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A REVIEW OF PERFORMANCE OF STATUTORY AND AUTONOMOUS BODIES UNDER THE ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL OF MINISTRY OF CULTURE

Ministry of Culture has 35-autonomous/statutory bodies under its administrative control. Out of the 35 organizations, seven are Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) established in various regions in the country. These autonomous/statutory bodies are functioning in different areas of art & culture namely, Museums; Public Libraries; Anthropology; Performing Arts; Plastic and Literary Arts; Buddhist and Tibetan Studies; Archival Libraries; Memorials; etc. On reviewing the performance of these institutions for the last two years i.e. 2013-14 and 2014-15 (upto December, 2014) it is noted that their performances have been generally of a high standard vis-à-vis their objectives.

PROMOTION AND DISSEMINATION OF ART & CULTURE

ZONAL CULTURAL CENTRES (ZCCs)

Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) are engaged in creative development of Indian culture in various regions. The Ministry of Culture has established seven Zonal Cultural Centres in different parts of the country. These are (i) Eastern Zonal Cultural Centre, (EZCC) Kolkata (ii) North Central Zone Cultural Centre (NCZCC), Allahabad (iii) North East Zone Cultural Centre (NEZCC), Dimapur (iv) North Zone Cultural Centre (NZCC), Patiala (v) South Central Zone Cultural Centre (SCZCC), Nagpur (vi) South Zone Cultural Centre (SZCC), Thanjavur and (vii) West Zone Cultural Centre (WZCC), Udaipur. The essential thrust of Zonal Cultural Centers has been to create cultural awareness among the people and to identify, nurture and promote the vanishing art forms/traditions in the rural and semi-urban areas of various states. In order to enhance the self-reliance for undertaking programmes, the Ministry had provided Rs. 5.00 crore to each ZCC towards their initial corpus. This was augmented by an additional corpus of Rs. 5.00 crore to each ZCC during the 10th Five Year Plan period. The Ministry also releases funds directly to implement the schemes like National Cultural Exchange Programmes, Guru-Shishya Parampara, Theatre Rejuvenation, Documentation of Vanishing Arts Forms, Establishment of Shilpgrams, National Folk Dance Festival (Lok Tarang) and organizing Republic Day & Crafts Fair every year. For the first time, ZCCs in association with Sangeet Natak Akademi organized a North-East festival called 'OCTAVE' during March, 2006 in which hundreds of artists from the North East Region had come to Delhi and participated in the 'OCTAVE' held at Delhi. During 2013-14, ZCCs have organized North East festival 'OCTAVE' in the members States. So far, 579 Programmes organized benefiting a large number of artists under National Cultural Exchange Programmes of ZCCs. About 69 Gurus and 468 Shishyas have been benefited under the scheme of Guru Shishya Paramapara of ZCC. The overall performances of the ZCCs have been found to be quite impressive during the years under review. The activities of the seven zonal cultural centers are closely monitored and reviewed from time to time by the Ministry. During the year 2014-15 (upto December, 2014), additional amount of Rs. 10.00 crore to 6 Zonal Cultural Centres (excepting NEZCC) and Rs. 20.00 crore to NEZCC was given as Corpus Fund. Apart from this about 876 programmes were organized under National Culture Exchange Programme benefitting a large number of artistes deployed at fairs festivals, cultural events etc. ZCCs conducted various programme

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and regular crafts, exhibitions cum sales under Shilpgram Scheme. NE Festivals/events were also organized in various parts of the country during 2014-15 upto December. The programmes undertaken by the ZCCs have been found to be quite effective among the mass, especially among the artists community from various fields of culture.

CENTRE FOR CULTURAL RESOURCES AND TRAINING (CCRT)

The Centre for Cultural Resources and Training (CCRT), an autonomous organization of the Ministry of Culture was set up in 1979. CCRT's main thrust is to make students aware of the importance of Culture in all development programmes by conducting a variety of training programmes for in-service teachers, teacher educators, educational administrators and students throughout the country. During 2013-14, about 6419 Teachers/ Teacher Educators were trained in various Training Programmes. Apart from that, 5716 teachers were also trained through Trainers. CCRT trained 63357 students under Services and Community Feedback Programme. 234 Cultural Clubs have been set up in various states for propagation of culture among school students. CCRT organized 50 lectures on Indian Art & Culture and produced 1340 educational kits during the period under report. It also published 20 books including reprints and awarded 544 scholarships covering all parts of Country including the North East. CCRT organized one culture festival for scholarship holders and 3 Short Term Training programmes for Bureaucrats, Library Professionals and officials of cultural organizations. During 2014-15 (upto December, 2014), CCRT has organized 16 orientation courses in which 1387 teachers/teacher educators were trained. A training programme "Cultural Educations in Schools" was organized in Chattisgarh for 100 tribal teachers from June 24 to 28, 2014. Eleven refresher courses were organized in which 298 teachers were trained. Three delegations of NRIU from different countries of the world under "Know India Programme" for Diaspora Youth of the Ministry of overseas Indian Affairs, Government of India participated in various educational activities organized by CCRT. 1416 Educational Kits have been distributed to the teacher trainees during various training programmes. The functioning of the Centre has been reviewed by the Ministry from time to time and it is found that it has been functioning in its efficient manner for interlinking Education with Culture during the period under review.

KALAKSHETRA FOUNDATION (KF)

Kalakshetra Foundation was established in 1936 by Rukmini Devi Arundale as a Cultural Academy for the preservation of traditional values in Indian Arts, 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. Kalakshetra nurtures under it the Rukmini Devi college of Fine Arts devoted to Bharatanatyam, Carnatic Music and visual arts, two schools, a Craft's Research and Education Centre and two libraries that serve as a repository on the arts and allied subjects for students and scholars alike. During the year 2013-14, KF engaged in a range of activities in consonance with its vision to promote India's ancient culture. Bharatanatyam artiste Smt. Priyadarsini Govind assumed office as

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Director in August, 2013, adding renewed impetus to its activities. The annual festivals were conducted with much splendor which included Bhava Bhavanam, the Kathkali festival instrumental in popularizing the form in Chennai, this year additionally featuring lectures preceding the evening performances to enhance understanding and appreciation. The eleven day 61st Annual Arts Festival was inaugurated by the Honøble Minister of Culture. A special three day festival was conducted in October 2013, to commemorate the Bicentennial Anniversary of the great poet composer Maharaj Swati Tirunal of Travancore, presenting lectures in his contribution to music and dance alongside concerts by noted artists. Events of note were held to celebrate the life and contribution of legendary musicians of India such as the Miradasi Festival as a tribute to the legendary musician M.S. Subbulakshmi and composer R. Vaidyanathan, and the Trinity Concert in memory of composer Muthuswamy Dikshitar. Kalakshetra Foundation joined hands with the rest of the nation in taking the cleanliness pledge on the 2nd of October 2014, under the Swacch Bharat Abhiyan. Sankara Menon's birth anniversary was marked by a special prayer on 22nd September 2014. Senior alumnus Smt. Ambika Bhuj was invited to deliver speech and also interacted with the students and shared her memories and thoughts about the great scholar. 62nd Annual Arts Festival was held from the 20th to 31st of December, which was inaugurated by Dr. Padma Subrahmanyam. The Foundation has periodically conducted the 'Remembering Trinity' series of concerts to celebrate Carnatic music trinity ó Saint Thyagaraj, Muthuswami Dikshitar and Shyama Sastri. A special Harikatha documentation project was started by the Kalakshetra in Thanjavur. The Ministry has been monitoring the performance of Kalakshetra regularly and it has been found that the Foundation has been functioning in the desired direction.

