

Department of Art, Culture & Language: An Analysis

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Heritage

Heritage is inherited, it is everywhere around us. It is natural or created or has evolved in the course of history. Heritage is something, which is specific and typical of a place, area, region or country on one hand and of a family, community or people on the other. It may be broadly categorised as natural and cultural.

Natural heritage includes natural features like mountains, forests, deserts, lakes, rivers, seas, climate, flora and fauna. Cultural heritage is the creation of human beings by the use of their intelligence, skill and artistic ability. It may also be a cumulative result of different practices, ranging from religious to social. Cultural heritage, thus, can be broadly divided into two categories: tangible cultural (archaeological) heritage and intangible cultural (living) heritage.

Tangible heritage or built heritage comprises physical objects, materials and concrete forms. Archaeological monuments and remains represent the most prominent aspect of our cultural heritage. These comprise structures and buildings that are either religious, secular or funerary in character. Archaeological remains also include ancient sites in the form of mounds and different types of old objects such as sculptures, coins, seals and sealing, inscriptions, manuscripts, pottery and terracotta.

Intangible heritage includes a host of things, ranging from ideas to traditions, living styles and practices. Such continuing traditions constitute living heritage and represent the personality and identity of a nation or its people. Living heritage can be further sub divided into 'Literary Heritage', 'Decorative and other arts', 'Performing arts', 'Fairs and Festivals' and 'Pilgrimages and Yatras'.

India's literary tradition is very old and rich. India has given to the world works of great literary merit and universal value. Our literature comprises both written and oral literature in different languages and dialects of our country. They are in Sanskrit, Pali, Prakrit, Apabhramsha, Tamil, Persian, etc.

Creativity in arts and crafts can be seen in abundance in our country. Whether it is a building or it is decoration, by way of ornamental carving, inlay work, stucco work or creation of sculptures in stone, metal, wood or terracotta, high level of attainment can be seen from ancient times to the modern day.

Our heritage of performing arts is rich and unique. We have living tradition of music, dance, theatre and puppetry. The oral tradition of passing on knowledge from one generation to next in the form of *guru-shishya parampara* has kept the tradition alive and vibrant.

India is a land of fairs and festivals. Practically, each month of the year, some festival is celebrated or a fair is held to mark a festival in some different part of our country. Festivals are either connected with the seasonal cycle or religious events, agricultural operations or even some historical event.

People have been going to *tirthas* or holy places, cities and towns, *mazars* of holy men, going around hills, mountains, lakes and rivers. This exposes people to different lifestyles, which results in transmission of ideas.

Why to preserve heritage?

Heritage is the reflection of identity of the people and the nation. One identifies him or herself with one's heritage, which gives a sense of pride. By preserving our traditional arts and crafts and patronising them, their continuity becomes possible.

Even our big tourism industry is thriving on our heritage. It is our heritage, which draws tourists to our country and also motivates people from one part of the country to visit the other part. This brings economic benefit to the people of the area.

Preservation of heritage is possible only if we are aware about it and the threats it is facing. Preservation of heritage involves nurturing and nourishing it so as to ensure its enhancement and continuance.

Protection of Cultural Heritage

Realising the importance of preservation of our heritage, framers of our Constitution made it mandatory that it shall be the duty of every citizen of India 'to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture'. The Constitution also enjoined that 'it shall be the obligation of state to protect very monument or place or object of artistic or historical interest to be of national importance from spoilation, disfigurement, destruction, removal, disposal or export, as the case may be. The Constitution also defined responsibilities of the Union and the State Governments in regard to the protection of ancient monuments, sites and their remains.

In order to safeguard our archaeological heritage, our Parliament passed the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958, with a view 'to provide for the preservation of ancient and historical monuments and archaeological excavations and for the protection of sculptures, carvings and other like objects'. This Act (1958) is an extension of the 1904 Act of the Government of India. This Act ensures that no person or agency could conduct archaeological excavations without the permission of the Government. This measure saved willful destruction of archaeological sites by untrained persons or clandestine digging. As a result of these measures it has been possible to protect and preserve ancient monuments and archaeological sites which have been declared to be of national importance.

