

**ESTIMATES COMMITTEE  
(1967-68)**

**SIXTH REPORT**

(FOURTH LOK SABHA)

**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION**

- (i) Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad.
- (ii) Archaeological Museums.



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
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## C\_O\_R\_R\_I\_G\_E\_N\_D\_A

Sixth Report (Fourth Lok Sabha) of  
Estimates Committee on the Ministry  
of Education - (i) Salar Jung Museum,  
Hyderabad; and (ii) Archaeological  
Museums.

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- Page 7, line 32, for 'function'  
read 'functions'.
- Page 7, line 36, for 'musemm'  
read 'museum'
- Page 14, line 5, for 'preposals'  
read 'proposals'.
- Page 17, line 6, for 'exports'  
read 'exports'.
- Page 17, line 20, for 'Purchased'  
read 'Purchase'
- Page 18, line 23, for 'techniqes'  
read 'techniques'
- Page 19, lines 6-7, for 'cleaned  
restored' read 'cleaned/  
restored'
- Page 30, line 33, for 'Kalibangan'  
read 'Kalibagan'.
- Page 34, line 3, for 'Kalibangan'  
read 'Kalibagan'.
- Page 56, line 11, for 'suggstion'  
read 'suggestion'.
- Page 57, lines 10-11, for 'Kalibangan'  
read 'Kalibagan'

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# ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

(1967-68)

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Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah

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(iv)

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**SECRETARIAT**

Shri B. K. Mukherjee—*Deputy Secretary.*

Shri K. D. Chatterjee—*Under Secretary*

## INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman, Estimates Committee, having been authorised by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present this Sixth Report on the Ministry of Education—(i) Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad; and (ii) Archaeological Museums.

2. The subject was examined by the Estimates Committee (1966-67) and necessary information obtained and evidence taken by them. That Committee, however, could not finalise their Report due to the sudden dissolution of the Lok Sabha on the 3rd March, 1967. The Estimates Committee (1967-68) have perused the minutes of evidence and have come to their own conclusions which have been embodied in the Report.

3. The previous Committee (1966-67) took evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Education and Archaeological Survey of India on the 28th September, 1966. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the Joint Secretary, Ministry of Education, Director, Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad and Director-General, Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi and other Officers of the Ministry of Education, Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad and Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi for placing before them the material and information they wanted in connection with the examination of the estimates.

4. They also wish to express their thanks to Dr. T. N. Ramachandran, Joint Director-General of Archaeology (Retired) and Dr. (Mrs.) Grace Morley, Adviser on Museums, Ministry of Education for giving evidence and making valuable suggestions to the Committee.

5. The Committee also wish to thank Numismatic Society of India, Varanasi; Prof. D. P. Ghosh, President, Museums Association, West Bengal; Director, Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay; Curator, Mysore Government Museum, Bangalore; and Director, Museums and Zoos, Trivandrum for furnishing Memoranda to the Committee.

(vi)

6. The Report was considered and adopted by the Committee on the 10th May, 1967.

7. A statement showing the analysis of recommendations contained in the Report is also appended to the Report (Appendix VI).

NEW DELHI;  
June 23, 1967.  

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Asadha 2, 1889 (Saka).

P. VENKATASUBBAIAH,  
Chairman,  
Estimates Committee.



## **CHAPTER I**

### **SALAR JUNG MUSEUM, HYDERABAD**

#### **A. Genesis and Objectives**

The Salar Jung Museum was declared by an Act of Parliament as an institution of National importance in 1961 and has been functioning since then under the administrative control of the Salar Jung Museum Board. The collections in the Salar Jung Museum are mainly the result of the untiring efforts of one man, the late Nawab Salar Jung III. They comprise art objects from several parts of the world, some of them unique, some of rare beauty, and others of great historical value.

2. The Museum is at present housed in one of the old palaces of the late Nawab. A new building is under construction with the continued efforts of the Government of India, the Government of Andhra Pradesh, the Salar Jung Estate Committee and the Salar Jung Museum Board.

3. It has been stated that the objectives of the Salar Jung Museum are to provide for instruction and research in matters relating to Museums and libraries and for the advancement of learning and dissemination of knowledge in such matters.

The Committee feel that the objectives of the Museum have not been precisely defined in the Act. They suggest that Government should develop it as a National Museum of Art.

#### **B. Building**

##### *Existing Building*

4. As per the compromise deed, executed at the time of taking over the Salar Jung Museum by the Government of India, the heirs of the Salar Jung Estate permitted the Museum to continue in the existing building (other than the portions occupied by the Museum Library), which was formerly the residence of late Nawab Salar Jung, free of rent for a period of five years from 2nd December, 1958 pending construction of a new building to house the Museum. For the Museum Library, two separate buildings belonging to the Salar Jung Estate viz., the Lal Kacheri and the Old Dispensary were taken

on a monthly rent of Rs. 150 and Rs. 77 with effect from 19th September, 1960 and 24th January, 1961 respectively. Another building called Basanti Haveli belonging to the Salar Jung Estate was hired on a monthly rent of Rs. 842.50 with effect from 15th March, 1962 and the two buildings, viz. Lal Kacheri and Old Dispensary were vacated.

The corner stone laying ceremony of the new building was held in July, 1962. At that time the then Minister for Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs made an appeal to the heirs of the Salar Jung Estate to agree to continue the accommodation of the Museum in the said building without rent for a further period beyond 2nd December, 1963 till the Museum was shifted to the new building. One of the three heirs agreed to the proposal while the two others did not do so. Therefore, a monthly rent of Rs. 2269 is being paid to them. The total amount of rent paid so far in respect of the Museum Building and Museum Library is as follows:

Year	Period and rate of of rent	Building occupied by the Library	Building occupied by the Museum	Total Col. 3+4
1	2	3	4	5
1961-62	Lalkacheri rent at Rs. 150.00 with effect from 19-9-60 to 28-2-1962	2610.00		..
	Old Dispensary rent at Rs. 77.00 with effect from 24-1-61 to 28-2-62.	1021.00		
	TOTAL :	3631.00	Rs.	3631.00
1962-63	Rent of Lalkacheri and Old Dispensary at Rs. 227 00 for the period from 1-3-62 to 14-3-62.	102.50		
	Rent of Basanti Haveli at Rs. 842.50 from 15-3-62 to March 1963.	10,269.50		..
	TOTAL :	10,372.00	Rs.	10,372.00

1	2	3	4	5
1963-64	Rent of Basanti Haveli at Rs.842.50 from 4/63 to 3/64	10,110.00		
	Total :			<u>10,110.00</u>
1964-65	Rent of of Basanti Haveli at Rs.842.50 for 11 months with effect from 4/64 to 2/65 and one month for 3/64 Rs. 227.15 842.50 × 11 = 9267.50 227.15 × 1 = 227.15	9,494.65		..
	<u>9494.65</u>			
	Rent of Museum Building at Rs. 2269.00 with effect from 2.12-63 to 2/65.		33,961.80	
	TOTAL :	<u>9494.65</u>	<u>33,961.80</u>	<u>43,456.45</u> or <u>Rs. 43,456.00</u>
1965-66	Rent of Museum Building at Rs. 2269.00 from 3/65 to 2/66.		27,228.00	
	Rent of Basanti Haveli at Rs. 842.50 from 3/65 to 2/66.	9,814.00		
	TOTAL :	<u>9,814.00</u>	<u>27,228.00</u>	Rs. 37,042.00

It has been stated that the building has been certified as unfit for keeping the valuable exhibits. The Superintending Engineer, C.P.W.D. in his report of 1961 stated that "the building on the whole is very old and is not structurally safe for the purposes of keeping

valuable articles. The building should be vacated as early as practicable not later than six months in any case." The Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Government of Andhra Pradesh in his report dated 19th December, 1961 has observed that, "The ceilings of rooms Nos. 5, 6 and 7 have been found very weak and require immediate repair. There are cracks on the walls which should be attended to immediately." But the building could not be vacated as the new building for housing the Museum has not yet been completed. However, repairs on the building have been carried out and the expenditure incurred from 1st July, 1961 onwards has been as follows:—

	Rs.
1961-62 (From 1-7-1961)	23,194
1962-63	43,646
1963-64	10,729
1964-65	15,160
1965-66	24,212

It has been stated by the Ministry in a written note that the Salar Jung Museum Board as well as the Central Government wanted the new building to be constructed before the expiry of the stipulated period of five years from the date of the Court Decree, i.e. by 2nd December, 1963, but "unfortunately the target date could not be adhered to because the preparation and approval of plans and estimates for the building took more time than was expected."

The Committee note that the Government did not complete the construction of the new building for the Salar Jung Museum by February, 1963 even when they knew that they would have to vacate the existing building by that time. The Committee feel that the Government should have proceeded with a sense of urgency especially when the existing building was certified as unfit by the Central Public Works Department as early as in 1961 for the safe upkeep of invaluable objects of the Museum. Moreover, had the new building been constructed by February, 1963, Government would have saved more than Rs. 2,20,000 spent on rent and repairs of the existing building upto 1965-66. The Committee hope that Government will execute such important projects on a priority basis in future.

*Construction of the new building*

5. It has been stated that at the time of taking over of the Salar Jung Museum by the Central Government, the new building for the Museum was estimated by the Andhra Pradesh Government to cost Rs. 20 lakhs (Approx.). Subsequently in the year 1961, the State Government prepared revised plans and estimates for the new building for Rs. 92.81 lakhs excluding the cost of the land. It was however, decided to revise the plans and estimates so as to make it possible to put up the building by stages over a number of years. In early 1962, the Salar Jung Museum Board approved the cost of construction of the building at Rs. 38.82 lakhs without furnishing plans and estimates to the Central Government and got the work commenced in June, 1962, through the State Public Works Department, with the sum of Rs. 16 lakhs available with them which was contributed by the Central Government, Salar Jung Estate and State Government as under:—

	Rs. in lakhs
Central Government	10
Salar Jung Estate	5
State Government	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16</b>

Subsequently, in January, 1963 the Board also decided to include the Central portion of the building costing Rs. 8.9 lakhs which it had decided earlier to defer. The Board was moved to agree to the cost of the building being kept at Rs. 38.82 lakhs, or say Rs. 39 lakhs instead of at Rs. 47.72 lakhs as was originally decided by it. Subsequently it was found that the estimates of Rs. 38.82 did not include the provision for electric, water and sanitary installations. The estimates were, therefore, changed by the State Public Works Department and in consultation with the Central Public Works Department revised estimates of Rs. 44.21 lakhs were framed. At the instance of the Central Government these estimates of Rs. 44.21 lakhs were further reduced to Rs. 42.20 lakhs by omitting some luxury items of work. This was done in December, 1964.

In 1965, in order to cut these estimates down to the minimum so that the work could be completed in an austere manner, the estimates were finally approved by the Central Government at Rs. 52.50 lakhs inclusive of the cost of the land. The cost was to be shared by the

three parties, namely, the Central Government, the State Government and the Salar Jung Estate as under:—

	Rs. in lakhs
(i) Central Government	27.78
(ii) State Government	14.22
(iii) Salar Jung Estate	10.50
	<hr/>
TOTAL	52.50
	<hr/>

The Central Government have paid its full share of Rs. 27.78 lakhs towards construction cost of the building as under:—

	Rs. in lakhs
1961-62	10
1964-65	5
1965-66	5
1966-67	7.78
	<hr/>
TOTAL	27.78
	<hr/>

The Salar Jung Estate has also made its full contribution but the Andhra Pradesh Government have contributed Rs. 5.00 lakhs only out of the contribution of Rs. 14.22 lakhs as expected of it. The Board has asked the Central Government to bear the remaining amount in terms of the Compromise Deed under which the responsibility to construct a new building for the Museum is that of the Central Government and the matter is under consideration.

