



ISSN: 2249-894X
IMPACT FACTOR : 5.7631 (UIF)
UGC APPROVED JOURNAL NO. 48514
VOLUME - 8 | ISSUE - 8 | MAY - 2019



PRESERVATION OF PRINTED DOCUMENTS IN SELECTED COLLEGE LIBRARIES IN TAMILNADU: A STUDY

V. Rajavel¹ and Dr. S. Lakshmi²

¹Research Scholar, Department of Library and Information Science, Srimad Andavan Arts & Science College, Trichy, Tamil Nadu.

² Librarian & Head, Associate professor, Department of Library and Information Science, Srimad Andavan Arts & Science College, Trichy, Tamil Nadu.

ABSTRACT:

This study is focused on monitoring the physical conditions of library and conserving the materials within are giving and taking higher efforts that gives longevity life for the printed documents in the libraries and also preservation is an indirect method of treatment in which the environment

around an item is changed and which helps to protect the materials in the libraries.

KEYWORDS: Preservation, Printed Documents, Treatment, Library, Physical Conditions.

INTRODUCTION

According to S.R. Ranganathan defined library, "as a public organization or establishment charged with the care of a collection of books and the duty of making them accessible to those who require them. It is the responsibility of the authorities to preserve the collection and make it accessible to the public" Libraries are social institutions imparted with the responsibility of storing and preserving the heritage of more documents and making them available for using by the different community. Storing of the information resources in various forms of documents is challenging job and to preserve

it is not an easy work. For monitoring the physical conditions of library and conserving the materials within are giving and taking higher efforts that gives longevity life for the printed documents in the libraries.

Preservation is an indirect method of treatment in which the environment around an item is changed and which helps to protect the materials in the libraries. Conservation is a direct method of treatment in which an item is physically or chemically changed and it is a preventive careful process for the heritage collection of cultural and social resources in the libraries. All these will help to promote research and education.

SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY

In the present study a questionnaire was used as the

tool to collect the data of college librarians on different aspects of preventive and curative measures of preservation of the documents in the libraries. The questionnaire contains questions related to preservation and conservation methods which includes such as preservation procedure, preservation strategies, barriers and challenges to preservation. The questionnaires include how to preserve the library materials effectively and maintain physical and environmental conditions of libraries.

OBJECTIVES

- To find the overall condition of library items in selected college libraries.
- To study the preservation and conservation methods used in selected college libraries.

- To investigate the effective preservation of printed documents in selected college libraries.
- To find out the challenges faced by the library profession in preservation of printed documents.
- To study previous research of library preservation.
- To offer the suggestion for effective preservation and create awareness of the library professional for preservation of printed documents.

DATA ANALYSIS

A sample is a small proportion of the population selected for observation and analysis. Sample selected for this study has received 191 Arts & Science College and Engineering college librarians from Tamil Nadu. The major consideration in dividing the size of the sample was the type of statistical approaches to be used in the study. The sample size should be small enough to point a close study. There is an elaborate questionnaire to be administered to librarians together with other forms of objective, informed about them to be collected, further there is a scarcity of time and resources, hence the study was taken as small.

Table 1: Demographical Variable with Preservation Methods

| | | | | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
|----------------------|----------------|-------------|-----------|----------------|-----|-------------|-------|--------|
| Gender | Between Groups | (Combined) | | 6.738 | 16 | 0.421 | 2.356 | 0.003* |
| | | Linear Term | Weighted | 1.359 | 1 | 1.359 | 7.602 | 0.006* |
| | | | Deviation | 5.379 | 15 | 0.359 | 2.006 | 0.017* |
| | Within Groups | | | 31.105 | 174 | 0.179 | | |
| | Total | | | 37.843 | 190 | | | |
| Designation | Between Groups | (Combined) | | 2.357 | 16 | 0.147 | 1.19 | 0.28 |
| | | Linear Term | Weighted | 0.256 | 1 | 0.256 | 2.071 | 0.152 |
| | | | Deviation | 2.101 | 15 | 0.14 | 1.132 | 0.331 |
| | Within Groups | | | 21.538 | 174 | 0.124 | | |
| | Total | | | 23.895 | 190 | | | |
| Qualification | Between Groups | (Combined) | | 19.916 | 16 | 1.245 | 2.036 | 0.013* |
| | | Linear Term | Weighted | 4.201 | 1 | 4.201 | 6.871 | 0.01* |
| | | | Deviation | 15.715 | 15 | 1.048 | 1.713 | 0.052* |
| | Within Groups | | | 106.388 | 174 | 0.611 | | |
| | Total | | | 126.304 | 190 | | | |
| Experience | Between Groups | (Combined) | | 30.882 | 16 | 1.93 | 2.554 | 0.001* |
| | | Linear Term | Weighted | 4.878 | 1 | 4.878 | 6.456 | 0.012* |
| | | | Deviation | 26.004 | 15 | 1.734 | 2.294 | 0.005* |
| | Within Groups | | | 131.484 | 174 | 0.756 | | |
| | Total | | | 162.366 | 190 | | | |

It calculated value is less than the tabulated value at 5% and 1% level of significance; hence the null hypothesis rejected except the variables between designation and preservation methods. Therefore, it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between gender and preservation methods, Qualification and preservation methods and work experience and preservation methods.