Preservation of heritage, however, does not end, by declaring a particular monument or archaeological site as protected. These have to be preserved in a manner so that these do not get damaged any further. Another important point to be borne in mind is that conservation of a monument is not one time affair. Since building is old and is in a state of decay, its condition has to be regularly monitored and remedial measures taken.

While taking up conservation of a monument, the uppermost fact that is to be kept in mind is that the building is repaired in a manner so that it retains its original look and condition. The central and the state governments carry out the work of conservation of monuments and sites.

The other aspect of heritage preservation relates to antiquities or moveable objects. The first legislative measure taken in this regard was the passing of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1876. This made it obligatory for persons to inform the concerned authorities in case any object is found accidentally. This restrained people from indulging in clandestine digging for treasure or antiquities. Such objects, which were brought to the notice of the authorities, were acquired after giving due compensation. This eventually helped in building up museum collections. This Act also helped in controlling smuggling of antiquities and art treasures.

The preservation of antiquities and monuments also involve chemical cleaning and treatment in order to check further decay or damage.

Museums play useful role as repositories of heritage and its preservation. Equally important has been the role of other institutions that were created for preservation of old manuscripts.

There was persistent public demand for legislation for the purpose of proper maintenance and management of the records of the Union and State Governments and for grant of reasonable access to these records for purpose of bonafide historical research. The Committee on Archival legislation, which

enquired into the matter on the subject in 1960, apart from other recommendations, also recommend a single Central Law that would take care of both of the Union and State records. The Government of India have adopted an Archival Policy Resolution in respect of the records of the Union Government.

About the Department

The Art, Culture and Language Department is a newly Department of Government of National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi with the aim to preserve cultural heritage. Propagation, promotion and development of languages, literature, art and culture as an integral part of composite culture of Union Territory of Delhi. These activities are carried out through Sahitya Kala Parishad and Language Academies: Punjabi, Hindi, Urdu, Sanskrit and Sindhi, which are autonomous bodies. The Archives department is responsible for preservation of records for more than 25 years old whereas Archaeology Department is responsible for preservation and maintenance of monuments in Delhi. With a view to effectively monitor and co-ordinate the above said activities a separate department of Art, Culture and Language has been established in the NCT of Delhi. Archaeology Department and Delhi Archives were earlier part of Education Department.

Secretary Art, Culture and Language is at the apex of the Department assisted by a Joint Secretary, Under Secretary, Hindi Officer and Urdu Officer.

The Department of Art, Culture and Language had constituted an Expert Advisory Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Art and Culture) including experts from Art, Culture and Technical fields to advise and oversee the activities of the Department including Recommending Allotment of land to DDA cases of different eligible candidates and applicants, NGOs and beneficiaries and also Grant-in-aid to Cultural organisations. A special format had been prepared for eligible applicants for giving details about their organizations and norms for eligibility had also been prescribed. This format is available with the Nodal Officer, Ramkishan at Room number 705, C-Wing, 7th Level, Delhi Secretariat, IP Estate. Delhi -110002.

The Department is responsible for planning, coordination, monitoring and implementation of plan schemes, General Administrative supervision, Financial sanctions. The department controls the autonomous bodies and departments of Archives and Archaeology. The Department of Art, Culture and Language is the administrative department of the academies.

Archaeology Department

The main activities of the department are to conserve, preserve and beautification of monuments other than those maintained by the Archaeological Survey of India. Other activities performed are survey, listing, documentation, acquisition and protection of monuments; archaeological explorations and excavations; educational activities and bringing out departmental publications.

More than 1300 historical monuments of different periods are spread over throughout the length and breadth of NCT of Delhi. Out of which 165 monuments of national importance are preserved by Archaeological Survey of India, Government of India. At present only 20 monuments are under the maintenance of the Department of Archaeology. The list of these monuments is given in Annexure 1. As evident from the list, out of total monuments preserved, 8 monuments are in Delhi Golf Club only. Thus the activities of this Department have been very restrictive.

Considerable number of monuments will come under the folds of the Department when once the 'Delhi Ancient and Historical Monuments and Sites and Remains Bill' comes into force which will also adequately equip the Department to effectively preserve the monuments of local importance in Delhi. After passing the said bill in Delhi Legislative Assembly, it was sent to the Home Ministry for the assent of the President of India.

