

**ESTIMATES COMMITTEE
(1968-69)**

(FOURTH LOK SABHA)

SIXTY SECOND REPORT

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Fourth Report of the Estimates Committee (Fourth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Education—(i) National Museum, New Delhi and (ii) National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi.



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C O R R I G E N D A

to

Sixty-Second Report (Fourth Lok Sabha) of
the Estimates Committee on the Ministry
of Education showing action taken on the
Fourth Report of the Estimates Committee
(Fourth Lok Sabha).

Page 5, line 33, for 'blanced' read
'balanced'.

Page 7, line 17, for 'India' read 'Indian'

Page 8, line 21, for 'recommendations'
read 'recommendation'.

Page 13, line 9, for 'Committees' read
'Committee's'.

Page 19, line 4, for 'Museum' read 'Museums'.

Page 23, last line, for 'alternations' read
'alterations'.

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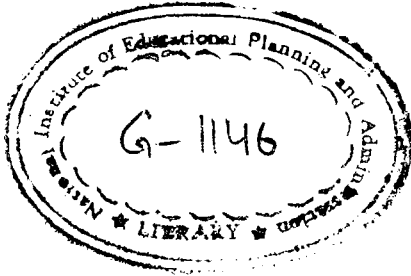
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(1968-69)

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INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman of the Estimates Committee, having been authorised by the Committee, present this Sixty-Second Report of the Estimates Committee on the action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Fourth Report of the Estimates Committee (Fourth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Education— (i) National Museum, New Delhi; and (ii) National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi.

The Fourth Report of the Estimates Committee was presented to the Lok Sabha on the 3rd July, 1967. Government furnished their replies indicating the action taken on the recommendations contained in the Report on the 18th December, 1967 and 21st December, 1967. Further information was called for in respect of six recommendations which was furnished by the Ministry on the 20th July, 1968.

The draft Report was adopted by the Committee on the 5th October, 1968.

The Report has been divided into the following Chapters:--

- I. Report.
- II. Recommendations that have been accepted by Government.
- III. Recommendations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the Government's reply.
- IV. Recommendations in respect of which replies of Government have not been accepted by the Committee.
- V. Recommendations in respect of which Final Replies of Government are still awaited

An analysis of the action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Fourth Report (Fourth Lok Sabha) of the Estimates Committee is given in Appendix II. It would be observed therefrom that out of 34 recommendations made in the Report, 26 recommendations *i.e.* 76.5 per cent have been accepted by the Government and the Committee do not desire to pursue 7 recommenda-

(viii)

tions *i.e.* 20.5 per cent in view of Government's replies. Final reply of the Government in respect of one recommendation *i.e.* 3. per cent is still awaited.

NEW DELHI-1;
16th October, 1968.
26th Asvina, 1890 (Saka).

P. VENKATASUBBIAH,
Chairman,
Estimates Committee.

CHAPTER I

REPORT

The Estimates Committee are glad to observe that the recommendations contained in their Fourth Report (Fourth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Education—(i) National Museum, New Delhi and (ii) National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi, have been replied to by the Government in time and generally to the Committee's satisfaction.

CHAPTER II

RECOMMENDATIONS THAT HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY GOVERNMENT

Recommendation (Serial No. 1) Para No. 6

While the Committee appreciate that the National Museum should present a complete picture of national life and culture they feel that it should transcend the bounds of the country and endeavour to acquire exhibits pertaining to the ancient civilizations, e.g. those that flourished in Assyria, Babylon, etc. The National Museum should also try to forge links with Museums in the countries of South-East Asia so that worth-while exhibits pertaining to the ancient culture that flourished in those countries could be acquired on a reciprocal basis. The Committee are in agreement with the views that a National Museum in the modern age cannot restrict itself to a representation of National art and culture. The National Museum should develop into a great museum not only of Indian art and culture but of art and culture in other regions of the world and help develop among Indians of all classes a sense of their human heritage as citizens of one world.

The Committee note that the National Museum does not possess any exhibit from Ceylon and South-East Asia. In view of the fact that India has close cultural relations with that country from ages past, it is desirable that concerted efforts should be made to obtain some specimens of art and culture representing the ancient civilization of Ceylon. It would be worthwhile to exhibit those materials during the centenary celebration of Ananda Coomaraswamy one of the greatest authorities on Indian Art.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The views of the Estimates Committee that the National Museum should present a comprehensive picture of the ancient civilizations that flourished all over the world are acceptable in principle. In order to achieve this objective, the National Museum has of late been making efforts to collect and acquire as much material as possible. The National Museum has already got a large and important collection of Central Asian Antiquities, one of the four great collections of this material in the world. A Chinese collection is being negotiated by exchange with Indian material from the Honolulu Academy of Art Museum. There is also a move to get material from South-East Asia

beginning with Thailand and Cambodia. Efforts are also being made for an exchange of art material with the U.A.R. Negotiations are in progress with several European countries through UNESCO and ICOM in this regard. Already an exchange in this direction has been finalized with the Philadelphia Museum and a start made for supplying Indian material for examples of Western Art.

The National Museum has recently been able to acquire as a free gift a very important collection of pre-Columbian art from Mr. and Mrs. Heeramanek of U.S.A. This is the largest collection of this type of material in Asia.

The efforts on the part of the National Museum to collect and acquire all possible material will continue and it is hoped that examples of art from Ceylon, Burma, Malaya and Indonesia would also be possible. At the moment, there is a good collection of Wayang figures from Indonesia, but sculptures and bronzes would also be acquired as early as possible to give a comprehensive picture of the rich art heritage of that country.

Some exhibits from Ceylon were received in India during the Budha Jayanti in 1956 and were displayed in a special exhibition of Buddhist art. These were then on loan for a very short period. Though it is very difficult to have original pieces, we hope to have by exchange with the National Museum of Ceylon a few good examples to represent the art of Ceylon, both early and medieval, which is so closely connected with the art of India at every stage. Such exchanges will have to be tactfully managed and it takes time to get such proposals realised. This is an important item in the programme of exchange of art objects of the National Museum with other countries and it is hoped this would be realised before the Centenary celebrations of Dr. Ananda Coomaraswamy.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 3-25/67-CAI (5) dated 18-12-1967].

