Chapter – 5

Summary of Research Findings and Suggestions

5.1. Introduction

In Andhra Pradesh, there was a traditional practice of writing the scripts on Palm Leaves, which are popularly known as ‘Thalapatra Grandhas’ in olden days. Many of them were destroyed during the period of British Rule in India. However, our forefathers were able to protect some important Thalapatra Grandhas, which have high cultural and social values. The Government of Andhra Pradesh is instrumental in collecting and preserving these rare Thalapatra Grandhas in different Manuscript Libraries in Andhra Pradesh. The basic objective of the present thesis is to analyse the status of Preservation and Organization of Manuscripts in the sample Libraries of Andhra Pradesh based on the results of sample survey.

The Library that procures and preserves the rare Manuscripts for the use of specific users who are able to use them purposively to know about cultural heritage of the country or even the specific regions of the country is called as ‘Manuscripts Library’. In other words, an institution at which manuscripts are stocked and facilities are provided for their reference and study is called a ‘Manuscripts Library’. The usage ‘Manuscripts Library’ is also in existence and is more common when occurs as part of the name of an institution such as ‘Andhra Pradesh Government Oriental Manuscripts Library and Research Institute (APGOMLRI), Hyderabad.'
The method followed in the arrangement of manuscripts in such a library is not exactly the same as one generally finds in a library of printed books. In manuscripts libraries, similar to that of other libraries, an accession register is maintained. In this register the details regarding the date of possession of manuscripts, serial numbers, details of the manuscripts such as the title, language, author, script, number of granthas (grantha-sankhya), place from where the manuscript is acquired, the nature of its giving to the library i.e. whether as donation, by payment or as loan are recorded. The serial number given in the accession register is the accession number of a manuscript. It is also referred to as manuscript number.

There are 29 Manuscript Libraries in Andhra Pradesh, which identified by the National Manuscripts Mission of India. The sample size of the study covers 10 Manuscripts Libraries, which covers one-third of the total identified Manuscript Libraries in Andhra Pradesh.

The sample covers four Libraries in Telangana Region, four Libraries in Coastal Andhra Region and two Libraries in Rayalaseema Region and hence, the study covers all the three regions of the State.

The sample Manuscripts Libraries in Telangana Region are:

1. Andhra Pradesh Government Oriental Manuscripts Library and Research Institute (APGOMLRI), Hyderabad
2. Osmania University Library (OUL), Hyderabad
3. Andhra Pradesh State Archives and Research Institute (APSARI), Hyderabad

246
4. Salarjung Museum Library (SML), Hyderabad

The sample Manuscripts Libraries in Rayalaseema Region are:

1. Maha Mahopadhyaya Pattabhirama Sastry Library (MMPSL), Tirupati
2. Sri Venkateswara Oriental Research Institute (SVORI), Tirupati

The sample Manuscripts Libraries in Coastal Andhra Region are:

1. Dr. V S Krishna Library (VSKL), Andhra University, Vishakapatnam
2. Sri Gowthami Regional Library (SGRI), Rajahmundry
3. Sri Rallabandi Subba Rao Archeological Museum (SRSRAM), Rajahmundry
4. Andhra Sahitya Parishad and Research Institute (ASPRI), Kakinada

The Manuscripts Libraries may be either under the control of Central Government, State Governments and Universities or independent Autonomous Institutes in India. There is only one manuscript library under the control of Central Government, five manuscript libraries under the State Government, three manuscript libraries under the control of Universities and only one manuscript library has been working as Autonomous Institute, among the ten sample manuscript libraries.

5.2. Findings of the Study

The working hours of the Manuscripts Libraries are not uniform due to differences in their managements. Four libraries have been working with common timing from 10-00AM to 5-00PM, two libraries have been working with
common timing from 10-30AM to 5-00PM and the remaining four libraries have their own times, which are not common.

