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REPORT OF THE WORKING GROUP
ON
CULTURE
EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN
(1990-95)

CONSTITUTED BY
PLANNING COMMISSION

SEPTEMBER 1989

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Department of Culture

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REPORT OF THE WORKING GROUP ON CULTURE FOR EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1990-95)

PART 1 GENERAL

1. For the formulation of the Eighth Five Year Plan(1990-95) the Planning Commission had set up a Steering Group II to Co-ordinate, advise and guide the deliberations of the various Working Groups in the fields of Education, Sports, Arts and Culture. The Planning Commission also constituted a Working Group on Culture vide their order No. M-12016/1/88-Edu. dated the 16th August, 1988, with the following Terms of Reference :-

(i) To define culture in clear terms for the purpose of this Working Group.

(ii) To take stock of the position likely to be reached within the area by the end of 1989-90 both in relation to original programmes of the Seventh Plan like Archaeology, Archives, Museums, Manuscript libraries, conservation, laboratories, Akademies for promotion of performing, plastic and literary arts, and the new initiatives like Zonal Cultural Centres, National Camps and festivals and other programmes under NEP 1986/ Programme of Action, to identify problems and suggest effective remedial measures.

(iii) To suggest a feasible perspective of development upto 2005 A.D., keeping in view the need for grass root level planning and to make the benefit of development programmes accessible to weaker sections of society viz.,

SCs/STs/Women/handicapped/backward communities and to fully involve their interests in the drawing up of the development programme.

(iv) To suggest measures for upgrading the standards, facilities and attainments of backward States/regions/districts.

(v) To specify in clear terms and the objectives of the cultural development programmes in relation to national development goals like inculcation of appropriate value system, promotion of national integration, creating an awareness of India's rich cultural heritage etc.

(vi) To suggest measures for effective linkage between culture and other development sectors, like, education, tourism, rural/urban development, health, agriculture, environment, small scale and handlooms industry, welfare of SC/ST and women, Information and Broadcasting etc.

(vii) To suggest measures to:-

(a) Strengthen the role of Centre for Cultural Resources and Training in the training of teachers/students and establish linkage between NCERT/SCERT/ and CCRT;

(b) Building an archive of oral/cultural traditions of India;

(c) Establish linkages between the University System and institutions of higher learning in art, Archaeology;

(viii) Keeping in view the directive principles of State Policy vide Article 49, to suggest a feasible programme of identification and declaration of new national/state monuments in a time bound fashion.

(ix) To suggest special programme for preservation, conservation and dissemination of folk traditions, tribal and rural arts and crafts at the Central and State levels.

(x) To suggest individual/composite indicators of cultural development including those related to production and consumption of cultural activities and internalisation of cultural values as an aid to resources allocation in the sector of culture.

(xi) To consider such other matters as Chairman consider relevant for the formulation of eighth five year plan on the subject area.

(xii) To formulate proposals for the Eighth Five Year Plan(1990-95) in the light of above perspective, indicating priorities, policies, and financial cost.

;2 A list of members of the Working Group is given in Annexure I.

MEETINGS OF THE WORKING GROUP ON CULTURE AND SUB-GROUPS

·3 The Working Group held three meetings on 10th October, 1988, 31st January, 1989 and 22nd June, 1989 respectively.

4 To facilitate its work, the Working Group in its second meeting held on 31st January, 1989, decided to constitute the following six sub-groups :

- 1) Sub-Group on Heritage Chairman :
Group I: Archaeology/
Archives/Anthropology Shri B.K. Thapar
Secretary
INTACH
New Delhi.

Convenor
Shri J.M. Joshi
Additional
Director-General
Archaeological Survey
of India
New Delhi.

Group II: Museums &
Art Gallery Chairman :
Dr. L.P. Sihare
Director-General
National Museum
New Delhi.

Convenor
Shri T.N. Bajpai
Under Secretary
Department of Culture.
- 2) Sub-Group on
Non-Material Heritage Chairman :
Shri Sitakant Mohapatra
Secretary
Government of Orissa
Bhubaneswar.

Convenor:
Shri K.K. Jha
Under Secretary
Department of Culture.

- 3) Sub-Group on Art & Literature Chairman :
Shri J. Veera Raghavan
Secretary
Department of Culture.
Convenor :
Smt. Ambika Khatua
Under Secretary
Department of Culture.
- 4) Sub-Group on Linkages between Education & Culture Chairman :
Shri J. Veera Raghavan
Secretary
Department of Culture
Convenor :
Miss Prem Lata Puri
Director
Centre for Cultural
Resources & Training
New Delhi.
- 5) Sub-Group on Libraries Chairman :
Dr. Lokesh Chandra
New Delhi.
Convenor:
Shri S.C. Biswas
Director
Central Sectt. Library
Department of Culture
New Delhi.
- 6) Sub-Group on Certification Chairman :
Shri Bhaskar Ghosh
Additional Secretary
Department of Culture.
Convenor :
Shri Bhaskar Chatterjee
Deputy Secretary
Department of Culture.

5. The Working Group also benefited from a Conference of all Ministers and Secretaries of Culture organised by the Union Department of Culture where the policies and programmes of culture were discussed in a comprehensive manner and also from a major Conference of musicians and artists organised by Sangeet Research Society, Calcutta. The Working Group also benefited a great deal from discussions with knowledgeable persons and from a review of 40 years of work on Human Resource Development organised by the Ministry of Human Resource Development and insights provided by several grass roots seminar organised by CRRID.

INTRODUCTION

6. Culture in a broad sense stands for the beliefs, ideas, customs, laws, morals, arts and other capabilities and skills acquired by man as a member of society. Culture determines everything in this sense and even society itself is a product of Culture. A wellknown concept of culture is that culture is a product of: (a) Agrofacts (cultivation); (b) Artifacts (industry); (c) Sociofacts (social organisation); and (d) Mentifacts (language, religion and art).

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7. Dimensions of cultural development could be viewed from two aspects - material and non-material. The term culture has however traditionally been used in Indian Planning to refer to the finer or more refined aspects of life such as artistic and creative achievements and their dissemination especially with reference to the aesthetic dimensions of man. Culture in this sense is almost identified with Fine Arts, Archaeology and Museums. These with the addition of Public Libraries have constituted the expression of activities in the Department of Culture. Thus, technically speaking, languages, media, academic and professional libraries are currently excluded from the purview of the Department of Culture. So are the sociological perspectives (with the exception of Anthropological Survey), Education, Tourism and promotion of crafts for which there are other agencies.

8. However, in a larger historical context and in the context of national development, the Department of Culture is intimately concerned not only with making efforts to arouse a cultural resurgence in the country but also to improving the quality of the life of the people of India. With the addition of Science Museums to the Department of Culture in 1978 our endeavour is to combine, in our programmes and activities, the humanism of Indian arts and the rationalism of Indian sciences.

REVIEW OF THE SEVENTH PLAN

Major achievements:

9. One of the most significant development during the Seventh Five Year Plan had been the setting up of seven Zonal Cultural Centres to

emphasise our cultural kinships that transcend territorial bounds thereby creating and up-grading the people's consciousness in the India's Unity and rich diversity of its composite culture. Inaugurating the first of these Centres at Patiala the Prime Minister observed "It is our endeavour that these seven Centres will represent individually the cultures from the States in their zones and will represent jointly the culture of this nation. Our heritage will thus be preserved for the coming generations". Since the first event on November 6, 1985 these seven Centres have presented about 300 major events to large audiences mostly - - from higher to neglected groups of the people. This is a historic achievement in taking culture to the people. This has also increased work and wage opportunities for folk artistes, besides helping in the revival of some vanishing folk art forms, as well as enlarging the potential audience for classical art forms.

10. These Cultural Centres have now celebrated seven interzonal functions to stress the unity of the composite Indian culture. The Zonal Cultural Centres celebrated 'Apna Utsav' in 1986 at Delhi and in 1989 at Bombay with the participation of 3500 artistes representing the rich diversity of India's folk and tribal art forms.

11. The Anthropological Survey of India which launched a major all India survey project of "People of India" to collect ethnographic information on all the communities of India,

has collected valuable data on a systematic basis on the several communities that comprise the Indian nation. To step up research activities in tribal and hilly areas, it has also established field stations in Manipur, Mizoram and Himachal Pradesh.

12. The traditional linkages and fusion that subsisted between education and culture were disrupted leading to emphasis on professional development in education and its dissociation from our cultural heritage. This schism led to the wilting and withering away of many of our folk and traditional art forms. In any basic policy reorientation of educational system it is necessary to reassert and restore linkages between education and culture in a rounded development of creative and professional capabilities. Towards this end, concrete steps were taken as under :

- (a) A detailed Programme of Action has been drawn up and now forms a part of Action Plan of National Policy on Education (1986).
- (b) A concrete plan from the pre-primary to the university stage has been framed to increase the cultural content in education with a view to making it culturally sound and significant.
- (c) Under the Scheme 'Propagation of Culture among School and college students, the Centre for Cultural Resources and Training has been organising Orientation Courses, Workshops and a number of Refresher Courses. Over 14,000 teachers and 1000s students have benefited from attending these courses. Under the Extension Service programme of the Centre, educational tours are organised for school students to relate curriculum teaching with visits to museums, parks, historical monuments and artists & craftsmen are taken to schools to interact with students to enable them to learn the particular art or craft. Each year 400 Cultural Kits consisting of audio-visual material, scripts, folios, charts, etc. are distributed to schools free of cost from where teachers have been trained.

13. Archaeological Survey of India has expanded its activities by increasing its network and it has 16 major circles, two mini circles and 13 specialized branches and units spread in different parts of the country. Besides an Institute of Archaeology has been started to impart instruction in excavation and preservation of our heritage on a systematic basis. Case studies have been taken up for preservation of our monuments and in this particular respect "Studies on Materials of Taj Mahal" and "Discoloration of Taj Mahal Marble" may be particularly mentioned.

14. In specific terms there has been a tremendous spurt in activities like explorations, excavations, protection, conservation and preservation of monuments, establishment of site museums, as well as collaboration of Archaeological ventures in India and abroad.

15. Science Museums were brought in 1978 into the fold of the Department of Culture and were given a further impetus with the setting up an autonomous National Council of Science Museums. The council has helped in setting up eight state level Museums, mobile science units for dissemination of simple science facts of villages, and science forums and camps for encouraging students to participate in science projects.

16. Since the transfer of the subject in 1985 of film Certification to the Department, steps have been taken to enforce guidelines relating to public morality and decency rigorously.

17. The Working Group noted that a nucleus cell of 'Cultural Statistics Unit' has been set up in the Department for building up a national system of Cultural Statistics. It undertook the exploratory and preliminary work such as delimiting the scope and coverage of data collection, structuring of formats of questionnaires, formulating the concepts and definitions, etc. As a precursor to the launching of a nation-wide data collection programme in the eighth plan, pilot studies were also initiated in a few States for testing the efficacy of the instruments and tools for studying operational, technical and organisational problems.

FINANCIAL REVIEW CENTRE & STATES

18. The table below gives the distribution of the approved outlay and the anticipated expenditure during the Seventh Plan under the various sub-sectors of Art & Culture :

(Rs. in crores)

S.NO.	Sub-Head	VII Five Year Plan		
		App. Outlay (85-90)	Anticipated Expenditure (85-90)	
1.	Direction & Administration	Centre	0.85	0.66
		State	2.88	3.79
2.	Fine Arts Education	Centre	-	-
		State	6.00	7.09
3.	Promotion of Arts & Culture	Centre	80.65	82.04
		State	58.08	101.79
4.	Archaeology	Centre	34.25	27.43
		State	16.58	17.23
5.	Archives	Centre	25.75	9.19
		State	8.27	9.01
6.	Public Libraries	Centre	33.80	14.97
		State	17.62	23.62
7.	Museums	Centre	63.90	55.24
		State	9.36	18.09
8.	Anthropology	Centre	17.00	7.75
		State	-	-
9.	Other Expenditure (including Capital Expenditure, Gazetteers etc.)	Centre	8.80	23.08
		State	8.57	14.17
Grand Total(Art & Culture)		Centre	265.00	220.36
		State	127.36	194.79
Total			392.36	415.15

19. It was observed that the shortfall in the central sector was mainly on the capital works, whereas the States/UTs have been able to spend more than the approved outlays in the Seventh Plan. The increased expenditure in many cases included the State Governments contribution to the corpus fund of the ZCCs.

DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION

20. The Conference of Secretaries and Ministers of Culture held this year in New Delhi had assessed the administrative and organisational requirements of Culture in the face of increasing expectations in this area. It was felt that the most immediate need was the setting up of independent Departments and Directorates of Culture in States where it did not exist as of today. But even in those States and UTs where such independent Department existed, there was an urgent need to strengthen and revitalise these Departments, which should be manned with adequate staff of requisite calibre. There is a particular need to strengthen the Statistical and Cultural infrastructure and also specialised staff for planning and project formulation in the field of Culture. In view of the general reluctance for sanctioning posts, especially at higher levels, the requisite impetus in this reorganisation cannot be achieved unless the funds were provided through Central/Centrally sponsored scheme for a full period of 5 years and the States are convinced of the necessary for reorganisation on the lines envisaged.

21. In addition to strengthening the State Departments and Directorates of Culture, the Central Department of Culture will also require to be strengthened and reorganised. Also the Cultural Statistics and Information system, which has been initiated on an experimental basis in the Seventh Plan, will need to be consolidated and expanded. For this purpose, it is, therefore, proposed that a sum of Rs.20 crores may be provided on a lumpsum basis in the central sector.

22. This provision will also include funds required for strengthening and reorganisation of the publications programme of the Department of Culture.

EMERGING THRUSTS & PRIORITIES FOR VIII PLAN.

23. Commonly manifested in urgent economic terms the problems of development have their end in the historical development of the system of values and thought as reflected in the cultural fabric of a country. A strategic vision for development, therefore, must emanate from a defined cultural policy that lays-down the task for utilization of the cultural resource for nation building, and yet while in the last 40 years it witnessed as emergence of distinct priorities in cultural development, in the absence of a defined policy the strategy for cultural resource development has largely been eluded.

24. The complexity of the task in the VIII Five Year Plan, therefore, is to define the cultural policy laying down the set of norms in pursuance of which the specific goal will be reflected in the plan proposals to be taken up as specific task for development.

25. Culture is an important stimulus in the process of change and development. It can enable the optimum integration through a network of programmes that flow from the Centre to the grass-root level. And yet so far there has been no centrally sponsored programme to work towards a nation-wide programme in this sphere. Apart from this, even to optimise resource mobilisation in this sector it is essential to introduce selected centrally sponsored schemes. This would enable implementation of the policy and the programmes as also build the necessary infrastructure for the same.

26. Retrieval, conservation and development of the cultural heritage has thus far been the main edifice on which cultural programmes have been built in the previous plans. However, inadequate funding, absence of adequate network etc., have all contributed towards lack of impact that is felt in this sphere. It is therefore essential to provide substantial allocations in areas of conservation, be it archaeology, archives, anthropology or development of art forms - classical, folk and tribal.

27. Very little has so far been attempted to weave the organisation at the lowest level in the process of generating awareness in cultural heritage. The institution of Panchayati Raj at the grass-root level can provide the necessary structure thus far wanting in the process of maintenance and upkeep of our heritage. Apart from centrally sponsored programmes their involvement could be by way of their association in the direct action in this sphere.

28. Virtually no section in planning can be used as a letter device for dissemination as culture. Apart from the fact that the local bodies can act as delivery agents programmes need to be evolved to disseminate policies through the cultural medium effectively at the grass-root level. The Zonal Cultural Centres can put together new packages in this sphere.

29. Yet another aspect relates to culture being used as inter-linking medium for dissemination of other human resource development programmes, like, health and education. For this purpose the fragmentation of cultural policy and programmes must be eliminated. Media agencies, Ministry of Commerce dealing with Handicrafts Board and more particularly all agencies dealing with youth and women have to work very closely with the Department of Culture. Special programmes to initiate networking arrangements whereby these agencies are activities to earmark funds for contribution towards cultural policies and programmes. These then could be monitored by the Department of Culture.

30. In seeking to devise methods which will effectively make an impact in the VIII Plan the Working Group was firmly of the view that the accelerated financial allocation will have to be dovetailed with the modernisation of the infrastructure that will have to deliver the objectives of the policy both in terms of building equipment and professional manpowers. A special thrust will, thus, need to be made. This will provide the back-bone for realising the goals of cultural development and bringing about resurgence of culture at the grass-root level.

I CULTURAL HERITAGE

PART-A ARCHAEOLOGY, ARCHIVES, CONSERVATION & ANTHROPOLOGY

1.1 The Sub-Group on Heritage was divided into two Groups for an indepth study. The first Group covered the disciplines of Archaeology, Archives, Conservation and Anthropology and the second Group confined itself to

(a) Museums and Art Galleries; and (b) Conservation of Works of Art.

1.2 The Working Group was of the view that some of the major thrusts in the Eighth Five Year Plan proposals in this field should be : (a) establishment of an effective linkage between the Central Department and the State Institutions; (b) strengthening the role of voluntary organisations in supplementing Government efforts in the preservation of cultural heritage; (c) improving effectiveness of legislation against threat to cultural property; (d) improvement of existing training facilities and promotion of research; and (e) detailed documentation of both movable and immovable cultural property.

1.3 It was noted that in relation to Archaeology, the State Departments are inadequately funded as also poorly staffed. The Working Group noted that against a total number of approx. 5000 monuments protected by the Archaeological Survey of India as of national importance the number of monuments protected by all the States combined does not exceed

3000. The situation is further compounded when we compare the budget allotment for the preservation of these 3000 monuments and the number of staff and their technical competence, employed for this purpose. Equally unsatisfactory is the position in respect of the conservation laboratories which are run by some of the States either as part of their museums or of the respective departments of archaeology. This is also true of the discipline of archives. The Group, therefore, was strongly of the view that the State Departments in the fields of archaeology, archives & conservation need to be adequately strengthened. To achieve this objective two steps need be taken (a) sufficient financial grants and (b) adequately-trained staff. At the present stage archaeology or archives do not receive a high priority in all allotment of funds by the States on accounts of their own limited resources. While the financial resources of these Departments may be increased through more liberal grants from the Centre, the training facilities have to be provided at professional level.

1.4 In this context it was learnt that all the Departments mentioned above provide training in their respective discipline either in the form of Diploma/Certificate or Refresher Courses. In view of the expanding horizon and new technological advances made in these disciplines it is necessary that the Course structure of these Courses and the curriculum should be examined and updated. Furthermore, it is equally essential that a new dimension in the form of research should be added to the training institutions, as these four Departments are

by and large of academic nature. Adequate provision for conducting research should, therefore, be made inter alia by creating Fellowships at different levels. This would also ensure linkage with Universities and other research bodies.

1.5 The Working Group was also informed that some of the State Departments, in this field, are not headed by professionals. In this context it should be noted that the Mirdha Review Committee made a specific recommendation that the State Departments of Archaeology should be headed by professional and not by administrator. This principle should apply to other Departments as well.

1.6 The Group is strongly of the view that much greater encouragement than hitherto should be given to voluntary organisations so that Government efforts could be supplemented. Of all the rich and diverse heritage of the nation only a part falls within the purview of Government's direct responsibility for preservation. It is, therefore, necessary that voluntary organisation should be encouraged to join the efforts for preservation of all our cultural patrimony which is being damaged at a fast rate. The voluntary organisations at the present moment finding it very hard to raise the resources from the public in view of the existing income tax structure which does not offer any incentives in the form of tax exemption for the money/donation given for the preservation of cultural property. This is indeed an unfortunate situation, paradoxically enough, tax exemptions are allowed for scientific research and development, but are denied to preservation of cultural

property which also involves application of scientific methods. Besides, no incentive is available to the private owners of cultural property for keeping the original architectural character of such buildings, with the result the lure of economic value dominate considerations of cultural value. In a developing country, like, India where the pace of urbanization and development is growing very fast, it is necessary that serious attention should be given to the preservation of cultural property before it is lost, to posterity for it must be recognised that architectural heritage is an irreplaceable resource material. Voluntary organisations have, therefore, an important role to play to document this cultural property and to preserve it. Adequate financial support has to be provided to enable them to undertake this responsibility.

1.7 There is no denying the fact that documentation of our cultural wealth, movable and immovable, should receive the topmost priority. Serious attention, therefore, needs to be paid on for our Museum collections as also for standing monuments. The application of modern technology, like, photogrammetric techniques may be applied. In this connection, it may be noted, that hundreds of coins received through the operation of the Treasure Trove Act during the last century are lying in the collection of various museums unpublished. The documentation work must be done within a time frame, for a proper documentation is an undeniably the best tool for research. The Group urged that there should be a distinct scheme on documentation.

1.8 Some of the important proposals that deserve special attention

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in the Eighth Plan for each sub-head are discussed below:-

Archaeological Survey of India

1.9 Seven areas of thrusts and priorities have been identified covering the major activities of the Survey, namely, conservation, excavations, explorations, publications, epigraphy, training, museums and administrative set up. The Group while endorsing these thrusts was of the view that in the light of the emphasis required for quality improvement and building up an academic face of the Survey, serious attention should be given to the programmes of the Institute of Archaeology should formulate plans for building up Faculties for the archaeology of neighbouring countries as also for creating facilities for research. The Institute has been in existence for over a year and it is high time that it should develop according to the objectives for which it was set up.

1.10 Similarly, there is urgent need to make adequate arrangements for the publication of the detailed study of inscriptions of which only a gist has so far been published. The Survey's publications, apart from picture postcards and guides, are in the form of occasional series such as memories and architectural Surveys, Corpus of Inscriptions and regular series such as Indian Archaeology - A Review and Ancient India, Epigraphis Indica, both in Arabic, Persian and Sanskrit and Dravidian languages and reports of Epigraphy. Since these publications have earned a high degree of reputation, concerted efforts need be made to update them. For Epigraphical work it was learnt that there
/ and publication. The Institute of Archaeology, ...6/-

is a great dearth of qualified and experienced epigraphists. With a view to building a specialised cadre serious attention is needed; one of the ways is to introduce Epigraphy in Institutes which followed traditional system of teaching like, the Lal Bahadur Shastri Institute, Aligarh Muslim University, Venkateshwara University, Jamia Milia University, Deoband, etc.

1.11 One of the main functions of Archaeological Survey is conservation. The Group was of the opinion that some case studies of the Conservation of monuments should also be published as that there is a proper documentation available for future generation as also for other interested scholars.

1.12 Another serious drawback which the Survey has at present relates to the inadequacy of the trained conservators: a scheme for crash training of conservators including introduction of their discipline at the schools of architecture or setting up an institute for architecture Conservation, like, ICCROM. The Group also felt that in view of the increasing demand on conservation, the allocation on conservation needs to be enhanced considerably.

1.13 In respect of excavations, it was learnt that apart from the ASI and State Departments, the Universities also undertake Archaeological excavations. The Survey has been giving them grants largely for field work. It was felt that the grants should also be given for the publication of the excavation reports which in the absence of adequate financial resources from the Universities remain unpublished. This view

was also expressed by the Mircha Review Committee. However, it was suggested that the Universities undertaking excavations should have a proper record of the excavation finds. The Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Board on Archaeology before granting licenses to Universities should keep in view (a) the adequacy of the staff (b) the financial resources at their disposal and (c) arrangements for the storage and documentation of the excavated finds. The existing situation obtaining in the Universities, State Departments of Archaeology is equally dismal. They need both trained staff and adequate financial resources to improve their quality.

1.14 The Working Group noted that the remnants of Indian culture in Asian countries were fast vanishing because systematic attempts are being made to remove them. Stone inscriptions are being broken statues are being disfigured, and in some countries, there is a danger of even temples being destroyed in political turmoil. All this priceless heritage which bears an indelible stamp of Indian culture may not now survive for the posterity and it is, therefore, our bounded duty to preserve it without any further delay.

1.15 For this purpose, it suggested establishment of a Centre for Asian Art and Archaeology which could have a complete record of Asian Art including photo documentation of specimens of art and architecture, estampages of inscriptions (which are in hundreds), and plans of monuments etc.