It has further been stated that the design of the new building for the Museum has been prepared by Shri Hashmat Raza, Ex-Architect, Government of Andhra Pradesh in consultation with late Shri M. K. Jadhav, Consulting Architect of Government of Maharashtra. No remuneration for preparing the plan of the building has been paid to the Architects except that the charges for their T.A., D.A., etc. for studying the plans of the other national museums of the country were paid.

Asked whether in designing the Museum building, care has been taken to see that it conforms to the architectural style of the Deccan and also provides for modern conveniences, it has been stated that a Committee of the following museum experts and museum architects was constituted to prepare and examine the plan for the building:

- (1) Dr. Mrs. Grace Morley, Director of National Museum, New Delhi.
- (2) Shri M. K. Jadhav, Architect, Government of Maharashtra, Bombay.
- (3) Shri Hashmat Raza, Architect, Government of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

The plan duly approved by the above committee, was submitted to the Board for approval. In designing the plan, the requirements of the Salar Jung Museum have been kept in view. The plan of the building has also been shown to the experts of U.S.A. It does not conform to the architectural style of the Deccan. However, in planning the building stress was laid on the functional aspect, and the modern styles of museums were kept in view.

**The Committee are unhappy to note that it took as many as five years in finalising the plans and estimates of the new building for the Salar Jung Museum. They are also unhappy that the Andhra Pradesh Government has only paid Rs. 5 lakhs as against Rs. 14.22 lakhs which it was committed to pay. The Committee suggest that Andhra Pradesh Government should be persuaded to bear its share of the expenditure. The Committee would like to stress that the building should in any event be completed as early as possible.**

### C. Salar Jung Museum Board

#### *Museum Board*

6. A list of the Members of the Salar Jung Museum Board, reconstituted on the 30th June, 1966 may be seen at Appendix I. The term of the Office of the Members is stated to be for a period of 5 years. The function of the Board have been broadly contained in sections 15 and 16 of the Salar Jung Museum Act, 1961 which read as under:—

“15. (1) It shall be the general duty of the Board to manage the museum efficiently and to plan, promote, organise and implement programmes for the development of the museum and to perform such other functions as the Central Government may, from time to time, assign to the Board.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to generality of the foregoing provision, the Board may take such steps as it thinks fit:

- (a) for providing for instruction and research in matters relating to museums and libraries and for the advancement of learning and dissemination of knowledge in such matters; and
- (b) to do all such other things as may be necessary for the discharge of its functions under this Act.

"16. (1) Subject to such conditions and restrictions as the Central Government may think fit to impose, the Board may exercise all such powers as may be necessary or expedient for the purpose of carrying out its duties under this Act.

(2) Subject to such regulations as may be made by the Board in this behalf, the Board may, from time to time:—

- (a) purchase or otherwise acquire such articles or things as may, in the opinion of the Board, be worthy of preservation in the museum; or
- (b) exchange, sell, or destroy any such article or thing as is purchased or acquired under clause (a); or
- (c) lend within India any article or things specified in Part I or Part II of the Schedule, or lend, whether within or without India, any such article or thing as is purchased or acquired under clause (a)."

Asked as to what extent the Salar Jung Museum Board has been able to plan, promote, organise and implement programmes for the development of the Salar Jung Museum, it has been stated in a written note submitted to the Committee that the following plans, schemes etc. have been approved by the Salar Jung Museum Board for the development of the Salar Jung Museum:—

- (i) Reorganisation and Development of Museum on modern lines.
- (ii) Construction of a new building for housing the Museum and Library.
- (iii) Conducting short-term training course in museology for the benefit of the staff of the Museum and post-graduate students interested in museum work.
- (iv) Training of staff of the Museum.



- (v) Arranging temporary periodical exhibitions.
- (vi) Publications and Research.
- (vii) Classification of exhibits of the Museum into Class 'A', 'B' and 'C'.
- (viii) Inventory of objects of the Museum both on display and in reserve.
- (ix) Establishment of Photographic Section.
- (x) Establishment of a Conservation Laboratory.
- (xi) To fill in the gaps in the collection of Salar Jung Museum by acquisition of art objects through the Acquisition Committee of the Museum and the Combined Art Purchase Committee for the three National Museums constituted by Government of India.
- (xii) Development of Children's Section.

Explaining the procedure followed in regard to the schemes for reorganisation of the Salar Jung Museum, it has been stated that the schemes for reorganisation of the Salar Jung Museum to suit its requirements are initiated by the Secretary, Salar Jung Museum Board. These schemes are scrutinised by the various Sub-Committees of the Board such as the Executive Committee, the Finance Committee, and the Streamlining Committee. The detailed note on the schemes with the recommendations of the sub-committees is circulated to all members of the Board including the representative of the Ministry of Education, who is the Chairman of the Central Advisory Board of Museums. Final decision in the matter is taken by the Salar Jung Museum Board after discussion at the Board Meeting where the representative of the Ministry is also present. The resolutions of the Board are sent to the Government of India for information before implementation. The proposals for reorganisation of the Salar Jung Museum are not scrutinised by the Central Advisory Board of Museums, as such procedure is not envisaged and it is out of the purview of the Central Advisory Board.

**The Committee find that the Members of the Salar Jung Museum Board are mainly officials who cannot be expected to take active interest in a subject like museology. The Committee feel that when the Board was reconstituted in June, 1966, care should have been taken to include in it a representative of the Museum Association of**

**India, a few recognised scholars and museum experts who could inspire confidence and give a lead in the all-round development of the museum.**

**The Committee also feel that schemes for reorganisation and development of the Salar Jung Museum should be gone into thoroughly by the Central Advisory Board of Museums which could give expert advice in the matter before funds are sanctioned by the Government.**

#### *Sub-Committees*

7. It has been stated that the following sub-Committees have been formed to assist and advise Salar Jung Museum Board in performing its functions and day to day administration of the Museum:—

- (i) Executive Committee.
- (ii) Finance Committee.
- (iii) Acquisition Committee.
- (iv) Building Committee.
- (v) Selection Committee.
- (vi) Publication Committee.
- (vii) Streamlining Committee.

The composition of each of these Committees may be seen at Appendix II.

#### *Streamlining Committee*

8. The Streamlining Committee has been constituted to examine the set-up of the Salar Jung Museum with a view to streamline the administration of the Museum and submit recommendations to the Board. The Committee met for the first time in July, 1964 and the following main aspects of the administration of the Museum were examined by it :—

- (1) Preparation of an up-to-date and detailed inventory—
- (2) Tightening of security arrangements.
- (3) Improvement in administration.

(1) *Preparation of an up-to-date and detailed inventory:—*

The committee recommended that the following procedure may be adopted :—

- (1) Adequate Secretarial assistance should at once be given to the officers who are engaged on this work and the progress of the work should be accelerated; it should be supervised properly and fortnightly progress report of the work

should be submitted to the Director so that constant vigilance is maintained.

- (ii) The Director should himself take a portion of this work (say the European Section) and assume direct and sole responsibility therefor.
- (iii) The Director should lay down a time-schedule for completing the entire work by prescribing dates. He should also submit monthly reports to the Chairman and quarterly reports to the Board.
- (iv) Side by side with preparing the inventory, photographic records of the costlier exhibits should be created and the entries in the inventory linked with the numbers allocated to the photographic negatives. Wherever possible, more than one small object should be grouped together for photographing, each object being marked with its Accession Number or Inventory Number.
- (v) The inventory in its final form together with the registers should be completed by 1st July, 1965.

#### *Action taken by the Salar Jung Museum*

Efforts were made to finalise the inventory in all respects by the target date. But the target date could not be adhered to because the typing of material and taking of photographs of Class 'A' objects inventoried was lagging behind. The work of inventory of all objects in the Museum has been completed by the end of December, 1965. However, the work of taking photographs of Class 'A' objects is in progress. The work could not be speeded up for want of photographic material and due to the resignation of the photographer. The position of number of exhibits to be photographed and photographed so far is as follows :—

No. of exhibits to be photographed.	14,171
No. of exhibits photographed.	3,906
No. of exhibits remaining to be photographed.	10,265

The new photographer of the Museum has taken charge on 1-9-66. It is expected that the work will be completed as early as possible.

#### *(2) Tightening of Security arrangements:—*

It has been referred by the Director that some articles had been stolen and the police had to be called in. The general impression gathered was that the chowkidars were never at full strength.

Some of them were employed on daily wages and a few posts were lying vacant. It was also not quite clear to what extent they were keeping a watchful eye over their duties. Similarly, it was not known to what extent the attenders, attendants and gallery attendants were on the move all the time and performing their duties properly. Finally, it was not clear how often the senior officers including the Director paid surprise visits to see whether or not these people were performing their duties properly. The Committee therefore, recommended as follows:—

- (i) The chowkidars should be brought up to the full strength immediately on a whole-time basis. No appointment in the Museum in this category should be on daily wages.
- (ii) The attenders and attendants should be more watchful and should be given strict instructions by the senior officers who should keep a constant watch over their work. The attendants should be on the move all the time.
- (iii) The gallery assistant should supervise the work of attenders and attendants more carefully and more frequently and he should submit fortnightly reports.
- (iv) Since the duties of the chowkidars and gallery attenders and attendants bring them in contact with the exhibits, it is very necessary that these persons should be of the right type. Efforts should therefore be made to ensure that suitable persons alone are appointed to these posts. In the case of the new recruits, their antecedents should be verified before appointing them. Existing persons who do not command confidence should be shifted elsewhere or replaced gradually.
- (v) Since the ultimate responsibility for security is on the Director himself, it is very necessary that he should pay special attention to this aspect of work and for this he should have the full cooperation and support of the Keeper.
- (vi) A system of surprise visits and random checks should be introduced by the Director, the Keeper and the Gallery Assistant and proper registers should be maintained by them showing the objects checked from time to time.
- (vii) As soon as possible and in any case when the exhibits are moved over to the new buildings, each show case and each room should have a list of the articles exhibited. This list should indicate articles which are liable to be stolen easily either due to its value or size. These select items

and some other random exhibits should be checked each day at the time of opening or closing of the museum and the fact of such check recorded on the list itself each day. Whenever an exhibit is withdrawn or replaced, an entry should be made in the old list.

- (viii) The chowkidars, attenders and attendants on duty should be informed that even officers of the museum should not be allowed to remove exhibits from the room without valid permits issued for the purpose. These permits should be collected by the chowkidar etc. and made over at the end of the day to a specified officer who will file them in a safe way, arranged according to accession numbers so that a missing exhibit can be traced.
- (ix) The guards at the gate should be authorised to carry out a check of the bags etc. of staff at the time of their leaving.