Among the existing staff in the sample libraries, only 41.2% of the staff are Professionals and the remaining are semi-professionals (2.1%) or non-professionals (56.7%); only 6% are trained properly and the remaining 94% are untrained. Therefore, the competencies of staff working in the Manuscripts Libraries are not sufficient to preserve and organise the manuscripts effectively in the libraries.

Further, the hypothesis that there is no significant difference between the professional status and training status of the staff does not stand, as the $\chi^2$ test is rejected. Therefore, it can be concluded that there is a significant difference between the professional status and training status of the staff and this requires a need for training for the existing staff, including the professional staff. This situation in the staff pattern calls for providing training for the untrained staff and make them professionals, otherwise they may not preserve and organise the manuscripts properly.

The Manuscripts Libraries have Manuscripts, Books, Journals, Theses and other Materials in their stocks. The other materials include micro films, scanned documents, photocopied documents, annual reports and special reports. The libraries have to preserve and organize them properly.

Andhra Pradesh Government Oriental Manuscripts Library and Research Institute (APOMLRI), Hyderbad occupied the first rank by possessing 37.3% of the total Manuscripts of the sample libraries in Andhra Pradesh. S V Oriental
Research Institute (SVORI), Tirupati occupied the second rank by possessing 20% of the total Manuscripts of the sample libraries in Andhra Pradesh. These two libraries together possess 57.3% of the total Manuscripts of the sample libraries in Andhra Pradesh. All the other libraries together possess 42.7% of the total Manuscripts of the sample libraries in Andhra Pradesh.

The average quantity of manuscripts per sample library is 6971, the standard deviation of the distribution of manuscripts in the sample libraries is 7905 and its coefficient of variation is 113.4%. This clearly indicates that the manuscripts are not evenly possessed by the sample libraries in Andhra Pradesh.

The study found that the Manuscripts are greater than books and journals in only two libraries. They are Andhra Pradesh Government Oriental Manuscripts Library and Research Institute (APGOMLRI), Hyderabad and Sri Rallabandi Subba Rao Archeological Museum (SRSRAM), Rajahmundry. On the other hand, number of books and journals dominate the Manuscripts in other libraries. The sample libraries have not followed a uniform pattern of classification in their materials. Some libraries have included journals in books and some libraries have separated them. Only libraries that have research facilities have theses in their stock.

Andhra Pradesh Government Oriental Manuscripts Library and Research Institute (APGOMLRI), Hyderabad has the highest share of manuscripts (83.9%) in the total library materials followed by Sri Rallabandi Subba Rao Archeological Museum (SRSRAM), Rajahmundry (52.1%), Andhra Sahitya Parishad and
Research Institute (ASPRI), Kakinada (32.7%), Sri Venkateswara Oriental Research Institute (SVORI), Tirupati (28.0%) and Salarjung Museum Library (SML), Hyderabad (12.4%), in that order. All these five libraries have more than 10% of their materials as Manuscripts. On the other hand, the other libraries in the sample have less than 6% of their total materials as manuscripts. Hence, all the sample libraries do not have the same importance for manuscripts.

The subjects of the manuscripts are numerous and uncountable. They include Puranas, Literature, Astrology, Medicine, Vyakarana, Ganitha, Religion, Vedas, Philosophy, Musicology, Thantra, Manthra, Yoga, Dharma Sasthra, Nyaya Sastra, Neethi Sastra, Sthotra, Agama, Prayoga, Vratha, Aswa Sastra, Tharka Sastra, Paka Sastra, Yakshagana, and Sankeerthanas among the many. However, the available manuscripts in the sample libraries have been broadly classified, based on their subjects, into Puranas, Literature, Astrology, Medicine, Vyakarana, Ganitha, Religion, Vedas and Miscellaneous manuscripts.

The study found that among the subject categories of Manuscripts, Literature has the lion's share of 25.9% followed by Puranas (9.2%), Medicine (7.9%), Religion (6.7%), Vedas (3.7%), Vyakarana (3.4%), Ganitha (3.0%), Astrology (2.3%) and all other Manuscripts (together as miscellaneous category) accounts for 37.8% of total Manuscripts of the sample libraries.

