

“A Study On Preservation Practices Followed By The Selected Libraries In The Bhopal District Of Madhya Pradesh”

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Abstract:

A review was led to concentrate on the protection rehearsals embraced by chosen libraries in the Bhopal region of Madhya Pradesh. This study examines the critical decrease in protection rehearsals, the presence of preservation strategies, staff ability, and boundaries to preservation in nine chosen libraries. Information for the review was gathered through polls, individual perceptions, and writing searches. Surveys have been disseminated, gathered, examined, and introduced in an organized manner. The review uncovered that a portion of the chosen libraries had a protection strategy and some didn't. The absence of assets and the absence of a preservation strategy were significant impediments to appropriate protection rehearsals in libraries.

Keyword: Preservation, Deterioration, Libraries.

1. INTRODUCTION

A library is a storehouse of information. The significant goal of a library is to provide information to its clients with practically no outline. The assets of libraries go beyond value. So one more significant perspective is the protection of library stores for the coming generations (Segaetsho and Mnjama, 2012). Safeguarding is the "moulding related to keeping up with library and recorded material for use in their unique actual structure or in another usable manner." Preserving scholarly and social legacies becomes the

scholastic responsibility as well as the ethical obligation of bookkeepers, who are in control since appropriate dispersal of library stores is just conceivable when the report is in great and usable condition (Osunride and Adetuna, 2016). The decline of library cash safes is significantly influenced by the place of activity, setting, substance, and natural elements. The current paper endeavours to concentrate on the protection rehearsals followed by the chosen libraries in the Bhopal locale of Madhya Pradesh.

1.1 Preservation

Safeguarding is any endeavour to limit the crumbling of materials and expand their accessibility. The IFLA Standards for the Consideration and Treatment of Library Materials (2010) characterised protection to incorporate all the administrative, managerial, monetary, and staffing thought important to shield the government assistance of library assortments. As indicated by Osunride and Adetuna (2016), disintegration of data materials is one of the essential difficulties confronting library materials, which are inclined to wear and tear, shrinkage, breaks, fragility, distorting, bio-pervasion, staining, scraped spots, opening, residue, and soil amassing. Outer reasons for the crumbling of assortments incorporate unfortunate dealing with or capacity, burglary or defacing, fire, and flood. Bugs, contamination, light, and the wrong temperature are relative mugginess. Libraries are embracing different customary and computerised protection techniques to broaden the existence of their assortment. Libraries must lay out and keep a protection strategy for their assortment, like some other library rules and guidelines.

1.2 Madhya Pradesh

Madhya Pradesh, signifying "Focal Region," is a state in central India. Its capital is Bhopal, and the biggest city is Indore, with Gwalior, Jabalpur, Ujjain, Dewas, Sagar, Satna, and Rewa being other significant urban communities. With nearly 72 million occupants, Madhya Pradesh is the second-biggest Indian state by region and the fifth-biggest by population. It is lined by Uttar Pradesh in the north-east, Chhattisgarh in the east, Maharashtra in the south, Gujarat in the west, and Rajasthan in the north-west.

1.3 Bhopal

Bhopal is the capital city of the Indian province of Madhya Pradesh and the managerial headquarters of both the Bhopal Locale and Bhopal divisions. As indicated by the 2011 enumeration, the number of inhabitants in Bhopal city (the region under Bhopal Civil Enterprise) is 1798,218: 936,168 males and 862,050 females. The number of inhabitants in the Bhopal metropolitan region (the metropolitan agglomeration that reaches out past Bhopal city) was 1,886,100 out of 2011.

1.4 Objectives of the study

- The central objective of the survey was to perceive the preservation practices used in the picked libraries in the Bhopal area of Madhya Pradesh. Specifically,
- To analyse the noticeable disintegration of library materials regularly occurring in libraries, take a gander at the level of insurance techniques followed by the libraries.
- To recognise the openness of defending technique in the libraries.
- To know whether libraries have adopted a protective methodology. To check whether staff in the libraries are experts in protection systems.
- To recognise the chief reasons for the impediment of strong assurance of library materials

1.5 Scope and Limitation of the study

The focus of this study was on the Bhopal Region of Madhya Pradesh, specifically on nine public libraries. These libraries are renowned for their valuable collections of religious and artistic heritage data. However, there are various factors that could lead to the permanent loss of these treasures, making it crucial for library experts to take action not only to improve their collections but also to preserve them. The main objective of this research was to identify the preservation practices employed by the aforementioned libraries, as well as to address the need for advanced preservation techniques and strategies. It should be noted that the findings of this study are limited to the nine public libraries in Bhopal. They are

1. Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya. (IGRMS)
2. Sapre Sangrahalaya. (SSL)

3. State Museum Library. (SML)
4. Tribal Museum Library(TML)
5. Bharat Bhawan Library. (BBL)
6. National Archive center, Bhopal. (NAC)
7. Urdu Academy Library. (UAL)
8. Maulana Azad Central Library. (MACL)
9. Lohiya Sadan Library. (LAL)

2. REVIEW OF RELATED STUDIES

David (2019) examined how a versatile, area based, computerized social legacy application may be planned and assessed where guests are friendly getting to social legacy. It investigated the job of versatile advanced innovation to help admittance to social legacy and thought that the applications permit relevant data to be effectively incorporated with items, places and articles. The concentrate likewise shows that how a social legacy application is many times used in the job of supporting mindfulness, while being coordinated into the principal action of the client.

Lala (2018) directed a concentrate on the group obtaining drives and strain among univocal and multifocal sees in social legacy foundations. This paper likewise examined that it's vital for reconsider and change the ordinary univocal, big picture perspective to portrayal and association. The discoveries of the review reveal that social experts are viewed as dynamic pieces of the power-information relationship on account of their immediate commitment inside the portrayal, association and scattering of information.

A lot of prior examinations on safeguarding rehearses in different libraries have showed up over the most recent couple of years. Ishola (2017) revealed that no preparation is given to library staff and there is a for the most part low mindfulness about safeguarding issues particularly on the corruptible inclinations of data materials and how could be forestalled their crumbling.

Osunride and Adetuna (2016) observed that residue and particulate matter was the best reason for data assets, decay. Additionally relative moistness, mileage, high corrosiveness level and high temperature level affect the library materials in college libraries in South - West Nigeria. They likewise uncovered that tidying, cleaning and

legitimate racking are the being significant procedures embraced by the libraries. Adekannbi and Wahab (2015) look at the safeguarding procedures of chosen extraordinary and scholarly libraries in Nigeria.

Sarika (2014) believed that the principal oblige to appropriate protection and preservation in scholastic libraries were absence of composed conservation strategy, absence of talented labor and absence of subsidizing. Segaetsho and Mnjama (2012) demonstrated that the significant conservation challenges looked by the College of Botswana library incorporate mutilation of library material by users, theft, absence of a distinct fiasco readiness plan, and bugs.

Ugah (2009) Expressed that Nigerian college libraries ought to start systems for conservation and expanded admittance to Nigerian papers through proper preparation, microfilming, digitization, Abstracting and ordering through the endlessly utilization of gifted labor.

3. METHODOLOGY

This study utilized a spellbinding overview strategy. The area of the review was the Bhopal region of Madhya Pradesh. Perspective examining techniques were embraced in picking libraries for the review. Libraries were picked in light of their assortment, year of foundation, inclusion and so on. There were 9 significant libraries in the Bhopal region that were chosen for the review (Rundown of named libraries is given in Table 1) Information for the review was gathered using a survey, individual perception and writing survey. An organized poll was planned and controlled by the curators in the attempted libraries. Information investigation was finished utilizing factual strategies, chance dissemination, recurrence count and a weighted list.

Table 1: Chronology of the Establishment of Libraries

S. No.	Libraries	Year of Establishment
1	Maulana Azad Central Library (MACL)	1955
2	National Archive Center Library (NAL)	1956
3	State Museum Library (SML)	1965
4	Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya Library (IGRMSL)	1979
5	Bharat Bhawan Library (BBL)	1982
6	Sapre Sangrahalaya Library (SSL)	1984

