

Report of the
Steering Committee of the

Art & Culture

for the Formulation of
Tenth Five Year Plan
(2002-07)

Planning Commission
Government of India

Foreword

The culture of India is a valued Treasure House of great legacy - evolving all the time- which is seen not only in its performing arts, but is contained also in its museums and libraries, archives and archaeological finds, schools of art and academies, in its myriad of writers and poets, in association of like minded individuals dedicated to the promotion and propagation of our great art. Culture to day has emerged from a footnote to the Front Page of national focus. This has happened in many ways, in reorientation of the Government priorities, in the mass based participative manifestation of this rich cultural heritage and ultimately in the emergence of cultural Institutions of high order in the country and in the voluntary sector. Culture plays a major role in the National Ethos to-day.

2. The Planning Commission constituted a Steering Committee on Art & Culture to review the current status of the sector and to provide further focus for the development perspective and policy directions for the Tenth Plan. The Report of the Working Group was discussed in the Second Meeting of the Steering Committee held on 12.9.2001. Based on the deliberations of the Committee, a final Report has been prepared. The Report has tried to cover various issues with a view to preserving and promoting the rich cultural heritage of the country.

3. I acknowledge the contribution made by all the Members of the Steering Committee, and the Working Group on Art & Culture. I would like to place on record a special word of thanks to the Principal Adviser (Education), Planning Commission and the Secretary, Department of Culture for their devoted interest in the preparation of this Report. I would also like to thank the officers and staff of the Education Division, Planning Commission for their unstinted support.

New Delhi
Dated: 21.12.2001

(Dr. K. Venkatasubramanian)
Member, Planning Commission

Preface

India's rich cultural heritage rooted in its pluralistic society has been the foundation of its socio-economic development. Running through the diversity of people, their languages, religions and traditions is the thread of cultural unity which has not only driven creativity but has also helped bind the nation together.

2. The Department of Culture has given a fillip and helped to preserve this diverse cultural background through a network of institutions and schemes. Our cultural heritage has been regenerated through organizations such as the Archaeological Survey of India and the Anthropological Survey of India, and a network of museums and archives. The setting up of Zonal Cultural Centers has created awareness among the masses at the regional level. The department has also provided a forum for the exchange of cultural traditions with other nations.

3. In order to give direction to this crucial aspect of human development in the Tenth Plan and to ensure that our rich cultural traditions are preserved even through the winds of economic planning and development, the Planning Commission constituted a Steering Committee on Art & Culture for the formulation of a Plan for Art & Culture for the Tenth Plan, under the Chairmanship of Dr. Venkatasubramanian, Member, Planning Commission vide Order No. M.12015/3/20002-Edn. dated December 4, 2000. The Committee consisted of distinguished Members representing different organizations and interest groups. The Planning Commission also constituted a Working Group for this task vide Order No. M-12015/6/2000-Edn. Dated December 4, 2000.

4. The Steering Committee's main task was to undertake a review of the current status of the sector and provide the focus for the development perspective for the sector for the Tenth Five Year Plan and to oversee and guide the Working Group in all respects. The Steering Committee met twice and taking into consideration the reports of the Working Group finalized 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 a 2- Member Drafting Committee comprising Joint secretary, Department of Culture and Deputy Adviser, Education Division, Planning Commission.

5. As Member-Secretary, I place on record my sincere thanks to the Chairperson, Dr. K. Venkatasubramanian, Members, Planning Commission who guided the deliberations of the Steering Committee, and to the Members of the Working Group and Members of the Steering Committee for their valuable contributions. I would also like to thank the Members of the Drafting Committee for carefully recording the various views that emerged during the course of the lengthy discussions on the subject. Last but not the least, I express my sincere thanks to Mr. A. Kachhap, Deputy Adviser (Education/Culture) for drafting the Report and the staff of the Education Division for their able support.

New Delhi

Date:

(Kiran Aggarwal)
Principal Adviser (Education) & Member-Secretary

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To review the current status of the sector and to provide the focus for the development perspective in order to formulate necessary policy directions for the Tenth Plan, the Planning Commission constituted a Steering Committee on Art & Culture vide Planning Commission's Order No. M-12015/3/2000-Edn. dated December 4, 2000 with Dr. K. Venkatasubramanian, Member (Education), Planning Commission as its Chairman.

