

**ESTIMATES COMMITTEE
1957-58**

FIFTH REPORT

Second Lok Sabha

**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENTIFIC
RESEARCH**

Cultural and International Activities



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

February, 1958

CORRIGENDA

Fifth Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research - Cultural and International Activities

Contents page (i), Item 1; for 'Introductory' read 'Introductory'

Page 8, Para 34, line 10; for 'music' read 'dance'

Page 11, Para 47, line 8; for 'completion' read 'compilation'

Page 12, Para 47, line 9, for 'compillation' read 'compilation'

Page 12, Para 47, line 11; for 'Histries' read 'Histories'

Page 12, Para 47, line 14, for 'langu' read 'languages'

Page 28, Para 90, line 5; for 'firm' read 'film'

Page 71, Serial No. 8, col. 3, line 7; for 'official' read 'officials'

Page 72, Serial No. 12, col. 3, lines 5 and 6, for 'the fields of
Indian dance, drama and music' read 'their respective fields'

Page 72, Serial No. 13,, col. 3, line 8; for 't' read 'to'

Page 73, Serial No. 14, col. 3, line 2; for 's' read 'as'

Page 74, Serial No. 28, col. 3, line 4; for 'ar nd' read 'art and'

Page 74, Serial No. 29, col. 3, line 8; for 'important' read 'implement'

Page 74, Serial No. 30, line 3; for 'tthe' read 'the'

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1957-58

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Shri S. L. Shakhder—*Joint Secretary.*
Shri H. N. Trivedi—*Deputy Secretary.*
Shri R. P. Kaushik—*Under Secretary.*

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman, Estimates Committee having been authorised by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf present this Fifth Report, on the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research on the subject of 'Cultural and International Activities'.

2. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the Officers of the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research for placing before them the material and information that they wanted in connection with the examination of the estimates.

NEW DELHI ;
The 13th February, 1958.

BALVANTRAY G. MEHTA,
Chairman,
Estimates Committee.

I .INTRODUCTORY

A. Cultural and International Activities

Since Independence, the State has sought to promote and assist cultural activities on an increasing scale. The Government of India have set up the three National Akadamis—one in Letters, one in Fine Arts and one for Dance, Drama and Music—to encourage cultural activities in the country. At the same time, Government are offering support to private organisations in the country devoted to the promotion of art.

2. As a part of their programme to establish, revive and promote cultural contacts with other countries, the Government have set up an organisation, namely, the Indian Council for Cultural Relations. The Government also invites cultural delegations from, and sends cultural delegations to foreign countries. The Government also arranges art exhibitions abroad.

3. The Government of India, as a member of the UNESCO, participates in the various programmes and activities of that international organisation and thus promotes the objects and purposes of the UNESCO.

4. All the above and other various cultural activities undertaken by the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research are discussed in the succeeding pages.

5. If the efforts of a government agency to revive and foster the cultural activities are to be regarded as successful, they should be able to pass two tests. One is, that while actively assisting and promoting the various cultural activities, full autonomy should be given in regard to the development of the various arts. A poet cannot be ordered how to write a poem and on what subject; nor can an office order be issued explaining how to paint a picture. Any effort at regimentation of art in any mode or form would be disastrous from the point of view of the cultural renaissance. The second point is that the cultural activities undertaken by state patronage should not be for the benefit of the chosen few; it must benefit the common man. As about eighty percent of the population lives in villages, the cultural renaissance should not remain confined to selected urban localities, but it should permeate the rural areas also.

B. National Akadamis

6. In 1944, the Government of India accepted, in principle, a proposal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal (as it was then called) that a National Cultural Trust should be set up to encourage cultural activities in all fields. It was intended that the Trust should include three Akadamis—one in Letters, one in the Visual Arts and

one for Dance, Drama and Music. After the National Government was established in 1947, three conferences were convened to work out in detail the implications of this proposal. The conferences agreed about the need for the Akadamis but felt that since a National Government had now been established, it was not necessary to set up a National Trust. They, however, decided that steps should be taken to set up the Akadamis as autonomous bodies, and to provide them with the funds necessary for their work. The Government of India accepted that recommendation and, in pursuance of that recommendation, set up the three National Akadamis, namely; (i) Sangeet Natak Akadami; (ii) Sahitya Akadami; and (iii) Lalit Kala Akadami.

7. The first Akadami mentioned above was inaugurated in January 1953, the second in March 1954, and the third in August 1954. Matters pertaining to these three Akadamis have been dealt with in the subsequent Chapters of this Report.

II. SANGEET NATAK AKADAMI

A. Organisation and Functions

8. The Sangeet Natak Akadami has been set up by the Government of India by a Resolution for fostering and developing Indian dance, drama (including films) and music and for the promotion through them of the cultural unity of the country. The Akadami was inaugurated in 1953.

A copy of the Constitution of the Akadami is attached as Appendix I. It gives the details of the organisation and functions of the Akadami.

9. It was stated before the Committee that the constitution of the Akadami would require amendment consequent on the reorganisation of the States in India. *The Committee suggest that this work should be expedited. In this connection, the Committee suggest that the feasibility of having a provision in the constitution that with regard to the cultural activities, the cultural organisations as existed before the reorganisation of the States should continue to function as such, may be examined.*

10. The Committee were given to understand that the Sangeet Natak Akadami functions as an autonomous body. The Committee were, however, surprised to learn that the Sangeet Natak Akadami had not yet been registered under the Societies Registration Act of 1860. The Committee further understand that a Government Resolution constituting such an Akadami could not give it an autonomous or juridical status. *The Committee, therefore, suggest that the Akadami should be duly registered without delay and given complete autonomy in its day to day work. The Committee also suggest that suitable machinery should be evolved for making recruitment to the Secretariat staff of such autonomous or semi-autonomous bodies. A duly constituted selection board consisting of officials and non-officials may be set up for this purpose. This selection board may be authorised to co-opt technical experts in the field, as and when necessary.*

B. Activities

11. The main task which the Sangeet Natak Akadami has set itself for the present, is to conduct survey and reasearch in the existing art forms found in the various parts of the country, to record and film them in order to preserve them as part of our cultural heritage, and to publish, or to encourage publication of material about them. The Akadami also aims at developing and popularising these arts by organising and sponsoring seminars and festivals, by establishing new institutes or taking over the existing ones wherever possible or

desirable for imparting higher training. For all these purposes, the Akadami has given recognition to about 175 organisations and institutions all over the country and has given grants to some of them to carry out their various projects. The Akadami's programme also includes awards to eminent artists for music, folk and classical dance, drama and films.

12. The activities carried out by the Akadami may be divided under the following broad heads:

- (a) Music and Dance.
- (b) Drama.
- (c) Film.
- (d) Other activities.

The important activities under each sub-head are summarised below:

(a) *Music and Dance*

13. The Akadami held the first National Music Festival in 1954 in New Delhi and the second in Patna in March, 1956. The second National Music Festival was sponsored by the Sangeet Natak Akadami and organised by the Bihar State Academy of Dance, Drama and Music. These National Festivals not only popularise and contribute to the development of the Indian Music but also manifest the cultural unity of India. The Committee understand that it is intended to make these festivals a regular feature, and as far as possible, to hold them in the different States in rotation. In the previous years, the expenditure by the Central Akadami on National Festival of Music was restricted to Rs. 10,000 per festival. That was considered as a very meagre amount by the Akadami. In 1957-58, a provision of Rs. 40,000 has been made for National Festivals of Music, Dance and Drama. The Committee further understand that the Executive Board has resolved to help financially the regional festivals and it is proposed that not more than four such festivals will take place in a year. A provision of Rs. 30,000 has been made on this account in the budget estimates of the Akadami during 1957-58.

14. A National Dance Festival of all the classical traditional dances and modern ballets, excluding folk dances was sponsored by the Akadami in November, 1955.

15. The Committee were informed that the Akadami had recently taken over the administration of Manipur College of Dance at Imphal and would run it as the main institution imparting authentic training in Manipur School of Dance. The duration of the course is three years. During the last three years, the college functioned with the financial support of the Government. There is a standing committee elected by the General Council of the Akadami to supervise the college. Besides, there is a local advisory committee. There are at

present about 150 students in the college. The Committee were informed that the colleges had no hostel at present and there was also a difficulty in regard to the building for the college itself. *The Committee observe that as the college is a national institution for teaching highly advanced courses of Manipuri Dance, people from outside the town would also come to Manipur and it is, therefore, necessary to have not only suitable accommodation for the college but also some hostel accommodation.*

16. The Akadami also gives awards to eminent vocalists and instrumentalists of both North Indian and Karnatak Music as well as classical dancers every year. There are four awards for music; two for Hindustani vocal and instrumental and two for Karnatak vocal and instrumental.

17. The Committee understand that efforts are being made to record all the leading classical musicians of all schools to build up a library of Indian music. Old commercial gramophone records are being collected for the purpose of preserving the voice of old masters. There are 1500 records of old masters in the library of the Akadami. Similarly leading classical dancers are being filmed in order to preserve all the important styles of dancing. Books on Indian music and dance are also being collected to build up an up-to-date reference library to facilitate research. *The Committee appreciate the efforts made by the Akadami to preserve the indigenous forms of dance and music in the country.*

18. The Committee were informed that steps were being taken by the Akadami to prepare and publish a complete classified catalogue of manuscripts on Indian music and dance available in various libraries all over the country. The Committee were also informed that the scheme of compiling an encyclopaedia of technical terms in Indian music, dance and drama from various books, especially from manuscripts, was under progress.

19. In the field of folk music and dance, an effort has been made to record and film folk music and dance of the various parts of the country. There is no doubt that India has preserved a rich treasure of folk art in spite of the upheavals in her social and political conditions. Besides, being a manifestation of man's innermost joy, dance and song have been a part of the religious observances since times immemorial. The intimate association of nature with life and religion is mirrored in the folk arts, especially in folk dances and songs.

20. The Regional Akadamis established by the various State Governments are also being encouraged to record and collect the folk music and dance of their respective areas. The Akadami awards a Trophy every year to the best troupe participating in the annual Folk

Dance Festival which is held in Delhi in connection with the Republic Day celebrations. Four cups are awarded to the four next best groups participating.

21. During 1956, the Akadami presented to an invited audience a recorded programme of classical music selected from old masters whose records are now out of circulation or destroyed.

A seminar on Indian music was organised during March-April, 1957 in which some of the leading experts of classical, folk and popular music, both of Karnatak and Hindustani systems participated.

22. Incidentally, during the course of examination of the representatives of the Hoteliers Association last year, it was brought to the notice of the Committee that the Hoteliers found it difficult to get suitable programmes, giving the cultural distinction of India, drawn up by Indian musicians, for use as after-dinner music in hotels. *The Committee suggest that the Akadami should contact the Hoteliers Association through the Tourist Department (Ministry of Transport) and suggest to them some programmes which would give to the foreign visitors correct idea of the cultural background of India.*

(b) Drama

23. Sometime back, the State Governments were requested by the Akadami to make effort to see that every small community has its own local cultural centre where artists can perform and people can participate in their own community programmes of drama, music, dance etc. They were asked to offer prizes for playwrights and suggest to every educational institution to make dramatics an essential feature of their school programme. So far, the response has not been encouraging.

24. At present only seven States, namely, Madras, Assam, Bihar, Mysore, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan have State Akadamis. Saurashtra State Akadami has been functioning as a regional institution since the reorganisation of States. All these State Akadamis have been recognised by the Sangeet Natak Akadami. *The Committee suggest that the Sangeet Natak Akadami should persuade the remaining States to have state Akadamis so that the cultural activities may spread throughout the country. The feasibility of giving a suitable grant-in-aid for this purpose may also be examined.*

25. The Akadami presents National Awards to theatre workers every year. The Akadami also gives assistance to deserving organisations and institutions for improvement in their equipment or for preparing and organising better dramatic activity in their respective area. It has since been decided by the Akadami to institute two annual awards for best play and best dramatic production of the year in any two of the fourteen languages recognised by the Constitution.

26. The Committee understand that there is a scheme for opening a National School of Drama. The school is proposed to be located in Delhi. Instruction will be given in English.

27. *The Committee observe that there is a possibility of duplication between the scheme of the National School of Drama proposed to be set up by the Akadami in Delhi and the scheme of the Asian Theatre Institute to be established with the UNESCO assistance. The Committee, therefore, suggest that the two schemes may be amalgamated with a view to avoiding any duplication.*

28. There is a proposal to start survey and research in various forms of drama found in the different parts of the country. A beginning has been made by starting certain small projects of survey and research assisted by the Akadami in certain areas. So far, six organisations have been assisted in this connection. The work has progressed in Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Kerala and Orissa. *The Committee suggest that this survey on a national basis should be expedited and that the Akadami should publish the result of the survey.*

(c) Films

29. A Film Seminar, the first of its kind in the country, was organised in the month of February, 1955. The Akadami has also instituted film awards. *The Committee consider that these steps are in the right direction and that such activities could be expanded with benefit.*

(d) Other Activities

(i) General

30. In 1954 the Akadami organised dance and music programmes for the visiting cultural delegations from China. During the year 1955-56, the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research organised a cultural delegation to China. In 1956, the Akadami organised a series of programmes for the delegates to the General Conference of UNESCO held at New Delhi.

31. The Committee were informed that the Sangeet Natak Akadami did not organise any programme either in the cities or in villages except its own National festivals and seminars. *The Committee would like to observe that there is hidden talent in rural areas in this field which has to be encouraged. They, therefore, suggest that suitable programmes might be arranged in the villages and for that purpose, the co-operation of the Community Development Organisations might be obtained.*

(ii) Publications

32. The Akadami not only publishes its journals etc., but also subsidises journals brought out by others. It has brought out a

number of publications. Besides, the Akadami has subsidised partly or entirely 16 publications. A list of publications is given in Appendix II.

(iii) *Promotion of Research*

33. The Akadami had been promoting research in the fields of Indian dance, drama and music by giving aid for research and survey to Madras Akadami, Orissa Regional Akadami, Bharatiya Kala Kendra, Udaipur, Bihar Akadami and Madhya Bharat Kala Parishad. The Committee were informed that a research scholarship had also been instituted for work under experienced Professors in the field and that research was being undertaken by Professor Neogi of the Gauhati University in the music of Assam. *The Committee suggest that each of the three National Akadamis concerned should be given adequate representation on the Selection Boards that are constituted for the purpose of selecting the scholars for the award of such scholarships.*

C. Financial Assistance given to Institutions & Organisations

34. The Sangeet Natak Akadami grants recognition to bonafide non-proprietary institutions in India conducting training or research work in the fields of dance, drama and music. These institutions have to apply for recognition through the State Akadami or the State Government where there is no Akadami. However, State Akadamis of Dance, Drama and Music sponsored or recognised by the State Governments concerned, and Department of Dance, Drama and Music sponsored by a recognised University are granted recognition by the Akadami. A copy of the rules for recognition of important organisations in the field of music, drama (including films) and music is attached as Appendix III.

35. The Sangeet Natak Akadami gives financial assistance to institutions and organisations for projects primarily in the nature of research, survey, development, revival or preservation of particular art which is in danger of becoming extinct. The Akadami provides financial assistance only to those institutions which are mainly devoted to the work in the field of dance, drama and music.

It is required under the rules that an organisation applying for financial assistance must be recommended by the State Akadami or by the State Government where there is no State Akadami and must also be in receipt of grant from the State Akadami or from the State Government.

The Akadami gave the following financial assistance to institutions since its inception:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount Rs.</i>
1953-54	75,000
1954-55	1,00,000
1955-56	2,04,600
1956-57	2,16,300

36. The Committee were surprised to learn that there was at present no very systematic machinery available in the Sangeet Natak Akadami to watch the work of institutions which were granted financial assistance by it to ensure that achievements made by them were commensurate with the grants given. The Committee suggest that the Sangeet Natak Akadami should have some arrangements with the State Akadamis to exercise general control and to give suitable guidance, wherever necessary.

D. Finance and Accounts

37. The Sangeet Natak Akadami is financed by the Government of India. The grants sanctioned by the Government to the Akadami for normal expenditure and the amounts actually spent during 1953-54, 1954-55, 1955-56 and 1956-57 are given below:—

Year	Grants Rs.	Expenditure Rs.
1953-54	2,25,000*	2,10,983
1954-55	2,68,000	2,81,716
1955-56	4,12,000	3,64,761
1956-57	5,16,500	3,47,566

* (including Rs. 25,000 sanctioned in 1952-53).