NATIONAL CULTURE FUND

The National Culture Fund (NCF) was set up by the Govt. of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Culture, as a Trust under the Charitable Endowment Act, 1890 through a Gazette Notification published in the Gazette of India 28th November, 1996. It constitutes the most important innovation on the Indian culture scene. It is a mechanism to elicit people's support both intellectual and financial to forge public private partnerships for culture-related endeavors. Culture as understood in its holistic connotations, encompasses tangible and intangible heritage. As regard, Financial Position of the National Culture Fund as on 31st March 2012, the total amount available with the NCF is Rs 41.47 crore which includes: Primary Corpus- Rs. 19.50 crore; Secondary Corpus- Rs. 11.86 crore and Project Fund- Rs. 10.11 crore. During the year 2013-14, MOUs for 12 new projects were signed and out of these projects, 2 projects namely: (i) Ramayana Samkshepam and (ii) Publication of Kochi-Muziris Biennale 2012 Catalogue were completed in the period under review. During the year 2014-15 (upto December, 2014), NCF has completed the projects namely: Visual Archives of Kulwant Roy Collection and Leadership Training Programme III for the 3rd consecutive year, in 2014 it collaborated with the British Museum, UK to organize the Leadership Training Programme ó III to impart museum management and leadership skills to museum professionals of India. Under Tangible Cultural Heritage, NCF has initiated new project óupgradation of ASI site Museums, Red Fort ó in collaboration with the ASI for upgrading various ASI's site museums in the country during the period under report, NCF under took to projects namely: Sunderwala Mahal, Sundar Nursery and Conservation of Jai Prakash Yantra at Jantar

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Mantar relating to work of conservation and preservation. The review of NCF has been regularly conducted and its performance & functioning being monitored by the Ministry.

AKADEMIES & NSD

The Ministry of Culture has three National Akademies namely, Sangeet Natak Akademi, Sahitya Akademi and Lalit Kala Akademi and the National School of Drama (NSD), which are fully funded autonomous organizations. These academies were set up by the Ministry to promote performing, literary and plastic art forms in the country. They have been providing yeoman service in their respective functional area for promotion of the art forms. National School of Drama (NSD) was established by the Government to promote theatre activities in the country, by imparting training in the field of dramatics. NSD is considered to be one of the most prestigious institutions in the country.

SANGEET NATAK AKADEMI

The Sangeet Natak Akademi (SNA) was set up in 1953 for the promotion of performing arts in the country. The Akademi acts at the national level for the promotion and growth of Indian music, dance and drama; for the maintenance of standards of training in the performing arts and other related areas. SNA has its Kathak Kendra at New Delhi and Jawahar Lal Nehru Manipur Dance Akademi at Imphal for promotion of Manipuri Dance. In addition to these centres, there is also the Kuttiyattam Centre in Kerala and Chhau Centre at Baripada, Jamshedpur for promotion of these specialized art forms of India. The Akademi is devoted to the furtherance of the performing arts of India and seeks to achieve this by arranging performances by renowned veterans as well as by talented artistes of the younger generations through training programmes, award of scholarships and documentation. During 2013-14, the total holding of SNA's archives stood at 8559 hrs. of video recordings and 7965 hrs. of audio recordings and 1.44 lakh feet of 16 mm film material. Total 9224 color photographs were added to the Archives of the Akademi. The total holdings of the archives stood at 2,69,683 and 40443 photographs & color slides. The collection of audio visual stood at 9844 discs, 761 pre recorded cassettes, 92 video cassettes, 1602 commercial audio cassettes, 165 gifted audio cassettes, 1129 commercial compact discs (CDs), 79 gifted compact discs (CDs), 51 VCD, 36 VCD gifted, 2 DVD of Bharatanatyam dance and 45 gifted DVDs. The Akademi's Museum had more than 2500 objects comprising musical instruments, masks, puppets, headgears, costumes and other artifacts related to performing arts. The Akademi's Fellowships and Award Presentation Ceremony for 2012-13 was held conferring fellowships to 3 eminent personalities and awards to 35 practitioners of Music, Dance and Theatre. During the year 2014-15 (upto December, 2014) the Akademi added approximately 335 hours 40 minutes of video recording and 41 hours minutes of audio recordings to its archive. The total holding of archives now stands as 8896 hours of video recording and 8006 hours of audio recording and 1.44 lakh feet of 16mm film material. Total 25895 color photographs were added to the archives of the Akademi. The total holdings of archives stands at 2,95,478 and 40,443 photographs (B/W and color slides) the museum of the Akademi now holds more than 3000 objects comprising musical instruments, mask, puppets, headgears, costumes and other artifacts related to performing art. Desajö ó a festival of tribal and folk performing arts of India featuring more than 250 artistes organized in collaboration with

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National Book Trust during the World Book Fair. SNA presented a -Nrityarupaø a Mosaic of India Dance showcasing six major dance traditions presented by eminent dancers, during the Festival of India in Vietnam at Hanoi, Da Nang and Ho Chi Minh City. SNA presented -Saptakamø a Septet of Indian Dance showcasing seven major dance traditions was held during the Festival of India in China at Beijing, Kunming, Deli, Shenzhen and Shanghai from 27th June, to 13th July, 2014. The Akademi in one of its programme Sanchayan from 25th October, to 27th December, 2014 screened and featured various puppet shows, Hindustani Classical Flute plays, Kathak and Odissi dances. Since, its inception, the Ministry has been regularly monitoring its functioning, the Akademi has been found to be discharging its duties satisfactorily.

SAHITYA AKADEMI

Sahitya Akademi was set up in 1954 as an autonomous organization of Ministry of Culture. Sahitya Akademi is a national organization which strives to work actively for the development of Indian Letters and to set high literary standards, to foster and coordinate literary activities in all Indian languages and to promote through them the cultural unity of the country. Sahitya Akademi is a central institution for literary dialogue, publication and promotion in the country and the only institution that undertakes literary activities in 24 Indian languages including English. Over more than 57 years of existence, it has ceaselessly endeavored to promote good taste and healthy reading habits, to keep alive the intimate dialogue among the various linguistic and literary zones and groups of India, through seminars, symposia, lectures, discussions, readings and performances including folk arts to increase the pace of mutual translations through workshops and individual assignments and to develop a serious literary culture through the publication of journals, monographs, individual, creative works of every genre, anthologies, encyclopedias, dictionaries, bibliographies, writersø directories and histories of literature. During the year 2013-14, the Sahitya Akademi purchased 2672 books including foreign books. It also published 562 books including reprints, 4 Journals Indian Literature and 4 SamaKalin Bhartiya Sahitya & paid Royalty to 225 authors. During the year, 404 programmes including seminars, Meet the author, Poetsø Meet, Symposium, Literary Forum, North East Programmes, etc. were organized. A travel grant to 12 Authors was given and 5 Literary Exchange Programmes were conducted. Apart from these, the assistance was given to 36 State Akademies for TA and Honorarium and 8 Writers were given stipends under Writerø in Residence Scheme. During the year 2014-15 (upto December, 2014), Sahitya Akademiø presented Bal Sahitya Puraskar for 2014 to 24 writers of Childrenø Literature, which was followed by writers meet organized on 15 November, 2014 as a part of incourging young writers in Indian Languages, Yuva Puraskar to 21 Young Indian Writers were given for their literary achievement. Sahitya Akademi translation prizes for 2013-14 were also presented to translators in 24 languages at a grand ceremony organized at Guwahati, Assam on 22/08/2014. The Ministry has been continuously monitoring its activities and performance.