The Citizen Charter of Archaeology Department claims that the department undertakes awareness programmes through exhibitions and media appealing the citizens to safeguard the monuments from vandalism and maintain them for posterity. But while interviewing Kishan Lal, I had come to know that the Department undertakes none of such programmes. Since its opening, the Department had only once organised exhibition on theme 'Saga of Shazanabad' in 1993. With regard to excavations, since the opening of the Department only three sites: Mandoli, Bhorgarh and Jhatikara have been excavated.

The Haveli of Mirza Ghalib at Chandni Chowk was restored and conserved to its original splendor. A museum has been set up at the site with various facts of Ghalib's life, which was inaugurated and opened to public on 27 December 2000.

An Archaeological Museum has been set up in Dara Shikoh Library Building at Kashmere Gate comprising of two galleries. Artifact unearthed from excavations from the sites in Delhi ranging from the late Harappan times to the medieval period are on display in one gallery and sculptures in the custody of the department are on display in the second gallery.

Thus the Department is currently maintaining only these two museums. While Citizen Charter of the Department says that the Department is going to be set up a City Museum behind Kashmere Gate which would reflect the history and culture of the City in its totality projected under one roof. While Ram Kishan himself believes that this project is in doldrums.

The Gazetteer Unit is a part of Archaeology Department.

In 1995, Chauhan Committee was set up by the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi to provide recommendations to the Art, Culture and Language Department. This Committee came up with a Report on Preservation and Development of Cultural Heritage of Delhi. Some of the recommendations by the Committee are as follows:

- Listing and mapping of all ancient monuments remains and sites in Delhi with reference to an existing list of 1317 monuments and new discoveries.
- Implementation of the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act in Delhi to encourage private collectors to get their collections duly registered.
- Strengthening of the conservation wing of Department by appointing more Conservation Assistant and Foremen.
- Conservation of the Monuments through the Memorandum of Understanding with the Assistance of N.G.O s like INTACH, Chamber of Commerce, Corporate Bodies and School of Architecture could also be taken up.

Currently the department is not generating any revenues.

The Detailed Budget of the Department is given in the following table.

Demand for Grants 2003-2004

Budget Estimates 2003-2004 (Rupees in Thousands) Major Head	Plan	Non Plan	Total
Salaries	3000	6000	9000
O T A	....	30	30
Domestic Travel Expenses	....	50	50
Office Expenses	600	400	1000
Other Charges	500	50	550

Motor Vehicles	500	....	500
Machinery and Equipment	200	....	200
Wages	200	....	200
Acquisition and Renovation of Mirza Ghalib's Haveli	100	....	100
Acquisition of Haveli of Nawab Loharu	200	....	200
Conservation and preservation of other monuments	5200	....	5200
Upgradation and modernization of Archaeological Museum	2000	....	2000
Total	12500	6530	19030

Delhi Archives

The Department of Delhi Archives, established in 1972, has been in consonance with the Archival Policy Resolution discharging its Archival function in preserving precious and valuable dimension of heritage in various modes such as manuscripts, maps, books and micro films having information since 1785 onwards concerning Delhi in order to disburse the information apprising retrospective events.

The functions of this Department according to its Citizen Charter are as follows :-

- Incessant efforts are made by the Technical experts to accumulate and preserve every bit of information.
- Preserved information is made available to desired one.
- Exhibitions, Seminars and Symposium are organized to cultivate awareness among people about the importance of Archival.
- Service are conducted among masses to acquire any sort of archival material in their possession by way of donation, purchase and gift.
- Living freedom fighters or prominent personalities of Delhi are contacted for oral history programs.
- Extensive guidance in relation to preservation and effective record management of old records is rendered to In-charges of Record Rooms of various Departments under the government of N.C.T of Delhi and Year marked records are lifted for preservation.
- Preserved records are micro filmed for everlasting retention.
- Facility of consultation to profound archival records is provided to scholars for research purposes.

All of the functions mentioned above are actually undertaken by the department. The Department performs exhibitions at least twice in a year on specific topics like health and life in Chandni Chowk.