A sum of Rs. 8,44,340 has been provided for the Akadami during 1957-58. The reason for non-utilisation of the full grants sanctioned for 1953-54 and 1955-56 has been stated to be that the Akadami receives its grants from the Ministry in instalments and it has to carry over a balance depending upon its routine expenditure for a month or so. It has also been stated that out of the grant of Rs. 5,16,500 sanctioned to the Akadami for 1956-57, a sum of Rs. 1,68,934 would be carried over to the year 1957-58 because the Music Seminars of the Akadami and the awards to the musicians for the year ending 31st March, 1957 were held in the first week of April 1957. The Committee were glad to learn that there had been no lapses of sanctioned grants so far, as the money not spent during a year, was carried over to the next year. All the same, the Committee feel that efforts should be made to spend the grants as far as possible, within the year for which they are given.

E. Building for the National Akadamis

38. There is a proposal to construct a common building to house the three National Akadamis at an estimated cost of Rs. 22 lakhs. For this purpose, a plot of land of 3.5 acres has been set apart on Ferozeshah Road, New Delhi. The plans have been drawn up and a provision of Rs. 9 lakhs has been made in the Budget for 1957-58. The Committee were, however, told that due to economy measures, it is not yet certain whether the construction of the building for the Akadamis can be taken in hand.

39. The Committee were informed that the accommodation provided for the Akadamis at present was inadequate and unsuitable for its purpose and that for certain reasons like close liaison with cultural attaches of foreign embassies etc., it would be desirable if the offices of the three Akadamis were located in Delhi. In this connection, it was explained that the Akadamis would have to work in close collaboration with the National Theatre and the National Book Trust which would be in Delhi. *While appreciating the inadequacy of the existing accommodation, the Committee are of the opinion that in view of the present financial stringency, the proposed expenditure of Rs. 22 lakhs for the building of the Akadamis should be kept in abeyance during the Second Plan. The Committee are not convinced about the necessity of keeping the headquarters of the three Akadamis in Delhi and suggest that the feasibility of shifting the headquarters outside Delhi, where suitable accommodation might be available, may be explored.*

F. Miscellaneous

(a) *Integrated Development Programme*

40. The Committee understand that no perspective long term plan of development of the Sangeet Natak Akadami has been prepared. It was explained in this connection that so far, survey and scrutiny in the different fields were being carried out. *The Committee consider that it is desirable to have a perspective plan which would give an idea of what the ultimate objectives are and by what time they are expected to be achieved.*

41. *The Committee also suggest that the question of development of dance, drama and music should be left entirely to non-official agencies.*

(b) *Collaboration with the All India Radio*

42. The Sangeet Natak Akadami fosters and develops Indian music, drama, dance, films etc. and has therefore to deal with musicians, dramatists, artists etc. just as All India Radio does. *With a view to having a co-ordinated development, consistent with due economy and avoiding duplication or waste, the Committee suggest that a suitable machinery for such collaboration may be set up.*

III. SAHITYA AKADAMI

A. Introductory

43. Sahitya Akadami or the National Academy of Letters has been set up by the Government of India for fostering and co-ordinating the cultural activities in the country and for promoting through them its cultural unity. The constitution of the Akadami describes it as 'a national organisation to work actively for the development of Indian letters and to set high literary standards, to foster and co-ordinate literary activities in all the Indian Languages and to promote through them all, the cultural unity of the country.'

B. Organisation and Functions

44. The Sahitya Akadami has been registered under the Societies Registration Act of 1860. It is financed by the Government of India but it functions more or less as an autonomous body.

A copy of the constitution of the Akadami as amended in 1956 is placed at Appendix IV. It gives the details of the organisation and functions of the Akadami.

The Committee suggest that the feasibility of representing the Parliament in the Akadamis by two members from the Lok Sabha and one member from the Rajya Sabha might be examined so that the Parliament may keep in closer touch with the activities of the Akadamis.

45. The present procedure for the selection of representatives of the State Governments for the membership of the General Council of the Sahitya Akadami is that each of the fourteen State Governments is requested to recommend a panel of three names and out of those three names, the Executive Board nominates one. The same system is followed in choosing representatives of the universities and literary associations. *The Committee suggest that two members may be selected from the bilingual States, one to represent each linguistic area.*

46. According to the present constitution, the Executive Board virtually selects members of the next General Council. *The Committee suggest that this system may be examined to remove this anomaly.*

C. Activities

(a) General

47. The main features of the current programme of activities undertaken by the Sahitya Akadami are as under:—

- (i) Completion of the Bibliography of Indian literature.

- (ii) Preparation of critical Editions of Kalidass works.
- (iii) Preparation of Anthology of Sanskrit literature (4 volumes).
- (iv) Preparation of Anthologies of Indian poetry in the various Indian languages.
- (v) Compillation of Annual Anthology of Indian poetry called 'Bharatiya Kavita' in Hindi.
- (vi) Preparation of Histories of Indian literature in the various languages.
- (vii) Preparation of "Who's Who" of Indian writers.
- (viii) Translation of select foreign classics in Indian language.
- (ix) Translation of important classics from one Indian language into other languages.
- (x) Preparation of Bibliography of Rabindranath Tagore's writings.

After the Anthologies and Histories of Literature have been published in the languages concerned, they are to be translated and published in the other Indian languages. Besides these, a Russian-Hindi Dictionary is being published by the Sahitya Akadami.

(b) *Procedure for Translation of Books*

48. The translators are selected on the advice of the members of the Advisory Boards in various languages. A rough estimate is made of the number of words in a book to be translated and payment to the translator is made at rates which are fixed and approved by the Executive Board.

(c) *Procedure for publication of Books*

49. The procedure in regard to the publication of books is that as soon as the manuscript of a book is ready, the Akadami refers the manuscript to an Advisory Board in the language concerned. The Advisory Board gives advice whether the book should be published and whether it is of sufficient importance and who should be the publisher. The Akadami has regular contract with some publishers. The book is sent to the publisher who agrees to publish the manuscript. The Sahitya Akadami gets 10 per cent. royalty on such a publication and it is also stipulated that the publisher should supply 100 free copies of the publication. The layout and the price of the book are fixed in consultation with the Akadami. When the Akadami publishes certain books directly, they are sold through the Publications Division of the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting. The Sahitya Akadami has so far published 28 books and certain publications are under print.

50. The Committee were informed that there was a certain amount of collaboration between the Sahitya Akadami and the National Book Trust. Two representatives of the Akadami are on

the Board of the Book Trust and the President of the National Book Trust is on the General Council and the Executive Board of the Sahitya Akadami. *The Committee feel that there is some possibility of duplication in the activities of the National Book Trust and the Sahitya Akadami. The Committee were given to understand that the Akadami confines itself to specialised kind of publication and the scope of the Book Trust is much larger. All the same, the Committee are of the view that there should be a clear demarcation between the functions of the Sahitya Akadami and the National Book Trust so as to avoid any duplication of effort on similar schemes.*

(d) *Co-operation with UNESCO*

51. The Sahitya Akadami is co-operating with the UNESCO in a programme of mutual translation between Indian languages and other major languages of the world. The Akadami at the request of UNESCO recommended to it a list of Indian classics suitable for translation into foreign languages. Two of these classics (i) Selections from Adi-Granth and (ii) Selections from Kamban Ramayana were completed, under the auspices of the Akadami and have since been sent to UNESCO.

(e) *Financial assistance to authors/associations*

52. Financial assistance is given by the Akadami to authors or associations for publication of literary works. The Committee understand that there are no fixed rules laid down for giving such financial assistance. The present procedure is that each case for financial assistance is first submitted to the Advisory Board concerned. The Advisory Board's opinion and recommendations are placed before the Executive Board which decides whether any financial assistance need be given and if so, how much and on what conditions. *The Committee suggest that instead of deciding each case on an ad hoc basis, suitable guiding principles should be laid down for giving assistance.*

(f) *Awards*

53. The Sahitya Akadami gives annual awards of Rs. 5,000 each to the best book published in each of the major languages of India for the last three years provided the book is of sufficiently outstanding merit to deserve award. The awards are given on the confidential recommendations received from distinguished critics in each language and are given only if the recommendations justify the awards.

(g) *State Akadamis*

54. The Committee learnt that only three States, i.e., Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa have formed State Sahitya Akadamis. *The Committee are of the opinion that the Central Sahitya Akadami should make efforts to encourage early establishment of State Akadamis in all the other States.*

(h) *Library*

55. *The Committee are glad to learn that the Sahitya Akadami has built up a library of books of literary interest in all the Indian languages, books in English by Indian authors, translations of Indian classics and books relating to literary information and criticism. The number of books at present is 12,000.*

D. Future Programme of Activities

56. The present programme of the Sahitya Akadami is already spread over the next five years. If ten selected books in one Indian language are to be translated into other thirteen Indian languages and published, it will mean 130 publications. Similarly, the twenty-seven foreign classics already selected for translation in Indian languages will come to 378 publications.

E. Finance and Accounts

57. The grants given to the Sahitya Akadami since 1953-54 are as shown below:—

Year	Grant Sanctioned	Expenditure incurred by the Akadami
	Rs.	Rs.
1953-54	25,000	—
1954-55	81,000	67,067 6 8
1955-56	96,000	1,39,554 11 0
1956-57	3,32,315	3,38,050 15 6

A provision of Rs. 4,66,000 has been made for the Akadami in the Central Budget for 1957-58.

The accounts of the Akadami are audited by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India.

IV. LALIT KALA AKADAMI

A. Introductory

58. The youngest of the three Akadamis, the Lalit Kala Akadami, has been established by the Government of India in pursuance of their resolution to foster and co-ordinate activities in the sphere of visual and plastic arts and to promote thereby the cultural unity of the country. The Akadami was inaugurated by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, who indicated the scope and functions of the Akadami in the following terms:—

“No education can be complete which does not pay proper attention to the development and refinement of emotions. This can be done best through the provision of facilities for training the sensibilities by the practice of one of the fine arts. Thus whether from the point of sentiments or development of manual skill and creative urge, the importance of art as an element of education cannot be over-emphasized. . . .

In the field of art the role of the Government must be secondary. The Government should, no doubt, take interest in the development of art but the truth is that art cannot really flourish till there are strong non-official agencies working for it. This is the main reason for setting up the Lalit Kala Akadami, which, though established by Government, will work as an autonomous body and without any interference from the Government in its activities. The Akadami must work to preserve the glorious traditions of the past and enrich them with the work of our modern artists. It must also seek to improve standards and refine public taste. If it serves this purpose, the Akadami will have justified itself to India and the world”

B. Organisation and Functions

59. A copy of the constitution of the Akadami is placed at Appendix V. It gives the details of the organisation and functions of the Akadami.

The Committee understand that the Akadami functions as an autonomous body. *The Committee were, however, surprised to learn that the Akadami had not been registered under the Societies Registration Act of 1860, till June 1957. The Committee hope that such delays would be avoided in future.*

C. Activities

60. The Activities of the Akadami are of a varied nature and fall into several major heads viz. (i) National Exhibition of Art (ii) Exhibitions from abroad (iii) Indian Art Exhibitions abroad (iv) Survey of Folk Arts and Crafts (v) Copying of Frescoes (vi) Publications Programme (vii) Recognition and Aid to art organisations.

(i) *National Exhibition of Art*

61. This is an annual event of the Akadami and it is the express purpose of the Akadami to represent in this annual Exhibition the best of contemporary Indian Art. The Akadami has held three National Exhibitions since its inception in 1954. A selection made out of the National Exhibition of Art 1956 was taken round to Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

(ii) *Exhibitions from abroad*

62. In 1955, the Akadami organised an exhibition of Canadian paintings, sponsored by the National Gallery of Art, Canada. This was followed by an Exhibition of Hungarian folk arts and then by an exhibition of Chinese handicrafts. These exhibitions were sponsored on State level and they were shown in Delhi, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. The Polish Art Exhibition visited Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. Immediately after this, the Akadami organised an exhibition of contemporary German art, in New Delhi.

(iii) *Exhibitions of Indian Art Abroad*

63. As a complement to inviting exhibitions from abroad, the Akadami sent an exhibition on Indian art to Eastern Europe, in November, 1955. This Exhibition visited Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Rumania, Russia and Poland and was shown in important cities of these countries, over a total period of a year.

(iv) *Survey of Folk Arts and Crafts*

64. The Akadami organises surveys of arts and crafts. The Committee understand that the survey in West Bengal has been completed and the report on the survey is under preparation. They further understand that it has been decided to extend this survey to other parts of the country and tentatively Gujerat has been selected as the next area for survey work. *The Committee suggest that measures to undertake surveys in arts and crafts in different States should be expedited and that steps should be taken as early as possible to encourage surviving indigenous art and craft.*

65. The Akadami has also initiated a programme of photographic survey of art. The Committee were informed that the purpose of this survey was to help the Akadami's publication programme for the benefit of those who visited the Akadami for research and study in the field of painting, sculpture and graphic arts. *The Committee*

suggest that the Akadami should work out a plan to develop photographic archives of works of art in the country and implement the plan gradually.

(v) *Copying of Frescoes*

66. Apart from the much too well known cave paintings, there are in the different parts in the country mural paintings, which are of considerable significance as works of art. The Committee understand that they are either in a bad state or uncared for. The Akadami has undertaken to have all these murals gradually copied and preserved in a Central place.

(vi) *Publications Programme*

67. The Committee understand that it is the aim of the Akadami to produce books and brochures on Indian Art of unrivalled excellence in quality and of appeal both to the scholar and to the layman. The Akadami has published the following:—

1. Portfolio of Contemporary Paintings;
2. A set of 12 picture postcards;
3. Mughal Miniatures;
4. Krishna Legend in Pahari Painting; and
5. Mewar Painting.

Two other publications namely "Bundi Painting" and "Kishengarh Painting" are expected to be published shortly. *The Committee suggest that in addition small and cheap editions of photographs of works of art may also be brought out for the general public.*

(vii) *Recognition of and Grants to Art Organisations*

68. A great part of the Akadami's programme depends on the co-operation of important art organisations and institutions in the different States of India.

The Akadami has given recognition to 18 of these organisations. A copy of the rules and regulations for the recognition of institutions/organisations by the Akadami is at Appendix VI.

Some of the recognised organisations receive annual financial grants from the Akadami in order to enable them to enlarge their activities and to work more effectively in the field.

69. The Committee understand that the Akadami does not have any standing rules governing the grant of assistance to recognised art institutions and organisations. *The Committee suggest that instead of giving grants on an ad hoc basis suitable rules on the subject may be framed. They also suggest that adequate publicity should be given to the fact that art organisations and institutions are recognised by the Akadami and financial assistance given to them. In this connection, the Committee suggest that the Akadami should publish a pamphlet*

giving all its schemes and the rules and regulations governing the grant of recognition or assistance and supply copies thereof to all concerned, including Members of Parliament.

70. The Committee were informed that the Grants Committee of the Akadami watched and evaluated the work of the organisations and institutions which were given financial assistance by the Akadami to ensure that the work done by them was commensurate with the grants given to them. It was explained that this was done by the Grants Committee by scrutinising the audit reports of the organisations. *The Committee feel that the present system is inadequate. The Audit Reports by their very nature cannot be the criteria for judging the standard of art sponsored by individual organisations. The Committee suggest that a better and more suitable method should be evolved for this purpose in consultation with the State Governments.*

D. Miscellaneous

(a) *Establishment of Training and Research Institutions*

71. One of the objectives of the Akadami is to encourage the setting up of institutions to provide training and research in various fields of art. In the report of the Seminar on Art Education which was organised by the Akadami in February, 1956, a recommendation was made for the establishment of a Central Institute of Arts to provide facilities for higher research in fine arts. The Committee understand that the programme of establishing a Central Institute was accepted by the Akadami and subsequently a preparatory Committee was set up to go into the details of such an institute.

