) Meetings, Discussions, Seminars, Lectures, Conferences, Workshops, (d) Film shows on Gandhi, and (e) Khadi sales counter at Gandhi Smriti.

- Gandhi Campaign on Wheel : Gandhi Campaign on Wheel, launched by the Samiti, is aimed at generating awareness about Gandhi's life and thought. The bus contains an extensive Gandhiana and books on allied subjects, including a special section for children. It has provision for exhibitions, film shows, besides display and sale of books.
- Srijan -Gandhi Smriti Children's Corner : The Gandhi Smriti Children's Corner imparts training in computer operation, pottery making, tailoring, embroidery, story telling and creative writing, mime and music. Launched in the year 2002, it aims to help the underprivileged children.

Miscellaneous Programmes

- Shramdan at Gandhi Smriti : A Shramdan was organized at Gandhi Smriti, Tees January Marg on April 8, 2003. The people who attended the Shramdaan included members from the South-Asian Countries.
- Anti-Terrorism Day : GSDS observed May 21 as an "Anti-Terrorism Day". This day is being observed every year in memory of former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, who was killed in a bomb blast during his election campaign in Tamil Nadu on May 21, 1991.

Discussions & Lectures

- Media Interface - Holistic Integration of Mizoram with Media : A media interface on 'Holistic Integration of Mizoram with Media' in Delhi in collaboration with 'Charkha Spinning Words in Action' was held at Gandhi Smriti, New Delhi on May 30, 2003.

- Bahudha and Post 9/11 World : Dr. B.P. Singh former Home Secretary and former Executive Director of World Bank delivered a special lecture on "Bahudha and Post 9/11 World" on 7th November, 2003 at Gandhi Smriti.

Workshops and Conferences

- National Conference on Disability and Volunteering : A day-long National Conference on 'Disability and Volunteering' was organized in association with Rehabilitation Council of India (RCI) at Gandhi Darshan, Rajghat on April 1, 2003 with a vision of inclusive society, wherein the disabled, could play a meaningful and constructive role.
- South Asian Fund Raising Workshop : The 15th South Asian Fund Raising Workshop was organized in Agra from September 23-26. The workshop included strategic planning for resource mobilization, cultivating diversity in fund raising.

Library and Documentation

In conformity with the objective of the Samiti to organise and preserve books, photographs, films, documents, leading to better understanding of Mahatma Gandhi's work and thought, a Library and Documentation Centre has been set up at the I.C.G.S.R.

The library has a collection of nearly 12,000 books on Gandhiji's life and thought, art, culture, history, economics, politics, religion, archaeology etc. There is a special section for children. It subscribes to about 50 journals and magazines and caters to the needs of scholars, research fellows and students.

Publications

- Rediscovering Gandhi (Twenty Volumes) : The work on the twenty-volume series titled 'Rediscovering Gandhi' initiated in the previous year to bring forth a critical evaluation of Gandhi's theories and practices in the light of the latest thinking and contemporary realities, is continuing satisfactorily.

NEHRU MEMORIAL MUSEUM AND LIBRARY

The Nehru Memorial Museum and Library maintains (i) a personalia Museum which portrays the life and times of Jawaharlal Nehru against the backdrop of the different phases of Indian freedom movement; (ii) a Library of printed materials, books, periodicals, newspapers and photographs with a special focus on the history of modern India; (iii) a repository of unpublished records of institution and private papers of eminent Indians which provide primary source for historical research; (iv) A Reprography Division for microfilming old documents, records and newspapers; (v) An Oral History Division for supplementing written records with the recollections of eminent personalities from different walks of life who had participated in the freedom movement and development of the nation; (vi) a Research and Publications Division for publishing basic research documents, seminar proceedings and other outputs of institutional research projects besides monitoring the work of the Centre for Contemporary Studies which encompasses our Research Follows.

The Museum provides through visual materials a vivid account of the life and work of Jawaharlal Nehru and the history of our freedom struggle. During the period under review the total number of visitors was 7,68,424.

The Library, which focuses upon modern Indian history and social sciences, continued to grow in holdings as well as in the quality of its services during the period under report. 2399 including 216 bound volumes were added to the holdings of the Library which now stands at 2,20,596. The Library also continued to enrich its resources in microform by adding 314 microfilm rolls and 61 microfiche plates of newspapers, private papers and theses. In addition three floppies, six CD-Roms and one map have been procured by the Library. The total holdings in IGMT collection is 44,317. Besides, 22 postage stamps along with first day covers and brochures were received from Department of Posts, Ministry of Communication, Govt. of India, New Delhi. The Library at present receives 534 journals and 24 newspapers.

The Library has undertaken the work relating to retrospective conversion of the Bibliographic Records into Machine Readable Format. The work has commenced.

The Manuscripts Section acquires the private papers of distinguished individuals and records of political, social and other organisations. Among the institutional papers, we acquired the papers of All India Committee For Eradication of Illiteracy among

Women (1985-94). Among the individual collections we acquired the papers of Lal Bahadur Shastri (1950-66) etc.

Listing of private papers also made a further headway during this period.

The Reprography Division continued to enrich microfilm collections of the Library and extend various reprographic facilities to the scholars. The Division prepared approximately 48,700 frames of 35 mm negative microfilm of papers and documents such as Capital, The Hitvada, The Tribune, Jansatta, The Pioneer and private papers of Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit.

The Oral History Division generates documentation relating to the social and political development of modern India with special reference to our freedom struggle through interviews with distinguished

individuals who have played a prominent role in public affairs. The number of sessions recorded during the period is 77. The total number of persons and sessions recorded till 31st October 2003 to 1,278 and 4,973 respectively.

The Research and Publications Division continued with its publishing programmes and research promotion activities and also monitored the various research projects of our institution.

The Division organised a two-day Workshop on the "Right to Development" in association with the Centre for Development and Human Rights. Dr. Amartya Sen was one of the distinguished participants in the Workshop. In addition, another three-day international seminar on the theme "Gender, Society and 'Development' in India" was organised.

MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD INSTITUTE OF ASIAN STUDIES

The Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies is a centre for research and learning with focus on (a) social, cultural, economic and political/administrative developments in Asia from the middle of the 19th century onwards with special emphasis on their links with India, and on (b) the life and works of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. Till date, the emphasis had been on specializing on modern and contemporary affairs in South Asia, Central Asia and West Asia, and carrying on area studies on the five Central Asian Republics of the former Soviet Union (i.e. Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan), Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan and Bangladesh. This Institute has embarked upon its research programmes in the North-East region of India from the year 2000. It is now widening its area of study into Southeast Asia and China as well.

Our main activities

During the period under report, the Institute completed nine research projects including five pertaining to the North-East Region of India and another twenty eight research projects are in progress. Besides, twelve research programmes pertaining to the North-East region of India are also in progress.

One International Seminar, three Seminars pertaining to the N. E. region of India including one on Sikkim, and two National Seminars were held under the auspices of the Institute.

Five lectures were given by scholars of the Institute, pertaining to their research programmes. A scholar from India Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi, gave a lecture in the Institute and had fruitful interaction with the Institute's scholars.

Twelve books were published by the Institute.

Seminars/Lectures/Workshops

On the 115th birth anniversary of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, a national seminar on "Indian Nationalism : Re-examination of its Concept and Relevance in the present Context" was organized by MAKAIAS at Kolkata on 11 – 12 November, 2003, in which academicians, media persons, political analysts and scholars were present.

A 3 day International Seminar on the theme "Building a New Asia : Problems and Prospects of Regional and Pan-Asian Cooperation for Security and Development" was organized

by the Institute from 29 – 31 March, 2004 at Kolkata and was attended by leading scholars from China, Russia and Central Asian Republics.

A 3 day national seminar on "Migration in India and Its impact on Tribal Societies" was held at Tellicherry, Kerala during 27 – 28 October, 2003 in collaboration with Institute for Research in Social Sciences and Humanities, Kerala.

On the occasion of International Tourism Day, a Seminar on "Sustainable Growth of Eco-Tourism in North East India" was organized by Tezpur University on 26 –27 September 2003.

Publications

1. Asia Annual – 2003
2. Hindi Primer on Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

3. "Cross Border Movements of People into Mizoram" – Proceeding of the Seminar at Aizwal.
4. "The Nepalīs in Assam : Ethnicity and Cross Border Movements in the North-East" by Lopita Nath, Kolkata, Minerva Association, 2003.

Library

The Library of this Institute has now acquired a total number of 5788 books and 630 journals. Collection of documents and data in microform is also in progress.

New Campus at Salt Lake

The Govt. of India has sanctioned a sum of Rs.150 lakhs during the current financial year, for the construction of the Institute's building and the CPWD-Kolkata, has been entrusted with its construction work.