The Department is maintaining an Archival Library at its own premises. The library has five floors and is centrally air conditioned with tight security. The Indexes of Records are properly made available for research scholars. The Library contains records like Central Jail Records, Deputy Commissioner Office Records, Registrar Office Records, Gazette records and Properties or Rents Records.

On considering the decaying and torn condition of precious Archival records, digitalization seemed beneficial. A budget of Rs 25 lacs has now been placed at the disposal of this department for the same purpose.

The Detailed Budget of the Department is given in the following table.

Demand for Grants 2003-2004

Budget Estimates 2003-2004 (Rupees in Thousands)

Major Head	Plan	Non Plan	Total
Salaries	....	5000	5000
Overtime Allowances	....	10	10
Domestic Travel Expenses	....	25	25
Office Expenses	2400	2600	5000
Publication	100	....	100
Total	2500	7635	10135

Language Department

This department coordinates the activities of language Academies and Sahitya Kala Parishad and processes and sanctions the grant-in-aid to these autonomous bodies. It also processes applications for financial assistance from Delhi Kalyan Samiti and Government of India to NGOs/ registered cultural institutions and allotment of land. This department organises Hindi and Urdu workshops, competitions, training in Hindi typing, shorthand, noting and drafting with a view to encourage government officials to do maximum work in Hindi.

All the academies of Language Department perform their activities under the following Plan Schemes:

- Seminars and conferences are organised in different parts of Delhi on various literary subjects by the Academies and in collaboration with colleges, universities and various literary institutions and reputed NGOs. Competitions, elocution contests, theatre festivals, workshops, music and literary concerts are conducted by the Academies on a regular basis. An honorarium of 500 rupees to 2000 rupees is given to each speaker or poet for participation in such events.
- Manuscripts received from authors are scrutinized and selected with the assistance of the Sub-committees of the Academies. Financial assistance for publication of literary books to the writers ranging from 7000 rupees to 15000 rupees depending on the need and quantum of work, is given.
- A total of 20 scholarships or fellowships are available for research work on important and eminent subjects to needy writers and scholars. The quantum of financial assistance is a maximum of 15,000 rupees per annum to an individual.
- The language academies sponsor writers, artists and poets for participation in programmes organised by schools, colleges, NGOs and trusts which are Delhi based. A maximum of 15,000 rupees is paid for a programme.
- Under another scheme run by the Language Department, NGOs in all Assembly Constituencies will provide library facilities with the assistance of Government. A minimum of one and maximum of two libraries in an Assembly Constituency can be opened by the NGOs. For this, grant-in-aid of Rs 1.03 lac for 5 years, per library, can be given to each NGO subject to the condition of availability of funds. After completion of five years 20,000 rupees per year will be given for running library subject to the condition that grant will be spent on additional furniture, fixture and reading material. 56 libraries have been opened so far and applications are being invited for setting up more libraries.

- The academies publish their own books and magazines containing masterpieces of eminent authors and writers. The old and famous books of various languages are also published by the Academies after translating them in their respective languages.
- Awards and prizes are given from Rs 5,100 to Rs 1,11,111 each to eminent writers, scholars, artists and journalists for their excellence in promotion of language, art, literature and culture.
- The academies are running teaching centres and job-oriented training in Computer, typewriting and shorthand in different parts of Delhi. Hindi Academy is running a special programme of Hindi translation and editing at the academy premises. In addition, the Urdu Academy is running 300 and Punjabi Academy is running 160 Adult Education Centres. Preference is given to weaker sections and some seats are reserved for them as per rule for computer or Hindi translation training.
- The academies have started new scheme under which conferences, seminars, symposiums and poets meet will be organised in other states and in Delhi by collaborating with state academies or NGOs and renowned institutions.

Major Achievements

- During the Ninth Five Year Plan all language academies have organised about 854 training programmes to meet the above requirements. 1093 scholarships and fellowships were given to research scholars and students.
- 2096 seminars, conferences and programmes were organised in different parts of Delhi on various literary subjects by the academies.
- During the Ninth Five Year Plan 317 books were published by all the Language Academies.