However, this distribution is not uniform for all individual sample libraries. For example, Manuscripts under miscellaneous category constitute more than 50% of the total manuscripts in Andhra Pradesh Government Oriental Manuscripts Library and Research Institute (APGOMLRI), Hyderabad; Salarjung
Museum Library (SML), Hyderabad and Maha Mahopadhyaya Pattabhirama Sastry Library (MMPSL), Tirupati. Similarly, Manuscripts under Literature category contributes the largest share in Osmania University Library (OUL), Hyderabad; Andhra Pradesh State Archives and Research Institute (APSARI), Hyderabad; Dr. V S Krishna Library (VSKL), Vishakapatnam and Sri Rallabandi Subba Rao Archeological Museum (SRSRAM), Rajahmundry.

Further, Manuscripts under Puranas category occupies the largest share in Andhra Sahitya Parishad and Research Institute (ASPRI), Kakinada and Sri Gowthami Regional Library (SGRL), Rajahmundry. Finally, Manuscripts under the Literature, Religion and Miscellaneous categories have almost the equal shares in the case of Sri Venkateswara Oriental Research Institute (SVORI), Tirupati. Therefore, it is obvious that the subject wise distribution is not homogeneous among the sample libraries, which is also proved by the $\chi^2$ test.

The materials used for writing manuscripts are many, but Palm Leaf, Paper, Metal, Parchment, Cloth, Stone and Bones assume importance in Andhra Pradesh. Based on the material used for writing the manuscripts, the manuscripts available in the sample libraries in Andhra Pradesh have been grouped into three types, i.e., (1) Palm leaf Manuscripts, (2) Paper Manuscripts and (3) Metal Manuscripts. As the number of manuscripts written on Parchment, Cloth, Stone and Bones were very little, they have included among the Metal Manuscripts.

The study found that among the total Manuscripts, Palm leaf Manuscripts has the lion’s share of 53.2% followed by Paper Manuscripts (46.7%) and Metal
Manuscripts (0.1%). The distribution of manuscripts based on materials used for writing shows that Palm Leaf and Paper Manuscripts are important and Metal Manuscripts are negligible in the case of all sample libraries.

The material-wise distribution of Manuscripts in Sample Libraries is not uniform for all individual sample libraries. For example, Paper Manuscripts constitute 100% of the total manuscripts in Andhra Pradesh State Archives and Research Institute (APSARI), Hyderabad. Similarly, Paper Manuscripts constitute more than 50% in the case of Salarjung Museum Library (SML), Hyderabad (95.3%), Osmania University Library (OUL), Hyderabad (62.4%) and Andhra Pradesh Government Oriental Manuscripts Library and Research Institute (APGOMLRI), Hyderabad (58%). On the other hand, Palm Leaf Manuscripts have the highest share of 97.7% in Dr. V S Krishna Library (VSKL), Vishakapatnam followed by Sri Venkateswara Oriental Research Institute (SVORI), Tirupati (85.9%), Sri Rallabandi Subba Rao Archeological Museum (SRSRAM), Rajahmundry (82.2%), Maha Mahopadhyaya Pattabhirama Sastry Library (MMPSL), Tirupati (78.7%), Sri Gowthami Regional Library (SGRL), Rajahmundry (78.2%) and Andhra Sahitya Parishad and Research Institute (ASPRI), Kakinada (77.9%) in that order. Finally, in the case of Metal Manuscripts, the highest share of 8.3% is contributed by Sri Rallabandi Subba Rao Archeological Museum (SRSRAM), Rajahmundry followed by Sri Gowthami Regional Library (SGRL), Rajahmundry (1.5%), Andhra Sahitya Parishad and Research Institute (ASPRI), Kakinada (0.3%) and Salarjung Museum Library (SML), Hyderabad (0.1%) in that order. Therefore, it is obvious that the material
wise distribution of manuscripts is also not homogeneous among the sample libraries, which is also proved by the $\chi^2$ test.