1.16 Finally it is necessary to indicate the over all approach to the entire gamut of activities concerning archaeology in the next Plan. The very first fact that needs to be recognised is that the entire process of preserving, conserving and restoring and maintaining of monuments which represent a major portion of our cultural wealth cannot be the task of the Archaeological Survey of India alone. Consequently, a major effort has to be made during the Plan to undertake these tasks through the State Government and Panchayats. Where necessary, municipal bodies should also be entrusted with such responsibilities. It will become necessary, therefore, to provide trained staff at different levels and thus this must become a major thrust area. The Institute of Archaeology must be expanded greatly so that personnel can be trained from the States and Panchayats and Municipalities; similarly, Departments of Archaeology in different Universities will require to be strengthened. As has been suggested earlier, Schools of Planning & Architecture should also introduce one-year or two-year diploma courses to train persons in conservation and restoration of monuments. The primary effort and the greatest emphasis must be on expanding and increasing substantially the number of monuments protected, so that in the course of time, all monuments of importance are under some kind of protection at different levels.

1.17 This being the major and most important thrust area, a second must be to acquaint the people of the cultural wealth exists in the country in the shape of these monuments and buildings. All media will be used and a careful plan prepared by media experts so that every five years,

different sections of the population could be reached and made aware of what exists. This has to be done in a manner which not only awakens their interest but awareness of the need to protect such monuments against damage and the ravages of time.

1.18 An added dimension to this activity is the substantial benefits that could accrue from cultural tourism and in this field, the ASI together with the State Departments of Archaeology and the units which may be set up at panchayat levels must play an important part. It is not enough to leave this to the Department of Tourism. A carefully coordinated plan has to be drawn up and implemented by the ASI and other organisations to make the environment around the monuments together with the monuments themselves attractive to tourists from within and without the country.

1.19 The next major thrust area follows from the first two. The ASI needs to be restructured completely to make it more responsive to the requirements of archaeology and research work to day. Much greater delegation of power together with a separation of the purely administrative and academic/professional activities has to be implemented. Without such a restructuring, it may not be possible for the present organisations to undertake the tasks being assigned to it. The fourth major thrust area will be research and publication. The research activities by scholars need to be taken up on a much wider basis as time is of the essence in this particular field. Monuments decay and are some times destroyed particularly those which are unprotected and in private hands. A much larger excavation programme needs to be taken up which

will call for an equally comprehensive research effort. The publication of these research projects, the logical end to the work being done, needs also to be taken up with equal urgency.

1.20 It is within the parameters of these major thrust areas that the schemes outlined above need to be seen. In addition, a new scheme for reviving popular awareness and interest in our ancient heritage may also be taken up in the 8th Five Year Plan.

ARCHIVES & RECORDS

1.21 Archives deal with one of the most fragile segments of our cultural heritage and once lost, it is totally ir retrievable. It exists on paper, birchbark or palm leaves and funds have been provided in the subsequent plans for their preservation, maintenance and use. However, the quantum of funds allocated for this purpose have been utterly inadequate to meet the requirements both at the central and state levels.

1.22 Apart from strengthening the records management programme of the National Archives, efforts should also be made for their proper rehabilitation and physical repair of records both in the organised and unorganised sector in the States. Urgent attention needs to be paid in the Eighth Plan for preparation of Guides and computerisation of records.

1.23 With a view to create greater archival consciousness amongst the people, exhibitions of original documents or their facsimiles should be organised regularly. The activities of the School of Archival Studies should be suitably strengthened by creating a position of visiting Professors.

1.24 National Archives has so far set up three Regional Centres at Bhopal, Pondicherry and Jaipur. It is necessary to establish another centre in eastern zone during the Eighth Plan.

1.25 It is necessary to define, finally the overall approach and priority areas in this field. Archival material represent one of the most important sources of information on the country's history and development over the years and generations. It is, therefore, vital that these be properly documented, maintained and that the documentation system is as fast and accurate as possible. Several electronics systems are now used throughout the world using computer assisted facilities for documentation and retrieval. Microfilming and microfiche facilities have to be provided together with space for scholars to study. Beyond the needs of scholars one has to keep in mind the need for making the common man aware of what exists in the shape of store-wealth of the archives.

1.26 It is clear that the effort must not be restricted only to the Central Archives i.e. National Archives. The emphasis must be equally placed on State Archives and records and records maintained wherever they are in public or private collections. The VIIIth Plan must see a major step in the direction of the preservation of these documents by providing proper storage facilities. These will necessarily be expensive but in the interest of the documents themselves such expenses cannot be avoided.

NATIONAL RESEARCH LABORATORY FOR
CONSERVATION OF CULTURAL PROPERTY (N.R.L.C.)

1.27 Keeping in view the vast area of the country and the problems of chemical preservation of the artefacts, monuments and other cultural remains, the number of Conservation Laboratories at the State level is very limited despite the recommendation made by the last Working Group. It is, therefore, necessary to develop in each State a Conservation Laboratory under the aegis of the State Government. Similarly, the ASI should also expand its Science Branch by establishing more regional offices for scientific conservation and scientific analysis of the material and the preservation of cultural remains. Conservation infrastructure in the State Museums has also to be strengthened. Necessary training facilities and guidance should be provided by the National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property (NRLC) and by the Archaeological Survey of India. It was also felt by the Group that publications/reports covering technical aspects of the scientific conservation and research techniques developed etc. should be brought out in English and in regional languages periodically as far as possible by the Institutions, like NRLC, ASI and other bodies. Further, there should be close interaction amongst the Central and State Laboratories through a common forum.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

1.28 Anthropological Survey of India would continue with its on-going schemes under the VIIIth five Year Plan with particular emphasis

on the Project "The People of India" which sought to generate Anthropological Profiles, a professional study of nearly 5000 communities both tribal and non-tribal to highlight the linkages that brings them together. The data collection for this project will continue during the VIIIth Five Year Plan which would be suitably recorded through computerisation. The School of Anthropology for training purposes, which is already existing in Calcutta, is to be expanded and strengthened. Ongoing projects undertaken during the VI and VII Five Year Plans would be continued. The Anthropological Survey, it was also agreed, should intensify its collaboration with other research organisations engaged in anthropological research for the dissemination of culture. The proposal of the Anthropological Survey to update technology for dissemination of associated knowledge and to identify new themes in visual anthropology was also agreed upon by the Sub-Group. The Anthropological specimens and to take up studies on the tribal population displaced as a result of development programmes and providing academic knowledge for the preservation of the endangered human population was recommended.

1.29 The Group also supported the idea to set up a Sub-branch for compiling data on anthropological specimens within the Anthropological Survey, with the active association of ASI and other research bodies. With a view to achieving the proposed goal the Group also supported the suggestion that the status of the Anthropological Survey of India should be upgraded and its administrative and research infrastructure suitably strengthened. In order to develop close cooperation in the areas of study and preservation of tribal culture, the Anthropological Survey's proposal to preserve the ethnographical ...14/-

Survey should be allowed to enter into long-term collaboration with the University Departments of Anthropology and Tribal Research Institute in States in various ways, and to support them financially in specific projects.

1.30 Rashtriya Manav Sanghralaya's programmes may also be adequately supported in the Eighth Plan.

Outlays:

1.31 The tentative requirements estimated for the Eighth Five Year Plan (1990-95) for these sub-heads are given below:-

(Rs. in crores)

<u>Sub-Head</u>	<u>VIIIth Five Year Plan Outlays</u>		
	<u>Centre</u>	<u>States</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Archaeology	140	260	400
2. Archives & Records	58	50	108
3. N.R.I.C.	25	25	50
4. Anthropology	50	-	50

PART-E MUSEUMS, ART GALLERIES AND DISSEMINATION OF KNOWLEDGE
OF ART

MUSEUMS AND ART GALLERIES

1.32 The Section on museums covers (i) Art collection, (ii) Documentation, (iii) Security, (iv) Display of works of Art, (v) Special Exhibitions; (vi) Education, (vii) Publication, (viii) Museums and Art Galleries of Modern Art, (ix) Museum and Dissemination of Culture, (x) Museum Administration and (xi) Financial and Technical Assistance.

(i) ART COLLECTION

1.33 Museums require most generous support to acquire works of art both of Indian and non-Indian origin. This would have far reaching effects in several ways: (a) it would contribute to preserve cultural heritage of mankind, (b) it would put curb on smuggling of works of art of Indian origin, (c) it would help towards the cause of national integration, (d) it would widen our horizon and would assist us in assessing our artistic achievements in the international context.

1.34 If museums all over the country permanently show works of art from different regions, it would allow the public of north to see works of art from south; east and west and vice versa. This would inculcate a sense of pride in our artistic achievements and would contribute towards the national integration, especially as it would enhance our sense of belonging and affinity with other parts of the country.

1.35 Revolving funds need to be established. In the present set up at times when works of art are available, there is no money to buy them, and when the money is available, there are no works of art to purchase. Since the funds have to be consumed before the end of financial year, there is a tendency to buy anything rather than to allow the funds to lapse.

1.36 Our tax laws should be suitably modified so as to encourage art collecting and to make active investment in works of art.

1.37 Customs and excise duties on import of works of art should be waived and every possible facility should be given for the entry of foreign works of art into our country. On the other hand, strict stringent measures should be taken to prevent the export of masterpieces of Indian art.

1.38 Acquisition of Christian Art and jewellery items are to be given priority since these specimens do not find adequate representation in the museums of India. Encouragement should also be given for the acquisition of Tibetan Art, Tribal Art, etc.

1.39 The Working Group noted that comparatively, of late, / has / there been increased awareness of Indian heritage abroad, but this needs to be followed up suitably to involve all sections of the society. For this purpose, it is considered necessary that museum movement in the country is given all the encouragement it deserves. Even though there are over 400 big and small museums owned by various agencies including Central, State government, more representative museums are necessary to ensure that the appreciation of cultural heritage percolates down in right earnest to promote cultural and national integration. Setting up of regional museums is one such method by which this goal could be achieved. The regional museums could suitably be identified at such places which will represent composite culture of states participating/ contributing to such museums. The existing seven Zonal Cultural Centres may serve as the setting up points to these museums. These museums may also have one wing for modern and contemporary Indian art and should be closely interlinked with Zonal Cultural Centres, so that they become truly representatives of Indian Cultural heritage. This would also result in increase of acquisition of works of art.

(ii) DOCUMENTATION

1.40 Up-to-date documentation would not only contribute for keeping track of the collection, but would also minimise the chances of pilferage; and if works of art are stolen and smuggled out of the country, it would help to claim them back.

1.41 It was observed that the maintenance of our record of art collection is not satisfactory. Except a few museums, none could be cited to maintain or plate photo-indexes. I leave aside documentation

in colour. Even entries in Accession Registers are so archaic that they could hardly be of any positive assistance in tracing works of art which are stolen or lost.

1.42 In order to minimise the risk of loss of photographs, video, or computerised visual records of exhibits, such documents should be stored in more than one place. For example, such items could/kept in the /be local museums and their copies could constitute a part of the centralised record either at the state or central level. To make it functional and more useful, indexing and cross-indexing should also be introduced.

1.43 A Central Register of National Art Treasures should be maintained which should record the rarest of the /art objects preserved in various museums of the country. /rare

1.44 There is a need to evolve uniformity in Documentation Systems and all museums of the country should follow the same pattern.

(iii) SECURITY

1.45 Security of our museums in terms of work of art in particular and the buildings and compounds in general is rather antiquated and could hardly be considered adequate, even if normal standards are applied with reference to the developing countries. In the absence of proper security, chances of pilferage, burglary, theft, etc., of works of art are numerous. We could lose priceless masterpieces as has been proved by the theft of major works of art all over the world.

1.46 The Group recommended that a computerised burglary and fire alarm system should be introduced, and also closed-circuit television systems wherever circumstances require and permit. The existing system of hiring chowkidars alone needs to be reinforced. It should function in close collaboration with police authorities. It is also crucial to take steps to prevent, or at least minimise, the danger of decay of works of art due to poor and clumsy storage systems, and mishandling. For this, adeqants trained staff is required. During the Plan, the setting up of a Heritage Security Force should be taken up to provide trained security staff for museums in the country. Necessary training facilities in fire-fighting should also be provided for the security personnel.