While interviewing 5 librarians of NGOS run libraries assisted by the Department, I found that the Government has not fulfilled its promise. Most of the libraries did not receive the initial promised amount of rupees 103000. The amount received by them ranges not more than rupees 20000 and that too at irregular intervals.

Hindi Academy

This academy is engaged in the promotion, propagation and development of Hindi Language and Literature in Delhi. With a view to promote Hindi lingual culture and encourage exchange of ideas and experiences, the academy organises seminars, conferences, poets meets and provides financial assistance to writers for publication of books and encourages young and upcoming writers by giving prizes. The Academy runs 12 libraries and reading rooms in Delhi for weaker section of society under Bhagidari Scheme.

This year “One Crore Thirty Five Lakhs” were received by the Hindi Academy through Budget 2003-2004. (Annexure4)

Punjabi Academy

This Academy is engaged in the promotion, propagation and development of Punjabi Language and Literature in Delhi. With a view to promote Punjabi lingual culture and encourage exchange of ideas and experiences, the academy organises seminars, conferences, poets meets, Punjabi Mela, Cultural Exchange Programs at International and state level. 43 Composite Libraries for the weaker section of society are being run under the administrative control of this Academy.

Some of the Schemes of Punjabi Academy are as follows :-

- Publication of High Standard Punjabi Books as well as there translation into other languages.
- Publications of Magazines like Samdarshi and Punjabi Sikhia Sandesh.
- Financial Assistance for research work in Punjabi literature.
- Establishment of Reference Library in Punjabi Academy premises.

- The Annual Literary Awards to writers, artists, journalists.
- Purchase of books direct from authors for distribution to schools and college libraries.
- Organisation of seminars and symposia in Punjabi language.
- Establishment of Punjabi language teaching centres.
- All India Punjabi Shorthand/ Typing competitions.
- Part time Punjabi teachers are provided to government schools and also paid by the Academy.
- Cultural functions in Punjabi language like poets meet and Punjabi Mela.

Currently 729 teachers are provided by the Academy to different government run and aided schools. The citizens of Delhi are informed about various activities of the Academy through media, press and mail. The mailing list of this Academy contains around 2000 addresses of its regular members.

The detailed budget of the Academy is given as follows:

Details of Budget Estimates for 2003-2004

in respect of general activities of the Punjabi Academy (rupees in lacs)

Name of Scheme	Budget Estimate(2003-04)
Promotion of Punjabi Lingual Culture	44
Promotion of Punjabi Literary Activities	18
Punjabi Language Development programmes & research work	20
Publication of Books and journals	9
Encouragement to Punjabi writers/artists/journalists	19
Establishment Expenditure (non plan)	89
Composite libraries for weaker section of society (non plan)	122
Salary to part time teachers	114
Salary to Supervisors	3
Purchase of books for free distribution	3
Teaching Centres	3
Printing and Stationary	2
Poetry Recitation Contest	0.5
Declamation Contest	0.5
Essay Competition	0.2
Punjabi folk songs and dances competitions in schools	0.3
Punjabi Sulekh Mutable	0.5
Young Talents Awards	3
Total	451

Urdu Academy

This Academy is engaged in the promotion, propagation and development of Urdu language and literature in Delhi. With a view to promote Urdu lingual culture and encourage exchange of ideas and experiences, it organises seminars, Mushier and cultural programmes at various occasions. It provides financial assistance to publish creative writing for the needy Urdu writers. Under educational and training programme, it provides scholarship to Urdu students and supplies books and magazines to Urdu medium schools and libraries. Budget allotted to this Academy can be seen from Annexure 4.