7	Urdu Academy Library (UAL)	1991
8	Tribal Museum Library (TML)	2019
9	Lohiya Sadan Library (LSL)	2021

4. DATA ANALYSES AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 Distribution of Library Collection

Table 2: Distribution of Library Collection

S. No.	Document Type	Bhopal (M.P.)									
		IGMRM Lib.	SS Lib.	SM Lib.	TM Lib.	BB Lib.	NA Lib.	Urdu Lib.	MAC Lib.	Lohiya Sadan Lib.	Total
1	Artifacts	0	0	0	6000	0	0	0	0	0	6000
2	Audio and Video Discs	400	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	100	540
3	Bound Vol. of News Paper	0	26952	03	18	0	0	0	25	1500	28498
4	Bound and Current Periodicals	8150	0	05	0	0	0	25	150	200	8530
5	Books	3500	0	0	1080	18000	3200	17000	10000	5000	179280
6	Government Report	0	868	9992	01	0	0	0	200	300	11361
7	In House Publications	0	0	0	100	0	0	300	0	200	600
8	Inscriptions on Metal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00
9	Inscriptions on Stone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00
10	Manuscripts on Paper Biech-barck/Cloth/etc.	0	3000	0	0	01	0	0	0	0	3001
11	Map	0	0	0	0	0	1000	0	0	0	1000
12	Microfiche	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00
13	Microfilms	0	0	0	0	0	14000	0	0	0	14000
14	Music Records	0	0	25	0	500	0	0	0	250	775
15	News Paper Cutting / clippings	0	0	0	18	200	0	0	2500	5000	7718
16	Paintings	0	0	325	0	0	0	0	0	10	335
17	Palm Leaves	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00
18	Pamphlets	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	200	300
19	Photographs	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	200	100	400
20	Puppets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00
21	Rare Books	0	175000	1200	0	200	3200	200	500	10	180310
22	Slides	13400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13400
23	Thesis and Dissertation	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	12
	Total -	56950	205820	11550	7317	18941	21400	17637	103575	16470	457760

The collections of details in various libraries in Bhopal (M.P.) are shown in Table 2.

It's seen from the table of the total Bhopal Museum library collections, a maturity of particulars are books numbering 179280 followed by government reports 11361 bound, and current periodicals 8530, microfiche item numbering 00, handwriting numbering 3001, photos numbering 400, maps numbering 1000. Slides commanded 13400 of the total microfilms numbered 14000, rare books 180310, book slices clipping numberings 7718, of the total points victory leaves numbering 00 bound, number of journals were 28498, painting numbering 335, pamphlets numbering 300, theses and dissertation possessed were 12 of the total collection. Artifacts numbering 6000, In house publication 600 audio and videotape discs numbering 540, Pamphlets 300, music records 775, inscription on metal 00 and stone 1 respectively.

4.2. Record Access (Handle) Status by Compendiums-

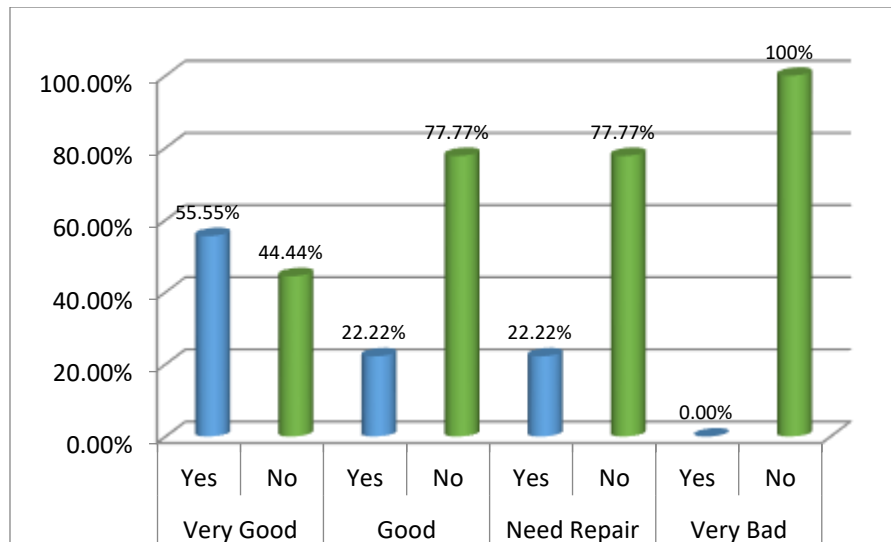
In all libraries, readers are instructed to use library records with caution while using them, due to which readers use the collection with caution.

4.3 Condition the Records

Table 3 Shows the Condition of the Records

Table 3: Condition the Records

S. No.	Libraries	Very Good		Good		Need Repair		Very Bad	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1	IGNMSL	✓	–	–	✓	–	✓	–	✓
2	SSL	–	✓	–	✓	✓	–	–	✓
3	SML	✓	–	–	✓	–	✓	–	✓
4	TML	✓	–	–	✓	–	✓	–	✓
5	BBL	–	✓	✓	–	–	✓	–	✓
6	NACL	–	✓	✓	–	–	✓	–	✓
7	UAL	✓	–	–	✓	–	✓	–	✓
8	MACL	✓	–	–	✓	–	✓	–	✓
9	LSL	–	✓	–	✓	✓	–	–	✓
	Total	05 (55.55)	04 (44.44)	02 (22.22)	07 (77.77)	02 (22.22)	07 (77.77)	00 (0.00)	09 (100.00)