Introduction:

India is one of the unique nations in the world having a developed culture and a developing economy. Its culture is deeply rooted in a pluralistic ethos of age-old history providing creative expression, value-sustenance and belief patterns to society. India also occupies an important place on the cultural map of the world. We have witnessed in India the emergence of the role of culture as giving meaning to our existence. The role of culture lies not only in encouraging self-expression and exploration on the part of individuals and communities, but also supporting to arts and artists and also correcting some of the distorting effects of cultural expression by people at large, and developing creativity as a social force.

2. An attempt has been made by the Department of Culture to build up linkages through a network of institutions and schemes between the past and the present in terms of their bearing on future development. Within this conceptual framework, the preservation of our cultural heritage through the Archaeological Survey of India, Museums and Archives, has maintained the continuity of cultural traditions in the context of development.

3. Culture is an important element for human resource development in a country. The Department of Culture operates Plan Schemes of the Government of India for preserving and promoting the cultural heritage of the country. It has a network of subordinate and attached offices besides a number of other autonomous institutions/organizations in the field of Culture, such as, Archaeological Survey of India, Anthropological Survey of India, National Archives, Museums, Libraries, Akademies, etc. The focus of the Schemes of Deptt. of Culture has been on development of Culture from the grassroots level in association with a network of institutions for promotion, preservation and dissemination of the cultural heritage of the country.

4. Broadly speaking, there are three dimensions of culture: National Identity, Mass Media, and Tangible & Intangible Heritage. However, seen from a higher perspective, it also addresses issues relating to history, values and beliefs in conjunction with several other Ministries/Departments, such as, Tourism, Education, Textiles and External Affairs. Within this conceptual framework, the preservation of cultural heritage through the Archaeological Survey of India, Museums & Archives, has maintained the continuity of cultural tradition in the country. The programmes of encouragement of contemporary creative activities through three National Akademies of performing, literary and visual arts as well as through incentives, awards and fellowships have helped in the articulation of the creative genius of India. The establishment of 7 Zonal Culture Centers has highlighted not only the cultural kinships transcending territorial bonds, but also

close relationships that subsist between sharpening of people's cultural consciousness and upgradation of Human Resource Development.

Overview:

Through the centuries Indian culture – while retaining and revitalizing its unique insights and expressions, its wisdom and multiplicity – has always remained open to outside influences. It is in the realm of culture that the Indian dynamics of internalizing change within tradition, of integrating modernity with traditional wisdom, of bringing about a consonance between continuity and innovation, has most clearly, constantly and effectively manifested itself.

2. 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.

3. In the early Five Year Plans, right from the first to the Seventh, the main concentration was on the building of cultural institutions in the field of Archaeology, Anthropology, Ethnography, Archives, Libraries, Museums, Academies, etc. for the conservation and promotion of our cultural heritage. Central Conservation Laboratories were also established. It was only in the Sixth Plan that serious efforts were made to recognize culture as one of the basic concepts to be integrated with all development activities. During the Seventh Plan, thrust was given mainly to contemporary creativity, preservation, documentation and conservation of cultural heritage. More emphasis was given on established cultural institutions such as Museums, Archives, etc. A large number of programmes for preservation of monuments and sites of national importance were taken up on priority basis. Efforts have also been made to link up cultural & educational institutions, such as CCRT & Zonal Cultural Centers, for promoting and preserving our rich culture & heritage during Seventh Five Year Plan. Similarly, during the Eighth Plan a major stress was laid on promoting rural libraries in order to develop reading habit among people by setting up school-cum-village libraries with a view to accelerating literacy programmes. Efforts have also been made for the strengthening of Regional & Local Museums, for promoting tribal & folk culture through systematic documentation by the ASI, Anthropological Survey of India, Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya (IGRMS), ZCCs, Akademies, IGNCA, Science Museums, Literacy through libraries and associated activities.

Major Achievements During Eighth Plan:

The Eighth Plan, in spite of its inadequate financial outlays, aimed at making the various cultural institutions play a conscious and meaningful role. In the field of Promotion and Dissemination of Culture, one of the most significant developments during the Eighth Five Year Plan was the establishment of Multipurpose Cultural Complexes in the States including Complexes for Children. The 7 Zonal Cultural Centers (ZCCs), apart from organizing a regular series of Cultural programmes in major city Centers, as well as in rural and far-flung areas, established linkages with State Departments and NGOs for the Preservation, Promotion and Propagation of Tribal and Folk Art Forms. The ZCCs took up the tasks of exchange of artists, musicologists, performers and scholars under the National Cultural Exchange Programme as well as of setting up of Shilpgrams for providing promotion and marketing facility for craftsmen and of establishing Documentation Centres to document vanishing and dying rare art forms.