According to the Annual Administrative report of Urdu Academy, the Academy is running following schemes:

- The Academy brings out two monthly periodicals titled "Aiwan-e-Urdu" and "Bachchon Ka Mahanama Umang".
- The Academy publishes new books every year on various subjects and sell these books at subsidised rate. Academy also undertakes the work of translation of classical books into Urdu. The Academy is the sole distributor of NCERT's Urdu text books for North India
- Academy extends financial assistance to needy writers for publishing their creative literature. Financial assistance is granted to a tune of rupees 15,000 or 75% of the cost of publication whichever is less.
- The Academy is a renowned publishing house. The Academy participates in World Book Fair, Delhi Book Fair and Urdu Book Fair.
- The Academy gives scholarship to best three Research Scholars who do their Ph.D. on the subject related to any aspect of literary and cultural life of Delhi. The value of Scholarship is rupees 1000 each per month for 36 months.
- The Academy gives financial assistance to scholars for typing for their PhD. thesis of rupees 2000 and MPhil dissertation of Rs 500 each.
- The Academy organises seminars and literary get together on various subjects and personalities like Nai Puraney Chirag.
- The Academy stages Urdu Dramas in Urdu Festival every year and also conducts its own Theatre Workshop for children.
- The Academy provides financial assistance to literary, social and cultural organisations (NGOs) for organising Mushairas, Qawwalis and Ghazal
- The Academy organises Iftar Party in the month of Holy Ramzan at the residence of its Chairman i.e. Chief Minister of Delhi.
- The Academy honors Urdu writers, poets and journalists.
- The Academy provides financial assistance to old and needy writers or their nearest dependent relatives. Each pensioner gets a pension of rupees 1000 per month
- The Academy organises four major Mushairas- Republic Day Mushaira, Independence Day Mushaira, Teachers Day Mushaira and Khawateen Ka Mushaira.
- The Academy is providing Scholarship to the students who are toppers in their classes (IV to M.A.) with Urdu as a subject. This is a cash prize of rupees 600, 800 1000 and 1200 along with the certificate and mementos.
- In order to cater to the need of Delhi's learners of Urdu, the Academy has established 12 centres which provide Instructors in Urdu Certificate Course and Diploma Course. The learners get stipend @ rupees 50 per month apart from the textbooks as an incentive.
- The Academy provides teachers to various Urdu Coaching Centres and Madrassas of Delhi.
- The Academy has established 350 Urdu Adult Education Centres in Delhi in which about 8000 learners have been enrolled. This is a regular work to promote education amongst women and low income group people.
- The Academy supplies books and magazines useful for students to Urdu Schools at free of cost.
- The Academy is having a library for Research Scholars with a collection of 38,000 books.

Sanskrit Academy

This Academy is engaged in the promotion, propagation and development of Sanskrit language and literature in Delhi. With a view to promote Sanskrit lingual culture and encourage exchange of ideas and experiences, it organises poets meets, competitions of different natures in Sanskrit language, distributes

awards for original writing in Sanskrit. It organises centres for Sanskrit teaching, yoga, ayurveda, jyotish and karm kand. Budget allotted to this Academy can be seen from annexure 4.

Sindhi Academy

This academy is engaged in the promotion, propagation and development of Sindhi language and literature in Delhi. With a view to promote Sindhi lingual culture and encourage exchange of ideas and experiences, it organises seminars, conferences and poets meet. Academy also conducts classes for imparting training in Sindhi teaching at various places in Delhi.

Sindhi Academy organises Seminars, conferences, workshops, Kavi Sammelan and Cultural Programmes. Besides this, elocution contests and competitions for the schools and college students as well as young poets and writers are organised. The Academy also gives financial assistance for publication of books for writer amounting to rupees 10,000.

The following schemes have been prepared to involve the writers and creative youths:

- Cultural programmes on literary themes
- Seminars and publications on Sindhi literature
- Preparation of audio/video/photo library and documentation of interviews of eminent Sindhi writers/artists/social workers
- Publication of quarterly magazine, newsletter, monthly magazine for children
- Inter language iteration programmes.

Despite all the above listed functions, the Academy is not becoming successful in promotion of Sindhi language. The Deputy Director, Bharat Kumar himself admits the fact. There are not enough visitors in the Sindhi libraries.

The Academy is currently running four libraries. Out of these, three libraries are in Sindhi Research Centres and one in the premises of the Academy itself.