72. It was stated before the Committee that the different schools of Arts at present being mostly at an elementary level, there was a need for such an institute where a certain amount of research and technical knowledge of a high nature would be developed and where a number of arts could be studied at the same time because there was a certain amount of correlationship in these arts. *The Committee are, however, of the opinion that the existing fine arts colleges which are doing a good job in the matter of carrying on higher research and developing fine arts should be strengthened and utilised for the purpose and as far as possible the duplication of institutions should be avoided.*

(b) *State Akadamis*

73. So far, only three States have formed the Akadamis viz. Madhya Bharat, Rajasthan and Punjab. *The Committee suggest that the other States should also be encouraged to form similar Akadamis in their States at an early date.*

(c) *Finance and Accounts*

74. The budget estimates of the Akadami for the current year amount to Rs. 3,10,000. A statement showing the amounts of grants sanctioned by the Government of India to the Akadami and actual expenditure incurred by the Akadami during 1954-55, 1955-56 and 1956-57 is given below:—

Year	Grant sanctioned by Government	Amount spent by the Akadami
	Rs.	Rs.
1954-55	85,649	1,07,532
1955-56	2,29,850	2,38,722
1956-57	2,00,000	2,20,015

(d) *Annual Report of the Akadami*

75. *The Committee are surprised to learn that the Akadami has not so far published any annual Reports. It has been stated by the Ministry that "for their own purpose, the Secretary, submits the annual Report to the General Council but this is strictly in the nature of a working report submitted by the Secretary to the Council for general guidance and advice. However, the principle of publishing annual reports has now been accepted and this in future will also serve the function of the Bulletin." The Committee consider that the annual Reports should have been published and made accessible to the public as the Akadami is financed from the public funds.*

V. INDIAN COUNCIL FOR CULTURAL RELATIONS

A. Organisation

76. The Indian Council for Cultural Relations is a registered body. It is financed entirely by grants from the Government of India; but functions as an autonomous body. The main objective of the Council is to establish, revive and strengthen cultural relations between India and other countries. A copy of the constitution of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations is at Appendix VII.

77. The Council functions through a General Council, a Governing Body, a Finance Committee, a Publications Committee and other standing and *ad hoc* Committees which the Governing Body may set up from time to time. The Council has a President and three Vice-Presidents who are nominated by Government and hold office for a period of three years in an honorary capacity.

78. The Council is at present composed of the following members:—

- (i) 64 nominated by the Universities in India (2 from each);
- (ii) 98 nominated by the foreign Diplomatic Missions in India (2 from each);
- (iii) 31 nominated by the Cultural Organisations and other institutions (1 from each);
- (iv) 30 to be nominated by the President of the Council; and
- (v) One President and 3 Vice Presidents nominated by the Government of India.

Total : 227.

79. *The Committee consider that it would be better if the Vice-Presidents of the Council are elected by the Members of the Council from amongst themselves instead of their being nominated by the Government of India. The Committee, would very much like that the General Council should meet at least once a year as provided in the constitution of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations.*

80. The Governing Body is the Executive of the Council. It consists of 15 members and is nominated by the President from amongst the members of the Council. The members hold office for a period of three years and may be re-appointed. *The Committee suggest that the Governing Body should be elected by the Council.*

81. *The Committee also suggest that there should be at least two members of Lok Sabha and one Member of Rajya Sabha on the Governing Body of the Council.*

82. The constitution of the Council provides that the Governing Body shall meet at least twice a year. The Committee were surprised to learn that the Governing Body met only three times since the inauguration of the Council in 1950. The representative of the Ministry who appeared before the Committee gave the following reasons for the inability of the Governing Body to meet as required by the constitution of the Council:—

“It took one year, after the inauguration of the Council in April, 1950, to nominate the members of the Governing Body. As the Council, in fact, grew out of an *ad hoc* body called Indo-Iranian Cultural Committee, the emphasis in the first few years was mainly on cultural relations with the Middle East. In these years, it was not thought necessary to call the meeting of the Governing Body because the President, the Minister of Education, who had been the Chairman of the Indo-Iranian Committee, could do most of the work himself. It took some time to complete the constitution of the Council. It was only in 1954, that a permanent Secretary was made available. For some time, there was even no Secretary of the Council. It took some time to evoke enthusiasm in the activities of the Governing Body among the various cultural organisations. It was only in 1956 that regular meetings were duly convened”

The Committee regret to observe that the explanation offered by the representative of the Ministry is not satisfactory. They hope that in future the provisions laid down in the constitution of such bodies would be duly respected and that meetings of such bodies will be regularly convened as specified.

83. There is a Secretary of the Council who is appointed by the President of the Council subject to the approval of the Governing Body. The Secretary of the Council is also the Secretary of the Governing Body. The Secretary exercises, subject to such resolutions as may be passed by the Governing Body, all such functions as may be required for the proper conduct of the affairs of the Council.

84. The Finance Committee consists of three Vice-Presidents and a Joint Secretary of the Ministry of Finance. This Committee considers all appointments to the Council and all other matters involving recurring and non-recurring expenditure of a substantial nature. The Finance Committee also considers all new proposals for the programme of the Council and submits its recommendations to the President. This Committee meets at regular intervals.

85. The Committee understand that local Councils as provided for in the constitution of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations have not yet been formed. *The Committee suggest that steps should be taken without further delay to form the local Councils as enjoined by the constitution of the Council.*

86. There are at present 10 sections of the Council representing different regions and aspects of its work. The sections are (i) East Asia, (ii) West Asia, (iii) Africa, (iv) Europe, (v) America, (vi) Caribbean Area, (vii) Persian Language and Culture, (viii) Students' Service Unit, (ix) Publications, and (x) Library and Reading Room.

B. Bye-Laws

87. It has been provided in the constitution of the Council that the Governing Body shall have powers to make rules and bye-laws for the Council. In this connection, the Committee would like to draw the attention of the Ministry to the following extract from the Audit Report on the Accounts of the Council for 1955-56:—

“Bye-laws—The Indian Council for Cultural Relations was established in April, 1950, and its constitution was adopted by a resolution of the Provisional Committee on the 27th November, 1949. The Governing Body had not, however, made any bye-laws or rules of business so far. Similarly the power of the President of the Council and the Secretary had not been defined anywhere. Also the Council had neither framed nor adopted any rules governing its finances and the conditions of services of its employees. This lacuna was pointed out by audit in the Audit Report for 1952-53 also but during the last few years no action has been taken to regularise the matter. This is brought to the special notice of the Council.”

The Committee understand that the rules and regulations have since been framed, but action in regard to the other items has not yet been completed. *The Committee are constrained to observe that in spite of audit observations on the subject, the Council paid little heed to the matter and things remained in an unsatisfactory state. The Committee would like to emphasise that it is essential for the proper functioning of the Council that bye-laws are made by the Governing Body and the powers of the office-bearers are properly defined without further delay.*

88. As stated earlier, 31 representatives of cultural and educational organisations are nominated on the Council. The Committee were, however, informed that there were no rules laid down by the Governing Body for the recognition of the cultural and educational institutions who were represented on the Council. It was stated that no applications were invited from any institutions for recognition. *The Committee suggest that definite rules should be laid down for the recognition of cultural and educational institutions and the fact that such recognition is given by the Council should be adequately publicised.*

C. Activities

89. The Council maintains regular contacts with almost all the countries in the following regions:—

(i) East Asia

- (ii) West Asia
- (iii) Africa
- (iv) Europe
- (v) America
- (vi) Caribbean Area.

The Committee understand that the emphasis has, however, been on promoting cultural relations with the neighbouring countries of South East Asia, West Asia and with Africa.

90. Exchange of eminent scholars and students, maintenance of chairs of Indology in foreign universities, appointment of cultural lecturers and teachers in Hindi abroad, presentation of books and films about India, reception and entertainment of distinguished visitors from abroad, lectures, firm shows, exhibitions, and seminars sponsored both independently by the Council and in collaboration with other organisations are a few of the many and varied activities undertaken by the Council. Some of these important activities are described below.

(a) *Translation and publication of Indian classics into foreign languages*

91. The Committee were informed that under the supervision of a Translation Sub-Committee, appointed by the President and presided over by Dr. S. Chatterjee, the Council has published a Persian translation of Shakuntala by Hadi Hasan. An Arabic translation of this book is expected to be published soon. A translation of Upanishads by Prince Dara Shikoh is being edited by Dr. Tara Chand. Translations of Gita and 'Vikram Urvashi' are under negotiation.

(b) *Presentation of Indian Classics and Books about India*

92. The Indian Council for Cultural Relations presents Indian classics and books about India to eminent persons, libraries and educational institutions in foreign countries. Some of the classics and books that have been presented by the Council are Upanishads, Rig-veda, Gita, Discovery of India and Mahatma Gandhi's books.

(c) *Appointment of Professors and Cultural Lecturers abroad*

93. The Council appoints Indian professors and lecturers for teaching Indian culture and languages in foreign universities. The Committee were informed that they had at present one professor of Sanskrit in Turkey and another in Teheran and a third in Cambodia. The Council also appointed cultural lecturers in Trinidad and British Guiana. The Committee understand that in some cases, the preliminary selection of professors was made by the Ministry of Education. *The Committee are of the opinion that work of this nature should, in future, be done exclusively by the Council.*

(d) *Maintenance of Chairs of Indology in foreign universities*

94. The Committee understand that chairs of Indology are maintained in the following foreign universities:—

Teheran, Istanbul, Ankara, and Buddhist University of Cambodia.

(e) *Exchange of Students and Professors between India and foreign countries*

95. The Council sponsors visits of eminent professors and students to foreign countries and of their foreign counterparts to India. In 1952, two professors and eight students came from Iran on a visit sponsored by the J.C.C.R. Two Indian students were sent out to study the language and literature of the West Asian countries and two students from that region were invited to come to India to study Indian music and fine arts. Exchange of students between India and West Asian countries has been encouraged by granting scholarships for short periods. *The Committee suggest that the feasibility of extending this scheme to other countries also should be examined.*

96. The Committee understand that on the recommendations of the Government of India, the Council has extended an invitation to a group of ten college students from the Philippines to visit India.

(f) *Sponsoring of visits of Indian Scholars on study and lecture tours abroad*

97. The Council sponsored the visit of Prof. P. V. Bapat to the countries of South East Asia to study at first hand the impact of Indian thought and culture on those countries. The Council also deputed Dr. S. M. H. Nainar in 1953 to Indonesia to do research on the influence of Indian culture on its people. In the same year, the Council sponsored the visit of Shri Raghava Rao to East Africa for the purpose of making a study of the economic and social conditions of Indians settled in that region. In 1957, the Council sponsored the visit of Dr. Amiya Chakravarti who was a visiting Professor in U.S.A. to the British West Indies to deliver a series of lectures on the various aspects of Indian culture. The Committee were informed that the selection of the above persons was done on an *ad hoc* basis. *The Committee suggest that selection should be made either by the Governing Body or by a special selection sub-Committee. Those deputed should submit reports to the Council on their return.*

(g) *Goodwill Missions*

98. The Council sponsored a goodwill mission consisting of 15 students to Kabul in Afghanistan on the occasion of the Jashan celebrations in 1953. The Committee were informed that the members of the mission were selected by the Education Directorate of the Delhi Administration, and that the Council gave a subsidy of Rs. 1,500 to it. The Committee learn that the fact that the Council was giving a subsidy for such purposes had not been publicised by the Council. *The Committee suggest that adequate publicity should be given to such schemes in future.*

99. The Council also sponsored the goodwill visits of Kakasaheb Kalelkar, the Vice-President of the Council, and Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterji, Chairman, West Bengal Legislative Council and member of the Council to West Africa in 1952 and 1954 respectively.

(h) *Welfare of Foreign Students in India*

100. The welfare of foreign students studying in India forms an important part of the Council's activities. This work is entrusted to Students' Service Unit specially set up for this purpose by the Council and is being carried on in close co-operation with the Government of India and the Indian Universities. There are nearly 3,000 foreign students in India (including those of Indian origin) from 50 different countries. The Students' Service Unit endeavours to make the stay of these foreign students in India useful and comfortable. The Unit has been arranging directly and indirectly, social gatherings, holiday tours, seminars and rest camps for their benefit. These and similar other activities are undertaken with a view to bringing them into close touch with India and her people.

101. Local Welfare Committees have been set up in the following centres to assist the Council in its work:—

Aligarh, Allahabad, Banaras, Bombay, Calcutta, Lucknow, Madras, Poona, and Shantiniketan.

These committees organise social gatherings and in general look after the welfare of foreign students in their centres and try to solve their difficulties with regard to food, accommodation etc. The Committee understand that there is no prescribed constitution for the local welfare committees and that these committees are set up by the Vice-Chancellors of the universities where there is a fair number of foreign students studying. At the request of the Council, the Vice-Chancellors usually co-opt three or four professors. The Committee learn that though financial assistance was available from the Council, these committees had not been active, so that this assistance was not even utilised. *The Committee suggest that every possible endeavour should be made to stimulate the interest of these committees in this work.*

102. To facilitate the work of the Students' Service Unit, the Council has appointed, in addition to a welfare officer at the centre, three regional welfare officers with headquarters at Madras, Bombay and Calcutta, whose primary duties are to look after the welfare of foreign students and in other ways to promote the objectives of the Council in their respective regions. The Council also organises orientation courses for foreign students who come to India. *The Committee would like to stress that the Council should arrange an orientation course for every foreign student studying in India as soon after his arrival in India as possible.*

(i) *Receptions and Entertainments for foreign dignitaries*

103. The Council arranges receptions and entertainments for foreign dignitaries visiting this country. Some of the dignitaries for whom receptions were arranged by the Council include King Saud of Saudi Arabia, the Shah and Queen of Iran, the Prime Ministers of Egypt and Iran, the Vice-President of Indonesia and the Ruler of Qatar.

(j) *Opening of Cultural Centres abroad*

104. There is a proposal to open cultural centres by the Council for the dissemination of knowledge of Indian culture in foreign countries. The Committee were, however, informed that no such centres had been established so far, the main reason being foreign exchange difficulty. They were further informed that the Council had under consideration the possibility of starting such centres in Japan, Indonesia, Egypt, Lebanon and possibly in Syria, Africa and Caribbean area. *The Committee suggest that the feasibility of entrusting the work of this nature to the Indian embassies abroad, instead of opening new cultural centres by the Council should be examined. The help and co-operation of Indian nationals in the respective countries should also be utilised.*

(k) *Financial Assistance to Cultural Organisations*

105. The Committee were informed that the Council had given the following grants to cultural organisations:—

- (i) Ramakrishna Mission in Burma—
Rs. 50,000/- for a building project.
- (ii) Nalanda Pali Institute, Bihar—
Rs. 10,000 -
- (iii) China Bharat Sanskriti, Calcutta—
Rs. 10,000/-.

D. Publications

106. There is a Publications Committee in the Council. It supervises publications of the Council and, in addition, formulates proposals regarding the means that should be adopted to interpret the culture of India to people in other countries. The Council has also a programme for the publication of rare manuscripts and other valuable books about India either by way of sponsoring their publication itself or by giving substantial grants to other persons or institutions. The Committee learnt that this scheme had not been given due publicity. *The Committee recommend that this may be done now.*

E. Finance and Accounts

107. As indicated earlier, the Indian Council for Cultural Relations is financed entirely by grants from the Government of India. A statement showing the amounts of grants sanctioned by Government of India to the Council since 1950, and the corresponding amounts actually spent is given below:—

Year	Amount sanctioned by the Government	Amount spent by the I.C.C.R.
1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.
1950-51	1,00,000	91,809 6 3
1951-52	1,80,000	85,027 13 3
1952-53	2,50,000	2,55,651 9 0

1	2	3
1953-54	1,00,000	2,08,388 6 5
1954-55	2,00,000	2,48,808 14 2
1955-56	2,85,000	2,76,073 7 1
1956-57	3,00,000	3,29,915 3 10

A provision of Rs. 3 lakhs has been made in the Budget Estimates of the Ministry for 1957-58 for Council. The Committee understand that unspent balance in a particular year was not surrendered to the Government, but was utilised for future expenses and that the grants received from the Government were utilised strictly in accordance with the Budget which was prepared every year, and approved by the Finance Committee and the President of the Council. *While accepting that the I.C.C.R. has been doing quite useful work, the Committee suggest that the Ministry should examine whether in view of the present financial stringency the expenditure cannot be stabilised at the present level during the remaining period of the Second Plan.*

108. The accounts of the Council are subject to Government audit and the utilisation of funds is governed mostly by the Government of India rules. The Committee would, however, like to refer to the following extract from the Audit Report on the accounts of the Council for 1955-56:—

"The annual accounts and budget estimates of the Council since inception to date had not been passed by the Governing Body because (it was stated) the Council had not been able to convene a meeting of the Governing Body so far. The accounts should be submitted to the Governing Body in the forth coming meeting and its approval obtained."