2. The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), through its vast network of 3562 centrally protected monuments in the country, including the 16 World Heritage Monuments, carries out its work of conservation, preservation and maintenance of our heritage. The ASI received international recognition for its conservation and restoration work of the sprawling Temple Complex at Angkor Vat, Cambodia. Contribution of ASI in preserving and conserving monuments was commended by internationally recognized archaeologists and conservationists.

3. In the field of Archives, the National Archives of India did significant work in the preservation of Government records and private papers of permanent value.

4. The Anthropological Survey of India has done a pioneering work on the national project "PEOPLE OF INDIA".

5. The Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya (IGRMS), Bhopal, has developed many open-air exhibitions, namely, Tribal Habitat, Rock Art Heritage and the Desert Village. Work also started on two UNESCO projects on the Himalayan Ecology and the South East Asian Arts.

6. The National Museum organized a number of national and international exhibitions in India and abroad, besides setting up an Art Gallery.

7. The Indian Museum has added a new gallery named 'Earth and Meteorite'. The museum has organized many exhibitions both in India and abroad. The National Council of Science Museums (NCSM), during the Eighth Plan, completed and inaugurated the National Science Center at Delhi and Regional Centers at Guwahati, Nagpur, Bhopal, Tirupati and Calicut, along with a Planetarium each at Nagpur and Calicut.

8. The year-long Festival of India in Thailand was inaugurated in December 1995. In the field of International Cultural Relations India maintained Culture Agreements with 97 countries.

9. The National School of Drama organized around 110 workshops, including intensive Theatre Workshops and Children Theatre Workshops in different parts of the country.

Thrust Area of the Ninth Five Year Plan:

During the Ninth Plan, stress was laid on improving literacy through libraries and associated activities. Efforts were made and concentrated on inculcating reading habits among the people covering rural, urban and inaccessible areas.

Major Thrust / Achievements during the IX Plan (1997-02)

Seven Zonal Cultural Centers(ZCCs) were set up for creative development of Indian Culture in various regions. The essential thrust of these centres has been to create cultural awareness among people and to identify, nurture and promote the vanishing folk art traditions in the rural and semi-urban areas of the states. Eastern Zonal Cultural Centre(EZCC) Kolkata, organized a number of festivals including National Drama Festival, Dweep Mahotsav, Birth Centenary of Kavi Nazrul-Islam, World Music Day, Multilingual Theatre Festival, etc. at Kolkata. Similarly, North East Zonal Cultural Centre(NEZCC) at Dimapur organized various programmes for propagating art and culture such as “ North East Young Dance

Drama Festival”, “Classical and Innovative Dance Programme”, “Best of Music”, etc. in various regions of the North East. The WZCC at Udaipur has also organized a number of programmes to create cultural awareness among the masses through Shilp Gram Utsav, Balotsav Folk Festival at Sanskriti Kunj, etc. Similarly, the SZCC also organized various programmes at various places in Southern India. The NCZCC, Allahabad, organized Ramrajya Abhishekh Utsav in collaboration with Patharchatti Ram Lila Committees. A festival of handicrafts in collaboration with the Directorate of Handicrafts was also organized by the Centre. During the 9th plan period the Zonal Cultural Centres have been assigned two more activities, namely, Republic Day/ Folk Dance Festival & Craft Fair and documentation of vanishing folk art forms. The Department of Culture through the Zonal Cultural Centres participated in the Republic Day Parade during the year 1998-99. A Republic Day Folk Dance Festival 2001 was also organized. “Resurgent India” was the central theme for the festival. A special programme called “UMANG” was organized on the occasion in which hundreds of handicapped children participated.

2. National Cultural Fund (NCF), a charitable trust, was constituted by the Government of India in the year 1996 as a mechanism to mobilize funds to preserve and promote Indian art, culture and heritage. All contributions made to it are wholly exempted from income tax. The following projects have been undertaken in collaboration with NCF during the last five years -

Shanivarwara, Pune,
Jnana Pravaha, Varanasi,
Humayun Tomb, Delhi, and
Durgapur Children’s Society, Durgapur, West Bengal.

