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REPORT OF THE STEERING COMMITTEE

FOR

FORMULATION OF NINTH PLAN (1997-2002)

ON

ART and CULTURE
LIBRARIES and INFORMATICS
LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT
BOOK PROMOTION



EDUCATION DIVISION
PLANNING COMMISSION
YOJANA BHAVAN
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Preface

1.0 Planning for development, it is acknowledged, will not be complete unless the plan aims at human development as a whole which, within its ambit, covers social and cultural development too. Every society is distinguished by its cultural ethos and the way it responds to other cultures it is exposed to, while shaping its approach to its own cultural future. As India becomes a more liberal economy, the challenge that comes before the community at large is to achieve progress and integration with the world economy without detriment to its cultural uniqueness as also to preserve and propagate it and to use it as a tool for shaping and furthering human values. In this context, the formulation of a plan for the Arts and Culture Sector for the Ninth Plan period had assumed significance and the Planning Commission, therefore, constituted a Steering Committee on Arts and Culture, Libraries & Informatics and Language Development and Book Promotion under the Chairpersonship of Dr. Mira Seth, the then Member, Planning Commission vide Order No. M-12015/2/95-Edn. dated January 30, 1996. The Committee consisted of distinguished members representing different organisations and interest groups. The Planning Commission also constituted the following Working Groups for this task:

- i) Working Group on Art and Culture for the formulation of the Ninth Plan vide Order No. M-12015/13/95-Edn. dated January 30, 1996;
- ii) Working Group on Libraries and Informatics for the formulation of the Ninth Plan vide Order No.M-12015/14/95-Edn. dated January 30, 1996.
- iii) Working Group on Language Development and Book Promotion for the formulation of the Ninth Plan vide Order No.M-12015/9/95-Edn. dated February 5, 1996.

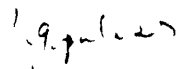
2.0 The Committee's main task was to undertake a review of the status of this sector and provide the focus for the development perspective for this sector in the Ninth Plan. The Committee met twice and taking into consideration the reports of the three Working Groups decided its recommendations which is now being made available in the form of a Report of the Steering Committee. The task of preparing the Steering Committee's Report was entrusted to four-member Drafting Committee.

this

3.0 As Member Convenor of the Steering Committee and Chairman of the Drafting Committee. I place on record my sincere thanks to the Chairperson, members of the Working Groups and the Steering Committee for their enthusiasm and effective contribution. Thanks are also due to the members of the Drafting

Committee but for whose help the task of drafting of the Steering Committee's Report would not have been possible.

4.0 A special word of thanks is due to Ms. Mira Seth, the then Member (culture), Planning Commission and Chairperson of the Steering Committee who guided the deliberations of the Steering Committee and the Drafting Committee. Last but not the least, I express my sincere thanks to Dr. V.P. Garg, Jt. Adviser (Education), Mrs.(Dr.) Meena Gautam, Deputy Adviser and staff of the Education Division but for whose able support, this task could not have been possible.


(N. Gopaldaswami)

Adviser (Education) &
Member Convenor

New Delhi
December 23, 1997.

STEERING COMMITTEE REPORT NINTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1997-2002 ART CULTURE, LIBRARIES, INFORMATICS, LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT AND BOOK PROMOTION

PART - I

1.0 Overview

Culture being the sum total of the achievements of a people in the myriad fields of human endeavour, be it the Arts, Science, Language, Literature or the Conventions, myths, legends etc. giving them an identity and individuality, is closely connected with all developmental activity in a symbiotic relationship. Any development plan will be incomplete unless it caters to the preservation of that unique heritage and takes into consideration the cultural strengths and diversities of the people.

1.1 In the early Five Year Plans from First to Seventh, main concentration was on the building of our cultural institutions in the field of Archaeology, Anthropology, Ethnography, Archives, Libraries, Museums, Akademies etc. for conservation and promotion of our cultural heritage. Central Conservation Laboratories were also established. Cultural institutions of higher learning and research in Universities and Departments were further developed to promote creative talent & specialised studies through various scholarship schemes. Cultural relations with other countries were also strengthened by developing Indian Council of Cultural Relations. Since Fourth & Fifth FiveYear Plan, attention has also been given to increase cultural awareness of our cultural heritage among the students and to strengthen cultural content of the curriculum at various stages of education.

1.2 While formulating schemes and programmes of social welfare for Tribals and other target groups in different sectors some cultural aspect has also been taken into account. Since then, financial support has also been given to volunteer cultural organisations catering to the needs of villages & small towns. Basic infrastructure facilities were expanded. It was only during Sixth Plan that serious efforts were made to recognise culture as one of the basic concepts to be integrated with all development activities particularly at all levels in Education Sector for making it more relevant in a man's day to day life. This necessitated Department of Culture to take meaningful steps for linking educational institutions with cultural institutions & organisations like Akademies, etc. while aiming at National Integration. This becomes more significant in view of the fact that India is a country of diverse cultures.

1.3 During the Seventh Plan, main thrust was given to contemporary creativity, preservation, documentation and conservation of cultural heritage with continuing stress on programmes of Sixth Plan like interlinkage of culture with Education at all levels of education and also by associating the established cultural

institutions of Museums. Archaeology, Archives, mural & tribals arts, oral traditions and to sensitise the Indian Youth regarding our rich cultural heritage. A large number of programmes for preservation of monuments & sites of national importance were also taken up on priority basis. INTACH was provided financial assistance for conservation and promotion of works of Indian Art & Culture. NCSM got support on priority basis for popularising science & technology among students in particular through various science centres & other wide range of programmes. As there has been a general neglect of the study of our own culture, it has resulted in educated classes get divided often by a gulf from the mass of the people. Our Education System should help in building up the cultural and political identity of the nation.

1.4 National Policy on Education also laid stress on development of the child's personality through simple & inexpensive cultural material from pre-primary to university stage, through curriculum reorientation & community participation. For building up the movement of cultural awareness in the country, efforts have been made by linking up cultural & educational institutions. CCRT & our Zonal Cultural Centres have also helped in promoting interstate - interregional cultural linkages. Development of Public Libraries & Museums have always formed important part of our cultural policy during these Five Year Plans.

1.5 Similarly development of Indian languages & book promotion has formed an important component of our cultural policy during these Five Year Plans as of basic importance of all our cultural & educational development programmes. Various programmes have been formulated & implemented for promotion of Hindi as a link language, promotion of modern Indian Languages as provided in N.P.E.(1986, 1992) besides English and other foreign languages both spoken as well as written. Equal stress has also been laid on conservation & promotion of our traditional classical languages like Sanskrit, Arabic & Persian. Sindhi & Urdu has drawn special attention of the centre.

2.0 Financial Outlays

Outlays and Expenditure as per I to VIII Five Year Plans are as follows:

	(Rs.in Crores)	
	Outlay	Expenditure
I Five Year Plan		
II Five Year Plan	4.00	3.00
III Five Year Plan	10.00	7.00
IV Five Year Plan	13.00	12.00
V Five Year Plan	37.00	28.00
VI Five Year Plan	84.00	115.63
VII Five Year Plan	482.00	451.00
VIII Five Year Plan	802.69	-@

* Not available sectorwise.

@ Centre/State actual expenditure figures not available.

PART-II

3.0 Thrust Area of the VIIIth Five Year Plan

3.1 The Steering Committee of the VIIIth Plan identified the following major thrust areas. These are: Promoting rural library programme to develop reading habits among people through setting up of school-cum village library to accelerate literacy programme; strengthening of regional and local museums; promoting tribal and folk culture through systematic documentation by the Anthropological Survey of India(An.S.I.), Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya(IGRMS), Zonal Cultural Centres(ZCCs), the National and State Akademies of Literature, performing, plastic and visual arts, State departments of culture; setting up of Shilpgrams to bring the craftsman and artisans from all corners of the country to display and market their products directly under the existing Z.C.C.s, encourage voluntary efforts, people's initiative for dissemination of knowledge about the country's various folk, tribal and classical arts, music, dance, theatre etc. setting up of a Translation Bureau under the Sahitya Akademi, conservation and preservation of our cultural heritage.

3.2 During this Plan, stress was laid on improving literacy through libraries and associated activities. Efforts concentrated on inculcating reading habits among the people covering rural, urban and remote areas alike.

3.3 Language Development Programmes, during VIIIth Five Year Plan, continued to focus on use of regional languages as medium of instruction, developing Hindi as a link language, implementing three language formula, promotion and strengthening of modern Indian Languages and sustaining and improving Sanskrit as well as other classical Indian languages.

3.4 With regard to Book Promotion, the emphasis was on the publication of suitable reading material(original & translated from one language to another) and making them available at reasonable prices for all categories and levels of readers; thus creating an environment encouraging people to develop interest in books and to strengthen the programmes of publication of good literature for children.

Part - III

Achievements during the VIIIth Plan

4.0 Art and Culture

4.1 During the VIIIth Plan, Deptt. of Culture continued with its various major activities for promotion, preservation and dissemination of art & culture through various schemes implemented by its network of institutions in the field of archaeology, archives, museums, performing, literary & visual arts (through Sangeet Natak Akademi, sahitya Akademi, Lalit Kala Akademi and National School of Drama), anthropology, libraries, Zonal Cultural Centres, CCRT etc. Major schemes given thrust during VIIIth Plan in brief are as follows.