The Committee hope that the position will be rectified and such slackness avoided in future.*

F. Buildings for Indian Council for Cultural Relations

109. There is a scheme to construct a building for the Council at an estimated cost of Rs. 8.2 lakhs. A grant of Rs. 1 lakh was given to the Council in 1956-57 towards the payment of architects' fees and purchase of materials. A provision of Rs. 4,10,000 has been made in the estimates for the year 1957-58 for this project. The Committee were, however, informed that an expenditure of Rs. 7,500 had

*The Ministry has subsequently informed that the accounts of the Council were placed before the Governing Body of the Council at its meetings held in 1956, 1957 and 1958.

been incurred on this project which represented fees for the architect and payments made for development charges. They were also informed that in addition, a sum of Rs. 54,000 was to be paid for the plot of land measuring 1.5 acres. Besides, another sum of Rs. 12,000 was expected to be paid to the architects. The Committee were, however, informed that no construction had been undertaken so far on account of the directive of the Finance Ministry against building projects. *While appreciating the inadequacy of the existing accommodation, the Committee are of the opinion that in view of the existing financial stringency, the construction of such a costly building should be kept in abeyance during the Second Plan.*

VI. OTHER CULTURAL AND INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

A. Grants to Cultural Organisations

110. In order to promote and develop cultural activities in the country, the Government of India gives grants to cultural organisations. A set of conditions on which the grants are given is at Appendix VIII. The grants are made directly if the institution is doing useful work and is of an All-India character.

The following grants were paid to the cultural organisations during 1952-53, 1953-54, 1954-55, 1955-56 and 1956-57:—

Year	Amount Rs.
1952-53 . . .	1,45,000
1953-54 . . .	9,10,279
1954-55 . . .	4,86,500
1955-56 . . .	2,64,500
1956-57 . . .	11,03,853

111. A sum of Rs. 10,38,600 has been provided during 1957-58 for grants-in-aid to the institutions. In addition, a sum of Rs. 3,25,000 has also been provided for grants-in-aid to the Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi. *The Committee recommend that the names of the institutions and the amounts of grants given to them should in future be included in the annual report of the Ministry.*

112. The Committee noticed that there were only a few States in which cultural organisations and institutions got the benefit of the cultural grants made by the Central Government. *The Committee suggest that the schemes should be properly formulated and publicised so that all those who are entitled under the rules and conditions laid down by Government can come forward and benefit by it.*

B. Publication of Manuscripts

113. On the suggestion of the Sahitya Akademi, a provision of Rs. 7.50 lakhs has been accepted in the Second Plan for creating a fund for the publication of rare manuscripts and other publications of merit. Suggestions for the selection of manuscripts are invited from certain curators, librarians and Indologists in India. Large number of suggestions in this regard have been received and sent to the members of the Indology Committee to decide about the priority to be given to a particular manuscript. The Committee were informed that the policy in this matter would be finalised as soon as the opinion of the members of the Indology Committee had been received. A budget provision of Rs. 1,50,000 has been made during 1957-58 for the publication of rare manuscripts.

114. The Committee would like to observe that there are Jain Bhandars at Jaisalmir, Patna, Cambay, Ahmedabad, Limbdi, Bhavnagar etc., which have a large number of rare manuscripts in their possession which deserve publication. Besides, there are many libraries in the country and well known ancient cultural centres where rare manuscripts are being preserved. *The Committee suggest that these Bhandars and libraries should be contacted in regard to the publication of these rare manuscripts. The Committee also suggest that the feasibility of their proper cataloguing and classification and for microfilming and photostating some of them should be examined.*

C. Indology Committee

115. The members of the Indology Committee are selected by the Ministry on the basis of merit from amongst the well-known Indologists in the country. A Joint Secretary of the Ministry is the Chairman of the Indology Committee. *The Committee consider that it is not a good procedure to appoint an official as Chairman of Indology Committee, however, high he may be, so long as distinguished Indologists are available in the country. The Committee, therefore, suggest that the Chairman of such a Committee should be a non-official, preferably an eminent Indologist and that a suitable official may be a member, a member-secretary or a secretary as considered necessary.*

D. Central Institute of Indology

116. The Committee understand that it has been decided to establish a Central Institute of Indology. As regards the scope of the Institute, a tentative scheme has been drawn up and it is proposed that it will be finalised when the Director is appointed. Its function will be higher study and research in all branches of Indology and allied subjects. The Institute will be governed by a Board which will consist of the following:—

- (a) Chairman to be nominated by Government.
- (b) The Director General of Archaeology.
- (c) A nominee of the Inter-University Board.
- (d) Not more than four members of whom not less than two shall be distinguished Indologists to be nominated by the Government.

This scheme has been included in the Second Plan and provision has been made for a sum of Rs. 7 lakhs. The estimated recurring expenditure of the short term scheme is Rs. 2.65 lakhs per year and non-recurring expenditure Rs. 2.5 lakhs. *The Committee suggest that the feasibility of research in different branches of Indology being conducted by the Universities, instead of by a Central Institute to be newly created, may be examined.*

E. Strengthening of Existing Research Institutions

117. A scheme for strengthening of the existing research institutions has been included in the Second Five Year Plan. Requests for grants-in-aid under this scheme are first examined by the Ministry to see

whether they fall within the scope of the scheme and deserve assistance. If they do, the institutions asking for grants are requested to furnish information as to their activities together with their administrative reports, annual budget and audited accounts etc., through the State Governments concerned who are also asked to give their recommendations. After the information is received, the case is referred to the Indology Committee for advice and Government's decision on the requests is taken after due consideration of the Indology Committee's advice. The amount of grant-in-aid for a particular project is determined in the light of the total cost of the project, the resources of the institution, the recommendations of the State Governments and the Indology Committee. The Ministry has decided that such grants-in-aid should not normally exceed 50 per cent. of the estimated cost of the project.

118. No grant could be sanctioned to the institutions during 1956-57 as the scheme could not be implemented during that year. A sum of Rs. 21,420 has been sanctioned to the Vishvashwaranand Vedic Research Institute, Hoshiarpur, during 1957-58, representing the Government of India's share at the rate of 50 per cent. of the expenditure to be incurred during the year on the implementation of the Institute's 14-volume publication project.

F. Financial Assistance to Eminent Writers and Artists in indigent circumstances

119. There is a scheme for the provision of financial assistance to eminent writers and artists in indigent circumstances. The Government of India decided in 1951 to provide some amount every year from which allowances or grants could be made to persons distinguished in arts, letters and such other walks of life and who might be in indigent circumstances. In November, 1952 the Ministry informed all the State Governments about the scheme and requested them to bring the scheme to the notice of recognised organisations dealing with arts, letters, music and such other fields of activities. Under this scheme, assistance has been given so far to 154 persons. A sum of Rs. 2 lakhs was provided in the budget for 1956-57 and a similar amount in the current year's budget also. The monthly allowance is made for a term of one year and sometimes extended, if circumstances warrant. *The Committee are inclined to suggest that the amount of assistance to be given to an artist in indigent circumstances can be utilised for subsidising his works.*

G. Sanskrit Commission

120. In order to consider the question of the present state of Sanskrit education in all its aspects, a Sanskrit Commission has been appointed in 1956, with the following terms of reference:

- (i) to undertake a survey of the existing facilities for Sanskrit education in universities and non-university institutions and to make proposals for promoting the study of Sanskrit including research; and

- (ii) to examine the traditional system of Sanskrit education in order to find out what features from it could be carefully incorporated into the modern system.

The report of the Commission is awaited. *The Committee appreciate this step and hope that it will serve to revive the interest in Sanskrit language which is slowly fading away.*

H. Development of Modern Indian Languages

121. A scheme of Rs. 20 lakhs has been worked out by the Ministry for the development of Modern Indian languages. *The Committee are of the view that the items of work contemplated under this scheme can very well be entrusted to the Sahitya Akademi, if necessary, by enlarging its scope, and that the multiplicity of schemes of a similar nature should, as far as possible, be avoided.*

I. National Theatre

122. In order to give a fillip to the movement for the revival of drama and also to provide a theatre for the increasing number of dramatic, musical and dance performances which have to be staged in Delhi from time to time, it is proposed to build a National Theatre in Delhi befitting the cultural standard of the country. A site measuring about 9 acres has tentatively been selected. Two architects were sent abroad in 1955 to study in detail the working of National Theatres and opera houses in some of the western countries. The report submitted by them has been accepted as the basis for the construction of the National Theatre.

123. The cost of the Theatre with necessary equipment and plant is estimated at about Rs. one crore by the C.P.W.D. An amount of Rs. 60 lakhs has been earmarked for the National Theatre in the Second Five Year Plan. Seating accommodation of the National Theatre will be for about 3,000 persons. The preliminary design has been prepared.

124. *While the Committee feel that it is not only desirable but also necessary to have a National Theatre in the Capital, they would like the Ministry to re-examine whether the proposal can be kept in abeyance for the present in view of the financial stringency and whether it should be constructed at the proposed cost. (Information has subsequently been received from the Ministry that the proposal has already been re-examined, and it has been decided to keep it in abeyance for the present in view of financial stringency at the instance of the Ministry of Finance).*

J. International Students House, Delhi

125. There is a scheme to construct an International Students House in Delhi, where students from abroad as well as foreign visitors interested in educational and cultural work could be accommodated.

The House will promote contacts among students of various countries including India, studying in or visiting Delhi and develop in them an understanding of one another's culture through the provision of facilities for social and cultural activities. To achieve the above objective through public co-operation, a society named "The Delhi International Students House Society (Regd.)" has been set up which will be responsible for the execution, administration and management of the House. The Society will be financed mainly by the Government in the form of non-recurring and recurring grants, although it will make every effort to obtain aid from private and foreign organisations. The non-recurring expenditure of the International Students House is estimated to be Rs. 8.20 lakhs which includes not only the cost of land (Rs. 1,80,000) and the cost of building (approximately Rs. 6 lakhs) but also the furniture and other necessities for starting a House of this nature. The recurring expenditure is expected to be Rs. 92,000 per year. The Committee were informed that these estimates were prepared over three years ago when the proposal for an International Students House was considered. The Committee understand that these estimates apply only to the first phase of the construction of the International House which will provide facilities such as common room, library, cafeteria etc. and living accommodation for 50 students and 5 professors. The estimates for the other phases of the building have not yet been drawn up.

126. No expenditure has yet been incurred on this project, but 5½ acres of land in the University Campus has been reserved for which a sum of Rs. 1.8 lakhs has been provided in the budget for 1957-58. The Committee understand that in view of the present financial stringency, the ban on construction of buildings applies to this building also. *The Committee do not like to encourage separate living by providing separate hostel for foreign students. They would, therefore, recommend that the necessary additional accommodation should be provided, where mixed living could be encouraged.*

Further, the Committee are not in favour of having costly buildings at present in view of the priority which many other things demand in general and in view of the financial stringency. They would like the Ministry to re-examine whether the construction of the International Students House, Delhi may be deferred for the present.

K. Acquisition of Art Objects

127. Art objects for the National Museum and National Gallery of Modern Art are purchased on the recommendations of an expert advisory body called 'The Art Purchase Committee'.

128. The Committee generally meets three times in a year in various parts of the country. The provision made since 1952-53 for the purchase of art objects and contributions to the National Art

Treasures Fund and the amounts spent during these years are as follows:

Year	Provision made Rs.	Amount spent Rs.
1952-53	1,25,000	23,490
1953-54	2,50,000	53,859
1954-55	5,00,000	2,14,234
1955-56	4,00,000	3,08,647
1956-57	4,00,000	3,32,505

129. The Committee were informed that the expenditure depended upon the availability of art objects worthy of being preserved for the nation and that this was an uncertain and unforeseeable factor. *All the same, the Committee feel that the provision should have been suitably reduced when it was found that the amount earmarked could not be usefully spent year after year. The Committee would like the Ministry to bear this point in mind, when framing future estimates.*

The Committee also suggest that the Department of Archaeology may also be associated with the Art Purchase Committee.

L. Development of Cultural Activities Abroad

130. The following is the expenditure on the development of cultural activities abroad other than delegations:—

Year	Amount Rs.
1954-55	5,04,577
1955-56	5,11,896
1956-57	6,94,480
1957-58	1,16,801

The nature of the varied and multi-farious activities undertaken during these years is indicated below:—

1. Presentation of books to foreign countries.
2. Participation in International Conferences and Seminars.
3. Visits of individuals or groups to foreign countries.
4. Visits of distinguished foreigners to India.
5. Visits of sports teams to and from foreign countries.
6. Exhibitions.
7. Presentation of art and other cultural objects abroad.
8. Subsidising foreign translations of Indian classics.
9. Promotion of Education and Hindi abroad.
10. Grants to Cultural Organisations abroad.
11. Scholarships to foreign students coming to India.
12. Refund of customs duty, etc. to United States Education Foundation in India.
13. Recruitment of teachers for service abroad.
14. Establishment of Libraries and Research Institutes abroad.

M. Selection of Books for Presentation

131. The present procedure with regard to the selection of books for presentation to the cultural and educational institutions and libraries in foreign countries is that a list of standard books on various

subjects like History, Philosophy, etc. is prepared by the Ministry of Education in consultation with the Librarian of the Central Secretariat Library and then it is finally approved by the Education Secretary. *The Committee suggest that this work may be entrusted to the Indology Committee in future.*

N. Cultural Delegations from and to abroad

132. The Ministry of Education send and invite cultural delegations as part of the programme of development of cultural activities.

Due to financial stringency, the programme of inviting delegations from abroad and sending delegations to foreign countries during the year 1957-58 has been considerably curtailed.

133. The Committee were informed that the selection of members of various Indian Cultural Delegations which were sent abroad had so far been made by the Ministry of Education in consultation with the Ministry of External Affairs and where necessary with the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and the concerned Akadami, University etc. *The Committee were glad to learn that the Prime Minister had directed that an Inter-Ministry Committee with some non-Officials should be set up for the selection of delegations for being sent abroad. The Committee hope that the proposal will be implemented without delay.*

O. Indian National Commission for UNESCO

(a) Objectives

134. The Indian National Commission for co-operation with UNESCO has been set up by the Government of India in pursuance of their Resolution with the following objectives:—

- (a) to promote the understanding of the objects and purposes of UNESCO among the people of the Republic of India;
- (b) to serve as a liaison agency between UNESCO and the institutions concerned with and working for the progress of education, science and culture; and
- (c) to act in an advisory capacity to the Government of India in matters relating to UNESCO.

(b) Constitution

135. Fifteen members of the Commission are nominated by the Government of India. The rest of the members and all the associate members are nominated by the organisation having representation on the Commission. Minister for Education and Scientific Research is *ex-officio* President of the Commission.

136. The affairs of the Indian National Commission are managed by an Executive Board which consists of 11 members made up as follows:—

- (1) Educational Adviser—*Ex-Officio* Chairman
- (2) Indian Member of the Executive Board of UNESCO

- (3) One representative of the Associate Members (elected by the Associate Members).
- (4) Two representatives of each of the three Sub-Commissions (elected by the respective Sub-Commissions: one each for Education, Science and Culture).
- (5) Two nominees of the President of the Commission (nominated by the President).

The Committee suggest that the feasibility of the Executive Board being elected by the Commission itself may be examined.

P. Translation of Indian classics into Western European Languages

137. One of the tasks of UNESCO, within the framework of the Organisation's larger aim of helping to make the cultures of its various member states better known in all other member countries, is to attempt to break through the language barriers which render the literature of so many countries, almost entirely unknown outside their national boundaries. As part of this undertaking, known as the "Translation of Representative Works Programme", UNESCO is conducting a project for the translation into more widely spoken languages of the West (English and French) of books originally written in what is called the languages of the little diffusion. This translation programme has been part of UNESCO's programme since 1948. It covers not only translation into English and French, but also 'counterpart programmes' of translations of Western classics into certain Asian languages. The Government of India decided to participate in the project in 1953. Indian classics are recommended to UNESCO for translation on the advice of the Sahitya Akadami.