There are five additional projects, which have been taken up in collaboration with Indian Oil Foundation and India Oil Corporation. MOUs have also been signed with the Taj Group of Hotels and APJ Surendra Group for maintaining Taj Mahal (Agra) and Jantar Mantar (New Delhi) respectively. The initiatives taken through NCF succeeded in mobilizing resources amounting to approximately Rs. 30.00 crores. Under NCF only, Rs.6.01 crores has been provided as corpus fund by the Department of Culture. This along with the interest of Rs.1.35 crores is not sufficient for meeting its objectives. The

NCF is required to be propagated in a big way through advertisements and massive public relation effort to mobilize sufficient funds.

3. Under the scheme for development of cultural organizations, R.K. Mission Institute of Culture, Kolkata, which is a branch of Ramakrishna Mission, has been provided grant- in- aid during the Ninth Plan period.

4. There are central schemes through which Department of Culture is providing grants of Fellowships to Outstanding Artists, Scholarships to Young Artists and persons distinguished in Letters and Arts and in such other walks of life. Financial assistance is provided to professional groups and individuals for specific performing art projects and also to Voluntary Cultural Organizations for construction of building and purchase of equipments in order to promote and disseminate the tribal/folk art and culture. There is a scheme for financial assistance in the Department of Culture exclusively to support Buddhist/Tibetan organizations by providing grants to organizations engaged in the propagation and scientific development of Buddhist/Tibetan Culture, Tradition, and Research in related fields. Setting up of Multi Purpose Cultural Complexes including those for Children, has also been undertaken by the Department; it provides funds to autonomous bodies of the State Governments during the Ninth Plan.

5. In case of Archaeological Survey of India, which is an attached office of the Department, there has been a major expansion of activities to include *inter alia* maintenance, conservation and preservation of centrally protected monuments/ sites and remains, conducting archaeological explorations and excavations, chemical preservation of monuments and antiquities and remains, architectural survey of monuments, archaeological excavations outside India and maintenance of archaeological libraries, etc. Recently, the entry fee in various monuments has been increased. As a result, the receipt of funds has increased from Rs.7.00 crores per year to Rs 84.00 crores approximately. Monuments have been divided into three different categories -- Group A (27), Group B (100), and Group C (all remaining monuments). Group A consists of 16 monuments inscribed in the World's Heritage List and 11 monuments proposed to the UNESCO for inclusion in the list of World's Heritage Sites. Group B consists of the remaining 100 centrally protected monuments where ASI is charging entry fees. The rest of the monuments have been placed in the category 'C', as ASI requires huge amounts not only for refurbishing them but also for providing basic facilities to tourists at these monuments.

6. During the Ninth Five Year Plan period, the National Museum, another attached office of the Department, has organized a number of exhibitions, namely, "50 years of Supreme Court of India and the India Legal System", "Sikh Heritage & Arts", "Indigenous Chile", "Medieval Art in Germany" as a part of the German Festival in India, etc. National Museum also organized a programme for celebrating Golden Jubilee of India's Independence. During the period, the National Museum carried out the modernization of its permanent galleries like the Harappan Civilization Gallery, etc. The National Museum was also designed as the nodal agency for organizing exhibition entitled "Use and significance of Coral in Indian Jewellery and Handicrafts" at the Banca Di Credit, NAPLES, Italy.

7. Museums like Allahabad, Salar Jung, and Indian Museums in various cities, had taken up a number of activities such as photographic exhibitions, viz. Glimpses of 53 Himalayan Peaks, Buddhist Shrine Glimpse, lectures on the World of Shrijan Parvis,

Upendranath Ishq ke Natak, History and a dialogue between Past and Present, and Summer Art Camps for Children, college students and professionals. During the Summer Art camps, the children are trained to draw with different mediums like Crayons, water colour and oils.

8. Indian Museums also organized inter state exhibitions viz. Panorama of Bengal Art at Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad, and of Bengal Paintings from Bharat Kala Bhawan, Varanasi. Indian Museums, in addition, organized two international exhibitions viz. Yogi and Buddha, Glimpses of Indus Valley Civilization, Life of Buddha and Treasures of Indian Art from Germany. Insofar as the National Council of Science Museums is concerned, during the Ninth Five Year Plan the development of Kurukshetra Panorama and Science Centre have been completed. The development work relating to Goa Science Centre is also near completion and a new gallery space – “Emerging Technology in the Service of Mankind – was inaugurated. Besides, a new gallery hall of Chemistry at Regional Science Centre, Guwahati, was also inaugurated.