The detailed budget of the Academy is as follows

Demand for Grants 2003-2004

Budget Estimates 2003-2004 (Rupees in Thousands)

Major Head	Plan	Non Plan	Total
Teaching	300	....	300
Other Budget Estimates	4400	3200	7600
Total	4700	3200	7900

Sahitya Kala Parishad (SKP)

SKP has, on the one hand, revived and projected the age old, time tested traditions of the country and on the other hand, it has tried to encourage and provide platform to the new and innovative trends in plastic (puppets) and performing arts which represent our lives and times. Its projects and programmes concentrate more on youth, women and weaker sections of society. SKP regularly organises various music, dance and theatre programmes and festivals in which upcoming as well as the eminent artists participate. The list of activities to be performed by SKP in 2003-2004 is given in annexure 2.

Detailed Budget of the Academy is given as follows:

Demand for Grants 2003-2004

Budget Estimates 2003-2004 (Rupees in Thousands)

Major Head	Plan	Non Plan	Total
Grants in aid to SKP	10000	7500	17500
Grants in aid to SKP	2000	....	2000

for district cultural centre at Janakpuri			
Lok Kala Vibhag of SKP	1000	....	1000
Parishad Rangmandal of SKP	7000	....	7000
Grant in aid for organisation of state functions	4000	....	4000
Grant in aid to SKP for Asian Film Festival	1000	....	1000
District Cultural Centre at Ashok Vihar	5000	....	5000
District Cultural Centre at Vikaspuri	50000	....	50000
Total	80000	7500	87500

SKP informs its members about various activities through post. The mailing list of SKP consists of 2500-3000 members. SKP is running a single Art Gallery at Tilak Marg.

Some of the programmes undertaken by Sahitya Kala Parishad are listed below.

- Every year, SKP organises the festival of music like Indraprastha Sangeet Samaroha and Kumar Gandharva Bhakti Sangeet Utsava, festival of dance like Uday Shankar Dance Festival, festival of dance and music like Qutab Utsav and Sopan, festival of theatre like Bhartendu Natya Utsav and Mohan Rakesh Samman Samaroha and children festivals of music, dance, drama and fine arts like Greeshamkaleen Mahotsav. Finest examples of quality and content of theatre arts is the Parishad Rangmandal, which is providing theatre in the city.
- SKP organises Annual Art Exhibitions and Artists' Camps and events where budding artists learn by interacting with the eminent artists. Kala Bhanwari a mobile art exhibitions takes the finest specimen of art to the door steps of the masses. It has also set up Lok Kala Vibhag for the promotion of Folk Arts in the rural areas of the region.
- SKP organises cultural exchange programmes at national and international levels. International programmes like Days of Moscow in Delhi, Days of Delhi in Moscow, Euro Jazz Festival and Asian Week 2000 at Korea are organised. State Functions like Jaha-e-Khusrau and Yaadgar-e-Ghalib are also organised.
- Cash awards and prizes are given ranging from 5,000 to 21,000 rupees to eminent artists, gurus, scholars and journalists for their contribution in creation, innovation and promotion of Art and Culture. They include Parishad Samman, Mohan Rakesh Samman and prizes in the Fine Arts Competitions.
- SKP organises Training Workshops and Interactive Programmes in music, dance, drama, fine arts and folk arts in various schools and other places throughout the city. Duration of the workshops is from 7 days to one month.
- Scholarships for a period of two years of 500 rupees per month are given for advance training in the field of music and dance to young, talented and up-coming artists. Part payment for auditorium rent, gallery rent and payment to artists is given to the promising and Delhi based registered cultural institutions for organising the performing and plastic arts activities.
- SKP has proposed to build cultural centres in all nine districts of Delhi. One such centre is coming up in Janak Puri (West Delhi) and another is to come up soon at Karkardooma (East Delhi). These

centres will house a fully equipped auditorium and will organise various cultural programmes, training workshops, interaction sessions, performing and plastic arts competitions.

