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PRESERVATION AND CONSERVATION OF LIBRARY MATERIALS IN SELECTED COLLEGE LIBRARIES IN NAGPUR DISTRICT

¹MISS :- AWANTIKA V. WANKHEDE

² MR. NILESH J. THAWARE

(LIBRARIAN)

PH.D. SCHOLAR

SHEELADEVI COLLEGE OF EDUCATION ,WADI, NAGPUR

(DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE) PH.D. SCHOLAR

RASHTRASANT TUKADOJI MAHARAJ NAGPUR UNIVERSITY

(DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE)

RASHTRASANT TUKADOJI MAHARAJ NAGPUR UNIVERSITY,

MAHARASHTRA, INDIA

ABSTRACT: This is Information Era Almost all work done with information and these all information's and information materials are stored from many years as valuable for every generation. The Present Study is an effort to discuss and sharing knowledge about the preservation and conservation techniques used by libraries located in Nagpur District.

Keywords :- *Preservation, Conservation, Storage Material*

INTRODUCTION

Today's world is undergoing rapidly change from the world of industry to information world. It requires demands quick, up-to date, accurate and reliable information. A great deal of information is generated become a strategic library material and dominant factor in decision making and enforcement. Information will be an essential requirement of every individual person in this world. Information is considered to be the "lifeblood of society" and essential resources for domestic development.

Information has been recorded throughout time in a wide variety of formats as human knowledge, ability, and skills developed. Cave paintings, papyrus scrolls, handwritten manuscripts, and visual or sound recordings in various languages and formats provide information to people and allow knowledge acquired by one generation to be passed to the following generation. Along with the oral tradition, images, sound, and text have assisted in the transfer of personal, educational, political, social, or cultural information. These materials comprise our collective memory and are valuable and necessary to a society or group of people.

It has been impossible to save all information created throughout the history of humankind. The beginning of the twenty-first century represents an era of unprecedented growth in the creation of recorded materials. A library collection is the totality of resources, both physical and digital, that a library holds and makes available to its patrons:

It's consisting of media, non-book and non-print resources. Examples of media resources include computer hard-drive, databases, library software; non book materials include CD ROMs, DVDs, audio and video tape, while print materials include pictures, magazines, books, maps & photographic materials etc. Library materials deteriorate faster when publishers use sub-standard materials, of very low quality like paper which changes color when exposed to either internal or external light, or the wear of paper glue and thread for sewing the book. This is very important in our local publications. We know that books cannot last forever thus as librarians we are left with the option of preserving this materials for future generations.

Library preservation is the process of protecting library materials from deterioration and damage. This includes activities such as cataloging and organizing resources, maintaining proper storage conditions, providing access to users, and monitoring the condition of materials. Preservation activities are necessary to ensure that library materials are available for use by users now and in the future. Preservation strategies may include digitization, conservation, and reformatting. Digitization involves converting physical materials into digital formats for storage, viewing, and manipulation. Conservation is the process of stabilizing and repairing physical materials that are in poor condition. Reformatting involves converting physical materials into new formats such as microfilm, microfiche, or digital copies.

DEFINATION:

According to the IFLA Principles for the Care and Handling of Library Materials, "preservation" involves all important measures necessary to ensure that library collections are secure and in good condition. This includes managerial, administrative, financial and staffing considerations.

Protection of a material from physical deterioration due to natural elements or human activity; by various technical, scientific, and craft techniques.

NEED OF STUDY:

When a requirement, as often frequently as possible, we use books and other materials found in a mediocre physical condition which limits its future use and deprives the borrower the appeal of its reviews. The required increases for it conservation and preservation.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

- 1) Thomas H Teper (2005) states that with increasingly rapid technological developments and the likelihood of continued economic constraints; libraries face numerous challenges in the covering years that are already affecting their operating models. The author opines that the responsibility of adequately preserving our collections remains a mandate only partially fulfilled. Thomas .H. Teper also notes that many developments that increase, access complicate preservation efforts by increasing the competition for diminishing resources, expanding the number of options available, and fundamentally questioning established norms such as the notion of permanence. The author explores the impact of these trends on the library's role as memory institution and poses questions about the near future of preservation in the research library.