LALIT KALA AKADEMI (LKA)

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The Lalit Kala Akademi which is the National Akademi of Fine Art was set up in 1954 to develop and promote visual arts in India. The main objective of the Akademi is to provide infrastructural facilities to the artist community for the development of art in the country, especially in the field of contemporary art. The Akademi's sincere commitment for the development of arts is evident through the national and international exhibition programs organized by the head-quarters in New Delhi and by its regional centers situated at Bhubaneswar, Chennai, Kolkata, Lucknow, Shimla and Garhi, New Delhi. As a cultural body that hovers above the entire Indian subcontinent, it plays a role to inter-link the diverse cultures of India to weave up a cultural spread that is magnificent for its colorful threads of creative genius and brilliant designs that delineate fascinating features of Indian life. The Akademi started a new series entitled 'Artists on Art'. This programme is a regular event of the Akademi. It has been mainly conceived to document the oral history of art from the experiences and memories of those artists who contributed immensely to the progress of Modern and Contemporary Indian Art. For this programme, the Akademi invites an eminent artist and an art critic or an art historian or a curator to be in dialogue with the artist. The artist presents a slideshow of his works of art and provides intimate details and makes explicit the process of making a particular work of art. The critic provides a close understanding of the journey of the artist, which facilitates to understand the artist and his works of art. There is also an archival intent behind this project, so that the Akademi has material with it which the Akademi can preserve and can be useful for research. During 2013-14, one delegation visited abroad under exchange of delegation programme. one outgoing and two mobile/ special exhibitions were mounted by LKA. It also organized one camp/ workshop. Under Mapping of Indian Art Culture & Languages Programmes, various programmes including release of PLSI Volume, Exhibition of 24 Indian Languages books, an exhibition on Traditional and Contemporary Masks and Exhibition rare manuscripts & Audio Video compilation on Music & Dance were undertaken. 48 Films shows/ Artist on art/ others programmes were conducted. LKA organized 138 exhibitions in LKA Gallery during the year under report. During the year 2014-15 (upto December, 2014) the Akademi has undertaken to research projects which are duly facilitated by Regional Centre, Kolkata on (i) documentation on popular native arts of Chitpur and allied areas of Kolkata and (ii) Preservance and Digitizing Art Activities during Puja Festival in Kolkata. Regional Centres Garhi, organized an art expression workshop for children of the Nizammudin slum and provided an excellent opportunity for children to initiate open communication amidst natural surroundings, appreciating and imbibing natural values. A National Painters Workshop was organized in Tripura at the Department of Fine Arts, Tripura University. The Regional Centre Chennai, in collaboration with Banyan Hearts Open Studios, Hyderabad, has organized the Regional Print-Making Camp (Relief Colour Print-Making) at Hyderabad from 21-11-2014 to 27-11-2014. The Ministry has been reviewing the performance of the Akademi regularly and it has been found that the Akademi has been doing a commendable work in its field.

NATIONAL SCHOOL OF DRAMA (NSD)

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The National School of Drama, one of the foremost theatre training Institutions in the world and the only one of its kind in India, was set by the Sangeet Natak Academi in 1959 as one of its constituent units and later became an independent entity in 1975. It is an autonomous institution fully financed by the Ministry of Culture, Govt. of India. The school aims at training students in the field of acting & direction and stagecraft and awards three yearø post graduate diploma which is recognized by the Association of Indian Universities equivalent to Post ó Graduate Degree. During 2013-14, 14th BRM Theatre Festival was organized showcasing productions of more than 70 theatre groups from Indian and Abroad. The parallel BRM was also organized simultaneously outside Delhi in Guwahati and Manipur. NSD also organized Bal Sangam 2013 Festival in which 17 children theatre groups across the country participated showcasing their production at 3 venues Abhimanch, Sammukh and NSD Open Theatre. 18 Intensive Theatre Workshops were conducted in different parts of the country. All the aspects of the theatre craft which includes short term and intensive theatre workshops. During the year 2014-15 (upto December, 2014), NSD presented 16th BRM from 4th to 19th January, 2014. The focus of the 16th BRM was on ÆFolk & Traditional Art Forms of Indiaø with the performances of Tamasha, Nautanki, Bastarband, Boul Song, performers, etc. NSDø TIE Company organized a National Theatre Festival from children called ÆJashnebachpanø from 1st to 14th November, 2014 and showcased 26 plays in several regional languages such as Hindi, Manipur, Tamil, English, etc. NSD organized 2nd Tribal festival at Mumbai, Raipur and Dwaronda (West Bengal). The Ministry has been regularly monitoring its activities and performance.

INDIRA GANDHI NATIONAL CENTRE FOR THE ARTS (IGNCA)

IGNCA was established as an autonomous trust in 1987. It is a center established for studies encompassing all the art forms with their own integrity, yet within the dimension of mutual interdependence. The IGNCA seeks to underpin through its programmes of collection of resource material and fundamental research in the field of the arts and humanities, the inter relationship with the disciplines of science, physical and material metaphysics, anthropology and sociology. The funds for running the academic programmes and meeting the administrative expenditure of the Centre are met out of the interest earned out of the corpus fund. Funds have also been provided to the Centre for its selected projects / schemes and also for its building projects. During the year 2013-14, IGNCA presented 2 major programmes based on the rich Indian Textile and Embroider Traditions. ÆPhulkariø held in April, 2013 highlighted the unique needlework of Punjab and Resurgence held in September, 2013 presented some of the most intricate and near extinct embroidery traditions. In collaboration with the Ramakrishna Mission, Delhi, the IGNCA has produced a puppet show on the life of Swami Vivekananda, on the occasion of his 150th Birth Centenary. This puppet show, created by the Bharatiyia Lok Kala Mandal, Udaipur is being taken to hundred centers all over India in the year 2013-14. During 2014-15 (upto December, 2014), it organized 18 exhibitions, 14 seminars/conferences 8 workshops, 43 lectures (including book reading sessions) and 22 performances during the period. IGNCA published 18 books including the Silk Road Trade, Caravan Serais - Cultural Exchanges and Power Games etc. Ministry has been constantly monitoring the performance and functioning of the Centre.

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MUSEUMS

Museums are repositories of nation's valuable treasures. They play a positive and important role in modeling people's tastes and making them aware of the history and heritage of the country and depict the creative talents available in India. We are striving to change Museums into centers engaged in promotion of art, education, research and appreciation. The Ministry reviews the performance of the museums under it regularly and provides necessary guidance and financial support. A lot of emphasis is given on utilizing Information Technology in displaying and documentation of artifacts and other display objects. Attention has been given to modernization of galleries of the museums to make them at par with international standards. Keeping in view the standards of museums prevalent in economically developed countries, the Ministry of Culture proposes to undertake upgradation and modernization of major museums in metro cities during the XII Five Year Plan period. In this context, photo documentation and digitization to be undertaken by these Museums becomes significant. Museums are also playing a vital role in reaching out to masses and children through their cultural and educational activities. Concerted efforts were made in 2013-14 to undertake capacity building and leadership development of museum personnel through collaborative programmes with international museums such as Art Institute of Chicago & British Museum etc. There was also a focus on enhancing visitor experience and training of volunteers. Salient features of the review of performance of the museums during 2013-14 & 2014-15 (up to December 2014) are as follows.

INDIAN MUSEUM, KOLKATA

The Indian Museum, Kolkata set up in accordance with the Indian Museum Act 1910, is the largest and oldest institution of its kind in India. It houses unique treasures of Indian and foreign art objects representing centuries of cultural ethos and traditions. The museum has vast repository of paintings, including a few rare ones, sculptures, bronzes, metals, coins, textiles and decorative art pieces. During the period under review, modernization, development of galleries of Art, Archaeology and Anthropology sections were strengthened. The programme of Photo documentation has been undertaken in a big way by the Museum. During 2013-14, to commemorate its bi-centenary, the IM organized a congregation of honorable dignities, notable citizens and students on 2nd Feb. 2014 at the courtyard of Indian Museum. Honorable Prime Minister of India inaugurated the modernized Indian Museum and released a monograph on the History of 200 years of Indian Museum along with commemorative of bi-centenary postal stamps. Under its modernization and development projects the major items of work like (i) Repair, restoration and painting, both external and internal; (ii) Modernization of Archaeology, Gandhara, Decorative art & Textiles, Anthropology, Coin galleries; (iii) Partial face-lifting of the Bharhut gallery, Birds, Reptiles and the Fish galleries; (iv) Display of objects in the newly modernized galleries and in the corridors; (v) Flooring of the corridors and the modernized galleries with sandstone; (vi) Complete electrical work in the modernized galleries; (vii) Installation of high tech security surveillance cameras in the modernized galleries; and (viii) signage and labels and new visitor facilities were completed. During the year the Museum mounted exhibition on Durgatimasini from the collection of Art,

