

CHAPTER – IV

DATA ANALYSIS

AND

INTERPRETATION

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This chapter deals with Data presentation, analysis and its interpretation. Received data has been presented in the form of tables, charts, Pie-charts. For the present study two archives were selected from Kolhapur and Satara. The following criterias were decided by researcher for selection of documents as:

1. Chh Sambhaji Maharaj-II to Chhatrapati Shivaji-III
– 9 Documents. (Period – 1759 to 1840)
2. Queen Jijabai – 4 Documents.
3. British Government to Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj
– 4 documents. (Period 1884 to 1922)
4. Documents from the Period 1895 – 1975.
– 9 Documents.

This representative sample of rare documents was selected by researcher based upon its importance and personal visits to the Kolhapur and Satara archives. Total 17 rare documents were selected from Kolhapur archives and 9 from Satara archives (Appendix – II).

It is found that in both the archives the documents were written in Modi “MODI LIPI” out of which, these (17 + 9) documents were translated in Marathi. Hence total 26 items were selected. These documents consists of different types of documents i.e. Order, Judgments, Punishment, Letters, Public documents, Sarnjame, Jhagirdaree, Rewards and Tipnis (Notes). The presentation of data has been made in the forms of Tables, Charts, as mentioned below:

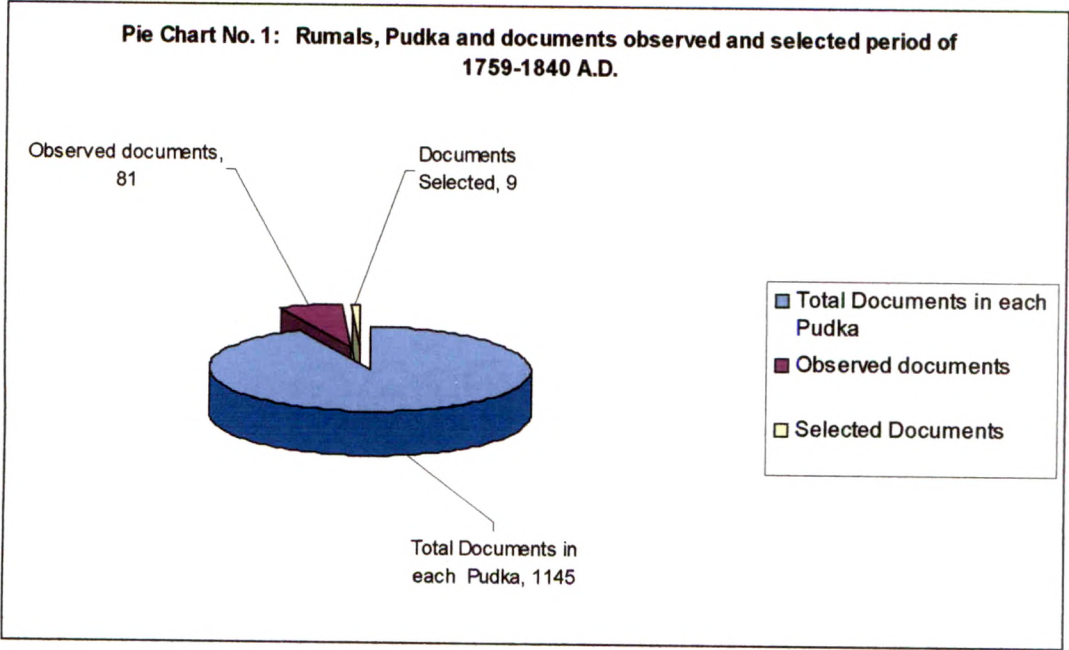
The received data has been presented in two parts i.e. Kolhapur Archives and Satara Archives.

Kolhapur : From Kolhapur Archives 17 documents were observed from the period 1759 to 1922 A.D. The data pertaining to Kolhapur is presented below:

Table No. 4.1 : Total Rumals, Pudkas and documents observed and selected from period of 1759-1840 A.D.