The Manuscripts have been written in Telugu, Urdu, Sanskrit, Bengali, Pali, Prakrit and English languages in Andhra Pradesh. As the number of manuscripts written in Bengali, Pali, Prakrit and English languages are very scanty, they are together shown in one group called ‘others’.

The study found that the Sanskrit Manuscripts have the largest share with 44.8% of total manuscripts followed by Urdu Manuscripts (26.8%), Telugu Manuscripts (25.8%) and the lowest share of 2.6% is for other languages. However, this distribution is not uniform for all the sample libraries. For example, Urdu Manuscripts have the largest share of the total manuscripts in Salarjung Museum Library (SML), Hyderabad and Andhra Pradesh State Archives and Research Institute (APSARI), Hyderabad. Similarly, Sanskrit Manuscripts constitute more than 50% in the case of Maha Mahopadhyaya Pattabhirama Sastry Library (MMPSL), Tirupati, Sri Venkateswara Oriental Research Institute (SVORI), Tirupati, Dr. V S Krishna Library (VSKL), Vishakapatnam, Andhra Sahitya Parishad and Research Institute (ASPRI), Kakinada, Sri Rallabandi Subba Rao Archeological Museum (SRSRAM), Rajahmundry and Sri Gowthami Regional Library (SGRL), Rajahmundry. On the other hand, Telugu, Urdu and Sanskrit Manuscripts have equal importance in Andhra Pradesh Government Oriental Manuscripts Library and Research Institute (APGOMLRI), Hyderabad and Telugu and Sanskrit Manuscripts have equal importance in Osmania University Library (OUL), Hyderabad. Therefore, it is obvious that the Language
wise distribution of manuscripts is also not homogeneous among the sample libraries.

The Manuscripts have been written in Telugu, Urdu, Devanagari, Tamil, Kannada, Bengali, Pali, Prakrit and English Scripts in Andhra Pradesh. The Sanskrit Language Manuscripts are written in Telugu, Devanagari, Tamil and Kannada Scripts. As the number of manuscripts written in Bengali, Pali, Prakrit and English Scripts are very scanty, they are together shown in one group called 'others'.

The study found that the Manuscripts written in Telugu Script have the largest share with 52.3% of total manuscripts followed by Manuscripts written in Urdu Script (26.8%), Manuscripts written in Devanagari Script (10.6%), Manuscripts written in Tamil Script (6.3%), Manuscripts written in Kannada Script (1.3%) and the Manuscripts written in all other Scripts together account for 2.6%.

However, this distribution is not uniform for all the sample libraries. For example, Manuscripts written in Urdu Script have the largest share of the total manuscripts in Salarjung Museum Library (SML), Hyderabad and Andhra Pradesh State Archives and Research Institute (APSARI), Hyderabad. Similarly, Manuscripts written in Telugu Script constitute 100% in the case of Dr. V S Krishna Library (VSKL), Vishakapatnam and more than 50% in the case of Andhra Pradesh Government Oriental Manuscripts Library and Research Institute (APGOMLRI), Hyderabad, Osmania University Library (OUL), Hyderabad, Sri Venkateswara Oriental Research Institute (SVORI), Tirupati, Andhra Sahitya Parishad and Research Institute (ASPRI), Kakinada, Sri
Rallabandi Subba Rao Archeological Museum (SRSRAM), Rajahmundry and Sri Gowthami Regional Library (SGRL), Rajahmundry.

Manuscripts written in Devanagari Script are the highest in Sri Venkateswara Oriental Research Institute (SVORI), Tirupati followed by Osmania University Library (OUL) Hyderabad, Andhra Sahitya Parishad and Research Institute (ASPRI) and Sri Rallabandi Subba Rao Archeological Museum (SRSRAM) Rajahmundry. Therefore, it is obvious that the Script wise distribution of manuscripts is also not homogeneous among the sample libraries.