4.2 A new scheme " Establishment of multi-purpose cultural complexes in the States including those for Children was implemented, under which financial assistance was provided to the States for creating infrastructure like Auditorium, Library, Museum, Exhibition Hall, Galleries, Open-air Theatre etc. West Bengal, Jammu & Kashmir, Sikkim, Manipur, Nagaland, Madhya Pradesh, Mizoram and Orissa were given financial assistance.

4.3 As a part of the centenary celebration of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies, a Centre for research and training on the life and works of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad with study on social, cultural, political and economic movement in Asia from the middle of 19th century was established at Calcutta. As part of the Assam Accord, a cultural Complex known as Srimanta Sankaradeva Kalakshetra has been set up to undertake the work of protecting, preserving and promoting the cultural, social, linguistic identity and heritage of Assamese people.

4.4 The Kalakshetra, Madras was declared an institution of national importance. Apart from this, the Department through its many schemes extended financial support to dance, drama and theatre ensembles, to persons distinguished in the letters and arts and such other disciplines for creative work.

4.5 An annual international Gandhi Peace Prize to be given for social, economic and political transformation through Gandhian methods was instituted by the Deptt. of Culture. The first award has been conferred on Dr. Julius Nyrare of Tanzania.

4.6 For promotion and strengthening of Regional & Local Museums through grants run by voluntary organisations, the scheme was initiated in 1993-94 and has become quite popular. A number of museums have been financed since then. Rs.2.88 crore are estimated to have been released under the scheme as grants till March, 97.

4.7 During this plan period, Swedish Traditional Folk Music and Contemporary Music Groups toured India. The Festival of China in India was organised and

Festival of India in China was inaugurated. The Festival included film festival, fashion shows, etc. The Festival of India in Thailand was organised in November, 1996.

4.8 Under scheme of Setting up of Shilpgrams in each Zonal Cultural Centre, Udaipur established one for WZCC & the ones for SZCC, SCZCC & NZCC are being established. ZCC under the scheme of National Cultural Exchange Programme exchanged both individuals & groups of musicians, dancers, writers painters and students. Scheme of Preservation and Documentation of Vanishing Art Forms was initiated in 1994-95 with an aim of preservation and documentation of vanishing art forms. ZCC have set up Documentation Centres in their headquarters and have acquired sophisticated equipment for the purpose. Research Projects in documentation have been carried out and a few publications, audio-visual cassettes have been brought out.

4.9 Under the scheme of Interlinkage of culture with education, Centre for Cultural Resources and Training (CCRT) imparted training to 12906 teachers and 22128 resource persons, distributed 2661 cultural kits, produced 60 audio-visual programmes, films and brought out publications. The CCRT is the premier institution conducting Research and Training Programme in the field of Linking education with Culture. The thrust is on providing a cultural component in curriculum teaching. The courses include information on art and culture through lectures and demonstrations by eminent scholars and artists and methodologies for incorporating cultural education in schools to provide an integrated approach to education.

4.10 The scheme of Translation Bureau under Sahitya Akademi also made progress. Target language workshops were held like on North Eastern languages, Konkani, etc. The work of National Register of Translators was carried out & one volume was brought out containing the names of the Translators. Awarded 69 prizes for translation work. 128 Award Winning Books and 84 Annual Award winning books in various languages were translated & published. Children's literature was got translated & 40 books were published.

4.10.1 The Sahitya Akademi introduced many literary programmes which include programmes like "Meet the Author", "Men and Books" and "Through my Window" etc. Under "Workshop on Literary Translation" Programme, 32 translation workshops were organised. The Akademi brought out more than 1000 titles in various languages. Some of the important publications are Indian Classic Series. Published a volume of Translation of Poetry of VEMANA an Ancient Telugu Poet. On Harvard Pattern, it is going to bring out volumes of the classics of Kalidasa and have also brought out a volume containing translated work of the poetry and some stories of the Tribal languages of North Eastern States. Children literature, Encyclopaedia of Indian Literature in six-volumes, Integrated History of Indian Literature, Anthology of Modern Indian Literature, etc. were also published.

4.11 The Lalit Kala Akademi organised a number of noteworthy exhibitions during this period. A special exhibition was mounted by the Akademi consisting of 80 works Kala Kriti to coincide with the celebration of Golden Jubilee of Quit

India Movement. The Akademi conducted a programme "Paricharcha" and "Dialogue" wherein eminent artists were invited to speak on their works through slides. 40 Research Grants were given. Rabindra Bhawan Gallery Complex was fully airconditioned. 24 new studios in Garhi Art Complex became functional and is adding more studios at its 4 regional centres. Started new programme like Memorial Lectures on the pattern of Coomara Swami Memorial lectures cum demonstration series, Artisan in Residency film festival, workshop for young artist as part of their curriculum, etc.

4.12 During the Plan period as per recommendation of Advisory Committee on Dance, Music and Theatre made in May 1992, Sangeet Natak Akademi identified major gaps in documentation of artist laid out priorities and accordingly as per plan of action every year documentation work was done. The Sangeet Natak Akademi made about 850 hours of audio recordings and 1330 hours of video recordings. The major arts of Kerala - Kathakali, Kutiyattam Krishnattam and Theyyam were extensively recorded. Video films were compiled in-house from the archival material available in the Akademi. During the Plan period, three events including seminars and festivals focussing on the Traditional String Puppet Traditions of Western, Eastern and Southern regions of the country, were conducted. In January, 1996, a major event focussing on Traditional shadow Puppetry was organised in Karnataka.

4.13 National School of Drama opened its Regional Centre at Bangalore. It organised 1.15 workshops, including intensive theatre and for children in various parts of the country besides organising part time courses of 2 years duration in Pune, Imphal & Guwahati. Organised an exhibition featuring photographs, models, costumes & properties of the Repertory Company's productions during the last 25 years. It organised an annual festival of plays staging its new & old plays. It also brought out few publications namely Rang-Yatra with 300 photographs and have opened a workshop.

4.14 Science City Project was initiated by NCSM an autonomous body in 1992-93 at a total cost of Rs. 60 crore, coming up in Calcutta. It stated to have completed a Convention Centre, International Seminar Hall, Space Theatre and Dynamation besides designing & developing Exhibits for Science Exploration Hall. Partly it has become operational, NCSM established Science Centres at Delhi & regional centres at Guwahati, Nagpur, Bhopal, Tirupati & Calicut and a planetarium at Calicut. The project is going to be a unique one and would be one of the largest & superior one in the field of science & technology.

4.15 Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Human Creativity at Perumbudur is being set up as an autonomous organisation to promote science & technology, culture, arts, crafts, history, philosophy, media management, industry, environment, etc. Rs.40 lakhs have been allocated for the scheme so far under VIIIth Plan.

4.16 Archaeological Survey of India worked for conservation of 3562 centrally protected monuments including 16 World Heritage Monuments, 450 monuments were taken up for comprehensive conservation work including structural conservation and environmental development. Carried out its work of conservation, preservation and maintenance of countries heritage both in India &

abroad & had taken steps to arouse community awareness for their cultural heritage and for its preservation. The scheme of Conservation of Wall Painting was initiated during 1996 - 97 at the initiative of Planning Commission. Few Publications were also brought out like, "Temples of Ganges" at Karnataka, Excavations at Nagarjun Konda - vol.II, Indian Archaeology - A Review.

4.17 The National Archives of India during the VIIIth Plan period, listed 17211 documents/files under the scheme of Listing of records & reference media. Public Records Act was passed in 1993 and was enacted in 1995. An Archival Advisory Board was constituted. Research Rules are being framed as per Archival Law in consultation with Ministry of Law. Records Centre in Eastern Zone was set up at Bhubneshwar. Microfilm copies of records of Indian interest were acquired from abroad. Financial assistance was provided for development & preservation of archival repositories and preservation of Manuscripts to States/Union Territories and other organisations. Released Rs.128 lakhs to 23 State/Union Territories Archives and 178 organisations. Expanded the scheme of National Register of Private Records by surveying and listing manuscripts and documents in the custody of private individuals & non-government organisations and brought out Vol. No. XVIII during the plan period containing the information. Volume III & IV of the Guide to the Sources of Asian History were also published.

4.18 Indian Museum, Calcutta is the oldest (1814) and the largest Museum in the country holding centuries old unique treasure of Indian and foreign art. It has big repository of paintings, sculptures, bronzes, metals, coins, textiles & decorative art. During the VIIIth Plan it acquired 54 silver coins, relics of Lord Buddha unearthed from Pipra-waha(U.P.), 19 objects of Art & Crafts collected from Mongolia, 1 Burmese silver bowl incised with the narrative panel of Buddha's life, 2 rare bronze sculptures belonging to Palasenka school etc. Museum also organised 11 exhibitions both in India & abroad. It also launched Museum Bus - Museum on wheels: Seminars, conferences, training & programmes & workshops on various aspects of museology were also organised.