9. Repairs of the main building and the remodeling and renovation of five galleries of the Victoria Memorial Hall has been entrusted to the supervision of ASI. The Victoria Memorial Hall organized a number of exhibitions including two major exhibitions on the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857 and on the Contemporary Art of Bengal. *Son et Lumiere*, a programme of light and sound, depicting the history of Kolkata, was started during the Ninth Plan much to the appreciation of the general public.

10. During Ninth Five Year Plan, the National Archives of India carried out the appraisal of records to the tune of 1,64,948 files. Vetting of records’ retention schedule was done in case of 89 records. During the period, 504 departmental record officers were appointed in various central government organizations/public sector undertakings as a result of efforts made by NAI. 22 orientation courses for departmental officials were conducted, imparting training to 294 DROs.

11. During the Ninth Five Year Plan, the National Library started three new schemes, viz. (1) thorough renovation of the old main building of the National Library; (2) Libraries on non-paper and other media; and (3) introduction of Special Components Plan (SCP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP). Besides these development schemes, there were proposals for Capital Works to be implemented largely by the CPWD for the National Library. Except for a fully air-conditioned building, to be called the Bhasha Bhawan, no other work has been taken up during the Ninth Five Year Plan. However, there are other major schemes to be implemented by the National Library. During the Ninth Five Year Plan, the Delhi Public Library purchased 30,000 new books on various subjects such as English, Hindi, Urdu and Punjabi. It also received 1,57,154 books in various Indian languages.

12. The major achievements during the Ninth Five Year Plan in case of Central Secretariat Library relate to the enhancement of the document resources of the Library for acquiring 6,800 books in English, Hindi and regional languages. Besides, CSL has acquired/received 133 CD ROM titles during the period and special efforts are being made for collection of CD ROM databases, microfilms of newspapers and census reports. Various computer training programs were conducted by CSL such as computer awareness training program, guest lecture cum training workshop, designing and

publication in coordination with IGNC, training in UNIMARC and MINSIS, UNIX training for CSL and TSL staff. Advance publishing training, meeting for hands on work on networking for resource sharing, standardization of cataloguing format and cooperative acquisition were also taken up.

Approach and Strategy for the Tenth Plan:

For the Tenth Plan the focus has to be on a comprehensive plan of preservation of the archaeological heritage and development of the Museums in the country. Further, efforts have also to be directed towards the preservation of archival heritage and the promotion of classical, folk & tribal arts and crafts, and oral traditions which are threatened with extinction.

2. The Department of Culture undertakes major schemes and programmes of the Government of India for promoting art & culture in the country. Its Plan programmes relating to promotion, preservation and conservation of the cultural heritage of the country will be implemented through a network of 34 Attached/Subordinate & Autonomous offices/organizations and cultural institutions under its control and through a number of schemes for promotion and dissemination of art and culture. Its activities and programmes have been organized under seven broad heads. They are Archaeology, Museums, Archives, Anthropology, Performing Arts, Libraries, Buddhist and Tibetan Institute and others.

3. Besides continuing its on-going programmes, promoting and preserving various art & cultural forms and cultural heritage, emphasis has been accorded to strengthening inter-organizational networks and to introducing management-oriented approaches in administration of cultural institutions. Networking amongst central museums will be strengthened for enabling these institutions to share their experiences and resources in undertaking service training, organizing exhibitions, etc.

4. There is a need to constitute a National Commission on Museums which may be mandated to review the current status as well as recommend steps to achieve the stipulated goals. A distributive network of museums has been established with nodal responsibility resting with national museums in northern States, Salarjung Museum for southern States, Indian Museum and Victoria Memorial for Eastern and North-Eastern States, Allahabad Museum for Central India, and Prince of Wales Museum and National Gallery of Modern Art (NGMA), Mumbai for Western States.

5. A Scientific Advisory Committee has also been constituted to ensure availability of better science and technology inputs for conservation of cultural heritage. There is a need for new research studies in areas such as cultural economics, management of cultural institutions, scientific/ technological principles of conservation, etc. Funds will need to be provided for this purpose. The scheme of financial assistance for strengthening of regional and local museums has also been revised in October 1999, widening its scope for assisting smaller museums in the country. Museums should be directed to give emphasis on digitalization and documentation of works of arts and objects as part of their plan activities effectively.