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Archaeology and Anthropology galleries. It organized 2 Workshops, 4 Special Lectures, 3 Seminars, 2 Book Fairs, 1 Training Programme, 1 Inter School Quiz Completion and 2 other Cultural Programmes during the year under report. During the year 2014-15 (upto December, 2014), Indian Museum organized a congregation of honorable dignitaries and notable citizens to commemorate its bicentenary and Honøble Prime Minister of India inaugurated the modernized Indian Museum and also released a monograph on the history of 200 years of Indian and commemorative bicentenary postal stamps. An exhibition entitled -Sunderbans Delta: Picturing Voices from the Marginsö was organized by Indian Museum from 29th August, 2014 to 31st August, 2014. It also organized an international exhibition titled öIndian Buddhist Artsö at Shanghai and Tokyo which was inaugurated on 2nd December, 2014 at Shanghai Museum. Indian Museum under took many programmes involving a series of cleaning initiatives for culmination of Swachha Sapth by the staff member of Indian Museum. As part of Project Mausam of the Ministry of Culture, the Indian Museum organized an international seminar öMaritie Heritage with respect to Muzirsö in Kochi in collaboration Kochi Muziriz biennale and Institute de Chandernagor. The performance of the Museum has been reviewed regularly by the Ministry from time to time and found to be satisfactory.

SALARJUNG MUSEUM, HYDERABAD

The Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad came into existence on 16th December, 1951. It is an institution of National Importance declared by an Act of Parliament in 1961. It is a repository of the artistic achievements of diverse European, Asian and Far-Eastern Countries of the world. The major portion of this collection was acquired by Nawab Mir Yusuf Ali Khan, popularly known as Salar Jung III. The main functions of the Museum are collection, preservation, organizing exhibitions, conducting research educational and publication activities. To keep the reserve collection some of the stores have been reorganized on modern and scientific lines. During the year 2013-14, the Museum continued its programme of re-organization of galleries including Islamic Art and European Marble Gallery and display works of Childrenø and Coins Gallery and documentation of artifacts. The Museum organized various cultural and educational activities like summer art camp, celebration of children week, museum week, etc. It organized 16 special exhibitions, seminars, 2 workshops, special lectures, mobile photo exhibition, etc. during the year under report. For developing its library collections, various books and manuscripts were acquired and preservation & conservation of library books and manuscripts was undertaken. During 2014-15 (upto December, 2014), various programmes/activities were taken up during the year including modernization of galleries by installing modern lighting and display techniques. Textile Gallery, Modern Art Gallery and Utility Gallery lighting has been replaced with LED lights. The new Coins Gallery was completed in all respects. Selection of Coins for display is in progress and will be completed shortly. The construction of 2nd floor over eastern block is near completion. As a part of education and cultural activities the museum conducted 19 exhibitions, and 10 lectures, summer art camp, childrenø week, hindi Saptah week, and vigilance awareness week during the year. The Ministry has been reviewing the performance of Salarjung Museum regularly and it is noted that the Museum has been found to be discharging its duties in the desired manner.

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VICTORIA MEMORIAL HALL (VMH), KOLKATA

Victoria Memorial Hall, an institute of national importance, was set up under Victoria Memorial Act of 1903 with particular emphasis on Indo-British History. The Memorial houses a large collection and of water colors, coins, maps, arms and amours, manuscripts, etc. While the initial collection and the arrangements to display are seen as composite representation of the British Empire, the post independence collection could be termed as a quest for Indian identity, albeit national identity. During the year 2013-14, VMH mounted 4 exhibitions on collection of its objects and participated in various fair and other in cultural events. Under its preservation, restoration and conservation of art objects scheme, status of 479 objects were recorded and 22 paper objects and 4 textile objects were conserved. Seminar and Workshop on textile conservation was held in Dec. 2013. VMH had given technical assistance to High Court and Raj Bhawan, Kolkata in preservation and conservation of their art objects/ paintings. During 2014-15 (upto December, 2014), VMH as undertaken a comprehensive programme of modernizing and upgrading its gallery and storage area. It organized an exhibition on wildlife in Africa : through the Eyes of Colonel William Cornwallis Harris another exhibition on War and Colonies, 1914 to 1918 to mark the centenary of World War ó I was mounted depicting photographs of troops of the colonized countries drafted for the war. It also conducted a traveling exhibition on 1857 ó the first spark of Indian Independence. VMH organized the high-profile literary festival, the Kolkata Literary Meet (KaLaM) 2014 in association with Gameplan Sports for the first time. It also conducted a panel discussion on -Violence against Women and role of the Mediaø in support of United Nations International Day to end violence against women (25 November, 2014). The Ministry has been monitoring the performance of VMH regularly.

ALLAHABAD MUSEUM ALLAHABAD

The Allahabad Museum was declared as an Institution of National Importance by the Government of India, Department of Culture in September 1985. During the year 2013-14, the museum refurbished Gandhi Gallery, Modern Painting Gallery and Commarswamy Exhibition Hall under its programme of modernization of galleries. It organized various educational and cultural programmes/ activities including lectures, workshops, world heritage day, Colloquium on heritage of Allahabad, world book day, etc. during the year under report. Under its scheme for enrichment of library, 227 books on different subjects were acquired and accessioned. 110 books were classified and catalogued. Conservation of a total of 804 object comprising 491 Stone Sculptures, 73 Paintings, 10 Textiles, 13 Archival Materials, 100 Books and Manuscripts, 41 Metal Objects, 18 Terracotta, etc. were conserved during the period. During 2014-15 (upto December, 2014), the Allahabad Museum has taken up the work of renovation of their building including painting work of boundary walls and installation of lift. It continued photography documentation and chemical conservation etc. it also organized workshop on paper conservation and textile conservation for a period of fifteen days. As part of educational and cultural activities programme, the Allahabad Museum organized memorial lectures of eminent scholars, Bal Mahotsava,

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symposium on museum and public and also celebrated World Environment Day, International Museum's Day, etc. The Ministry has been constantly monitoring the performance and functioning of the Museum.

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

This institute was established/ registered on 27.01.1989 under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 and accorded the status of Deemed to be University on April, 28th 1989, by Government of India. The main objective of this institution is to provide various courses of studies, training and research in different branches of History of Arts, Museology and Conservation etc. It also offers courses and awarding degrees for M.A. and Ph. D. in the fields of History of Art, Conservation and Museology. It is basically an academic institution offering courses in Museums and allied subjects. During the year 2013-14, out of 55 students admitted for Master Degree Courses and Ph.D. courses, 17 students passed out in MA History of Arts, Conservation and Museology and 8 students in Ph.D. courses. It organized conducted short term courses on Indian Art & Culture, Art Appreciation and Bhartiya Kala Nidhi in which 248 students completed the course. National Exhibition on "Return of the Yogini" and symposium on the same topic, special lecture series on Indian and Foreign scholars were conducted in International collaboration with Asian European countries. It organized National workshop and seminar on North East ongoing and documentation on Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH), UP and Leh/Ladakh completed during the year. In the current financial year 2014-15 (upto December, 2014), 23 Students in MA and 4 students in Ph.D. have been passed out. NMI organized various workshops and seminars including Capacity Building and Training workshop on "Art Historical writing - Approach and methodology", Workshop on Sculpture and Architecture of Bundel Khand Region, National Seminar of Indian Art History Congress on "Cross-Culture Assimilation and composite Form in Indian Art", International Collaboration with Asian & European Countries. Summer School for students at University of Applied Art, Vienna, National Three Conservation Policy. It also organized Capacity Building Programme in North East as "Preventive Conservation of Museum objects", Educational students study visits, Research Project: Documentation in Western U.P. and Leh - Laddakh, and undertook Publication of proceedings of workshop & Seminar, Educational workshop with British Council, National Workshop cum Seminar on Museum and Cultural Heritage of Assam, Special lectures, and works on holding the International Conference i.e. CIDOC at Delhi in September, 2014. To establish its own building over 3 acres (12000 sq. meter) of land at NOIDA, the CPWD has already initiated the construction of NMI's building. The institute has been discharging its duty as an educational institution of specialized area well.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF SCIENCE MUSEUMS, KOLKATA