#### *Action taken by the Salar Jung Museum*

- (i) The chowkidars have been brought up to the full strength on whole time basis. The system of appointing chowkidars on daily wages basis has been discontinued.
- (ii), (iii), (vi), (viii), and (ix) Necessary instructions issued and the recommendations of the committee brought to the notice of the persons concerned.
- (iv) The recommendations have been noted and necessary action to shift persons from one section to another taken.
- (v) Instructions have been noted and implemented in full.
- (vii) The instructions have been noted and will be implemented in the new building.

#### *(3) Improvement in administration*

Some of the important recommendations made by the committee are as follows :—

- (i) A statement was given to the committee showing the existing (actual) staff and the proposed strength, and the delegation of powers and duties. On examining the matter in detail it transpired that the sanctioned strength has not been fully operative. The main reason advanced was that persons of requisite quality were not forthcoming and the response to advertisement was poor. If so, the committee was surprised as to why a claim has been made

for large additions to the existing staff. In the context of the shifting of the Museum to the new building the committee recommended that any increase in the staff over and above the sanctioned strength should wait till detailed proposals are worked out on specific basis. To obviate immediate difficulty, recruitment should be made to the extent of the sanctioned staff.

- (ii) As shifting of this Museum to its new building will involve considerable work both in the present building and also in the new building the committee feels that it would not be fair to the Director or the institution to be asked to carry on this work in addition to normal work.
- (iii) Further, there were certain administrative weaknesses in the present set-up which the Director was unable to cope with without strengthening his hand at a senior level. It is therefore necessary that certain administrative and technical duties should be taken away from him so that he could devote more of his time to the duty expected of him. The committee felt that in the present stage of the development of the Museum and the task confronting it in the immediate future, there is need for the appointment of a senior officer with considerable experience and administrative talent and technical competence to assist the Director at least for a period of 2 to 3 years during the transition period. The Officer may be designated as Officer on Special Duty.
- (iv) The work of taking inventory has got to be completed within a limited time and it would not be possible for the Director to cope with all these tasks and take on the additional duty of re-organisation and the work connected with the shifting of the Museum.
- (v) The Administrative Officer who is at present assisting the Director in the administration of the Museum should function as the head of the office for all administrative purposes. He can deal with all administrative and personnel matters relating to persons up to the level of Class III and IV staff. Matters relating to the other staff should be placed before the Director.
- (vi) There were complaints from other members of the staff which went to prove that the administration was too much centralised and sufficient responsibility was not delegated to senior members of the staff. In the matter of

day-to-day administration it will be conducive to efficiency if the technical staff in the Museum is distributed in three sections. The staff in each section may be made directly responsible to the Keeper/Officer on Special duty/Director/In-charge of the Section. Grant of leave, promotion and such other service matters should always be routed through the Officer-in-Charge to have better administrative control over his staff, the lack of which, in the committee's opinion, is responsible for some of the deficiencies in the present system.

- (vii) The committee noticed that in a number of cases, persons were appointed on daily wages against vacancies in different grades. In resolution No. 21/62-63 the Director was empowered to engage suitable persons on daily wages not exceeding Rs. 7 per day for assisting the officers in the re-organisation of the collections. The committee felt that this provision should not be operated for filling up vacant posts in the regular cadre as such a course does not benefit the Museum.
- (viii) The Director reported that he is very short of technical staff and he put forward a proposal which was purely on a hypothetical and *ad hoc* basis demanding considerable strengthening of the technical set-up in the Museum. The committee did not feel that it is in a position to recommend any increase of staff at present especially in view of the fact that it found that three posts of Deputy Keepers and some posts of Technical Assistants had not been filled.

#### *Action taken by the Salar Jung Museum*

- (i) The suggestions and recommendations have been noted and no fresh proposals for increase in the staff over and above already sanctioned have been made. Suitable action is being taken to fill up the vacant posts.
- (ii) & (iii) The administrative weaknesses have been removed. The responsibilities of the Director have been reduced to a considerable extent by distribution of work among the Keeper and the two Deputy Keepers of the Museum.
- (iv) The proposal to appoint Officer on Special Duty was deferred *vide* Board's resolution No. III-66/64-65.
- (v) The suggestions of the committee were noted and necessary action taken to rectify the defects.

- (vi) All the applications for grant of leave, promotion and other service matters are being routed through the Keeper/Special Officer in charge of the section as the case may be.
- (vii) Appointment on daily wage system against regular posts is discontinued. However, in the case of assistance to the Special Officer for cataloguing, one person has been appointed on daily wage basis on the sanction of the Streamlining Committee.
- (viii) Two posts of Deputy Keepers have already been filled in. Applications for the remaining one post have been called for. The post of Senior Technical Assistant and Gallery Assistants will be filled in very shortly.

**The Committee are unhappy to note the state of affairs in the Salar Jung Museum as revealed by the findings of the Streamlining Committee. They hope that the suggestions made by this Committee for effecting improvements in the Museum will be expeditiously implemented.**

**The Committee note with concern that the work relating to the photographing of the exhibits has not been completed and as many as 10,265 exhibits out of 14,171 exhibits are yet to be photographed. The Committee would urge that this work should be completed without further delay.**

**The Committee are unhappy to learn that some exhibits of the Salar Jung Museum had been stolen and police had to be called in. The Committee need hardly stress that continuous vigil on the part of the Museum authorities is necessary so as to guard against any loss or pilferage of valuable art objects of the Museum.**

**The Committee would also like to emphasise that the posts lying vacant in the Salar Jung Museum should be filled as early as possible so that the work of the Museum does not suffer. As the Salar Jung Museum is yet in its formative stages, the Committee need hardly point out that it should be manned fully so that sound foundations are laid down for its smooth and efficient functioning in future. The Committee also recommend that future requirements of staff of the Museum, when it shifts to its new building, should be worked out on a realistic basis in the light of the experiences gained as a result of the functioning of other Central Government Museums.**



The Committee would further stress that the Ministry of Education should devise suitable methods for making a realistic assessment of the progress of this Museum as also other Museums which are receiving grants from the Government.

The Committee note that the Sub-Committees of the Board do not include any exports in museology. They hope that the Sub-Committees would be suitably reconstituted so that an expert in museology could be associated with each of them.

#### D. Acquisition

9. It has been stated that the amounts provided and spent for the acquisition of art objects during each of the last three years have been as follows:—

Year	Amount Provided	Amount Spent
1964-65	1,00,000	35,896
1965-66	14,000	14,040
1966-67	20,000	17,250

It has further been stated that a saving of Rs. 64,104, was effected in the acquisition of art objects during 1964-65 as the Secretary, Salar Jung Museum could not attend the meetings of the Combined Art Purchased Committee. The Committee wanted to know why it was not possible for the Secretary to attend the meetings of the Art Purchase Committee. In reply, the Salar Jung Museum has stated as follows:—

“As per the constitution of the Combined Art Purchase Committee, the Director, Salar Jung Museum is a Member of that Committee. Shri V. L. Devkar, the then Director, Salar Jung Museum, whose services were borrowed from the Government of Gujarat, made over charge of his office to Shri M. A. Razvi, Keeper of the Museum on 28th December, 1964 as the Salar Jung Museum Board decided to replace his services at the disposal of the Gujarat Government. Shri M. A. Razvi, Keeper, was in-charge Director of the Museum from 28th December, 1964 to 16th February, 1965. Shri V. D. Krishnaswami present Director took over charge from the Keeper on 17th February, 1965. As Shri M. A. Razvi, Keeper, was in-charge Director, the

Chairman, Salar Jung Museum Board did not permit him to attend the meeting of the Combined Art Purchase Committee fixed in January 1965."

The Committee fail to see why the Combined Art Purchase Committee could not make any purchases for the Salar Jung Museum when only one of the participating members was not present. They think that it should not have been difficult for the Combined Art Purchase Committee or the Ministry of Education to ascertain the views of the Salar Jung Museum by correspondence in the matter of purchase of art objects for 1964-65. In any case the Salar Jung Museum Board should have deputed a representative of the Museum to attend the meeting of the Combined Art Purchase Committee in the absence of the Director. As acquisition is one of the important functions of a Museum, the Committee feel that funds provided for the purpose should be properly and adequately utilised.

#### E. Display

10. It has been stated that no major change in the present display system is possible owing to the limited display space, out-dated show cases and over crowding of objects therein. However, minor improvements have been done by change of objects, providing extra lighting wherever necessary and supplying suitable background for the show cases. In order to reduce the effect of heat on the paintings, one batch of air-circulators has been installed in the Galleries.

The Committee hope that when the new building for the Museum is completed, steps will be taken to initiate modern methods of presentation in consultation with the National Museum, New Delhi. They suggest that the Salar Jung Museum may depute a few officers to acquaint themselves with museum display techniques adopted by the National Museum so that they in turn could introduce these techniques in the Salar Jung Museum with advantage.

#### F. Conservation

11. It has been stated that the Salar Jung Museum has a very large collection of different types of valuable art objects. They have to be taken care of constantly so that they may always be in good condition. It has further been stated that condition of many of the objects is such that more than ordinary care has to be bestowed on them. In fact, some of the objects like textiles, paintings and porcelain ware are in a deteriorated or damaged condition and they may require immediate attention. Such a task can be carried out only

with a fully equipped conservation laboratory. The Conservation Laboratory of the Salar Jung Museum is now at the initial stage and requires improvement and development. A scheme is being prepared for equipping the Laboratory to meet the requirements and needs of the Museum. However, within the limited scope, a few articles made of bronze, ivory, jade, porcelain and glass have been cleaned restored.

The Committee wanted to know the position about the restoration of European oil paintings. They were informed that an amount of Rs. 22,000 was provided in 1962-63 for the purpose but that amount could not be utilised. The details of the case are as follows:—

“The Salar Jung Museum Board at its meeting held on 7th January, 1963 decided that important paintings of the museum requiring urgent repairs which were selected by Dr. P. V. Rajamannar and Shri G. Venkatachalam be got properly restored by Mrs. Schiedmann, a German Expert, who visited India in 1962, with the help of Shri K. S. Natu, Picture Restorer of Picture Gallery, Baroda. Accordingly Mrs. Schiedmann was requested to undertake the work. But she regretted her inability to undertake the work as she had to leave India. It was, therefore, proposed that the work may be entrusted to Shri K. S. Natu as per the terms and conditions offered by him. But the Board resolved that in view of the position explained by Shri G. Venkatachalam (Art Expert), Member of the Salar Jung Museum Board, the proposal be deferred for the present. Accordingly, the amount provided for restoration of European Oil paintings could not be utilised.

Since the restoration of selected European oil paintings could not be undertaken for want of experts in the country. The matter is, however, receiving the attention of the Board since the appointment of a qualified Assistant Chemist in 1965.”

**The Committee are unhappy to note that the European Oil paintings, which should have been restored in 1962-63 itself, have not yet been restored. They hope that these paintings will now be restored without further delay. The Salar Jung Museum may in this connection seek the help of the National Museum Laboratory and also explore the possibility of getting help from UNESCO.**

**The Committee need hardly point out that a well-equipped Laboratory is a necessity for a Museum. The Committee hope that a well-equipped Laboratory will be provided in the new building so that it**

can look after not only the needs of the Salar Jung Museum but those of other Museums also situated nearby. They suggest that a phased programme may be drawn up for reorganisation and development of the Laboratory since it involved purchase and installation of costly and specialised type of furniture and equipment.