6. Archaeology Survey of India, a pioneer institute in the field of archaeology oriented activities, is entrusted with the responsibilities for maintenance, preservation, conservation and management of centrally protected Monuments. During the Tenth

Plan it is proposed to give priority to exploration and excavation of selected sites/regions, which provide necessary evidence for bridging of many missing links in Ancient Indian History and Culture. Apart from the major excavation projects, which are already in progress, ASI proposes to carry out these archaeological excavations and explorations during the Tenth Five Year Plan.

1. Excavation at Rakhigarhi; (2) Khajuraho; (3) Kesariya; (4) Udaigiri; (5) Malpur (District Jammu, J&K); (6) Guru Baba-Ka-Tibba (District Jammu, J&K); (7) Jafar Chak (District Jammu, J&K); (8) Kanispur (District Baramulla, J&K); and Fateh Pur Sikri.

7. In order to cope with the enhanced activities proposed for the Archaeological Excavations, necessary minimum infrastructure facilities, both administrative and technical, are to be provided and strengthened for effective implementation and co-ordination of its activities.

8. During the Tenth Five Year Plan, the major thrust will be on modernization of preservation facilities to accelerate the pace of repair and rehabilitation of records. Augmentation of facilities to increase pace of preparation of microfilms to facilitate easy accessibility of records housed in the NAI will be carried out. It is also proposed to provide computer network between NAI and its regional offices, records centres, state archive departments and departmental records' rooms of all Central Government Organizations. Besides, support for the preservation of documentary heritage will be continued to be provided through financial schemes being operated by NAI. It is also suggested to develop the conservation research laboratory into a Modern Paper Conservation Laboratory equipped with various Modern Paper testing equipments.

9. During the Tenth Five Year Plan, the National Museum proposes to undertake computerization work with assistance of NIC which would include LAN and WAN and digitalization of the collection of the National Museum, Reprography/Microfilming of manuscripts and introduction of equipment for Audio Tours.

10. Eight new galleries are to be set up in Victoria Memorial Hall during the Tenth Five Year Plan. The website VMH has been launched. The work of documentation and creation of computerized catalogue of art objects is expected to be completed during the Tenth Plan. The exhibition on Daniel's "Oriental Scenery" is to be taken to four metro cities during the period. An exhibition on "Mughal Manuscripts" and another on Tipu Sultan to be organized jointly with ASI, both at the Victoria Memorial Hall as well as Srirangapatnam, is being planned. A huge volume of conservation and restoration work remains to be carried out in the Victoria Memorial Hall during the Tenth Five Year Plan.

11. In the Library sector, the Department has proposed to establish a Regional Language Library (Bhasha Pustakalaya), a reference library in the West Zone Library, Patel Nagar, and Computerization of its Administrative Block during 2002-03. Due to paucity of space Thanjavur Maharaja Serfoji Saraswathi Mahal Library has also proposed to construct 6-storied building. Various building constructions have been undertaken like Bhasha Bhavan, Calcutta, during Ninth Plan.

Financial Allocation for the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07):

For the Ninth Five Year Plan, Department of Culture has been allocated an amount of Rs 920.41 crore. For the Tenth Five Year Plan, an amount of Rs.2708.33 crore has been recommended by the Working Group on Art & Culture. Outlays proposed by the Working Group for the Tenth Five Year Plan is three times greater than the approved outlay of Ninth Five Year Plan. The budgetary support that could be provided by the Planning Commission for the Department of Culture will depend on the total size of the budgetary support allocated by the Ministry of Finance for the Plan and, further, on the inter-sectoral priorities by the Planning Commission for the Plan as a whole. The Steering Committee wanted the Department to prioritize its schemes, both the continuing ones and the new schemes being proposed for the Tenth Plan, so that in case the allocation is less than that proposed, the prioritized schemes get due attention. It was also emphasized to involve private participation for preservation and promotion of our rich cultural heritage during the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07)

The details of continuing schemes and financial projection for the Tenth plan are given at Annexure-III.

No.M.12015/5/2000-Edn.
Planning Commission
(Education Division)

Yojana Bhawan,
Parliament Street,
New Delhi-110001.
December 4, 2000.

ORDER

Subject:- Constitution of the Working Group on Art & Culture for the formulation of Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-07.