GRANTS FROM THE DEPARTMENT

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 Department of Culture provides substantial financial assistance to young individuals who wish to pursue the arts as a profession. Scholarships are awarded to young artists, and later followed by Junior and Senior Fellowships. The evaluation of these schemes has shown that many prominent artistes in the field of dance, painting and music today had, by and large been the recipients either of these scholarships or fellowships offered by the Department.

The details of the schemes are discussed below:

Scheme	Scholarships to young artistes in different cultural fields.
Objective	To give financial assistance to young artistes of outstanding promise for advanced training within India in the fields of music, dance, drama, painting, Sculpture, etc.
Applicable to	Indian nationals in the age group of 18-25 years having an adequate general education to pursue the training effectively, with evidence of a desire to make the pursuit of these arts into a professional career, as also a degree of proficiency in the chosen fields of activity, and an adequate knowledge in connected art/discipline.
Financial Assistance	Rs. 2000/- per month/ tenable for a period of 2 year only and no extension is permissible.
Scheme	Senior/Junior Fellowships to Outstanding artistes in the field of performing, literary and Plastic arts.

Objective	Financial Support to outstanding artistes in the fields of music, dance theatre, visual arts, literature and traditional forms of folk and indigenous art.
Applicable to	Artistes in the age group of 41 years and above are eligible for the Senior Fellowships. Artistes in the age group of 25-40 years are eligible for Junior Fellowships.
Financial Assistance	Rs. 12000/- per month- Senior Fellowships. Rs. 6000/- per month- junior Fellowships. Tenable for a period of two years only.
Scheme	Senior/Junior Fellowships to outstanding artistes in the field of new areas.
Objective	Financial support to outstanding artistes in the field of new areas such as Indology, Museology, Cultural economics etc.
Applicable to	Artistes in the age group of 41 years and above are eligible for the Senior Fellowships. Artistes in the age of 25 to 40 years are eligible for Junior Fellowships.
Financial Assistance	Rs. 12000/- per month- Senior Fellowships. Rs. 6000/- per month - Junior Fellowships. Tenable for a period of two years only.

There is a specific scheme to give assistance to organisations and monasteries engaged in propagating Buddhist and Tibetan Culture. The details of the scheme are given below:

Scheme	Development of Buddhist/Tibetan Culture and Art
Objective	Propagation and Scientific Development of Buddhist/ Tibetan Culture and Tradition and Research in related fields.
Applicable to	Voluntary Buddhist/ Tibetan, non-Govt. organisations including monasteries and individuals.
Financial Assistance	A maximum of Rs. 5 lakhs per Year for single organisation Maintenance / research Project Rs. 1 lakh p.a. for Repair, restoration and renovation of ancient monasteries, etc, of historical and cultural importance Rs. 1.5 lakh. Award of fellowship/scholarship by organisations holding of special courses-upto Rs. 5 lakh p.a. Purchase of books under the scheme, documentation, cataloguing-upto Rs. 1.25 lakh p.a. Financial assistance given for the construction of hostel building-upto Rs. 5 lakh. Salary of teachers where organisation is running a school imparting monastic education- Rs. 7 lakhs p.a.

The Department of Culture has formulated a scheme for providing grant in aid to voluntary organisations / societies for the development and maintenance of National Memorials. Details of the scheme are given below.

Scheme	Grant-in-aid to voluntary organisations / societies for development and maintenance of national memorials.
Objective	To commemorate the role of eminent national personalities who have contributed to and played a historic role in the history of our country, to highlight their lives and activities as well as the relevance of their ideas to the Indian heritage. To interpret and convey the cultural and spiritual values they stood for. To create an awareness of the contributions of such personalities to the nation, and particularly to keep the younger generation informed.
Applicable to	Memorials set up on the initiative of the Central Government/State Government/ Civic Bodies/Voluntary Organisations.
Financial Assistance	Voluntary Organisations registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860 are eligible for Financial Assistance up to a maximum of Rs. 5 lakhs.

To commemorate the role of eminent national personalities and highlight the lives of those who have contributed and played a historic role in the history of India, and to preserve their memory and propagate their message to the younger generation, special one-time grants are offered to registered voluntary organisations, and state and national bodies. Details of the Scheme are as follows:

Scheme	Celebration of Centenaries of Important personalities.
Objective	To highlight salient aspects of the life and times of important personalities in order to infuse in the public, particularly the young, the spirit of these great leaders.
Applicable to	Registered Voluntary Organisations and State and National Bodies for achieving the objectives of the Scheme.
Financial Assistance	Grants not exceeding Rupees 1 lakh to Voluntary Organisations for appropriate programmes.

Not exceeding Rs. 40,000 in case of anniversary celebration of jubilee years i.e. 125th, 150th and so on. Grants will not exceed 75% of total expenditure of (I) or (II) above. The remaining 25% of the expenditure is to be borne by the organisation.

The scheme for the preservation and development of cultural heritage of the Himalayas focuses on the study, research, and documentation of the cultural heritage of this region. Details of the scheme are given below.

Scheme	Financial Assistance for Preservation and development of the cultural heritage of the Himalayas.
Objective	To promote, protect and preserve the cultural heritage of the Himalayas.
Applicable to	Institutions, individuals and voluntary organisations for their short-duration projects including:

	(a) Study and research of all aspects of cultural heritage of Himalayas.
	(b) Collection of objects of art and crafts of the Himalayas.
	(c) Dissemination of the Himalayan culture through audio visual programmes.
	(d) Assisting and setting up of museums and libraries of Himalayan culture.
Financial Assistance	Grant up to Rs. 5 lakh.
	The grant is given on the recommendation of an expert committee constituted of for this purpose.

The Scheme below is intended to give a thrust to the promotion and dissemination of folk and tribal art in culture.

Scheme	Financial Assistance for Promotion and Dissemination of Tribal / Folk Art and Culture.
Objective	The scheme will address itself mainly to the well-identified and urgent need for the preservation, promotion and dissemination of Tribal and rural art and culture. Its objective will be (a) To provide the tribal with opportunities to conduct their cultural activities in their environment and to collect and preserve their arts and crafts in their milieu so as to ensure the continuity to the tradition of the Tribal Arts and Crafts. (b) To promote and support documentation research and survey. (c) To assist the educational authorities of State Government concerned , in identifying project which will help to integrate the educational system in Tribal areas with the cultural tradition of the Tribal and rural communities. (d) Disseminate the awareness of the riches of Tribal / Rural culture, particularly amongst urban educated people. (e) To promote the preservation and the development of tribal arts and crafts and other facets of tribal culture by all other means.
Applicable to	Voluntary Organisation / Individuals engaged in preservation and the promotion of tribal / folk art culture.
Financial Assistance	The maximum grant envisaged under the scheme is Rs. 2 lakh per project.

A scheme to give financial assistance for research support for voluntary organisations engaged in cultural activities. i.e. literary, visual and performing arts is presented below:

Scheme	Financial Assistance for Research support to Voluntary Organisations engaged in cultural activities.
Objective	To meet expenditure on activities of development nature and for holding of conference seminars and symposia on important cultural matters.

Applicable to	Voluntary Organisations of an all-India character and of national fame registered under Societies' Registration Act (XI of 1860) and engaged in cultural activities for at least 3 years are eligible for the grant; such organisations or institutions as are functioning as religious 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. The applications recommended by the State Government/State Akademis are considered by the Expert Committee.

A special scheme has been formulated by the department to give building grants to private non-governmental organisations engaged in the service of cultural dissemination with a view to creating permanent centres of cultural interaction and learning the details of which are given below.

Scheme	Financial Assistance for Building and equipment grants to voluntary cultural organisations.
Objective	To give grants to voluntary cultural organisations primarily working in the fields of dance, drama, music, fine arts, Indology and literature for construction of buildings and purchase of equipments.
Applicable to	(a) All organisations excluding those run by local bodies, municipalities/corporations. Such organisations must primarily function in cultural fields and must have been functioning for at least five years and registered at least for a period of two years under the registration of Societies Act (XXI) of 1860 for similar Acts and the organisations that are recommended by the state governments or Union Territory administrations. (b) The organisation must be of regional or all-India character. (c) Its work must be substantially devoted to programmes that deal with preservation, propagation and promotion of Indian culture.
Financial Assistance	The maximum assistance admissible to an organisation will be 50 per cent of the expenditure subject to a maximum of Rs. 15 lakh for the construction of building. The quantum of assistance does not exceed 50 per cent of the estimated cost of the project. The quantum of assistance for equipments shall not exceed Rs. 2.5 lakh. Applications under the scheme are to be routed through the Departments of culture of the concerned State Governments/Union Territories are considered by an expert committee.