Recommendation (Serial No. 5) Para No. 11

The Committee note the expansion programmes undertaken by the National Museum during each of the last three years and the future plans of expansion. They are, however, not fully satisfied with the pace of development of the National Museum. The richness of Indian history, the complexity of Indian culture and the undeniable evidence of contacts with other countries that have been of mutual advantage and have enriched Indian life and life of other peoples demand that the National Museum should be developed to the fullest extent as early as possible.

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REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The Government of India entirely agree that the mutual influence of India and neighbouring countries should be specially stressed by developing galleries in the National Museum to present the art, life and culture of various other countries. The pace of development of the National Museum during the past several years has, it is felt, been quite encouraging. However, due to various practical difficulties, lack of accommodation, paucity of funds, etc., it has not been possible to allow the National Museum to develop to the fullest extent.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 3-25/67-CAI (5) dated 18-12-1967].

Recommendation (Serial No. 6) Para No. 12*

The Committee note that there is considerable difference between the estimated costs of the building as worked out in 1954 and 1961. They apprehend that the cost might have risen still further during the last five years. The Committee suggest that the Central Public Works Department may be asked to work out revised estimates on the basis of present-day cost. The Committee hope that at least the second phase of the National Museum would be completed during the Fourth Plan period.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Government have noted the recommendation, and shall endeavour to complete the second phase of the building as soon as funds are available.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 3-25/67-CAI (5) dated 18-12-1967].

Recommendation (Serial No. 7) Para No. 15

The Committee also suggest that Government may explore the feasibility of setting up Regional Committees for the purpose of acquiring art pieces pertaining to a particular region. The Regional Committees may function in the absence of any meeting of the Art Purchase Committee. The members of the Regional Committees may serve in an honorary capacity and the Director of the National Museum may elicit their views by correspondence about the suitability of a particular art object for purposes of acquisition under the financial powers given to him. The Committee think that such a procedure would enable the National Museum to function properly even in the absence of any meeting of the Art Purchase Committee.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Government have noted the suggestion about the setting up of Regional Committees to function in the absence of any meeting of the Art Purchase Committee.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 3-25/67-CAI (5) dated 18-12-1967]

Recommendation (Serial No. 8) Para No. 16

The Committee note that the Anthropological Gallery of the National Museum contains more exhibits on ethonological than on the physical side of Anthropology. The Committee have noted that the Indian Museum, Calcutta also contains a plethora of exhibits on the ethonological side of Anthropology. The Committee would suggest that steps should be taken to ensure that the Anthropology Galleries of both these Museums are suitably developed so that each is complementary to the other and that both the ethonological and physical sides of Anthropology are exhibited in a balanced manner in both these Museums.

The Committee commend the steps being taken to collect specimens of physical Anthropology in collaboration with Archaeological Survey of India. The Committee suggest that the advice and assistance of the Anthropological Survey of India may also be sought so far as the development of the Anthropological Gallery of the National Museum is concerned.

In view of the importance of Anthropological Gallery in a Museum as a means for dissemination of information about the development of the culture, folk art and traditions of various ethnic groups in the country and its role as a repository of the cultural heritage of the country, the Committee feel that there is an imperative need for strengthening the Gallery by adding more exhibits of the different regions of the country, so that this Museum may become a show-piece of the art and culture of the entire country.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Government accept the suggestions that (i) the Anthropological Galleries should present both cultural and physical aspects in a balanced manner; and (ii) the National Museum should seek the collaboration of the Anthropological and Archaeological Surveys of India from time to time in the matter of collecting specimens for the development of the galleries.

The National Museum will also try to add within the limitations of gallery space, exhibits to represent the different regions of the country to strengthen its existing collections, so that it could present the art and culture of the entire country.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 3-25/67-CAI (5) dated 18-12-1967].

Recommendation (Serial No. 9) Para No. 17

The Committee realise that great museums cannot be built and developed only with Government support. Great collections are formed most frequently by individuals and public-spirited citizens. The Committee would, therefore, suggest that the Government should encourage private collectors to donate their best exhibits to enrich the collections of the National Museum. The Committee would also suggest that with a view to giving incentives to private donors to contribute outstanding art objects to museums, the Government may consider the desirability of exempting such donors from the levy of gift tax, estate duty and such other taxes in respect of the donations made.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Efforts have always been made to encourage private donors to donate their art objects to National Museum. Such donations have greatly enriched the collections in the National Museum. It would be of special interest in this context to mention the recent princely gift of the pre-columbian art collection by the Heeramanecks and a fine large collection of lamps by Rani Rajwade of Gwalior. There are other donors also, who have from time to time enriched the art collections of the National Museum by donating valuable art pieces.

The question of exempting donors from the levy of gift tax, estate duty and such other taxes has been noted for further action.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 3-25/67-CAI (5) dated 18-12-1967].

Recommendation (Serial No. 10) Para No. 18

The Committee realise that the National Museum being the premier institution of its kind has to be developed and enriched with new collections so that it can present a balanced picture of Indian art and culture as evolved through the ages. For this purpose, the Museum should establish and maintain close liaison with the Archaeological Survey of India, the State Museums and the Museums attached to the Universities and enter into a regular arrangement with them for supply of exhibits or new finds discovered as a result of excavations on a reciprocal basis. The Committee think that there has to

be a two-way traffic—the Museum donating some of their spare collections to the State and University Museums and the State/University Museums on their part contributing some of their pieces to the National Museum to augment its collection. The Committee would appreciate if the Universities or States contribute a portion of the finds unearthed as a result of explorations/excavations even in unprotected sites.