In the context of the formulation of the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) 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 Annexure-II
4. The Chairman of the Working Group, if deemed necessary, may constitute Sub-groups and/or may co-opt additional members. However, Convener of the Working Group should concurrently keep Education Division of the Planning Commission informed about the same.
5. The Working Group will finalize its report by 31st May , 2001.
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/organization to which the member belongs. Non-official members will be entitled to TA/DA as admissible to Grade-I Officers of the Government of India and this expenditure will be borne by the Convener Department.

-sd-

(T.R. Meena)

Deputy Secretary (Administration)

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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), Deptt. Of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance (Plan Finance Division).
7. Ministry of Home Affairs.
8. Advisers/Heads of Divisions.
9. IFA 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 DS (Admn.), Planning Commission.

Terms and Reference of Working Group on Art and Culture- Tenth Five Year Plan(2002- 2007)

1. To review the existing approach, strategy, priorities; on-going policies and programmes and their implementations for protection and preservation of National Heritage and Culture and to suggest rationalization/minimization of the on-going programme and effective inter-sectoral conversions.
2. To review the status of various Institutions/ NGOs working in the sector for providing the focus attention for the development perspective for this sector for the Tenth Five Plan.
3. To review the functioning of the existing administrative structures and mechanisms both at the Central, State and Project levels with a special reference to setting up of various science Museums and Science City and suggest improvements, if necessary;
4. To identify the neglected areas and groups; gaps, weaknesses and bottlenecks; and to take note of the persisting and emerging problems/situations related to various forms of Art and Culture and to suggest the future directions of the programmes including expansion and qualitative up-gradation in terms of standards, facilities and attainments with special reference to tribal Folk Art/ Culture.
5. To suggest measures to create effective linkage between different organizations engaged in the sector and better utilization of infrastructure.

To examine critically the following:

- Resource assessment under different activities/programmes; ways and means for mobilization of additional resources; and ways and means for the involvement of Non-Government Organizations/community/other private organizations, Panchayati Raj Institution including industry and trade in the programmes under this sector.
- To review the physical and financial achievements in relation to the targets set under various programmes during the Tenth Plan and project programme-wise requirements, both physical and financial in the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07).
- To converse the similar schemes/programmes under CS/CSS to avoid implications of efforts and reduced their number.

**Composition of the Working Group for formulation of Tenth Five Year Plan.
Working Group of Art and Culture – Tenth Five Year Plan.**

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Ministry of Tourism & Culture, Shastri Bhawan,
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Mrs. Kiran Aggarwal, Member
Pr. Adviser (Edn.),
Planning Commission,
New Delhi.

Member-Secretary, “
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Rabindra Bhavan,
Ferozeshah Road,
New Delhi-110001.

“

Prof. H.R. Ananta Murty,
Chairman,
Sahitya Academi,
Rabindra Bhavan,
35, Ferozeshah Road,
New Delhi-110001.

“

Shri Anand Dev,
Acting Chairman,
Lalit Kala Academi,
Rabindra Bhavan,
35, Ferozeshah Road,
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“

Dr. O.P. Agrawal,
Director General,
International Cultural Centre (I.C.I.),
Lucknow. Uttar Pradesh

“

Director,
Indian Museum,
27, Jawaharlal Nehru Road,
Calcutta 700 016

“

Director,
Bharat Kala Bhavan,
Banaras Hindu University
Varanasi – 221005.

“

Director,
National School of Drama,
Bahawalpur House,
New Delhi.

“

Director,
North Eastern Zonal Cultural Centre,
Dimapur.

“

Dr. K.K. Chakravarty,
Director,
Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sanghralya,
Post Box No. 2,
Shamla Hills, Bhopal.

“

Mrs Komal Anand
Director General
A S I
New Delhi

“

Rev. Kanpo,
President,
All Ladakh Gonpa Sangh,
Leh, Ladakh.

“

Dr. Amita Ray,
Retd. Prof. Of Archaeology,
Calcutta University,
Calcutta.

“

Mrs Chitra Chopra
Additional Secretary (Planning),
Department of Art & Culture,
Ministry of Human Resource Development,
Shastri Bhavan,
New Delhi.

Member-Secretary

No. M-12015/3/2000-Edn.
Government of India
Planning Commission
(Education Division)

.....

Yojana Bhawan,
Sansad Marg,
New Delhi-11001.
December 4, 2000

ORDER

Subject:- Formulation of the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) Constitution of Steering Committee on Art & Culture.

In the context of the formulation of the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) for the Sector of Art & Culture, it has been decided to set up a Steering Committee.

