

## **Collection and Preservation of Manuscripts: A Comparative Study on Saraswati Bhavan and Sayaji Rao Gaekwad Library**

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### **Abstract**

This study studied the collection and preservation practices of manuscripts at the Saraswati bhavan library of Sampurnanand Sanskrit university and the Sayajirao gaekward central library of banaras hindu university. In order to investigate the collecting and preservation of manuscripts and rare documents in both libraries in Varanasi, a well-structured questionnaire survey was conducted. The study reveals that both libraries have a large number of manuscripts, some of which are older and rarer than a decade. It also highlights the various techniques adopted by libraries for the preservation of manuscripts, and reveals that numerous important manuscripts are lying untouched and in a deteriorating state, which must be addressed to preserve it for future generations.

### **Keywords:**

Manuscripts, Data Repositories, Educational resource, Saraswati bhavan library, Sayajirao Gaekward central library, collection, Preservation,

### **Introduction**

In India, we find one of the world's most illustrious and long-standing civilizations. India possesses the world's biggest collection of manuscripts, which document thousands of years of culture and knowledge. India has preserved its manuscripts, which are in a variety of scripts and languages, for posterity on a variety of materials such as palm leaf tamara Patras and other hand-made papers as well as birch barks, silk, silk cloth, and wood They can be found in libraries, museums, temples, Mutts, and monasteries all around the country and the world. Information systems have undergone radical transformations as a result of the rapid advancement of information technology and communication systems. Libraries and information centres have been profoundly impacted by advances in information technology. With the advent of digital preservation for non-digital documents, information technology has created a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity for the preservation sector. Manuscript preservation in digital form is currently being prioritized. Manuscripts are the first handwritten documents that depict our magnificent past and recount the narrative of our ancestors. For the researchers, these texts are the key source of knowledge. Accordingly, many foundations, colleges, and other institutions are now taking steps to preserve these precious manuscripts digitally because of the poor and fragile physical conditions in which they currently reside.

### **Definition of Manuscript:**

"Manuscripts" are defined in the **Oxford English Dictionary** by the Oxford English Dictionary as "a book or document produced by hand before printing was created." The Latin term 'Manus,' meaning

hand, and the verb 'Scribe,' meaning to write, are the etymological roots of the English word "manuscript." The term "manuscripts" refers to handwritten documents.

### **What is Preservation and Conservation**

When it comes to library and archival resources, preservation means "the activities associated with maintaining library and archival materials so that they can be used in their original form or in some other form." Conservation means "the use of chemical and physical procedures in treatment or storage to ensure that books, manuscripts, records and other documents are preserved."

### **An overview of the library' collections is provided in the following brief manner:**

**a) Saraswati Bhavan Library:** The Saraswati Bhavan Library at Sampurnanand Sanskrit University in Varanasi houses one of the largest collections of handwritten manuscripts in all of India. As a result of our investigation, we discovered that this library is a treasure trove of manuscripts. These manuscripts contain the ancient knowledge systems that have been passed down to us in the form of our knowledge heritage. The total number of manuscripts that are available in the collection at this library is 1,11,132.

**b) Sayajirao Gaekwad central library:** Sayaji Rao Gaekwad Library, also known as the Central Library, has the largest collection of manuscripts out of all the BHU libraries, with 7227 manuscripts. This is followed by Bharat Kala Bhawan, which has 5020 manuscripts, the Faculty of Sanskrit Vidya Dharma Vigyan, which has 218, Ranvir Sanskrit Vidyalyaya, which has 75, and the Faculty of Ayurveda, which has 16 manuscripts.

### **Review of Related Literature**

A Review has done in this paper, which focuses on various issues of manuscript preservation in the Indian setting, some significant studies on the topic is covered.

Somarajan et al., (2021) emphasized the National Manuscripts and Archives Administration's (NMA's) goals (NMM). There was a lot of emphasis on the different sorts of manuscripts and the deterioration of archival elements in the paper. It was noted that manuscript preservation had undergone a dramatic change from indigenous preservation to digital preservation by the author as an important component of the nation's cultural legacy. He also underlined this. Goswami, (2020) According to the author, these works constitute a treasure trove of Assamese cultural and social history. Rare and valuable knowledge is in jeopardy because manuscripts are vanishing and their physical condition is deteriorating, making it more difficult to access. Consequently, it must be safeguarded at all cost. This study investigates the perspectives, attitudes, and sentiments of the local populace regarding the preservation of manuscripts. Devi, (2018) The author analyses the challenges associated with the proper documenting of traditional knowledge systems, with a focus on the preservation of manuscripts in Assam. Consequently, many readers have begun to ask what they can do if the general audience is either uninterested in or clueless to the market's need for manuscripts. Sawant, (2014) The researchers examined the "Preservation and Conservation Practices of Academic Libraries in Mumbai." The study found that print materials degraded mostly due to books becoming torn and broken along the spines of library volumes, and that dust and particle matter were the primary causes of print material degeneration. This study focused extensively on written preservation and conservation policies, and it was determined that there was no policy for keeping print resources in practically all academic libraries in Mumbai. Mokaya (2013) In his paper, "Preservation of Information Materials in Academic Libraries: A Case Study of Kisii University Main Library," the author advocated that library implement a long-term preservation plan or policy with vigour Ghosh (2012) The author of this article describes how to preserve texts written on palm leaves, which were formerly a common writing medium in India. Various types of damage to palm leaf manuscripts are also discussed, as well as methods for preventing future harm. Kharbade (2010) states in his article that the Research in