Sr.No.	Rumal No.	Pudka No.	Total Documents in each Pudka	Observed documents	Selected Documents
1.	73	01	46	08	01
2.	08	02	102	08	01
3.	32	01	137	03	01
4.	04	01	40	08	01
5.	08	01	86	16	01
6.	48	01	283	15	01
7.	65	02	193	06	01
8.	49	02	65	11	01
9.	65	02	193	06	01
Total Rumals	09	09	1145	81	09

Above table exhibits descriptive information about organization of archival documents in rumals, pudkas and documents in each pudkas. Further it describes documents observed and selected for study. Total 9 Rumals contains several pudkas and from pudkas 1145 documents were made available. Out of which 81 documents observed and 9 documents were selected for study.



Sample selected for study is authentic for research. All documents written in Modi lipi. Some are translated in Marathi. 10% sample of the documents were selected for the study which is appropriate sample to draw conclusions.

Following table presents the details about 9 documents selected for study purpose. It provides detailed information and subject about each document, which are mentioned below:

Table 4.2 : Selected documents and its details.

Sr. No.	Year	Letter From	To	Regarding
1.	1759-60	Raghunatrao Gaikwad Village Hedawade	Karveer Chharapati	People from Tuljapur collected Revenue from Hedawade orcefully and people ran away from village.
2.	6 th March 1819	Killye Manohargad	Ramchan-drapant of Jaysingpur	Revenue expenses and Profit.
3.	16 th June 1822	Sukho Bhimaji Thanekar	Ajara Mahal	Gomantak Mango.
4.	22 nd Jan. 1826	Sir Dhanlope	Chhatrapati	Permission to Visit Mahalaxmi Temple.
5	17 th July 1826	Bhudargad	Chharapati	Permission granted to Temple
6.	13 th Feb. 1835	Banabai Desai of Chichali	Chharapati	Illegal Entering in the House and making trouble.
7.	10 th Dec. 1938			Chhatrapati Trip to Tuljapur.
8.	4 th April 1840	Karveer Government	Kille Bhudargad	To Manage property Tharav.
9.	15 June 1879	Karveer Government	Kille Bhudargad	Collection of Revenue of Manoli Taluka.

All documents in the table are arranged in ascending order of year.

Those 9 documents selected consists of different topics covered as Notices, Tharavas, Orders, Hukamnamas, Punishment, Jhagiris.

Those documents were written in connections, with Mango's trip of Chhatrapati to Tuljapur property Tharav revenue collection and profits, security to people in region, permission to visit temple, forceful revenue collection from devotee on the name of God.

It is observed that all these documents are kept intact in the red cloth. While interacting with Assistant Archivist, they impressed upon its utmost care at the time of handling and conservation.

All the documents were almost 400 year old and preserved with utmost care. It shows the subject variation and consists of several issues of administration. Common people should also safe and should get proper protection. Even person use to take permission to visit temple from Chhatrapati of the region.

These documents are guiding principle for today's administrator, hence needs to be converted into digital format.

**Table No. 4.3 : Documents selected from Queen Jijabai's period
(1760 to 1813 A.D.)**

Sr.No.	Rumal No.	Pudka No.	Total Documents in each Pudka	Observed documents	Selected Documents
1.	88	01	31	09	01
2.	90	01	09	05	01
3.	90	02	30	15	01
4.	94	02	145	20	01
	04	04	215	49	04

The data exhibited in the above table shows the Kolhapur Archives has 4 Rumals consisting the period of Jijabaikalin four Pudkas which contains 215 - documents. Out of which 49 (22.79%) rare documents were observed by the researcher and out of them, four documents were selected by researcher for study purpose. These four documents were handled carefully and observed by its size, preservation techniques used and physical condition of documents as well as cover, material used for.

The selected documents of Queen Jijabai's period during (1760 to 1813) covers 53 years period. These documents were 250 years old having archival value. Therefore they were selected.

Table 4.4: Descriptive information regarding documents selected.