2. The composition of the Steering Committee is at Annexure –I.
3. Terms of Reference of the Steering Committee:
 - i) To review the current status of the Sector and provide the focus For the development perspective for the Sector for the Tenth Five Year Plan.
 - ii) To over-see and guide the Working Group in all respects.
 - iii) To consider and suggest the financial resources and the optimum financial outlays for the different schemes of the sector for the Tenth Plan period.
4. The Chairman of the Steering Committee, if deemed necessary may constitute sub-Group and or co-opt additional member.
5. The expenditure on TA/DA etc. of official members in connection with the meetings of the Steering Committee will be borne by the respective Government Departments Institutions to which the member belongs. Non-official Member will be entitled to TA/DA as admissible to Grade I Officers of the Government of India and this Expenditure will be paid by the Planning Commission.

Sd/-(T.R. Meena)
Deputy Secretary (Admn.)

Copy to:

Chairman and Members of the Steering Committee on Art & Culture.

Copy also to:

1. PS to Dy. Chairman, Planning Commission.
2. PS to MOS (P&PI)
3. PS to all Members of Planning Commission
4. PS to Secretary, Planning Commission
5. PS to Secretary (Expenditure), Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance (Plan Finance Division), North Block, New Delhi
6. PS to Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, North Block, New Delhi
7. Advisers, Head of the Divisions, Planning Commission
8. IFA Unit, Planning Commission
9. Admn./Accounts/General Branches, Planning Commission
10. US (Adm.), Planning Commission
11. Information Officer, Planning Commission
12. Library, Planning Commission
13. Plan Coordination Division, Planning Commission
14. PS to Deputy Secretary (Admn.), Planning Commission

-Sd-
Deputy Secretary (Admn.)

Steering Committee on Art and Culture for Formulation of Tenth Five Year Plan

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 1. Shri K. Venkatasubramanian
Member, Planning Commission, New Delhi. | Chairman, |
| 2. Dr. R.V. V. Ayyar,
Secretary,
Deptt. of Culture, Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi. | Member |
| 3. Secretary (Culture),
Government of Orissa,
Bhubneswar. | do |
| 4. Secretary (Culture),
Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur. | do |
| 5. Secretary (Culture),
Government of Jharkhand, Ranchi. | do |
| 6. Secretary (Culture),
Government of Chhatisgarh, Raipur. | do |
| 7. Prof. & Coordinator,
Central of Advance Study in History,
Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh. | do |
| 8. The Academic Director,
IGNCA, Rajendra Prasad Road,
New Delhi. | do |
| 9. Chairman,
Lalit Kala Academy,
Rabindra Bhawan,
35, Feroz Shah Road, New Delhi. | do |
| 10. Chairman,
Sangeet Natak Academy, Rabindra Bhawan,
Feroz Shah Road, New Delhi. | do |
| 11. Chairman,
Sahitya Academy, Rabindra Bhawan,
35, Feroz Shah Road, New Delhi. | do |
| 12. Secretary,
Government of India,
Deptt. of Tourism, Parivahan Bhavan,
Sansad Marg, New Delhi. | do |

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 13. Secretary,
Deptt. Fine Arts, M.S. University,
Baroda. | do |
| 14. Director,
Central Institute of Indian Languages,
Mysore, Karnataka. | do |
| 15. Director,
Indian Council of Social Science Research,
35, Feroz Shah Road, New Delhi. | do |
| 16. Prof. B.B. Lal,
Archaeologists,
F-7, Hauz Khas Enclave.
New Delhi-110016. | do |
| 17. Shri Amjad Ali Khan,
8, Sadhana Enclave,
Panchsheel Park, New Delhi-17. | do |
| 18. President,
ICHR & Director,
Nehru Memorial Museum & Library,
Teen Murti House, New Delhi – 3. | do |
| 19. Director General,
National Council of Science Museums,
Sector V, Block GN, Bidhan Nagar,
Calcutta –700091. | do |
| 20. Prof. R. D. Munda,
Ex- Vice Chancellor,
Ranchi University, Ranchi,
Jharkhand. | do |
| 21. Shri G.B. Panda,
Deputy Adviser (TD),
Backward Classes Division,
Planning Commission, New Delhi. | do |
| 22. Smt. Sugandha Kalamegham,
No. 5, 1 st Street, Abhirampuram,
Chennai –600018. | do |
| 23. Principal Adviser (Education),
Planning Commission, New Delhi. | Convenor |