PRESERVATION AND CONSERVATION POLICY OF LIBRARY COLLECTION IN KARNATAKA LAW COLLEGES: A STUDY

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Abstract:-This paper describes the Preservation Policy many libraries have not acted. Part of this inaction can be attributed to the complexities of the preservation policy and inadequacies of present technology, but a larger share of the blame must be aimed at t lie lack of a philosophical framework for conservation. Individual libraries modify it to their own particular situations. This article describes the survey's background and methodology, presents key findings on the preservation management and actions undertaken, provides a state of the art regarding preservation, and sets future goals.

Key Words: preservation, policy, collections, Watch, Planning; Law college library.

1.0 Introduction

This article begins by looking at other national surveys and their outcomes in order to pinpoint their significance and to examine commonalities with this survey. Mirjam M Foot (2013) A preservation policy is an essential component of a collections management framework, regardless of the size of the collection or organisation. It sets out an organisation's approach to preservation, addressing the questions of what needs to be preserved, why, for what purpose, and for how long. The policy clarifies the responsibilities of all concerned, staff, volunteers and users alike. Preservation strategies, work plans, procedures and processes should all follow from a preservation policy. Books and documents are made from organic raw materials largely plant fibers and animal skin. This makes them prone to decay and vulnerable to their environmental conditions; particularly the effects of pollutants and biological pests such as fungi, insects and rodents. The poor quality of the raw materials, particularly paper made from ground wood pulp, the use of alum-rosin sizes or the inappropriate tanning of book binding leathers, has exacerbated the problems. The preservation of books, manuscripts or other artifacts written or printed onto paper or vellum cannot be compared to the preservation of museum objects or works of art. Patricia Chapman (1990).

This policy aims to provide a comprehensive statement of intent and framework for the care of the collections entrusted to law library principles that guide the preservation activities of print materials & non print Collections. When possible, decisions about the need for preservation are made at the time of creation or acquisition of print resources. Libraries will also work externally through consortial action, licensing agreements, etc., to assure that Karnataka State Law University Librarians, will have adequate ongoing access to all currently available library resources. The Libraries will also inform, consult, and coordinate with other units of the law libraries as necessary to assure that KSLU Liberians, The Libraries, however, cannot guarantee preservation for materials that we do not own and manage.

1.1 Scope of the Study

This policy addresses to Hubli Law University. Preservation conservation of policy of library collections for which the Karnataka State Law University Libraries are the primary custodian library materials held by the KSLU libraries. These library resources are subject to the same preservation as other resources in the KSLU libraries. These decisions are made by experts on the value of the content in consultation with the relevant information technology and preservation experts.

1.2 Objectives

The main objectives of the present study are:
1. To identify the law college library's written and unwritten policy,
2.   To find out the size collection that Adopting Preservation and Conservation Practices,

1.3 Methodology

The study was taken up through collection of data using a questionnaires set for the purpose. The investigator a prepared rather detailed questionnaires to cover all the aspects of Damage and Degradation of Library Collection. A hundred qquestionnaires were personally distributed and 96 questionnaires where from the librarians, accounting for 96% response rate. The collected data has been analysed and interpreted by using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences 21(SPSS 21).

1.4 Review of Literature

The review of related studies is an essential part of any investigation. The survey of the related studies is a crucial aspect of the planning of the study. A literature review is an account of previously published material by experts and researchers in a particular area of interest.

Adekannbi & Wahab (2015) have made a study titled Poor funding, lack of preservation policy, and inadequate planning of preservation and conservation of e-resources were identified as the major challenges of preservation and conservation of these library resources. Based on these revelations recommendations were made such as provisions of CCTV cameras and alarm, improved funding by the university management, enacting and implementing preservation and conservation policy, creating backup files onsite and off-site including installation of strong anti-virus software. **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**. Segaetsho & Mnjama (2012)** has reported that the findings of the study indicate that while the Library is housed in a magnificent building and holds vast collections

of printed materials as well as electronic resources, there is need to implement the draft preservation and conservation policy. Finding revealed that adequate security, cleaning and dusting were the techniques used in preserving and conserving print materials. There is a policy statement concerning preservation and conservation, but the policy does not address disaster management. **Timothy, et al. (2017)** has carried out a Poor funding, lack of preservation policy, and inadequate planning of preservation and conservation of e-resources were identified as the major challenges of preservation and conservation of these library resources. Based on these revelations recommendations were made such as provisions of CCTV cameras and alarm, improved funding by the university management, enacting and implementing preservation and conservation policy, creating backup files onsite and off-site including installation of strong anti-virus software. **Segaetsho & Mnjama (2012)** has made a report on findings of the study indicate that while the Library is housed in a magnificent building and holds vast collections of printed materials as well as electronic resources, there is need to implement the draft preservation and conservation policy, improve the housekeeping practices and supervision of users using the collections, develop a disaster preparedness plan and develop a strategy for the long term preservation of its electronic resources. **Umesha & Sarasvathy (2017)** focused on the study results that advisory committee suggestions were not considered in the process of collection development and the management had changed the library staffing pattern to suit the new law college environment, the management had not maintained specific personnel management policy for effective delivery of law college library services.