A joint fund with contributions from the Government of India and UNESCO has been created to meet the costs of translation etc. The Government of India have so far contributed a sum of Rs. 60,000 (or \$12,631.56) The UNESCO have also contributed a further sum of \$ 12,587.92 from their own budget for this purpose.

138. Besides financial collaboration, UNESCO's part in the implementation of the project consists of finding out suitable translators, revisers and publishers. They are also responsible for settling copyright problems, if any. 34 classics have so far been covered by the project.

139. The programme of translation of representative works of Indian literature is now an integral part of the Major Project on the Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural values, which was approved by the General Conference of UNESCO held in New Delhi in 1956. *The Committee appreciate the participation of the Government of India in the above project and hope that it will lead to better understanding of Indian culture in other countries.*

Q. Translation of UNESCO Literature

140. There is a UNESCO scheme for translation of UNESCO literature into Hindi. The Indian National Commission is the

agency through which the translation of these publications is done. Translators are selected by the Commission in consultation with the Sahitya Akadami and the Special Officer (Hindi) of the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research. The entire cost is met by UNESCO.

R. UNESCO Scheme for Regional Cultural Studies

141. With a view to intensifying the developing cultural contacts between relatively distant regions, UNESCO has formulated a project entitled "UNESCO grants for regional cultural studies". Under this project, which was originally initiated in 1955, UNESCO intends to award a number of fellowships to nationals of different countries for study and research in a cultural region different from their own. The main purpose of the awards is to enable university teachers and other specialists in social and cultural studies, which include History, Language, Literature, Art, Economics, Sociology, Psychology, etc., to obtain first-hand knowledge of the culture and social life of the regions or countries visited as well as to pursue studies or research in their specialised fields of interest.

During 1955 and 1956, UNESCO awarded 30 regional cultural study grants to University professors, lecturers and post-graduate specialists in all the member States. The Government of India is participating in this scheme and UNESCO offered a fellowship for an Indian National for the year 1956-57.

VII. ECONOMY MEASURES

142. Due to the financial stringency, it was understood that a number of proposals included in the budget of the Ministry of the year 1957-58 were being kept in abeyance as a result of economy drive. The Ministry was, therefore, requested to furnish to the Committee particulars about such proposals and the monetary saving proposed to be effected under the following three groups :

- (a) Proposals kept in abeyance by the Education Ministry itself.
- (b) Proposals kept in abeyance at the instance of the Finance Ministry.
- (c) Proposals kept in abeyance at the instance of the Planning Commission.

143. A statement containing the required information as furnished by the Ministry of Education is given below :

- (a) *Proposals kept in abeyance by the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research.*

Demand No. & Sub-head	Details of Item	Monetary savings proposed to be effected
1	2	3
		Rs.
<i>Demand No. 20— Other Scientific Dept- ts.</i>	1. C-1 Pay of Officers	15,000
	2. C-2 Pay of Establishment	2,280
C. Anthropological Survey.	3. C-3 Allowances & Honoraria	8,390
	TOTAL DEMAND No. 20	25,670
<i>Demand No. 21— Education</i>	1. Indian Cultural Delegation to Scandinavian countries	1,50,000
	D. 4(7)(1)—Cultural Delegations to and from foreign coun- tries.	2. Cultural Delegation to Tibet

1

2

3

1	2	3
		Rs.
3.	Student-Teacher Delegation to West Asia	
4.	Student-Teacher Delegation from China	
5.	Army or Civilian Football Team from Turkey	
6.	Cultural Visits of students from West Asia	
7.	Indian Musical Delegation to Kabul	
8.	Cultural troupe to Ethiopia	
9.	Goodwill Delegation from Africa	
10.	Cultural Delegation to African Territories	
11.	Dancing troupe to Latin American countries	
12.	Cultural Delegation to Australia	
13.	Delegation of prominent Fijians to India	
14.	Delegation of prominent persons from Philippines	7,38,000
15.	Film Delegation to Singapore and Malaya	
16.	Badminton and table tennis team to Singapore and Malaya	
17.	Thai Dancers troupe to India	
18.	Film Delegation from China	
19.	Uday Shankar's visit to China	
20.	Film Delegation to China	
21.	Cultural Delegation from Japan	

1	2	3
		Rs.
D. 4 (7) (6)—Other items—Cultural Activities	22. Film Delegation to Japan	
	23. Exchange of Delegation with Mongolia	
	24. Subsidising Arabic version of Mahatma Gandhi's Autobiography	15,000
	25. Repairs to the shrine of Mir Salem in the Lagham Valley in Afghanistan	5,000
	26. Translation into Persian of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's book "Glimpses of World History" and "Discovery of India" (Part payment postponed to next year).	9,000
	27. Exchange of Professors between India and U.S.S.R.	21,000
	28. Bulgarian Exhibition of Paintings	45,000
	29. Inviting 3 Italian Teachers to the Universities of Delhi, Bombay & Calcutta	30,000
	30. Inviting a Czech Painter to India	10,000
	31. Exchange of Artists between India and China	
	32. Music Teacher to Fiji	
	33. Exchange of Professors with American University, Beirut	
	34. Presentation of books and Library sets abroad	
	35. Art Exhibition to Mauritius	
36. Propagation of Hindi in B.W.I.		
37. Participation in International Music Festival in Czechoslovakia		

1	2	3
		Rs.
	38. Participation in International Gymnastic Festival in Zagreb .	
	39. Visit of Prof. Germanus from Hungary	
	40. Grant to Indo-Burma Cultural Association	
	41. Scholarships to students from Laos	4,65,000
	42. Cultural Lectures to Singapore, Malaya and Thailand	
	43. Cultural Lectures to Japan	
	44. Indian Art Exhibition in Japan	
	45. Cultural Exhibition in Lhasa	
	46. Cultural visits of Indian Scholars to Tibet and Tibetan Scholars to India	
	47. Tours to Cultural Centres in India from Sikkim and Bhutan	
	48. Setting up of a Painters' Club in Kathmandu	
	49. Presentation of Gandhiji's statue in Ceylon	
	50. Grant to Ceylon Estate Works Education Trust in Ceylon	
	51. Participation in smaller exhibitions	
	TOTAL DEMAND No. 21	15,00,000
<i>Demand No. 22— Misc. Depts. & Expenditure under the Ministry of Edu- cation and Scientific Research.</i>	1. Purchase of Vacuum Fumigation Chamber for National Library, Calcutta	25,000
	2. Purchase of Photo duplicating equipment for National Library, Calcutta	55,000

1	2	3
		Rs.
A-1(3)—Other Charges —National Library, Calcutta.	3. Purchase of microfilm copies of records of Indian interest from abroad	25,000
A-4(3)—Other Charges, Director of Archi- ves.	TOTAL DEMAND NO. 22	1,05,000
<i>Demand No. 133— Capital outlay on Buildings.</i>	1. Construction of the Central Re- ference Library Building	50,000
	2. Construction of the Readers Hostel in the National Library, Cal- cutta	50,000
	TOTAL DEMAND NO. 133	1,00,000
	GRAND TOTAL	17,30,670

(b) *Proposals kept in abeyance at the instance of the Finance Ministry**Demand No. 21—
Education.*

D.4(6)(8)—Direct Grants—Other Grants	1. Three National Academies	9,00,000
D.4 Misc. D4(7) (6)— Other items.	2. Buddha Jayanti	4,50,000
	TOTAL	13,50,000

(c) *Proposals kept in abeyance at the instance of Planning
Commission.*

NIL

The monetary savings effected as a result of these measures come to Rs. 30,80,670.

144. The Committee are glad to note that a number of schemes, though useful and desirable in themselves but of a comparatively

low priority, have thus been kept in abeyance. The Committee have also suggested elsewhere that a number of schemes mainly involving construction of big and costly buildings be kept in abeyance during the Second Plan.

145. The Committee suggest that the feasibility of utilising these savings during the Second Plan period, for accelerating the progress of elementary education in the country may be examined.

BALVANTRAY G. MEHTA,
Chairman,
Estimates Committee.

NEW DELHI;
The 13th February, 1958.

APPENDIX I

(Vide para 8)

SANGEET NATAK AKADAMI

Constitution

(As it stood before its modification on 20-1-58; the modified Constitution not been enforced yet.)

Whereas it is considered expedient to establish an organisation to foster and develop Indian Dance, Drama (including films) and music and to promote through them the cultural unity of the country, it is hereby resolved as follows:—

An Indian Academy of Dance, Drama and Music, to be called "Sangeet Natak Akadami", shall be constituted.

2. The headquarters of the Academy shall be at New Delhi, but may be shifted to any other place with the consent of three-fourths of the members of the Academy.

3. Organisation and function.—The Academy shall have the following powers and functions, namely:—

- (i) to co-ordinate the activities of regional or State Academies for dance, drama and/or music;
- (ii) to promote research in the fields of Indian dance, drama and music and for this purpose to establish a library and museum;
- (iii) to co-operate with such similar academies as there may be and other institutions and associations for the furtherance of its objects and for the enrichment of Indian culture as a whole;
- (iv) to encourage the exchange of ideas and enrichment of technique between the different regions in regard to the arts of dance, drama and music;
- (v) to encourage, where necessary, the establishment of theatre centres, on the basis of regional languages, and co-operation among different theatre centres;
- (vi) to encourage the setting up of institutions providing training in the art of theatre, including instruction in actor's training, study of stage craft and production of plays;
- (vii) to encourage and assist production of new plays by awarding prizes and distinctions;
- (viii) to publish literature on Indian dance, drama and music including reference works such as an illustrated dictionary or handbook of technical terms;

- (ix) to give recognition and otherwise assist meritorious theatrical organisations, where there are no State or regional organisation;
- (x) to encourage the development of amateur dramatic activity, children's theatre, the open air theatre and the rural theatre in its various forms;
- (xi) to revive and preserve folk dance and folk music in different regions of the country and to encourage the development of community music, material music etc.;
- (xii) to sponsor dance, drama and music festivals on All-India basis and to encourage regional festivals;
- (xiii) to award prizes and distinctions and to give recognition to individual artists for outstanding achievement in the fields of dance, drama and music;
- (xiv) to promote cultural exchanges in the fields of dance, drama and music with other countries;
- (xv) in furtherance of its objects, to purchase land, own property in its various forms and to maintain, sell, mortgage or otherwise dispose of it; and
- (xvi) to do all such other acts and things, whether incidental to the powers aforesaid or not, as may be required in order to further the objects of the Academy.

4. Officers of the Academy.—The following shall be the officers of the Academy, namely:—

- (i) Chairman;
- (ii) Vice-Chairman;
- (iii) Treasurer; and
- (iv) Secretary.

5. Chairman.—The Chairman shall be appointed by the President of India and shall hold office for a term of five years.

6. Vice-Chairman.—(i) The Vice-Chairman shall be elected by the General Council of the Academy from among its members.

(ii) The Vice-Chairman shall, in the absence of the Chairman, for what reason, exercise all the functions and powers of the Chairman.

7. (i) The Treasurer shall be appointed by the Central Government for such period as the latter may determine.

(ii) The Treasurer shall—

- (a) subject to the control of the Executive Board of the Academy manage the property and investments of the Academy and be responsible for the preparation of the annual estimates and statements of accounts and for their presentation to the Executive Board and the General Council;
- (b) subject to the powers of the Executive Board be responsible for seeing that all moneys are expended on the purpose for which they are granted or allotted;
- (c) sign all contracts made on behalf of the Academy; and

(d) Exercise such other powers as may be assigned to him by the Executive Board.

(iii) The receipt of the Treasurer or of the person or persons duly authorised in this behalf by the Executive Board for any money paid into the Academy shall be sufficient discharge for the same.

8. Secretary.—(i) The Secretary shall be the principal Executive Officer of the Academy and he shall be appointed by the Executive Board for such period and on such terms and conditions as the Executive Board may determine.

(ii) The Secretary shall be *ex-officio* Secretary of the General Council, the Executive Board, the Finance Committee and all other standing Committees which may be set up by the General Council but shall not be deemed to be a member of any of those authorities.

(iii) It shall be the duty of the Secretary—

- (a) to be the custodian of the records and such other property of the Academy as the Executive Board shall commit to his charge;
- (b) to conduct the official correspondence on behalf of the authorities of the Academy;
- (c) to issue all notices convening meetings of authorities of the Academy and of all committees appointed by any of those authorities;
- (d) to keep the minutes of all meetings of the authorities of the Academy and of all committees appointed by any of those authorities; and
- (e) to maintain the accounts of the Academy under the supervision of the Treasurer.

9. Authorities of the Academy.—The following shall be the authorities of the Academy, namely:—

- (i) General Council;
- (ii) Executive Board;
- (iii) Finance Committee; and
- (iv) any other Standing Committee or Committees which the General Council or the Executive Board may set up for discharging any one or more of their functions.

10. General Council.—(a) The General Council shall consist of the following members, namely:—

- (i) Chairman;
- (ii) Treasurer;
- (iii) Five persons nominated by the Central Government;
- (iv) One person nominated by each part A and Part B State Government;
- (v) Sixteen representatives elected, in accordance with the rules to be framed by the Academy, by important organisations in the fields of dance, drama, films and music, recognised by the Academy for this purpose;
- (vi) Two representatives from each of the Academies of Letters and Arts, if and when they have been established;
- (vii) Two representatives from each of the Academies of Hindustani Music and Karnataka Music, if and when they have been established;

- (viii) Eight eminent artists in the fields of dance, drama (including films) and music from different regions of India, to be elected in their individual capacity by the General Council.

Provided that for the first term they shall be nominated by the Central Government, in consultation with the State Governments concerned.

(b) All members except where otherwise provided shall hold office for a period of five years and shall be eligible for re-appointment.

11. The General Council shall have the following powers and functions, namely:—

- (i) to elect a Vice-Chairman from among their members :
- (ii) to elect members of the Executive Board, in accordance with paragraph 13(v) and to prescribe the rules of procedure of the Executive Board;
- (iii) to elect members of the Finance Committee, in accordance with paragraph 15(iii) and to prescribe rules of procedure of the Finance Committee;
- (iv) to approve the annual budget of the Academy drawn up by the Executive Board;
- (v) to nominate the auditors;
- (vi) to elect, by a majority of at least three-fourths of the members present and voting, artists of outstanding merit in the fields of dance, drama (including films) and music as Fellows of the Academy, provided they have been recommended for election by the Executive Board and provided further the number of Fellows shall at no time exceed 30;
- (vii) to select important dance, drama and music organisations in the country which are to be recognised for the purpose of receiving assistance from the Academy;
- (viii) to consider and approve programmes and specific projects proposed by the Executive Board; and
- (ix) to frame its regulations, bye-laws and rules of procedure.

12. The General Council shall ordinarily meet once in every calendar year at a place and on a date fixed by itself at the previous meeting. A special meeting may be called at any other time by the Chairman, or by the Executive Board, either on its own initiative or at the request of not less than two-thirds of the members of the Council.

13. Executive Board: The Executive Board shall consist of the following members, namely:—

- (i) Chairman;
- (ii) Vice-Chairman;
- (iii) Treasurer;
- (iv) Three members nominated by the Central Government from among their nominees on the General Council; and

- (v) Nine persons to be elected by the General Council from among its members.

14. The Executive Board shall have the following powers and functions, namely:—

- (i) to exercise the executive authority of the Academy, subject to policy directives of the General Council;
- (ii) to be responsible for the supervision and control of the work of the Academy and of its office.
- (iii) to consider and prepare programmes of the Academy and specific projects for submission to the General Council;
- (iv) to draw up the annual budget of the Academy subject to financial limits prescribed by the Finance Committee, to be submitted for approval to the General Council;
- (v) to prepare the annual report and accounts of the Academy for the consideration of the General Council;
- (vi) to consider and propose to the General Council names of eminent artists for election as Fellows of the Academy;
- (vii) subject to the approval of the General Council to expenditure on the establishment as a whole, to create such posts as it may consider necessary for the carrying on of the work of the Academy and to prescribe the terms and conditions of appointment to these posts; and
- (viii) to appoint the Secretary of the Academy and other members of the staff, except those the power to appoint whom is delegated to the Secretary.