(iv) DISPLAY OF WORKS OF ART

1.47 The Group observes that our display and installation of works of art is very poor. There is not enough space and the means of installation adopted are so outdated that it is hard to describe them in words. Maintenance of museums and their galleries is awful and the hygienic conditions are pathetic if assessed by international standards. If works of art are well displayed, one would not only be able to comprehend their aesthetic qualities but would also get a fair idea of their historical and functional importance.

1.48 In order to improve the maintenance and upkeep of museums, to upgrade installation and display systems, and to facilitate mounting of important exhibitions, every important museum must have an attached workshop. The internal maintenance of museums should be entrusted to the museum itself. Modern elementary technological devices such as drilling or screwing gadgets, saw and planer machines and vacuum cleaners and deodorants should be literally used to curtail unhygienic conditions. Sanitary systems must be improved.

1.49 Show-cases require better design, and professional institutions such as the National Institute of Design or Applied Art Department or Fine Arts Department of different universities should be associated in conceiving the display of works of art. Basic plans and designs should also be entrusted to professional designers rather than be left to the whims and caprices of museum curators or Directors with very little or no experience in such matters.

1.50 Concrete galleries should be set up for the children and for the blind and other handicapped persons. A Museum Consultancy Service could be introduced on the lines of Education Consultancy Service, so that the smaller museums may be advised on the matters pertaining to the security, display, publication, packing, etc.

1.51 It is essential that States be assisted in running museums under their control and to this end, a centrally sponsored scheme should be considered under which the centre would provide a portion of the funds up to, say, 50% for museums run by the States. An adequate provision must also be made under the State Sector to enable States provide for their budgets for the maintenance and improvement of museums under their control.

(v) SPECIAL EXHIBITIONS

1.52 An active special exhibition programme induces the public to visit museums more often and also see such works of art which are not owned by the respective museums. It also contributes to establish a better professional rapport and collaboration with sister national and international institutions.

1.53 The Group was of the view that a museum should organise exhibitions, first exploring its own reserve collection, to be followed by borrowing exhibits from local collectors and institutions. This could be enhanced by an active exchange and loans from regional museums and sister organisations. The State and Central Museums which borrow works of art from smaller museums should also realise their moral duty to send their exhibitions to smaller museums. Inter-State museum exhibitions should also be encouraged.

(vi) EDUCATION

1.54 The importance of museums for the education of public and the immense contribution made by them to fulfill this aim has been acknowledged all over the world. Developed countries, irrespective of the fact as to whether they are governed by one set of political ideology, or the other, have given priority to the non-formal education of the public through their museums. Our museums could play a vital role to educate our public; however, the results achieved so far are poor. It was observed that there is no linkage of museum educational services with the education programme of schools, colleges and universities.

1.55 To ensure the role of museums in areas of education, it was suggested that these should be linked with educational institutions. Students visual exposure to works of art should be made compulsory involving not only a mere gallery visits, but also lectures and demonstrations in museums, using audio-visual facilities and showing of films, etc. Every museum should have an active Mobile Exhibition Bus programme so that exhibitions are sent to adjoining smaller educational institutions and villages, etc.

1.56 It was felt that major museums should have their own Slide libraries, Film Archives and photo Libraries. History of Art as a subject could be introduced at Higher Secondary and under-graduate levels. Museums should prepare their own software, such as slides, reflections, photos, video tapes, calendars, diaries and articles of daily use utilising their own collections. These may be put on sale at the museum shop on a no profit no loss basis.

1.57 Museum Fairs, Museum camps, Museum Weeks, Museum Days etc., should be celebrated. Postal stamps on museum objects should be issued. Similarly, Friends of Museum Society and Volunteer Organisations should be closely linked with museum work.

(vii) PUBLICATION

1.58 Availability of good quality publications at moderate prices could immensely contribute to the education of the public. Special exhibitions attract visitors to go to the museum. After the closure of the exhibition, these published catalogues alone remain as the permanent documents. Publications intended to cater to the needs of various groups of society is, in fact, a pre-requisite of every museum. But our museums publication programmes, which could have played a vital role to take art to the public, and also steer a meaningful collaboration between museums and the academic world are rather poor.

1.59 The Group noted that no museum has colour slide laboratories, or arrangements with any commercial enterprise to produce slides on a mass scale to cater to the national and inter-national demands. No organised attempt has been made to publish on a mass scale picture post-cards of national art treasures, or even those of known masterpieces. Catalogues of collections of important museums have not yet been attempted.

1.60 The Group felt that apart from the necessity to encourage more publications, it is equally vital to improve the quality of our publications. Without curbing the initiative of individual museums, some centralised efforts need to be made to publicise masterpieces owned by smaller museums which do not have means or the necessary know-how to bring out quality publications. Such a centralised scheme could also work out some sort of collaboration with other organisations such as the National Book Trust, for a mass production of such popular books.

(viii) MUSEUMS AND ART GALLERIES OF MODERN ART

1.61 Art reflects the spirit of the time in which it is created. Therefore, what is considered classical today, was modern at the time of its origin. The same would be the situation in regard to the works of art produced today.

1.62 By the end of Eighth Five Year Plan, the National Gallery of Modern Art should have branches in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Bangalore with upto-date exhibition facilities for display of a part of its permanent collection and for special exhibitions. Thus, it would be possible to cover different regions of the country and to give proper attention to the collection and promotion of modern Art. Active collaboration with state Lalit Kala Academies should also be established. In addition, efforts should also be made to have a section of modern art in multi-purpose museums.

CUTLAYS

1.63 The suggested provisions of funds for the development of Museums, Art Galleries, etc., during the Eighth Five Year Plan 1990-95 are indicated below:

<u>Sub-head</u>	<u>(Rs.in crores)</u>		
	<u>Centre</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Total</u>
Museums, Art Galleries, etc.	550	550	1,200

II PRESERVATION OF NON-MATERIAL CULTURAL HERITAGE

2.1 One of the issues of serious concern facing cultural development is the question of preservation of oral tradition and non-material heritage of Indian culture. The oral traditions surviving on both the levels "Folk" as well as "Tribal" need immediate efforts for systematic documentation. The documentation alone will, however, fail to achieve the desired objective until and unless a concrete programme of preserving them for posterity is also formulated. The impact of the vast changing socio-economic context has brought these traditions to an alarming stage of extinction. The long neglect of folk and tribal arts has resulted in the disappearance and endangering of forms like puppets of Goa and Andhra, Molela Terracottas of Rajasthan, Patola, Paithan, Jandari Sarees, Kanthas Quilts of Bengal, beautifully carved wood windows, pots, pens, toys and musical instruments. The dwindling and happily in many cases the surviving images of this tradition cover a vast range of cultural heritage. These include folk dances and music, rural folk drama, rural sports, and material arts. One of the most important aspects of this tradition is handicrafts and arts reflected in everyday life. The breaking up of village as a sustaining system for this

tradition has further endangered the survival of these art forms. Some of the indicators of situation may be spelt out as under:-

(a) In many areas dialects which are restricted to either tribes or small areas are vanishing. The oral traditions perpetuated through stories, folklore statements of earthy wisdom in folk tradition are fast disappearing.

(b) Same has been the fate of some of the rituals which were connected with the life cycle, the seasons sowing and harvesting of crops.

(c) The singing minstrels and balladeers are also disappearing from the rural landscape.

(d) In the decline of fairs and Melas a whole tradition of community culture is vanishing.

2.2 This situation is particularly grave in the tribal areas. A great deal of documentation work has been done by institutions like Anthropologic Survey of India. Some voluntary agencies are still carrying on valiently the promotion of these th^eatened forms of our precious heritage. The seven Zonal Cultural Centres have to an extent encouraged the projection of some of the dance forms from the countryside and the tribal areas. But these efforts on a critical scrutiny reveal certain flaws. These are:-

- i) At best these attempts are sporadic and not systematic.
- ii) Very little has been done to use the latest technology for documentation and retrieval of vanishing art forms.
- iii) Very often these efforts suffer from compromises regarding authenticity and purity of projected forms.

2.3. This issue therefore needs to be handled in terms of its institutional and financial implications. In this context, it should be appropriate to refer to an experiment of great significance undertaken by Pakistan in the form of its institute in Islamabad called Lok Virsa or the National Institute of Folk and Traditional Heritage. It works towards an awareness of cultural legacy by documenting and projecting it. According to the statement of objectives, "Survey and documentation of the culture of Pakistan is central to the objectives of the Institute. The surveys are conducted by mobile recordings and filming units, as well as dedicated individuals who undergo the rigours of field work to bring back valuable results to the central archives housed in Cultural Complex in Islamabad. Educational institutions of Pakistan at all levels have

access to the material collected, as do indigenous and foreign social scientists, art historians, archaeologists, folklorists and other scholars."

This Institution has many sections covering visual anthropology, heritage of festivals, artisans, aspects of Lok Tamasha and folk romances. It has also set up a Crafts Council and Museum of Musical Instruments. It uses modern technology for storage and recall of information.

2.4. In the context of the vastness of our country and the magnitude of our task, one institution alone will not do. There, of course, has to be a Central Academy for the documentation and preservation of our oral tradition. This Academy could broadly cover the objectives of survey, collection and retrieval, promotion and sustaining of some of the dying art forms. Some of its significant programmes could be:-

- Identification of various traditions, visual as well as oral
- documenting these traditions so that they may be preserved for the posterity and used in education;
- helping institutes/universities/schools include these activities in their curricula;
- giving incentives like fellowships, scholarships to students of art, design and

2.5. In the second sequence of institutional development there could be at least seven such institutions at the zonal levels covering the territories currently under the purview of seven Zonal Cultural Centres. The advantage in doing this is that the Zonal Cultural Centres have over a period of time put up performances of the tribal and folk dances and music. They are setting up infrastructural organisations including the establishment of a Shilpgram in Udaipur. These Zonal Folk lore Academies will, of course, need to be helped with additional financial support. Eventually, such institutions may even be opened in each State and develop a system of networking with each other, the zonal institutions and the Central organisation.

2.6. Perhaps, the most significant part of this cultural heritage is the exquisite range of our crafts. In this context, it is relevant to refer to a very important recommendations of the Working Group on Art and Culture for the VIIIth Five Year Plan. The Report had suggested the setting of Crafts Centre Schools. In the elaboration of this object the report had suggested that " one way of involving the community and drawing upon the existing resources,

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architecture for surveying and documenting these traditions;

- identifying experts and scholars of these oral traditions (folk and tribal) and utilise their expertise in imparting training in schools/universities;
- involving and getting help from institutions/ organisations like UGC, NCERT, Anthropological Survey of India, ZCCs, IGNCAs and other voluntary organisations in its endeavour to preserve and promote folk and tribal art;
- Organising workshops/camps/training courses/fairs festivals for the revival of these dying traditions;
- providing the tribals, opportunity to conduct their cultural activities;
- assisting the educational authorities of the State Governments concerned in identifying projects which will help to integrate the educational system particularly the curricula (in both formal and non-formal systems of education) in tribal areas with the cultural traditions of the tribal and rural communities;
- disseminating the awareness of richness of tribal/rural culture.

human and technical in the village school is to open more schools in the natural/craft centres in each village in India. The craftsman of the village provide a natural cultural and productive centre and should be utilised to the maximum wherever a local performing art tradition is active, it should be brought into the school environment. The centre of pottery, weaving, blacksmithing, copper work, etc. should be utilised fully. The opening of new schools in the craft centre of the village or adding a school to the Craft

centre are advisable. The latter would have the added advantage of breaking the caste and class barriers because many persons who are skilled in these crafts belong largely to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes."

2.7. Another important institutional support to the preservation of crafts could be the establishment of a network of Crafts Museums and Villages.

In this respect some efforts have been made though these are not adequate. These institutions could be set up either in the Governmental sector or through local voluntary effort.

2.8. In all these efforts at preservation, latest technology must play a curical role. In this context it would be relevent to quote from the Programmes and Objectives of the World Decade

for Cultural Development. On the role of Science and Technology as factors of cultural development the Programme states that, "it is particularly important to dispense with the idea of culture and science as being at opposite ends of the scale with culture regarded as the vector of humanism and science as pure technology which imposes its own conditions, and thereby poses a serious threat to cultural identity. The complementarity of science and culture in this new framework of development is not only self-evident but also a decisive and enriching factor for and within all societies.