Graph 1: Condition the Record

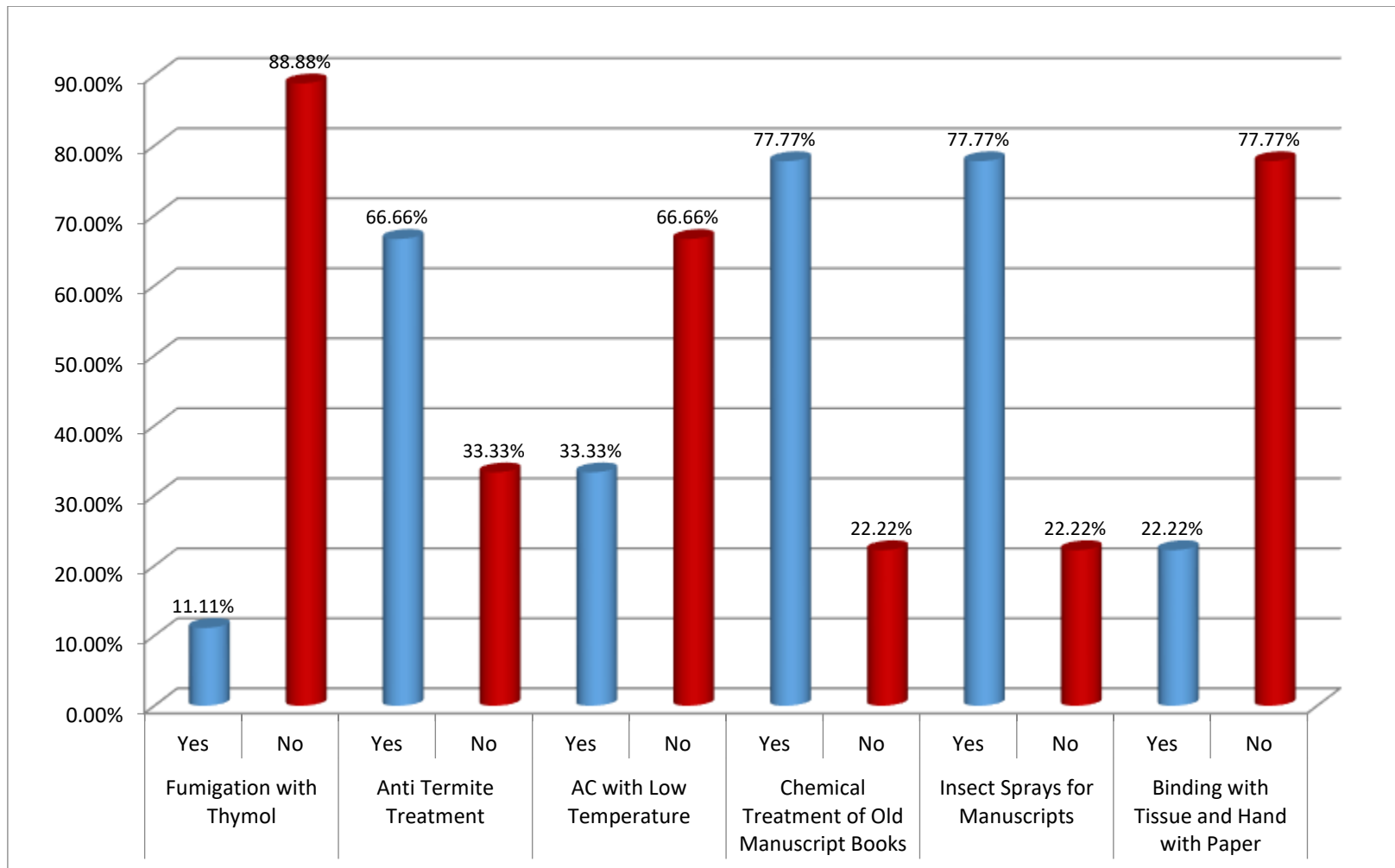
Table 3 records the circumstances of all library records. In which it is actually quite great, basically great, and downright terrible.

Out of 9 libraries in this table, 5 libraries have records actually in quite great shape and 2 libraries have records in great shape. 2 library records require fixes. The records of the libraries generally are not doing so well. The records in many libraries look great.