15. Finance Committee: The Finance Committee shall consist of the following members, namely:—

- (i) Treasurer, who shall be Chairman of the Committee;
- (ii) One nominee of the Central Government, not necessarily from among the members of the General Council;
- (iii) Two representatives of the General Council; and
- (iv) One nominee of the Executive Board, not necessarily from among the members of the Council;

16. The Finance Committee shall consider the budget estimates of the Academy, make recommendations thereon to the Executive Board and prescribe the limit for total expenditure within a financial year.

17. (i) Any rule made or decision taken by the General Council or by authority of the Academy, except where the authority acts in accordance with its powers and functions as defined in this Resolution, may be amended or set aside by the General Council.

(ii) The General Council may, by a majority of not less than three-fourths of the members present and voting, request the Central Government to amend this Resolution in such manner as the General Council may decide.

APPENDIX II

(Vide para. 32)

List of Publications brought out directly by the Sangeet Natak Akadami.

1. Ragatarva—Vibodha
2. Film Seminar Report 1955.
3. Akadami Bulletin Nos. 1 to 5.
4. Souvenir of programmes on the occasion of UNESCO Conference in English, French, Russian and Spanish languages.

List of publications partly or entirely, subsidised by the Sangeet Natak Akadami together with the amount of subsidy given.

	1955-56	1956-57
1. Sangeet Kala Vihar, (Music Journal) Miraj (Bombay State)	Rs. 3,000	Rs. 5,000
2. Bihar Theatre, (Theatre Journal) Patna	Rs. 2,000	Rs. 2,000
3. Lok Kala (Journal of Folk Arts,) Udaipur	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000
4. Music Academic Journal, Madras	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 6,000
5. Natak (Theatre Journal), Bombay	..	One dozen copies be purchased.
6. Bhatkhande Sangeet Sahstra Parts III and IV (Hindi)—V. N. Bhatkhande, Hathras, Uttar Pradesh.	200 copies of each vol. be purchased.	..
7. Sangeet Vishaya Sambandhi Pathon Ki Rooprekha (Hindi), Bombay.	..	One dozen copies be purchased.
8. Kitab-i-Nauras-Ibrahim Adil Shah II (English Hindi and Urdu) New Delhi.	..	300 copies be purchased.
9. Bharat Natya Shastra (Telugu), Ellore, Andhra.	Rs. 2,000	..
10. Bharatarnave-Nandikeshwara (in press) Mysore	..	75 copies be purchased.
11. 108 Krithis of Thyagaraja in Devnagri Script Madras.	..	One dozen copies be purchased.
12. Haridas Krithigalu (Kannada) Mysore	..	5 copies of each be purchased.
13. Sivashran Krithigalu (Kannada) Mysore
14. Rajasthan Ka Lok Sangeet, Udaipur	..	Rs. 2,600
15. Haridas Krithimanjan (Kannada) Mysore
16. Vasudeva Kirtanmanjari, Madras	..	75 copies be purchased.

APPENDIX III

(Vide para. 34)

SANGEET NATAK AKADAMI

Rules for Recognition of important organisations in the fields of dance, drama (including Films) and music

1. Any *bonafide* non-proprietary institution or organisation in India conducting training or research work in the fields of these arts in any other way may apply for recognition as an institution or organisation for dance, drama (including films) and/or music (Hindustani or Karnataka) by the Akadami through the State Academy or the State Government where there is no academy.

- (i) Provided that State Academies of dance, drama (including films) and music sponsored or recognised by the State Government concerned shall be granted recognition automatically.
- (ii) Provided further that departments of dance, drama (including films) and or music in a recognised Indian University shall also be granted recognition automatically.

All organisations and institutions which are working in the field of dance, drama (including films) and or music can be recognised whether or not they have any other organisation or institution affiliated to or associated with them or they are themselves affiliated with some other organisations. Branches of the same organisation or institution will however, not be granted recognition separately.

2. It should be a registered body of not less than a year's standing. Provided that this limitation of one year shall not apply in the case of an organisation or institution applying for recognition before January 1, 1956.

3. Applications for recognition shall be addressed to the Secretary and must be accompanied by:

- (i) A list of office-bearers of the organisation and paid staff together with details of all salaries, allowances and honoraria attached to their posts, as on the date of application.
- (ii) A copy of the Constitution of the organisation;
- (iii) An audited statement of the organisation's assets and liabilities as on the last day of the previous financial year, the organisation's audited accounts for the last three years; and
- (iv) Report of the past activities of the organisation.

4. The Secretary shall call for any other information necessary and place the applications before the Executive Board at its next meeting.

5. The Board shall consider the applications and make recommendations to the General Council by a resolution passed by a two-thirds majority of those present and voting.

Provided that the Executive Board may, by a like majority, grant temporary recognition pending the General Council's decision.

6. The organisation shall be open to inspection by duly appointed representatives or officers of the Akadami.

7. The annual reports and audited accounts shall be submitted regularly to the Akadami.

8. An organisation so recognised shall not amend its Constitution without the previous concurrence of the Executive Board of the Akadami. The Board also may at any time ask for a modification of the Constitution or other action to be taken. If action called for is not taken and reported to the Secretary within the given time, recognition will be liable to be withdrawn by the Council on the Executive Board's recommendations, such recommendations being liable to be rejected by the Council by a two-thirds majority of those present and voting.

9. A register of all such recognised organisations shall be maintained by the Secretary, and this register shall be open to inspection by any member of the General Council.

"The General Council may in exceptional cases and on the recommendation of the Executive Board, and for special reasons to be recorded, grant recognition to institutions though the requirements mentioned in the rules are not satisfied."

APPENDIX IV

(Vide para. 44)

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF LETTERS (SAHITYA AKADEMI)

Constitution

Whereas it is considered expedient to establish a national organisation to work actively for the development of Indian letters and to set high literary standards, to foster and co-ordinate literary activities in all the Indian languages and to promote through them all the cultural unity of the country, it is hereby resolved as follows:—

A National Academy of Letters, to be called "Sahitya Akademi" shall be established.

2. Head-quarters—

The Head-quarters of the Academy shall be at New Delhi, but they may be transferred to another place by a resolution supported by three-fourths of the whole number of members of the General Council.

3. Organisation & functions—

(a) The Academy shall be a corporate body, shall have a perpetual seal and may sue and be sued in its corporate name.

(b) It shall have the following powers and functions, namely:—

(i) to promote co-operation among men of letters for the development of Literature in Indian languages;

(ii) to encourage or to arrange translations of literary works from one Indian language into others and also from non-Indian into Indian languages and vice-versa;

(iii) to publish or to assist associations and individuals in publishing literary works, including bibliographies, dictionaries, encyclopaedias, basic vocabularies etc. in the various Indian languages.

(iv) to sponsor or to hold literary conferences, seminars and exhibitions on all India or a regional basis;

(v) to award prizes and distinctions and to give recognition to individual writers for outstanding work;

(vi) to promote research in Indian language & literature;

(vii) to promote the teaching & study of regional languages and literatures in areas beyond their own;

- (viii) to encourage propagation and study of literature among the masses;
- (ix) to improve and develop the various scripts in which the languages of the country are written, to promote the use of the Devanagari script and to encourage publication of select books in regional languages in the Devanagari script;
- (x) to promote cultural exchanges with other countries and to establish relations with international organisations in the field of letters;
- (xi) to purchase land, own property of all kinds and to maintain, sell, mortgage or otherwise dispose of it in furtherance of its works; and
- (xii) to do all such other acts and things, whether incidental to the powers aforesaid or not, as may be required in order to further its objects.

4. The Officers of the Akademi:

The following shall be the Officers of the Akademi:

- (i) President;
- (ii) Vice-President;
- (iii) Treasurer; and
- (iv) Secretary.

5. President—

The first President of the Akademi shall be appointed by the President of India and shall hold office for a term of five years. Thereafter the President of the Akademi shall be elected by the General Council on the recommendation of the Executive Board as provided in the rules made therefor.

6. Vice-President—

- (i) The Vice-President shall be elected by the General Council of the Akademi from among its members;
- (ii) The Vice-President shall, in the absence of the President, for whatever reason, exercise all the functions and powers of the President.

7. Treasurer—

- (i) The Treasurer for the first five years shall be appointed by the Government of India. Thereafter he shall be appointed by the General Council on the recommendation of the Executive Board.
- (ii) The Treasurer shall:
 - (a) subject to the control of the Executive Board of the Akademi, manage the property and investments of the Akademi and be responsible for the preparation of the annual estimates and statements of accounts

and for their presentation to the Executive Board and the General Council.

- (b) subject to the powers of the Executive Board, be responsible for the utilisation of all moneys for the purposes for which they are granted or allotted;
- (c) sign all contracts made on behalf of the Akademi except in cases wherein the power to sign contracts has been delegated by him or by the Executive Board to the Secretary.
- (d) exercise such other powers as may be assigned to him by the Executive Board.
- (iii) The receipt of the Treasurer or of the person or persons duly authorised in this behalf by the Executive Board for any money paid into the Akademi shall be sufficient discharge for the same.

8. Secretary—

- (i) The Secretary shall be the principal Executive Officer of the Akademi and he shall be appointed by the Executive Board for such period and on such terms and conditions as the Executive Board may determine. Provided that the first Secretary shall be appointed by the Government of India for a period not exceeding two years on such terms and conditions as the Government may specify.
- (ii) The Secretary shall be *ex-officio* Secretary of the General Council, the Executive Board, the Finance Committee and all other Standing Committees which may be set up by the General Council or the Executive Board but shall not be deemed to be a member of any of these authorities.
- (iii) It shall be the duty of the Secretary—
 - (a) to be the custodian of the records and such other property of the Akademi as the Executive Board shall commit to his charge;
 - (b) to conduct the official correspondence on behalf of the authorities of the Akademi;
 - (c) to issue all notices convening meetings of authorities of the Akademi and of all committees appointed by any of those authorities.
 - (d) to keep the minutes of all meetings of the authorities of the Akademies and of all committees appointed by any of those authorities; and
 - (e) to maintain the accounts of the Akademi under the supervision of the Treasurer.

9. Authorities of the Akademi—

The following shall be the authorities of the Akademi:

- (i) General Council;
- (ii) Executive Board;

- (iii) Finance Committee; and
- (iv) Any other Standing Committee or Committees which the General Council or the Executive Board may set up for discharging any one or more of their functions.

10. General Council—

The General Council shall consist of the following:

- (i) The President;
- (ii) The Treasurer;
- (iii) Five persons nominated by the Government of India of whom one shall be a representative of the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting and one of the National Book Trust.
- (iv) One person from each of the following 13 States, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, & West Bengal selected by the Executive Board in consultation with the State Government.
- (v) One person from Jammu and Kashmir selected by the Executive Board in consultation with the Government of Jammu and Kashmir.
- (vi) One person to represent each of the languages enumerated in the Constitution of India, selected by the Executive Board from among the persons recommended by literary Associations, as provided in the rules made therefor.

Provided that for the first term and till such rules are framed by the Akademi, such representatives shall be nominated by the Government of India in consultation with the State Governments;

- (vii) Twenty representatives of Universities, selected by the Executive Board from among the persons recommended by the Universities, as provided in the rules made therefor;

Provided that for the first term and till such rules are framed by the Akademi, such representatives shall be nominated by Government of India in consultation with the Universities and the State Governments;

- (viii) Not more than eight persons eminent in the field of letters to be selected in their individual capacity by the General Council;

Provided that for the first term they shall be nominated by the Central Government; and

- (ix) Two representatives of the Sangeet Natak Akademi and of the Lalit Kala Akademi.

2. All members, except where otherwise provided, shall hold office for a period of five years and shall be eligible for re-appointment.

11. Functions of the General Council—

The General Council shall have the following functions and powers, namely:—

- (i) to elect a Vice-President from among its members;
- (ii) to elect members of the Executive Board, in accordance with paragraph 13(v), and to prescribe the rules of procedure of the Executive Board;
- (iii) to elect members of the Finance Committee, in accordance with paragraph 15(iii), and to prescribe the rules of the procedure of the Finance Committee.
- (iv) to approve the annual budget of the Akademi drawn up by the Executive Board.
- (v) to nominate Auditors;
- (vi) to frame rules for election of representatives of Universities, States and Literary Associations for the purpose of clauses (iv), (v), (vi) and (vii) of paragraph 10.
- (vii) to consider and approve programmes and specific projects proposed by the Executive Board;
- (viii) to elect on the recommendation of the Executive Board:
 - (a) Literary persons of outstanding merit as Fellows of the Akademi provided that the number of such Fellows shall at no time exceed twenty-one;
 - (b) Honorary Fellows of the Akademi from among literary persons of outstanding merit who are not nationals of India, provided the number of such Honorary Fellows shall at no time exceed five; and
 - (c) Associate Fellows of the Akademi, provided the number of such Associate Fellows shall at no time exceed fifty; and
- (ix) to frame its own rules, regulations, bye-laws and rules of procedure.

12. Meetings of the General Council—

The General Council shall ordinarily meet once every year at a place and on a date to be fixed by the President. A special meeting may be called at any other time by the President or by the Executive Board, either on its own initiative or at the request of not less than two-thirds of the whole number of members of the General Council.

13. Executive Board—

The Executive Board shall consist of the following members, namely:—

- (i) the President;
- (ii) the Vice-President;
- (iii) the Treasurer;
- (iv) two members nominated by the Government of India from among their nominees on the General Council; and
- (v) nine members to be elected by the General Council.

14. Functions of the Executive Board—

The Executive Board shall have the following powers and functions namely:—

- (i) to exercise the executive authority of the Akademi, subject to policy directives of the General Council;
- (ii) to be responsible for the supervision and control of the work of the Akademi and of its office;
- (iii) to consider and prepare programmes of the Akademi and specific projects for submission to the General Council;
- (iv) to draw up the annual budget of the Akademi subject to financial limits prescribed by the Finance Committee to be submitted for approval of the General Council;
- (v) to prepare the annual report and accounts of the Akademi for the consideration of the General Council;
- (iv) to consider and propose to the General Council names of literary persons of outstanding merit to be elected Fellows or Honorary Fellows or Associate Fellows of the Akademi; and
- (vii) to appoint the Secretary of the Akademi and other members of the staff except those the power to appoint whom is delegated to the Secretary.

15. Finance Committee—

The Finance Committee shall consist of the following members, namely:—

- (i) The Treasurer, who will be the Chairman of the Committee;
- (ii) one nominee of the Government of India, not necessarily from among the members of the General Council;
- (iii) two representatives of the General Council; and
- (iv) one nominee of the Executive Board, not necessarily from among the members of the General Council.

16. Functions of the Finance Committee—

The Finance Committee shall consider the budget estimates of the Akademi, make recommendations thereon to the Executive Board and prescribe the limit for total expenditure within a financial year.

17. General—

- (i) Any rule made or decision taken by the General Council or by any authority of the Akademi except where the authority acts in accordance with its powers and functions as defined in this Resolution, may be amended, or set aside by the General Council;
- (ii) The General Council may, by a majority of not less than three fourths of the members present and voting, amend this Constitution in such manner as the General Council may decide.

APPENDIX V

(Vide para 59)

THE LALIT KALA AKADAMI

(National Academy of Art)

NEW DELHI

Constitution

Whereas it is considered expedient to establish a national organisation to foster and co-ordinate activities in the sphere of visual and plastic arts and to promote thereby the cultural unity of the country, it is hereby resolved as follows:—

A National Academy of Art, to be called "Lalit Kala Akadami", shall be established.

2. Headquarters

The headquarters of the Akadami shall be at New Delhi, but they may be shifted to another place with the consent of four-fifths of the members of the Akadami.

3. Organisation and Functions

(a) The Akadami shall be a corporate body, shall have a perpetual seal and may sue and be sued in its corporate name.