Aged or incapacitated artists are rendered financial support up to a maximum of Rs. 2000 per month through this scheme, details of which are given below. Under this scheme there is also a provision to look after the artists' dependents till a certain age limit and medical aid is provided to them.

Scheme	Financial Assistance to Persons distinguished in Letters and Art whose dependants may be in indigent circumstances.
Objective	To support and sustain old and poor artists.
Applicable to	People (aged 58 or above) distinguished in letters and arts who may be in indigent circumstances and the monthly income of whose does not exceed Rs. 2000/- per month.
Financial Assistance	Assistance from the Government may be in the form of monthly allowance. Such allowance is given to artists recommended under the Centre-State/ UT quota will be shared by the Centre and State/UT Government concerned in the ratio 3:1. However, the monthly allowance contributed by the Central Government in such cases shall not exceed Rs. 1500/- per month, and in cases of those categories under Central quota shall not exceed Rs. 2000/- per month The artists are recommended for assistance by an expert committee constituted for the purpose.

Financial assistance is provided to an autonomous body created by the state governments to set up art complexes. Cultural complexes for children as are also considered on a case-to-case basis. Details of the scheme are given below:

Scheme	Financial Assistance for Setting up of Multipurpose Cultural Complexes, including those for children.
Objective	To promote, disseminate and support excellence in creative arts, literature etc. and to improve the sensibilities of the younger generation by exposing them to the finest forms in different fields of art and culture.
Applicable to	Autonomous bodies registered under the Societies Act and set up by a state government.
Financial Assistance	A sum of up to Rs. 1 crore will be given as a one-time grant by the central government to the concerned autonomous body.

The Department of Culture operates a scheme for rendering financial assistance for promotion and strengthening of regional and local museums. Details of the scheme are given below:

Scheme	Financial Assistance for Promotion and strengthening of regional and local museums
Objective	To promote in a professional manner, the setting up and modernisation of museums at the regional, state and local levels.

Applicable to	Voluntary organisations, societies, trusts, local bodies, etc. registered under the Registration of Societies Act of 1860 (XXI) or any law currently in force, as well as those managed by the state governments.
Financial Assistance	Financial Assistance will be provided for: 1. Renovation/Repair/Extension/Modernisation of galleries 2. Publications 3. Setting up/Expanding/Upgrading of conservation laboratories 4. Purchase of equipment 5. Documentation For Renovation/Repair/Extension/Modernisation of galleries, and for purchase of equipment, 60% of the cost will be provided by the central government and the rest will have to be generated by the state government or the institution, as the case may be. For the remaining services, 50% of the estimated cost will be provided by the central government and the balance will have to be generated by the state government or the institution.

A very popular scheme, which over the years has encouraged experimental innovative original work in the literary and performing art fields gives financial assistance to individuals or groups. This has given a fillip to artists working in the field and has generated an environment in which creative people can think and work together for promotion of culture. Under the scheme, Financial Assistance is provided to theatre groups, music ensembles and to solo artistes of all genres of performing art activities on a non-recurring ad hoc basis. Details of the scheme are given below.

Scheme	Financial Assistance to Professional Groups and Individuals for specified performing art projects. The Scheme has three parts: (a) Production Grants are to be given for approved projects and programmes in these areas. (b) Salary grants provide assistance to performing art groups to help them establish themselves in their fields. (c) Expenditure on establishment, maintenance of Library, photography and documentation etc.
Objective	To promote Guru - Shishya Parampara and creativity in the field of performing arts.
Applicable to	Organisations/individuals working in the field of performing arts i.e. dance, drama, music and theatre and who have made substantial contribution in their area to become eligible for the grants.

CENTENARIES AND ANNIVERSARIES

The Department of Culture organizes the centenary celebrations of important personalities and events, and has constituted National Committees (headed by the Vice-President of India/ Prime Minister/ Minister for Tourism and Culture) for the express purpose of planning and developing such programmes, or allocating funds to different agencies for conducting the same.

The Government of India had earlier constituted National Committees for organizing the 50th Anniversary of Indian Republic (26 January 2000 – 26 January 2001), 2600 Years of Tirthankara Mahavira's Janma Kalyanak (6 April 2001 – 6 April 2002). Thereafter it had been decided to celebrate birth Centenaries of Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan and Chaudhary Charan Singh.

Grants has been given to a number of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to mark the birth centenary / anniversary celebrations of important personalities.

Birth Centenary Celebration of Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan.

The inaugural function for celebration of the birth centenary of Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan was held on 11 October 2002 at New Delhi. A number of projects have been taken up in the memory of Jayaprakash Narayan.

Commemorative coins issued, and a photo exhibition entitled 'Jayaprakash Narayan – Revolutionary and Lok Nayak' was organized by National Archives of India.

Funds were provided to CPWD for the following projects :

1. Construction of Documentation-cum-History Centre at Shaheed Smarak Park, Balia
2. Setting up of JP Memorial Park on the land behind Express Building and adjacent to Ferozeshah Kotla Ground in Delhi;
3. Construction of extension to the existing building at Kadamkuan in Patna;
4. Renovation and refurbishment of JP Museum at Balia;
5. Renovation and refurbishment of halls and corridors of Mahila Charkha Samiti at Kadamkuan;

6. Setting up a memorial of Jayaprakash Narayan at Shekhodeora;
7. Upgradation of the existing Prabhavati Devi Memorial Government Girls Intermediate College at Sitabdiara;
8. Construction of Memorial College at Jaura in Madhya Pradesh.

The following projects are also being taken up in connection with the birth centenary of Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan:-

- Construction of a 'JP Memorial Public Library' in Delhi.
- Development of JP Nagar in Distt. Ballia as "Rural Tourism Village".
- Setting up a Bhojpuri Cultural Centre in Ballia.

Substantial funds have been provided to Indian Railways to construct an underpass at Sarai Kale Khan in memory of Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan.

Funds have also been provided to UP Forest Department for : (i) development of Wasteland at Shaheed Smarak Park at Ballia; (ii) to Doordarshan for a film on JP; (iii) development and modernization of Sinha Library in Patna; (iv) for writing and publication of JP Biography;

(v) for setting up of JP Foundation for Rural Technology Research and Dissemination at Chitrakoot, and (vi) for establishing a Chair in the name of JP at National Institute of Criminology & Forensic Science in Delhi.

Birth Centenary Celebration of Chaudhary Charan Singh

A National Committee under the Chairmanship of the Vice-President of India has been constituted to chalk out programmes for the celebration of the Birth Centenary of Chaudhary Charan Singh beginning 23 December 2002.

As a part of the programmes substantial funds have been provided to the ITDC and State Tourism Departments for development of 20 villages as Tourism Villages in different states of the country. These funds will be utilized for setting up Top class Chaupals with facility of libraries to be named after Chaudhary Charan Singh. Under the scheme the area around the chaupals would also be given an elegant look and special care will be taken to show the tourist how the old ruralist are adjusting themselves to the urbanizing process and how new technology like internet etc. is changing the life style of the villages. All these facilities would be named after Chaudhary Charan Singh.

INITIATIVES IN THE NORTH-EASTERN STATES

The Department of Culture has undertaken many initiatives regularly, to highlight and popularize the rich and diverse art and culture of North-East India, including Sikkim. The activities and programmes organized in North-Eastern region by various organizations functioning under the Department are as follows:

National Museum

The National Museum has taken initiative on two fronts so far as the North-East is concerned. Firstly, bringing out pictorial publication on the Art Heritage of the North-East in the form of portfolios and secondly by sending a temporary exhibition to the North-East with a view to create an awareness among the public.

The portfolios like Manuscript Painting of Assam, Sculptural Heritage of Assam, Manuscript of Assam and Art History of Tripura have been brought out by the National Museum.

A temporary travelling photographic exhibition entitled "Ajanta: the Unseen Jewel" was sent by the National Museum to Guwahati and Gangtok in the North-East.

National Council of Science Museum

As a catalytic support to the respective state and UT Governments, NCSM is setting up a chain of Science Centres in the North Eastern States and in the Island Territories.

Mizoram Science Centre, Aizawl started on June 26, 2003. The Centre highlights the science related to Forest and its flora and fauna through interactive exhibits and houses a Fun Science gallery, Children's section, an Inflatable dome planetarium and Science Park too. Work is in progress for SRSCs at Dimapur, Imphal and Itanagar.

Travelling Exhibitions like Human Genome & Beyond at NSC, Delhi, "100 Years of Nobel Prize is on display" at RSC, Lucknow were also organized.

National Research Laboratory For Conservation of Cultural Property, Lucknow

A workshop on the conservation of inorganic museum objects was organised at the Manipur State Museum, Imphal for

museum professionals from the region. A total of 14 participants attended the workshop.

Victoria Memorial Hall, Kolkata

Tripura: A Royal painting gallery is being developed and renovated at Tripura Govt. Museum, Agartala and the job of restoration of oil paintings was undertaken.

