

**CONFERENCE ON URDU AND
HINDI CHRISTIAN LITERATURE,
HELD AT ALLAHABAD, 24TH
AND 25TH FEBRUARY, 1875**

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649470389

Conference on Urdu and Hindi Christian Literature, Held at Allahabad, 24th and 25th
February, 1875 by Brodhead

Except for use in any review, the reproduction or utilisation of this work in whole or in part in any form by any electronic, mechanical or other means, now known or hereafter invented, including xerography, photocopying and recording, or in any information storage or retrieval system, is forbidden without the permission of the publisher, Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd, PO Box 1576 Collingwood, Victoria 3066 Australia.

All rights reserved.

Edited by Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd.
Cover @ 2017

This book is sold subject to the condition that it shall not, by way of trade or otherwise, be lent, re-sold, hired out, or otherwise circulated without the publisher's prior consent in any form or binding or cover other than that in which it is published and without a similar condition including this condition being imposed on the subsequent purchaser.

www.triestepublishing.com

BRODHEAD

**CONFERENCE ON URDU AND
HINDI CHRISTIAN LITERATURE,
HELD AT ALLAHABAD, 24TH
AND 25TH FEBRUARY, 1875**

The Bodleian Library
Oxford



CONFERENCE

ON

URDU AND HINDI CHRISTIAN LITERATURE,

HELD AT

ALLAHABAD,

24TH AND 25TH FEBRUARY,

1875.



MADRAS:

The Christian Vernacular Education Society.

1875.

25067. e. 2.

Printed by G. Foster and Co.—Foster Press, Madras.

PREFACE.

THE Conference is responsible only for the Minutes, printed in large type.

Numerous individual opinions, expressed orally or in writing, are introduced, as far as possible, in their proper places. While many of them would readily be indorsed, all must be understood to rest merely on their own merits. Some explanations have been added for the sake of clearness.

The Rev. Dr. Brodhead and Dr. Murdoch were appointed by the Conference to edit the Proceedings. The Minutes were written out by Dr. Brodhead, Secretary of the Conference. For the selection of the extracts, &c., Dr. Murdoch is responsible. The two editors being 1,600 miles apart, to have transmitted proofs would have involved considerable delay.

MADRAS, *25th May*, 1875.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in the context of public administration and financial management. The text highlights that records should be kept in a clear, organized, and accessible manner, ensuring that they can be easily reviewed and audited.

2. The second part of the document addresses the challenges associated with record-keeping, such as the volume of data, the complexity of information, and the risk of data loss or corruption. It suggests that implementing robust data management systems and protocols can help mitigate these risks and ensure the integrity and security of the records. Additionally, it stresses the importance of regular backups and disaster recovery plans to protect against potential data loss.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the role of record-keeping in decision-making and policy development. It argues that well-maintained records provide valuable insights and evidence that can inform strategic planning and the formulation of effective policies. By analyzing historical data and trends, decision-makers can gain a better understanding of the underlying factors influencing various outcomes and make more informed choices.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the legal and regulatory requirements for record-keeping. It notes that various laws and regulations, such as the Freedom of Information Act and the Data Protection Act, impose specific obligations on organizations regarding the collection, storage, and disposal of records. Compliance with these requirements is crucial to avoid legal penalties and ensure the organization's operations are lawful and ethical.

5. The fifth part of the document explores the benefits of record-keeping beyond compliance and decision-making. It highlights that records can serve as a valuable resource for research, analysis, and reporting, providing a historical perspective on organizational performance and activities. Furthermore, records can be used to identify areas for improvement and implement corrective actions, contributing to the overall efficiency and effectiveness of the organization.

6. The sixth part of the document discusses the importance of record-keeping in the context of public service and citizen engagement. It emphasizes that records provide a transparent and accessible record of government actions and decisions, allowing citizens to hold their representatives accountable and participate in the decision-making process. By providing timely and accurate information, records can enhance the trust and confidence of the public in government institutions.

7. The seventh part of the document addresses the challenges of record-keeping in the digital age. It notes that the rapid growth of digital data has significantly increased the volume and complexity of records, posing new challenges for storage, management, and retrieval. It suggests that organizations should invest in advanced digital record-keeping solutions, such as cloud storage and data analytics, to effectively manage and leverage their digital records.

8. The eighth part of the document discusses the importance of record-keeping in the context of organizational memory and knowledge management. It argues that records serve as a repository of organizational knowledge, capturing the experiences, lessons learned, and best practices of the organization. By maintaining a comprehensive record of its activities, an organization can ensure that its knowledge is preserved and shared across generations, preventing the loss of valuable insights and expertise.

9. The ninth part of the document discusses the importance of record-keeping in the context of risk management and crisis response. It notes that records provide a critical source of information for identifying potential risks and developing effective risk mitigation strategies. In the event of a crisis, records can be used to quickly assess the situation, identify the root causes, and implement appropriate response measures, minimizing the impact of the crisis and facilitating a faster recovery.

10. The tenth part of the document discusses the importance of record-keeping in the context of organizational performance and evaluation. It argues that records provide a clear and objective record of organizational activities and outcomes, which can be used to measure performance, identify areas for improvement, and evaluate the effectiveness of various programs and initiatives. By maintaining accurate records, organizations can ensure that they are able to track their progress and make data-driven decisions to improve their performance.

CONTENTS.
REPORT OF CONFERENCE.

FIRST DAY.

	<i>Page.</i>
I. INTRODUCTION	1
II. EXISTING LITERATURE	3
III. PUBLICATIONS IN PROGRESS	4
IV. PUBLICATIONS REQUIRED	7
V. PREPARATION OF BOOKS	15

SECOND DAY.

VI. STYLE OF PRINTING AND BINDING	23
VII. PUBLISHING ARRANGEMENTS	26
VIII. CIRCULATION	30
IX. MISCELLANEOUS RESOLUTIONS	37

APPENDIX.

I. INTRODUCTION	45
II. ALPHABETICAL LISTS OF PUBLICATIONS	49
III. CLASSIFIED CATALOGUES	81
IV. PUBLICATIONS SUGGESTED	101
INDEX	111

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that this is crucial for ensuring transparency and accountability in the organization's operations.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and tools used to collect and analyze data. It highlights the need for consistent data collection practices and the use of advanced analytical techniques to derive meaningful insights from the data.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the role of technology in data management and analysis. It discusses how modern software solutions can streamline data collection, storage, and processing, thereby improving efficiency and accuracy.

4. The fourth part of the document addresses the challenges associated with data management, such as data quality, security, and privacy. It provides strategies to mitigate these risks and ensure that the data remains reliable and secure throughout its lifecycle.

5. The fifth part of the document concludes by summarizing the key findings and recommendations. It stresses the importance of ongoing monitoring and evaluation to ensure that the data management processes remain effective and aligned with the organization's goals.