(b) It shall have the following powers and functions, namely:—

- (i) To encourage and promote study and research in the fields of painting, sculpture and architecture and applied arts;
- (ii) to co-ordinate the activities of the regional or State Academies;
- (iii) to promote co-operation among artists and art associations and to encourage the establishment and development of such associations;
- (iv) to encourage the setting up of institutions to provide training and research in various fields of Art;
- (v) to encourage, where necessary, the establishment of regional Art centres;
- (vi) to encourage the exchange of ideas between various schools of Art by organising conferences, seminars, exhibitions on an All-India basis and to encourage such conferences etc. on a regional basis also;
- (vii) to publish and to promote publication of literature on Art, including monographs, journals, art albums, etc.;
- (viii) to establish and maintain a library, catering to the needs of various organisations and covering both Indian and foreign Art;

- (ix) to give recognition and to otherwise assist approved Art associations;
- (x) to foster cultural contacts within the country and also with other countries, through Art exhibitions, exchange of personnel and Art objects, etc.;
- (xi) to award scholarships and prizes to deserving artists;
- (xii) to accord recognition to artists for outstanding achievements;
- (xiii) to encourage and foster the revival and development of Folk Art;
- (xiv) to promote the study of traditional art and craft techniques and to organise regional surveys of and to encourage surviving indigenous craftsmen, painters and sculptors;
- (xv) in furtherance of its objects and work, to purchase land, own property of all kinds and to maintain, sell, mortgage or otherwise dispose of the same; and
- (xvi) to do all such other acts and things, whether incidental to the powers aforesaid or not, as may be required in order to further its objects.

4. *Officers of the Akadami*

The following shall be the Officers of the Akadami, namely:—

- (i) Chairman;
- (ii) Vice-Chairman;
- (iii) Treasurer; and
- (iv) Secretary.

5. *Chairman*

The Chairman shall be appointed by the President of India and shall hold office for a term of five years.

6. *Vice-Chairman*

(i) The Vice-Chairman shall be elected by the General Council of the Akadami from among its members and shall hold office for five years.

(ii) The Vice-Chairman shall, in the absence of the Chairman, for whatever reason, exercise all the functions and powers of the Chairman.

7. *Treasurer*

(i) The Treasurer shall be appointed by the Government of India for such period as the latter may determine.

(ii) The Treasurer shall—

- (a) subject to the control of the Executive Board of the Akadami, manage the property and investments of the Akadami and be responsible for the preparation of the annual estimates and statements of accounts and for

their presentation to the Executive Board and the General Council;

- (b) subject to the powers of the Executive Board, be responsible for the utilisation of all moneys for the purpose which they are granted or allotted;
- (c) sign all contracts made on behalf of the Akadami; and
- (d) exercise such other powers as may be assigned to him by the Executive Board.

(iii) The receipt of the Treasurer or of the person or persons duly authorised in this behalf by the Executive Board for any money paid into the Akadami shall be sufficient discharge for the same.

8. Secretary

(i) The Secretary shall be the principal executive officer of the Akadami and he shall be appointed by the Executive Board for such period and on such terms and conditions as the Executive Board may determine:

Provided that the first Secretary shall be appointed by the Government of India for a period not exceeding two years on such terms and conditions as the Government may specify.

(ii) The Secretary shall be *ex-officio* Secretary of the General Council, the Executive Board, the Finance Committee and all other Standing Committees which may be set up by the General Council or the Executive Board but shall not be deemed to be a member of any of these authorities.

(iii) It shall be the duty of the Secretary—

- (a) to be the custodian of the records and such other property of the Akadami as the Executive Board may commit to his charge;
- (b) to conduct the official correspondence on behalf of the authorities of the Akadami;
- (c) to issue all notices convening meetings of the authorities of the Akadami and of all committees appointed by any of those authorities;
- (d) to keep the minutes of all meetings of the authorities of the Akadami and of all committees appointed by any of those authorities; and
- (e) to maintain the accounts of the Akadami under the supervision of the Treasurer.

9. Authorities of the Akadami

The following shall be the authorities of the Akadami:—

- (a) The General Council;
- (b) The Executive Board;
- (c) The Finance Committee; and
- (d) Any other Standing Committee or Committees which the General Council or the Executive Board may set up for discharging any one or more of their functions.

10. General Council

The General Council shall consist of the following, namely:—

- (i) Chairman.
- (ii) Treasurer.
- (iii) Director, National Museum or, if there is no Director, such officer of the National Museum as may be nominated by the Government of India for that purpose.
- (iv) Curator of the National Gallery of Modern Art.
- (v) Five persons nominated by the Government of India.
- (vi) One person nominated by each State Government.
- (vii) Fifteen representatives elected in accordance with the rules to be framed by the Akadami, by Art organisations and institutions recognised by the Akadami:

Provided that out of the first group so elected one-third shall retire after two years and another one-third after four years and the remaining one-third after the fifth year, the persons so to retire to be selected by drawing lots according to the procedure to be decided by the General Council:

Provided further that members who thus retire shall be eligible for re-election.

- (viii) Nine eminent Indian artists to be elected in their individual capacity by the General Council:

Provided that for the first term they shall be appointed by the Government of India in consultation with the State Governments:

Provided further that out of the first group so appointed one-third shall retire after two years and another one-third after four years and the remaining one-third after fifth year, the persons so to retire to be selected by drawing lots according to the procedure to be laid down by the General Council:

Provided further that members who thus retire shall be eligible for re-election.

- (ix) Two representatives each of the Sangeet Natak Akadami and the Sahitya Akadami.

11. Functions of the General Council

The General Council shall have the following functions and powers, viz.:—

- (a) to elect a Vice-Chairman;
- (b) to elect members of the Executive Board in accordance with paragraph 13(v), and to prescribe the rules of procedure of the Executive Board;
- (c) to elect members of the Finance Committee in accordance with paragraph 15(iii) and to prescribe the rules of procedure of the Finance Committee;

- (d) to approve the annual budget of the Akadami drawn up by the Executive Board;
- (e) to appoint auditors unless Government of India arranges for the audit through the Comptroller and Auditor-General;
- (f) (i) to elect, on the recommendation of the Executive Board, outstanding artists as Fellows of the Akadami by a majority of at least three-fourths of the members present and voting provided that the number of Fellows shall at no time exceed 30;
- (ii) to elect as Associate Fellows of the Akadami on the recommendation of the Executive Board and by a majority of at least three-fourths of the members present and voting such persons as have rendered distinguished service to Indian Art:

Provided that the number of such Associate Fellows shall at no time exceed sixty, of whom not more than five may be other than Indians;

- (g) to grant recognition on the recommendation of the Executive Board to organisations and institutions rendering useful service to Art;
- (h) to consider and approve programmes proposed by the Executive Board;
- (i) to frame its regulations, bye-laws and rules of procedure; and
- (j) to do any other such acts as may be necessary for the maintenance of the Organisation and performance of the functions of the Akadami.

12. Meetings of the General Council

The General Council shall ordinarily meet once every year at a place and on a date in October to be fixed by the Chairman. A special meeting may be called at any other time by the Chairman or by the Executive Board on its own initiative or at the request of not less than two-thirds of the whole number of members of the General Council.

13. Executive Board

The Executive Board shall consist of the following members, namely:—

- (i) Chairman of the General Council;
- (ii) Vice-Chairman of the General Council;
- (iii) Treasurer;
- (iv) Three members nominated by the Government of India from among their nominees on the General Council; and
- (v) Nine members to be elected by General Council.

14. *Functions of the Executive Board*

The Executive Board shall have the following functions and powers, namely:—

- (a) to exercise the Executive authority of the Akadami, subject to the supervision of the General Council;
- (b) to be responsible for the supervision and control of the work of the Akadami and of its office;
- (c) to prepare the programmes of the Akadami for the consideration and approval of the General Council;
- (d) to draw up the annual budget of the Akadami, subject to the total financial limits prescribed by the Finance Committee, to be submitted for the approval of the General Council;
- (e) to prepare the annual report and accounts of the Akadami for the consideration of the General Council;
- (f) subject to the provision of item (f) of paragraph 11 of this Constitution, to consider and propose to the General Council names of eminent artists and others for election as Fellows or Associate Fellows of the Akadami;
- (g) to consider and propose to the General Council names of important Art Organisations and institutions deserving recognition from the Akadami;
- (h) subject to the budgetary limits and the policy directive, if any, of the General Council to grant financial assistance to organisations and institutions recognised by the Akadami;
- (i) to nominate a member of the Finance Committee in accordance with item (iv) of paragraph 15 of this Constitution;
- (j) to nominate a person or persons to represent the Akadami in national and international conferences or organisations; and
- (k) to appoint the Secretary of the Akadami and other members of the staff except those the power to appoint whom is generally or specifically delegated by it to the Chairman or Secretary or to any other officer or Committee.

15. *Finance Committee*

The Finance Committee shall consist of the following members, namely:—

- (i) The Treasurer, who will be the Chairman of the Committee;
- (ii) One nominee of the Government of India not necessarily from among the members of the General Council;
- (iii) Two representatives of the General Council; and
- (iv) One nominee of the Executive Board not necessarily from among the members of the General Council.

16. Functions of the Finance Committee

The Finance Committee shall consider the budget estimates of the Akadami, make recommendations thereon to the Executive Board and prescribe the total limits for expenditure within a financial year.

17. General

(i) Any rule made or decision taken by the General Council or by any authority of the Akadami except where the authority acts in accordance with its powers and functions as defined in this Constitution, may be amended or set aside by the General Council.

(ii) The General Council may, by a majority of not less than three-fourths of the members present and voting, request the Government of India to amend this Constitution in such manner as the General Council may decide.

APPENDIX VI

(Vide para 68)

Rules and Regulations for recognition of institutions/organisations by the Lalit Kala Akadami

Rules under para 10(vi) of the constitution, as amended by a special Sub-Committee, for recognition of art organisations entitling them to elect 15 representatives on the General Council:

1. Any bonafide non-commercial institution or organisation in India working for the advancement of art or conducting training or research work in the field of visual and plastic art for 20 years or more may apply directly for recognition by the Akadami. Others shall have to apply for recognition by the Akadami through the State Government where there is no State Akadami. Provided that Akadamies sponsored by a State Government shall be granted recognition automatically.
2. It should be a registered body of not less than a year's standing. Provided that this shall not apply to institutions recognised by a State or Central Government.
3. Applications for recognition should be addressed to the Secretary together with a copy of the constitution, last annual report and audited accounts and names and addresses of office bearers.
4. The Secretary shall call for any other information necessary and place the application before the Executive Board at its next meeting.
5. The Board shall consider and make recommendations to the General Council which may reject the recommendation by a two-third majority of those present and voting, provided that the Executive Board may grant temporary recognition pending the General Council's decision.
6. The institution or organisation shall be open to visits by representatives or officers of the Akadami in order to ascertain the nature of work being carried on by the institution or organisation.
7. Annual reports and audited accounts shall be submitted regularly to the Akadami.
8. (a) If a recognised institution or organisation amends its constitution after affiliation without the previous consent of the Akadami, then the Akadami in its absolute discretion may cancel the affiliation if such amendment in the opinion of the Akadami is found to be detrimental to the interests of the Akadami or contrary to the principles for which the Akadami stands.
(b) The Akadami may at any time ask an institution or organisation to modify its constitution, if it is found that

such constitution is adversely affecting the interests, objects, or principles of the Akadami.

- (c) If any institution or organisation in any way functions to the detriment of the Akadami and its objects or principles, then the Akadami may ask such institution or organisation to take necessary action to prevent its so functioning.

The Akadami may in its absolute discretion cancel the affiliation of any institution or organisation if the modification referred to in clause (b) is not affected, or if the action referred to in clause (c) is not taken.

APPENDIX VII

(Vide para 76)

INDIAN COUNCIL FOR CULTURAL RELATIONS

Constitution

1. *Name.*—The name of the Council shall be the ‘Indian Council for Cultural Relations’.

2. *Objects.*—Its scope of activities shall be to establish, revive and strengthen cultural relations between India and other countries by means of:—

- (i) Promoting a wider knowledge and appreciation of their languages, literature and art.
- (ii) Establishing close contacts between the universities and cultural institutions.
- (iii) Adopting all other measures to promote cultural relations.

3. *Sections of the Council.*—The Council shall have different sections representing different regions to facilitate work. To begin with, the Council shall have two sections, one section will be concerned with the countries of Western Asia, Egypt and Turkey, which shall be called: “Indian Council: Western Asia, Egypt and Turkey Section”; and the other for South East Asia which shall be called: “Indian Council: South East Asia Section.”

4. *Sub-Sections.*—In furtherance of its objects the Council may establish sub-sections in respect of each country.

5. *The Council.*—(a) The Council shall consist of the following members:—

- (i) Two representatives each of the universities of India recognised by the Governing Body of the Council from time to time.
- (ii) Two representatives each of the countries constituting the regional sections set up by the Council.
- (iii) One representative each of the various cultural and educational institutions of India recognised by the Governing Body of the Council from time to time.
- (iv) Not more than thirty persons nominated by the President.
- (v) One representative of each of the Local Councils.

(b) All the members shall hold office for three years.

6. *The President.*—The President of the Council will be nominated by the Government of India for a period of three years.

7. The Council shall have Vice-Presidents nominated by the Government of India for a period of three years, one for each section.

8. *The Governing Body:*

- (i) The Governing Body including office bearers shall consist of 15 members and shall be nominated by the President from amongst the members of the Council.
- (ii) The Governing Body would be the Executive of the Council and shall have the power to make by-laws for the promotion of the objects of the Council.

9. *Secretaries.*—The President shall appoint a Secretary for each section, one of whom shall be appointed by the President to be the Secretary of the Council and the Governing Body in addition to his own duties.

10. *Functions of the Secretaries.*—Subject to such resolutions as may be passed by the Governing Body, each Secretary shall exercise all such acts as may be required for the proper conduct of the ordinary, current, administrative and business duties and affairs of his section and/or of the Council (as the case may be), and all correspondence shall be over his signature. Each Secretary shall also be responsible for the safety of the property of the section and/or of the property of the Council (as the case may be) and shall maintain the proceedings of the meetings of his section, Council and the Governing Body.

11. *Staff.*—Subject to the approval of the President, each Secretary shall appoint the clerical and inferior staff of his section and may engage such temporary personnel as may be required from time to time.

12. *Meetings of the Governing Body.*—The Secretary of the Council, with the permission of the President shall convene the meeting of the Governing Body from time to time as may be found necessary; such meetings shall be convened at least twice in a year.

13. *Meetings of the Council.*—The secretary shall, with the direction of the President convene a meeting of the Council at least once every year.

14. *Local Councils:*

(a) The Universities and Institutions referred to in Sections 4(1) and 4(3) above may enlist in various parts of India local members to promote the objects of the Council.

(b) The Governing Body shall lay down rules of such membership and the scope of the activities of Local Councils from time to time.

APPENDIX VIII :

(Vide para 110)

Conditions for grants to All-India Institutions or Societies in the Educational, Cultural and allied fields

1. The institutions should fulfil a real all-India need for instance, it may be the only institution of its kind, dealing with a subject or class of subjects with which no other institution is concerned or, although other institutions of the type exist, there is national need for additional institutions:

Provided that, a grant may be given to a body of local importance, for any specific project of all-India importance, if Government are satisfied that the body can undertake the project, and no all-India body of importance is in a position to undertake the same project.

2. The need for the institution or the project undertaken should be accepted by Government in the general plan of development of educational or cultural activities (including scientific, humanistic and other activities).

3. In case where an institution is doing work also of a local nature, the Government of India may ask for reports on the working of the institution from the State Government concerned, and any Central grant will be subject to such reports being satisfactory and the receipt of a grant from the Government of the area.

4. The constitution of the Governing or managing body should be approved by the Central Government who shall have the right to nominate their representative or representatives on the governing body and on such other bodies as Government may specify e.g., Finance Committee, Working Committee, etc.

5. The institution should be open to inspection by the Central Government. In the case of educational institutions, Government should be satisfied that proper standards of teaching and examination are maintained.

6. The institution should not, as far as possible, deviate from standards or principles laid down for institutions of similar kind by the Central Government.

7. The scales of salaries of the staff of the institution shall be subject to the approval of the Central Government.

8. There should be equal opportunity of employment for men and women of all States on the staff. Appointment to staff shall be made by a duly constituted selection committee appointed by the management, which shall include experts in the field, where necessary.