National Council of Science Museums (NCSM) has been engaged in creating awareness on Science & Technology, developing scientific temper in society and promoting science literacy throughout the length and breadth of the country and engaging young students in creative and innovative activities. For last 35 years the Council has developed a nationwide infrastructure of 48 science museums & centres to achieve these goals. Its outreach activities throughout the year aspire to develop a culture of science and innovation by engaging people from all segments of the society in the process of science & technology. During the year 2013-14, RSC at Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, Jorhat Science Centre & Planetarium,

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Assam, SRSC, Jodhpur, Rajasthan were inaugurated. In addition, RSC, Pilikula, Karnataka and SRSC & Planetarium, Puducherry are ready for opening. Works for setting up of RSC, Dehradun, Uttarakhand, Science Exploration Hall at Science City, Kolkata, Science City, Guwahati; RSC Kottayam, Kerala; RSC Mysore, Karnataka; SRSC, Bargarh, Odisha and SRSC, Udaipur, Tripura, SRSC, Palampur, Himachal Pradesh, Upgradation of Sikkim Science Centre, Gangtok along with Digital Dome Planetarium are in progress. Five Innovation Hubs at BITM, Kolkata, VITM, Bangalore, NSC, Delhi, RSC, Guwahati and NSC, Mumbai were inaugurated. Mirror & Images gallery at SSC, Patna; Curriculum based Mobile Science Exhibition (MSE) Unit at Dharampur, etc. were inaugurated during the year. In addition to that two Rain Water Harvesting facilities, each at Bardhaman Science Centre and at NBSC, Siliguri, Heritage Club at BITM, Kolkata, 3D Theatre at DSC, Dhenkanal and Labels in Braille at Fun Science gallery of RSC, Bhopal, Galileo Corner at NSC, Delhi were added. Thirty-nine Workshops, Ten Seminars, Ten Capacity building Training Programme, Eighteen Teachers Training Programmes and Two Conferences were organized during the period. A total of 200 officials of NCSM were trained during 2013-14 through capacity-building training programmes. Major International collaborative programmes including visit of India-American Astronaut Capt Sunita Williams, International Conference and Intensive Seminar on Strategic Transformations: Museums in 21st Century at New Delhi and Kolkata, setting up of India gallery on Buddhism at International Buddhist Museum at Kandy, Sri Lanka. Under New Developmental Activities, Pilikula Regional Science Centre was inaugurated on 1st October, 2014. The Sub-Regional Science Centre (SRSC) & Planetarium at Puducherry is ready for inauguration. Apart from this 6 Science Centres including 1 Science City are in pipeline. Under the Innovation Hubs, Three such Innovation Hubs were inaugurated at National Science Centre (NSC), Delhi, Regional Science Centre, Guwahati and Nehru Science Centre (NSC), Mumbai in the year 2014. Work for setting up of 18 Innovation hubs has been initiated. During 2014-15 (upto December, 2014), several Galleries/Facilities were Completed/Opened. They are 3D Theatre at Dhenkanal Science Centre (04th January, 2014), Labels were translated in Braille in Fun Science gallery at RSC, Bhopal (17th January, 2014), as a part of Social Inclusion Gesture, 02 Rain Water Harvesting facilities at Bardhaman Science Centre, Bardhaman (18th February, 2014) and NBSC, Siliguri (28th February, 2014), High definition 3D projection system at RSC & Planetarium, Calicut (26th April, 2014).

Modernized 'Engine Hall', 'Science on Sphere' and 'Dinosaur Enclave' at Visvesvaraya Industrial & Technological Museum (VITM), Bangalore (28th July, 2014), 'Motion' gallery at RSC, Bhubaneswar (23rd August, 2014), 3D Theatre at Bardhaman Science Centre, Bardhaman (3rd November, 2014), Fun Science gallery at Digha Science Centre (12th December, 2014), 'Mathematics' Gallery completed at District Science Centre (DSC), Gulbarga, Modernization of Planetarium at RSC, Calicut, Kerala and installation of new 'Flight Simulator' at VITM, Bangalore. The Ministry has been reviewing the working/ performance of NCSM regularly and it is found to be discharging its duties/ working in the desired manner.

LIBRARIES

Libraries are storehouse of materials for knowledge, for the present generation and also for the posterity. The age old precious books and manuscripts and also the modern printed material are kept in the libraries for the use public. One of the functions of the library is to inculcate the spirit of reading and to develop reading habits among the people especially among the students and youth. These precious books and

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manuscripts which are built over the years are to be preserved and conserved for the posterity as these are part of our cultural heritage. The major libraries of Ministry of Culture are as follows:-

RAJA RAMMOHUN ROY LIBRARY FOUNDATION

The Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation (RRRLF), a fully financed autonomous organization under the Ministry of Culture was set up in May 1972 on the auspicious occasion of the bi-centennial birth anniversary of the Great Raja who heralded renaissance and modernism, and did a lot for the spread of education in our country. The main objective of the Foundation is to promote and support the public library movement in the country by providing adequate library services and by popularizing reading habits, particularly, in the rural areas with the active cooperation of the state library authorities, union territories and voluntary organizations operating in the field of library services. RRRLF with its limited resources is promoting library movement, developing library service all over the country with the implementation of two types of schemes ó matching and non-matching. During 2013-14 assistance worth Rs. 39.50 crore to 13000 libraries located all over the country under matching and non-matching schemes was given during the year 2013-14. Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation is identified as nodal agency of the National Mission on Libraries for administrative, logistic, planning and budgeting purposes. For establishment of physical challenged corner in favour of 14 libraries covering the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and Tamil Nadu an amount of Rs. 96.93 lakh was released. Apart from these, the foundation has been assisting towards storage of books, increasing accommodations, acquisition TV- cum-VCP sets for educational purpose/ computer library application, etc. During the year 2014-15 (upto December, 2014), the foundation has assisted about 15185 libraries towards building up adequate stock of books and 1294 libraries were also assisted towards storage of books. 166 libraries/organizations have been assisted for organizing seminars/workshops etc. and other awareness programme. It has also assisted 378 State, Central and District libraries. The foundation has also given financial assistance to for libraries for establishing physically challenged corner. The Ministry has been continuously monitoring its activities and performance.

DELHI PUBLIC LIBRARY

Delhi Public Library (DPL) was established under a pilot library project in Delhi in 1951. The main objective of DPL is to provide for the people of Delhi State a public library service and a community centre for popular education which may serve as a model for all public library development in India and offer advisory services to neighbouring counties. The DPL has a big network consisting of a Central Library, a Zonal Library, 3 Branches Libraries, 23 Sub-Branch Libraries, 12 Re-Settlement Colonies Libraries, 3 Community Libraries, 1 Braille Library for the visually handicapped, 73 Mobile Service Points and 22 Deposit Stations in Union Territory of Delhi. During the year 2013-14, around 7300 books were purchased and 101 DVDs were purchased. In addition to free internet service extended to another 6 units of DPL which include Karol Bagh, Vinobha Puri, Janak Puri, Narela, R K Puram (Sector-8) and Shahdra Libraries. DPL has also organized Cultural activities like

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running consoling, learning and skills programmes, etc. during summer vacation at Sarojini Library. During the year 2014-15 (upto December, 2014), DPL has purchased about 48899 books alongwith Journals, Magazines and News Paper to cater the needs of the readers. The membership for DPL has reached upto 117874 till December, 2014. The DPL has extended free internet service to another 8 units/libraries viz Karol Bagh, Vinoba Puri, Janak Puri, Narela, R. K. Purma, etc. The functioning of DPL has been regularly reviewed.