(ii) The Committee note that no satisfactory arrangement has yet been made for exchange of art objects with the museums in foreign countries. The Museum should reflect not only the richness of Indian art and culture but also endeavour to bring the people of this country into intimate contact with the art treasures of other countries. Viewed in this context, the proposal of the National Museum to open a Gallery of Western Art and Art Objects is commendable.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

(i) The National Museum is already trying to develop, enrich and present a complete and balanced picture of India art and culture. It is already in touch with the Archaeological Survey of India, State Museums and also the University Museums and is arranging the acquisition of exhibits by discovery, excavation and exploration on a reciprocal basis. The Museum has already acquired excellent examples of Kakatiya Art by exchange with the Andhra Pradesh Government. However, the views of the Estimates Committee have been noted.

(ii) The National Museum has already been negotiating through UNESCO and ICOM with Museums in Europe for an exchange of material, so that examples of Western Art could be collected. It is expected that in the near future the nucleus of a Western Art Gallery would be possible at the National Museum.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 3-25/67-CAI (5) dated 18-12-1967].

Recommendation (Serial No. 11) Para No. 19

The Committee commend the methods of presentation adopted by the National Museum. They, however, would like to emphasise that use of too costly materials should be eschewed as far as possible.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Government have noted the views of the Committee and will avoid use of costly material as far as possible.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 3-25/67-CAI (5) dated 18-12-1967].

Recommendation (Serial No. 12) Para No. 22

The Committee have no doubt that a well-equipped and well-staffed laboratory for a Museum of the status of National Museum is very essential inasmuch as it has to conserve the objects depicting cultural heritage of India and to conduct research in order to adapt Western preservation methods to the Indian climate. The Committee hope that the Laboratory of the National Museum which is being developed into a Central Laboratory will play a useful role not only in this direction but will also help in training the curatorial personnel from South Asia effectively. The Committee feel that the proposals contained in the Report of Messrs Coremans and Plenderleith on the subject merit a detailed and careful consideration so that the laboratory could be developed on proper lines. The Committee also suggest that an early decision may be taken on the proposals for staffing and equipping the laboratory submitted by the National Museum so that the work of the laboratory does not suffer on account of lack of staff or equipment. The Committee also suggest that the courses for in-service training of the curatorial personnel of other museums in the country should be held on a regular basis.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Government have noted the recommendations. The suggestion of the Coremans and Plenderleith Report for developing the National Museum laboratory as a Central laboratory for the country are currently under consideration of the Government.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 3-25/67-CAI (5) dated 18-12-1967].

Recommendation (Serial No. 13) Para No. 24

The Committee commend the measures taken by the National Museum to promote educational and research facilities. They need hardly point out that a museum must portray through exhibits, charts, diagrams, dioramas, films and other visual aids the development in each field and link up the past with the living present and render this service not only to those who come to visit but to thousands who remain outside. As the premier institution of its kind, the National Museum has a special responsibility for educating different categories of people—the university, college and school students, the teachers of schools and colleges, the general public, the illiterate and the semi-literate and the children. It would be desirable to have a comprehensive programme for providing educational facilities for each category of people drawn up by the National Museum for implementation on a phased basis. The Committee feel that for creating interest among the children, the Museum should organise a separate

children's corner within the museum. They also feel that it is the paramount function of a museum to arouse museum-consciousness among the community so that the community could take full advantage of the facilities provided by it. For developing museum-consciousness among the people, the National Museum should press into service different media of mass communication like the press and the publications, radio broadcasts, travelling exhibitions, public demonstrations, films and television. The Museum should organise more seminars and symposia whereto representatives from the Central, State and University Museums as also eminent museologists, historians and archaeologists could gather and participate in discussions and suggest new lines of education activities.

The Committee suggest that the National Museum should maintain a close liason with other museums in the country and render them technical and professional advice in regard to the drawing up of curricula, techniques of museum education and publicity media for promoting educational activities. The Committee also commend for the consideration of the Government the suggestion for integrating the museums with educational institutions of different categories as is the practice in some of the Western countries. The Committee hope that the National Museum will play an important role in this direction in the years to come and will become an important centre for the research workers and scholars not only from within the country but from outside the country as well.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Government have noted the various suggestions contained in the recommendation.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 3-25/67-CAI(5) dated 18-12-67].

Recommendation (Serial No. 14) Para No. 25

The Committee are glad to note that the Museum camps have been held regularly and have served a useful role in fostering the museum movement in the country. They, therefore, suggest that the museum camps should be held more frequently subject to the availability of finances. The Committee, however, feel that more and more people from rural areas should be encouraged to attend these museum camps as observers. They also suggest that the students and teachers from schools and colleges situated nearby should be invited to the museum camps in an increasing number.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 3-25/67-CAI(5) dated 18-12-67].

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Government have noted the recommendation.

Recommendation (Serial No. 15) Para No. 26

The Committee realise that there are great possibilities for exporting plaster casts to foreign countries as also for selling them in large numbers to educational institutions or interested persons in India. The Committee, however, note that the income from the sale of plaster casts has been going down from year to year. They suggest that concerted measures should be taken to arrest this declining trend in the sale of plaster casts. The Ministry should make firm arrangements for marketing the plaster replicas to buyers in India and abroad. The help of the Tourist Information Bureau as well as the Indian Missions abroad may be sought for popularising these products in foreign countries. The Committee also consider it necessary to develop a perfect medium for the preparation of the replicas in place of the existing Plaster of Paris cast replicas which lose their original colour and are not very durable. The Committee suggest that research in this direction may be undertaken by the National Museum in collaboration with the laboratories of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Government are aware of the potentiality of the sale of the plaster casts in India and abroad, but owing to certain limitations in regard to staff, material, etc., the National Museum finds it difficult to increase the production tremendously. Efforts are, however, being made to find out a suitable casting material, which would enable movement of these casts without damage and losing the finer details of such casts.

The suggestion of the Estimates Committee that the National Museum may collaborate with the laboratories of the C.S.I.R. in this behalf has been noted for compliance.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 3-25/67-CAI (5) dated 18-12-1967].