4.19 Salarjung Museum, Hyderabad has a wide range of collection of art objects, rare manuscripts in Persian, Arabic & Urdu. It continued with its ongoing programmes of acquisition of art objects and books for library, organisation of exhibitions, celebration of children's week, museum week, etc. 2242 art object were chemically treated and 20 oil paintings were restored. Also rendered assistance to research scholars.

4.20 National Gallery of Modern Art is one of the leading art institutions in the country and have 14,000 items, a collection of Indian & foreign art presenting evolution of modern art in the country. It took over Sir C.J.Public Hall from Govt. of Maharashtra at Mumbai & opened its branch there. It organised short term & advanced training courses in art appreciation for the public, exhibitions, art sketch club meets, seminars, conferences, training classes for teachers, quiz/modelling competitions and summer vacation programmes.

4.21 Nehru Memorial Museum and Library brought out 19 publications and is engaged in research in Modern and Contemporary Indian History and elevated the centre as one of the premier research institution in the country. It launched two

major research projects titled "Jawaharlal Nehru and the emergence of Modern India & Promotion of Research in Modern Indian History & contemporary Studies. Gave other Fellowship besides Junior and Senior Fellowship.

4.22 Asiatic Society, Calcutta (1784), an institute of national importance, rejuvenated during the VIIIth Five Year Plan and have contributed in different areas of study, academic, research and ideology in particular. Its activities for the improvement of library and museum services continued besides preservation of its collection scientifically, gave treatment to the affected volumes. 800 brittle and fragile palm leaf manuscripts and 452 plates were restored. 34,000 rare manuscripts were laminated. Awarded about 52 senior and 64 junior fellowships in the field of Indology, Spiritual Volumes, History of Medicine, Tibetan Studies, etc. and they have produced useful materials. A number of academic papers containing the research findings of the scholars have been published in different reputed journals including that of Asiatic Society. Organised about 3 seminars and 103 Lectures on various topics. Brought out 26 titles including reprints. The Project Report on the work of Publication of Encyclopaedia ASIATIKA and Heritage of India initiated during 1994-95, is in its final stages.

4.23 National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property, Lucknow, established in 1976, carried out research in the field of conservation of cultural property including monuments and development of conservation techniques through short term and long term research projects. It also provided assistance to Museums, Archaeology Departments and Archives for preservation of their collections besides organising training courses for conservators and orientation workshops for curators. During the VIIIth Plan, NRLC has undertaken several research projects covering different types of art objects like metals, stone, paper, wall paintings, bio-deterioration and analytical research. It has developed indigenously tripoly phosphate (DTP) for cleaning of bronze images having green or blue green patina. Studies were also carried out by using infra-red spectroscopy and X-ray diffraction technique to prove the fact how the new method is perfectly safe as conservation technique for bronze images. It has also indigenously developed "Zinc Dust" method to contain the bronze diseases. Tested extracts of turmeric in different solvents for anti-fungal property, to find out preservative for paper and textile. It also developed a technique of removal of stains from paper objects using chelating agents. It has undertaken a joint project in collaboration with Archaeological Survey of India on Ajanta Wall Paintings regarding studies on the micro climate of the Ajanta caves and its effect on the paintings.

4.24 Anthropological Survey of India has done pioneering work on the national project "People of India" which includes anthropological profile of 4635 communities of the country. This will be covered in 43 volumes (10 National and 8 State series). 14 volumes (6 National and 8 State series) have already been published. The rest are in various phases of publication. This National Project has been universally acclaimed. It is carrying out field investigations of diverse interests for projects such as Tribal India, Structure Pattern & Transformation, social change in Tribal India, their Agrarian System and Laws, etc.

4.25 Indira Gandhi Manav Sangrahalaya Bhopal has been working to present an integrated story of the evolution of man and culture with special reference to India through its schemes of (a) Development of Museum Complex,(b) Museum Education and Outreach Programme and (c) Operation Salvage. Under the Development of Museum Complex, fifteen complexes were constructed to house Reference Library, Audio Video and Computer units and fourteen temporary structures for special exhibitions, workshops and storage of Museum's reserve collection etc. Under the development programme of Museum Education and Outreach Programme, the Sangrahalaya organised various types of programmes such as craft demonstration, seminar, symposia, artist camps and nearly programmes of presentation of classical music and dance. IGRMS also organised an International meet on Tribal and Analogous people, attended by participations from 27 other countries and representative from nearly all the States of India. Under Operation Salvage Scheme, collection and documentation of rare material culture objects was carried out conducting field survey.

4.26 Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts(IGNCA) functions through its five divisions, Kalakosa, Kalanidhi, Kaladarshan, Janpada Sampada and Sutradhara. The organisation is having a Corpus Fund of Rs.50 crores & its various schemes are funded from the interest accrued from corpus fund. Its building project on 21 acres of land is being funded through plan allocation by Department of Culture. Rs.20 crores have been provided for the project so far.

Public & Other Manuscript Libraries

5. In the light of the changed role of libraries as centres of knowledge and information, our libraries have also contributed their bit in the cultural development which has taken place during the VIIIth Plan. Stress was given for Strengthening of existing libraries which are under the control of Department of Culture.

5.1 National Library, Calcutta,(1948) an institution of national importance, continued its work of rendering service as a Reference Centre for research scholars. It also coordinated and determined the Standards in the field of library services in the country. It added 8,000 books to its collection of 2.9 million volumes and subscribed to 2,000 journals. Library organised many Cultural Exchange Programmes and 165 seminars and conferences. Conserved 40,000 raw microfilm negatives and 30,000 raw positive microfilms. Its database is being computerised.

5.2 Central Reference Library, Calcutta, implemented 2 projects of national importance;(i) Compilation and Publication of Indian National Bibliography (both in Roman and 14 Indian Languages including English),(ii) Compilation and Publication of Index INDIANA(in Roman script) an Index to select articles appearing in current Indian periodical, Annual volumes for the year 1990-91 and upto April, 1993 of Indian National Bibliography(INB) have been published. Under the scheme of Language Fascicules of INB, compiled 10 years cumulation of 1982-91 and is to be released shortly. Malyalam Language Bibliography for 1991-92 has already been released & of 1993 has been published. Tamil Fascicules of INB 1989-91 has also been brought out. 3 years cumulated volume of the Urdu

Bibliography for 1991-93, 3 years cumulated volume of the Urdu Bibliography for 1991-93, Hindi Bibliography for 1989, Tamil Fascicules of INB for 1989-91 have also been brought out. While other fascicules in Assamese, Bengali, Hindi, Malyalam, Marathi, Oriya, Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu are in the final stages of compilation or in the Press. Index INDIANA is published as an annual cumulated volume covering 6 Indian Languages i.e. Bengali, Hindi, Gujrati, Marathi, Malyalam and Tamil. It has published the cumulated volume of Index Indiana for the year 1986-88.

5.3 Central Secretariat Library, New Delhi, one of the oldest (established in 1891) libraries of the Government of India is mainly responsible for providing information for research and reference services to planners, academicians, research scholars, registered members and public etc. The total collection of CSL is over 8 lakhs including rare books on Indian history and culture, Indian official publications, gazettes, annual reports, legal documents, proceedings of legislative bodies, official publications of international agencies such as United Nations, Unesco, ILO and Government documents from USA and UK. The main thrust during the plan was on modernisation of the library. In this direction, the Library acquired Electronic Duplicating Machine, and Document Image Management System. With a view to automate all the Library operations and create an integrated system for giving online Public Access Catalogue(OPAC), Library acquired two powerful servers under UNIX Platform with 18 GIST terminals for use in the CSL main and the Regional Languages Wing. Another System was acquired for the RK Puram branch library. Necessary library management packages were also purchased. Infrastructure facilities for the installation of these systems were also provided. Details of books acquired from 1996 are now available on online. The process of retrospective conversion of catalogue records has been initiated with the help of Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre(INSDOC). Mahabharata Database Project for converting the text of Mahabharata into machine - readable form in Devangari script and Hindi Bibliography Database Project were taken up during this period. National Seminars on "Social Vision of Gopinath Mohanty" alongwith a Book Exhibition was organised in August 1994 and on "New Trends in Management of Indian Official Documents" was organised in February 1996. It was strongly recommended that CSL should act as the nodal agency for the networking of Government libraries for sharing information resources. A Publication titled Committees and Commissions in British India: a Select Bibliography of Reports, was brought out as part of the seminar activity. Since CSL has a very rich collection of rare materials, some activities in the area of conservation are envisaged.

5.4 Delhi Public Library(1951) further developed and strengthened its network of public library system. During the VIIIth Plan period, it opened 2 new Deposit stations and 6 sub-branches including the one at Tihar Central Jail. It added around 90,000 books. It also started a House Journal giving information on the progress made by DPL. It took over 58 composite libraries being run under the Panjabi Akademi since April 1993 alongwith, their assets, liabilities and staff. It was also selected by the Asian Development Bank as a repository library for the Asian Development Banks' publications. Its expansion as envisaged has been restricted due to shortage of funds during the VIIIth Plan.

