

## HISTORY

### CASE STUDY – 1

#### CLASS – VIII

The **National Archives of India (NAI)** is a repository of the non-current records of the Government of India and holds them in trust for the use of administrators and scholars. Originally established as the Imperial Record Department in 1891, in Calcutta, the capital of British India, the NAI is situated at the intersection of Janpath and Rajpath, in Delhi. It functions as an Attached Office of the Department of Culture under the Ministry of Culture, Government of India.

The Imperial Record Department was set up on 11 March 1891 in Calcutta (Kolkata). G. W. Forrest was named as department head. In 1911 the Department was transferred to the new capital, New Delhi, and in 1926 it was shifted into its new building. This was one of four museum and archive buildings planned by its architect Edwin Lutyens around 'Point B' in the city plan, the intersection of King's Way and Queen's Way. However, only this one was built. It is a building in late neo-classical style, and originally known as the Imperial Record Office

K. R. Narayanan, then President of India, declared the "Museum of the National Archives" open to the general public on 6 July 1998. This museum provides a representative overview of the multifarious holdings of the National Archives, and promotes a common man's interest in archival holdings.

The NAI has a Regional Office at Bhopal and three Record Centres at Bhubaneswar, Jaipur and Pondicherry.

❖ ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS :

1. What was the purpose of National Archives of India?
  2. NAI was first constructed at \_\_\_\_.
  3. NAI was established in \_\_\_\_.
  4. What is the current location of NAI?
  5. What is the current function of NAI?
  6. Who was the first department head?
  7. NAI was originally know as \_\_\_\_.
  8. The architectural style of the building is \_\_\_\_.
  9. Who named the building as 'Museum of the National Archives'?
  10. How many record centers it has? Name them.
  11. When was it opened for common people?
  12. Why did British start preserving official documents?
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