



# MLIS/1/CT/02

## UNIT 1: PRESERVATION AND CONSERVATION :OVERVIEW

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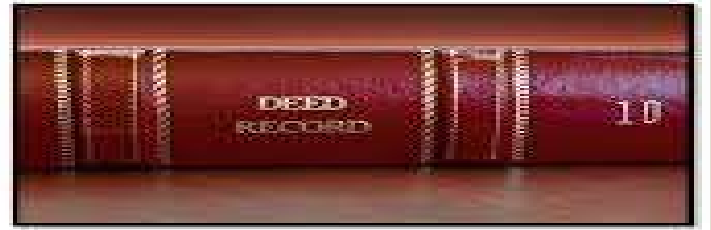
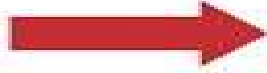
## CONCEPT OF PRESERVATION AND CONSERVATION

### Meaning of the Terms

In common parlance, the words 'Preservation' and 'Conservation' are often used interchangeably to mean: the process of keeping an object safe from harm or loss, damage, destruction or decay, and maintaining it in a reasonably sound condition for present and future use. But strictly speaking, these two words have different, though interrelated and overlapping connotations. 'Conservation' has three aspects:

- 1) **Examination** : To determine the nature/properties of materials and causes of deterioration and alteration.
- 2) **Preservation** : Adoption of appropriate prophylactic and prospective measures to maintain the specimen in as good a condition as possible, and to prolong its life to whatever extent possible.
- 3) **Restoration** : Appropriate remedial treatment of an already affected specimen.

Thus, 'Conservation' is an activity of which 'Preservation' is one aspect. In common practice 'Preservation' deals with the maintenance aspect and 'Conservation' with the remedial treatment and restoration of the already damaged specimen.



## **Definition:-**

The Library houses the document by conservation the long-term preservation of the items while still allowing the end user to access the material easily, But all library collections experience damage from use and decay from aging. So there is a need of preservation and conservation of library materials.

**Preservation** is a term used for maintaining the integrity of documents deals with-

- Maintenance of resource
- To prevent library material from decaying or spoiling
- To keep in perfect or unaltered condition; maintain unchanged

**Conservation** includes the specific policies and practices involved in-

- Treatment of the physical items to extend their life
- To repair
- Preservation and restoration from loss, damage or neglect

# HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT



From ancient times, man has been collecting information sources. Preservation of knowledge and literature has been done by adopting various techniques and methods. New generation gets to know about the lifestyle, behavior, and achievements of the older generation on the basis of preservation.

The literature written by archaeologists on inscription, stones, sand, paper, leaves and barks of trees is available today also. This is the main source of history. If these were not preserved, we would not have attained knowledge. Thus, it can be understood that the tendency in human being to preserve knowledge is from ancient times.

# Preservation and Conservation Need and Purpose

- **Compendium of information:** Books, journals newspaper are the sources of information. They reflect social, economic, political and cultural life. They also depict the latest trend on all subjects or topic and, as such, they are a valuable asset of our society.
- **Raw Materials of History:** The old reading material constitutes the raw materials of our history and provides background information about and event in history.
- **Wide Range of Users:** Everyone from a child to an old man, from layman to researchers, turns to information even after hundred years of the publication of the material
- **Future and Heavy Use:** Hard copies of the old as well as new materials are prone to decay. So, to provide continuous and wider access to the collection preservation is a must.

## Reference

1. <http://egyankosh.ac.in>

# Thanks