2.9 A considerable effort in the field of training and information about the cultural dimension of scientific and technical innovation will have to be made, if the full potential of scientific and technological development is to be made available to all people."

OUTLAY

2.10 The tentative financial implications of this aspect of preservation of our heritage in the

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8th Five Year Plan are indicated below:-

<u>INSTITUTIONS</u>	<u>CENTRAL SECTOR</u>	<u>STATE SECTOR</u>	<u>RS. IN CRORES</u> <u>TOTAL</u>
1. Central Academy of Folk and Traditional Culture	10	nil	10
2. Institute of Folk and Traditional Culture	-	15	15
3. Aid to voluntary agencies	20	-	20
4. Setting up of Crafts Museums	50	-	50
5. Aid for setting up of Shilpgrams	15	-	15
TOTAL	<u>95</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>110</u>

III. ART & LITERATURE

3.1 The preservation, promotion and dissemination of art and literature constitute an important segment of our cultural heritage. The Working Group took note of the efforts made by the Department of Culture in encouraging contemporary creativity through its own programmes to support creative individual/institutions and Voluntary Organisations. At the institutional level, the Akademies in the fields of performing, plastic and literary arts have been taking steps to promote and disseminate various artistic manifestations both at the national and State levels.

3.2 The Working Group also noted the decision taken by the National Council for Culture for setting up a High Powered Review Committee under the chairmanship of Shri P.N. Haksar, to review the working of the three national Akademies, viz., Sangeet Natak, Lalit Kala and Sahitya Akademi and also the National School of Drama.

3.3 The seven Zonal Cultural Centres set up in the Seventh Five Year Plan have provided the essential thrust in bringing about awareness and participation at the grass root levels and opportunity to involve people in a sense of cultural commonality.

3.4 Very few ideas have shown so much of creative vitality and dynamism as the Zonal Cultural Centres. Within a year the Centres had aroused interest as new institutional instruments for cultural res-urgence. With the objective of involving people and participating in fairs and Melas these Centres used gathering of people as audience and the vast sprawling fields as their amphitheatres. In a imaginative approach towards cultural manifestations, the Centres reached out with their mobile stages and dancing artistes wherever there were people. The people did not have to come to an auditorium. The Centres went to them in a process of people and performers integrating with each other.

3.5 Notwithstanding, the fact that a mature understanding of a multi-cultural society is based on the critical assumption that 'various communities have shared a glorious past and hence it lies in them to build together a glorious future,' the Working Group endorsed continuance of several activities already launched in these fields and also suggested to undertake new initiatives/innovations with greater emphasis on preservation and dissemination of various art forms.

3.6 It has been stressed very often by the Prime Minister that our objective should be to upgrade "People's cultural consciousness." Efforts should, therefore, conform to the need for making the masses increasingly aware and appreciative of our heritage, its richness, its diversity yet irrevocably directed towards a national identity which is unquestionably Indian - an awareness that the richness of our culture is part of the popular fabric of the moods and modes of life and living of the people who are verily the salt of the earth.

3.7 The Working Group benefitted to a great extent from the deliberations/recommendations made by an expert group of classical Music and Dance Fraternity of India under the aegis of Sangeet Research Academy, Calcutta.

3.8 The recommendations which merit consideration by / their respective institutions while formulating / programmes for the Eighth Five Year Plan are mentioned below :

Promotion of Music & Dance

(i) Classical Music and Dance are a unique feature and heritage of Indian culture, a crucial component of its identity, their preservation in all their rich and variegated authenticity is an urgent task. Definite

initiatives should be taken to ensure their wider dissemination and preservation by the all concerned agencies, namely, the Central and State Akademies, AIR, Doordarshan, Universities and the non-Governmental agencies, etc.

(ii) There is need to identify all those various music and dance forms, instruments, styles, etc., where the process of transmission through Guru-Shishya Parampara is in danger. Schemes should be drawn up for providing assistance to support these institutions in the eighth plan.

(iii) No doubt, some efforts have been made towards supporting the rare music and dance forms and the instruments by the Central Sangeet Natak Akademi, U.P. Sangeet Natak Akademi and the Government of Madhya Pradesh, but considering the magnitude the support is rather inadequate. It is therefore suggested that a comprehensive scheme of providing scholarships/fellowships, awards, honours to the practitioners and Gurus of these forms may be drawn up.

(iv) In order to provide employment opportunities to the musicians/dancers, certain reasonable percentage of posts could be earmarked in public sector undertakings and autonomous organisations fully funded by the Central and State Governments.

(v) There is need to define the role and objectives of the Music and Dance Schools/Colleges as well as the University Departments of Music and Dance with a view to promote music and dance criticism, new technology, musicology and research, etc. In this context a proposal to set up a Central Examining and Accrediting Authority for Music and Dance Schools may also be considered.

AKADEMIES

3.9 The Working Group was of the view that apart from strengthening the ongoing activities of the Central Akademies, adequate provisions should be made for their expansion and development programmes in the Eighth Five Year Plan. This will also take care of the recommendations likely to be made by the High Powered Committee for reorientation and restructuring of their programmes.

3.10 Some of the new programmes that could be undertaken in the Eighth Plan are as follows :-

- Publication of the Encyclopedia of Music, Dance and Theatre;
- Organising of National Workshops in Music, Dance and Theatre ;
- Setting up of an Institute of Advanced Study for Fine Arts;

- Setting up of Museum of casts of various schools of sculptures;
- Setting up of the Artists Studios and Art Working Complexes;
- Publication of Children's Literature and its translation into the various Indian Languages.

DEVELOPMENT OF THEATRE

3.11 Realising the fact that theatre in all its forms is an extremely important facets of the cultural life of the community which together make up the composite and varied nature of Indian community, the Working Group stressed the need of providing adequate financial support to theatre troupes so that they can function professionally.

3.12 An essential feature of the funding must be that it should not be on a play to play basis but on the activities for the whole year which would include expenses on workshops & training sessions, correspondence and travel where necessary. At least about fifty such groups throughout the country could be funded @ Rs.10-12 lakhs per annum per groupe.

3.13 Another important area of activity could be of setting up fully funded Repertory Companies in those States where theatre has a major following independent of NSD. State Governments should also set up their own

repertories in addition. These companies must have a dimension which links them with traditional forms - a continuous series of workshops and training sessions could lead to the presentation of traditional types of theatre in addition to the modern serious theatre imbued with a new vitality and deeper understanding of the forms.

3.14 It is also essential to construct simple, but functionally well-planned Theatre Halls, equipped with good light and sound equipment with a seating capacity between 400-600 in the metropolitan cities as well as in all the major cities/Towns in the country. There is also need to support, encourage and develop play wrights.

3.15 The Working Group felt that for proper development of theatre in all its forms, a substantial amount of money(around Rs.60 to 70 crores) must be earmarked in the Eighth Five Year Plan.

3.16 In addition, the programmes of National School of Drama need to be supported including the establishment of an independent campus for NSD in the Eighth Plan. The estimated requirement of NSD would be around Rs.30 crores during the plan period.

ZONAL CULTURAL CENTRES

3.17 Seven Zonal Cultural Centres have been set up in the country. The financial pattern envisaged is that out of a total Corpus of Rs.10 crores, half each would be contributed by Government of India and the participating States/UTs. The Working Group observed the following deficiencies in funding pattern :

- a) Some States having joined more than one Zonal Cultural Centre have reduced the Corpus Funds of the Zonal Cultural Centres concerned.
- b) Zonal Cultural Centres have displayed considerable capacity to organise programmes. Currently, the financial level of the programmes ranges between Rs.50 lakhs to Rs.1.5 crores.
- c) With Prime Minister's directions for celebration of at least one Inter-Zonal Festival each year, Zonal Cultural Centres would require additional Corpus Funds of the amount of Rs.3 crore each.
- d) With escalation of costs and increase in payment of fees to artistes the programme content of Zonal Cultural Centres will suffer a setback if additional funds are not provided on a continuing basis in each Five Year Plan.

3.18 The Working Group was, therefore, of the opinion that taking into account the pace of activities of Zonal Cultural Centres, requirement of Inter-Zonal Festivals and increase in costs, additional Corpus Fund of at least Rs.15 crores should be provided to each of the Zonal Cultural Centres. Zonal Cultural Centres which do not have any building infrastructure should be provided with a minimum of Rs.5 crores each. Hence the Working Group suggested that allocations may be made for Zonal Cultural Centres during the VIIIth Five Year Plan period as under :

- (i) Additional Corpus Funds at the rate of Rs.15 crores per ZCC = $7 \times 15 = \text{Rs.}105$ crores.
- (ii) Funds for building infrastructure for ZCCs at the rate of Rs.5 crores each for Dimapur and Santiniketan Centres = $2 \times 5 = \text{Rs.}10$ crores.
- (iii) Rupees 2 crores each to Patiala, Thanjavur, Udaipur, Allahabad and Nagpur Centres for strengthening their infrastructures = $5 \times 2 = 10$ crores.

Total : Rs. 125 crores.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF CULTURAL MANAGEMENT

3.19 In order to realise the objective and the basic thrusts of the programmes of Department of Culture and also to develop professional managers in the cultural field to supplement the scheme of Zonal Cultural Centres, the Working Group recommended setting up of an Institute of Cultural Management on the lines of similar Institutes abroad in developed countries.

3.20 The institute will have faculties in dance, drama, music and administration. The institute will train and also arrange for placement of about 50 students to start with in a year covering a three year degree course. The Institute will have well qualified team of Professors, Lecturers as well as artists of very high calibre.

3.21 The Institute may be located on a piece of land measuring about 5 to 7 acres, preferably away from the metropolitan area. The Institute also will provide accomodation for students as well as the Professors and will have all the modern equipments relating to the respective field of international standard.

3.22 The non-recurring expenditure is estimated to be of the order of Rs.5 crores with a recurring expenditure of about Rs.60 lakhs per year during the plan period.

CENTRAL CULTURAL COMPLEX AT RABINDRA RANGSHALA

3.23 Rabindra Rangshala was set up in 1961 as a part of the Tagore centenary celebrations. It has a large open air theatre on the upper Ridge Road near Bhooli Bhatiari Ka Tank.

3.24 Conceived in sylvan surroundings in a bowl cut out of the Ridge-which is a gift of nature to the Capital City - this open air Theatre with a stage of 100'x68' and an auditorium with a capacity of 7000 to 8000 people should have become a thriving centre of cultural activities long ago particularly with the fantastic growth of cultural activities in Delhi. However, nothing like this have happened and the utilisation of theatre has been insignificant.

3.25 The Working Group observed that the Complex is virtually moribund at present and hence there is an urgent need for major renovation and provision of modern equipment and facilities of international standard for its conversion into a nerve centre of cultural activities. It also needs a vibrant organisation with creative ideas for efficient operation.

3.26 To revitalize the Rabindra Rangshala a full-fledged Project has been formulated. A total of Rs.2 crores would be required in the 8th Five Year Plan, for the construction programme, electrical fittings, modern sound system etc.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF VOLUNTARY CULTURAL AGENCIES/ORGANISATIONS

3.27 Apart from funding the Akademies, the Central Government also provides financial assistance to several voluntary agencies and professional groups in the fields of Performing Arts, etc. The Working Group noted that the following schemes are in operation at present:-

- (i) Scheme of financial assistance to eminent institutions in the field of Performing Arts.
- (ii) Scheme of assistance to professional groups and individuals for specified performing arts projects.
- (iii) Scheme of assistance for providing building grants to cultural organisations.
- (iv) Scheme of assistance for research support to voluntary organisations engaged in cultural activities.

3.28 The main objective of these schemes is to provide financial support to organisations which have reached a certain level of excellence and who are contributing in a significant manner to the preservation of our cultural heritage to excellence in arts and for innovation and creativity in these fields.

3.29 While most of the grants have been directed towards the performing arts, the building grants scheme also cover fine arts and literature. The building grant scheme at present provides for a ceiling of Rs.2 lakhs only which has become totally unrealistic considering the present cost of construction. The Working Group urged the need for raising the ceiling to a minimum of Rs.10-15 lakhs in the Eighth Plan under this scheme. The number of organisations to be assisted is also expected to increase substantially in the coming years.