### G. Educational Facilities

#### *Existing Educational Facilities*

12. The Educational activities of the Salar Jung Museum have been stated to be as follows:—

- (i) The Museum has been conducting training courses in Museology every year. This is intended for the benefit of the museum employees and local post-graduate students interested in museum work. The courses were arranged in 1962-63, 1963-64 and 1966-67.
- (ii) The staff of the Museum and Library are deputed as participants and observers to attend the Seminars etc. arranged by the Government of India.
- (iii) The Salar Jung Museum Board has decided that not more than 5 temporary periodical exhibitions should be arranged during a financial year. Out of this two exhibitions may be of contemporary art by the progressive artists of the region. Accordingly, exhibitions are arranged to the extent funds are available in the budget of the Board. Exhibitions arranged by the Salar Jung Museum and the expenditure incurred thereon during each of the last three years has been as follows:—

#### 1963-64

- (a) Exhibition of the new acquisitions of the museum in July, 1963.
- (b) Exhibition of works of Shri Sreehari Bholekar in September, 1963.
- (c) Exhibition of paintings of some prominent artists of Andhra Pradesh in November, 1963.
- (d) Exhibition of Modern Indian Sculpture collections from Indian Sculptures Association in March, 1963.

Expenditure: Rs. 321:00.

1964-65

- (a) Exhibition of the new acquisitions of the Salar Jung Museum.
  - (b) Exhibition of paintings by Shri Babu Rao Almale.
  - (c) Exhibition of the paintings by Sri K. S. Kulkarni in December, 1964.
  - (d) Exhibition of paintings of contemporary art by some local artists of Andhra Pradesh in April, 1964.
  - (e) Exhibition of 'Museums in Education' in March, 1965.
- Expenditure : Rs. 1,324.00.

1965-66

Exhibition of paintings of contemporary art by some local artists of Andhra Pradesh.

Expenditure : Rs. 1,528:00.

- (iv) 'Museum Week' is a special feature of the Salar Jung Museum which is celebrated for 12 days from 1st November to 12th November every year. The Visiting public is admitted into the Museum at concessional rates during this period.
- (v) The Salar Jung Museum Board has constituted a separate publication committee for scrutinizing the programme of publication of the Museum and making suitable recommendations to the Board.

The following publications have been brought out by the Museum:—

- (1) Souvenir by Shri G. Venkatachalam—1960.
- (2) Souvenir issued on the occasion of corner-stone laying ceremony of the new building by late Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru (25-7-1963).
- (3) Catalogue of Bidri ware—5-3-1961.
- (4) Catalogue of Urdu manuscripts—1957.
- (5) Catalogue of Arabic manuscripts—  
Vol. I—1957.  
Vol. II—1962.

- (6) Catalogue of Persian manuscripts—  
Vol. I—1965.
- (7) Picture postcards (old).
- (8) Picture postcards (new).
- (9) Greeting Cards.
- (10) A brief guide to Salar Jung Museum—1966.

The following publications are under various stages of completion.

- (1) Monograph of Deccani paintings.
- (2) Monograph of Kalamkari work.
- (3) Monograph of Jade collections.
- (4) Catalogue of arms collection.
- (5) Annual Report.
- (6) Brochure (A guide book of the Salar Jung Museum).

The Committee have also been informed that the Salar Jung Museum maintains close liaison with the Osmania University. Department of History in its educational activities, by co-opting the Professor in the Short-term Museology Course and also by entrusting the work of printing the catalogues of Persian manuscript to the University Press.

The Committee have further been informed that at present there are four Guide Lecturers in the Salar Jung Museum. However, they are not sufficient to meet the demands of the visitors.

**The Committee do not consider the educational activities undertaken by the Salar Jung Museum as adequate. The Committee feel that Salar Jung Museum should develop close liaison with the Osmania University, other Universities situated nearby, colleges and schools and invite batches of students therefrom regularly to visit the Museum. The Committee also feel that adequate facilities for research should be provided by the Salar Jung Museum especially because the Museum possesses large number of rare manuscripts.**

### *Library*

13. It has been stated that the Salar Jung Museum Library, is one of the important sections of the Museum. The collection includes about 50,000 books comprising old and rare manuscripts and printed books in Urdu, English, Persian and Arabic. Though the Library has been rearranged in a more spacious building, called

Basanthi Haveli which was taken on rent in 1962, the need for additional accommodation still exists.

A free reading room is also attached to the Library, where daily newspapers and standard periodicals and journals in English, Urdu, Hindi and Telugu are regularly supplied to the readers.

A separate Reference Library is also attached to the Library to meet the special requirements of the Museum staff, scholars of Fine Arts and Museology students who are engaged in cataloguing and research on paintings, textiles, procelain, etc. It has also been stated that the post of the Librarian is still to be filled up.

Asked what arrangements have been made for the maintenance of rare manuscripts available in the Library, it has been stated that, "All the manuscripts in Salar Jung Museum Library are arranged separately in air-tight steel admirahs with glass shutters. Page-by-page cleaning of the manuscripts by very soft brush is undertaken, apart from the use of insecticides. Periodically, manuscripts are also fumigated in fumigation chambers, specially prepared for the purpose. For the repair and strengthening of damaged and brittle manuscripts, the process of handlamination by cellulose acetate has also been introduced in the Library."

The Committee hope that in the new building being constructed for the Salar Jung Museum, adequate space for the Library will be provided. The Committee find that even though a post of Librarian has been sanctioned for the Library, the post is lying vacant for a long time. The Committee would stress that a trained Librarian should immediately be appointed so that the Library could function efficiently and smoothly.

The Committee also stress that the rare manuscripts available with the Library should be properly preserved so that they are not lost to the posterity for ever.

#### *Visitors to the Museum*

14. The number of visitors to the Salar Jung Museum and the revenue collected from them during 1962-63, 1963-64 and 1964-65 has been as follows:—

Year	No. of Visitors	Revenue Collected
		Rs.
1962-63	2,17,750	2,63,606
1963-64	2,61,625	3,23,632
1964-65	2,89,036	3,41,888

The Committee are glad to note that the number of visitors to the Salar Jung Museum has been going up from year to year. They, however, would like the Museum to publicise its activities adequately so that more and more visitors visit this important Museum. The Committee also recommend that a suggestion/complaint book may be kept at the Museum wherein the visitors could give their impressions of visit.

#### H. Finance

15. The financial assistance received by the Salar Jung Museum from the Central Government for maintenance and development purposes during each of the last four years has been as follows:—

1963-64	Rs. 3,00,000
1964-65	Rs. 4,50,000
1965-66	Rs. 6,50,000
1966-67	Rs. 6,42,000*

\*(Rs. 2,00,000 have so far been provided).

It has been stated that the State Government does not contribute any money towards maintenance and development of the Salar Jung Museum.

It has further been stated that the following important items require immediate attention:—

- (i) Plan for preparation of air-tight steel show cases for the new building.
- (ii) Preparation of a comprehensive plan of action for movement of exhibits and their shifting in the new building.
- (iii) Development and reorganisation of Laboratory.
- (iv) Completion of inventory registers of exhibits.
- (v) Reorganisation and development of galleries.
- (vi) Training of the staff of the Museum.
- (vii) Printing of a Brochure (Guide Book of the Salar Jung Museum).
- (viii) Reinforcing the arrangements for security and fire fighting.
- (ix) Formation of an educational and publication unit for the Museum and establishment of a small press to do minor printing work like labels, forms, weekly bulletins, etc.



The Committee note that Andhra Pradesh Government does not make any contribution towards maintenance and development of the Salar Jung Museum. They would like the Central Government to make a move in the matter inasmuch as the benefits accruing from the Salar Jung Museum are enjoyed mostly by the people of Andhra Pradesh. In this connection, the Committee would like to point out that the West Bengal Government gives grants both to the Indian Museum as well as Victoria Memorial Hall Museum, which are Central Government Museums.

The Committee would also like the Government to ensure that the plans of development of the Salar Jung Museum do not suffer due to lack of funds. They suggest that priorities may be allotted to the various items and the work executed as early as possible.

## CHAPTER II

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUMS

#### A. Genesis and Functions

##### *Genesis*

16. The importance of archaeological antiquities and their proper study came to be realised with the formation of the Archaeological Survey of northern India by Lord Canning and the appointment of General Cunningham as the Archaeological Surveyor in 1862. It was not until the time of Sir John Marshal, however, that a beginning in the establishment of the archaeological museums was made. The first archaeological museum to be set up was at Sarnath in 1904, followed in 1909 by a museum at the Red Fort, Delhi and in 1917 at Nalanda. In the twenties and thirties of the present century, the epoch-making excavations at Mohenjo-Daro, Harappa and Taxila resulted in the establishment of museums at these sites. Later on a museum was set up at Nagarjunakonda.

There was, however, no co-ordination between these museums, nor was any unified control possible, since each of them fell under the administrative jurisdiction of the Circle concerned. Added to this was the lack of adequate funds. These short-comings were also pointed out by Markham and Hargreaves in their book, *The Museum of India*, published in 1936. A few years later, Sir Leonard Woeley recommended the closure of some of the site museums and the distribution of their collections, but considering the cultural importance of the sites concerned, the Government decided to retain them. Furthermore, the war compelled the *status quo* to be maintained.

In 1944, Sir Mortimer Wheeler, as Director-General of Archaeology in India, realizing the desirability of museum development by the Survey, constituted a separate Museums Branch. The Branch, headed by an Assistant Superintendent, started with 7 site museums as enumerated above and Central Asian Antiquities Museum which housed the collection of Sir Aurel Stein and which until then was managed by a Curator directly responsible to the Director-General. The partition of the country in 1947 resulted in the loss of three site museums, viz., those at Mohenjo-Daro, Harappa and Taxila, which went to Pakistan. This loss, however, was compen-

sated by the addition of museums located in the former princely States, in the wake of merger and reorganisation. The more noteworthy amongst these were those at Sanchi, Khajuraho and Kondapur. Meanwhile, other site museums were also set up, *viz.*, at Amravati, Bodh Gaya, Fort St. George, Madras, etc., in 1958, the Central Asian Collection was transferred to the National Museum, New Delhi. The Headquarters of the Museums Branch was thereafter shifted to Calcutta and its office merged with the office of the Superintendent, Archaeological Section, Indian Museum, which, at that time, was under the control of the Archaeological Survey.

By 1960, the Branch had enlarged considerably, from four museums which were under its control at the time of the partition of the country, their number had increased to fourteen. In 1962, the museum at Bijapur was taken over from the Mysore Government, and in 1965, a museum was organised at Velha Goa, thus making the present day, total of sixteen museums under the control of the Archaeological Survey. The names of these museums are as follows:—

- (1) Archaeological Museum, Amaravati;
- (2) Archaeological Museum, Bijapur;
- (3) Archaeological Museum, Bodh Gaya;
- (4) Archaeological Museum, Red Fort, Delhi;
- (5) Archaeological Museum, Velha Goa, Goa;
- (6) Archaeological Museum, Halebid;
- (7) Archaeological Museum, Hampi;
- (8) Archaeological Museum, Khajuraho;
- (9) Archaeological Museum, Konarak;
- (10) Archaeological Museum, Kondapur;
- (11) Fort St. George Museum, Madras;
- (12) Archaeological Museum, Nagarjunakonda;
- (13) Archaeological Museum, Nalanda;
- (14) Archaeological Museum, Sanchi;
- (15) Archaeological Museum, Sarnath; and
- (16) Tipu Sultan Museum, Srirangapatna.