1.5 Data Analysis

1.5.1 Gender Wise Distribution

It may be seen from (Table-1.4.1) that a majority of the respondents numbering 67 (69.79 percent) are Male and the remaining 29 (30.21 percent) are Female. Male respondents are dominated.

Fig-1.5.1: Gender Wise Distribution

S/N	Gender	No. of Responses	Percentage
1	Male	67	69.79
2	Female	29	30.21
Total		**96**	**100.00**

1.5.2 Age Wise Distribution

Age wise break up of librarians is shown in Table-1.4.2. The respondents in the age group of '41-45 years' age range scores 28 representing (29.17 percent), followed by the age group of '<29 years' age range scores 20 representing (20.83 percent), the age group of '46-50 years' scores 15 representing (15.63 percent), '36-40 years' age range score 14 representing (14.58 percent), 'above 51 years' age range scores 12 representing (12.50 percent) and only' 30-35 years' of age group of respondents score 07 representing (7.29 percent).

Table-1.5.2: Age Wise Distributions

S/N	Age Range in Years	No. of Responses	Percentage
1	<29 Years	20	20.83
2	30 – 35 Years	07	07.29
3	36 – 40 Years	14	14.58
4	41 – 45 Years	28	29.17
5	46 – 50 Years	15	15.63

6	Above 51Years	12	12.50
Total		**96**	**100.00**

1.5.3 Educational Qualifications

Educational qualifications of the librarians are shown in Table-1.4.3. It may be seen that 78 (81.25 percent) of librarians are having the qualification of 'MLISc', followed by 08 (08.33percent) of librarians having qualification of 'PhD/ Mphil', 06 (06.25 percent) of them having qualification of 'BLISc' and only 04 (04.17 percent) of them have Ph.D.

Table-1.5.3: Educational Qualification

S/N	Qualifications	No. of Responses	Percentage
1	Ph.D	04	04.17
2	PhD/ Mphil	08	08.33
3	MLISc	78	81.25
4	BLISc	06	06.25
Total		**96**	**100.00**

1.5.4 Designation Wise Distribution

It may be seen from (Table-1.4.4) observed from the that nearly 65 (67.71 percent) of the respondents are designated as 'Law College Librarian' whereas 18 (18.85 percent) of the respondents are designated as 'Assistant Librarian', followed by 07 (07.29 percent) of the respondents are 'Library Assistant', and 06 (06.25 percent) of their respondents are designated as 'Chief Librarian'.

Table-1.454: Designation Wise Distribution of Respondents

S/N	Designation	No. of Responses	Percentage
1	Chief Librarian	06	06.25
2	Librarian	65	67.71
3	Asst. Librarian	18	18.75
4	Library Assistant	07	07.29
Total		**96**	**100.00**

1.5.5 Professional Experience of Respondents

It may be seen from (Table-1.4.5) majority 44 (45.83 percent) of librarians have '20 Years and above' experience, followed by 26 (27.08 percent) '15 years and below', 19 (19.79 percent) '10 years and below', and 07 (07.29 percent) of librarians have experience of '5 years and below'.

Table -1.5.5: Professional Experience of Respondents

S/N	Experience	No. of Responses	Percentage
1	5 Years and Below	07	07.29
2	10 Years and Below	19	19.79
3	15 Years and Below	26	27.08
4	20 Years and Above	44	45.83
Total		**96**	**100.00**

This table-1.4.6 depicts that opinion gathered from the respondents regarding written and unwritten policy 96 (100.00 percent) of respondents opined as 'Yes', in 'library have a preservation policy, 'policy adhered to in the library', and 'policy help in library security', followed by 84 (87.50 percent) of respondents opined as 'Yes', in 'policy address disaster', and 12 (12.50 percent) of respondents opined as 'No', 90 (93.75 percent) of respondents opined as 'Yes', for 'policy have positive impact on staff in handling library materials', and 06 (6.25 percent) of respondents opined as 'No', 81 (84.38 percent) of respondents opined as 'Yes', for 'provide restoration of degraded materials', and 15 (15.63 percent) of respondents opined as 'No', 86 (89.58 percent), of respondents opined as 'Yes', for 'policy enhance preservation positively', and 10 (10.42 percent) of respondents opined as 'No', followed by 74 (77.08 percent) of respondents opined as 'Yes', in 'library have preservation and conservation policy', and 22 (22.92 percent) of respondents opined as 'No', 80 (83.33 percent) of respondents opined as 'Yes', for 'policy written', and 16 (16.67 percent) of respondents opined 'No', 78 (81.25 percent) of respondents opined as 'Yes', for 'policy obeyed', and 18 (18.75 percent) 'of respondents opined 'No',