Recommendation (Serial No. 16) Para No. 27

The Committee are glad to note the publication activities of the National Museum. They however, feel that continuous efforts should be made to increase the sales abroad as well as in India of the Art publications which have been brought out at a considerable cost so that the Museum could earn revenue for promoting some of its development activities. The Committee would like to stress that the Publication Section of the National Museum should endeavour to become

self-supporting as early as possible. They also suggest that proforma accounts should be maintained from the very beginning so as to provide the Publication Section with a correct financial picture of its working for guidance in future.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Government have noted the recommendation.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 3-25/67-CAI (5) dated 18th Dec., 1967].

Recommendation (Serial No. 17) Para No. 28

The Committee recommend that the proposals of the National Museum for air-conditioning for the preservation of books and the requirements of additional trained library staff may be gone into by Government in detail so as to ensure that the books do not deteriorate and the work does not suffer for lack of staff.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Government have noted the recommendation, but it may not be possible to implement it immediately in view of the present financial stringency.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 3-25/67-CAI (5) dated 18th Dec., 1967].

Recommendation (Serial No. 18) Para No. 29

The Committee feel that a concerted drive should be launched to publicise the activities of the National Museum so that more and more visitors visit this important Museum. They also suggest that a complaint/suggestion book should be maintained by the Museum where the visitors can register their views and impressions about the Museum.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The recommendations of the Committee regarding concerted efforts to publicise the activities of the National Museum and maintenance of a complaint/suggestion book have been noted.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 3-25/67-CAI (5) dated 18th Dec., 1967].

Recommendation (Serial No. 19) Para No. 31

The Committee feel that it is now time that the objectives of the National Gallery of Modern Art are clearly defined and the scope

of its activities is precisely indicated. The Committee realise that a Gallery of Modern Indian Art, however precious its collections may be cannot be complete unless foreign art objects representative of arts of different countries are also acquired and exhibited so as to provide facilities for a comparative study of Indian Art. Viewed in this context the Committee appreciate the opening of a small Western Section in the National Gallery of Modern Art. They hope that efforts will continue to be made to acquire atleast copies of the works of the great masters of the West for purposes of study and for international understanding through art. Alongside the acquisition of the best that is to be found in the Galleries of the Western countries, either by purchase or by exchange, concerted efforts should be made to obtain the art objects from the countries of the Middle-East, South-East Asia and the Far East with which our country has long cultural and traditional links. The Committee would like to stress that the modern Indian art has an intimate link with mediaeval Indian art which again had close contact with Persian, Turkish, Tibetan and Chinese Arts.

The Committee feel that the National Gallery of Modern Art deserved greater encouragement so that it can develop as a guide and reference unit of modern Indian art and can eventually become a centre of international art activity.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The objectives of the National Gallery of Modern Art and the scope of its activities are already well defined namely that this Gallery is to display, preserve and encourage education and research of modern Indian art beginning from 1857 onwards.

Government have noted the views of the Committee regarding the desirability of developing the Western Art Section as well as for obtaining the art objects from the countries of the Middle East, South East Asia and the Far East.

Government have also noted the Committee's feeling that the National Gallery of Modern Art deserves greater encouragement.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 6-11/67-CAI(5) dated 21st Dec., 1967].

Recommendation (Serial No. 21) Para No. 33

The Committee feel that the provision of only Rs. 5,000 for acquisition of art objects during 1966-67 is likely to retard the growth of the Gallery which is yet in a formative stage. The Committee hope that the budget of the Gallery will be prepared on a realistic assessment of an art museum which is in the process of development.

In this connection, the Committee would like to draw the attention of the Government to their recommendation contained in para 15 of the Report about the desirability of creating a revolving fund for the acquisition of art objects for all the Central Government Museums.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Government have noted the recommendation of the Committee and will bear it in mind while allocating funds for acquisition of art objects by the National Gallery of Modern Art. Regarding the Committee's recommendation for creating a revolving fund for acquisition of art objects for all the Central Government Museums, attention is invited to Government's reply to recommendation at Serial No. 7 under National Museum.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 6-11/67-CAI(5) dated 21st Dec., 1967].

Recommendation (Serial No. 25) Para No. 37

The Committee commend the steps taken to improve the mode of display in the National Gallery of Modern Art. They would, however, stress that efforts in this direction may be intensified. While a gallery has to adopt its own methods of display keeping in view the availability of space, the nature of exhibits, etc., the Committee feel that there is much to be learnt from the practices followed in this regard by the great public galleries of the West.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Government have noted the recommendation of the Committee.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 6-11/67-CAI(5) dated 21st Dec. 1967].

Recommendation (Serial No. 26) Para No 38

The Committee hope that the Laboratory of the National Gallery of Modern Art would be able, in due course, to undertake all its day-to-day restoration work and that in matters requiring technical or scientific investigations it would avail in an increasing measure of the facilities in the Laboratory of the National Museum or the National Archives. The Committee hope that the Restorer of the National Gallery of Modern Art would work closely not only with Restorers at the National Museum but also with others in other museums in India and abroad.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Government have noted the recommendation of the Committee.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 6-11/67-CAI (5) dated 21st Dec., 1967].

Recommendation (Serial No. 27) Para No. 39

The Committee are unhappy to note that the expenditure being incurred on the Photo Studio of the National Gallery of Modern Art is much more than its income. The Committee feel that the Photo Studio should be staffed and equipped adequately.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The policy of the Government in this regard is to run this institution or its photo studio on non-commercial basis in order to propagate the cause of modern art and disseminate art education to the public.

Government propose to develop the photo studio during the 4th Plan period.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 6-11/67-CAI (5) dated 21st Dec., 1967].

Recommendation (Serial No. 28) Para No. 40

The Committee do not view the present educational and research facilities in the National Gallery of Modern Art as adequate, in view of the fact that during the last five years only three researchers on art and one trainee on Museum Techniques availed themselves of such facilities. The Committee need hardly stress that close liaison between the Gallery and the art schools, colleges, universities and the art societies located in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi and other cities should be developed so as to attract more and more students and research workers to the Gallery.