9. In the distribution of any assistance research fellowships, scholarships or freeships given by the institutions to students, the same principle of all-India scope and benefit should be observed. At least 50% of the scholarships, fellowships etc. tenable at the institution must be awarded to candidates from States other than the State in which the institution is located, subject to qualified candidates being available. This percentage is not, however, intended to be rigid and may be relaxed by Government who will, in applying this condition, take into consideration the amount of money required for the purpose. Further, this condition will not be appointed to those activities of the institution which are of local importance and are not financed by the Central Government.

10. Grants may be made for the general purposes of the institution or for specific projects considered essential by the Government of India. Grants made for particular purpose shall not be utilised for a purpose other than that for which it is intended without the approval of the Government of India.

11. The institution should exercise the utmost economy in its working especially in respect of expenditure out of the grants from the Central Government for buildings and equipment.

12. Annual Reports and Audited accounts showing the amounts spent for the purposes for which grants have been made should be submitted regularly to the Government of India.

13. Where buildings are to be constructed with the aid of a Government grant, the plans and estimates should receive prior approval of the Government of India and their officers shall have the right of inspection of the work at every stage.

14. Such equipment as is available in Government surplus stores shall be obtained from that source, and no orders for supply of equipment shall be placed elsewhere without first obtaining a certificate from the Director-General of Disposals to the effect that he is unable to arrange supply of the articles in question.

15. In the case of an educational institution where teaching is conducted,

- (a) it must be open to all Indian citizens without distinction of caste, creed, area of origin etc., and subject to these conditions;
- (b) at least 25% of the students of the institution must be from States other than the States in which the institution is located. This percentage need not, however, be rigid and Government may relax this condition, taking into consideration the amount required from the Government of India and other factors. As far as possible, all States should each have a fair share out of these 25% places; and
- (c) no capitation or other similar fees shall be charged from students from areas outside the State in which the institution is situated.

16. The institution shall meet 25% of the net expenditure from their own resources.

APPENDIX IX

Statement showing the summary of conclusions/recommendations

Sl. No.	Ref. No. Para No.	Summary of conclusions/ recommendations
1	2	3
1	9	The Committee suggest that the amendment of the constitution of the Sangeet Natak Akadami consequent on the reorganisation of the States should be expedited.
2	9	The Committee suggest that the feasibility of having a provision in the constitution of the Akadami that with regard to the cultural activities, the cultural organisations as existed before the reorganisation of the States should continue to function as such may be examined.
3	10	The Committee suggest that the Akadami should be duly registered without delay and given complete autonomy in its day to day work. The Committee also suggest that suitable machinery should be evolved for making recruitment to the Secretariat staff of such autonomous or semi-autonomous bodies. A duly constituted selection board consisting of official and non-officials may be set up for this purpose. This selection board may be authorised to co-opt technical experts in the field, as and when necessary.
4	15	The Committee observe that as the Manipur College of Dancing is a national institution for teaching highly advanced courses of Manipur Dance, people from outside the town would also come to Manipur and it is, therefore, necessary to have not only suitable accommodation for the college but also some hostel accommodation.
5	17	The Committee appreciate the efforts made by the Sangeet Natak Akadami to preserve the indigenous forms of dance and music in the country.
6	22	The Committee suggest that the Akadami should contact the Hoteliers Association through the Tourist Department (Ministry of Transport) and suggest to them some programmes which would give to the foreign visitors correct idea of the cultural background of India.

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7	24	The Committee suggest that the Sangeet Natak Akadami should persuade the remaining States who have not set up State Akadamis to have such Akadamis so that the various cultural activities may spread throughout the country. The feasibility of giving a suitable grant-in-aid for this purpose may also be examined.
8	27	The Committee observe that there is a possibility of duplication between the scheme of the National School of Drama proposed to be set up by the Akadami in Delhi and the scheme of the Asian Theatre Institute to be established with the UNESCO assistance. The Committee, therefore, suggest that the two schemes may be amalgamated, with a view to avoiding any duplication.
9	28	The Committee suggest that the work of the survey in various forms of drama found in the different parts of the country on a national basis should be expedited and that the Sangeet Natak Akadami should publish the result of the survey.
10	29	The Committee consider that steps taken by the Sangeet Natak Akadami in regard to the holding of film Seminar and institution of film awards are in the right direction and that such activities could be expanded with benefit.
11	31	The Committee observe that there is hidden talent in rural areas in the field of dance, drama and music which has to be encouraged. The Committee, therefore, suggest that suitable programmes might be arranged in the villages and for that purpose, the co-operation of the Community Development Organisations might be obtained.
12	33	The Committee suggest that each of the three National Akadamis concerned should be given adequate representation on the Selection Board that are constituted for the purpose of selecting the scholars for the award of research scholarships in the fields of Indian dance, drama and music.
13	36	The Committee were surprised to learn that there was at present no systematic machinery available in the Sangeet Natak Akadami to watch the work of the institutions which were granted financial assistance by it, to ensure that their achievements were commensurate with the grants given. The Committee suggest that the Sangeet Natak Akadami should have some arrangements with the State Akadamis, to exercise general control and give suitable guidance wherever necessary.

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14	37	The Committee were glad to learn that there had been no lapses of sanctioned grants so far, as the money not spent during a year, was carried over to the next year. All the same, the Committee feel that efforts should be made to spend the grants, as far as possible, within the year for which they are given.
15	39	While appreciating the inadequacy of the existing accommodation with the Sangeet Natak Akadami, the Committee are of the opinion that in view of the present financial stringency, the proposed expenditure of Rs. 22 lakhs for the building of the Akadamis should be kept in abeyance during the Second Plan.
16	39	The Committee are not convinced about the necessity of keeping the headquarters of the three Akadamis in Delhi and suggest that the feasibility of shifting the headquarter outside Delhi, where suitable accommodation might be available, may be explored.
17	40	The Committee consider that it is desirable to have a perspective plan of development of the Sangeet Natak Akadami phased over a number of years which would give an idea of what the ultimate objectives are and by what time they are expected to be achieved.
18	41	The Committee suggest that the question of development of dance, drama and music should be left entirely to non-official agencies.
19	42	With a view to having a co-ordinated development, consistent with due economy and avoiding duplication or waste, the Committee suggest that a suitable machinery for collaboration between the Sangeet Natak Akadami and the A.I.R. may be set up.
20	44	The Committee suggest that the feasibility of representing Parliament in the Akadamis by two members from the Lok Sabha and one member from Rajya Sabha might be examined so that the Parliament may keep in closer touch with the activities of the Akadamis.
21	45	The Committee suggest that two members may be selected for the membership of the General Council of the Sahitya Akadami from the bilingual States, one to represent each linguistic area.

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22	46	The Committee feel that the present system according to which the Executive Board which is selected by the General Council, in turn, virtually selects the members of the next General Council may be examined to remove this anomaly.
23	50	The Committee feel that there is some possibility of duplication in the activities of the National Book Trust and the Sahitya Akadami. The Committee are of the view that there should be a clear demarcation between the functions of the Sahitya Akadami and the National Book Trust so as to avoid any duplication of effort on similar Schemes.
24	52	The Committee suggest that instead of deciding each case of grant of financial assistance to authors or associations for publication of literary works on <i>ad-hoc</i> basis, suitable guiding principles should be laid down for the purpose.
25	54	The Committee are of the opinion that the Central Sahitya Akadami should make efforts to encourage early establishment of State Akadamis in the States, where they have not so far been established.
26	55	The Committee are glad to learn that the Sahitya Akadami has built up a library of books of literary interest in all the Indian languages, books in English by Indian authors, translations of Indian classics and books relating to literary information and criticism.
27	59	The Committee were surprised to learn that the Akadami had not been registered under the Societies Registration Act of 1860 till June, 1957. The Committee hope that such delays would be avoided in future.
28	64	The Committee suggest that measures to undertake surveys in arts and crafts in different States should be expedited and that steps be taken as early as possible to encourage surviving indigenous art and craft.
29	65	The Committee suggest that the Akadami should work out a plan to develop photographic archives of works of art in the country and implement the plan gradually.
30	67	The Committee suggest that small and cheap editions of photographs of works of art may be brought out for the general public.

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- 31 69 The Committee suggest that instead of giving grants to recognised art institutions on an *ad hoc* basis suitable rules on the subject may be framed. They also suggest that adequate publicity should be given to the fact that art organisations and institutions are recognised by the Lalit Kala Akadami and financial assistance given to them. In this connection, the Committee suggest that the Lalit Kala Akadami should publish a pamphlet giving all its schemes and the rules and regulations governing the grant of recognition or assistance and supply copies thereof to all concerned including Members of Parliament.
- 32 70 The Committee feel that the present system of watching and evaluating the work of the organisations and institutions to which financial assistance is given, by scrutinizing the audit reports of those organisations/institutions is inadequate. The Committee consider that the Audit Reports by their very nature cannot be the criteria for judging the standard of art sponsored by individual organisations. The Committee suggest that a better and more suitable method should be evolved for this purpose in consultation with the State Governments.
- 33 72 With regard to the proposal to establish a Central Institute of Arts to provide facilities for higher research in fine arts, the Committee are of the opinion that the existing fine arts colleges which are doing good job in the matter of carrying on higher research and developing fine arts should be strengthened and utilised for the purpose and as far as possible duplication of institutions should be avoided.
- 34 73 The Committee suggest that the States which have not so far established State Akadamis should also be encouraged to form similar Akadamis in their States at an early date.
- 35 75 The Committee are surprised to learn that the Akadami has not so far published any annual reports. The Committee consider that the annual reports should have been published and made accessible to the public as the Akadami is financed from the public funds.
- 36 79 The Committee consider that it would be better if the Vice-Presidents of the Indian Council for Cultural relations are elected by the Members of the Council from amongst themselves instead of their being nominated by the Government of India.

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37	79	The Committee would very much like that the General Council should meet at least once a year as provided in the constitution of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations.
38	80	The Committee suggest that the Governing Body should be elected by the Council.
39	81	The Committee also suggest that there should be at least two Members of the Lok Sabha and one member of the Rajya Sabha on the Governing Body of the Council.
40	82	The Committee regret to observe that the explanation offered by the representative of the Ministry for not convening the meeting of the Governing Body of the Council twice a year as required by the provisions of the Constitution is not satisfactory. The Committee hope that in future the provisions laid down in the constitution of such bodies would be duly respected and that meetings of such bodies will be regularly convened as specified.
41	85	The Committee suggest that steps should be taken without further delay to form the Local Councils as enjoined by the constitution of the Council.
42	87	The Committee are constrained to observe that in spite of the audit observations on the necessity for framing bye-laws for the Council, defining the powers of the President and the Secretary of the Council and framing the rules governing the finances and the conditions of service of the employees of the Council, the Council paid little heed to the matter and things remained in an unsatisfactory state. The Committee would like to emphasise that it is essential for the proper functioning of the Council that bye-laws are made by the Governing Body and the powers of the office bearers are properly defined without further delay.
43	88	The Committee suggest that definite rules should be laid down for the recognition of cultural and educational institutions and the fact that such recognition is given by the Council should be adequately publicised.
44	93	The Committee are of the opinion that work of selection of professors, lecturers, etc., for teaching Indian culture and languages in foreign countries should, in future, be done exclusively by the Council.

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45	95	The Committee suggest that the feasibility of extending the scheme of sponsoring visits of eminent professors and students to West Asian countries and of their counterparts to India to other countries also should be examined.
46	97	The Committee suggest that selection of Indian scholars on study and lecture tours abroad should be made either by the Governing Body or by a special selection sub-Committee. Those deputed should submit reports to the Council on their return.
47	98	The Committee suggest that adequate publicity should be given to schemes relating to the grant of subsidy to Indian goodwill missions visiting foreign countries.
48	101	The Committee suggest that every possible endeavour should be made to stimulate the interest of local welfare committees in their work.
49	102	The Committee would like to stress that the Council should arrange an orientation course for every foreign student studying in India as soon after his arrival in India as possible.
50	104	The Committee suggest that the feasibility of entrusting the work of dissemination of knowledge of Indian culture in foreign countries to the Indian embassies, instead of opening new cultural centres by the Council should be examined. The help and co-operation of Indian nationals in the respective countries should also be utilised.
51	106	The Committee learnt that the scheme of grant of financial assistance to organisations and individuals for publication of rare manuscripts and other books had not been given due publicity. They recommend that this may be done now.
52	107	While accepting that the I.C.C.R. has been doing quite useful work, the Committee suggest that the Ministry should examine whether in view of the present financial stringency the expenditure cannot be stabilised at the present level during the remaining period of the Second Plan.
53	108	With reference to the Audit Report on the accounts for 1955-56 referred to in para 108, the Committee hope that such slackness would be avoided in future.

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54	109	While appreciating the inadequacy of the existing accommodation with the I.C.C.R., the Committee are of the opinion that in view of the existing financial stringency, the construction of a building for the I.C.C.R., at an estimated cost of Rs. 8.2 lakhs should be kept in abeyance during the Second Plan.
55	111	The Committee recommend that the names of the institutions and the amounts of grants given to them should in future be included in the annual report of the Ministry.
56	112	The Committee suggest that the schemes relating to cultural grants made by the Central Government should be properly formulated and publicised so that all those who are entitled under the rules and conditions laid down by Government can come forward and benefit by it.
57	114	The Committee suggest that the Bhandars and libraries all over the country which are understood to have a large number of rare manuscripts in their possession should be contacted in regard to the publication of rare manuscripts. The Committee also suggest that the feasibility of their proper cataloguing and classification and for microfilming and photostating some of them should be examined.
58	115	The Committee suggest that the Chairman of the Indology Committee should be a non-official, preferably an eminent Indologist, and that a suitable official may be a member, a member-secretary or a secretary as considered necessary.
59	116	The Committee suggest that the feasibility of research in different branches of Indology being conducted by the Universities, instead of by a Central Institute to be newly created, may be examined.
60	119	The Committee are inclined to suggest that the amount of assistance to be given to an artist in indigent circumstances can be utilised for subsidising his works.
61	120	The Committee appreciate the appointment of the Sanskrit Commission to consider the question of the present state of Sanskrit education in all its aspects and hope that it will serve to revive the interest in Sanskrit language which is slowly fading away.

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62	121	The Committee are of the view that the items of work contemplated under the scheme of the development of modern Indian languages can very well be entrusted to the Sahitya Akadami, if necessary, by enlarging its scope, and that the multiplicity of schemes of a similar nature should, as far as possible, be avoided.
63	124	While the Committee feel that it is not only desirable but also necessary to have a National Theatre in the Capital, they would like the Ministry to re-examine whether it should be constructed at the proposed cost.
64	126	The Committee do not like to encourage separate living by providing separate hostels for foreign students. They would, therefore, recommend that the necessary additional accommodation should be provided, where mixed living could be encouraged. Further the Committee are not in favour of having costly buildings at present in view of the priority which many other things demand in general and in view of the financial stringency. They would like the Ministry to reexamine whether the construction of the International Students House, Delhi, may be deferred for the present.
65	129	The Committee feel that the provision made for the purchase of art objects during the previous years should have been suitably reduced when it was found that the amount earmarked could not be usefully spent year after year. The Committee would like the Ministry to bear this point in mind when framing future estimates.
66	129	The Committee suggest that the Department of Archaeology may also be associated with the Art Purchase Committee.
67	131	The Committee suggest that the work relating to the selection of books for presentation to the cultural and educational institutions and libraries in foreign countries may be entrusted to the Indology Committee in future.
68	133	The Committee were glad to learn that the Prime Minister had directed that an Inter-Ministry Committee with some non-officials should be set up for the selection of delegations for being sent abroad. The Committee hope that the proposal will be implemented without delay.

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69	136	The Committee suggest that the feasibility of the Executive Board of the Indian National Commission for UNESCO being elected by the Commission itself may be examined.
70	139	The Committee appreciate the participation of the Government of India in the UNESCO project of translation of Indian classics into Western European languages and hope that it will lead to the better understanding of Indian culture in other countries.
71	144-145	The Committee are glad to note that a number of schemes, though useful and desirable in themselves but of a comparatively low priority, have as a result of economy drive, been kept in abeyance. The Committee suggest that the feasibility of utilising these savings during the Second Plan for accelerating the progress of elementary education in the country may be examined.