3.30 At present, there is no provision for providing assistance for festivals or choreographic presentations and innovations, for which many requests were being received. A new scheme could be drawn up for this purpose. Recognising the importance of voluntary effort in these areas the Working Group strongly recommended a substantial step up in the allocations for these schemes during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

Art and Literature

Scheme-wise distribution of the Projected
outlay for the VIII Five Year Plan (1990-95)
Art and Literature.

(in crores)

No.	Scheme	Centre	State	Total
1.	Sangeet Natak Akademi	30	--	30
2.	Sahitya Akademi	20	--	20
3.	Lalit Kala Akademi	20	--	20
4.	National School of Drama	30	--	30
5.	Zonal Cultural Centres	125	--	125
6.	Other Schemes (on-going) including Rabindra Rangshala	112	--	112
7.	Indian Institute of Cultural Management	3	--	3
Total :		340	540*	880

* Total Projected Outlay.

IV. LINKAGES BETWEEN EDUCATION AND CULTURE

4.1 Historically the traditional linkages and fusion that subsisted between education and culture were disrupted leading to its dissociation from our cultural heritage. This schism led to the wilting and withering away of many of our folk and traditional art forms. In any basic policy/reorientation of educational system the Working Group realised the need to reassert and restore linkages between education and culture in a rounded development of creative and professional capabilities.

4.2 The perspective of the 21st century would, therefore, be based on building new bridges between our past and future. The emerging human profile in terms of individual characteristics, perceptions and sensitivities would require emphasis on the creative and professional activities as a coordinated and total concept. With increasing accent on vocationalisation of education and sophistication of technical skills, it would be necessary

to give emerging technology a human face. This close integration between culture and education would sharpen perceptions of beauty in situations and environments in the process of an individual's becoming and being.

4.3 This synthesis is based on the profound assumption that a productive human being would tend to achieve within himself an integration of the values of culture and the values of science. This focuses on the new dimension of Human Resource Development viewed thematically and structurally as an integrated process with culture as a catalyst in awakening and sharpening individual capability that in turn/contributions to the corporate consciousness and contributes meaningfully to the socio-economic national goals. This concept would view people of the country in terms of a valuable resource, in fact the most valuable resource at that in this approach, science and aesthetics, laws and values, shall impart the entire gamut of educational development a new meeting in one unified pattern.

--/give

4.4. The Working Group, therefore, felt the need to programme and restructure education so that culture and education are fused in an integrated concept of development. One of the cardinal objectives of cultural dissemination would be to strengthen and upgrade the consciousness of India's cultural heritage. This would tend to check the process of alienation by reintegrating the individual in creative perceptions of his profession. These linkages between the past having bearing on the future would stress the role of art and craft in everyday life with particular reference to the abiding folk tradition.

4.5. In a three-tier approach cultural perceptions would be sensitised in terms of work experience and crafts. These personal experiences of the cultural kind will be through singing, painting sculpture and myriad manifestations of art and craft images. This would be based on the child's right to play and also to express his dreams. In the formative years, in a first important step towards realisation, this would require form and content changes in education at pre-primary levels. It would entail textbooks changes of curriculum and at the same time mark a shift from learning through books to experiential learning and meet the need for expression and communication whether it is through the notes of a song or the fantasies of charcoal drawings on the school wall.

.....61/-

4.6. At the primary level it would also be necessary to arouse in the students an awareness of their environments and through this awareness build up a foundation of conservation values enshrined in our myths, folklore and creative imagery.

4.7. In this context NCERT & CCRT would play a leading role in sharing their expertise and in framing lessons through the network of State Council of Educational Research and Training and other institutions thus develop a national cultural curriculum grid.

4.8. In yet another important way, linkages between culture and education would be expressed in

.....62/-

programmes in areas relating to development of theatre and talent for acting including practice of such arts as puppetry and clay sculpturing in schools at the primary levels. The idea would be to begin with the building up of a process of linear and vertical cultural development in each individual. Starting with practice in various art forms it would mature into sensitive perceptions to lead to an eventual discovery and articulation of creative potential among the students. The emphasis would be on optimal use of institutions and facilities and by working out community cultural complexes. The idea is to evoke and strengthen cultural responses by interfaces between community and educational institutions in terms of expositions, exhibitions and performances.

4 of

4.9 Institutionally these linkages will present us with not only the need to innovate but also to suitably restructure and expand the existing cultural framework. The network of museums and libraries would be eventually spread to the Tehsil and block levels. In order to achieve closer contact points with the community, the library facilities of educational institutions would

also be allowed to be used by the non-student population. Organised visits by students at all levels would be encouraged to museums which would take into account display of images in the thematic heirarchy of the local history as a part of the history of the State and its fusion with the larger composite Indian identity.

This would be taken care of in terms of pre-service and inservice training programmes with national institutions like NCERT and CCRT playing a crucial role by developing skills for imparting of art education as also for enlarging numerical and qualitative base of resource persons.

4.10 At the University level opening of Departments of Fine Arts would be encouraged in all the universities. In the under-graduate studies, curriculum relating to Fine Arts, music and creative writing would be encouraged. This would require not only broadbasing the curriculum but also expanding facilities much beyond the existing levels.

4.11 A special emphasis in cultural curriculum would be to create awareness not only of the richness of our

heritage but also of the imperative need to preserve it. This would be encouraged in the participative sense by linking institutions with archaeological and historical sites. This would be achieved by involving students in maintenance, cleaning and ^{/conservation} of cultural sites as a part of their Socially Useful Productive Work. In this context, ^{/the} ~~the~~ ^{CERT and} ~~the~~ Zonal Cultural Centres with their accent on evoking people's participation in cultural manifestations would play a leading role in arranging special youth and student's programmes particularly relating to creative work in various disciplines of art.

4.12 The Working Group suggested collaboration between cultural organisations like Archaeological Survey of India, Zonal Cultural Centres, Central Akademies, State Akademies and Museums for setting up of Museum Corners in schools. A beginning may be made by setting up these Corners in Central Schools using properly made reproductions.

4.13 In this context the recommendations made by Sub-Group were adopted by the Working Group. The programmes stemming out of the National Policy of Education should be given top priority. They are:-

(i) Training

- Seminars for Senior and Middle level Administrators of Education from all States;
- Workshops for State Educational Administrators such as Secretaries, Dy.Secretaries, DPs, DSEs, DDOs, etc.
- Principals/Headmasters to be invited for Workshops during teacher training programmes to make them aware of the content of training and how best they can use the trained teachers in their own school situation;
- Training of inservice teachers from Primary to
/ Higher /
Secondary School level;
- Institutions implementing training programmes may be given support in the form of additional funds and staff, wherever required.

- (ii) Strengthening activities related to preparation of audio-visual programmes for cultural education, relevant publications for teachers and students, such as handbooks, supplementary reading material, posters, charts, material on environmental education, etc.

- (iii) Setting up of school museums using simple collections by students taken from the environment. This is considered necessary to create an aesthetic sense in the children as well as to inculcate in them a habit for collection, conservation and preservation.
- (iv) Camps for youth on conservation of natural & cultural heritage.
- (v) Programmes of artists and craftsmen in schools for teaching and demonstration.
- (vi) Educational tours of students to museums, monuments, parks related to aspects of their curriculum teaching.
- (vii) Strengthening of existing institutions at the central and state levels by providing additional funding and staff wherever necessary for organising activities. These institutions may also be allotted special programmes within their existing framework.

4.14 The following institutions were identified in this area:-

CCRT :- For expanding its ongoing programmes and providing funding to District Resource Persons, State

Educational Institutions and their counter-parts for collaboration with Archaeological Surveys, Museums, Academies and for setting up of District Cultural Resource Centres.

- For consideration of setting up one or two Regional Offices to be located in organisations doing similar work.

- For providing financial aid to voluntary organisations/institutions under State Governments in the area of training, production of cultural educational material.

NCERT, CCRT and other State Institutions:

- For setting up of Committees consisting of their faculty and other experts to review and evaluate work done in the area of linkages between education and culture. These Committees may provide guidelines for specialised training programmes to be conducted and reports submitted to the Department of Culture.

(Advisory Agencies : NCERT, CCRT and their related institutions.)

4.15 In addition, it was decided that following new schemes may be formulated for the 8th Plan :

- (a) Introducing a Cultural Component in Schools under Minimum Cultural Content Programmes;
- (b) Production of Cultural Resources & Software for Education;
- (c) Assistance to States and Central Institutions for preparation of model studies and cultural software;
- (d) Studies in value-oriented education;
- (e) Setting up of Evaluation Studies;
- (f) Setting up of Children's Cultural Resource Centre;
- (g) Dissemination of Cultural Education through illustrated material for school children;
- (h) Cultural Education for the Handicapped, Physically impaired and economically deprived students;
- (i) Bal Bharat Darshan.

OUTLAY

4.16 C.C.R.T. would need an outlay of Rs.61 crores in the Eighth Plan for its on-going as well as new schemes including the implementation of NEP/Programme of Action and the linkages etc.

V **PUBLIC LIBRARIES**

5.1 The Sub-Group on Libraries, took up some significant issues that need to be given attention on high-priority leaving the other library development programmes related to various sectoral areas such as public libraries, academic libraries, national library, library manpower etc. to the other main Working Group on Libraries and Informatics constituted by the Planning Commission for the Formulation of the 8th Five Year Plan. The allocations in this section therefore comprise the recommendation of the Working Group on Libraries and Informatics in so far as they relate to Department of Culture at the Centre and States and the additional recommendations made by the Sub-Group on Libraries constituted by the Working Group on Culture.

5.2 The following paras indicate briefly the additional recommendation made by the Sub-Group on Libraries. (Financial allocation however indicate the recommendation of the Working Group on Library).

- (a) There is an urgent need of development libraries with resources material produced on and by the neighbouring countries. This segment has been largely neglected so far. It was proposed that Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan may be given necessary support in building up research collections especially on Sri Lanka, Maldives Islands and Burma. In addition, some similar suitable organisations/libraries within the country may also be identified and provide adequate support in building up resource collections on Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan and Afghanistan.

- (b) That Library of Congress, Washington D.C., The British Library, Deutsche Bibliothek, Berlin may be requested to provide micro-film/micro-fiche/photocopy of relevant documents on these countries to build up a retrospective and comprehensive collection.
- (c) That the Report of the Working Group on Art & Culture for the formulation of the 7th Five Year Plan stressed the urgent need of survey, preservation, conservation and cataloguing of all known and unknown manuscripts collections both in public and private hands and to provide adequate support for their preservation and cataloguing. The Group expressed its happiness on the Survey of Indian Manuscripts undertaken by the Central Secretariat Library, Department of Culture with financial support from the INTACH. However, as a follow-up to this Survey institutions are to be identified and would require adequate financial and specialised human resources supports for the preservation and cataloguing of these manuscripts. Manuscripts that are now in private hands and are likely to get destroyed due to lack of care and where the collectors are prepared to hand over to institutions for their adequate preservation and cataloguing a systematic time-bound national project should be undertaken with the help of both voluntary organisations, universities and other public institutions. In terms of preservation, Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts may be identified as a National Repository

of one microfilm copy of all the manuscripts thus collected/identified within the plan period for their effective utilisation by scholars. Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan and similar such voluntary organisations would be able to provide an effective role in this matter.

- (d) That immediate action needs to be taken for preservation and maintenance of the valuable library of the Asiatic Society, Bombay. It was suggested that an Action Plan on Asiatic Society may be prepared so that the Institution may provide necessary services to the scholars and users of its large valuable collections. This Library together with the Central Library is a recipient of all Indian publications under the DE Act (1954).
- (e) That the National policy on Library and Information System and the Empowered Committee Report have recommended for the establishment of a National Commission on Libraries needs to be given top priority for effective coordination and development of library movement for the benefit of all in the country.
- (f) That there is an urgent need of producing audio and visual materials both for the illiterates and neoliterates, which are in majority. These materials are to be produced in all spoken languages through dubbing. There is also a need of producing some A.V. materials with suitable informative example of how to use a library and what benefit it may provide to the users. In addition effective packages on our cultural heritage e.g. Temples, Environment,

Tradition, Folklore, Folk-art and craft are to be produced in these formats both for school going children and illiterate masses. Here again voluntary agencies needs to be given adequate support and bring them within this vast project framework.