The Committee feel that the Gallery should endeavour to make people aware of the reservoir of pleasure and enlightenment the collection represent. For this purpose, there is need for organizing extension activities in the Gallery. These activities may include general tours of the whole collection, special tours dealing with a special field or a single school, and a lecture on a particular painting or sculpture. The extension services may also include preparation and distribution of leaflets describing the works of art in

different galleries, free lectures given by authorities on different aspects of art, circulation of gallery films and slides lecture sets with written or recorded texts to educational institutions and universities.

The Committee consider that though technically the Gallery is only for modern art, it is the only museum devoted primarily to Indian art. Therefore, the Gallery should appropriately establish active liaison and contact with different art societies and art schools in the country and provide facilities for post-diploma studies and research to art students.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Government have noted the views and suggestions contained in the recommendation.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 6-11/67-CAI(5) dated 21st Dec., 1967].

Recommendation (Serial No. 29) Para No. 41

The Committee feel that exhibitions, seminars and symposia can go a long way in fostering art movement in the country. The Committee are happy to note that exhibitions are being arranged by the National Gallery of Modern Art. They suggest that seminars and symposia should also be held at regular intervals in which Museum Association of India and other Art Galleries and Art Associations in the country should be invited so that questions of mutual interest and matters relating to the development of art in the country could be discussed and problems resolved.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Government have noted the recommendation of the Committee.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 6-11/67-CAI(5) dated 21st Dec., 1967].

Recommendation (Serial No. 30) Para No. 42

The Committee are constrained to note that no publications have been brought out by the National Gallery of Modern Art during the last three years. They are all the more unhappy that the programme of publications which was intended to be executed as early as 1961 has not progressed at all. The Committee cannot but stress that the publications programme of the Gallery should be executed with a sense of urgency and seriousness and the procedural, administrative and financial difficulties in its way should be removed.

In view of the fact that the Government of India Presses do not have facilities for reproduction of coloured paintings, or printing quality publications, the Committee suggest that the National Gallery of Modern Art should be given the option to select its own printers.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Government have noted the recommendation of the Committee and shall implement fully the publication programme as soon as funds are available.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 6-11/67-CAI (5) dated 21st Dec., 1967].

Recommendation (Serial No. 31) Para No. 43

The Committee note that the Library facilities available in the National Gallery of Modern Art are not being properly utilised as the number of actual users of the Library in a month is very small. They feel that efforts should have been made to attract more visitors to the Library. They also feel that the development of the Library on proper lines should receive generous encouragement.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Government have noted the views of the Estimates Committee as contained in the recommendation.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 6-11/67-CAI (5) dated 21st Dec., 1967].

Recommendation (Serial No. 33) Para No. 45

The Committee suggest that the Government may appoint a Work Study Team to go into the staff requirements of the National Gallery of Modern Art vis-a-vis its work-load and sanction more posts, if necessary, as that the work of the Gallery does not suffer due to lack of staff.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Government have noted the suggestion of the Committee.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 6-11/67-CAI (5) dated 21st Dec., 1967].

Recommendation (Serial No. 34) Para No. 46

(i) *It is a matter of gratification that realising the long heritage of Indian art and culture, the Government of India decided*

to set up in 1946 the National Gallery for preserving the best specimens of Indian art available in the country. Although more than a decade has elapsed since the setting up of the National Gallery of Modern Art, the Committee regret to note that this institution is still in the formative stages and has not overcome its teething troubles. The Gallery is housed in a building which is not its own and which was not intended to be an art museum. It goes to the credit of the National Gallery that they have improvised the building to suit its own purposes.

The Committee realise that although in the context of present financial difficulties it may not be possible to construct, at least in the immediate future, a separate building to house the Gallery, nevertheless they feel that the National Gallery of Modern Art of independent India should have in due course a 'befitting building of its own. The Committee realise that in view of limited finances available, it is not possible to make a larger allocation to the National Gallery of Modern Art for acquisition of art objects or for expansion of its activities. They, however, feel that it is desirable to lay down certain principles for allocation of finances as between different museums under the Central Government. They also feel that such of the museums as are still in the formative stage require a larger allocation of finances so that they can be built up to the desired standard.

(ii) The Committee hope that the National Gallery of Modern Art will in due course be enabled to develop as a centre of interest of art connoisseurs of the world and for research and art education in India so that students and the research workers not only from different part of India but from all over the world may come there to study not only the growth of art in this country but also in Iran, Tibet, China, Cambodia, Java, Burma, etc.—the countries with which India had long cultural relations in the past. The Committee feel that any study of Indian art would be incomplete without the study of Boro Bodur and Angor Vat-whose replicas or pieces at least should be made available either in this Gallery or the National Museum. The Committee also hope that the National Gallery of Modern Art will develop to such an extent that it will be able to attract collections from private citizens, art connoisseurs and other art institutions in this country and abroad.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Government have noted the general observations made by the Committee in the recommendation. Attention is also invited to the

Government's reply to the Committee's recommendation at Serial No. 22. Government have also noted the views of the Committee in regard to the development of the National Gallery of Modern Art as a centre of interest of art connoisseurs of the world and for research and art education in India.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 6-11/67-CAI(5) dated 21st Dec., 1967].

CHAPTER III

RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH THE COMMITTEE DO NOT DESIRE TO PURSUE IN VIEW OF GOVERNMENT'S REPLY

Recommendation (Serial No. 2) Para No. 7

The Committee feel that there should be a uniform pattern of management in all the Central Government museums. While the affairs of the Museum at Calcutta and Hyderabad are looked after by a Board of Trustees, the Museums at New Delhi, namely, National Gallery of Modern Art and National Museum function as subordinate offices of the Ministry of Education. The Committee hope that this matter will be examined by the Ministry of Education and early action initiated to set up a Board of Trustees or a Board of Governors for administering the Museum. The Committee agree with the views of the Expert Museum Survey Committee that the members of the Board of Governors should be eminent museologist with considerable administrative experience.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Government feel that as long as the National Museum and the National Gallery of Modern Art are in a formative stage and in the process of development requiring large sums of money to be spent on construction/purchase of building, purchase of equipment and other items of expenditure, they should continue to function directly under the Central Government. It must be appreciated, however, that the National Museum has completed only the first phase of its four phase building. In so far as the National Gallery of Modern Art is concerned, it does not have its own building. At a later stage, after they are well established and more or less fully developed, the Government will consider entrusting their administration to an autonomous Body.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 3-25/67-CAI (5), dated 18th Dec., 1967].