The Manuscripts belongs to a particular period of the writing of the Manuscripts are grouped into five categories. The time periods are (1) Before 1300 AD, (2) from 1301 to 1600 AD, (3) from 1601 to 1900 AD, (4) 1901 to till date and (5) Dates not known. The study found that the largest number of manuscripts belongs to the period from 1601 AD to 1900 AD (59.4%), followed by the period from 1301 AD to 1600 AD (26.9%), the period from 1901 AD to till date (5.2%) and the lowest number of manuscripts belongs to the period Before 1300 AD (4.3%). However, there are 4.2% of manuscripts for which their dates are not known. Therefore, it is obvious that most of the Manuscripts belong to the periods from 1601 AD to 1900 AD and from 1301 AD to 1600 AD. This might be due to development of knowledge sharing and spreading behaviour of people on the one hand and the non-development of printing methods during those periods on the other hand. Owing to the development of modern printing technology, the number of manuscripts is the lowest during the period from 1901 AD to till date.
Based on the present condition of Manuscripts in the sample libraries, the manuscripts may be grouped into either 'Complete Manuscripts' or 'Incomplete Manuscripts'. The complete manuscripts are those manuscripts which are available with full text and without any damage to the text on it or to the material of the manuscript. On the other hand, if there is some loss or damage to the text on it or to the material of the manuscript then they are grouped into 'Incomplete Manuscripts'.

The study found that Complete Manuscripts are larger than Incomplete Manuscripts in all the sample libraries. Among the total Manuscripts, 79.7% are Complete Manuscripts and 20.3% are Incomplete Manuscripts. The complete manuscripts are the largest in Andhra Sahitya Parishad and Research Institute (ASPRI), Kakinada (97.5%) and they are the lowest in Salarjung Museum Library (SML), Hyderabad (70%). On the other hand, the incomplete manuscripts are the largest in Salarjung Museum Library (SML), Hyderabad (30%) and they are the lowest in Andhra Sahitya Parishad and Research Institute (ASPRI), Kakinada (2.5%). All the remaining libraries stand in between these two libraries.

Hence, it is clear that the Complete Manuscripts share more than 70% and Incomplete Manuscripts share less than 30% in all the sample libraries. However, the situation demands appropriate conservation and preservation methods to be adopted to control further deterioration of rare manuscripts which protects cultural heritage of India in general and Andhra Pradesh in particular.
The methods used by the libraries for Procurement of Manuscripts in general are (1) By Cost, (2) By Transfer and (3) By Donation. The management of the library may use any one method or any combination of the above three methods for Procurement of Manuscripts. The study found that all sample libraries procured manuscripts by donation (100%), five sample libraries procured manuscripts by cost (50%) and only two sample libraries procured manuscripts by transfer (20%) methods.

The Nature of Access to the Manuscript Collection in Sample Libraries may be divided into Open Access and Closed Access. The management of the library may use either Open Access or Closed Access or the combination of the two methods for Accessing of Manuscripts by the users. The study found that all sample libraries have adopted the Closed Access of manuscripts by the users (100%) and hence the access of manuscripts is not open to all users in all sample libraries.

The scheme of classification differs from library to library and each library management can follow its own scheme of classification. However, DDC, CC and UDC are the generally established schemes of classification in the libraries. The study shows that seven sample libraries have been followed DDC classification of manuscripts (70%), one sample library followed CC classification of manuscripts (10%), one sample library followed UDC classification of manuscripts (10%) and one sample library followed other than the three referred classifications of manuscripts (10%).
The manuscripts may be arranged by using any one method or the combination of methods of arrangement in the manuscript libraries. The manuscripts may be arranged Scheme wise, Accession Number wise, Subject wise, Language wise, Period wise or any other method the management of the library feels fit for their purpose. The study shows that six sample libraries have been followed Accession Number wise arrangement of manuscripts (60%), three sample libraries have been followed subject wise arrangement of manuscripts (30%) and three sample libraries have been followed language wise arrangement of manuscripts (30%). The other methods of arrangement of manuscripts are not followed by even single sample library.