5.5 Thanjavur Raja Serfuji Saraswati Mahal Library, Thanjavur has rare and valuable manuscripts both on palm leaf and on paper in Sanskrit, Marathi, Telugu and Tamil languages besides few in Persian. The library preserved published and catalogued its library collection and rendered service to scholars and records. Its rare collection consists of 40,000 Sanskrit manuscripts, 3,500 Tamil, 802 in Telugu, 3,075 in Marathi and in other languages. The book collection of the library is about 47,000. It published books from manuscripts of Sanskrit, Marathi, Tamil and Telugu languages with critical edition in translations and so far library, has published 365 books. Library in collaboration with Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts is microfilming its manuscripts. It has microfilmed 700 manuscripts so far.

5.6 Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation, Calcutta,(1972) promoted library services in the country by rendering matching assistance to 18 State Governments and 2 Union Territory Administrations and other organisations working in the field and by networking promotional activities in the form of lectures, seminars, symposiums, workshops, survey etc. It widened the scope of the scheme of Assistance towards Organisation of Mobile Library Services by including services to the physically and socially handicapped persons. It assisted 23000 public libraries including district and rural libraries to sustain and develop reading habits among neo-literates. It also rendered assistance to Centrally Sponsored Libraries like Nehru Yuvak Kendra, Vishwa Bharti, Palli-Sangathan Bibhag etc. It also developed a special library on library and information science and allied subjects to work as its departmental library with potential to become a Research Library of national significance.

5.7 Khuda Baksh Oriental Library, Patna(1891) a research library, specialising in Arabic and Persian manuscripts of immense value having 18,000 manuscripts, 2000 original paintings of Mughal, Rajput, Iranian, Turkish schools and 1,80,000 printed books. It rendered reference service to scholars. Acquired 163 manuscripts,600 private papers/ letters and microfilms, 23,000 books and about 850 audio & 500 video cassettes of eminent persons. It brought out 83 books which included critical edition of rare manuscripts. It also published 6 volumes in the series of freedom movement, organised 6 International South-Asian Regional Seminar, and printed 35 descriptive catalogues of Arabian and Persian manuscripts. The library also instituted Khuda Baksh Award in 1993-94 carrying an amount of Rs.1 Lakh. It is given to scholars for the outstanding research contribution in any of the library's special fields. (These are Arabic/Persian/Urdu/Islamic studies/Tibb/ South Asian Studies/West Asian Studies/Central Asian Studies/ Comparative religion/sufism/composite culture of India). The first award was conferred on Shri B.N. Pande for his outstanding services in the field of National Integration.

5.8 Rampur Raza Library, Rampur(1795), an institute of national significance have a rare collection of 15,000 manuscripts in Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Hindi and other languages, 51,000 printed books & 2000 miniature paintings including specimens of Islamic calligraphy, Bhoj Patras, etc. belonging to Mughal, Iranian, Rajput & Kangara schools. Under its publication programme, it brought out one issue of the half yearly journal and Annual Reports for the years 1992-93 and 1993-94 and have published scholarly editions of 15 books on Indian History and Literature in addition to 6 volumes of descriptive catalogues of its Arabic

manuscripts and one of the Urdu manuscripts. It organised an international seminar in March 1994 on contribution of Sufi and Bhakti Saints of Indian Society, largely attended by scholars both from India and Abroad. Under cultural exchanges, it received books in Arabic and Persian from Embassy of Islamic Republic of Iran worth more than Rs.1 lakh and presented 6 volumes of published catalogue of its Arabic manuscripts. It has collaborated with INTACH, Lucknow, for preservation of its thousands of manuscripts in Arabic, Persian and Hindi besides paintings. The Library has also started the system of coloured photo documentation of rare manuscripts and paintings and nearly 1500 pages of manuscripts and paintings have been documented.

6.0 Language Development and Book Promotion

6.1 During the VIIIth Plan period, 1,521 posts of Hindi teachers were created and assistance for 19 Hindi teacher training college was given. About 160 voluntary organisations working in the field of Hindi have been assisted annually. About 54 manuscripts in Hindi were assisted for publication and 64 Hindi books were purchased. About 50 scholarships have been awarded to foreign nationals for study of Hindi. In addition, books were supplied to Indian Missions/Embassies and Hindi teachers were deputed abroad.

6.2 Central Hindi Directorate published 6 dictionaries and organised 37 book exhibitions during VIII Plan period. In addition, 48 writers were awarded, 32 camps for new Hindi writers were organised and 8 study tours were conducted. About 1.12 lakh books were distributed free of cost to public libraries in non-Hindi speaking areas. 51,932 students were enrolled in the correspondence courses for teaching Hindi and 66 personal contact programmes were organised for these students.

6.3 Kendriya Hindi Sansthan Mandal, Agra continued extension programmes for Hindi teachers in tribal areas, conducted training courses for Hindi teachers and developed text books and infrastructural materials for teaching in non-Hindi speaking areas during the VIIIth Plan.

6.4 Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology continued the job of evolving scientific and technical terminology in Hindi and other Indian languages and organising terminology oriented workshops.

6.5 About 23 manuscripts in Modern Indian Languages were assisted for publication and 200 books were purchased by the Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore. In addition, about 40 NGOs have been assisted every year for the development and promotion of Modern Indian languages.

6.6 Appointment and Training of Modern Indian Language Teachers (other than Hindi), a centrally sponsored scheme was launched in 1993-94. The scheme was envisaged as a novel way to implement the three language formula. The Government of Himachal Pradesh appointed 13 teachers and the Government of Uttar Pradesh made a proposal for appointment of 120 teachers under the scheme during 1996-97.

6.7 Eleven State Institutes of English and Regional Institutes of English were assisted during VIIIth Plan. As many as 30 district Centres for English were sanctioned in different States/UTs and about 4,015 teachers received training at these Centres.

6.8 About 25 NGOs were assisted every year for undertaking promotional activities for the development of English language. About 21 manuscripts in English language were assisted for publication and 75 books were purchased for development and promotion of English language.

6.9 National Council for Promotion of Urdu language, earlier known as the Bureau for Promotion of Urdu, assisted voluntary organisations and academic institutions for running Calligraphy Training Centres and for undertaking various promotional activities. Academic literature was also prepared and made available to Urdu speaking people of the country.

6.10 Modernisation of Madarsas was introduced as a Central Scheme during 1993-94. It provided assistance to willing Madarsas to introduce Science, Mathematics, Social Studies, Hindi and English in their curriculum in the form of grants for science kits and salary of teachers for these subjects.

6.11 National Council for Promotion of Sindhi language was established in 1994 which has been developing, promoting and propagating Sindhi language.

6.12 Two more Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeethas were to be started in 1996-97 in addition to seven already functioning. Two new Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya/Shodh Sansthan were recognised during VIIIth Plan. The construction of the buildings of the Headquarters of Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan and Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapitha at Trichur has been taken up during VIIIth Plan. About 750 registered voluntary organisations were assisted for development and promotion of Sanskrit language. Services of as many as 125 retired Sanskrit scholars were utilised during VIIIth Plan period. Allahabad Sanskrit Vidyapitha has undertaken the work of collection and preservation of Sanskrit manuscripts. More than 50 thousand manuscripts have been preserved. Jammu Sanskrit Vidyapitha collected and edited the Kashmir Shaive Darshan Kosha which is under print.

6.13 The National Book Trust increased its net sale from Rs. 135.78 lakh to Rs. 242.31 lakh over the period of four years 1992-96 i.e. by 78%. National Centre for Children's literature could organise 8 exhibitions and 5 workshops during VIIIth Plan period. National Book Trust participated in 15 International Book fairs and organised 13 Book Exhibitions abroad. The main focus of NBT for promotion of book export had been South Asia and Africa.

PART-IV

Strategy and Thrust Areas for IXth Plan

7.0 Art and Culture

7.1.0 The developed cultural status that India enjoys is of special relevance. Culture is going to be an important factor in determining along with market and trade the position of a country in the comity of nations. As a culturally leading nation, India needs to strengthen its managerial capabilities in the field of culture and also to strengthen the forces which would sustain an environment conducive to creativity and excellence in human endeavours.

7.1.1 Protection, conservation, dissemination and promotion of all aspects of culture is a priority area and in the effort to achieve this goal, the strengthening of the Archaeological Survey of India to enable it to protect and preserve our material and cultural heritage is of paramount importance. The following will be the major thrust areas and programmes for the A.S.I.

7.1.2 It is essential to comprehensively develop monument complexes as part of the effort of preservation of monuments in a way that not only effectively protects but also convey their value as heritage. With this in view, a comprehensive development of 300 monument complexes (out of which 16 monuments are inscribed in the World Heritage List) will be undertaken during the Ninth Plan period.

7.1.3 A comprehensive documentation of the cultural properties located in different parts of the country is not available and is a long felt need. A beginning has to be made to catalogue the properties and, therefore, during the Ninth Plan period, a scheme for cataloguing through the establishment of a Central Computerised Documentation Centre for movable and immovable cultural properties is proposed to be undertaken.

7.1.4 It has been the experience that the site management at different monument sites is not in keeping with the uniqueness of the monument and the site. There is a need for preserving the monuments and reviving the historic gardens in their authentic style ensuring that the immediate neighbourhood of the monuments is in consonance with the visual perspective and spirit of the monuments. In order to achieve this, a scheme of Site Management of Monuments will be initiated.