Mizoram: A painting competition among sub junior students was held in five districts and state level of Mizoram. "Sit and Draw" & "See and Draw" competitions were held on 6th and 7th December 2003.

Manipur: In collaboration with the Art & Culture Department, Govt. of Manipur, a Seminar on the "Medieval and modern History of North-East India" was organized at Imphal on 23rd and 24th October. In collaboration with the Art & Culture Department, Govt. of Manipur, a Seven day workshop on Traditional Craft of Manipur was organized at Imphal from 19th to 25th October.

Meghalaya:

1. Assistance has been provided to Williamson Sangma Museum, Shillong for improvement & renovation of two galleries.
2. In collaboration with the Williamson Sangma Museum a painting competition for school children is being organized at the district and state level in Meghalaya.
3. A Seminar on stone and wood carving was organized in all seven districts and at the state level in Meghalaya.

Anthropological Survey Of India, Kolkata

The North East Regional Centre, Shillong organised a seminar on "Anthropological Perspectives on North East India" during 28-30 April 2003, as a part of their year long Golden Jubilee Celebration. A booklet on "Verrier Elwin as remembered by his family and friends" was released on this occasion. A workshop on the

project "Ecology & Tourism" was organised at Sikkim.

Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya

The following new exhibits were erected in the IGRMS open air complex by traditional artisans from North East India.

- a) Kucheneme – Chakasang Naga House from Nagaland
- b) Reang House from Tripura
- c) AO Lamba- Cane bridge of Nagaland
- d) Megalith enclave of Meghalaya

Workshop-cum-exhibition

- a) Exhibition on Material Culture of Khasi, Garo and Zaiangrongs of Meghalaya in Shillong (Nov'02)
- b) Ethno-culture and biodiversity of Loktak lake in Imphal (Feb'03)

Seminar

- a) A three day national seminar entitled Folklore and Oral Traditions of India was organized at Northeastern Hill University, Shillong in collaboration with PROFRA and NEHU, Shillong.
- b) Organised a national seminar on 'Cultural Mapping of Garo Hills' at Tura in Meghalaya in collaboration with the Department of Garo Language. The seminar highlighted the contributions of Garo literature, language and culture.

Lectures

- a) Folklore of Mizoram (in Bhopal on 13th Feb.,03) By Dr. L.T. Khiangte, Reader in Mizo Language, Mizoram University, Mizoram.
- b) Monolithic Culture of Meghalaya (in Bhopal on 12th March, 03) By

Mr. S. Karlyngdoh, Addl. Dy. Commissioner of West Khasi Hill District, Meghalaya.

Asiatic Society

A two-day seminar on "North East India : Economic, Social, Cultural and Political Life" was held on 29th and 30th April, 2003. A large audience attended the seminar.

National Library, Kolkata

Quite a good number of projects were taken during 2002-2003 for the infrastructural development in the area of Art and Culture pertaining to the Library and Museum.

Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation

As a part of the special drive made for the promotion of Public Library Service in the North-Eastern States including Sikkim, Training Programme for Rural Librarians were organized

in Assam, Nagaland, and Mizoram, besides providing books in regional languages.

Lalit Kala Akademi

Lalit Kala Akademi through its Regional Centre at Kolkata is regularly conducting events/ activities like workshops, regional exhibitions, seminar, art demonstrations etc., in the North East. For the current year, an art festival is being planned in Shillong.

Indian Museum, Kolkata

Manipur State Museum, Imphal - Conservation and restoration work of Royal Boat was carried out by adopting indigenous process by 'Royal Karigars' under the supervision of the experts.

Meghalaya State Museum, Shillong - Modernization work in Ethnological Gallery of the Museum was carried out and modern and new scientific equipments were installed.



Dance presented by artists of Assam University, Guwahati

INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL RELATIONS (ICR)

CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMMES

THE FESTIVAL OF INDIA

GANDHI PEACE PRIZE

CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMMES

Cultural exchanges between countries serve as an important foundation for development of trade and economic ties and are a potent means for inculcating a spirit of international understanding. The Government of India has been actively pursuing the policy of cultural cooperation with many countries. Since independence, India has entered into Cultural Agreements with 114 countries which have been further developed into Cultural Exchange Programmes. During the year 2003-04, Cultural Exchange Programmes were signed with 21 countries, including China, Iran, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Brazil, Hungary & South Africa. These cover exchanges of performing artists, experts in the field of museums, conservation, libraries, archives etc. and also include exchange of exhibitions. Under the scheme of Indo-Foreign Friendship Societies, financial assistance is provided through our Missions abroad to societies working towards the development of cultural relations with India. Besides this, Hostel Assistance is also provided to Indian students studying abroad and working for the development of culture.

During the last year, under the CEP with the Russian Federation, a protocol was signed for holding "Days of Russian Culture in India" during the first week of November 2003. These "Days" saw the performance of Russian Circus, Ballet, Musical Theatre and Jazz in the three cities of Delhi, Mumbai and Kolkata. About 125 Russian artists participated in these events which were inaugurated in new Delhi at the Siri Fort Auditorium on the first of November 2003. Similar "Days of Indian Culture in Russia" are proposed to be organized in three cities of Russia during September 2004.



Cultural Exchange Programme 2003-2006 being signed with Republic of Korea (DPRK) on 18-9-2003 at New Delhi



Folk dancers from Russia

UNESCO

The Department of Culture continued to have close cooperation with UNESCO India actively participated and to certain extent, guided the formulation of the new UNESCO "Convention for Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage".

India has successfully nominated its

candidature for proclaiming "Oral Tradition of the Vedas and Vedic Heritage" under the UNESCO's programme entitled "Proclamation of Masterpieces of the Oral & Intangible Heritage of Humanity" to raise public awareness of the value of intangible cultural heritage and to encourage Governments to take legal and administrative steps to safeguard it.



Shri Jagmohan, Minister for Tourism & Culture, inaugurating the "Days of Russian Culture in India" at Sirifort Auditorium, New Delhi

THE FESTIVAL OF INDIA

The Festival of India (FOI) abroad and reciprocal festivals of other countries in India was started in 1982 with the objective of projecting India's rich cultural heritage and contemporary creativity abroad as well as bringing to the people of India a panorama of the life, tradition and culture of a foreign country in a comprehensive way to promote better understanding of the dynamics of continuity and change, tradition and innovation, values and perceptions of each other.

The Festivals of India have so far been held in the UK, USA, Japan, Sweden, Germany, China and Thailand. The Festivals of France, USSR, Japan, Sweden and China were held in India on reciprocal basis.

During 2003-2004 Festival of India was organized in Bhutan between June – November, 2003. Bhutan was the first South Asian country where FOI was organized. The Ministry of Culture, Government of India and National Commission jointly organized the festival for Cultural Affairs, Royal Government of Bhutan. The festival gave further impetus to the age-old cultural interactions.

The FOI in Bhutan dedicated to eternal friendship and cooperation between India and Bhutan was jointly inaugurated by Bhutanese Prime Minister Lyonpo kinzang Dorji and Indian Minister of State for External Affairs Sh. Vinod Khanna on 5th June, 2003 at the India House, Thimpu with Indian classical music and dance. A large number of distinguished persons including high level officials of both the countries attended the inaugural function. 66 traditional artists from different parts of India performed at the function.



*Closing ceremony of Festival of India in Bhutan,
Thimpu on 26th November 2003*

The second part of the festival, that is Spectacle of Folk Dance and songs, was inaugurated on 6th June, 2003 at the Clock Tower Complex. More than ten thousand people attended the show every day.

The Food Festival was organized from 7th to 12th June 2003 at the Clock Tower Complex. Indian Foods were served at four huts specially designed and decorated for this purpose. A large crowd thronged the huts every day. The festival added an Indian flavour and created Indian ambience to the whole complex.

The Film Festival was inaugurated on 8th July at Lugar Theatre in Thimphu by Hon'ble Chief Justice, Lyonpo Sonam Tobgay, High Court, Bhutan and Ms. Hema Malini, Chairperson, NFDC. High level dignitaries of film industry and officials of both the countries attended the inaugural function. The festival was organized from 8th July to 13th July, 2003 and several Indian and Bhutanese films were exhibited.

Crafts workshop/exhibitions/sale of Handicrafts and Joint weaver's workshops Demonstration, exhibition and sale were organized during 13-19, August, 03 and 8th September, 03 respectively.

National Council of Science Museums, Kolkata organized an exhibition titled Glimpses of Modern Science in India and Indian Scientists, the first ever science exhibition in Bhutan on 14th October, 2003. The Science exhibition provided glimpses into history of Indian Science and Technology. Students from various regions of Bhutan visited the exhibition.