Of the above, the museums at Amaravati, Kondapur, Nagarjunakonda, Nalanda, Sanchi and Sarnath may be regarded as site museums, as they contain material from the excavated sites nearby.

Those at Bodh-Gaya, Halebid, Hampi, Khajuraho and Konarak are museums attached to groups of monuments, exhibiting the material derived from those monuments. The museums at Bijapur, Delhi, Madras, Velha Goa and Srirangapatna may be regarded as historical museums, because they contain material not only from the monuments where they are located but also from other nearby places, throwing light on the concerned phase of history and culture.

### *Functions*

17. Asked about the primary functions and objectives of the archaeological museums, the Ministry has stated that the archaeological museums are located near excavated sites or groups of monuments and house antiquities and sculptures derived from the concerned sites and monuments. The presence of these antiquities in the respective museums enables the visitors to have a composite and vivid picture of the art and culture that once flourished at the site. The museums, in a way, add flesh and life to the otherwise skeleton remains of the site.

### **B. Organisational Set-up**

18. It has been stated that Archaeological Museums are administered by the Museums Branch of the Archaeological Survey of India, which is headed by a Superintendent stationed at Calcutta. For administrative purposes, the museums, numbering 16 at present, have been grouped in four zones (Central, Eastern, Nagarjunakonda and Southern), each under a Junior Keeper of Museums.

A statement showing the details of the staff strength of the Museums Branch together with pay-scales may be seen at Appendix III. A chart showing the administrative set-up of the four zones may be seen at Appendix IV.

Asked to state the arrangements made for the administrative supervision for the various archaeological museums located in different parts of the country by the Museum Branch of the Archaeological Survey of India stationed at Calcutta, the Ministry of Education has, in a written note, stated that the immediate administrative management of a museum is the responsibility of the Curator under the close guidance of the Zonal Head. Further asked how often does the Superintendent, Museums Branch visit the Archaeological Museums, it has been stated that this depends upon the nature of the problems presented in respect of each museum and the availability of funds for TA/DA purposes. As far

as possible, each museum is inspected at least once a year by the Superintendent and three to four times a year by the Zonal Head.

The expenditure incurred during each of the last 3 years on TA/DA on account of inspection tours undertaken by the officers of the Museums Branch has been as follows:

Year	T.A.	D.A.
	Rs.	Rs.
1963-64	1,776.80	503.50
1964-65	2,514.40	424.40
1965-66	2,173.10	400.80

In a written note furnished to the Committee, it has been stated that in 1959, when the headquarters of the Museums Branch, (until then headed by an Assistant Superintendent) was shifted from Delhi to Calcutta and its office was merged with the office of the Superintendent, Archaeological Section, Indian Museum, Calcutta, both posts were attached to the Indian Museum and the Superintendent was made as the administrative head of the Museums Branch besides that of the Archaeological Section of the Indian Museum. The Assistant Superintendent was to help him in both these functions. Since the Archaeological Section of the Indian Museum has now been integrated with the Indian Museum, Calcutta, which has a new set-up and a status of a National Museum, the posts of the Superintendent and the Assistant Superintendent have therefore, reverted to the Museums Branch of the Survey. Under the changed circumstances when there was no museum to look after in Calcutta, the headquarters of the Museums Branch of the Survey has to be shifted to some central place. There was a proposal under consideration of the Government to locate the Headquarters at Delhi, for it would *inter alia* provide opportunities for closer guidance by the Director-General.

The Committee note that there is a proposal to shift the headquarters of the Museums Branch of the Archaeological Survey of India from Calcutta to Delhi. The Committee, however, feel that for the effective supervision of the various archaeological museums, it is desirable to locate the headquarters at some central place. The Committee would also like to stress that inspection tours undertaken by the officers of the Museums Branch should be kept at the

absolute minimum and the problems confronting the archaeological museums should be resolved as far as possible by means of correspondence.

#### *Facilities to the Staff*

19. The Committee wanted to know the facilities (residential, medical, etc.,) provided to the staff who were posted at site museums at some distance from the cities. The Ministry has stated that there were staff quarters at Nagarjunakonda, Sanchi, Sarnath and Nalanda. Steps were being taken to set up a dispensary, with the cooperation of the State Government, at the hill-top at Nagarjunakonda.

**The Committee recommend that adequate facilities (residential, medical, etc.,) should be provided to the staff who are posted at site museums, especially those which are situated at some distance from the cities.**

### **C. Archaeological Finds**

#### *Archaeological Finds*

20. It has been stated that during the Third Five Year Plan major excavations were conducted at Burzahom, Dharnikota, Kalibangan, Kaveripattanam, Lothal, Nagarjunakonda, Ratnagiri and Ujjain. The reports in respect of these excavations are under preparation and the finds are with the respective excavators for purposes of study and analysis. The material from none of these excavations, therefore, has so far been distributed to the Museums. As a rule, the excavated finds are distributed to the museums, State Government and the Universities only after reports are published. Action has already been taken to distribute some sculptures to the National Museum, Delhi, and the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay out of the collection of sculptures resulting from the excavation at Pitalkhora. Similarly a representative set of excavated finds from Sisupalgarh is also being given to the Department of Archaeology and Museum, Government of Orissa. Excavation reports in respect of these excavations have already been published. Besides, steps are also being taken to distribute surplus/duplicate sculptures from the museum at Nalanda.

**The Committee note that there is a regular arrangement for the distribution of archaeological finds to various museums and universities. They, however, feel concerned that material gleaned from the excavations conducted at Kalibangan and other places during the**

**Third Five Year Plan** has not so far been distributed on account of non-publication of excavation reports. The Committee in this connection note that the question of non-publication of reports of several excavations in India was considered at the Twentieth meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology held on the 12th December, 1964 and a resolution was adopted suggesting a study of the difficulties in the way of preparation and publication of excavation reports. The Committee would like to stress that an archaeological discovery primarily concerns the people and no time should be lost in publicising the findings. The Committee hope that the publication of the pending excavation reports will be expedited and the archaeological finds distributed to the museums for exhibition and preservation. The Committee would also like to add that the best exhibits should be made available to the National Museum, which is the premier institution of its kind in India.

#### *Conservation of Archaeological Finds*

21. It has been alleged that there are several sculptures lying about at places which are either under the Archaeological Survey of India or where watchmen have been posted. But their conservation is ignored, as it is not possible for the Survey to look to the preservation of all such sculptures.

When this point was raised during evidence the representative of the Archaeological Survey of India stated that, "Only to a small extent it is correct in the sense that some of them do lie in the open air. But now we are taking steps to put them under sheds wherever possible."

It has further been stated in a written note submitted to the Committee that, "An ideal way to look after the loose sculptures at various monuments would be to provide sculpture—sheds at the respective places. Our present financial position, however, does not permit us to undertake the same. As an interim arrangement, therefore, steps have been initiated to shift these sculptures to the nearest safe place and, wherever necessary, chemical treatment will be given as soon as possible."

The Committee are unhappy to learn that it has not been possible for the Archaeological Survey of India to properly conserve many of the archaeological finds, scattered at different places. They suggest that the Central Government may impress upon the State Governments the necessity of preserving the archaeological finds which constitute a national heritage. Both the Central and State Governments

should collaborate with each other in devising suitable methods for the conservation of the archaeological objects at present scattered in different parts of the country.

#### D. Educational Facilities

22. In so far as the educational activities undertaken by the Archaeological Museums are concerned, the Ministry of Education has stated that the curators of the respective museums, as also guide-lecturers wherever posted at the monuments, show the school-children and visitors round the museum, explaining to them the importance of the exhibits.

Regarding research facilities it has been stated that no permanent facilities exist for research work at the site museums. On request from scholars, however, all possible facilities for the study of the antiquities, preparation of photographs, etc., are afforded. Asked how many persons have taken advantage of these facilities during each of the last three years, it has been stated that no data has been maintained in this respect. But many Indians as well as foreign scholars have taken advantage of the facilities from time to time.

It has been stated by an eminent museologist that "site museums care for and exhibit items associated with the place, either archaeologically or historically of interest, that are small enough and fragile enough to need shelter, and supplement and complete in some way the story that the site (place) or monument has to tell. To this extent of completing to some extent the impression of the place, this kind of museum is of educational value. It can be developed educationally deliberately by careful planning of the use of some of the exhibited items and by addition of charts, maps, diagrams, drawings, photographs, etc. From this educational point of view its value can be very great; it is like an elaborate three-dimensional label, and assists in understanding the monument or site. It should be emphasised, however, that even in this type of museum discretion and skill to maintain the interest and attraction of the original material must not be forgotten. Safe-keeping is, needless to say, a basic responsibility for this type of museum."

The Committee are not happy about the educational activities undertaken by the archaeological museums. They consider that the facilities for the study of antiquities and research are inadequate. A museum, whether it is a site museum or a multipurpose museum, has the primary responsibility for educating the universities, college students, school teachers, children, general public, the semi-literate



adults, physically handicapped, research scholars and the advanced students. The Museum must discharge its responsibility to the general public by organizing exhibitions, issue of illustrated publications, press interviews and broadcasts and feature articles. The Committee suggest that the Archaeological Survey of India as well as the National Museum should collaborate with each other in stepping up the educational activities of all the sixteen archaeological museums in this country. Special responsibility in this regard devolves on the Ministry of Education which is responsible for coordinating the activities of the Archaeological Survey of India as also the Central Government Museums. The Committee hope that the educational activities of the site museums will be reorganized so that students and the research scholars may be encouraged to make use of the exhibits maintained therein.

### E. Expansion Programmes

23. The expansion and development programmes undertaken by the Archaeological Survey of India have been stated to be as follows:—

- (i) During the last six months new galleries were set up in the museums at Sanchi and Nagarjunakonda, and those were opened to the public.
- (ii) A building has been taken on hire from the Madhya Pradesh Government for re-organising the present open-air museum at Khajuraho. Acquisition proceedings are also underway and it is hoped that the building will be acquired at a cost of Rs. 95,000. Simultaneously, the galleries are also being set up in order to have the new museum opened as early as possible.
- (iii) Arrangemens are being made to re-organise galleries at Amaravati and Konarak.
- (iv) Steps have been initiated to put up a new museum-building at Hampi.
- (v) Steps have also been taken to start the construction of museums at Lothal and Vaisali.
- (vi) Government have also agreed to the putting up of site-museums at Ratnagiri, Halebid, Kodamballur, Rugar and Deogarh. Estimates in regard to the proposed buildings at

Ratnagiri and Halebid have already been framed by the Central Public Works Department.

- (vii) Plans are being made to set up site-museums at Kalibangan and Burzahom.