Recommendation (Serial No. 3) Para No. 8

(i) *The Committee note that the National Museum has been provided with additional posts as a result of the inspection made by the Staff Inspection Unit of the Ministry of Finance. They also note that quite a number of higher posts are lying vacant and that about 35*

per cent of the posts in the National Museum are still temporary. The Committee would urge that immediate action be taken to fill up all the vacant posts. The Committee also stress that steps should be taken to convert the temporary posts into permanent ones, after an assessment of the work-load and the need for their continuance.

(ii) In this connection, the Committee would further urge that effective steps be taken to tighten up the security arrangements in the National Museum so as to eliminate chances of theft or pilferage.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

At the time the Estimates Committee examined the working of the National Museum, a number of sanctioned posts in the National Museum, which had been lying vacant for one reason or the other, were not allowed to be filled in pending an examination of the Staff Inspection Unit of the Ministry of Finance. The S.I.U. recommended for the National Museum 19 Class I, 16 Class II, 74 Class III and 132 Class IV posts, as against 20 Class I, 18 Class II, 112 Class III and 146 Class IV posts (including vacant posts) existing before the Report of the S.I.U.

Out of the posts recommended by the S.I.U., the filling up of some of the posts has been kept in abeyance in accordance with the 3 per cent overall cut in the various cadres imposed by Government with a view to effect economy. For the same reasons, the remaining vacant posts in the National Museum are proposed to be filled up in stages, and not all at once.

At the moment, more than 80 per cent of the posts recommended by the S.I.U. are permanent. The remaining posts will also be gradually converted into permanent ones in accordance with the procedure and instructions laid down in this behalf.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 3-25/67-CAI (5), dated 18th Dec., 1967].

FURTHER INFORMATION CALLED FOR BY THE COMMITTEE

Please furnish a note on the steps taken to tighten up the security arrangements in the National Museum so as to eliminate chances of theft or pilferage.

[LSS O.M. No. 5/6 (1) ECII/67, dated the 31st May, 1967].

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

In order to tighten up the security arrangements in the National Museum, the following steps have been taken or are being taken:—

- (i) Large sized sliding bolts have been provided for the doors of the galleries on all the floors.
- (ii) Estimates for covering the windows of the ground floor with iron grills have been approved by Government and the C.P.W.D. has been asked to proceed with the work as early as possible.
- (iii) The C.P.W.D. is being asked to prepare estimate for the iron grills for the windows in the first and second floors also.
- (iv) The Superintendent of Police has also been requested to make the duty policemen more vigilant.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 3-25/67-CAI (5), dated 20th July, 1968].

Recommendation (Serial No. 4) Para No. 10

The Committee note from the table given in para 10 of the Report that the running cost of the National Museum is much higher as compared to other Central Government Museums. They consider that even though the National Museum is the premier Museum in the country, the other Central Government Museums should not be deprived of proportionate funds so that they could also be developed properly. The Committee feel that it is desirable to fix certain norms for the allocation of funds to the different museums under the Central Government.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Since the requirements of each Museum vary depending on many factors, like the state of its development already reached, stock of art objects already in its possession and the extent of additional accommodation needed for its activities, the allocation of funds has to vary for each Central Museum as well as from year to year for the same Museum. In these circumstances, Government are of the view that each case has to be judged on merits so as to enable the best possible use of available funds. Since the National Museum is at present in a formative stage, it has to be allocated larger funds than other Central Museums.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 3-25/67-CAI (5), dated 18th Dec., 1967].

FURTHER INFORMATION CALLED FOR BY THE COMMITTEE

Please furnish a statement showing the allocation of funds to various Central Government Museums for development purposes for the years 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 and the tentative allocations of funds for the years 1969-70 and 1970-71.

[LSS O.M. No. 5|6 (I)ECII|67, dated the 31st May, 1968].

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

A statement showing the allocation of funds to various Central Government Museums for development purposes (Plan Schemes) for the years 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 is attached (Appendix I). The question of allocation of funds for the years 1969-70 and 1970-71 has yet to be decided.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 3-25/67-CAI (5), dated 20th July, 1968].

COMMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE

While noting the allocations of funds to the various Central Government museums for development purposes, the Committee would like to stress that norms for the allocation of funds to the different museums under the Central Government should be fixed and adhered to.

Recommendation (Serial No. 7) Para No. 15

(i) *The Committee suggest that the Government may consider the desirability of creating a revolving fund which would be utilised for the acquisition of art objects for all the Central Government Museums.*

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

(i) Government feel that the suggestion for creating a 'revolving fund' to be utilized for art objects for all Central Government Museums may not be workable, as each Museum would have its own requirements. A Museum, which is being built up almost from scratch, such as the National Museum, New Delhi, cannot wait for several years till the revolving fund becomes available for it during a particular year nor can an object of great importance wait for the favourable year to turn up when it can be acquired.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 3-25/67-CAI (5), dated 18th Dec., 1967].

Recommendation (Serial No. 20) Para No. 32

The Committee realise that the National Gallery of Modern Art is handicapped both by unsuitable and inadequate accommodation. They also realise that in the context of present financial difficulties it may not be possible to construct a separate building to house the Gallery. The Committee would therefore suggest that Government may explore the feasibility of acquiring the present building and making necessary alterations and extensions thereto to suit the purposes of the National Gallery of Modern Art. The Committee feel that the present Gallery building possesses the requisite locational advantages.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Government agree in principle with the recommendation and will explore the feasibility of acquiring the present building which belongs to the Government of Rajasthan. Government will also consider making necessary alterations in the building after it has been acquired.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 6-11/67-CAI(5), dated 21st Dec., 1967].