A seminar on "Naland – Interface of Buddhism and Environment" was the next event organized on November 24-25, in thimphu as a part of the FOI in Bhutan. Eight scholars each from two countries presented papers on various aspects of the famous ancient Buddhist University and Buddhism.

The FOI in Bhutan, a six month long kaleidoscope of festivity, was culminated in an event of "unforgettable spectacle of cultural fusion", a dance-drama production centred on the life story of the Buddhist saint Milarepa. The collaborative Bhutanese Indian dance-drama production of "Eternal Journey" were shown in Thimpu on November, 26, which was the last programme.

It is expected that the festival will go a long way in developing a deep and long-lasting bond between India and Bhutan which is the objective of such festivals.

GANDHI PEACE PRIZE

As a tribute to the ideals espoused by Gandhiji, the Government of India launched the International Gandhi Peace Prize in 1995 on the occasion of the 125th Birth Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi. This is an annual award given to individuals and institutions for their contributions towards social, economic and political transformation through non-violence and other Gandhian methods.

A jury consisting of the Prime Minister of India, the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha, Chief Justice of India and two other eminent persons select the awardee each year. Shri R. Venkataraman, former President of India and Shri I.K.Gujral, former Prime Minister of India are the two eminent persons in the jury for this year. The award carries an amount of Rs.10 million in cash (or equivalent in foreign currency), a Citation and a Plaque.

So far, the prize has been awarded to such eminent persons as Dr. Julius Nyerere, former President of Tanzania; Dr. A.T. Ariyaratne, founder President of the Sarvodaya Movement in Sri Lanka; Dr. Gerhard Fischer, who dedicated his life in the service of leprosy patients; Ramakrishna Mission, Kolkata; Baba Amte; Jointly to Dr. Nelson Mandela and Grameen Bank, Bangladesh; Mr. John Hume from Ireland and Bhartiya Vidya Bhawan, India. The Gandhi Peace Prize for the year 2003 was awarded to Mr. Vaclav Havel, former President of Czech Republic.



*Gandhi Peace Prize 2003 presented to Mr. Vaclav Havel
by the Hon'ble President of India*

OTHER ACTIVITIES

VIGILANCE ACTIVITIES

PROGRESSIVE USE OF HINDI

STAFF WELFARE

VIGILANCE ACTIVITIES

The vigilance set-up of the Department is under the overall supervision of the Secretary who, in turn, is assisted by the Chief Vigilance Officer of the rank of Joint Secretary, an Under Secretary and other subordinate staff.

During the period under report, sustained efforts were continued to tone up the administration and to maintain discipline amongst the staff members of the department, both at the head quarters and in the attached and subordinate offices.

Department of Culture and all its offices observed the Vigilance Awareness week, 2003 by administering the pledge to all officials and staff. Vigilance Awareness week was also observed by organizations under the control of the Department. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies, Kolkata arranged a workshop on the issue of importance of vigilance observance week. Centre for Cultural Resources & Training, New Delhi organised debate on the anticorruption method among the staff members to educate the staff members about the danger of corruption and sensitize them about the evil consequences of corruption. Essay and slogan completion were also organised as part of the observance of Vigilance Awareness Week.

The Department has been maintaining adequate transparency in the matters, which needs time-bound disposal and continuous vigilance to check the corruption, if any, to ensure honesty and integrity of officers and staff.

Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalay

Four Departmental Enquiries were pending at the commencement of the reporting period (Nov, 02) of which I.O. submitted the report in one case. Enquiries on other three cases are in progress.

Nehru Memorial Museum & Library

The Vigilance Unit of the Nehru Memorial Museum & Library concentrated during the year more on the aspects of preventive vigilance. Periodical surprise checks were made at sensitive points including Stores and Museum. A vigilance case was registered on the alleged tampering of meters of the photocopiers in the Reprography Division. After conducting preliminary investigations three concerned staff members were placed under suspension. The vigilance Unit has been successful in maintaining the tradition of discipline and integrity in the organization.

PROGRESSIVE USE OF HINDI

Continuous efforts are made to achieve the targets laid down in the Annual Programme for the progressive use of Hindi during the year 2003-2004 by the Department of Official language, Ministry of Home Affairs. Hindi letters were replied in Hindi and efforts were made to increase correspondence in Hindi. Stenographers and Typists were nominated for training in Hindi Stenography and Typing respectively. Three Hindi workshops were organised for the officers and employees. A special incentive scheme was introduced for the officers of the Department in order to encourage them to work in Hindi.

During the year under report, the first Sub-committee of Parliament on Official Language inspected the office of North Bengal Science Centre, Siliguri. Director (OL) inspected the offices of ASI, Sarnath and ASI, Lucknow, National Council of Science Museums, Kolkata, Birla Industrial and Technological Museum, Kolkata, National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property, Lucknow and Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Varanasi.

The Department organized a Hindi fortnight from 1st - 15th September 2003. Hindi essay writing, Hindi noting and drafting competitions were held; cash awards and citations were given to 90 winners by the Secretary (Culture). Ten employees were awarded cash prizes for writing original notes and drafts in Hindi.

The Department sponsored Director(OL) to participate in the VIIth World Hindi Conference held in Surinam during 5-10 June, 2003. Vth issue of the in-house Hindi magazine "Sanskriti" published by the Department was distributed amongst the



Secretary (Culture) Shri Dhanendra Kumar addressing Hindi Pakhwara

delegates of the Conference. An exhibition entitled "Hamari Dharohar : Hindi" was put on display in the Conference which was appreciated among others by H.E. the President of Suriname.

Apart from the main Secretariat of the Department, the Official Language Division monitored the progressive use of Hindi in the Attached/Subordinate offices under the control of the Department and provided them necessary guidance. They were also provided Hindi versions of standard drafts, letters, acknowledgement letters etc. as well as

specimen bilingual rubber stamps for use in the service books.

As usual, the Hindi Translation Unit of the Department undertook translation of various documents such as annual administrative report; performance budget of the Department; matters relating to the Standing Committee of Parliament; Cultural Exchange Programme agreements; letters; Parliament Questions etc.

During the year under report, two issues of the in-house Hindi magazine "Sanskriti" were published and distributed free of cost.

STAFF WELFARE

Benevolent Fund

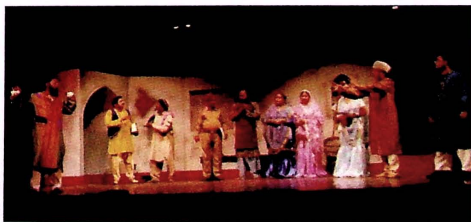
As per the norms of the Govt. of India, a Benevolent Fund is being operated in the Deptt. The main activities of the Benevolent Fund are as under:-

- In the case of the death of the employee the Fund immediately provides Rs.5000/- to the family;
- In the case of illness of the official or his/her family member interest free loan of Rs.1500/- is provided, to be recovered in 15 monthly instalments;
- On the retirement of the officer/official, farewell party is organized by the Benevolent Fund and gift of Rs.500/- presented.
- So far we have provided assistance in five deaths cases and for medical treatment in eight cases.

Activities of the Sports & Recreation Club

During the year following activities were undertaken:-

- During May 23-25,2003 a Study Tour was conducted and following places were visited:-
 - (i) Haridwar
 - (ii) Rishikesh
 - (iii) Dehradun
 - (iv) Mussoorie
- In this Study tour a total number of 70 members and their families participated.
- The major achievement of the Club is that on 23rd September 2004 the staff members of the Deptt. of Culture staged the hilarious melodrama in Hindustani "KANJOOS" in Abhimanch of National School of Drama. On demand from



A scene from the play 'Kanjoos'

the public two shows of this play were staged on 10th and 11th January 2004 in the Weekend Programme of NSD. This play was directed by Shri K.Vasudevan, an officer of the Deptt. of Culture. The following employees participated in the play :

Shri Krishan Chand Gupta
Shri Vijay Bakshi
Shri Pratap Singh Verma
Ms. Anju Kamal
Shri Raj Kumar Gusain
Smt. A. Ushabala
Shri Arun Kumar Rajput
Shri H.J.Bhaskar
Smt. Gulshan Dhawan
Shri Raj Kumar Kaushik

Participation in the Inter-ministry Tournament

Some of the Staff members, those who are interested in Cricket, have been provided a full kit(bat, ball, pads, gloves etc.). These members had played matches with other Ministries and Departments being a member of the Cricket Team of Ministry of HRD in the Inter-Ministry



From the play 'Kanjoo'

Cricket Tournament being organized by the Central Civil Services Sports Control Board, Deptt. of Personnel & Training. Steps are being taken to establish the Cricket Team of Deptt. of Culture.