7.1.5 It is an accepted fact that there is a considerable shortage of qualified personnel for manning cultural institutions and, therefore, thrust will be given to the efforts needed to have courses in museology and conservation started in various universities.

7.1.6 Many monuments are looked after by the States and there is a need for strengthening the State Departments of Archaeology. In order to ensure that, these monuments are also in a good state of preservation, efforts will be made in this regard.

7.1.7 In many places, wall paintings which are available are in a state of decay. Many of them are in privately owned premises and unless financially helped these private owners may not be in a position to preserve them. The scheme for preserving wall paintings initiated with a small outlay in 1996-97, will be vigorously implemented during the Ninth Plan period

7.2 The cultural wealth and diversity of the country can be appreciated by people at large only if good publications are brought out. Therefore, thrust will be given to a programme of publication which covers the A.S.I., National Museum, An.S.I., National Archives, National Library, the S.N.A., S.A. and L.K.A. The aim is not only to fund them to bring out publications of excellent quality but the scheme will also provide fellowships for authors/writers and also make it attractive to them to undertake this effort by providing incentives and royalty.

7.3 Most museums today are in major urban centres and this, therefore, leaves out a substantial proportion of the people who are denied the benefit of acquiring the knowledge about our heritage and the modern advances in science and technology. Therefore, a beginning will be made in the IXth Plan to take the message of these benefits to district level by initiating a scheme to have one museum in each district. The museums will be multidisciplinary and would in some measure be specific to the district without at the same time losing the touch with the national culture. The museum complexes will also have an art gallery and a library so as to present a comprehensive picture of the cultural field to the visitors. This will also help intensive use of resources apart from being a facility catering to the larger needs of the society instead of having a narrow focus.

7.4 It is noticed that employment generation in this sector is an aspect not sufficiently focussed upon though it is very necessary and desirable. The very efforts of taking culture to people by exposing them to folk art, tribal art, etc. if done systematically can be a source for generating employment to artists. The N.S.D., State Academies, Zonal Cultural Centres, etc. involved in the task of spreading culture can create at least 120 days of employment in a year for artists if they form troupes of artists and market the events through careful planning. This effort will be an important thrust area during the IXth Plan.

7.5 It is well recognised that along with classical, the folk and tribal arts and crafts are crucial aspects of our common heritage and they are equally valid forms of creativity deserving the same exalted place in our efforts and the schemes of preservation. Documentation of the oral traditions in the folk and tribal arts poses challenges not the least of which is due to the fact that these are fast vanishing. In order to preserve them for posterity, a scheme will be initiated wherein the Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangralaya, the An.S.I., the Zonal Cultural Centres, the three National Akademies (S.A., L.K.A. and S.N.A.), the N.S.D., the State Departments of Culture and the State akademies concerned will be involved. This scheme will have to draw on the strength and expertise of experts in the area

of documentation and will involve the universities, voluntary organisations and other professional bodies.

7.6 The creation of a National Cultural fund, an important scheme initiated in 1996-97 will be strengthened during the Ninth Plan. The fund is proposed to be organised through contributions from the Government, individuals, corporate sector, trusts, societies, etc. who are interested in specified areas of culture. The National Cultural Fund shall function as a catalyst and coordination and information centre for all monies/schemes/ agencies active in the field of culture and would provide intellectual, technical and financial cooperation to individuals and institutions in the field. It would be used to provide special support for identified thrust areas and would promote projects aimed at enhancing awareness and participation of people in the promotion and preservation of our cultural heritage.

7.7 The Indian cultural traditions is a unique blend of change and continuity. Over a period of five thousand years, it has incorporated certain changes by assimilation while, at the same time, a strong thread of continuity has been maintained. It is necessary to expose the students in the schools, colleges and universities to this tradition that the students become capable of appreciating the different facets of this composite culture as only then they will be able to help in its conservation and will become creative carriers of this culture and the unbroken tradition of many centuries. While continuing the Eighth Plan schemes in cultural education for sensitising senior and middle level administrators, a clutch of new schemes will also be initiated. The new schemes will be - setting up of two more Regional Centres of CCRT in the North East and Central India, a training scheme for artists and scholars heading cultural institutions to give them management skills, a scheme for the mass media personnel involved in educational TV programmes to sensitise them towards art and culture, a scheme of assistance to States and Central institutions for the preparation of model studies and cultural software, etc.

7.8 The country has had a long tradition of theatre and now has theatre movement of good repute. The National School of Drama has also done commendable work and keeping in view of potential in this area, during the Ninth Plan two Centres of National School of Drama will be opened - one in Maharashtra and the other in West Bengal. Further, thrust will be given to the propagation of Indian theatre abroad through workshops, seminars and exchange of troupes both within the country and abroad.

7.9 Looking at the phenomenal work involved whether it is creation of an inventory of archival wealth of the country or management, administration and preservation of public records, or documenting movable and immovable cultural properties located in different parts of the country by the Archaeological Survey of India or the preparation of multi-media software packages, training modules, etc. on various aspects of culture - there is no gainsaying the advantages of computerisation in order to achieve these tasks in a cost effective and convenient manner. Therefore, a special effort and thrust will be given to computerisation in all aspects of the work and in all institutions connected with the culture sector.

7.10 Culture sector does not function in a vacuum. It has very strong relation with education, public health, publicity both internal and external, tourism and home affairs. The programmes and policies relating to culture will be strongly influenced by the policies and decisions in these other sectors. Realising the inter-sectoral relationships and in order to derive mutual benefits, thrust will be given to inter-sectoral coordination by involving the Departments/Ministries of Tourism, Information & Broadcasting, Home Affairs, Public Health and Education.

7.11 With the advances in technology and in a unipolar world and with our commitment to globalisation, it will be inevitable that we will be exposed increasingly to cross-national cultural influences. It will be necessary, therefore, to give a thrust by way of enunciating a media policy for culture with a two-pronged approach, namely, one by emphasising aspects of our culture and propagating it to the outside world through national and satellite TV channels, multi-media platforms, through international TV networks and radio and by encouraging troupes of music, dance and drama artists to perform within and outside the country; and two, by catering to and taking advantage of good aspects of the other cultural influences.

7.12 No plan can be successful if it is not adequately and soundly monitored. In the culture sector, substantial part of the plan funds are allocated to schemes and programmes of autonomous institutions. Therefore, it becomes all the more important to effectively monitor the expenditure. Therefore, special emphasis and thrust will be given to careful monitoring and regular auditing of the schemes and funds given under the plan.

7.13 In view of imperatives for preservation and propagation of the cultural heritage of India, there is need to strengthen the managerial capabilities of various organisations under the Department of Culture like the Archaeological Survey of India, the National Archives, National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property, Anthropological Survey of India and the Library Systems, by creating appropriate personnel related structures and policies.

8.0 Library & informatics

8.1 Education and empowerment of vast sections of our population can be achieved only if steps are taken to disseminate information far and wide. In this context, the role and place of a well knit library network cannot be overemphasised. It is, therefore, proposed to take a major initiative in promoting libraries from the Panchayat level going right upto the national level. While at present there are district libraries in many districts, not all districts are covered. Therefore, the new scheme will have provisions for starting Panchayat libraries, block libraries and district libraries and further integrated with the libraries at the national level. At the village level itself, these libraries will be integrated with the local schools as an extension so that they serve the requirements of the school-going children also. The scheme of rural libraries which was not implemented during the Eighth Plan will be initiated as a new scheme during the Ninth Plan.

8.2 There are about 500 libraries specialising in art, culture and humanities in the country and some of these are also attached to museums. Many are also possessing

very valuable non-print material in the form of manuscripts on palm leaf, hand-made paper, etc. In order to have an effective information and documentation service accessible to a large number of people, a thrust will be given to the information and documentation service facilities covering science, technology, social sciences and humanities. Since no such documentation centre is available for humanities, special attention will be given to the development of a national information system in humanities.

8.3 The need for an autonomous apex body to oversee, coordinate and monitor the country's programmes in library information systems is a necessity. Further, such a body can effectively plan the manpower requirements, financial and other inputs required for this sector, etc. Therefore, it is necessary to reiterate the commitment to the creation of a National Commission on Libraries and Information Systems which should be set up under the Department of Culture during the Ninth Five Year Plan. This Commission will also, among other things, establish a Referral Centre and Document Delivery Centre with automatic facilities specially concentrating on India related information.

8.4 The manpower requirements for this sector are presently taken care of through courses started in different universities but since there is no uniformity in the syllabi or the quality of teaching and training, there is a strong need for an all India institution which can set up standards and enforce them apart from undertaking various activities relating to manpower and training in this sector. Therefore, the National Institute of Library and Information Sciences is recognised as a thrust area and will be supported in the Ninth Plan but this will be as part of a central university or a premier institution giving specialised courses in library and social sciences. Besides formal courses of Library Science and Information, continuing education for practicing librarians, quality improvement programmes for the faculty, modernisation of existing library schools enabling them to teach modern information technology would also be enforced.

8.5 With rapid advances in the communication and computer technology, it has now become possible to use the available resources more effectively through a proper networking of all libraries and resource centres and, therefore, thrust will be given to effective networking of the available resources. While local area networking and wide area networking would be undertaken, unless a National Information Infrastructure is created, the interlinking of all centres and provision of such facilities as teleconferencing and internet connectivity, etc. will not become possible. Therefore, development of such a national resource is strongly advocated and the Department of Culture will effectively participate in such a National Network. Different libraries/library networks will provide funds within their budget for this purpose.