4.4. Preservation Techniques in Libraries

Table 4: Traditional Methods Used for Preservation

S. No.	Libraries	Fumigation with Thymol		Anti-Termite Treatment		AC with Low Temperature		Chemical Treatment of Old Manuscript Books		Insect Sprays for Manuscripts		Binding with Tissue and Hand with Paper	
		1		2		3		4		5		6	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1	IGNMSL	–	✓	✓	–	–	✓	✓	–	✓	–	–	✓
2	SSL	–	✓	–	✓	–	✓	–	✓	–	✓	–	✓
3	SML	–	✓	✓	–	–	✓	✓	–	✓	–	–	✓
4	TML	–	✓	–	✓	✓	–	✓	–	✓	–	–	✓
5	BBL	–	✓	–	✓	✓	–	✓	–	✓	–	–	✓
6	NACL	–	✓	✓	–	–	✓	✓	–	–	✓	✓	–
7	UAL	–	✓	✓	–	–	✓	✓	–	✓	–	–	✓
8	MACL	✓	–	✓	–	✓	–	✓	–	✓	–	✓	–
9	LSL	–	✓	✓	–	–	✓	–	–	✓	–	–	✓
	Total -	01 (11.11)	08 (88.88)	06 (66.66)	03 (33.33)	03 (33.33)	06 (66.66)	07 (77.77)	02 (22.22)	07 (77.77)	02 (22.22)	02 (22.22)	7 (77.77)



Graph 2: Traditional Methods Used for Preservation

4.5 Traditional Methods Used for Preserving of Collection in Libraries –

Protection of interesting assortments is likewise a significant subject for bookkeepers, data researchers, Chroniclers, researchers and various establishments. The issue of protection has proceeded since man gained the information on composition, in show disdain toward the appearance of appropriate compound for safeguarding and their accessibility, customary techniques for preservation are by and by.

Table 4 presents the customary techniques for saving assortments in libraries. These techniques incorporate 'Fumigation with thymol', 'Hostile to termite treatment', 'ac with low temperature', 'Compound treatment for old original copies/Books', and 'Bugs splash' with tissue and hand paper for composition practices, for example, 'Bandhan'.

It very well may be seen from the table, out of all out 9 libraries, 7 libraries treated the legacy assortment with 'compound treatment' and 'bug shower for compositions', 6 libraries utilized enemy of termite and 3 libraries utilized 'low temperature' AC' and 2 libraries utilized 'restricting with tissue and hand paper' 1 library utilized 'fumigation with thymol'.

4.6 Digital Preservation

4.7 Tool and Equipment use for Digitalization

Table -6 provides the number of tools and equipment used for digitization, it is seen from the table and the equipment adapted to the libraries of Bhopal were: 32 computer system, 05 servers and 07 scanners.

It is also seen from the table with respect to the libraries of Bhopal, Maulana Azad Central Library had a large number of equipment which included 20 computer system, 3 scanners and 2 servers. Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya library had 5 computer systems, 1 server and 2 scanners, 4 computer system, 1 scanner and 1 server in Sapre Sangrahalaya Library, 2 computer system, 01 scanners and 1 server in Lohiya Sadan Library & Only 1 computer in Bharat Bhawan library. There is no equipment in SML, TML, NACC & UAL so digitization could not happen.

Table 6: Tools and Equipment Used for Digitalization

S. No.	Libraries	Computer System	Scanners	Servers	Total
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1	IGRMSL	05	02	01	08
2	SSL	04	01	01	06
3	SML	0	0	0	0
4	TML	0	0	0	0
5	BBL	01	0	0	01
6	NACL	0	0	0	0
7	UAL	0	0	0	0
8	MACL	20	03	02	25
9	LSL	02	01	01	04
	Total -	32	07	05	44

Of the total 9 libraries MACL had 20 computer system, 3 scanners, 2 servers, IGRMSL has 5 computer system, 2 scanners 1 server, SSL has 4 computer system, 1 scanner, 1 server, LSL has 2 computer system, 1 server, 1 scanner and BBL has only one computer System and other library have no equipment. Therefore, few libraries adapted a good number of computer systems for digitization. However, it is important to note that few number of libraries have only a few scanners and servers. This clearly indicates that there is a lack of sufficient facilities for digitization.

4.7 Kind of Digitalized Collection

Table 5 depicts kind of digitalized collection in Bhopal libraries. The rare collections are categorized into manuscripts, rare books, microfilms, microfiches slides, historical document and govt. report.