FURTHER INFORMATION CALLED FOR BY THE COMMITTEE

(i) *Please state the steps taken to acquire the building in which the National Gallery of Modern Art is housed from the Government of Rajasthan.*

(ii) *Please also state what alterations have been made or contemplated to be made in the building so as to make it suitable for the National Gallery of Modern Art.*

[LSS O.M. No. 5/6(1) ECII/67, dated 31-5-1968].

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The Jaipur House where the National Gallery of Modern Art is housed is owned by the Government of Rajasthan in partnership with the Maharaja of Jaipur. The Rajasthan Government who were moved in the matter have now informed that the Maharaja of Jaipur does not take interest in the sale of his share in the Jaipur House and as such it is not proper for that Government to implement Government of India's suggestion in the matter. In view of this position it has not been possible to take up the question of making alternations in

the building so as to make it suitable for the National Gallery of Modern Art.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. 6/11/67-CIA (5), dated 20th July, 1968].

Recommendation (Serial No. 22) Para No. 34

The Committee are unhappy that some of the expansion programmes of the National Gallery of Modern Art have been held up while some others have not progressed as scheduled. The Committee think that it is desirable to lay down certain definite principles in regard to allocation of finances as between the different Museums under the Central Government. While the Committee feel that such of the Museums as are fully developed or have developed to an appreciable extent require appropriate Grants for maintaining its tempo of progress, those which have still to be built up require higher development grants. The Committee feel that the National Gallery of Modern Art comes within the latter category. There is an imperative need for augmenting the resources of this Museum which is the only institution of its kind in India.

The Committee hope that the inescapable needs of the Gallery will be met in full so that it can develop on proper lines.

The Committee also suggest that the National Gallery of Modern Art may invite donations from public-spirited citizens.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Government agree that the National Gallery of Modern Art deserve to be further developed and that its inescapable needs should be met in full. An allocation of Rs. 16 lakhs has been made in the Fourth Five Year Plan for its development. Since the requirements of each Museum vary depending on many factors, like the stage of its development already reached, stock of art objects already in its possession and the extent of additional accommodation needed for its activities, the allocation of funds has to vary for each Central Museum as well as from year to year for the same Museum. In these circumstances, Government are of the view that each case has to be judged on its merits, as to enable the best possible use of available funds.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 6-11/67-CAI (5), dated 21st Dec., 1967].

FURTHER INFORMATION CALLED FOR BY THE COMMITTEE

Please furnish a statement showing the allocation of funds to various Central Government Museums for developmental purposes for

the years 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 and the tentative allocation of funds for the years 1969-70 and 1970-71.

[LSS O.M. No. 5/6(1) ECII/67, dated 31-5-1968].

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Attention is invited to Government's reply to further information called for by the Committee to its recommendation at Serial No. 4 under National Museum.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. 6/11/67-CIA(5), dated 20th July, 1968].

COMMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE

While noting the allocation of funds to various Central Government museums for development purposes, the Committee would like to stress the need for making increased allocation to the National Gallery of Modern Art which is in the process of development and is the only institution of its kind in India.

Recommendation (Serial No. 23) Para No. 35

The Committee note that it has not been possible for the National Gallery of Modern Art to hold any meeting of the Art Purchase Committee during 1965-66. The Committee suggest that the feasibility of constituting Regional Committees for consultation before any art piece of a particular region is purchased may be considered. The Members of the Regional Committees may function in an honorary capacity and the Director may by correspondence elicit their views about the suitability or otherwise of art object before he makes the purchases under the financial powers given to him. The Committee think that there would hardly be any need for holding meetings of the Art Purchase Committee in view of the meagre sum provided for purchase of art objects.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Government agree with the Committee that as long as the allotment of funds for purchase of art objects is meagre the meeting of the Art Purchase Committee should not take place. Government have noted the suggestion about the setting up of Regional Committees but feel that it may neither be feasible nor advisable to determine the suitability of an art object by correspondence with the Regional Committees. As soon as a larger provision for acquisition of art objects for the Gallery is available the Art Purchase Committee which consists of experts drawn from various regions of the country will meet. In the meanwhile the Director of the Gallery has been

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authorised to make purchases within the funds available in consultation with the local members of the Art Purchase Committee.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 6-11/67-CAI(5), dated 21st Dec., 1967].

Recommendation (Serial No. 32) Para No. 44

The Committee feel that the number of visitors to the National Gallery of Modern Art is rather low and has slightly gone down which indicates that no steps have been taken to publicise the activities of the Gallery. They suggest that concerted steps should be taken to publicise the activities of the Gallery so that more and more visitors visit the Gallery.

The Committee also suggest that a nominal fee (say 10 paise) may also be charged from the visitors as is the practice in other museums.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Government have noted the suggestion of the Estimates Committee and will take steps to publicise the activities of the National Gallery of Modern Art so as to attract visitors to the Gallery. The question of charging a nominal entry fee will also be considered.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 6-11/67-CAI(5), dated 21st Dec., 1967].

FURTHER INFORMATION CALLED FOR BY THE COMMITTEE

(i) *Please state the steps taken to publicise the activities of the National Gallery of Modern Art so as to attract visitors to the Gallery.*

(ii) *Please also state whether any decision has been taken to charge a nominal fee from the visitors. If so, please furnish details thereof.*

[LSS O.M. No. 5/6 (1) ECII/67, dated the 31st May, 1967].

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The following steps have been taken so far by the National Gallery of Modern Art to publicise the activities of the Gallery:—

- (i) Some paintings of Amrita Sher Gill received on temporary loan have been displayed and the local newspapers requested to publish this in their papers; and
- (ii) The fortnightly programme of showing documentary films on art in the Gallery is being sent to the local newspapers for publicity.

The following further steps are proposed to be taken by the National Gallery of Modern Art to publicise the activities of the Gallery as and when necessary funds become available:—

- (i) To arrange exhibitions of reproduction of paintings from the Royal Netherlands Embassy who were offering reproductions of paintings on loan for exhibition purposes;
- (ii) to arrange one exhibition under Artist's week programme on Abanindra Nath Tagore;
- (iii) to release two publications namely Monograph on A. N. Tagore and R. N. Tagore which are already under the process of printing with the Chief Controller of Printing and Stationery;
- (iv) to issue a folder on National Gallery of Modern Art describing a short account of display which is also in the press under supervision of Directorate of Audio Visual Publicity;
- (v) to publish a set of 12 picture post cards on sculptures from the collection of National Gallery of Modern Art; and
- (vi) to arrange series of periodical exhibitions, lectures, seminars, visiting exhibitions to the educational institutions, opening of research studies in various branches of fine art etc.

