

Plan for the development of preservation and conservation of high court library

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Abstract: Records consists of the collection of epitome authenticity of the culture heritage of society, the progeny as well as the ideal of democracy and freedom. Record is a tangible form of any civilization, the conservation and the maintenance of the cultural heritage of humanity. The preservation and the care of the record implies the preservation and the care of the cultural heritage of our nation. The proper keeping and preservation of archives is essential to any country. An efficiently run archival service has two main purposes. Through an efficient records management system, as a vital part of the national information network, it serves as a tool of administrative efficiency and secondly, it preserves the national and culture heritage and makes archives accessible to the public for research purposes. Several new approaches were utilized where by large quantities of free material were and still are being channeled into the library. With collection growth thus proceeding in astonishing steps, questions arose regarding proper maintenances of the holdings. Not only did space become a problem, but also collection care.

Keywords: progeny, heritage, administrative, implies.

Introduction: The National Archives is the chief repository centre for housing the non- current records of the central government for permanent preservation. It has in its custody almost all the records of the government for the last two hundred and twenty five years. The regular series of records in its custody commence from 1748 and continue right up to the present time. The vast mass of records includes the papers of the East India Company which Grant Duff

described as “probably the best historical material in the world.” The main archival series started from 1748, but copies of interesting collection relating to earlier years have been acquired from the Indian office, London. [1]

The conservation division is responsible for examination, documentation, and treatment and preventive care of intrinsically valuable documentation in their original format. The issue of repair and rehabilitation of books has

never been taken very seriously in today's modern technology binding. Menders and binders do not bother about durability of binding. They use inferior quality of preservative materials and adhesives. Repair and rehabilitation of a document in original format is more durable than digitalization of an antique document / book, more over physical conservation is essential before digitalization.

Manmade disasters can even outdo natural disasters in the detrimental effects on our collective memory of the past. Theft, war, civil disorder, terrorism, neglect and vandalism are human factors in the accidental or willful destruction of our heritage [5]. Of these threats, armed conflict remains particularly intractable and disturbing. Regrettably, of late we have experienced more than once how shocking the effects of a violent struggle can be on the heritage of countries such as the former Yugoslavia, Afghanistan and Iraq. Statues are blown up because they are considered an insult to the 'only and right religion', archaeological sites are occupied by foreign troops and destroyed in the process, and archives are deliberately obliterated as part of an ethnic cleansing policy. Undoubtedly, the final decade of the 20th century was marked by destruction of heritage on a symbolic scale that has been

unrivalled for the past several centuries.

In the course of time, every country is confronted with damage to their cultural heritage as a result of either willful or accidental destruction. It is unfortunate that local authorities and communities, especially those in tight economic circumstances, do not understand the benefits to be gained by reducing losses today for an unknown tomorrow [2]. Its first aim is to protect the lives of individuals. But war is not only the enemy of man; it is also the enemy of the best that man has produced: the whole cultural and historic heritage [6]. The tendency of recent warfare to move from interstate to intrastate has amplified the impact.

The direct, indirect and cumulative impacts on cultural heritage have been devastating [3]. It appears that the scores for armed conflict, as a cause of destruction and damage for archives, are extremely high in most of the continents [7].

The Archives also has in its custody a magnificent collection of oriental letters ranging from 1764 to 1873[4]. Most of these letters are in Persian but a great many are also in Sanskrit, Arabic, Hindi, Bengali, Oriya, Marathi, Tamil, Telugu, Punjabi, Burmese and even in Chinese, Siamese and Tibetan.

Material and Method:

This case study demonstrates the pitfalls in planning and establishing a conservation and preservation in a developing country. More significantly, it shows that

- (a) It is likely to take longer to establish such a facility if there is no time frame to complete the work from the very beginning as was the case in this study.
- (b) Due to multifaceted problems and constraints, it requires patience to establish a conservation workshop in most developing countries. There is a tendency to give up even before one starts the first step.

Result and Discussion:

In considering the design of the system, list each of the tactics described in the methodology, and against each list, factors from the case study affecting its suitability and/or the amount of weight it should be given over others. Consider some strategies for the successful implementation of this sort of system, and variables in the Department which will influence their use. Because professional capability was virtually absent in the country at the time and he wanted, for good reasons, to start from the scratch; ie. Starting from

References:

book binding activities and thereafter moving on to document repair.

Conclusion:

The relatively recent examples given above illustrate some of the actions museums, libraries or archives can take at the threat of war. It goes without saying that even more tragic events can be quoted from earlier armed struggles, especially from the two World Wars in the 20th century. Some institutions were even destroyed twice. Sadly, the wilful destruction of cultural property has a lengthy history. It should be clear from the above that it does make perfect sense to prepare for the future, even if it has many disasters in store for us. At least then our heritage has a chance to survive. The timely close-down of the cultural institution, the transfer of the collection to a safe haven (within the country or abroad), hiding the collection inside the institution: these are all actions that might well contribute to safeguarding our heritage, providing it is well packed and is stored under reasonable climatic conditions. Some of our colleagues were very inventive in finding solutions under pressure. Let us learn from them and prepare for the worst.

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