

regional offices in South East Asia (Delhi), Africa and Latin America for such a collaboration. These efforts will be able to bring together member states from the regions for effective collaboration in the field of conservation and to strengthen the role of ICOMOS at International Level.

ICOMOS (India) is working in close cooperation in association with INTACH, Archaeological Survey of India and other Science Lab and is just building its image through its humble efforts. However, because of no financial backing either from ICOMOS or any other organisation, we could not contribute effectively to the cause for which we stand together. Whatever money we raise from our members is remitted to ICOMOS at Paris. Raising fund for our own activities and participation in this respect had been a set back and concern for the Indian National Committee of ICOMOS. Setting up a Regional Centre of ICOMOS in India will help to improve our financial aspect and encourage our efforts. This will help to raise and use our own funds judiciously for conservation endeavour.

Future Prospects

The School of Planning and Architecture is proposing to organise an Educational Workshop entitled «*Conservation Education*» South East Asia (December 17-20, 1990).

The aim of this Joint Workshop (ICCROM/SPA) is to bring together professionals, teachers and experts involved in Conservation Training Programmes as well as to review the current works in the country to discuss the nature of problems arising due to technical deficiency, shortage of skilled craftsmen or experts in the country, recognition and upgradation of academic curricula to be on par with other institutions in the country as well as abroad, raising resources by work programmes and fund raising campaigns to undertake conservation projects and their management through following actions.

National workshop (17-20 December, 1990)

Participation:

Joint Participation with ICCROM/UNESCO/ICOMOS/Ministry of Culture/SAARC (HQ)

- * Education Session
4 Sessions — Two days

** Participation & Discussion with Professional Bodies — INTACH/IGNCA/ASI/Cultural Resources Centre, I.I.A., and I.T.P.I., Ministry of Urban Development, and Ministry of Environment

2 Sessions — One Day

** Professional Group/Institute/Technical Session
UNESCO/ICOMOS (India)

2 Sessions — One day

2. The Venice Charter

The Conservation Movement in India have come of age and have accepted in principle the guidelines laid in the Venice Charter. The Conservation of Historic Towns in India is primarily covered through the state Town and Country Planning Act. These acts are largely administered through legislative powers to prepare urban development plans. However, the acts are limited in their scope to cover Conservation of Historic Towns. However, conservation works have been limited generally for maintenance and improvement of the monuments. Ancient Monument and Archaeological Site and Remains Act of 1958 is at present the only such a legal act in India, which is limited in its scope for any comprehensive works for conservation to be undertaken. The act is confined to the monuments only, and do not take into consideration the settings of monument and its immediate environment. Restoration and Renewal has not been a part of Archaeological Act and no adaptation and reuse of historical structures have been undertaken. Our «ICOMOS» National Committee is discussing and proposing an amendment to the Archaeological Act of 1958 in order to make the present act more comprehensive in nature.

The Venice Charter still stands comprehensive in nature and is an important document where detailed guidelines are given in explicit manner which should be binding on all member states for its acceptance. The Indian National Committee of ICOMOS is working together to achieve these objectives.

3. Experience in Education

Conservation and Protection of Built and Natural Heritage had been a matter of concern and interest among the Philanthropists, Educationists, Archaeologists, Historians and other allied professionals way back in 19th century, when the Archaeological Survey of India was set up. However, during the last two decades professionals and educational institutions have taken a leading role in the conservation movement in the country.