Table 2: Cross Tabulation for Testing Hypothesis of Demographic Variable with Barriers to Effective for Preservation

| Barriers to Effective Preservation | | Lack of Fund | Lack of Manpower | Lack of Preservation Policy | Lack of Infrastructure | Environment Conditions | Hardware and Software |
|------------------------------------|------------|--------------|------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Gender | Chi-square | 1.74 | 4.19 | 7.984 | 9.734 | 7.196 | 10.294 |
| | df | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| | Sig. | .628 | .242 | .092 | .021* | .126 | .036* |
| Discipline | Chi-square | 2.018 | 3.894 | 17.728 | 3.058 | 6.455 | 4.837 |
| | df | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| | Sig. | .569 | .273 | .001* | .383 | .168 | .304 |
| Qualification | Chi-square | 8.381 | 9.09 | 38.709 | 12.913 | 39.388 | 28.536 |
| | df | 9 | 9 | 12 | 9 | 12 | 12 |
| | Sig. | .496 | .429 | .000* | .167 | .000* | .005* |
| Experience | Chi-square | 8.677 | 13.088 | 32.149 | 11.214 | 43.884 | 17.022 |
| | df | 9 | 9 | 12 | 9 | 12 | 12 |
| | Sig. | .468 | .159 | .001* | .261 | .000* | .149 |

From Table-2, it is observed from the above table that the barriers to effective preservation methods were tested with demographic variables such as gender, designation, educational qualifications and work experience. From the analysis between them there is a significant difference between gender and lack of infrastructure and inadequate hardware and software, a designation with lack of preservation policy, educational qualifications with lack of preservation policy, environment conditions and inadequate hardware and software, work experience with lack of preservation policy and environment conditions. Therefore, it is inferred that lack of preservation policy is the main barriers to effective preservation.

Table 3: Chi-Square Test for the Type of Library with Physical Facility in the Library

| Physical Facility in the Library | | Walls | Ceiling | Roofs | Windows | Electronic System | Plumbing System |
|----------------------------------|------------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Type of library | Chi-square | 3.97 | 6.49 | 3.63 | 4.19 | 4.87 | 13.77 |
| | Df | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| | Sig. | .264 | 0.09 | 0.304 | 0.241 | .181 | .003* |

Table-3 shows that there is no significant difference between types of library and the physical setting system of the library such as walls, ceiling, roofs, windows and electrical system in the library except, plumbing system.

MAJOR FINDINGS

- The majority of respondents (97%) exposed binding as a best method for preservation of printed materials, 88% of respondents expressed using of insecticide process as a good preservation method.
- The result of the ANOVA test reveals that there is a significant relationship between gender and preservation methods, Qualification and preservation methods and work experience and preservation methods.
- The majority of respondents (65%) conveyed strongly agreed with lack of preservation policy is as to barriers to effective preservation of library printed documents.

- The result of Chi-Square test, there is a significant difference between gender and lack of infrastructure and inadequate hardware and software, a designation with lack of preservation policy, educational qualifications with lack of preservation policy, environment conditions and inadequate hardware and software, work experience with lack of preservation policy and environment conditions. Therefore, it is inferred that lack of preservation policy is the main barriers to effective preservation.
- The majority of Arts and Science College libraries have good (53%) physical facility in the library.

CONCLUSION

The result of study reveals that the majority of arts and science college libraries has a good physical condition of library and has used binding as to preserve the materials in the library, even though it is as the old method of preservation they are following. The binding is also popular while others like lamination, microfilming and installation of air conditioners were rarely used. The study indicated that various factors hindered proper preservation of the library printed documents. Libraries have shifted from being repositories of printed documents and therefore they are charged with the responsibilities of collecting, organizing, interpreting and disseminating information. Information materials of significance should have a strategic plan of long term preservation. Security and accessibility of the materials should be provided and regulated. The professionals at this point should educate and sensitize the users on the preservation needs. Librarians should also develop and monitor their preservation policies and adhere to them.

REFERENCES

1. Adcock, P. E. (1998). IFLA Principles for the care and handling of library materials. Paris: IFLA-PAC (International Preservation Issues, N°1). (<http://www.ifla.org/VI/4/news/pchlm.pdf>)
2. Jordan, K. S. (2003). Special collections and preservation: In Encyclopedia of library and information science. Chicago, Illinois, USA: Chicago Public Library.
3. Maravilla, R. N. (2008). Causes of deterioration of paper. Available at <http://cool.conservation-us.org/byauth/maravilla/deterioration-causes.html>
4. Muhammad, U. N. (2006). Preservation and conservation of library materials: The situation in the National Library of Nigeria. *Nigerbiblios* 17 (1&2), 116 -137.
5. Olubanke, M. B. (2010). A review of biological deterioration of library materials and possible control strategies in the tropics. *Library Review* 59 (6), 414-429.
6. Reed-Scott, J. (2000). Planning for preservation in libraries. In: Banks, P.N., & Pilette, R. (Eds). *Preservation: Issues and planning*. Chicago: American Library Association, pp.82-96.
7. World Bank (2000). *World development report*. New York and Washington: Oxford University Press.
8. S. Lakshmi & R. Jawahar Babu (2018). Heritage Documents Collection in Connemara Public Library and Government Museum, Chennai: An Overview. *International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews*, 5(3).