Annexure 1: List of monuments maintained by the Department of Archaeology

- Mutiny Memorial near Hindu Rao Hospital
- Dara Shikoh Library Building at Kashmere Gate
- Maqbara Paik near GTK Depot
- Turkman Gate at Asaf Ali Road
- Tomb near Lodi Road Flyover
- Chattri near J N Stadium
- Phuta Gumbad adjoining J N Stadium
- Bhuli Bhaskiyari ka Mahal at Southern Ridge
- Chaumehi Khan's Tomb at Mehrauli
- Bawana Zail
- Double storeyed Gateway near rosary in Lodi Garden
- Sayyid Abid's Tomb in Delhi Golf Club
- Tomb near Hole No. 18 in Delhi Golf Club
- Tomb near Hole No. 14-16 in Delhi Golf Club
- Tomb near Hole No. 4 in Delhi Golf Club
- Mir Taqi Tomb in Delhi Golf Club
- Bara Khamba in Delhi Golf Club
- Double storeyed Gateway in Delhi Golf Club
- Mosque near Hole 6 in Delhi Golf Club
- Ghalib Haveli at Ballimaran, Delhi

Annexure 2- Activities of Sahitya Kala Parishad to be held during 2003-2004

Drama

- Bhartendu Natya Utsav
- Greesham Kaleen Workshop
- Mohan Rakesh Play Writing Competition
- Theatre Workshop
- Interaction

Fine Arts

- Annual Art Exhibition
- Sponsored Art Exhibition
- Greeshamkaleen Workshop
- Children Painting Exhibition
- Artist Camp
- Interaction

Music Dance

- Indraprastha Sangeet Samaroh
- Greeshamkaleen Workshop
- Sopan
- Kumar Gandharva Bhakti Sangeet Utsav
- Interaction

Others

- Interstate Cultural Exchange Programmes

- Scholarships
- Financial Assistance
- Subsidy to periodicals
- Sponsored Programmes (Bhagidari Scheme)
- Festival Based Programmes (Bhagidari Scheme)
- Annual Award (Parishad Samman)
- SKPs' newsletter
- Yuva Mahotsav
- Theatre Workshops
- Interstate Cultural Exchange Programmes

National level functions

- Programmes on the occasion of birth/death anniversaries of National leaders
- Programmes on arrival of foreign dignitaries
- Republic Day Poet Meet
- Qutab Festival

International Level Function

- Asian Performing Arts Festival
- A.N.M.C
- Days of St. Petersburg/Days of Delhi in St. Petersburg
- Asian Film Festival

Annexure 3: Number of employees working in different departments and autonomous bodies-2001

Name of Department	Number of employees working
Department of Archaeology	38
Delhi Archives	39
Hindi Academy	112
Punjabi Academy	55
Urdu Academy	52
Sanskrit Academy	22
Sindhi Academy	17
Sahitya Kala Parishad	41

Annexure 4: Budget 2003-2004

Name of Department/Sector	Approved Outlay (in rupees)
Department of Archaeology	1,25,00,000
Delhi Archives	35,00,000
Hindi Academy	1,35,00,000
Punjabi Academy	2,40,00,000
Urdu Academy	1,85,00,000
Sanskrit Academy	1,30,00,000
Sindhi Academy	47,00,000
Sahitya Kala Parishad	8,00,00,000
Delhi Gazetteer	5,00,000
Setting up of City Museum	1,00,000
Library in all Assembly Constituencies	75,00,000

I had met O P Jain, Delhi Conveyor of INTACH. He is also founder of Sanskriti Pratisthan. He said that Art and Culture is of the people, therefore the government should act only as a catalyst and not the owner. In other words, government's role is only that of a facilitator and not a Karta. Lot of NGOs are already working for the preservation of art and culture. The government should identify such institutions and provide required assistance to them. Since its more costlier to the government to provide such services than assisting these institutions. O P Jain was also a member of Chauhan committee. A list of recommendations was given to the Delhi Government but no action was taken on it.

Conclusion

Spread over a vast geographical area and with a long continuous history, there is almost limitless variety and diversity of type and form of Delhi's cultural heritage. There are many religious cults, beliefs and practices which have contributed to the composite culture of Delhi. There are also different traditions and lifestyles which form the living heritage. All these form a mosaic of our rich cultural heritage, each having its unique quality and yet bound with each other. While in the Department only Delhi Archives, Urdu Academy, SKP and Punjabi Academy are functioning efficiently.

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Georgous, Archaeologist, Archaeological Survey of India.

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Citizen Charters of Archeology Department, Delhi Archives, Sindhi Academy and Art, Culture and Language Department.