Annual Sports Meet

The annual sports meet was held on 22nd February 2004 in the lawns of National Archives of India. In this meet about 90 gents, ladies, and children participated. Different events were organized separately for gents, ladies, and children. On the spot painting competition was also organized for different age groups of children.



The annual sports meet of the staff

OFFICERS OF THE DEPARTMENT

Secretary	-	Shri Dhanendra Kumar
Financial Adviser	-	Shri V. Subramanian
Joint Secretaries	-	Smt. C.T. Misra Shri K. Jayakumar
Directors	-	Shri L. Khiantge Smt. Tanuja Pande Smt. Alka Jha Shri Gorakhanath (Official language) Shri S. Majumdar (CSL)
Deputy Secretaries	-	Smt. Ruchika C. Govil Ms. Manisha Sinha Shri Umesh Kumar
Under Secretaries	-	Shri K.L. Kapur Shri M. Subbarayan Shri P.S. Sareen Smt. Anju Bhalla Shri Krishan Chand Gupta Shri Lalan Das PRA Shri Sudesh Kumar Shri S.K. Kapur Shri B.P. Singh Shri Ramesh Chand (Parisar) Shri Shri M.A. Muraleedharan Shri Amar Mudi Shri Nanak Chand Shri Chhote Lal Shri Arun Malik Shri Victor Baa Shri Ramesh Chand (Centenary Cell) Shri B. Sengupta
Deputy Directors	-	Shri Shyam Lal Sud (Official Language) Shri Biswajit Das (Planning & Budgeting)
Desk Officers	-	Shri P.S. Verma Shri K. Vasudevan
Research Officers	-	Shri S.S. Malkani Smt. S.K. Sharma

PRESENT STATUS OF CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMMES WITH VARIOUS COUNTRIES

Sl.No.	Country	Date of Signing	Validity Period
1.	Algeria	10.10.2003	2004-2006
2.	Armenia	22.5.2003	2003-2006
3.	Belarus	15.11.2001	2001-2004
4.	China	23.6.2003	2001-2004
5.	Cyprus	8.10.2002	2002-2005
6.	Chile	24.4.2003	2003-2005
7.	Columbia	May 2002	2002-2004
8.	Djidouti	19-05-03	2003-2005
9.	Egypt	19.12.2002	2003-2005
10.	France	07-11-2003	2003-2005
11.	Germany	17.06-03	2003-2005
12.	Ghana	5.8.2002	2002-2005
13.	Greece	09-09-03	2003-2006
14.	Guyana	25-08-03	2003-2006
15.	Hungary	03.11.03	2003-2006
16.	Iran	25.01-03	2003-2005
17.	Israel	09-09-03	2003-2005
18.	Italy	25.01.2003	2003-2005
19.	Mauritius	05-09-03	2003-2005
20.	North Korea (DPRK)	18-09-03	2003-2006
21.	Seychelles	10-09-03	2003-2005
22.	Syria	15.11.2003	2003-2006
23.	South Africa	16 10.2003	2004-2005
24.	Suriname	17-03-03	2003-2005

OTHER AGREEMENTS

1.	Japan	Informal CEP (Indo-Japan Mixed Commission)
2.	Canada	Indo-Canada MOU is under process.
3.	Russia	Indo-Russian Working Group on Culture.

COUNTRIES WITH WHICH INDIA HAS CULTURAL AGREEMENTS

S.No.	Country	Date of Signing	S.No.	Country	Date of Signing
1.	Afghanistan	04.01.63	30.	Finland	10.06.83
2.	Australia	21.10.71	31.	Greece	22.06.61
3.	Argentina	28.05.74	32.	Germany	20.03.69
4.	Algeria	01.06.76	33.	Guyana	30.12.74
5.	Armenia	14.12.95	34.	Ghana	12.10.81
6.	Bulgaria	02.02.63	35.	Hungary	03.03.62
7.	Brazil	23.09.69	36.	Indonesia	29.12.55
8.	Bangladesh	30.12.72	37.	Iran	10.12.56
9.	Belgium	21.09.73	38.	Iraq	19.04.73
10.	Bahrain	08.01.75	39.	Italy	09.11.76
11.	Burkina-Faso (Upper Volta)	12.12.83	40.	Israel	18.05.93
12.	Benin	17.07.86	41.	Japan	29.10.56
13.	Belarus	14.05.93	42.	Jordan	15.02.76
14.	Belize	15.06.94	43.	Jamaica	05.10.92
15.	Botswana	14.05.97	44.	Kuwait	02.11.70
16.	Bolivia	08.12.97	45.	Kenya	24.02.81
17.	Colombia	22.05.74	46.	Kyrgyzstan	14.03.92
18.	Cuba	21.07.76	47.	Kazakhstan	22.02.92
19.	Cyprus	24.10.80	48.	Lesotho	05.10.76
20.	China	28.05.88	49.	Libya	24.08.85
21.	Chilli	13.01.93	50.	Lithuania	20.02.2001
22.	Combodia	31.01.96	51.	Laos	17.08.94
23.	Czech	11.10.96	52.	Latvia(MOU)	01.09.95
24.	Croatia	05.03.99	53.	Luxumburg	10.09.96
25.	Djibouti	31.01.89	54.	Labanon	07.04.97
26.	Egypt	25.09.58	55.	Mongolia 09.01.61 (Replaced 9.2.78)	
27.	Ethiopia	09.02.83	56.	Mexico	23.07.75
28.	Estonia	15.10.93	57.	Mynamar	25.01.2001
29.	France	07.06.66	58.	Mauritius	06.02.76
			59.	Malaysia	03.03.78

S.No.	Country	Date of Signing	S.No.	Country	Date of Signing
60.	Morocco	12.01.81	87.	Sri Lanka	29.11.77
61.	Mozambique	09.04.82	88.	Somalia	02.04.79
62.	Maldives	07.09.83	89.	Spain	16.09.82
63.	Malta	14.01.92	90.	Seychelles	22.12.87
64.	Maldova	19.03.93	91.	Surinam	22.09.92
65.	Madagascar	17.06.97	92.	Singapore(MOU)	05.02.93
66.	Norway	19.04.61	93.	Slovak	11.03.96
67.	North Korea	02.07.76	94.	South Africa	04.12.96
68.	Nigeria	14.09.82	95.	Slovenia	16.12.96
69.	Netherlands	24.05.85	96.	Turkey	29.05.51
70.	Nicaragua	09.09.86	97.	Tunisia	24.06.69
71.	Namibia	25.01.91	98.	Tanzania	17.01.75
72.	Oman	03.08.91	99.	Thailand	29.04.77
73.	Panama	2.02.2001	100.	Trinidad & Tobago	13.03.87
74.	Poland	27.03.57	101.	Turkmenistan	20.04.92
75.	Phillippines	06.09.69	102.	Tadjikistan	15.02.93
76.	Portugal	07.04.80	103.	U.A.E.	03.01.75
77.	Peru	25.01.87	104.	Uganda	24.11.81
78.	Pakistan	31.12.88	105..	Uzbekistan	17.08.91
79.	Qatar	04.06.80	106.	Ukrain	27.03.92
80.	Romania	03.04.57	107.	Vietnam	18.12.76
81.	Rawanda	04.07.75	108.	Venezuela	13.09.84
82.	Russia	28.01.93	109.	Yemen	22.07.99
83.	Senegal	21.05.74	110.	Yugoslavia	20.09 .02
84.	South Korea	12.08.74	111.	Zambia	26.01.75
85.	Sudan	28.11.74	112.	Zaire	04.07.78
86.	Syria	13.11.75	113.	Zimbabwe	22.05.81
			114.	Yugoslavia	20.09.02