Sr.No.	Year	Letter	To	Regarding
1.	30/3/1748		Peshwa	Appreciation of services of Dadambharji
2.	20/1/1761	Narayan Venkatesh Ghorpade	Queen Jijabai	Condolence for death of Sambhaji
3.	8/1/1762	Reghobadada	Jijabai and King Shivaji	To sent official seal for the correspondence
4.	6/11/1763	Shivaji – III	Officers of Vadgaon	Mentioned Vatan

Above table shows that, there were 4 rumals containing the information about Court Notices, Condolence Letter, and Orders. Out of 215 documents, researcher observed 49 documents (22.79%).

All these notices, letters and punishments Reports are kept in rumals.

Further it is observed from the above table that the period covered for selected documents 1748 to 1763 A.D.

These documents deals with correspondence between Queen Jijabai and, her office to administrators.

The documents contains the subject as appreciation of services, condolence letter for Kings death, official seal for correspondence and Vatan related documents.

As it is the example and guiding principle to the administrators almost 250 year old, it needs to be preserved properly for future generation.

**Table 4.5 : Documents selected from Chh. Shahu Maharaj period
(1884 to 1922 A.D.)**

Sr.No.	Rumal No.	Pudka No.	Total Documents Pudka	Observed documents	Selected Documents
1.	09	01	41	15	01
2,	15	01	68	05	01
3.	18	01	52	08	01
4.	48	01	73	07	01
	04	04	234	35	04

The above table shows from Kolhapur Archives, 4 rumals consisting of the period of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj. 4 Pudkas containing 234 documents, out of which 35(14.95%) rare documents were observed by the researcher, which is representative sample. Each documents from 35 documents were carefully handled by researcher for its size, preservation techniques used to observed and study, physical condition of documents as well as cover material used for.

Table 4.6 : Period of documents selected and its details:

Sr. No.	Year	Letter	To	Regarding
1.	21/4/1900	A.M.T. Jackson	Shahu	Repots Famine conditions in Katkol.
2.	2/4/1902	Shahu	Diwan	Complaint letters.
3.	16/3/1909	Shahu	George Clarke	Work in Harmony
4.	15/4/1911	Shahu	W. Merewether	Widowed daughter in-law

Above table exhibits the details as its period, correspondence between with its subject. It includes Notice, Order, Letter, Punishments. All documents are kept in rumals.

It is seen from the above table that the period covered is 20th Century. The correspondence made between Shahu and his administrators having faminine condition of state, complaint letter, work harmony and the social issues like widowed daughter in Laws.

These documents were more than Hundred years old and preserved intact having its originality. These examples of good administrator and ruler who took care of his people. He used to get feedback of about famine condition, work Harmony and complaints. The issue of widow daughter in-laws were raised by King Shahu to administrator.

**Table No. 4.7 : Documents selected from Satara Archives
(1895 to 1975 A.D.)**

Sr.No.	Rumal No.	Pudka No.	Total Documents Pudka	Observed documents	Selected documents
1.	72	01	53	04	01
2.	27	01	68	11	01
3.	27	01	68	10	01
4.	11	01	44	14	01
5.	61	02	77	06	01
6.	60	01	35	02	01
7.	19	01	40	02	01
8.	19	01	104	20	01
9.	60	02	35	22	01
	09	09	524	91	09

The above table mentions about Satara Archives. There were 9 rumals consisting of the period from 1895 to 1975 A.D. Therefore 9 Pudkas contains 524 documents, out of which 91 (17.36%) rare documents were observed by the researcher. After observing and handling personally all these documents in terms of its size, physical condition of documents as well as cover material used for these documents and preservation techniques used. The table exhibited above shows 524 documents available in 9 rumals in the form of applications, enquiry letters, revenue records, intimation letters, lease extension document , statement report, notices, resolution etc.

Table 4.8 : Period of document selected and other information.

