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Archives-Acknowledging Indigenous learning and recordkeeping- theory and practice A-brief interpretation

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Abstract: During the last decade archivists have been marked as remarkable concept in social studies as well as in the humanities Archives, records are one term which now resonable across a range of academic discipline and professional pursuits. Individually these terms are often flashpoint for lively debate on social values, cultural identities and institutional accountability. yet collectively archives, records makes an unlively words. It is very untrue dusty archives stored away in secure vaults.

Key words: Maya, Soul, Liberation, contradiction, cosmos, nature of world, empirical, pure illusion

Archives houses non-current records and document of an institution/organization/ research scholar or even individual for preservation. The material preserved in the archives has this a construing value for future references. The material collected for the archives are unique in nature. Archives are an outcome of a process and they are a body of functionally and organizationally related material that has grown originally out of some activity.

Archives are maintained by the national government university, cultural institution social organization, museums, state government Hospital etc. wherever it is important to preserve non current records indefinitely. These records have greatest historical and great potential use of their creator and other researchers in the documenting and understanding the past dealing with the present and preparing for the future. for the sense of creating archives, it is essential to create relationship with the creating institution organization.

The term archives has derived from Greek word *archeion* etymologically *archeion* has its origin in the word 'arch' which refers to the magisterial residence, then the public office where Government records are kept. Historical Manuscript, isolated letter of ancient rules, copper plates, other stone inscription beside a host of other artifacts are popularly known as archives. Archives are a greater or lesser fraction of records of an organization, institution or individual which are preserved for their enduring value whether they are current or non current.

'As French philosopher Michel Foucault's concept of archive' Foucault however applied the term in at least three different senses-1) the archive is an analytical and systematic concept in Foucault's historical epistemology as it is elaborated in the *Archeology of knowledge*. 2) the archives are historically embedded institution functioning as administrative tools that register, store and provide data about population and nation but that also exists within the aesthetic in the field of museum libraries. 3) the Archive is the name of place with a singular character that is experienced aesthetically. Archives in this sense are refuges, belonging to a group of socially and historically constructed spaces Foucault referred to as *heterotopias*¹.

Engenio Casanova as Italian archivist defines archives as "the orderly accumulation of documents which were created in the course of its activity by an institution or an individual which are preserved for the accomplishment of its political, legal or cultural purposes by such as institution or individual". Dr. P. Basu an Indian archivist said that archives are records of enduring value no longer required by the creating agency for frequent use. It is thus clear that archives are kept essentially all records but all records are not archives².

A person who is responsible for managing the records of archives is known as archivist. They maintain the archives of the parent entity, be a government, organization, institution primarily for their administrative usefulness to their creators as successors. In some archives the archivist serves as records manager assisting the creation of records in archiving budget and efficiency the creation, maintenance, use and disposition of records therefore rendering their.

Quantifying and increasing the quality of records archivist have an important role by preparing and making records available in the society, especially for those who are involved in various researches oriented activities as a common informant and new ideas.

So the development can be explained in several ways the brief introduction will limit itself to three first of all computer technology has thoroughly reconstructed the processes of recording storing and distributing data. The visualization of information not only changed the accessing of archives it transformed



their very native. archives are no longer primarily physical storage spaces contained within impressive monumental building, architecture the nation state's symbol memory palaces and nexuses of power they are now as the commercial so succinctly put it "only a click. Secondly the relation between archives and knowledge is one that is insured with regulated by power archives were originally and still are primary tools for role now. Governing and policing. Thus a second explanation for the increasing interest in archives is the historical and politics up hebbels of the late 1980.

The discovery of there archives of evil" in the words of Jacques derrinda , the records of the STASI, the KGB and khmer rouge was a turning point in the concern of and interest in the public archives's pivotal function in the power structure of information society, 'Against their backdrop , the combination of increasing electronic surveillance and possibilities opened up by information technology with regards to the storage and treatment of data has late to growing concern for the use and misuse of public archives as central technology third and finally a sense of question about the technology as well as the political dimension of the public archives have imposed them self with new and pressing activity hence the question of archives does not limit itself to issue of the public sphere, as the private sphere is increasingly affected by the diffusion of private archives technology such as computer, the electronic camera or video records , the webbing and so forth. The issue at stake is thus, how do there technologies form us their uses as subject.

The opening of the secret and inaccessible archives of the former totalitarian societies was of great consequences for historian. as it provided a plethora of new information that not only in more varied and nuanced images our. Immediate history. but also the occasional necessary revision which in quite a few cases was of immediate political consequence. Moreover the finding proved ample material of those with an eye for the control function of public archives in general including those of the democratic societies of the western world.

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