8.6 Generally, libraries lack facilities for physically handicapped users. In this case of visually handicapped, no special efforts are taken to provide Braille. Considerable advances have taken place in the field of electronics which can be harnessed for providing better facilities to the handicapped especially the visually handicapped. A thrust will, therefore, be given to establish Braille sections and other facilities for the handicapped/disabled in public libraries.

9.0 Language Development and Book Promotion

9.1 The large number of tribal languages in India have their own rich oral, literature and tradition and steps need to be taken for their preservation, as these are important aspects of the country's composite culture and identity. Therefore, a special thrust will be given to efforts at enhancing access to tribal languages through various activities such as publication of tribal oral literature, translation of such literature into major Indian languages, training of people to preserve tribal oral literature.

9.1.1 Sanskrit is acknowledged as the mother of Indian languages and, therefore, it holds a unique place. In the previous plan periods, schemes have been taken up in order to preserve and protect the heritage we have in Sanskrit through schemes such as Darshan Kosha Project, etc. Still a lot of material and literature is available in Sanskrit, which has to be given sufficient exposure in order to induce utilisation of the treasure of knowledge and content in Sanskrit. A special thrust will be given by propagating through seminars and workshops on a variety of topics especially in regard to science and technology and study of Sanskrit indology by exchange of scholars with other centres/universities in the country and abroad.

9.1.2 The Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan is a premier institution which is entrusted with the responsibility of preserving and propagating Sanskrit language. It is necessary that such a central institution has a library having not only Sanskrit publications from the country and abroad but also a documentation centre as also a computer centre which will help document the available wealth of knowledge in Sanskrit.

9.1.3 In view of the growing demand for corresponding courses in Sanskrit specifically addressing the needs of those who have achieved a certain level of competence in the language. Therefore, a new scheme will be taken up for the production of suitable teaching material and for starting of new courses.

9.1.4 In view of the growing interest in the learning of Sanskrit as a language as also for obtaining knowledge of Shastras, there is a felt need for production of simplified Sanskrit learning material as well as computer aided teaching of Shastras. A thrust is, therefore, proposed to be given to this activity.

9.1.5 Maharishi Sandeepani Rashtriya Ved Vidya Pratishthan has been established to preserve, conserve and develop the oral traditions of vedic studies. The Pratishthan is also entrusted with the responsibility to help institutions propagating Vedic knowledge. The activities of this Pratishthan are proposed to be further enhanced through additional grants to its corpus funds during the Ninth Plan.

9.2 The aim of developing Hindi as an effective link language, considerable effort has been put in the previous plan periods for various activities connected with propagation of Hindi. While continuing with the schemes, it is proposed to give a new thrust to this task by taking up some new schemes in the Ninth Plan.

9.2.1 Teaching of Hindi through correspondence through two more regional languages namely Telugu and Kannada will be undertaken during the Ninth Plan.

9.2.2 In the quest for propagating scientific and technical terminology, the use of audio visual methodology will be introduced through the establishment of an audio visual laboratory under the Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology and through the awards given for the use of scientific and technical terminology in Hindi.

9.2.3 Propagation of Hindi in non-Hindi States will be given a thrust by the establishment of three new centres of the Kendriya Hindi Shikshan Mandal in the three States of Orissa, Gujarat and West Bengal and through the establishment of computer lab in its headquarters at Agra.

9.3 For the promotion of Urdu language, the National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language has been established recently. The activities of this National Council will be given special thrust during the Ninth Plan period by providing additional funding to its various activities like production and publication of books, correspondence courses, calligraphy etc.

9.3.1 Urdu had enjoyed high status as a court language and official language over the last few centuries and a variety of manuscripts, books and periodicals are available in Urdu scattered all over the country. In order to procure and preserve them and to make them available to scholars, a central facility is considered essential. Therefore, thrust will be given to this activity through the establishment of a Central Urdu Library and Documentation Centre in the Ninth Plan period.

9.3.2 A National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language has already been established for the development, promotion and propagation of Sindhi language. The activities of this Council shall be given special thrust through various new schemes for the production of technical terminology, learning through correspondence courses, preparation of Sindhi-Hindi-English dictionaries and encyclopaedia, etc.

9.4 The Central Institute of Indian Languages has been undertaking various activities for the development and promotion of modern Indian languages. The centre will take up new schemes like development of models for translation between Indian languages, development of common core grammar for machine translation, setting up of a facility for information on Indian languages, etc. during the course of the Ninth Plan.

9.5 English has emerged as an important link language and a medium for higher education in the country. The Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages has been undertaking many schemes to improve the standard of English language in India. The need for a special thrust for the translations of literature from one language to others has been recognised as this will enrich the literature of all Indian languages. Special thrust is, therefore, proposed to be given to this activity.

9.6 In order to enable faster translation of technical books and manuals using the computers, computer assisted translation system from English to Hindi of technical books and manuals will be undertaken as a special scheme during the Ninth Plan.

9.7 While the National Book Trust undertakes publication of books and caters to various requirements including children's literature, during the Ninth Plan period, thrust will be given to producing reference material for children, preparing a comprehensive data base of books published and to special programmes over radio and television for promotion of books and reading habits.

9.8 In view of India's acceptance of the trade regime and its obligations under World Trade Organisation (WTO), since intellectual property rights and protection thereto are important issues, it is necessary to give due emphasis to the enforcement of copyright Act and its provisions. A thrust will, therefore, be given for setting up of Copyright Enforcement Cells, dissemination of information through seminars/workshops on copyright issues and providing assistance for setting up of societies for collective administration of Copyright Act and neighbouring rights. There will also be a provision for modernising the Copyright Office to enable it to function more effectively.

PART - V

10.0 Financial Projections

10.1 During VIIIth Five Year Plan, the approved outlay was Rs. 802.69 crores for the Centre/States and UTs. For the Centre it was Rs. 460 crores (Budgeted outlay was Rs. 524 crores) and Rs. 342.69 crores for the States and UTs. For the IXth Plan, the Steering Committee considered an outlay 100% higher than the VIIIth Plan outlay which, however, will be subject to overall availability of resources for the IXth Plan. The Deptt. of Culture will have to prioritise the schemes, both of the VIIIth Plan and new schemes being proposed for the IXth Plan which could be taken up by them.

No.M-12015/5/95-Edn.
Government of India
Planning Commission
Education Division

Yojana Bhavan, Sansad Marg,
New Delhi, the 30th Jan., 1996

ORDER

Subject : Formulation of the IXth Five Year Plan (1997-2002) Constitution of Steering Committee on Art & Culture, Libraries, Language development and Informatics.

In the context of the formulation of the IXth Five Year Plan (1997-2002) for the Education Sector it has been decided to set up a Steering Committee on Art & Culture, Libraries, Language Development and Informatics.

2. The composition of the Steering Committee is at Annexure-I.
3. Terms of Reference
 - i) To review the status of the sector and provide the focus for the development perspective for the sector for the IXth Five Year Plan.
 - ii) To oversee and guide the Working Group in all respects.
 - iii) To consider and suggest the financial resources and the optimum financial outlays for the different components of the sector for the Ninth Plan period
4. The Chairman of the Steering Committee may constitute Sub-Groups and co-opt officials and non-official members as may be deemed necessary.
5. The expenses towards TA/DA of the official members will be met by the respective Governments/Departments/Institutions to which they belong. TA/DA to non-official members will be paid by the Planning Commission as admissible to Grade-I officers of the Government of India.
6. The Steering Committee should submit their report by 31st May, 1996.

Sd/-
(Garjot Kaur)
Director (Administration)

Copy forwarded to:

- 1. Chairman & Members of the Steering Committee.**
- 2. PS to Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission.**
- 3. PS to MOS (P&PI).**
- 4. PS to all Members of Planning Commission.**
- 5. PS to Member-Secretary, Planning Commission.**
- 6. PS to Special-Secretary, Planning Commission.**
- 7. PS to Secretary (Expenditure), Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance (Plan Finance Division).**
- 8. Ministry of Home Affairs.**
- 9. Advisers/Heads of Divisions.**
- 10. I.F.A. Unit, Planning Commission.**
- 11. Admn./Accounts/General Branches, Planning Commission.**
- 12. US(Admn.), Planning Commission.**
- 13. Information Officer, Planning Commission.**
- 14. Library, Planning Commission.**
- 15. Plan Coordination Division, Planning Commission.**
- 16. PS to Director (Admn.), Planning Commission.**

Steering Committee on Art & Culture, Libraries, Language Development and Informatics for formulation IX Five Year Plan

List of Members

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| 1. Dr. Mira Seth
Member
Planning Commission
New Delhi. | Chairperson |
| 2. Shri B.P. Singh,
Additional Secretary,
Department of culture
Ministry of HRD
Shastri Bhavan
New Delhi. | Member |
| 3. Secretary (Culture)
Govt. of Orissa
Bhubneshwar. | " |
| 4. Secretary (Culture)
Govt. of Rajasthan
Jaipur. | " |
| 5. Shri Irfan Habib
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Aligarh. | " |
| 6. Dr.(Smt.) Kapila Vatsyayana,
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11. **Secretary
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14. **Director
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20. Dr. M. Bala Murali Krishnan, " "
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21. Dr. Saroj Ghosh " "
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22. Dr. B.N. Goswami " "
Retd. Prof. of Art & History
Punjab University
Chandigarh.
23. Adviser (Education) Convenor
Planning Commission
New Delhi.

