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Thiruvananthapuram



# **PRESERVATION**

## **Old and New Technologies**

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# INTRODUCTION

- ❖ As we all know librarians are very much concerned with preservation and restoration of all kinds of documents in the library.
- ❖ Libraries contain not only books and periodicals but also they possess many other documents like maps, prints, photographs microforms, slides, films, sound recordings and video tapes, video disk and computers.
- ❖ Each of these library materials requires special care if it is to last as long as possible.

# What is Preservation?

Preservation is the maintenance of objects close to their original condition as far as possible or until they are no longer needed.

# Need for Preservation

- ❖ Today we are living in the information age.
- ❖ Rapid growth and development in the field of information and communication technologies (ICT's) and rate of changing computer technology shows that information can be accessible within seconds from anywhere.

For preservation  
the following points are taken  
in to consideration

- Selecting the materials before the purchase with respect to the usability and useful life.
- Examining the condition and probable future condition of all materials received in a library
- Prescribing the conservation treatment if necessary before use
- Providing proper housing of all materials in accordance with its conservation needs as well as its accessibility

- Assuming **responsibility by the concerned staff** for its condition at all times.
- Assuring it **proper handling by staff and patrons.**
- **Organizing systematic inspection** so that the need for conservation, attention is promptly recognized.
- deciding on the **proper treatment** of all materials needing attention
- supervising the treatment

# Categories of Preservation

- Preservation of intellectual content.
- Preservation of distinctive materials.
- Mass preservation.

# Preservation of intellectual Content

- Books due to certain environmental factors become brittle.
- Hence; the only economical and feasible method of preserving such materials is reproduction.
- Thus the intellectual content of the books can be preserved through reproductive methods.

## Preservation of distinctive materials

- Some information materials have an artifical value due to age, beauty, rarity historical or bibliographical significance or their physical features like illustration, maps etc; such materials of artifical value are in small quantity in any library.