FINANCIAL ALLOCATIONS

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Item	Plan Non-Plan	Budget Estimates 2003-04	Revised Estimates 2003-04	Budget Estimates 2004-05
1.	Archeological Survey of India New Delhi	Plan Non-Plan	45.50 165.65	47.50 167.65	70.00 170.30
2.	National Museum, New Delhi	Plan Non-Plan	4.00 7.00	4.00 7.00	8.00 7.70
3.	Indian Museum, Calcutta	Plan Non-Plan	4.50 3.50	4.00 3.50	5.00 3.75
4.	Salarjung Museum, Hyderabad	Plan Non-Plan	4.50 4.00	4.50 4.00	5.00 4.00
5.	Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta	Plan Non-Plan	2.50 1.90	2.50 1.90	3.00 1.90
6.	National Gallery of Modern Art New Delhi	Plan Non-Plan	4.00 1.12	3.77 1.12	4.00 1.25
7.	Nehru Memorial Museum & Library, New Delhi	Plan Non-Plan	2.50 4.81	2.50 4.81	2.60 4.86
8.	Allahabad Museum, Allahabad	Plan Non-Plan	1.25 0.98	1.25 0.78	1.25 1.08
9.	National Council of Science Museums, Calcutta	Plan Non-Plan	6.50 13.00	6.50 13.00	12.00 14.00
10.	National Research Laboratory for Cons. Of Cul. Property, Lucknow	Plan Non-Plan	0.50 1.43	0.75 1.24	0.70 1.48
11.	Anthropological Survey, Calcutta	Plan Non-Plan	2.50 9.12	2.50 9.86	3.25 9.85
12.	Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya, Bhopal	Plan Non-Plan	3.30 1.50	3.30 1.50	3.60 1.55
13.	National Archives of India, New Delhi	Plan Non-Plan	1.95 8.00	1.93 8.00	3.00 8.70
14.	Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library, Patna	Plan Non-Plan	1.50 1.10	1.04 1.12	2.80 1.20
15.	T.M.S.S.M. Library Thanjavur	Plan Non-Plan	0.50 -	0.13 -	0.50 -
16.	Rampur Raza Library, Rampur	Plan Non-Plan	1.5 0.97	1.50 0.92	1.58 0.92
17.	Science Cities	Plan Non-Plan	13.11 -	14.61 -	21.00 -

ANNEXURE-III

18.	The Asiatic Society, Calcutta	Plan	1.8	1.80	2.00
		Non-Plan	3.45	3.45	3.90
19.	Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh	Plan	3.50	3.50	4.50
		Non-Plan	2.16	2.16	2.40
20.	Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Varanasi	Plan	1.75	1.75	2.00
		Non-Plan	3.52	3.52	3.70
21.	Lib. Of Tibetan Works and Archives, Dharamshala	Plan	-	-	-
		Non-Plan	0.35	0.35	0.40
22.	Sikkim Research Institute of Tibetology, Gangtok	Plan	-	0.00	0.00
		Non-Plan	0.20	0.20	0.22
23.	Financial Assistance for Development of Buddhist and Tibetan Organisations	Plan	1.20	1.20	2.50
		Non-Plan	-	-	-
24.	National Library, Calcutta	Plan	5.00	4.50	6.00
		Non-Plan	10.00	10.00	11.00
25.	Central Reference Library, Calcutta	Plan	0.40	0.20	0.40
		Non-Plan	0.85	0.90	0.95
26.	State Central Library, Mumbai	Plan	0.30	0.20	0.30
		Non-Plan	0.30	0.15	0.30
27.	Central Sectt. Library, New Delhi	Plan	4.00	4.00	3.20
		Non-Plan	1.49	1.49	1.50
28.	Delhi Public Library, Delhi	Plan	1.00	1.20	3.00
		Non-Plan	5.75	4.75	6.10
29.	Connemera Public Library, Chennai	Plan	0.3	0.30	0.30
		Non-Plan	0.3	0.25	0.30
30.	Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation, Calcutta	Plan	8	8.50	10.00
		Non-Plan	1.3	1.30	1.50
31.	Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi	Plan	5	5.29	6.50
		Non-Plan	3.09	3.09	3.35
32.	Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi	Plan	7	7.79	8.75
		Non-Plan	4.51	4.51	4.70
33.	Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi	Plan	3.1	3.40	4.50
		Non-Plan	3.44	3.44	3.75
34.	National School of Drama, New Delhi	Plan	6.5	6.90	8.00
		Non-Plan	3.4	3.40	3.65
35.	Centre for Cultural Research & Training, New Delhi	Plan	4.92	4.92	5.30
		Non-Plan	1.63	1.37	1.80
36.	Building Grants to Voluntary Cultural Organisations	Plan	2.35	3.08	4.50
		Non-Plan	-	-	-
37.	Financial Assistance to Professional Groups and Individuals for specified performing Art projects	Plan	7.70	7.70	8.00
		Non-Plan	1.00	1.00	1.10

38.	Festival of India	Plan	-	-	-
		Non-Plan	1.20	1.20	1.30
39.	Shankar's International Children's Competition	Plan	-	0.00	0.00
		Non-Plan	0.03	0.03	0.03
40.	Development of Cultural Organisations	Plan	0.50	0.70	2.00
		Non-Plan	-	-	-
41.	Cultural Organisation of India (R.K. Mission)	Plan	1.00	1.50	1.11
		Non-Plan	1.00	1.00	1.11
42.	Institutions and Individuals Engaged in Literary Activities	Plan	-	-	-
		Non-Plan	0.17	0.17	0.17
43.	Financial Assistance for Promotion of Tribal Folk Arts	Plan	1.00	0.60	1.00
		Non-Plan	-	-	-
44.	Zonal Cultural Centres	Plan	6.50	6.68	20.00
		Non-Plan	-	-	-
45.	Scholarships to Young Workers in different fields	Plan	-	-	-
		Non-Plan	0.70	0.70	0.70
46.	Award of Fellowships to outstanding Artists in the Fields of performing, literary and plastic arts	Plan	4.00	3.15	4.00
		Non-Plan	1.10	1.10	1.10
47.	Scheme of Financial Assistance to persons distinguished in letters Arts, etc. of life who may be in indigent circumstances	Plan	1.00	1.00	1.10
		Non-Plan	1.20	1.20	1.30
48.	Emeritus Fellowships	Plan	-	-	-
		Non-Plan	0.06	-	-
49.	Gandhi Smriti & Darshan Samiti, New Delhi	Plan	2.50	3.00	3.50
		Non-Plan	1.98	1.98	2.20
50.	Nava Nalanda Mahavihara & Huen-Tsang Memorial	Plan	2.50	2.50	2.80
		Non-Plan	0.97	0.97	1.05
51.	Development and Maintenance of National Memorials	Plan	0.00	-	-
		Non-Plan	2.00	2.00	2.00
52.	Financial Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Celebration of Centenaries/Anniversaries	Plan	-	-	-
		Non-Plan	2.00	2.00	2.00
53.	International Cultural Activities & grants to Indo-friendship Society	Plan	-	-	-
		Non-Plan	0.45	0.45	0.45
54.	Presentation of Books & Art objects	Plan	-	0.00	0.00
		Non-Plan	0.01	0.01	0.03
55.	Delegation under CEP	Plan	-	-	-
		Non-Plan	0.30	1.35	0.90

ANNEXURE-III

56.	Setting up of Multipurpose Cultural Complex in States	Plan	5.00	5.80	9.00
		Non-Plan	-	-	-
57.	Indira Gandhi Centre for the Arts, New Delhi	Plan	0.10	0.10	0.40
		Non-Plan	0.01	0.01	0.01
58.	Secretariat of the Department of Culture	Plan	0.75	0.75	0.75
		Non-Plan	8.00	8.00	8.50
59.	Kalakshetra, Chennai	Plan	1.47	1.47	1.65
		Non-Plan	2.05	2.05	2.25
60.	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian studies	Plan	2.50	2.50	2.00
		Non-Plan	0.62	0.62	0.60
61.	National Museum Institute History of Art, Conservation & Museology	Plan	1.20	1.20	3.00
		Non-Plan	0.08	0.08	0.10
62.	Promotion & Strengthening of Regional & Local Museums	Plan	3.00	3.50	5.25
		Non-Plan	-	-	-
63.	Gandhi Peace Prize	Plan	-	-	-
		Non-Plan	1.30	1.30	1.30
64.	Celebration of 50 years of the Indian Republic	Plan	-	-	-
		Non-Plan	1.00	1.00	0.00
65.	Asst. for preparation of candidature file for nomination by UNESCO for both tangible and intangible heritage of humanity	Plan	0.10	0.10	0.40
		Non-Plan	-	-	-
66.	NAPLIS	Plan	0.30	0.30	0.50
		Non-Plan	-	-	-
67.	National Culture Fund	Plan	2.00	2.00	3.00
		Non-Plan	-	-	-
68.	Financial Assistance for promotion of Himalayan Arts	Plan	1.00	1.00	2.00
		Non-Plan	-	-	-
69.	Travel subsidy	Plan	-	-	-
		Non-Plan	0.01	0.01	0.01
70.	INTACH	Plan	0.25	0.25	0.30
		Non-Plan	-	-	-
71.	National Mission for Preservation of Manuscripts & Intangible Heritage, Monuments and Antiquities	Plan	2.00	2.00	25.00
		Non-Plan	-	-	-
72.	Asst. for preservation and promotion of intangible heritage of humanity	Plan	0.15	0.15	0.15
		Non-Plan	-	-	-