ARCHIVAL LIBRARIES

THE ASIATIC SOCIETY, KOLKATA

In 1984, the Government of India, by an Act of the Parliament, recognized the Asiatic Society, as an Institution of National Importance. The Asiatic Society is now an autonomous institution under the Ministry of Culture. The main objective is to launch research projects on language literature, culture and socio-economical aspect. It is the oldest repository of materials of culture both artistic and intellectual in this sub-continent. It has a vast collection of rare and valuable books, old manuscripts, oil paintings, coins etc. of both Hindu and Muslims periods. The Society undertakes programmes relating to development of library system, development of museum and its user facilities, augmentation of research and publication programmes. It also undertakes research projects in North-Eastern Region. During the year 2013-14, the Society has published one Book during the year. Under augmentation of Research Programme, it has undertaken 24 projects including 2 external projects in Humanities and Science by engaging scholars. It organized one seminar and 3 lectures during the period under report. The society had acquired various books and journal for development of library system. It continued their programmes of documentation of rare books and manuscripts and preservation of rare books, manuscripts, paintings, etc. of library. During 2014-15 (upto December, 2014), Asiatic Society organized 10 National and International seminars including 2 days International seminar of Life of Works of Swami Vivekananda, 2 days National seminars on Life and Works of Sir Asutosh Mookerjee and 3 days International Conference on Stem Cell Biology and its Clinical Utility. It also organized 7 workshops on different subjects including Mythic and Folkloric Remorphing of Classical and Modern Literary Text. The Society organized 14 special/memorial commemorative lectures on various allied subjects and also held NER and TSP programmes in Assam, Manipur, Tripura, Nagaland, etc. The working/ performance of the Society has been closely reviewed regularly from various administrative and financial aspects & appropriate action taken by them.

KHUDA BAKSH ORIENTAL PUBLIC LIBRARY, PATNA

The Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library (KBOPL), Patna is an autonomous organization under the Ministry of Culture. In December, 1969 an Act of Parliament declared the KBOPL an Institution of National Importance, and from July, 1970 it has functioned as an autonomous institution governed by a Board constituted by Govt. of India. It has over 21,000 manuscripts, more than 2.80 lakh printed books including

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periodicals and a rich collection of about 2,000 original paintings of Mughal, Rajput, Oudh, Iraniyan and Turkish Schools. During the year 2013-14, the library has acquired additional 4031 books, 69 manuscripts, 77 periodicals and 25 newspapers during the period under review. 10 book of rare material were published the library also organized one popular lecture, one exhibition, one book releasing function and a National Seminar 2 Senior Fellows and 5 Junior Research Fellows were entrusted research projects during the year. Under Development of books preservation and reprography programme, 41 manuscripts and 365 printed books were bound on regular binder and 56 manuscripts and 56 printed books were bound on contract basis. It also undertook publication work of 4 issues of quarterly journal. During 2014-15 (upto December, 2014), the library has acquired 189 books by purchased 497 books in gift, 3 books in exchange, 853 periodicals and 576 news papers during this period. It also prepared 8 audio and 2 video cassettes. A Pilot Project of digitization of manuscripts covering 10 lakh folios has been completed and a total number of 2697 manuscripts are available in digitize format. During the period under 111 manuscripts and 238 printed books were bound after conservation. It also repaired 64251 folios of manuscripts and books and also given curative preservation. On reviewing the performance of this Library, it has been found by the Ministry that the funds provided to this library commensurate with the achievements/results made by this Institution.

RAMPUR RAZA LIBRARY

Internationally famous Rampur Raza Library was founded by Nawab Faizullah Khan of Rampur state in 1774. The Library was taken over by the Government of India in 1975 AD. It is functioning under the Ministry of Culture by Rampur Raza Library board with His Excellency Governor of Uttar Pradesh as Chairman. It has a rich collection having 17,000 manuscripts including 150 illustrated ones, 205 Palm leaves manuscripts, 5,000 miniature paintings, 3,000 specimens of Islamic Calligraphy and 60,000 old rare printed books. The holding of the Library represent archaic, languages and scripts such as Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Hindi, Urdu, Turkish and Pushto etc. These cover variety of subjects such as history, philosophy, astronomy, astrology, mathematics, medicines physical sciences, religions, Sufism, literature, art and architecture. The miniature paintings represent Turko-Mongol, Mughal, Persian, Rajput, Pahari, Awadh, Deccani and Indo-European schools whose specimens have not been published so far. The library has published 140 books in different languages and has also launched its own website for the scholars. The library is housed in a heritage palace viz; Hamid Manzil which is more than 100 years old and its impressive architectural specimen of 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. During the year 2013-14, 186 books were acquired and purchased 19 rare publications. 6 scholarships were awarded for translation work. 30 translators were also awarded during the year 2013-14. 1554 pages of rare manuscripts and 2640 pages of printed books from its library collections have been scientifically restored. About 2 lakh pages have been digitized. 26 Security guards were deployed for the Raza Library. In addition to these, the library continued its programmes relating to maintenance of gardens & lawns and Darbar Hall Museum is the continuing project. During 2014-15 (upto December, 2014),the library has

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published 7 books and rest is under press. It also purchased 317 books and 11 rare manuscripts. 30 translators were also awarded for translation and publication of Arabic and Persian. 1 National 1 International seminar 6 exhibition, 1 lecture and conservation workshop have been organized during the period under review. 3042 pages of manuscripts, 528 pages of printed books of library collection have been scientifically restored. The reviews conducted by the Ministry during the last two years led to the assessment that the library has been successful in undertaking its work/ programmes.

ANTHROPOLOGY

INDIRA GANDHI RASHTRIYA MANAV SANGRAHALAYA, BHOPAL

Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya (IGRMS) (National Museum of Mankind), an autonomous organisation of the Ministry of Culture, is dedicated to the depiction of story of humankind in time and space. The IGRMS is involved in generating a new museum movement in India to demonstrate the simultaneous validity of human cultures and the plurality of alternatives for articulation. The headquarters of the IGRMS is located in Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh), while a Regional Centre is functioning at Mysore (Karnataka). The IGRMS is being developed as a comprehensive ongoing Plan scheme, with three constituent sub-schemes namely (A) Infrastructure Development (Development of Museum Complex), (B) Education and Outreach, and (C) Operation Salvage. In other words, the IGRMS develops its physical infrastructure to salvage, preserve and protect the unity and variety of Indian Cultural life, through Educational and Outreach activities. Under its education and outreach activities Museum organises training cum demonstration programmes for registered participants by inviting traditional artists, seminar symposia and group discussions on theme related with Museumology, anthropology, art, architecture, prehistory etc. as also on current issues of global covers by celebrating various National and International days. Museum is also engaged in promoting and strengthening national integration as also cultural awareness among the masses for which it organises performing art presentation by inviting cultural troupes from various states and organising their performances at various other places so that a cultural understanding can be made. In this regard IGRMS is also giving special emphasis for bringing out the cultural traditions of Northeastern States. In addition IGRMS also organizes artist camps, workshop as also special programmes and events for different sections of society. During the last few years, number of new exhibits like traditional dwellings of Dogra and Limboo communities and a youth dormitory of Juang community of Odisha and 8 other exhibits were constructed and installed in the Tribal Habitat, Traditional Technology and Mythological Trail open air exhibitions. Other than mounting up of special periodical exhibitions in its premises the Museum also continued developing Heritage corners at various schools and colleges as also it organized temporary and traveling exhibitions at various parts of the country. During the year 2013-14, the Sangrahalaya added nearly 1056 Ethnographic specimens, 18400 digital prints, 518 vol. of Indian/ Foreign journals and 748 library books to its collection. During 2014-15 (upto December, 2014), the renovation work of a gallery on Bhil Culture through artisan from Rathwa Community of Gujarat has been started in the Indoor Museum Building. It mounted 12 exhibits in the museum during the period under report. The Sangrahalaya has mounted 10 temporary and travelling exhibitions and 5 heritage corners at Bhopal and other places in India. The Sangrahalaya has published 4 books 1 journal and 1 Annual Report etc. during the year. The

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Ministry has been reviewing its functioning constantly and the performance of IGRMS has been found to be in accordance with the objectives for which the organization was set up.