Sr. No.	Year	From Letter	To	Regarding
1.	28/2/1896	J. Monteath	The Collector, Belgaum	Observing record of free gynecological treatment.
2.	17/8/1916	Collector of Satara	The Maharaja of Gawlior	Notice of Gawliar Darbar
3.	28/9/1920	Col. F.W. Woodhise, President Kolhapur	The Collector	Stating the visit to Kagal.
4.	4/8/1922	Executive Engineer, Satara District	The Collector of Satara	Shifting of residence from Government building : request enquire Letter.
5.	5/9/1927	Intimation letter	The Satara City Municipalty	Election
6.	27/4/1938	Superintendent of Mahabaleshwar	The Collector of Satara	Lease of Queens Cottage
7.	16/1/1948	-	Chief Inspector certified School, Bombay	For Application
8.	16/11/1948	Chief Inspector for Certified Schools Bombay	Superintendent Shri. Shahu Boarding House, Satara	Milk is essentials for young children
9.	10/4/1975	A.F.L. Brayne	Superintendent Land Reward	Statement Report

The table presented above display the detailed information about rare documents in the period 1895-1975 related with Satara Sansthan in the period of British Government.

The subject of letters were communication between two authorities containing information on the subject of applications, inquiry letters, intimation letters, lease extension, statement report, notices, resolution. The period covered under study was almost 80 years, which includes Pre-independence and Post-independence of India.

**Table No. 4.9 : Preservation Techniques adopted by
Kolhapur and Satara Archives.**

Sr. No.	Methods for Preservation	Kolhapur Archives		Satara Archives	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1.	Air Conditioning	-	√	-	√
2.	Fumigating Library Materials	√	-	-	√
3.	Binding	√	-	-	√
4.	Dustin, Brushing of Materials	√	-	√	-
5.	Micro Filming	-	√	-	√
6.	Scanning	√	-	-	√
7.	Xerox	√	-	√	-
8.	Security	√	-	√	-
9.	Fire Resistant Compartments	√	-	√	-
10.	Insurance	√	-	√	-

The above tables describes the methods of preservation techniques adopted and measures taken by Kolhapur and Satara archives for preservation purpose.

In Kolhapur and Satara archives air conditioning and microfilming facility is not available.

Kolhapur Archives have fumigation chembers for archive documents and putting on digital format, its binding and repair, Micro Filming and Scanning facilities are available, whereas at Satara Archives, all these facilities are available.

As far as preservation of archive documents are concerned -

In Kolhapur and Satara Archives, fire resistant compartments, insurance, security, dusting, brushing of materials and Xeroxing facilities are available.

It is suggested that Satara archive should adopt some preservatory methods as fumigation chamber for archive materials, its binding and repairs, microfilming, scanning documents and converting it in digital format.

Both the archives adopt Air conditioning for rare material, which will increase the life of documents and protect them from humidity and insects.

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**Table No. 4.10 : Digital Preservation Equipments available in
Kolhapur and Satara Archives**

Sr.No.	Equipment	Kolhapur Archives	Satara Archives
1.	Computer	Yes	Yes
2.	Software	No	No
3.	Scanner	Yes	No
4.	Digital Camera	No	No
5.	Xerox Machine	Yes	Yes
6.	Hit Lamps	No	No

The table mentioned above describes about provision of scanning archives and converting into digital format.

The table presents that:-

- Computer and Xerox machine is available at both (Kolhapur and Satara) Archives.
- Software for converting archives in digital format, digital camera and high powered lamps are not available in both archives which is essential for digital preservation of documents.
- Kolhapur Archives has made a provision of scanning or archive document and converting it into digital format.

It is recommended that both archives should acquire standard software for digital library, with necessary hardware requirement. Now open source digital library softwares like green stone, D-space are freely available.

Table No. 4.11 : Availability of Staff for Archive:

Archives	Total Staff	Trained	Untrained	Curator
Kolhapur	9	2	7	Yes
Satara	3	0	3	No

This table deals with manpower available at Kolhapur and Satara archives. The staff strength depends upon size of collection of archives and activities carried out for preservation.

At Kolhapur archive there are 9 staff members. As far as qualification is concerned, only Curator is qualified. He completed one year specialized course in archives. There are seven untrained staff members available at Kolhapur archives. Satara archives possess only three staff members. All the staff are untrained and there is no curator. They only take care of archive collection.

The archive centers are dealing with rare documents having historical value. They should have appointed technically qualified manpower with knowledge of new ICT applications and its techniques. To preserve material for longer period of time, trained technical manpower will undertake work of converting such rare archival documents into digital format.