Asked about the total expenditure involved in the construction of the buildings at Vaisali, Lothal and Hampi and the amount provided for each building and the target date of its completion, the Ministry has stated that the estimated amount for each building is as follows:—

Name of the site	Expenditure (Rs.)
(i) Vaisali	2,80,000
(ii) Lothal	2,81,711
(iii) Hampi	4,52,382

The Ministry has further stated that:

“For each of these three buildings an amount of Rs. 50,000 has been provided during the current financial year. It has been ascertained from the Central Public Works Department that work to the extent of this amount will be executed during the current financial year. For the year 1967-68, on the basis of the demands made by the Central Public Works Department, Rs. 1,50,000 has been proposed in the budget estimates for the Vaisali museum and Rs. 2,50,000 for the Lothal museum; for the Hampi Museum no demand has so far been made by the Central Public Works Department, but keeping in view the completion of the work under execution an amount of Rs. 1,50,000 has been proposed. Considering these demands, the museum-building at Lothal should be completed by the end of 1967-68, while those at Vaisali and Hampi would require another year for completion. This time-schedule is, however, dependent upon the sanctioned budget allotments and the capacity of the Central Public Works Department to utilise these. It may not be out of place to mention that the Ministry of Works Housing and Urban Department while issuing instructions on the subject of economy in expenditure has laid down that before the execution of sanctioned estimates, the clearance works is to be obtained from the Min-

istry concerned from the economy angle. Ministry of Education has already been approached for the required clearance in respect of this year's work."

**The Committee do not see the justification in launching the simultaneous construction of three buildings at Vaisali, Lothal and Hampi when it was clear then that none of these could be completed within the target date due to paucity of funds. The Committee feel that the construction of one building should be taken up at a time and only after it is completed, the construction of another building should be taken up. The Committee suggest that a phased programme for the expansion and development of the archaeological museums may be drawn up by the Archaeological Survey of India in consultation with the Ministries of Education and Finance.**

#### F. Fort St. George Museum, Madras

24. It has been stated that in the Fort St. George Museum, Madras, there are seven galleries, four on the ground floor and three on the first floor.

(i) *Arms Gallery*.—This gallery with its collection of arrows, battle axes, pikes, swords, bayonets, muskets, grape-shots and other weapons of war, has been arranged to reflect something of the history of the Madras Army, which was constituted as a unit, by Major Stringer Lawrence in 1752. The collection of artillery pieces consists of mounted and unmounted cannons, some of these were seized from the Dutch, the Danish, and the French, while two belonged to the Marathas and one to Tipu Sultan. Another note-worthy exhibit is a petard, an 18th century weapon intended to blow up the gates and draw-bridges of the forts. The collection of swords and fire-arms in this gallery includes both Indian and European variety. Besides a number of grape-shots, there are shots of stone and lead. Two of the stone shots were obtained from the Dutch fort from Covelong, a settlement twenty miles south of Madras, and captured by the British in about 1733.

In this gallery is also exhibited a wooden cage used by the Chinese in 1840 to keep Cap. P. Anstruther of Madras Artillery as captive. It was brought to Madras as a trophy at the close of the second Chinese War in 1842.

The Gallery also presents specimens of local interest relating to the bombing of Madras. These consist of (a) shell fired by German cruiser, on 22nd September, 1914, during the first world war;

(b) one of the shell cases which returned Edmen's fire; and (c) a percussion cap of the bomb dropped over Madras by the Japanese Aircraft on 20th October, 1943.

(ii) *Uniform Gallery*.—The uniforms displayed here include those of the Commandant to the Madras Governor's Body Guard which has a long history to its credit, being raised as a unit in 1780 at the commencement of the war with Hyder Ali, and disbanded in 1947. The other uniforms were originally used by the officers including local infantry officers of the Madras Army, Viceroy's Body Guard and the Under Secretary to the Madras Government in the 19th Century. Besides, there are some regimental colour of the Madras Infantry and some cushions for investiture ceremony.

(iii) *Porcelain and Medals*.—The porcelain displayed in this gallery was used either by the officers of the East India Company or by the Nawabs of Arcot. Some of it, however, were commemoration or mantel pieces. The porcelain which was manufactured specially for the Company's settlements bears the coat of arms and the motto of the Company.

The medals were either purchased from various persons including Col. Adams who had compiled the history of the Madras Army and in that venture had collected relevant medals with original ribbons or were obtained on long-term loan from the Government Museum, Madras, or in exchange from the Government Museum, Bangalore. These medals were awarded to the Madras soldiers by the East India Company for recognition of outstanding service or were commemoration medals.

(iv) *Miscellaneous Gallery*.—The museum has a good collection of coins of the concerned period, particularly those issued by the East India Company and other European powers trading in South India. Because of security reasons, silver and gold coins are not displayed but students and research scholars are given facilities to study them on application.

In this gallery are also displayed silver communion vessels, belonging to three of the oldest churches in South India, viz. St. Mary's Church, Tranquebar Zion Church and the Pulicat Church. The collection consists of alms dishes, flagons, cups and a calice. One of the alms dishes bears the coat of arms of Governor, Elihu Yale (1687).

Besides, the gallery also contains huge padlocks of the Fort St. George, an iron chest of St. Mary's Church and a big wooden chest of East India Company. Among other exhibits displayed in this

gallery are postage stamps, including commemorative ones, presented to the museum by the Post and Telegraph Department, a palenquin used by the ladies of the Nawabs of Arcot, presented to the Museum by the Prince of Arcot and a model of the Fort St. George.

(v) *Portrait Gallery*.—The paintings displayed in the gallery were originally hanging in the same building when it served as the British Officers Mess. Some of the paintings have also been obtained from the Government of Madras. These include paintings of the English governors and kings, Nawabs of Arcot and Fort St. George in 1732.

(vi) *Prints Gallery*.—The engravings displayed were lying originally in the ancient buildings within the fort, viz., Clive House, Wellesley House, King's Barracks, Garrison House, etc. and were later transferred to the Government House from where they have now been recovered. They reveal graphic 18th century views of Madras and other places of historical interest in South India.

(vii) *Documents Gallery*.—The objects displayed include church records, showing baptisms, marriages and burials from 1680 onwards. The noteworthy records, however, relate to (a) the construction of the church by Streynsham Master in 1680; and (b) the marriages of Elihu Tale, one of the early Governors of the Fort St. George (1687 A.D.) and the first to be married in that church, and of Robbert Clive in February 1753 A.D., etc. Besides, there are original letters from Robert Clive, Cornwallis, Wellesley, Bentick and other Governors. In addition to these letters there are two plans one of which shows the battle of Plassey as drawn by Clive before the famous engagement and other shows the French plan of Fort St. George and Madras when the Fort was under their control. Other noteworthy exhibits are Streynsham Master's bible and the visitors book of St. Mary's Church.

Asked why the Indian and the French side of the history of the South during the British period has not been depicted in the Museum it has been stated that, "The objects displayed in each gallery are directly associated with the history and growth of Fort St. George and the events connected with the settlement of the Indo-European in South India. Efforts are being made to make the museum representative of the contemporary period. More objects to show the

Indian and the French side of the history of the south will be acquired as and when available."

The Study Group of the Estimates Committee which visited Fort St. George Museum in July, 1966 have observed as follows:—

- (i) There is no curator in the Museum.
- (ii) The dresses of the soldiers displayed in the Museum do not indicate the period to which they belonged.
- (iii) There is hole in the picture of Queen Elizabeth exhibited in the portrait Gallery. If timely remedial measures are not taken to repair the same, the picture is likely to be damaged further.
- (iv) In the Miscellaneous Gallery, the Coins are not properly displayed inasmuch as that even with a slight push of the container, they slide down from their position.
- (v) Many of the exhibits do not have proper labels nor are the names inscribed.
- (vi) The lighting arrangements, particularly in the Portrait Gallery, are inadequate.
- (vii) There have been no major acquisitions during the last 5 years. Occasionally some good collections of coins pertaining to the East India Company are brought to the Museum by the collectors but the Museum has discontinued the purchase of such coins because of the paucity of funds.
- (viii) The exhibits in the Museum give an idea of the British period in South India and do not depict the South Indian History and Culture.

**The Committee are not satisfied with the way in which the Fort St. George Museum, Madras is being maintained. They need hardly point out that the Museum is incomplete inasmuch as it has no exhibits pertaining to the South Indian History and Culture. They would stress that exhibits pertaining to the Indian and the French side of the history of the South should be acquired and exhibited in**

the Museum. If necessary, funds should be provided for this purpose.

The Committee would also urge that the observations of the Study Group of the Estimates Committee, as enumerated above, may be gone into carefully and suitable measures taken wherever necessary.

P. VENKATASUBBAIAH,

*Chairman,*

*Estimates Committee.*

NEW DELHI;

June 23, 1967.

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Asadha 2, 1889 (*Saka*).

## APPENDIX I

(Vide Para 6 of the Report)

*List of the Members of the Salar Jung Museum Board.*

1. Shri Pattom A. Thanu Pillai, Governor of Andhra Pradesh, as Ex-Officio Chairman, Salar Jung Museum Board.
2. Shri A. K. Ghosh, ICS, Secretary to Government of India, Ministry of Education, as Ex-Officio Member, Salar Jung Museum Board.
3. Shri R. P. Ranga, I.A.A.S., Accountant General, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad, as Ex-Officio Member, Salar Jung Museum Board.
4. Shri Akbar Ali Nasari, Mayor, Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad, as Ex-Officio Member, Salar Jung Museum Board.
5. Dr. D. S. Reddi, Vice-Chancellor, Osmania University, Hyderabad, as Ex-Officio Member, Salar Jung Museum Board.
6. Nawab Abbas Yar Jung, a family member of Salar Jung nominated by the Central Government.
7. Dr. P. V. Rajamannar, a nominee of Government of India as a Member.
8. Her Highness Mehr Taj Nawab Sajeda Sultan, Ruler of Bhopal, a nominee of Government of India as a Member.
9. Shri G. Venkatachalam, a nominee of Government of India, as a Member.
10. Shri K. N. Anantaraman, ICS, Chief Secretary to Government of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad, a nominee of the State Government.
11. Shri N. Ramesan, IAS, Secretary to Government of Andhra Pradesh, Education Department, Hyderabad, a nominee of the State Government.



## APPENDIX II

(Vide Para 7 of the Report).

### *Composition of the Sub-Committees appointed by the Salar Jung Museum Board.*

#### (i) *Executive Committee.*

- (1) Dr. D. S. Reddi, Vice-Chancellor, Osmania University, Hyd. (Chairman).
- (2) Shri R. P. Ranga, Accountant General, Andhara Pradesh, Hyd. (Member).
- (3) Shri K. N. Anantaraman, Chief Secretary to Government of Andhra Pradesh Hyd. (Member).
- (4) Shri N. Ramesan, Secretary to Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, Education Deptt., Hyderabad. (Member).

#### (ii) *Finance Committee.*

- (1) Shri R. P. Ranga, Accountant General, Andhra Pradesh, Hyd. (Chairman).
- (2) Shri K. N. Anantaraman, Chief Secretary, to Government of Andhra Pradesh, Hyd. (Member).
- (3) Shri Akbar Ali Nasari, Mayor, Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad. (Member).
- (4) Nawab Abbas Yar Jung. (Member).