There are many methods for preparation of catalogues for Manuscripts in the Libraries. AACR-1, AACR-2 and CCC are the standard methods for preparation of catalogues. The study found that only one sample library has been followed AACR-2 method for preparation of catalogues for manuscripts (10%) and nine sample libraries have been followed their own methods for preparation of catalogues for manuscripts (90%). The other standard methods for preparation of catalogues for manuscripts (AACR-1 and CCC) are not followed by even single sample library.

The sample manuscript libraries are using Ledger, Card, Computer and other forms of Catalogue preparation for manuscripts in Andhra Pradesh. The study shows that eight out of ten sample libraries (80%) have been using Card form of Catalogue preparation for manuscripts, five out of ten sample libraries (50%) have been using Ledger form of Catalogue preparation for manuscripts,
two out of ten sample libraries (20%) have been using Computer form of Catalogue preparation for manuscripts and only one library (10%) has been using another form of Catalogue preparation for manuscripts in Andhra Pradesh.

The sources of Finance for the Manuscript Libraries are Governments, NGOs and other Organisations. The study shows that all ten sample libraries (100%) have been funded with Government sources, but not by any other sources. Hence, it may be inferred that the Manuscript Libraries in Andhra Pradesh have only Government sources of financing.

The manuscripts libraries in Andhra Pradesh generally allocate the available funds for day to day activities, i.e. normal maintenance and organization of the manuscripts in the library. However, some libraries may have special funding for Preservation, Digitisation and Microfilming of the manuscripts. The study shows that 80% of libraries have allocated their budgets for organization of manuscripts, 40% of libraries have allocated their budgets for Preservation of manuscripts and only one library (10%) has allocated its budget for Digitisation of manuscripts. It is also clear that there no library, among the sample, is allocating budget for Microfilming of manuscripts.

The manuscripts libraries generally organize multiple sections for multiple purposes. The study shows that the organization of sections in the library is not uniform among the sample manuscripts libraries. The sections organized by the sample manuscripts libraries range between two and eight.

The manuscripts libraries generally maintain multiple Records and Registers in different sections for multiple purposes. The study shows that that
the common sections in the sample manuscripts libraries consist of Acquisition, Technical, Periodical and Circulation sections. All sample manuscripts libraries have been maintaining the Acquisition Register, six sample libraries are maintaining Issue Register, four sample libraries are maintaining Periodical Record Register, three sample libraries are maintaining Catalogue Register, two sample libraries are maintaining Bill Register and Users' Enrollment Register and all other Registers are maintained by only one library and this also differ from Register to Register.

If the number of Records and Registers maintained by each library is considered, Maha Mahopadhyaya Pattabhirama Sastry Library (MMPSL), Tirupati has maintained the highest number of Registers (6 Registers), followed by Dr. V S Krishna Library (VSKL), Vishakapatnam (5 Registers), Andhra Pradesh Government Oriental Manuscripts Library and Research Institute (APGOMLRI), Hyderabad and Osmania University Library (OUL), Hyderabad (4 Registers each), Sri Venkateswara Oriental Research Institute (SVORI), Tirupati, Andhra Sahitya Parishad and Research Institute (ASPRI), Kakinada and Sri Gowthami Regional Library (SGRL), Rajahmundry (3 Registers each), Andhra Pradesh State Archives and Research Institute (APSARI), Hyderabad and Sri Rallabandi Subba Rao Archeological Museum (SRSRAM), Rajahmundry (2 Registers each) and Salarjung Museum Library (SML), Hyderabad has maintained only on Register, i.e., Acquisition Register.

Therefore, it is concluded that the maintenance of Records and Registers is very weak among the sample manuscript libraries in Andhra Pradesh.
The physical facilities available in the sample manuscripts libraries include Adequate reading space, Air-conditioned Rooms, Non Air-conditioned Rooms, Furniture, Ventilation and Others. All sample libraries except Sri Rallabandi Subba Rao Archeological Museum (SRSRAM), Rajahmundry have adequate reading space in the library, only three libraries have Air-conditioned Rooms and the remaining seven libraries do not have Air-conditioned Rooms.