(g)

That the Mahabharata and Ramayana, the two epics that serve as our basic sources of cultural heritage require to be analysed in more depth to obtain further information. Modern advanced information technology would help in undertaking such research project. A Pilot project on the Mahabharata has already been undertaken in the U.S.A. (University of Texas at Austin). A similar project on Ramayana and/or Mahabharata need to be undertaken in India by an Expert team of Sanskrit Scholars and Computer Software specialists available within the country. The Department of Culture may take up the initiative and provide some funds so that the project could be completed within the 8th Five Year Plan period.

OUTLAY

5.3 The Working Group recommended a total outlay of Rs.550.00 crores in the Central Sector and Rs.450.00 crores in the States Sector for development of Public Libraries during the Eighth Five Year Plan (1990-95).

VI FILM CERTIFICATION

6.1 Film production and exhibition occupies an important place in the field of Culture, as the most widely appreciated and democratic of the arts. It plays a special role in shaping public opinion and in imparting knowledge and understanding of lives and traditions of the people. The popular appeal and accessibility of films makes them an important instrument of aesthetic education for broad sectors of the population.

6.2 In a majority of films, the creative and artistic aspects are dominated by gross commercial considerations. Several films contain scenes/sequences with excessive doses of Sex and Violence. Some films deal with such themes as to debase human dignity. The directions issued by the Central Government spell out the objectives of films certification. One of the objectives is that the medium of films remains responsible and sensitive to the values and standard of Society. Some film-makers do produce exceptionally good films from the point of view of creating Social awareness and they endeavour to ensure that their art is based on humanistic aims and help promote enrichment of human personality and social weal.

6.3 The CBFC has been set up under the Cinematograph Act. 1952, and functions with its Headquarters at Bombay. It has six regional offices located at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Bangalore, Trivandrum and Hyderabad.

6.4 India continues to produce the largest number of feature films. In the year 1951, in which the CBFC was established, a total of 219 films were certified. This number rose to 287 in 1955, 326 in 1956, 475 in 1975 and 912 in 1985 but then dipping somewhat thereafter, with 840 films in 1986, 806 in 1987 and 773 in 1988.

6.5 Noting the fact that the work relating to film certification was transferred to the Department of Culture during the year 1985-86, the Working Group felt that there is dire need to strengthen the administrative structure in the CBFC particularly - - in view of growing menace of exhibition of films with interpolations of uncensored and obscene portions and exhibition of uncertified video films.

6.6 The Working Group recommended the establishment of Legal and Enforcement Cell, in the Eighth Five Year Plan for Central Board of Film Certification.

OUTLAY

6.7 The total requirement of CBFC would be Rs.50.00 lakhs and this amount has been reflected under the sub-head of Promotion of Art & Culture.

VII OTHER MISCELLANEOUS SCHEMES

7.1 Under this head the Department of Culture is responsible for maintaining and developing the Buddhist/Tibetan Institutions, viz., Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh, and the Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Sarnath. In addition, financial support is also provided to the Buddhist/Tibetan Organisations including monasteries.

7.2 The Working Group noted that the Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Sarnath, was declared as a 'Deemed to be University' on April 5, 1988, and it is necessary to revitalise and rationalise the syllabi and the research programmes in the coming years.

7.3 A National Advisory Committee on Buddhist Studies constituted in 1982 has been advising the Central and State Governments/Universities on all aspects and facets of Buddhist/Tibetan Studies.

7.4 The Working Group endorsed the recommendations made by the Advisory Committee from time to time including adequate financial support to the following organisations in the Eighth Plan :

- (1) Tibet House, New Delhi.
- (2) Ashoka Mission, New Delhi.
- (3) Boadh Darshan Sanskrit Vidyalaya,
Keylong (H.P.)

7.5 The total estimated requirements for these three organisations would be of the order of Rs.8 crores in the Eighth Plan. In addition, the on-going programmes would require Rs.25 crores.

7.6 The Working Group was of the view that adequate staff strength to implement these programmes be provided.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

SUB-SECTOR WISE DISTRIBUTION OF THE PROJECTED OUTLAY
FOR THE VIII FIVE YEAR PLAN. 1990-95 - ART & CULTURE

(Rs. in crores)

	Sub-Sector	Centre	State	Total
1.	Direction & Administration	20	10	30
2.	<u>Cultural Heritage</u>			
	A. Archaeology, Archives, Conservation & Anthropology	255	335	590
	B. Museums, Art Galleries and Conservation of Works of Art	625	525	1150
3.	Preservation of Non-Material Heritage	95	15	110
4.	Promotion of Art & Literature including Dissemination & Research	340	540	880
5.	Linkages between education and culture	64	75	139
6.	Public Libraries	550	450	1000
7.	Film Certification	1	-	1
8.	Other Miscellaneous Schemes (Buddhist/Tibetan Organisations)	50	50	100
	Total (Art & Culture)	2000	2000	4000

Annexure

List of Members of Working Group on Culture - Eighth
Five Year Plan (1990-95)

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 1. Shri J. Veera Raghavan
Secretary
Department of Culture. | Chairman |
| 2. Dr.(Smt.) Mandira Bhattacharya
Department of History
North Bengal University. | Member |
| 3. Prof. Haku Shah
Ahmedabad. | Member |
| 4. Dr. M.K. Dhavalikar
Director
Deccan College of Post Graduate
and Research Instt. | Member |
| 5. Shri Martand Singh
Secretary
INTACH. | Member |
| 6. Dr. L.P. Sihare
Director-General
National Museum. | Member |
| 7. Dr. K.S. Singh
Director-General
Anthropological Survey of India. | Member |
| 8. Shri J.P. Joshi
Director-General
Archaeological Survey of India. | Member |
| 9. Dr. Saroj Ghose
Director-General
National Council of Science Museums. | Member |
| 10. Prof. Sankho Choudhury
Chairman
Lalit Kala Akademi. | Member |
| 11. Shri Birendra Kumar Bhattacharya
Chairman
Sahitya Akademi. | Member |
| 12. Dr. R.K. Perti
Director
National Archives of India. | Member |

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|-----|---|--------|
| 13. | Shri S. Ramakrishnan
Secretary
Bhartiya Vidya Bhavan. | Member |
| 14. | Shri A.R. Jatari
Additional Director-General
Doordarshan. | Member |
| 15. | Shri Ashok Bajpeyi
Secretary(Culture)
Government of Madhya Pradesh. | Member |
| 16. | Shri Alok Sinha
Secretary(Culture)
Government of Uttar Pradesh. | Member |
| 17. | Dr. Sitakant Mohapatra
Secretary
Government of Orissa. | Member |
| 18. | Shri Anil Kumar
Secretary, Culture Department
Government of Maharashtra. | Member |
| 19. | Miss Premlata Puri
Director
Centre for Cultural
Resources & Training. | Member |
| 20. | Dr. A.P. Jamkhedkar
Director
Department of Archaeology & Museums
Government of Maharashtra. | Member |
| 21. | Dr. V.V. Krishna Shastry
Director
Department of Archaeology & Museum
Government of Andhra Pradesh. | Member |
| 22. | Shri N. Kasinathan
Director
Department of Archaeology
Government of Tamil Nadu. | Member |
| 23. | Dr. Lokesh Chandra
New Delhi. | Member |
| 24. | Shri R.C. Tripathy
Joint Secretary
Department of Culture. | Member |

25. Km. Usha Bhagat
New Delhi. Member
26. Shri Girish Karnad
Chairman
Sangeet Natak Akademi. Member
27. Smt. Vijaya Mehta
Chairman
National School of Drama. Member
28. Dr. Anis Farooqi
Director
National Gallery of Modern Art. Member
29. Mrs. Saryu V. Doshi
Bombay. Member
30. Shri Bikram Singh
Chairman
Central Board of Film Certification. Member
31. Shri K.M. Srivastava
New Delhi. Member
32. Shri M.R. Kolhatkar
Adviser(Education)
Planning Commission. Member

Special Invitees

33. Dr.(Mrs.) Kapila Vatsyayan
Secretary
Department of Arts.
34. Dr. Nayana Goradia
New Delhi.

Invitees

35. Shri S.R. Chopra
Senior Research Officer
Planning Commission.
36. Smt. Usha Srivastava
Research Officer.
Planning Commission.
37. Shri Man Mohan Singh
Joint Secretary
Department of Culture. Member-Convener

Recommendations of the meeting of Ministers/
Secretaries of Culture of States/UTs held on
12-13th July, 1989.

CULTURAL HERITAGE

A. Archaeological Monuments: An Overview

1. Survey of Monuments and other cultural property be stepped up by Archaeological Survey of India, States and Union Territories with the help of Museums, INTACH and voluntary organisations so as to have a complete comprehensive list of such cultural property (in addition to the protected cultural property).
2. To regulate the construction around the monuments and control of encroachment of any type, the model bill prepared in consultation with Chief Town and Country Planning and has been circulated to the States/UT Governments in the past, be considered for adoption, if not adopted already. However, the Area Development Authorities or similar bodies must prescribe conditions so that this type of damage does not take place.
3. Union Act and the State Acts of Archaeological Department should provide for stringent penalty and penal clauses for any damage being done to the archaeological property. Provision for summary trial should also be made in case of defacement of monuments by graffiti or misuse as well as for ensuring removal of encroachments.
4. The Coordination Committee set up by the Archaeological Survey with the State Secretaries as Chairpersons should be re-activated. The Committee may discuss all matters related to the cultural

property including monuments as given below :

- (a) Demarcation of boundary of monuments/sites.
- (b) Mutual consultation with the State Government before protection of site.
- (c) Active collaboration of ASI and State Governments for saving the cultural heritage which is threatened with submergence in various parts of the country due to the construction of dams etc.
- (d) Declaration of heritage zones in various towns and cities by inclusion of suitable amendments in all relevant sections in the existing area development laws.
- (e) Industrial development including tourism around the monuments to be allowed only after consultation with ASI and the State Government Departments.
- (f) Demolition of monuments irrespective of the fact whether these are protected or not protected should not be allowed.
- (g) For ensuring the above, a mechanism has to be developed with the active cooperation of the State/UT Governments.

The Chairman may co-opt experts in the Committee as may be necessary. The Committee should hold a meeting normally every quarter.

- 5. Registration of cultural property is yet incomplete. The scheme should be allowed to continue and registration staff augmented so that we have complete documentation of cultural property in the country.

6. The States and UTs are requested to suggest amendments if any to the AMASR Act and AAT Act so that Archaeological Survey may incorporate them while considering amendments to these Acts.

7. The States and UTs should identify atleast a couple of important sites for major archaeological work, conservation, landscaping, beautification, field work, publication of books and brochures so that awareness is created amongst the masses as well as the scholars. The States/UT Governments may make proposal in the VIII plan in this behalf.

8. Conservation Laboratory

The NRLC, Lucknow will give draft Laboratory Project to all States/UTs who will establish Conservation Laboratory during the VIII Plan, if possible, within their State in the interest of preservation and safety of cultural property. It is further recommended that the scheme under which assistance in the form of equipment etc., is given to State or voluntary organisations by the Central Government should be augmented.

9. It is recommended that Budget for Archaeology, Museums, Libraries, Archives and Conservation should be clearly allocated under separate head/sub-heads.

10. Museums

The documentation of museum holdings requires a lot to be done. Therefore, States and UTs may undertake verification of museum holdings and complete documentation.

11. In the interest of preservation and safety of cultural property, precautions should be taken to provide fire extinguishers, lightning conductors as well as adequate security and watch and ward.

12. In the interest of making people aware of cultural property, Inter-State and central Exchange of museum exhibitions should be promoted by all States/UTs.
13. Regional and local Museums should be promoted with a view to create better awareness of cultural history and property.
14. Educational extension programme, publication and museum corners in schools should be stepped up. States may formulate a scheme in this behalf. Central Sector or centrally sponsored scheme may also be evolved for the VIII Plan. Some major museums may also take up the use of electronic media and may also set up push-button on payment for quiz or information on items displayed.

ARCHIVES

15. All States and UTs should adopt Archival Policy Resolution, if not adopted already, and simultaneously functional building for archival records be provided by all States and UTs.
16. National and State Archives and libraries should evolve a scheme to assist conservation of Manuscripts and provide technical guidance for such collections in addition to the public records.