Table-1.5.6: Written and Unwritten Policy

S/N	Parameters	No. of Responses			
		Yes	Percentage	No	Percentage
1	Library have a preservation policy	96	100.00	-	-
2	Policy adhered to in the library	96	100.00	-	-
3	policy help in library security	96	100.00	-	-
4	Policy address disaster	84	87.50	12	12.50
5	Policy have positive impact on staff in handling library materials	90	93.75	06	6.25
6	provide restoration of degraded materials	81	84.38	15	15.63
7	Policy enhance preservation positively	86	89.58	10	10.42
8	library have preservation and conservation policy	74	77.08	22	22.92
9	Policy written	80	83.33	16	16.67
10	Policy obeyed	78	81.25	18	18.75

1.5.7 Purpose of Adopting Preservation and Conservation Practices

This table-1.4.7 shows there are significant differences (χ^2=21.08; p=.000) for the purpose of adopting preservation and conservation - 'To provide equipment to protect the original materials while in use' with a mean value of 2.47 and SD being 1.31. Significant differences (χ^2=24.83; p=.000) are observed for the - 'To make library resources accessible' with a mean value of 2.42 and SD being 1.30. Significant differences (χ^2=23.27; p=.000) observed for - 'To ensure long term survival of library resources' with a mean value of 2.72 and SD being 1.54. There are significant differences (χ^2=26.08; p=.000) for - 'To provide security and safety of library resources' with a mean value of 2.52 and SD being 1.38. Thus, there are significant differences (χ^2=26.60; p=.000) for 'To provide an extremely attractive environment for the use of books' with a mean value of 2.39 and SD being 1.38. There are significant differences (χ^2=67.43; p=.000) for

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'To provide means for adequate electricity supply, fan and air conditioner in the library' with a mean value of 1.96 and SD is 1.22. Thus, there are significant differences (χ^2=64.93; p=.000) for 'To promote and encourage vest practices in records management' with a mean value of 2.04 and SD is 1.28. Significant differences (χ^2=22.22; p=.000) are observed for - 'To promote an end to wasteful use of non renewable information resources.' with a mean value of 2.46 and SD is 1.38. There are significant differences (χ^2=15.97; p=.003) for - 'To enhance education of library users as well as members of library staff on the best' with a mean value of 2.77 and SD is 1.45. Significant differences (χ^2=49.52; p=.000) are observed for 'way of handling library resources' with a mean value of 2.11 and SD is 1.31. There are significant differences (χ^2=49.52; p=.000) for - 'To train and develop staff appropriately in preservation and conservation techniques' with a mean value of 2.11 and SD being 3.31.

Table-1.5.7: Purpose of Adopting Preservation and Conservation Practices

S/N	Digital Preservation Techniques	Mean	SD	χ^2	P value
1	To provide equipment to protect the original materials while in use	2.47	1.31	21.08	0.000
2	To make library resources accessible	2.42	1.30	24.83	0.000
3	To ensure long term survival of library resources	2.72	1.54	23.27	0.000
4	To provide security and safety of library resources	2.52	1.38	26.08	0.000
5	To provide an extremely attractive environment for the use of books	2.39	1.38	26.60	0.000
6	To provide means for adequate electricity supply, fan and air conditioner in the library	1.96	1.22	67.43	0.000
7	To promote and encourage vest practices in records management	2.04	1.28	64.93	0.000
8	To promote an end to wasteful use of non renewable information resources.	2.46	1.38	22.22	0.000
9	To enhance education of library users as well as members of library staff on the best	2.77	1.45	15.97	0.003
10	way of handling library resources	2.11	1.31	49.52	0.000
11	To train and develop staff appropriately in preservation and conservation techniques	2.11	1.31	49.52	0.000

Key: SD = Standard deviation; χ^2 = chi-square; P = Probability; P≤.050 – Significant; P> .050 – Not Significant.

1.6 Salient findings

The Major findings of the study are;

Out of 67(69.79%) of respondents are Male and the remaining 29 (30.21%) are Female. The highest age group of 41 - 45 years of range scores 28 (29.17 %) and the age group of <30 Years range scores represent 20 (20.83 %). The Maximum number of 78 (81.25%) of librarians have of MLISc, followed by 8 (8.33percent) of respondents have 'PhD/MPhil about Educational qualification. The Maximum of 65 (67.71%) of librarians have of Librarian, followed by 06 (06.25percent) of respondents have 'Chief Librarian' about Educational qualification. The majority of '20 Years and Above' Professional Experience 44 (45.83 %) and the age group of '5 Years and below' range scores represent 07 (07.29 %). The major factor is 'To enhance education of library users as well as members of library staff on the best' with a mean value of 2.77and SD being 1.45.

1.6 Conclusion

A study investigated the preservation and conservation policy of library meterials of Larnataka State Law University Libraians in Hubli. The study reveal that there was no written policy on preservation conservation in all KSLU Law librarians. It provides the basis for establishing priorities and justifying investment, and for the development of preservation strategy and preservation programmes. It also provides a statement of accountability against which performance can be monitored, and demonstrates an organisation's long-term commitment to its collections to librarians. Remember that a preservation policy is a living document and its strength comes from being tailored to an organisation, its collections and users. Wich places documents at a high risk for extinction.

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