- 2) According to Asha Narang (2003) the mission of a library is preservation, dissemination and timely access to quality information in a cost effective manner. The author highlights the significance of preservation and explains the factors responsible for the deterioration of the books and manuscripts and describes the remedial measures taken from antiquity to the digital era. She also discusses the techniques for preserving the intellectual content of the rare books and envisages the future of digital restoration and preservation.
- 3) John P Baker and Marguerite (1978) describe a aspects of conservation of research library materials: why materials must be preserved, why they deteriorate, what should be preserved, who should do the work, how they should do it, and how workers from different disciplines must collaborate to realize conservation objectives. The papers are grouped under nine headings: Why preservation?; The nature of library materials; Causes of deterioration; The role of the librarian; The roles of the conservator and the scientist; Binding; Manuscripts and documents; Preservation; micro recording and other copying methods; Disaster and salvage; and National planning.
- 4) Lauren Jackson Beck and L. Jackson Beck (1985) state that the issue of the preservation of library materials comes at a time when librarians are suffering, the effects of budget restraints on purchasing, processing and maintaining their collections. Librarians and publishers are at odds over the solution to these new preservation problems. The authors suggest that librarians and publishers must work together to establish standards for library books in the areas of binding quality and that of paper quality. Through an understanding of the function of the publisher and the librarian, these preservation problems can be overcome.
- 5) J. Lyall (1994) identifies the essential aspects of preservation planning at a national level noting that all too often, the approach adopted in formulating preservation programmes is different in developing and developed countries. The establishment of the same goals for all preservation programmes and the identification of the factors which must be addressed before these goals can be achieved provide each country with the capability of developing a preservation programme which is appropriate for its level of development. The author concludes with brief descriptions of the preservation programmes in a number of selected countries in the region.
- 6) Mahapatra (2003) stated that much avoidable damage is done to books by well-meaning but unformed librarians through the use of pressure sensitive tapes, indeterminate use of polyvinyl acetate and other synthetic adhesives, use of highly acidic paper for protective wrappers, use of wood backing in print, picture and map frames, amateur lamination and improper storage. He also see the following physical and chemical situations as responsible for deterioration of documents, either by one or more. Natural aging of paper since the major constituents are of organic nature. Such inevitable deterioration can be minimized to a large extent by proper housekeeping.
- 7) preservation and conservation is the task of minimizing or reducing the physical and chemical deterioration of documents. Preservation is defined in the IFLA Principles for the care and handling of library materials to include “all the managerial and financial considerations including storage and accommodation provisions, staffing levels, policies, techniques, and methods involved in preserving library and archival material and the information contained in them” (IFLA,2010)

- 8) Trinkaus-Randall (1990) carried out a survey to determine the preservation needs of public, academic and special libraries, manuscript repositories, historical societies and town clerks' officers. His finding indicated that 70 % of the institutions could not maintain a constant climate throughout the whole year and most respondents knew very little about the effect of the environment on their collections and also lack preservation knowledge. These have a great deteriorating effect on library materials thereby causing the library a great resource loss. Deteriorating information materials in libraries has become a global phenomenon to which libraries must aggressively respond if the mission of meeting the information needs of their users will be achieved.
- 9) Kaur (2017) the premise of the present study is to find out problems faced while preservation and conservation of literary material in Indian scenario. The idea of this study is also to identify whether the old literature has been preserved or conserved by Indian libraries in any ways and different ways to preserve and conserve library material, main problems for deterioration of print material, hindrance to effective preservation or conservation of library material.
- 10) Sawant (2014) describes the preservation and conservation practices in academic libraries in Mumbai. The study revealed that there was no written policy on preservation and conservation in nearly all libraries. In addition to the lack of written preservation policy, the lack of trained manpower and lack of funding were the main constraints to preservation and conservation practices. Higher authorities and policy makers need to be convinced to make provision of staff and budget not just for preservation, but seemingly for the long term survival of libraries.

OBJECTIVE OF THE PRESENT STUDY:

Objects that show value for the information they contain or for the information they can provide are collected and preserved by college library.

- 1) The main objectives of the study are to ensure that the library material remains accessible to the future generations.
- 2) To examine all materials in selected college libraries in Nagpur district and study their usefulness.
- 3) To examine the present condition of preservation of these materials.
- 4) To study the availability of skilled manpower, their academic background experience in handling and preserving library materials in different forms.
- 5) To find out the infrastructure facilities including equipment and other modern gadgets for facilitate them for future use.
- 6) To know the financial status for proper preservation and converting these traditional information source into digital form.
- 7) To investigate the preservation and conservation techniques in use in the selected libraries.
- 8) To investigate if there is a policy/ method applied by these libraries in preserving the libraries materials.
- 9) To investigate the level of degradation of resource experienced in the selected libraries.
- 10) To discover possible challenges for effective preservation and conservation and to proffer solutions.

METHODOLOGY:

The Investigator combined survey method to collect primary data. The sources for collection of primary data were original records, in house reports, questionnaire to users supported by personal observation and interviews with head of libraries and as well as selected users.

CONCLUSION :

We found in our study almost all libraries are getting automated and process used for preservation and conservation of data they used software's for maintaining data and for storage of data used RAM,CD-Drive, External Storage, ect. For restoration of data in future aspects.

On the other hand rest of libraries which are not automated they maintained their data in manual way like maintaining Register and book cards, ect.

All libraries are maintained their data for future aspect preservation and conservation all techniques are used in all libraries like dusting, cleaning, regular checking of materials, etc.

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