ANNEXURE-III

73.	Asiatic Society, Mumbai	Plan	0.01	0.21	0.20
		Non-Plan	-	-	-
74.	Nehru Centre	Plan	0.01	-	0.01
		Non-Plan	-	-	-
75.	Celebration of Tri-Centenary of Khalsa pant	Plan	-	-	-
		Non-Plan	1.00	1.00	0.00
76.	Other items-India House (Paris)	Plan	-	-	-
		Non-Plan	0.01	0.01	0.01
77.	Contribution to ICCROM	Plan	-	-	-
		Non-Plan	0.10	0.10	0.10
78.	Dr. Zakir Hussain Memorial Museum	Plan	-	-	-
		Non-Plan	0.04	0.04	0.04
79.	Contribution to World Heritage fund	Plan	-	-	-
		Non-Plan	0.07	0.07	0.07
80.	Other Expenditure (TA/DA to Non official members)	Plan	-	-	-
		Non-Plan	0.11	0.11	0.11
81.	Vrindavan Research Institute	Plan	-	-	-
		Non-Plan	0.13	0.13	0.13
82.	North-East Activities	Plan	22.00	22.50	35.45
		Non-Plan	-	-	-
83.	Celebration of 2600th year of Mahavira Janma Kalyanak	Plan	-	0.00	-
		Non-Plan	-	1.00	1.00
84.	Birth Centenary of Lok Nayak Jai Prakash	Plan	-	-	-
		Non-Plan	10.00	10.00	0.01
85.	Central Institute of Himalayan Cultural studies, Arunachal Pradesh	Plan	0.1	0.10	0.50
		Non-Plan	-	-	-
86.	Tibet House, New Delhi	Plan	0.13	0.13	0.15
		Non-Plan	-	0.00	0.00
87.	Tawang Monastery, Arunachal Pradesh	Plan	0.20	0.20	0.25
		Non-Plan	-	-	-
88.	Celebration of birth centenary of Ch. Charan Singh	Plan	-	-	-
		Non-Plan	10.00	7.00	0.00
89.	Information Technology	Plan	-	-	2.00
		Non-Plan	-	-	-
90.	Indian Archaeological Society, New Delhi	Plan	-	-	-
		Non-Plan	-	0.10	0.10
91.	Celebration of Birth centenary of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri	Plan	-	-	0.00
		Non-Plan	-	0.00	1.00
Total (Plan)			225.20	231.90	354.50
(Non-Plan)			318.52	318.52	312.83

TABLE - I
ALLOCATION OF ANNUAL PLANS 2003-04 AND 2004-05

(Rs. in lakhs)							
S.No	Sector	Annual Plan 2003-04	Percentage to total Allocation	Out of which Capital	Annual Plan 2004-05	Percentage to total Allocation	Out of which Capital
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Direction & Administration	75.00	0.30	-	275.00	0.68	-
2.	Promotion and Dissemination	6029.00	24.12	-	9096.00	22.74	-
3.	Archaeology	5500.00	22.00	950.00	8500.00	21.25	1500.00
4.	Archives and Archival Libraries	1026.00	4.11	100.00	3708.00	9.28	200.00
5.	Museums	5312.00	21.24	780.00	8701.00	21.75	1850.00
6.	Anthropology and Ethnology	1130.00	4.52	550.00	1485.00	3.72	800.00
7.	Public Libraries	2030.00	8.12	100.00	2570.00	6.42	200.00
8.	Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA)	10.00	0.04	-	40.00	0.10	-
9.	Institutions of Buddhist & Tibetan Studies	688.00	2.75	-	990.00	2.48	-
10.	Other Expenditure	1000.00	4.00	-	1090.00	2.72	-
11.	Activities for the North-Eastern Region	2200.00	8.80	-	3545.00	8.86	-
TOTAL		25000.00	100.00	2480.00	40000.00	100.00	4550.00

TABLE - II

8th & 9th PLAN ALLOCATION & EXPENDITURE; 10th PLAN OUTLAY

		(Rs. in lakhs)				
Particulars		8 th Plan		9 th Plan		10 th Plan
S.No	Sector	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Direction & Administration	140.00	142.79	350.00	161.87	439.47
2.	Promotion and Dissemination	8715.00	11275.03	22740.00	21355.29	36243.00
3.	Archaeology	3900.00	6593.63	18249.00	14389.64	37359.00
4.	Archives and Archival Libraries	1315.00	2585.81	4335.00	2413.07	8220.75
5.	Museums	10030.00	13575.04	23775.00	14849.80	33932.50
6.	Anthropology and Ethnology	1400.00	2386.16	4700.00	3167.11	7066.22
7.	Public Libraries	6720.00	3570.80	11296.00	5404.59	14835.00
8.	Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA)	5000.00	9600.00	401.00	1167.00	9000.00
9.	Institutions of Buddhist & Tibetan Studies	850.00	1090.97	1950.00	2057.89	4569.50
10.	Other Expenditure	430.00	2104.84	3845.00	2252.16	4934.56
11.	Celebration of Golden jubilee of India's Independence	-	22.00	400.00	175.68	-
12.	Lumpsum Provision for NE	-	-	-	508.00	15400.00
TOTAL		38500.00	52947.07	92041.00	67902.10	172000.00

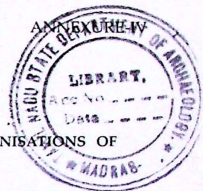
TABLE – III
YEAR-WISE BUDGET ESTIMATES AND
EXPENDITURE ON ART & CULTURE
(Central Sector)

(Rs. in Crores)

Year	Budget Estimates			Expenditure		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1986-87	57.80	32.43	90.23	45.09	39.81	84.90
1987-88	65.00	67.76	132.76	45.64	65.65	111.29
1988-89	62.00	71.26	133.26	51.08	55.58	106.66
1989-90	54.00	70.14	124.14	52.15	47.98	100.13
1990-91	66.20	81.32	147.52	56.98	55.33	112.31
1991-92	74.20	62.80	137.00	58.94	60.99	119.93
1992-93	64.00	62.59	126.59	57.63	66.55	124.18
1993-94	85.70	70.06	155.76	104.19	73.55	177.74
1994-95	102.60	77.09	179.69	98.35	301.95*	98.35
1995-96	113.00	82.73	195.73	121.01	86.84	207.85
1996-97	113.76	89.47	203.23	102.24	98.18	200.42
1997-98	120.90	127.00	247.90	114.72	141.64	256.36
1998-99	127.20	174.00	301.20	125.49	182.87	308.36
1999-00	147.20	211.21	358.41	117.08	217.39	334.47
2000-01	162.25	260.00	422.25	149.89	203.73	353.62
2001-02	190.45	240.30	430.75	171.82	266.75	438.57
2002-03	205.00	281.45	486.45	227.07	313.09	540.16
2003-04	225.20	318.52	543.72	231.90**	318.52**	550.47**
2004-05	400.00	310.83	710.83	-	-	-

- *Includes Rs. 218.00 crore for Nizam's Jewellery.
- **This is Anticipated Expenditure.

**WEBSITES OF
ATTACHED/SUBORDINATE OFFICES AND AUTONOMOUS ORGANISATIONS OF
DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE**



http://www.indiaculture.nic.in/	Department of Culture.
http://www.indev.nic.in/asiatic/	Asiatic Society, Kolkata.
http://www.indianmuseum-calcutta.org./	Indian Museum, Kolkata.
http://ignca.nic.in/	IGNCA, New Delhi.
http://www.museumofmankind.com/	IGRMS, Bhopal
http://www.kalakshetra.net	Kalakshetra Foundation, Chennai.
http://www.lalitkala.org.in/	Lalit Kala Akademi.
http://www.ncsm.org/	National Council of Science Museums.
http://www.salarjungmuseum.com/	Salarjung Museum, Hyderabad.
http://www.sangeetnatak.org/	Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi.
http://www.victoriamemorial-cal.org/	Victoria Memorial Hall, Kolkata.
http://www.sczccindia.com/	SCZCC, Nagpur.
http://www.nczccindia.org/	NCZCC, Allahabad.
http://www.asi.nic.in/	ASI, New Delhi.
http://www.nationalarchives.nic.in/	NAI, New Delhi.
http://www.crlindia.org/	CRL, Kolkata.
http://www.anthsi.org	Anthropological Survey of India.
http://www.ngma-india.com	NGMA, New Delhi.
http://www.nationalmuseumindia.org/	National Museum, New Delhi.
http://www.nrlccp.org/	NRLC, Lucknow.
http://www.gandhismiti.com	Gandhi Smiriti and Darshan Samiti.
http://www.alldmuseum.com	Allahabad Museum.
http://www.razalibrary.com	Rampur Raza Library.
http://www.wzccindia.com	West Zone Culture Centre.
http://www.ezcc.org	Eastern Zonal Culture Centre.
http://www.certindia.org	Centre for Cultural Resource & Training.
http://www.kblibrary.nic.in	Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library
http://www.schoolofdramaindia.com	National School of Drama
http://www.nlindia.org	National Library

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