INSTITUTES FOR DEVELOPMENT OF BUDDHIST AND TIBETAN STUDIES

For the development of Buddhist and Tibetan studies, the Ministry of Culture has three autonomous institutions namely, Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh. Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Sarnath, Varanasi, Nava Nalanda Mahavihara, Bihar and Central Institute of Himalayan Cultural Studies, Dhaung. These institutes promote the development of Buddhist/ Tibetan and Pali studies through their academic, research programmes and other related activities/ programmes.

CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF BUDDHIST STUDIES, (CIBS), LEH

The Institute plays a very vital role in development of Buddhist Culture in Ladakh, a predominantly Buddhist place. The area of Ladakh, borders China as well as Pakistan and is not only strategically very important but sensitive as well. The main purpose of the CIBS is to develop multi faceted personality of the students through inculcation of the wisdom of Buddhist though, literature and arts with familiarity of modern subject. 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 to students interested in Amchi (Bhot Chikitsa), Tibetan Scroll Painting, Sculpture and Wood Carving to preserve the rich cultural heritage of the region. The Library of the Institute is one of the best libraries in the entire Buddhist Himalayan region with the collection of 28500 books in different languages including Bhoti, Sanskrit, Pali, etc. The construction of boundary wall, approach and internal Road, Academic Building, Library Building, Administrative Block, three Hostel with a capacity of 100 students each, Sport Stadium and entrance Gate has already been completed. The construction of the Auditorium and site development is in progress. Besides to preserve the rich cultural heritage of Region the institute also offers courses in Sowa Rigpa (Phot Chikitsa). During the year 2013-14, CIBS continued to provide cultural education along with modern education to 1937 students for Acharaya, Shastri, Madhyama, 6 year Diploma Degree in Bhot Medical Science, Traditional Sculptures, Painting and Wood Carving. It added 478 books and 30 journals/ magazines in its library collection. 48 senior students were deputed for educational tour to familiarize with Industrial, Historical, Religious and Geographical wealth of the Country. CIBS continued to provide monastic system of education to Gonpas/ Nunnery schools. The construction work of physical infrastructure for CIBS and DPS, Zanskar was continued during the year under report. During the year 2014-15 (upto December, 2014), CIBS has continued construction of physical infrastructure for CIBS, DPS, Zanskar for preservation and promotion of monastic system of education the institution has made various improvements/developments of Gonpa/Nunnery Schools. The institution has also made improvement of education standard of backward areas students by providing teaching facilities in the far for long areas. The institutions

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continued publication of rare books/manuscripts acquisition of books for the Library and providing fuel for hostel kitchen, in service training maintenance and servicing. The functioning of CIBS has been reviewed by the Ministry from time to time and it has been found that the Institute is contributing enormously towards promotion of Buddhist culture and studies.

CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF TIBETAN STUDIES (CUTS) SARNATH, VARANASI

Central University of Tibetan Studies (CUTS) Sarnath, Varanasi, which has been functioning as an autonomous organization under the Ministry of Culture, Government of India since was established in the year 1967 by the Government of India as a central organization for preservation of Tibetan Culture. Initially it functioned as a constituent wing of Sampurnand Sanskrit University, Varanasi and became autonomous in 1977. Later on 5th April 1988, it was granted the status of Deemed University. Now, it is an autonomous organization fully funded by the Ministry of Culture, Government of India. It aims to preserve the Tibetan Culture & Ancient Indian Science and Literature conserved in the Tibetan language, but lost in the original; to offer an alternate educational facility to students of Indian border areas who formerly availed the opportunity of receiving higher education in Tibet and to accomplish gains of teaching and scope of education with the provision for award of degrees in Tibetan studies. In pursuance of its objectives, the University has been imparting education for the last 44 years in Tibetan Studies with a predilection for Traditional Tibetan Method of teaching within the frame work of modern universities comprising time-bound courses of study, written examination and award of degrees. During 2013-14, the CUTS continued its compilation of Encyclopedic & Technical Dictionaries under which the works on Tibetan Sanskrit Ayurvijanan Kosha, Tibetan Sanskrit, Jyotish Kosha, Vinaya Kosha, etc. It purchased 2800 books and journals, e-documents and some equipments. Apart from this, 6 books were also published during the year. The University also established language laboratory. The translation and restoration of Granthas 850 pages of Tibetan/ Sanskrit was also undertaken. The University continued its project of compilation of encyclopedia and technical dictionaries. Under this programme the compilation of Tibetan Medical Kosha-4000 words, Tibetan-Sanskrit-Jyotish-2100 words, Vinaya Kosha-1100 words, Sanskrit-Tibetan-Kosha-30000 words and Nama Kosha-900 words were entered under this project. 7 books were published during the period under the report. Under restoration and translation project, 425 pages translated and restored in Tibetan and Sanskrit languages. 1 National seminar have been organized by the University. The functioning of the Institute has been constantly reviewed by the Ministry from time to time and it was found that the Institute has been functioning well.

NAVA NALANDA MAHAVIHARA, BIHAR

Nava Nalanda Mahavihara (NNM) was established as a Centre of Post-graduate Studies and Research in Pali and Buddhist Studies on November, 20th 1951 by the Government of Bihar. The inspiration behind the establishment of the Mahavihara was to develop a Centre of Higher Studies in Pali and Buddhism on the line of ancient Nalanda Mahavihara. Department of Culture, MHRD, Government of India took over the Mahavihara under its administrative control as an autonomous institution in the year 1994. On November 13, 2006, the University Grant Commission accorded the Nava Nalanda Mahavihara the status of Deemed to be University. NNM is devoted to innovative teaching and

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research based on Pali and Buddhist Studies of high standard at Graduation and Post-graduation level. It aims not only to develop social and commercial skill in its students but also to inculcate human values and spiritual nobility in them. During 2013-14, the construction of boundary wall for newly acquired land near XMH was completed. Besides, the construction of faculty building of NNM was also completed during the year. A number of new books on Buddhism philosophy, ancient history, culture and language, etc. were purchased for Improvement and Development of Library. It organized various Workshops, Seminars and Cultural Exchange Programme for promotion and dissemination of Buddhist thoughts. An exhibition to promote Buddhas teaching was installed in NNM during the year under report. To enhance collection of Xuan Zang Memorial Hall, various paintings, morals connected with the Life of Xuan Zang were acquired and installed. The functioning of the Institute has been reviewed by the Ministry from time to time. During the year 2014-15 (upto December, 2014), the construction of Museum for Xuanzang Relic to house the Relic with total security has been started by Nava Nalanda Mahavihara and the work is under process. Over thousand of books have been purchased. For improvement and development of Library services, slim 21 and advanced library software will be purchased and installed by the end of this financial year. 4 Volumes Pali-Hindi dictionary has been published and released the 5th volume is under progress and will be released by 31st March, 2015. The Institute has functioned in an efficient manner during the period under review.

CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF HIMALAYAN CULTURAL STUDIES (CIHCS), DAHUNG, ARUNACHAL PRADESH

It came under Ministry of Culture, Govt. of India in the year 2010. Main objectives of the Institute are - (i). to provide for instruction of various courses in Indian Culture and to promote study and research in different branches of Buddhist Philosophical and Cultural Studies; (ii). to prepare students for higher learning and research in the fields of Buddhist Studies, Bhoti Language and Literature and Himalayan Studies with pedagogic methods using knowledge of modern research methodology and advanced up-to-date technology (iii). to inculcate awareness of the Cultural ethos, ecological balance and preservation of natural resources with special reference to the Himalayan region and North East region of India and (iv). to teach traditional arts and crafts and modern technical skill sets for facilitating economic self-sufficiency and sustainable development and preservation of ethnic identity within the framework of national unity". This Institution is mainly funded through the funds allocated for North East activities under Plan head. During 2013-14, the Institution continued its site development programmes and maintenance/ infrastructure development of old CIHCS Campus. The developmental work for computer/ vocational training center has also been taken up through PWD, Bomdila during the year under report. The Institution provided benefits to ST students undertaking courses in computer/ vocational training center. It continued its various continued programmes including higher learning and research projects in the field of Buddhist Studies, development of its library by adding a few text books and teaching aid, Publication, Printing of Annual magazine, etc. During 2014-15 (upto December, 2014), CIHCS has continued a running of Acharya Classes at Bomdila. The upgradation of website of the institution and internet facilities for students have been provided for growth and development of activities of the institution. It has been continuing the work relating to Audio Visual Recording/Documentation/Archiving of the traditional material for the preservation of Buddhist Art and Culture. The

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construction of 2nd floor on the double storey Vocational/Computer Training Centre at Bomdila is under progress which is being funded from Tribal Sub Plan funds during 2014-15. The Ministry has been regularly monitoring its activities and performance.

MEMORIALS/ CENTENARIES INSTITUTIONS/ ORGANIZATIONS

GANDHI SMRITI & DARSHAN SAMITI (GSDS)

õGandhi Smriti and Darshan Samitiö is the national memorial of the Father of the Nation Mahatma Gandhi. It was formed on 18th September, 1984 with the merger of Gandhi Smriti Samiti (Set up in 1971) and Gandhi Darshan International Exhibition. Rajghat (set up in 1969). Among the basic aims and objectives of the Gandhi Samiti and Darshan Samiti are the preservation, maintenance and up-keep of two campuses and to propagate the life, mission and thoughts of Mahatma Gandhi by organizing various socio-educational and cultural programmes. GSDS accords great importance to the propagation of Gandhian values amongst different segments of the society through meaningful programmes. During the year 2013-14, programmes on the life of message of Mahatma Gandhi and issues of Social concern were organized in different parts of the country in Gandhi Samriti. Youth and Women related programmes/ trainings/ workshops were organized in different States of the Country for different constructive and awareness programme. To take the message of Mahatma Gandhi like Satyagraha and Gandhi principles of non-violence to a cross section of population, the commemorative programmes were organized during Gandhi Jayanti, Martyrdom Day, Kasturba Nirvan Divas (Seva Yagha), Vinobha Jayanti, etc. During the year 2014-15 (upto December, 2014), the Samiti organized various programmes including õFestival of Street Plays on Social Issues; Dialogue on Root Cuases of Violence against Girls: What are the solutions; Gandhi Summer Camp for Children with Disabilities; Dialogue on Sarvodaya of Gandhi and Anti-apartheid movement of Mandela; Inter-school Vandemataram Rolling Trophy Musical Competition organized & Mahatma Gandhi ó An Artistic Expression etc.ö. Under these programmes thousands of participants including children, students senior officials from different places of India took part. The Samiti organized Value Creation Camp, Fourth National Gandhi Bal Mela, Fourth Adivasi Sanskriti Sangam, 3rd Gandhi Literature Festival etc. during the period under report. The functioning of GSDS has been reviewed by the Ministry from time to time and has been found to be satisfactory.

NEHRU MEMORIAL & MUSEUM LIBRARY (NMML)

The Nehru Memorial & Museum Library which is a prime research center of Modern Indian history. The Museum portrays the life and works of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru against the backdrop of the Indian freedom movement and its library specializes in the discipline of social sciences with special focus on Modern Indian History and Society. The Library comprises of books, periodicals, newspapers and photographs with a special emphasis on the history of modern India and allied subjects, a Manuscript Division, a Reprography Division for microfilming historical documents and records and an Oral History Division and a Research and Publication Division. The Museum imparts education on

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freedom movement in India through visual media. NMML organized seminars and lectures on various subjects including nationalism in India during the year under report. Scholars from all over the country and abroad visit the NMM. During the year 2013-14, the fellows were working on different projects under the three ongoing research schemes namely: (i) Promotion of research in Modern Indian History and Contemporary Studies; (ii) Perspectives in Indian Development and (iii) India and Changing trends in World Economy and Polity. The libraries continued to acquire various books, microfilms and photographs. The library also provided with the state of art facilities like digital membership, wireless LAN, high and computer storage facilities for digital material & the seminar room fitted with modern projection system. It also finalized at least 20 transcripts as primary source of historical research. The museum is being modernized by replacing old artifacts and display and CCTV Cameras being installed. NMML has also undertaken the up-gradation of the Planetarium to attract visitors. During the year 2014-15 (upto December, 2014), NMML has published the 2nd volume of the selected works of C. Rajagopalachari covering the year 1920-21. It has also brought out 17 occasional papers under History and Society, 15 under perspective in Indian Development and 5 under Samaj aur Itihas during the period under report. The Library has also acquired various papers/collections from 27 eminent people and 6599 files were consulted by various scholars under Oral History projects interviews of 11 personalities were conducted in 35 sections. Besides, two transcripts consisting of 394 pages were finalized. The functioning of the Institute has been reviewed regularly.

MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD INSTITUTE OF ASIAN STUDIES, KOLKATA

The Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies, Kolkata, established in 1993, is an autonomous organization fully funded by the Government of India. The Institute is a center for research and training of life and works of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad with the study of social, cultural, political and economic movement in Asia from the middle of the 19th Century. The Institute maintains a library of books, newspapers, still photographs and material on the secular traditions of modern India and events of the 19th Century which are available to the public for study and research. The ancestral house of Maulana at Ashraf Mistri Lane, Kolkata has been renovated and Azad Memorabilia Museum has been set up there. The Maulana Azad Museum maintains a collection of memorabilia, photographs and documentary film. A number of rare books and journals were acquired for the Museum from the collection of Sri. Vijay Singh Nahar. Interest in the subject was also stimulated through the screening of Films Division documentaries. The Institute has recently acquired a collection of memorabilia which is a collection by late Nooruddin Ahmed, nephew of Maulana Azad, and dates to the time he spent with his uncle. The collection includes possessions of Maulana Azad's books, photographs, and clothing. The collection was acquired as a special Nooruddin Collection to supplement the existing collection at Ashraf Mistri Lane. During the year 2013-14, 26 whole time fellows have undertaken research on social, culture, economic, etc. areas including North East India. 6 Project fellows were working exclusively for the research projects of North East Area. 7 Seminars at National and 13 seminars in International levels were held. The Institution assisted 9 Institutions to organize seminars. 15 books and 2 journals were published by the Institution during the period under review. The collections of Museum have been strengthened by adding 44

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wooden artifacts belonged to Maulana Azad. The Institutions continued the restoration work of antic items in the Museum. During the year the year 2014-15 (upto December, 2014), 26 whole time resident fellows have been undertaking research studies including North East India. Digitization were for paper records has been initiated by MAKAIø alongwith e-library the MoU has been signed with Kyrgyzstan ó Turkey Manas University, Bangladesh Institute of International and strategic studies Dhaka University and North East Hill University. The re-designing MAKAIø website is under progress during the period under report. The Institute has published 8 books and 3 journals. The functioning of the institution has been reviewed from time to time by the Ministry and in these reviews; it was found the institute has been providing valuable service to the scholarsøacademicians and also to the general public.