Annexure - B

**M-12015/13/95-Edn.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
Planning Commission
(Education Division)**

**Yojana Bhavan, Sansad Marg,
New Delhi-110001.**

January 30, 1996.

O R D E R

**Subject : Constitution of the Working Group on Art & Culture for the
formulation of IXth Five Year Plan -1997-2002.**

....

In the context of the formulation of the IXth Five Year Plan (1997-2002) it has been decided to set up a Working Group on Art & Culture under the Department of Culture, Ministry of Human Resource Development.

2. The Terms of Reference of the Working Group may be seen in Annexure I.
3. The composition of the Working Group may be seen in Annexure II.
4. The Chairman of the Working Group, if deemed necessary, may constitute Sub-groups and/or may co-opt additional members. However, Convenor of the Working Group should concurrently keep Education Division of the Planning Commission informed about the same.
5. The Working Group will finalise its report by 30th April,1996.
6. The expenditure on TA/DA etc. of official members in connection with the meetings of the Working Group will be borne by the parent department/ ministry/ organisation to which the member belongs. Non-official members will be entitled to TA/DA as admissible to Grade I officers of the Govt. of India and this expenditure will be borne by the Convenor Department.

**Sd/-
(Gurjot Kaur)
Director (Administration)**

Copy to : Chairman and Members of the Working Group on Art and Culture.

Copy forwarded to:

- 1. PS to Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission.**
- 2. PS to MOS (P&PI).**
- 3. PS to all Members of Planning Commission.**
- 4. PS to Member-Secretary, Planning Commission.**
- 5. PS to Special-Secretary, Planning Commission.**
- 6. PS to Secretary (Expenditure), Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance (Plan Finance Division).**
- 7. Ministry of Home Affairs.**
- 8. Advisers/Heads of Divisions.**
- 9. I.F.A. Unit, Planning Commission.**
- 10. Admn./Accounts/General Branches, Planning Commission.**
- 11. US(Admn.), Planning Commission.**
- 12. Information Officer, Planning Commission.**
- 13. Library, Planning Commission.**
- 14. Plan Coordination Division, Planning Commission.**
- 15. PS to Director (Admn.), Planning Commission.**

Annexure -I

Working Group on Art & Culture

- 1. To review the status of programmes and to provide the focus for the development perspective for this sector for the Ninth Five Year Plan.**
- 2. To suggest the future direction of the programmes including expansion and qualitative upgradation in terms of standards, facilities and attainments with a focus on preservation and promotion of Arts, Culture in their myriad aspects.**
- 3. To suggest measures, for effective networking of various organisations and institutions that are presently functioning in the sector as also to create effective linkages between this sector and other relevant sectors including tourism.**
- 4. To suggest measures for harnessing efficiently modern computer and communication technology in the development of the sector.**
- 5. To examine critically:**
 - i) Resources requirements under different activities/ programmes.**
 - ii) To suggest ways and means for mobilisation of additional resources.**
 - iii) To suggest ways and means for the involvement of non- government organisations/ community/ private organisations in the Programmes under the sector.**

**List of Members of the Working Group on Art & Culture -
Ninth five Year Plan 1997-2002**

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| 1. Secretary
Department of Art & Culture
Ministry of Human Resource Development
Shastri Bhavan,
New Delhi-110001. | Chairperson |
| 2. Sh. N. Gopaldaswami
Adviser (Education)
Planning Commission
New Delhi. | Member |
| 3. Dr. M.C. Joshi,
Member-Secretary
Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts
Janpath
New Delhi-110001 | " |
| 4. Shri Ashok Pahwa
Director General (Tourism)
Government of India
New Delhi. | " |
| 5. Sh. M.P. Parameshwaran
Kerala Sastra Sahitya Parishad
Thiruvananthapuram. | " |
| 6. Dr. Saroj Ghosh,
Director General
National Council of Science Museums,
Sector V, Block GN,
Bidhan Nagar,
Calcutta - 700 091. | " |
| 7. Secretary (Culture)
Government of Madhya Pradesh,
Bhopal. | " |
| 8. Ms. Premlata Puri
Director General
Centre for Cultural Resources & Training
Bahawalpur House,
New Delhi. | " |

- | | | |
|-----|--|---|
| 9. | Prof. K.N. Panikkar
Centre of Historical Studies
Jawaharlal Nehru University
Mehrauli Road,
New Delhi. | " |
| 10. | Secretary,
INTACH
71, Lodhi Estate
New Delhi-110008. | " |
| 11. | Director General
Anthropological Survey of India,
West Block II
Wing No.6, 1st Floor,
R.K. Puram
New Delhi. | " |
| 12. | Additional Director General
Archaeological Survey of India
Janpath,
New Delhi-110001. | " |
| 13. | Director General
National Archives of India
Janpath
New Delhi-110001, | " |
| 14. | Sh. Jamshed J. Bhabha,
Chairman,
Sangeet Natak Akademy
Rabindra Bhavan,
Ferozshah Road,
New Delhi-110001. | " |
| 15. | Chairman,
Lalit Kala Akademy,
Rabindra Bhavan,
35, Ferozshah Road,
New Delhi-110001, | " |
| 16. | Chairman,
Sahitya Akademy,
Rabindra Bhavan,
35, Ferozshah Road,
New Delhi-110001. | " |
| 17. | Ms. Alarmel Valli
Lavanya, Kilpauk,
Madras-600 010. | " |

18. Ms. Kishori Amonkar "

A-103, Vaibhav Apartments

Old Prabhadevi Road

Bombay-400 025.
19. Sh. Krishna Khanna, "

c/o Lalit Kala Akademies

Artist Corner, Garhi Village,

East of Kailash, Kalka Devi Marg,

New Delhi-110 065.

(Ph. 6431849)
20. Dr. O.P. Aggarwal "

Director General

I.C.I.

Lucknow.
21. Director, "

Indian Museum

27- Jawaharlal Nehru Road

Calcutta - 70016.
- 22 Prof. R.C. Sharma, "

Director,

Bharat Kala Bhavan,

Banaras Hindu University

Varanasi - 221 005.
23. Director "

National School of Drama

Bahawalpur House

New Delhi-110001.
24. Dr. (Mrs.)Tamsul Aao, "

Director

North Eastern Zonal Cultural Centre

Dimapur.
25. Dr. K.K. Chakravarty "

Director

Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav

Sanghralaya,

Post Box No.2, Shamla Hills

Bhopal - 462 013.
26. Director "

Indian Institute of Advanced Studies

Shimla - 171 005.

27. **Rev. Kanpo**
President
All Ladakh Gonpa Sangh,
Leh, Ladakh. "
28. **Dr. Amita Ray,**
Retd. Prof. of Archaeology
Calcutta University
Calcutta. "
29. **Joint Secretary (Planning)**
Department of Art & Culture
Ministry of Human Resource Development
Shastri Bhavan
New Delhi-110001. **Convenor**

Annexure - C

M-12015/5/95-Edn.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
Planning Commission
(Education Division)

Yojana Bhavan, Sansad Marg,
New Delhi-110001.

January 30, 1996.

ORDER

Subject : Constitution of the Working Group on Libraries and Informatics for the formulation of IXth Five Year Plan-1997-2002.

....

In the context of the formulation of the IXth Five Year Plan (1997-2002) it has been decided to set up a Working Group on Libraries and Informatics under the Department of Culture, Ministry of Human Resource Development.

2. The Terms of Reference of the Working Group may be seen in Annexure I.

3. The composition of the Working Group may be seen in Annexure II.

4. The Chairman of the Working Group, if deemed necessary, may constitute Sub-groups and/or may co-opt additional members. However, Convenor of the Working Group should concurrently keep Education Division of the Planning Commission informed about the same.

5. The Working Group will finalise its report by 30th April, 1996.

6. The expenditure on TA/DA etc. of official members in connection with the meetings of the Working Group will be borne by the parent department/ministry/organisation to which the member belongs. Non-official members will be entitled to TA/DA as admissible to Grade I officers of the Govt. of India and this expenditure will be borne by the Convenor Department.

Sd/-
(Gurjot Kaur)
Director (Administration)

Copy to : Chairman and Members of the Working Group on Art and Culture.

Copy forwarded to :

1. PS to Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission.
2. PS to MOS (P&PI).
3. PS to all Members of Planning Commission.
4. PS to Member-Secretary, Planning Commission.
5. PS to Special-Secretary, Planning Commission.
6. PS to Secretary (Expenditure), Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance (Plan Finance Division).
7. Ministry of Home Affairs.
8. Advisers/Heads of Divisions.
9. I.F.A. Unit, Planning Commission.
10. Admn./Accounts/General Branches, Planning Commission.
11. US(Admn.), Planning Commission.
12. Information Officer, Planning Commission.
13. Library, Planning Commission.
14. Plan Coordination Division, Planning Commission.
15. PS to Director (Admn.), Planning Commission.