As regards the suggestion of the Estimates Committee for charging of nominal fee from the visitors to the Gallery, Government are of the view that since the general public are not quite acquainted with the technique and philosophy of Modern Art and the number of visitors to the Gallery is very small (roughly 40-50 persons per day), no entrance fee to the Gallery may be levied as it is likely to lead to further decrease in the number of visitors to the Gallery and may defeat the very purpose of setting up the Gallery. Once the Gallery is better known and the number of visitors increase substantially, the question of charging an entrance fee will be considered.

[*Ministry of Education O. M. No. 6/11/67CAI(5), dated 20th July, 1968*].

CHAPTER IV

RECOMMENDATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH REPLIES OF
GOVERNMENT HAVE NOT BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE COM-
MITTEE.

—NIL—

CHAPTER V

RECOMMENDATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH FINAL REPLIES OF GOVERNMENT ARE STILL AWAITED

Recommendation (Serial No. 24) Para No. 36

(i) *The Committee do not feel happy about the acquisitions made by the National Gallery of Modern Art. They realise that acquisition of art objects involves considerable financial outlay. But considering the importance of the Gallery and the part that it has to play in enriching the emotional and spiritual life of the nation, the Committee feel that there should be more generous provision for acquisition of art objects so as to enable the Gallery to acquire the best that is being produced in the country.*

(ii) *The Committee understand that at present there are no restrictions on the sale of art objects less than 100 years old to foreigners or on their export. Under such circumstances, works of art of eminent Indian artists can easily find their way to foreign galleries which can afford to pay handsome prices for the same. The Committee suggest that the law may be suitably amended so that foreign buyers may not export Indian art pieces in original without the permission of the Government. The Committee would also suggest that outstanding art objects should be acquired as soon as they are available.*

(iii) *The Committee further suggest that the National Gallery should be able to inspire and attract art connoisseurs and private collectors so that the collections of the Gallery may be enriched by their contributions.*

(iv) *The Committee would also like to stress that no effort should be spared in acquiring and preserving properly all the works of the departed masters like Ravi Varma, Rabindra Nath Tagore, Gaganendra Nath Tagore, Nandlal Bose, Amrita Sher-Gil and others.*

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Government have noted the views and suggestions of the Committee mentioned in the recommendation.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 6-11/67-CAI(5), dated 21st Dec., 1967].

FURTHER INFORMATION CALLED FOR BY THE COMMITTEE

Please state the steps taken to amend the law so that foreign buyers are not able to export Indian Art pieces in original without the permission of the Government.

[LSS O.M. No. 5/6(1) ECH/67, dated 31-5-1968].

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The suggestion of the Estimates Committee in the matter is still being examined in all its aspects.

[Ministry of Education O. M. No. F. 6/11/67-CAI (5), dated 20th July, 1968].

COMMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE

Final decision taken in the matter may be intimated.

NEW DELHI;
16th October, 1968.
26th Asvina, 1890 (Saka).

P. VENKATASUBBAIAH,
Chairman,
Estimates Committee.

APPENDIX I

(Vide reply to recommendation No. 4 in Chapter III)

Statement showing allocation of funds to various Central Government Museums for development purposes.

	Allocations of funds			Remarks
	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. National Museum	—	—	15,000	For schemes for the study of Textiles in the Central Asian Antiquities.
2. Salar Jung Museum	*7,78,000	*6,66,000	—	*For construction of new building of Salar Jung Museum.
3. National Gallery of Modern Art	—	—	10,000	For Scheme for colour reproduction.
4. Indian Museum	2,50,000	2,70,700	2,15,000	For several development schemes.
5. Nehru Memorial Museum & Library	@6,00,000	@13,74,500	@11,00,000	@For the normal functioning of the Museum. In 1967-68 provision was also made for starting construction of a new building but it did not materialise.
6. Victoria Memorial Hall	2,00,000	30,000	30,000	For various Development Schemes.
7. Indian War Memorial		—nil—		

APPENDIX II

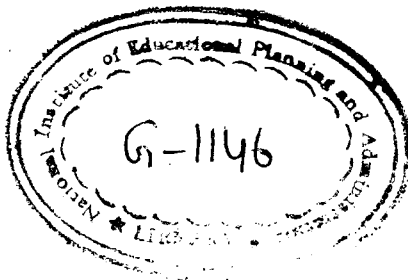
Analysis of the action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 4th Report of the Estimates Committee (Forth Lok Sabha)

1. Total number of recommendations—	34
2. Recommendations that have been accepted by Government (<i>Vide</i> recommendations No. 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33 and 34). Number	26
Percentage to total	76.5%
3. Recommendations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of Government's reply. (<i>Vide</i> recommendations No. 2, 3, 4, 20, 22, 23 and 32). Number	7
Percentage to total	20.5%
4. Recommendations in respect of which replies of Government have not been accepted by the Committee.	Nil
5. Recommendations in respect of which final replies of Government are still awaited. (<i>Vide</i> recommendation No. 24) Number	1
Percentage to total	3%

NIEPA



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C O R R I G E N D A

to

Sixty-Second Report (Fourth Lok Sabha) of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Education showing action taken on the Fourth Report of the Estimates Committee (Fourth Lok Sabha).

Page 5, line 33, for 'blanced' read
'balanced'.

Page 7, line 17, for 'India' read 'Indian'

Page 8, line 21, for 'recommendations'
read 'recommendation'.

Page 13, line 9, for 'Committees' read
'Committee's'.

Page 19, line 4, for 'Museum' read 'Museums'.

Page 23, last line, for 'alternations' read
'alterations'.