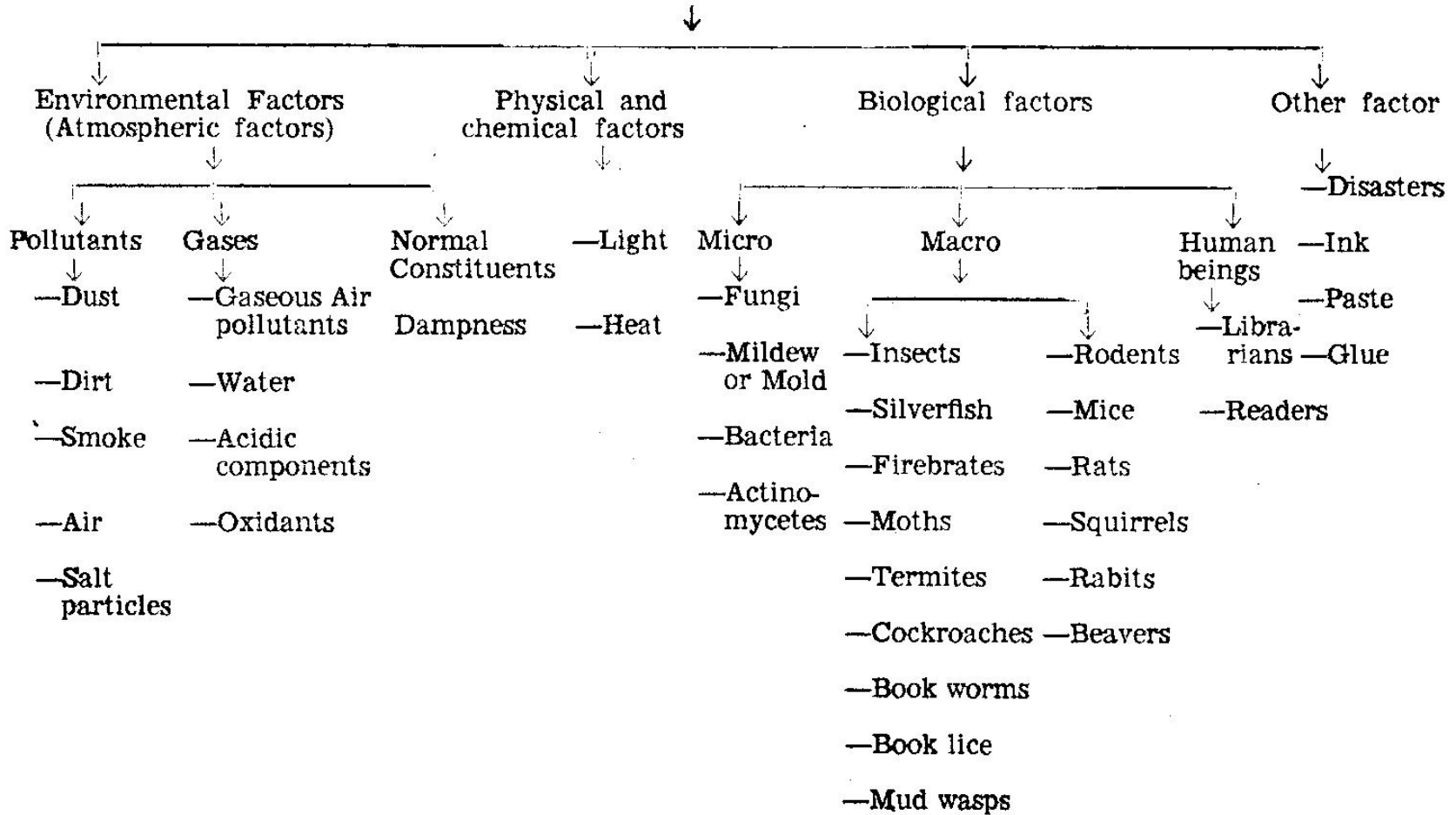
# Mass preservation procedures

- Mass preservation procedures have largely economic implications both for the preservation of artificial and non-artificial materials. The mass methods may help to reduce the high cost of physical treatment for artificial materials.

# Enemies of library materials

- . Some of the enemies of library materials are as follows:
- a) Environmental factors (atmospheric factors),
- b) Physical and chemical factors,
- c) Biological Factors,
- d) Other factors.

## HAZARDS TO INFORMATION MATERIALS



# Presevation of materials in ancient times

- **Parchment and Vellum**
- **Wooden Boards**
- **Metal Media**
- **Palm leaves**

# ASSUMPTION COLLEGE MAR KAVUKATTU LIBRARY



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**ARCHIVES**



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# Modern Methods of Preservation (Digital)

- **Digital preservation** or a digital archiving essentially aims at taking steps to ensure the **longevity of electronic documents**.
- Digital Preservation is defined as a **longtime, error - free storage of digital information**.
- Digital Preservation done for the **longtime access of information and to keep it for a future generation**.



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# Need for Digital Preservation

- To provide **accessibility and flexibility** to the user
- To preserve the **traditional knowledge**.
- To keep the **materials alive for the future generation**.
- To provide **information about our cultural heritage and history for a generation to generation**.
- To **reduce the problem of space and cut down the price**.
- To avoid the **duplication of effort and expenses**.
- To provide **worldwide accessibility**.
- To **maintain the information about the historical value**.
- To **prevent the important document from wear and tear**

# Storage media for digital preservation

- Storage media is an important part for preservation of any digital object and digital information.
- **Magnetic Media**
- **Optical Storage Media / Portable Storage Media**

# Magnetic Media

- DAT Tape(Digital Audio Tape)
- DLT Tape (Digital Linear Tape)
- Zip(r)
- JAZ (r) drives are all magnetic media.
- magnetic media provide a **versatile and cheap storage media for a preservation.**

# Optical Storage Media /Portable Storage Media

- CD (CD-R) **Compact Disk Recordable formats** that require a CD Rom drive to read and write.
- Currently CD-R Disk will store **700MB** they should be handled and stored with great care.

# CD- RW

- Compact Disk –Rewritable format allows the **re-writing of information on the disk**. It is used for **archival storage**.

# DVD- (DVD-R and DVD – RW)

- Digital Video Disk or Digital Versatile Disk is a recent addition to the growing optical technology. DVD- R Disk will hold 4.7 GB.

# Blue -Ray Disk

- It is a latest optical storage media. Its main uses are high definition video and data storage.
- The name Blue Ray Disk is derived from the Blue laser (violet coloured) used to read and write this type of Disk.

# Selection of Storage Media

The Criteria should be followed

- Longivity
- Capacity
- Viability
- Obsolescence
- Susceptibility

# CONCLUSION

- The Preservation and conservation management is the beginning to be seen as a tool of development.
- Preservation of Digital information is a **complex process because it depends on the digital technology.**
- It is an integral part of modern library, archives, art gallery, museum and repositories
- **It offers something for everyone and everyone has something to contribute.**
- As librarians and library users, we all have stake in **preserving the past for the future.**



**THANK YOU**

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