All sample libraries have sufficient ventilation and furniture. Sri Venkateswara Oriental Research Institute (SVORI), Tirupati has the scanner facility and hence they are doing digital archiving activity. In the case of Sri Gowthami Regional Library (SGRL), Rajahmundry, the construction work is going on for construction of three storied building.

The lending activity of the manuscript libraries is very rare and even if it is there it is restricted to specific persons. This is mainly due to the importance of manuscripts and to the protection of cultural heritage of Andhra Pradesh state and India, and also to control further deterioration of rare manuscripts. The study shows that that only five out of ten sample libraries have facility to lend manuscripts to their own staff and only four out of ten sample libraries have the facility to lend to the users for photocopying (Researchers only) or for permanents members only. Sri Rallabandi Subba Rao Archeological Museum (SRSRAM), Rajahmundry and Salarjung Museum Library (SML), Hyderabad does not have lending facility to any person.

The sample manuscript libraries used to have some extension activities such as conducting Seminars, Awareness Creation Camps, Consultations,
Exhibitions and other programmes in order to promote the cultural heritage. The study shows that six out of ten sample libraries used to conduct Seminars, Awareness Creation Camps and Consultations. Further, seven out of ten sample libraries used to conduct exhibitions and only three sample libraries used conduct other programmes such as Quiz Programmes, Record Management Training Programmes, National Library Week Celebrations and Cultural Activities. This clearly indicates that the sample manuscript libraries have been doing well in the case of extension activities.

The preservation of manuscripts in the sample libraries have been done through an intacting system with the help of Wooden Boards, Bamboo Boards, Card Boards and Man-made Boards including lamination of manuscripts. Five out of ten sample libraries used wooden boards for preservation of manuscripts, three out of ten sample libraries used bamboo boards for preservation of manuscripts, two out of ten sample libraries used card boards for preservation of manuscripts and one out of ten sample libraries used hand-made boards and lamination for preservation of manuscripts. However, some of the sample libraries have purchased Iron Boards and shelves for storage of manuscripts in recent years.

In some places each manuscript bundle is wrapped up in coloured cloths usually red or blue. These coloured cloths are used since they are supposed to be not attractive to insects. The following charts depict the process of bundling the manuscripts with thread and binding them with a red colour cloth and store them in wooden or iron shelves.
For oiling the palm-leaves lemon-grass oil was used till some year back. Due to its exorbitant price, instead of lemon-grass oil, a mixture with citranol oil is now made use of. Citranol oil is mixed with neem oil, turpentine, camphor and black-oxide in a specific proportion.

Camphor powder is sprayed on the racks during intermittent periods. Occasionally naphthalene balls are also placed on the racks. For dusting and oiling special types of brushes are used. A vacuum cleaner can be used to clean the racks. For dusting and oiling special types of brushes are used. A vacuum cleaner can be used to clean the racks.

Two out of ten sample libraries have Air Conditioning round the clock, three out of ten sample libraries have Air Conditioning during office hours, one out of ten sample libraries use humidifiers / dehumidifiers and two out of ten sample libraries uses silica gel crystals / Nikka pellets to preserve Manuscripts and protect the from climatic conditions.

Fumigating the manuscripts is helpful in eradicating worms and insects. For this purpose, special fumigation chambers are used. Chemicals like Themol, Ethoxide, Aluminium Phosphide are used as fumigants. The fumigants are heated with the help of electric bulbs fumes. The manuscripts are kept in such chambers allowed to undergo fumigation for some time. After the treatment is completed, the doors of the chamber are opened and the gas is driven out from inside with the help of exhaust fans. The chamber is kept opened for some time so as to get fresh air in. then the treated manuscripts and be taken out and kept in their original place.
The sample libraries have been using the following preservation techniques:

- The process of intacting system has been operating through Wooden Boards and Bamboo Boards.
- The Libraries have been using Cleaning Techniques like Dry Cleaning, Cleaning with soft cotton cloth and Cleaning with flat soft brush.
- The Libraries have been using Naphthalene Balls, Lemon Gross Oil and Citrenella Oil for protecting Manuscripts.
- The manuscripts were used to be wrapped with red cloth, if they are not in use.