LIBRARIES

17. The States/UTs should adopt the model Library Legislation circulated by the Central Government for administration and management of libraries(if not adopted already).
18. The Panchayat or Rural Library programme should be undertaken in a big way as an awareness, post-literacy and aculturation programme during the VIII Plan. A Central Sector Scheme may be evolved for this purpose.

19. The Raja Rammohun Roy Library Fpundation should review its scheme and provide adequately to support the libraries all over the country by enhancing contribution on a sharing basis.
20. Centrally sponsored scheme may also be designed for this purpose.

DISSEMINATION OF CULTURE

A. Implementation of a Plan of Action on Cultural Perspective (New Education Policy).

1. Reasonable number of teachers should be provided as resource persons to DIETs at district level to further the existing programme for training of teachers for securing requisite cultural orientation.
2. With regard to the existing schemes for production of cultural software for education, it was felt that in addition to the audio visual and publication materials, resource persons in the community should also be involved for direct dissemination of cultural values in the schools. Similarly these groups should be used for dissemination of creative activities in class rooms as well as at the centres for non-formal education.
3. It was also felt that for schools in tribal areas a separate approach needs to be taken.
4. The following recommendations are made :
 - i) For ensuring recognition of talent and development of special skills at school level regarding performing arts, visual arts, plastic arts etc., specialised teachers could be placed in certain schools e.g. dance teacher in one school, sculpturs in another school, teacher of acting/dramatics in a thirl school etc. In this way, as in the area of sports, certain schools, side-by-side with following the regular school curricula(CBSE or ICSE), would specialise in certain aspects of training children in performing, visual and plastic arts.

ii) For acquainting students at school and college level with cultural heritage of other countries regular visits/performances by visiting foreign performing arts groups and talks by writers, artists, sculptors etc., from foreign countries could be arranged. Schools/colleges should be willing to include at least 3 to 4 such programmes every year. ICCR could assist/cooperate in this. ICCR has already been doing this on its own- the response is good from a few schools in Delhi. This needs to be done much more outside Delhi.

Subject to these suggestions it was felt that the schemes proposed by the Department of Culture should be vigorously implemented with increased and adequate allocation.

B. Zonal Cultural Centres and their interaction.

It was noted that the Zonal Cultural Centres had come to stay as vehicles to disseminate culture, and to share our heritage across the boundaries of States and zones. To overcome the possible bias in favour of the States where the headquarters of the Zonal Centres were located, and to ensure a balance zonal perspective ensuring qualitative authenticity of the programmes, it was felt that greater attention should be paid towards documentation and training and strengthening of existing art forms. Following specific suggestions made were :

- i) The Zonal Cultural Centres should have in-depth discussions on their priorities and their allocation of financial and managerial resources to different aims.
- ii) The Zonal Cultural Centres should devise ways of interacting more positively with the State Departments of Culture, Akademies and other institutions concerned with cultural affairs.
- iii) The staffing of the ZCC including the post of Director should be by rotation among different member States to the extent possible. Programme Committee & Finance Committee Chairman should be appointed by rotation.

- iv) The performin activities of the Zonal Cultural Centres should as far as possible be decentralised among the different States with minimum centralised functions being kept at Headquarters.

C. A review of the schemes of the State Governments/ Govt. of India for assistance to voluntary organisations engaged in the promotion of culture.

The schemes are to support the voluntary action in cultural fields. The present schemes are required to be strengthened and enlarged. Specific recommendations are :

- i) Schemes for centenarries and memorials need to be look, into and revised.
- ii) Schemes for training of personnel in various fields of arts, performing and visual need to be evolved.
- iii) All the schemes run by the Central Govt. should be documented in the form of a booklet and sent to all the States for wider information and publicity of the schemes.
- iv) Separate schemes with Central assistance (as Centrally sponsored programme) should be evolved.

Some schemes that could be considered are :-

- a) Support to institutions recording oral traditions.
- b) Assistance to Magazines on culture.
- c) Kalakendra Kalyan Kosh-needy artists.
- d) Culture appreciation courses.
- v) In order to disseminate the cause of Contemporary and Modern Art, branches of the National Gallery should be opened at other regional/zonal centres such as Bombay, Bangalore, Shillong and Simla in the VIII Five Year Plan.
- vi) In addition, in each State museum a display gallery should be allotted for contemporary and modern art.

- vii) In all the Centre and State museums short-term courses on "Appreciation of art for better understanding of cultural heritage, traditional and modern" should be introduced.
- viii) In view of the shortage of time, the Group could not discuss the following points presented by Prof. Sankho Chaudhuri. These could, however, be considered by the Conference and the Governments concerned. The suggestions are :
- a) Establishment of an Institute of Advanced Study in Fine Arts as recommended by Lalit Kala Akademi in its first seminar on Art Education(1955) and the Bangalore Seminar in 1987. This may be established in Banlalore or at Mount Abu(Rajasthan).
 - b) Establishment of Institute of Traditional Art as was recommended during the Nand Lal Bose Centenary Year. This should be for research in techniques and material of traditional art. Mathdaware in Rajasthan or Puri in Orissa, Bangalore in Karnataka could be possible centres.
 - c) Tribal Recreation Centre be restructured in Dhenkanal in Orissa, Bastar(Madhya Pradesh).
 - d) Museum of Casts be established either in Delhi or in Hyderabad where casts of all important specimen of sculpture from various sites could be displayed(specially those which may suffer erosion etc.) for preservation as well as study of styles and techniques.

INTERACTION BETWEEN CENTRE AND STATES/UNION TERRITORIES

A. General

1. It is recommended that the Government of India explore all possibilities either under the Centrally Sponsored formula or any other appropriate formula to support State Governments financially in the implementation of these activities.
2. Alternatively these schemes could form part of the core schemes under the Plan to ensure that they are properly funded and implemented during the Eighth Plan.

3. It is also recommended that efforts be made to evolve a national policy on culture which could be debated extensively and eventually adopted. It is felt that this could help the Centre and the State in clarifying their objectives during the next few years.

4. It is recommended that the schemes suggested be reviewed periodically to ensure that they are being properly implemented.

5. The conference of State Ministers and Secretaries for Culture should be held at least once in two years.

B. Administrative set up at the Department/
Directorate level in the States and Union
Territories.

1. It was noted with satisfaction that in the intervening period between the last Conference and this one some States/Union Territories have set up separate Departments of Culture. It is recommended that in those States where separate Departments have not been set up, action be taken to set up such Departments very expeditiously. Ideally the Department should be headed by a Secretary, who should be a full-time Officer and should consist of 2 Executive Wings or Directorates: one looking after cultural heritage namely Archaeology, Museums, Archives and Public Libraries and the other looking after Arts namely: music, dance, drama, literature, and the visual arts. As is the trend in some States, it is recommended that consideration be given to films having emerged as a major art form, also being part of the responsibility for the Department of Culture.

2. Academies need to be established/strengthened to look after the different aspects of Culture enumerated above. These institutions should provide training, research and documentation as well as promotional and developmental activities.

3. It is desirable that these academies/institutions be headed by experts in their respective fields. It is, however, recognised that each State will obviously adopt a pattern which is

considered most suitable to its own requirements. What is being suggested is a kind of model which could be followed. The key point however is a separate Department is essential and it should consist by and large of the components stated above.

C. Greater Cultural Interaction among States and Union Territories

1. It is recommended that the existing exchange programme between the States continue as it affords a unique opportunity to expose the residents of one State to the cultural richness and diversity of another State.

2. At the same time, the vital importance of the role played by the Zonal Cultural Centres in bringing the cultural variety in different regions to the people within that region and, as is now being contemplated, to the people of different zones is recognised. It is felt that the two functions can continue without any overlap or sense of duplication.

3. It is recommended that the State Governments and their representatives take a much greater interest in the activities of the Centres and likewise the Centres keep in very close touch with the State Governments when drawing up their programmes. This can lead to a mutually beneficial range of activities which would fulfil one of the basic objectives of setting up their Centre.

4. It is further recommended that exhibitions of the visual arts (paintings, sculpture, etc.) which have been set up by Lalit Kala Akademi or other visual arts bodies be given over to the Zonal Cultural Centres for exhibition in different regions.

5. It is recommended that like the above, the exchange of classical art exhibitions between museums in different States be made a major cultural activity within the VIIIth Plan. This would enable people in different States to see the cultural richness and heritage of the country.

6. It is recommended that Zonal Cultural Centres and Sahitya Akademi undertake exchanges of writers and organise Literary seminars, translation of literary works in different languages to produce joint anthologies and also organize festivals of poetry, theatre and other activities relating to literary works from different regions.

D. Development of Cultural Statistics System at National Level.

The recommendations suggested in item 1-8 para 11.15 of agenda item No.11 be adopted and all States and Union Territories may take appropriate action.

PROGRAMMES IN EIGHTH PLAN

While endorsing broadly priorities and perspectives regarding cultural development reflected in the document of Department of Culture, the following specific recommendations are made:

A. Importance of Investment in Culture

1. Investment in culture should receive higher priority as the most significant variable in Human Resource Development.
2. A minimum percentage of national investment through Plan and non-Plan resources should be devoted to allocations on cultural development. In this context, it is recommended that it should constitute a minimum of 2 per cent of aggregation of State and National budgets under Plan and non-Plan Allocations.
3. It is recommended that there should be a parity of investment in culture between the Central and State sectors.

B. Conceptual Priorities

Within the allocated resources, higher priority should be assigned to investment in conservation of heritage. While allocating resources for various schemes of cultural development priority be accorded to the following aspects of cultural development :

1. Restoring linkages between education and culture at all levels.

2. Helping build up through institutional and other means community involvement in protection of national heritage.
3. Use of latest technology in conservation and training of manpower in the maintenance of various facets of the heritage.
4. A national policy of minimum mandatory standards for preservation of our heritage and maintenance of museums should be defined and resources provided for it.

C. Ta-king Care of Hitherto Neglected Areas.

1. It was felt that our oral heritage had suffered a lot over a period of time. It is recommended strongly that this non-material aspect of heritage should be saved from extinction through documentation and that attempts should be made to sustain it through media projections.
2. In this context efforts should be made to preserve vanishing aspects of tribal culture.
3. Serious attempts should be made to preserve and promote our dying crafts through institutional and financial support.
4. It is recommended that vanishing languages/dialects should be documented on the basis of systematic surveys and more non-recognised languages should be brought within the ambit of documentation.
5. Urgent steps should be taken to promote Guru-Shishya Parampara not only for artists but also for artisans for perpetuating their skills in various arts and Crafts.

D. Institutional Development and Network

1. It is recommended that each district in the country should have a District Museum illustrating historical and hierarchical evolution starting from the village level upwards in terms of cultural kinship with the State and national and universal aspects of cultural contact points.

2. Each State should have a museum reflecting through suitable artefacts evolving culture of the people in everyday life.
3. District level Centres should be set up at all districts throughout the country with potential for developing similar facilities at sub-district and block levels. These facilities should include libraries and open-air-theatres.

E. Re-orientation of schemes for voluntary organisations.

While observing that the schemes operated by Government of India and States were inadequate, it is recommended that :

1. These schemes should be reoriented and liberalised.
2. More imaginative schemes, aimed at creativity should be taken up by substantial step-up in the pattern of financing and simplification of procedures.
3. It is recommended that the matching share of the recipient institution should be reduced to 25 per cent.

F. CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

It is strongly recommended that Centrally sponsored schemes on cent per cent financing basis should be started in the 8th Five Year Plan period particularly for the purpose of assisting the States and Union Territories in the following aspects of promotion and preservation of culture :-

1. Setting up of institutions on the pattern of NRLC, Lucknow in each State with facilities for restoration of works of arts particularly wall paintings, murals with contribution from the State Governments in the form of land.

2. Provision of additional facilities or protection of archives based on use of latest technology.
3. Setting up of the State/Regional Centres for training of personnel in museology, archaeology, curatorial skills, choreography etc.
4. Special assistance to States to set up Akademies and to strengthen and upgrade the working of Akademies wherever they exist by evolving certain minimum standards of activities and programmes.

G. Ideas for Innovative Institutions.

It is strongly recommended that efforts be made to set up institutions of Special and Advanced Study in various aspects of culture including Fine Arts, Tribal Arts, Traditional arts and Folk Arts.