Working Group on Library & Informatics

1. To review the status of programmes and to provide the focus for the development perspective for this sector for the Ninth Five Year Plan.

2. To suggest the future directions of the programmes including expansion and qualitative upgradation in terms of standards, facilities and attainments with special reference to improving/inculcating reading habits and with particular reference to the underprivileged sections and in those backward areas/rural areas.

3. To suggest measures for networking of Libraries at different levels and to harness the computer and communication technologies and other modern innovations to improve access to information and dissemination of knowledge.

4. To examine critically:

- i) Resources requirements under different activities/ programmes.
- ii) To suggest ways and means for mobilisation of additional resources
- iii) To suggest ways and means for the involvement of non- government organisations/community/private organisations in the Programmes under the sector.

**List of Working Group on Libraries and Informatics -
IX Five Year Plan**

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| 1. Shri B.P. Singh
Additional Secretary
Department of Culture
Ministry of HRD,
Shastri Bhawan
New Delhi. | Chairperson |
| 2. Director
Raja Ram Mohan Library Foundation
Salt Lake, Sector No.1,
Block DD 34
Calcutta - 700016. | Member |
| 3. Director
Asiatic Society,
1 Park Street
Calcutta - 700016. | " |
| 4. Director
Rampur Raza Library
Fort, Rampur- 244901.
(UP) | " |
| 5. Director
Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library
Patna - 800004. | " |
| 6. Director
Sikkim Research Institute of
Tibetology and other Buddhist Studies
Gangtok - 737101. | " |
| 7. Director
Delhi Public Library
S.P. Mukherjee Road,
Delhi - 110006. | " |
| 8. Representative of
Special Secretary & Director General
National Informatics Centre
CGO, Lodhi Road, | " |

- | | | |
|-----|---|-----------------|
| 9. | Director
Oriental Research Institute and
Manuscript Library
Karivattam
Tiruvanthapuram - 695581. | " |
| 10. | Director
Delhi Library Network
(DELNET)
C/o India International Centre
40-Lodhi Estate
New Delhi-110003. | " |
| 11. | Shri M.R. Balakrishnan,
Head,
Library and Information Services Divn.
Bhabha Atomic Research Centre
Trombay,
Bombay-400085. | " |
| 12. | Prof. J.L. Sardhana,
Deptt. of Library & Inf. Science
Delhi University,
Delhi-110007. | " |
| 13. | Ms. Radhika Sabhawala
General Manager
Marg Publishers
Army & Navy Building
3rd floor, 148 Mahatma Gandhi Road,
Bombay - 400 023. | " |
| 14. | Director
INSDOC
14, Satsang Vihar Marg.
Institutional Area,
New Mehrauli Road,
New Delhi. | " |
| 15. | Shri N. Gopaldaswami
Adviser (Education)
Planning Commission
Yojana Bhawan,
New Delhi. | " |
| 16. | Director
Book Promotion and Copyright
Department of Education
Shastri Bhawan,
New Delhi. | |
| 17. | Joint Secretary
Department of Culture
Shastri Bhawan,
New Delhi. | Convenor |

Annexure - D

**No.M-12015/9/95-Edn.
Government of India (Bharat Sarkar)
Planning Commission (Yojana Ayog)
Education Division (Shiksha Prabhag)**

**Yojana Bhavan, Sansad Marg,
New Delhi-110001.
dated February 5, 1997.**

ORDER

Subject : Constitution of the Working Group on Language Development and Book Promotion for the formulation of IXth Five Year Plan -1997-2002.

....

In the context of the formulation of the IXth Five Year Plan (1997-2002) it has been decided to set up a Working Group on Language Development and Book Promotion.

- 2. The Terms of Reference of the Working Group may be seen in Annexure I.**
- 3. The composition of the Working Group may be seen in Annexure II.**
- 4. The Chairman of the Working Group, if deemed necessary, may constitute Sub-groups and/or may co-opt additional members. However, Convenor of the Working Group should concurrently keep Education Division of the Planning Commission informed about the same.**
- 5. Name of representative of the Ministry/Organisation/ Department may be communicated to the Chairman of the Working Group.**
- 6. The Working Group will finalise its report by 30th April, 1996.**
- 7. The expenditure on TA/DA etc. of official members in connection with the meetings of the Working Group will be borne by the parent Department/Ministry/Organisation to which the member belongs. Non-official members will be entitled to TA/DA as admissible to Grade I officers of the Govt. of India and this expenditure will be borne by the Convenor Department.**

**Sd/-
(Gurjot Kaur)
Director (Administration)**

Copy to : Chairman and Members of the Working Group on Language and Book Promotion.

Copy forwarded to :

1. PS to Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission.
2. PS to MOS (P&PI).
3. PS to all Members of Planning Commission.
4. PS to Member-Secretary, Planning Commission.
5. PS to Special-Secretary, Planning Commission.
6. PS to Secretary (Expenditure), Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance (Plan Finance Division).
7. Ministry of Home Affairs.
8. Advisers/Heads of Divisions.
9. I.F.A. Unit, Planning Commission.
10. Admn./Accounts/General Branches, Planning Commission.
11. US(Admn.), Planning Commission.
12. Information Officer, Planning Commission.
13. Library, Planning Commission.
14. Plan Coordination Division, Planning Commission.
15. PS to Director (Admn.), Planning Commission.

Annexure - I

Terms of Reference of Working Group on Language Development and Book Promotion - Ninth Year Plan

1. To review the status of language development and book promotion and to provide the focus for the development perspective for this sector for the Ninth Five Year Plan.

2. To make suggestions for the future direction of the programmes in this sector including their expansion and qualitative upgradation in terms of standards, facilities and attainments with special reference to improving/inculcating reading habits and with special reference to the backward regions/districts and weaker sections.

3. To suggest measures for the utilisation of the modern computer and communication technologies in the development and future direction of this sector.

4. To examine critically:

i) Resources requirements under different activities/ programmes.

ii) To suggest measures for involving the community/NGOs for the effective implementation of the programme in this sector; and

iii) The strategy for involving the Panchayati Raj Institutions for the village, taluka/block and district levels and the municipal bodies in the urban areas, with a view to achieving the goals set for language development and book promotion.

Annexure II

Working Group on Language Development & Book Promotion

1. Prof. Sukumar Azhicode
Chairman,
National Book Trust,
New Delhi. Chairman
2. Prof. U.R. Anantha Murthy,
President,
Sahitya Akademy
New Delhi. Member
3. Prof. Vachaspati Upadhyay
Vice-Chancellor,
Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyalaya,
New Delhi. "
4. Shri S.B. Raghunathacharya
Vice Chancellor,
Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth,
Tirupati. "
5. Prof. Shehryar
Aligarh Muslim University
Aligarh. "
6. Dr. Mahavir Saran Jain,
Director,
Kendriya Hindi Sansthan,
Agra. "
7. Dr. Ganga Prasad Vimal,
Director
Central Hindi Directorate,
New Delhi. "
8. Dr. Nitya Nand tewari,
Professor,
Department of Hindi,
University of Delhi. "
9. Prof. Laxmi Tatacharya,
Director
Academy of Sanskrit Research
Melkote
Karnataka.

10. Prof. S.K. Verma, "

Director,

Central Institute of English &

Foreign Languages,

Hyderabad.
11. Director, "

Bureau for Promotion of Urdu,

West Block I

R.K. puram,

New Delhi.
12. Prof. I.N. Choudury, "

Secretary,

Sahitya Academy,

Rabindra Bhavan,

New Delhi.
13. Dr. S.K. Mahapatra, "

C-1/37, Pandara Park,

New Delhi-110001.
14. Prof. P.S. Saklani, "

Chairman,

Commission for Scientific & Technical

Terminology

Block 8, R.K. Puram, -

New Delhi.
15. Dr. Kartar Singh Duggal "

P-7 Hauz Khas Enclave,

New Delhi-110016.
16. Director, "

Central Institute of Indian Languages,

Manas Gangotri

Mysore.
17. Shri N. Gopaldaswami, "

Adviser,

Planning Commission

New Delhi.
18. Prof. B. Ramakrishna Reddy,

Dean,

School of Languages Development,

Telugu University,

Hyderabad.

19. Ms. Mahasheweta Devi, "
 18 A, Ballyganj Station Road,
 Calcutta - 700 019.
20. Ms. Kundanika Kapadia "
 Nandigram,
 Tal. Valsad,
 District Valsad,
 (Gujarat)
21. Siva Sankari, "
 7, First Link Street
 Karpagam Gardens,
 Adayar,
 Madras - 600 020.
22. Sujatha Kumari "
 'VARADA'
 13/507, Nandavanam,
 Tiruvanathapuram-33,
 (Kerala)
23. Shri Dilip Chitre, "
 28-29 D
 Mountain View Coop. Housing Society,
 Shivaji Housing Society,
 Pune - 411053.
- 24 Joint Secretary (Languages) Member Convenor
 Department of Education
 Ministry of Human Resource Dev.
 Shastri Bhawan,
 New Delhi.