#### (iii) *Acquisition Committee.*

- (1) Dr P. V. Rajamannar, retired Chief Justice of Madras. (Member).
- (2) Shri K. N. Anantaraman, Chief Secretary to Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, Hyd. (Member).
- (3) Shri N. Ramesan, Secretary to Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, Education Deptt., Hyd. (Member).
- (4) Shri G. Venkatachalam. (Member).
- (5) Shri Abdul Waheed Khan Director of Archaeology and Museums, Andhra Pradesh Hyd. (Member).

- (6) Shri Mohd. Ashraf, Special Officer for Cataloguing of Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad. (Member).
- (7) Shri L. N. Gupta, retired Secretary to Government of Andhra Pradesh, Hyd. (Member).
- (8) Nawab Abbas Yar Jung. (Member).
- (9) Shri V. D. Krishnaswami, Director, Salar Jung Museum, Hyd. (Member, Secretary).

(iv) *Building Committee*

- (1) Shri N. Ramesan, IAS, Secretary to Government of Andhra Pradesh, Education Department, Hyderabad. (Member).
- (2) Shri C. Krishna Reddi, Chief Engineer, PWD., Roads and Buildings, Andhra Pradesh, Hyd. (Member).
- (3) Shri D. Jacob, Financial Adviser, P.W.D., Hyderabad, (Member).
- (4) Shri T. Chellappa, Director, Government Gardens, Hyderabad. (Member).
- (5) Shri Raghukul Pershad, Consulting Architect, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad. (Member).
- (6) Shri Venkataramana Reddy, Chief Town Planner, Hyderabad. (Member).
- (7) Shri Akbar Ali Nasari, Mayor, Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad. (Member).

(v) *Selection Committee for Class II and Class I<sup>A</sup> Posts.*

- (1) Dr. A.M.D' Rozario, Joint Secretary to Government of India, Ministry of Education, New Delhi (Chairman).
- (2) Shri K. N. Anantaraman, ICS, Chief Secretary to Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad (Member).
- (3) Shri N. Ramesan, IAS, Secretary to Government of Andhra Pradesh, Education Department. (Member).

(vi) *Publication Committee*

- (1) Shri N. Ramesan, IAS, Secretary to Government of Andhra Pradesh, Education Deptt. Hyderabad. (Chairman).
- (2) Shri G. Venkatachalam. (Member).
- (3) Shri Abdul Waheed Khan, Director of Archaeology and Museum, Govt., of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad. (Member).

- (4) Shri Mohd. Ashraf. (Member).
- (5) Shri Jagdish Mittal. (Member).

(vii) *Streamlining Committee.*

- (1) Dr. A.M.D/Rozario, Joint Secretary to Government of India, Ministry of Education, (Chairman).
- (2) Shri N. Ramesan, IAS, Secretary to Government of Andhra Pradesh, Education Department, Hyderabad. (Member).
- (3) Shri R P. Ranga, IAAS, Accountant General, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad. (Member).

**APPENDIX III**  
(*Vide* Part 18 of the Report)

**MUSEUMS BRANCH**

(Total Staff Strength)

Category of Post	Scale of Pay	Perma- nent	Tempo- rary	Total
Superintendent . . . . .	700—1250	1	..	1
Assistant Superintendent . . . . .	400—950	1	..	1
Junior Keeper of Museums . . . . .	350—900	3	1	4
Assistant Librarian . . . . .	210—425	1		1
Artist . . . . .	205—350	1		1
Draftsman Grade II . . . . .	150—240	1		1
Modeller Grade-II . . . . .	150—240	4	5	9
Senior Modeller . . . . .	270—575	..	1	1
Photographer Grade-I . . . . .	210—425	1	1	1
Photographer Grade-II . . . . .	130—300	1	..	1
Photographer Grade-III . . . . .	110—200	1	..	1
Head Clerk . . . . .	210—380	2	..	2
Upper Division Clerk . . . . .	130—300	1	2	3
Lower Division Clerk . . . . .	110—180	20	9	29
Store Keeper . . . . .	150—240	1	1	2
Stenographer . . . . .	130—300	1	..	1
Curator . . . . .	210—425	7	6	13
Marksman . . . . .	110—155 110—131	3	2	5
Carpenter . . . . .	125—155	2	..	2
Technical Assistant . . . . .	210—425	..	1	1

Category of Post	Scale of Pay	perman- nent	Tempo- rary	Total
<i>Class IV</i>				
Attendant	. 70—85	10	12	22
Daftry	. 75—95	..	1	1
Jamadar	. 75—95	1	..	1
Junior Bookbinder	. 80—110	1	..	1
Junior Store Keeper	. 85—110	2	1	3
Peon	. 70—85	11	1	12
Museum Attendant	70—85	24	22	46
Chowkidar	. 70—85	14	12	26
Garden Attendant	. 70—85	..	2	2
Sweeper	. 70—85	8	5	13
Office Sweeper	. 70—85	2	1	3

For break-up, please see Statement I-V.

STATEMENT I  
MUSEUMS BRANCH  
(Staff Strength)

Category of post	Scale of Pay	Headquarters office Calcutta	
		Perma- nent	Tempo- rary
	Rs.		
Superintendent . . . . .	700—1250	I	..
Assistant Superintendent . . . . .	400—950	I	..
Assistant Librarian . . . . .	210—425	I	..
Artist . . . . .	205—350	I	..
Draftsman Grade II . . . . .	150—240	I	..
Modeller Grade II . . . . .	150—240	2	..
Senior Modeller . . . . .	270—575	..	I
Photographer Grade I . . . . .	210—425	I	..
Photographer Grade II . . . . .	130—300	I	..
Photographer Grade III . . . . .	110—200	I	..
Head Clerk . . . . .	210—380	I	..
Upper Division Clerk . . . . .	130—300	I	I
Lower Division Clerk . . . . .	110—180	4	2
Stenographer . . . . .	130—300	I	..
Storekeeper . . . . .	150—240	I	..
<i>Class IV</i>			
Attendant . . . . .	70—85	..	I
Daftry . . . . .	75—95	..	I
Jamadar . . . . .	75—95	I	..
Junior Book-binder . . . . .	80—110	I	..
Peon . . . . .	70—85	7	..
Sweeper . . . . .	70—85	I	..
Office Sweeper . . . . .	70—85	..	I

STATEMENT II  
MUSEUMS BRANCH  
(Staff Strength)

Category of post	Scale of pay	Eastern Zone, Sarnath								
		Sarnath		Bodhgaya		Nalan- da		Kona- rak		
		Pt.	Ty.	Pt.	Ty.	Pt.	Ty.	Pt.	Ty.	
	Rs.									
Junior Keeper of Museum# . . . . .	350—900	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Curator . . . . .	210—425	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	
Lower Division Clerk . . . . .	110—180	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	
<i>Class IV</i>										
Attendant . . . . .	70—85	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	
Chowkidar . . . . .	70—85	5	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	
Garden Attendant . . . . .	70—85	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	
Junior Storekeeper . . . . .	85—110	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
Museum Attendant . . . . .	70—85	2	1	4	1	3	1	..	5	
Peon . . . . .	70—85	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
Sweeper . . . . .	70—85	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	

**STATEMENT III**  
**MUSEUMS BRANCH**  
**(Staff Strength)**

Category of post	Scale of Pay	Central Zone, Sanchi					
		Sanchi		Khajuraho		Delhi	
		Pt.	Ty.	Pt.	Ty.	Pt.	Ty.
	Rs.						
Junior Keeper of Museums	350—900	I		..		..	
Curator	210—425	..		I		I	
Carpenter	125—155	I	..			..	
Marksman	110—155	I	..				
Marksman	110—131	..	I				
Head Clerk	210—380	I	..	..	..	..	
Lower Division Clerk.	110—180	3	..	I	..	I	
<i>Class IV</i>							
Attendant	70—85	2	2	I	..	..	..
Chowkidar	70—85	..	..	..	..	4	..
Museum Attendant	70—85	3	I	..	2	..	..
Sweeper	70—85	I			..	I	..
Peon	70—85	..	..	..	..	I	..



STATEMENT IV  
MUSEUMS BRANCH  
(Staff Strength)

Category of post	Scale of pay	Nagarjunakonda Zone					
		Nagarjuna-konda		Amravati		Kondapur	
		Pt.	Ty.	Pt.	Ty.	Pt.	Ty.
	Rs.						
Junior Keeper of Museums . . .	350—900	..	I	..	..	..	..
Curator . . .	210—425	I	..	I	..	I	..
Driver-Mechanic . . .	110—180	..	I	..	..	..	..
Marksman . . .	110—155	I	..	..	..	..	..
Modeller Grade II . . .	150—240	2	3	..	I	..	..
Technical Assistant . . .	210—425	..	I	..	..	..	..
Upper Division Clerk . . .	130—300	..	I	..	..	..	..
Lower Division clerk . . .	110—180	I	I	..	I	I	..
<i>Class IV</i>							
Attendant . . .	70—85	I	5	I	..	I	..
Chowkidar . . .	70—85	I	7	..	..	..	..
Junior Storekeeper . . .	85—110	..	I	..	..	..	..
Museum Attendant . . .	70—85	I	..	I	..	2	..
Sweeper . . .	70—85	I	I	..	..	..	..
Office Sweeper . . .	70—85	..	..	I	..	I	..

STATEMENT V  
MUSEUMS BRANCH  
(Staff Strength)

Category of post	Scale of pay	Southern Zone											
		Madras		Srirangapatam		Halebid		Hampi		Bijapur		Goa	
		Pt.	Ty.	Pt.	Ty.	Pt.	Ty.	Pt.	Ty.	Pt.	Ty.	Pt.	Ty.
Rs.													
Junior keeper of museums	350—900	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Curator	210—425	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	1
Carpenter	125—155	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marksman	110—155	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Modeller Grade II	150—240	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper Division Clerk	130—300	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lower Division Clerk	110—180	2	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	1
Storekeeper	150—240	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Class IV</i>													
Attendant	70—85	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1
Chowkidar	70—85	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Museum Attendant	70—85	3	2	3	1	..	1	2	..	..	4	..	3
Peon	70—85	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Sweeper	70—85	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1

## APPENDIX IV

(Vide Para No. 18 of the Report)

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA—ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP. MUSEUMS BRANCH

SUPERINTENDENT (HEADQUARTERS : CALCUTTA)  
ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT, VACANT *w.e.f.* 29-6-65.

Junior Keeper, Eastern Zone (Headquarters: Sarnath).	Junior Keeper, Southern Zone (Headquarters: Madras).	Junior Keeper, Nagarjunakonda (Headquarters: Nagarjunakonda).	Junior Keeper, Central Zone (Headquarters: Sanchi).
1. Archaeological Museum, Sarnath, (Junior Keeper).	1. Fort St. George Museum, Madras (Junior Keeper).	1. Archaeological Museum, Nagarjunakonda (Junior Keeper and Curator).	1. Archaeological Museum, Sanchi (Custodian and Junior Keeper).
2. Archaeological Museum, Nalanda, (Curator).	2. Archaeological Museum, Bijapur (Curator).	2. Archaeological Museum, Amravati (Curator).	2. Archaeological Museum, Khajuraho (Curator).
3. Archaeological Museum, Bodhi Gaya (Curator).	3. Archaeological Museum, Goa. (Curator).	3. Archaeological Museum, Kondapur (Curator).	3. Delhi Fort Museum, Delhi. (Curator).
4. Archaeological Museum, Konarak (Curator).	4. Archaeological Museum, Halebid (Curator).		
	5. Tipu Sultan Museum, Srirangapatam (Curator).		
	6. Archaeological Museum, Hampi (Curator).		