Table 5: Types of Digitalized Collection

S. No.	Libraries	Manuscripts		Rare Books		Microfilms		Microfiches		Slides		Historical Documents		Govt. Reports	
		Response Type													
		1		2		3		4		5		6		7	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya Library	✓	–	✓	–	✓	–	–	✓	✓	–	✓	–	–	✓
2	Sapre Sangrahalaya Library Bhopal	✓	–	✓	–	–	✓	–	✓	–	✓	–	✓	–	✓
3	State Museum Library Bhopal	–	✓	–	✓	–	✓	–	✓	–	✓	–	✓	–	✓
4	Tribal Museum Library Bhopal	–	✓	–	✓	–	✓	–	✓	–	✓	–	✓	–	✓
5	Bharat Bhawan Library Bhopal	✓	–	✓	–	–	✓	–	✓	–	✓	–	✓	–	✓
6	National Archive Library Bhopal	✓	–	✓	–	✓	–	✓	–	–	✓	–	✓	✓	–
7	Urdu Academy Library Bhopal	–	✓	✓	–	–	✓	–	✓	–	✓	–	✓	–	✓
8	Maulana Azad Central Bhopal	–	✓	✓	–	–	✓	–	✓	–	✓	–	✓	✓	–
9	Lohiya Sadan Library Bhopal	–	✓	✓	–	–	✓	–	✓	–	✓	✓	–	✓	–

S. No.	Libraries	Manuscripts		Rare Books		Microfilms		Microfiches		Slides		Historical Documents		Govt. Reports	
		Response Type													
		1		2		3		4		5		6		7	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
	Total -	04 (44.44)	05 (55.55)	07 (77.77)	02 (22.22)	02 (22.22)	07 (77.77)	01 (11.11)	08 (88.88)	01 (11.11)	08 (88.88)	02 (22.22)	07 (77.77)	03 (33.33)	06 (66.66)

It is clear from the table 5 that out of the total 9 libraries, 7 libraries have 'digitization' and 4 libraries representing digitalized 'Manuscript', 3 libraries representing Digitalized 'Government Report' and 2 libraries representing each have Digitalized 'Historical Documents' and 'Microfilm', further 1 library accounted for 'Microfiches' and 1 for 'Slides'.

As far as Bhopal library is concerned 7 libraries represent of 'rare books' with 4 libraries representing 'manuscripts' and 3 libraries representing 'govt. report'. 2 libraries having 'microfilm', 2 library represent of 'historical document' and 1 library has 'microfiches' and 1 library has 'slides'.

4.8 Finding of Study

- * Each of the nine libraries had a decent assortment of library assets, which included books, magazines, diaries, papers, original copies, reference sources and so forth.
- * Delicacy of library materials is the major recognizable corruption in the chosen libraries. The most unobservable debasement is assault by savants/silverfish/termites and so forth.
- * The majority of the respondents showed that racking was the most ordinarily involved safeguarding strategy in the libraries under study. In any case, overlay, fumigation, de-fermentation, microfilming and digitization were never utilized by certain libraries. Accordingly, it was seen that a portion of the chosen libraries were utilizing just fundamental safeguarding strategies. They were not utilizing progressive and advanced protection procedures.
- * The outcomes showed that a few libraries had no computerized conservation strategy.
- * The greater part of the staff in libraries are expertly qualified, yet they don't know about advanced advancements in conservation. Likewise, some of them have gone to preparations and studios to find protection methods and they know about these procedures.
- * In this study, the absence of subsidizing and absence of protection strategy are significant impediments to legitimate preservation.

5. CONCLUSION

The primary target of this study was to recognize the protection rehearses embraced by chosen libraries in Bhopal. Just fundamental or customary preservation procedures, for example, racking, cleaning and residue evacuation were embraced in certain libraries in this review. They didn't know and were not utilizing progressive, advanced safeguarding strategies. Nor were library authorities prepared in advanced conservation. Digitization work has begun in certain libraries and their staff are additionally prepared. The review gives an educational record that, among the chosen libraries, some have a preservation strategy and some don't. The significant hindrances to appropriate preservation were absence of assets and absence of prepared staff for protection. To lessen these obstructions to libraries, library authorities ought to distribute proper assets for safeguarding and furthermore lay out a composed strategy for conservation in their libraries. The foes of books said that "The most effective way to keep your books solid is to regard them as you would your own kids, who will unquestionably become ill in the event that they are restricted in a climate that is debased, excessively warm, excessively wet or excessively dry.

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