The study shows that majority of manuscripts are in good condition physically (84.65%) and in Whole Text form (96.53%). On the other hand, only 15.35% manuscripts are physically damaged and only 3.47% are having Part Text.

The Library has the following problems:

- Lack of adequate space for storage of Manuscripts;
- The facilities for pest control measures are not available;
- Lack of sufficient funds exclusively for conservation of Manuscripts;
- Lack of adequate trained professional and supporting staff; and
- Fumigation Chamber is not available to protect Manuscripts effectively.
5.3. Conclusions of the Study

The following are the major conclusions that can be derived from the above analysis.

Environmental conditions: Storage rooms do not follow standard preservation practices. They possess no climate control, although the climate remains extremely stable at high humid levels. The storage cabinets contain dust and insects but do provide a measure of locked security. The institution has no emergency planning or preservation policy due to a lack of specialists and funding.

Physical condition of the manuscripts: The manuscripts and the early printed books show damage due to abuse, biological infestation, and moisture. Folders of ancient vintage protect only a fraction of the items. Some manuscripts need immediate restoration.

Other Products: There is no proper electronic database produced for the preservation assessment that allows researcher-scholars to search and classify all manuscripts by origin, title, date of creation, language, medium, size, pagination, presence of black folder, damages and overall condition.

Budget: There is no provision for separate Budget for preservation and organization of manuscripts.
5.4. Recommendations

The following recommendations have been proposed to modernize and update the techniques of preservation and organization of Manuscripts in the sample libraries.

Manpower: The sample libraries should be equipped with additional manpower, who are trained properly in the preservation and organization of manuscripts.

Digitization: Since, there is no funding exists now for any of these recommendations, the libraries in the sample must purchase a digital camera and color printer. The staff must acquire the suitable training to digitize the most endangered manuscripts, the most extraordinary examples of Indian Art, and those items mostly frequently used. The images must be stored on redundant copies of CDs at archival quality, without the use of compression algorithms that lose data.

Advanced Technology: A Web-site should be created featuring examples of Manuscripts and providing historical context to them. Thus, the digital images of the manuscript pages and the decorative elements will link to a database to recreate the manuscript on the Web.

Storage and Care: The sample Libraries must repair and paint its walls and install blinds on its windows. Manuscripts must receive acid-free folders and "phase boxes." Staff must wear inert gloves when handling the manuscripts and maintain traps for vermin.

Disaster planning: Sample Libraries must develop a detailed disaster plan and train its staff in disaster reaction. As funds accrue, the sample Libraries must
purchase smoke alarms and disaster items such as gloves, mops, buckets, paper towels, respirators, replacement filters, flashlights and batteries, sponges, and plastic bags, kept under lock and key.

**Restoration and conservation:** Many manuscripts require emergency restoration, but all of them require cleaning and disinfection.

**Infrastructure:** There is a need to provide sufficient infrastructure in the reading room to provide sufficient accommodation to the researchers and scholars.

**Gaining support:** The Manuscript Library must enhance its support from other governmental bodies in order to continue to fulfill its mission.

**Finance:** Finally, the Manuscript Library must be provided with separate Budget for preservation and organization of manuscripts.

### 5.5. Suggestions for the further research

Globalization of information, the emergence of internet and other global communications, networks and web resources have transformed the role of information organization and management. In this context, Digitization is a major issue for preservation managers in Library and Information Centres and Archives. There is a big task ahead of them as to how they could cope up with the current trends in the task of managing information. Therefore, the research in this area can be conducted to a deeper study of digital preservation and digitization techniques.

Further, the present study can be extended to other states and other manuscript libraries, which are of national importance.