## APPENDIX V

### *Summary of Recommendations/Conclusions contained in the Report.*

Serial No.	Reference to para No. of the Report	Summary of Recommendations/Conclusions
1	2	3
1	3	The Committee feel that the objectives of the Museum have not been precisely defined in the Act. They suggest that Government should develop it as a National Museum of Art.
2	4	The Committee note that the Government did not complete the construction of the new building for the Salar Jung Museum by February, 1963 even when they knew that they would have to vacate the existing building by that time. The Committee feel that the Government should have proceeded with a sense of urgency especially when the existing building was certified as unfit by the Central Public Works Department as early as in 1961 for the safe upkeep of invaluable objects of the Museum. Moreover, had the new building been constructed by February 1963 Government would have saved more than Rs. 2,20,000 spent on rent and repairs of the existing building upto 1965-66. The Committee hope that Government will execute such important projects on a priority basis in future.
3	5	The Committee are unhappy to note that it took as many as five years in finalising the plans and estimates of the new building for the Salar Jung Museum. They are also unhappy that the Andhra Pradesh Government has only paid Rs. 5 lakhs as against Rs. 14.22 lakhs which it was committed to pay. The Committee suggest that Andhra Pradesh Government should be persuaded to bear its share of the expenditure. The Committee would like to stress that the building should in any event be completed as early as possible.

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The Committee find that the Members of the Salar Jung Museum Board are mainly officials who cannot be expected to take active interest in a subject like museology. The Committee feel that when the Board was reconstituted in June, 1966, care should have been taken to include in it a representative of the Museum Association of India, a few recognised scholars and museum experts who could inspire confidence and give a lead in the all-round development of the Museum.

The Committee also feel that schemes for re-organisation and development of the Salar Jung Museum should be gone into thoroughly by the Central Advisory Board of Museums which could give expert advice in the matter before funds are sanctioned by the Government.

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The Committee are unhappy to note the state of affairs in the Salar Jung Museum as revealed by the findings of the Streamlining Committee. They hope that the suggestions made by this Committee for effecting improvements in the Museum will be expeditiously implemented.

The Committee note with concern that the work relating to the photographing of the exhibits has not been completed and as many as 10,265 exhibits out of 14,171 exhibits are yet to be photographed. The Committee would urge that this work should be completed without further delay.

The Committee are unhappy to learn that some exhibits of the Salar Jung Museum had been stolen and police had to be called in. The Committee need hardly stress that continuous vigil on the part of the Museum authorities is necessary so as to guard against any loss or pilferage of valuable art objects of the Museum.

The Committee would also like to emphasise that the posts lying vacant in the Salar Jung Museum should be filled as early as possible so that the work of the Museum does not suffer. As the Salar Jung Museum is yet in its formative stages, the Committee need hardly point out that it should be manned fully so that sound founda-

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tions are laid down for its smooth and efficient functioning in future. The Committee also recommend that future requirements of staff of the Museum, when it shifts to its new building, should be worked out on a realistic basis in the light of the experiences gained as a result of the functioning of other Central Government Museums.

The Committee would further stress that the Ministry of Education should devise suitable methods for making a realistic assessment of the progress of this Museum as also other Museums which are receiving grants from the Government.

The Committee note that the Sub-Committees of the Board do not include any experts in museology. They hope that the Sub-Committees would be suitably reconstituted so that an expert in museology could be associated with each of them.

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The Committee fail to see why the Combined Art Purchase Committee could not make any purchases for the Salar Jung Museum when only one of the participating members was not present. They think that it should not have been difficult for the Combined Art Purchase Committee or the Ministry of Education to ascertain the views of the Salar Jung Museum by correspondence in the matter of purchase of art objects for 1964-65. In any case the Salar Jung Museum Board should have deputed a representative of the Museum to attend the meeting of the Combined Art Purchase Committee in the absence of the Director. As acquisition is one of the important functions of a Museum, the Committee feel that funds provided for the purpose should be properly and adequately utilised.

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The Committee hope that when the new building for the Museum is completed, steps will be taken to initiate modern methods of presentation in consultation with the National Museum, New Delhi. They suggest that the Salar Jung Museum may depute a few officers to acquaint themselves with museum display techniques adopted by the

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National Museum so that they in turn could introduce these techniques in the Salar Jung Museum with advantage.

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The Committee are unhappy to note that the European Oil paintings, which should have been restored in 1962-63 itself, have not yet been restored. They hope that these paintings will now be restored without further delay. The Salar Jung Museum may in this connection seek the help of the National Museum Laboratory and also explore the possibility of getting help from UNESCO.

The Committee need hardly point out that a well-equipped Laboratory is a necessity for a Museum. The Committee hope that a well-equipped Laboratory will be provided in the new building so that it can look after not only the needs of the Salar Jung Museum but those of other Museums also situated nearby. They suggest that a phased programme may be drawn up for reorganisation and development of the Laboratory since it involved purchase and installation of costly and specialised type of furniture and equipment.

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The Committee do not consider the educational activities undertaken by the Salar Jung Museum as adequate. The Committee feel that Salar Jung Museum should develop close liaison with the Osmania University, other Universities situated nearby, colleges and schools and invite batches of students therefrom regularly to visit the Museum. The Committee also feel that adequate facilities for research should be provided by the Salar Jung Museum especially because the Museum possesses large number of rare manuscripts.

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The Committee hope that in the new building being constructed for the Salar Jung Museum, adequate space for the Library will be provided. The Committee find that even though a post of a Librarian has been sanctioned for the Library, the post is lying vacant for a long time. The Committee would stress that a trained Librarian should immediately be appointed so that the Library could function efficiently and smoothly.

The Committee also stress that the rare manuscripts available with the Library should be properly preserved so that they are not lost to the posterity for ever.

11            14        The Committee are glad to note that the number of visitors to the Salar Jung Museum has been going up from year to year. They, however, would like the Museum to publicise its activities adequately so that more and more visitors visit this important Museum. The Committee also recommend that a suggestion/complaint book may be kept at the Museum wherein the visitors could give their impressions of visit.

12            15        The Committee note that Andhra Pradesh Government does not make any contribution towards maintenance and development of the Salar Jung Museum. They would like the Central Government to make a move in the matter inasmuch as the benefits accruing from the Salar Jung Museum are enjoyed mostly by the people of Andhra Pradesh. In this connection, the Committee would like to point out that the West Bengal Government gives grants both to the Indian Museum as well as Victoria Memorial Hall Museum, which are Central Government Museums.

The Committee would also like the Government to ensure that the plans of development of the Salar Jung Museum do not suffer due to lack of funds. They suggest that priorities may be allotted to the various items and the work executed as early as possible.

13            18        The Committee note that there is a proposal to shift the headquarters of the Museums Branch of the Archaeological Survey of India from Calcutta to Delhi. The Committee, however, feel that for the effective supervision of the various archaeological museums, it is desirable to locate the headquarters at some central place. The Committee would also like to stress that inspection tours undertaken by the officers of the Museums Branch should be kept at the absolute minimum and the problems confronting the archaeological museums should be resolved as far as possible by means of correspondence.



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14	19	The Committee recommend that adequate facilities (residential, medical, etc.) should be provided to the staff who are posted at site museums, especially those which are situated at some distance from the cities.
15	20	The Committee note that there is a regular arrangement for the distribution of archaeological finds to various museums and universities. They, however, feel concerned that material gleaned from the excavations conducted at Kalibangan and other places during the Third Five-Year Plan has not so far been distributed on account of non-publication of excavation reports. The Committee in this connection note that the question of non-publication of reports of several excavations in India was considered at the Twentieth meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology held on the 12th December, 1964 and a resolution was adopted suggesting a study of the difficulties in the way of preparation and publication of excavation reports. The Committee would like to stress that an archaeological discovery primarily concerns the people and no time should be lost in publicising the findings. The Committee hope that the publication of the pending excavation reports will be expedited and the archaeological finds distributed to the museums for exhibition and preservation. The Committee would also like to add that the best exhibits should be made available to the National Museum, which is the premier institution of its kind in India.
16	21	The Committee are unhappy to learn that it has not been possible for the Archaeological Survey of India to properly conserve many of the archaeological finds, scattered at different places. They suggest that the Central Government may impress upon the State Governments the necessity of preserving the archaeological finds which constitute a national heritage. Both the Central and State Governments should collaborate with each other in devising suitable methods for the conservation of the archaeological objects at present scattered in different parts of the country.

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The Committee are not happy about the educational activities undertaken by the archaeological museums. They consider that the facilities for the study of antiquities and research are inadequate. A museum, whether it is a site museum or a multipurpose museum, has the primary responsibility for educating the universities, college students, school teachers, children, general public, the semi-literate adults, physically handicapped, research scholars, and the advanced students. The Museum must discharge its responsibility to the general public by organising exhibitions, issue of illustrated publications, press interviews and broadcasts and feature articles. The Committee suggest that the Archaeological Survey of India as well as the National Museum should collaborate with each other in stepping up the educational activities of all the sixteen archaeological museums in this country. Special responsibility in this regard devolves on the Ministry of Education which is responsible for coordinating the activities of the Archaeological Survey of India as also the Central Government Museums. The Committee hope that the educational activities of the site museums will be reorganised so that students and the research scholars may be encouraged to make use of the exhibits maintained therein.

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The Committee do not see the justification in launching the simultaneous construction of three buildings at Vaisali, Lothal and Hampi when it was clear then that none of these could be completed within the target date due to paucity of funds. The Committee feel that the construction of one building should be taken up at a time and only after it is completed, the construction of another building should be taken up. The Committee suggest that a phased programme for the expansion and development of the archaeological museums may be drawn up by the Archaeological Survey of India in consultation with the Ministries of Education and Finance.

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The Committee are not satisfied with the way in which the Fort St. George Museum, Madras

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is being maintained. They need hardly point out that the Museum is incomplete inasmuch as it has no exhibits pertaining to the South Indian History and Culture. They would stress that exhibits pertaining to the Indian and the French side of the history of the South should be acquired and exhibited in the Museum. If necessary, funds should be provided for this purpose.

The Committee would also urge that the observations of the Study Group of the Estimates Committee, as enumerated in para 24 of the Report, may be gone into carefully and suitable measures taken wherever necessary.

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**APPENDIX VI**  
(Vide Introduction)

*Analysis of Recommendations/Conclusions contained in the Report*

**I. CLASSIFICATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS**

**A. Recommendations for improving the Organisation and Working:**

Serial Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18  
and 19.

**B. Recommendation for effecting economy:**

Serial No. 12.

**II. ANALYSIS OF THE RECOMMENDATION DIRECTED TOWARDS ECONOMY**

S. No.	S. No. as per summary of recommendations (Appendix V)	Particulars
1	2	3
1	12	Andhra Pradesh Government should be persuaded to make contribution towards maintenance and development of the Salar Jung Museum inasmuch as the benefits accruing from the Salar Jung Museum are enjoyed mostly by the people of Andhra Pradesh.