conservation gives conservators and others concerned with cultural assets with vital knowledge. It provides information on the causes of deterioration, the formulation of conservation solutions, the selection of an appropriate treatment approach, and the evaluation of treatment performance. In addition, it can answer problems associated with the dating and authentication of art items. Gaur and Chakraborty (2009) In their article, they highlighted the National Manuscript Mission, which attempts to discover and conserve India's vast manuscript heritage. They have stated that the lifespan of a palm-leaf manuscript is significantly greater than that of a modern gadget such as a CD or microfilm. They noted that as the popularity of printed books grew in India, the desire to gather and preserve manuscripts also increased. Institutional and individual initiatives in these domains have played a key influence in the preservation and accessibility of manuscripts in India as a result of the accumulation of enormous manuscript libraries by renowned bibliophiles and institution.

### Objectives of the study

- To find the availability of manuscripts collection in the library.
- To know the type and language manuscripts collection in the libraries.
- To determine the state of conservation and preservation of manuscripts.
- To learn about the technique used for manuscript restoration and preservation.
- To determine the library unique and rare manuscripts in the libraries.
- To determine the accessibility of manuscripts in libraries.

### Research Methodology

Personal visits to selected libraries and the use of well-structured questionnaires are prepared based on the study's objectives helped the investigator collect data. Inquiries were made to the manuscript section staff to learn more about the manuscripts and the procedures followed by the libraries that housed them. To acquire a more accurate picture of what was going on the ground, the investigator conducted a structured interview with the conservators and technicians who were directly involved in the preservation and conservation work.

### Data Analysis and Interpretation of the study

The information that was obtained from the responses given by librarian in respect to a questionnaire has been analyzed, evaluated, and presented with the use of tables, graphs, and charts, and the conclusions have been offered in both statistical and descriptive textual formats, respectively.

#### 1. Collection of manuscripts in libraries

S.NO.	LIBRARY	TOTAL COLLECTION
1	Saraswati Bhavan Library,SSVV	1,11,132
2	Sayajirao Gaekward central Library,BHU	7,227
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1,18,871</b>

**Table 1. Collection of manuscripts in libraries. (Table view)**

It is commonly believed that the collection provides the best initial indication of the quality of a library. according to the table 1. The collection of manuscripts in the libraries led to the discovery that the Saraswati bhavan library of Sampurnanand Sanskrit university possesses 1,11,132 manuscripts, whereas the Sayajirao Gaekward central library of Banaras Hindu university has only 7,227 manuscripts in its possession. The investigator asked the question in order to learn the actual collection of manuscripts in both the libraries. In addition to manuscripts, the collections of these libraries include, other things like books, journals, maps, newspapers, dissertations and theses, and so on.

2. **Type of manuscripts availability in the libraries**

S.NO	TYPE OF MANUSCRIPTS	SARASWATI BHAVAN LIBRARY, SSVV		SAYAJIRAO GAEKWARD CENTRAL LIBRARY, BHU	
		AVAILABILITY	COLLECTION	AVAILABILITY	COLLECTION
i.	Birch Bark (Bhoja-Patra)	YES	04	YES	12
ii.	Cloth – Cotton and Silk (Patar)	YES	07	NO	-
iii.	Palm Leaf (Tala-Patra)	YES	1609	YES	19
iv.	Paper	YES	104219	YES	7196
v.	Wooden Board (Phalaka)	YES	29	NO	-
vi.	Others (Manuscripts with illustrations)	YES	5864	YES	512

**Table 2. Type of manuscripts availability in the libraries (Table view)**

According to table:2, only the Saraswati Bhavan Library of Sampurnanand Sanskrit Library has cotton, silk, and wooden boards (phalaka) while both libraries have a large collection of paper manuscripts, followed by Others (Manuscripts with illustrations), palm leaf (Tala-Patra), and birch bark (Bhoj-Patra).

3. **Scripts wise availability Collection of Manuscripts in the libraries**

S.NO	LANGUAGE/SCRIPTS	SARASWATI BHAVAN LIBRARY, SSVV		SAYAJIRAO GAEKWARD CENTRAL LIBRARY, BHU	
		Availability	Collection	Availability	Collection
i.	Sanskrit/Devanagari	YES	88,808	YES	3340
ii.	Sanskrit/Bangla	YES	13,736	YES	937
iii.	Sanskrit/Maithili	YES	1,471	NO	-
iv.	Sanskrit/Grantha	YES	1,101	YES	12
v.	Sanskrit/Sharda	YES	251	YES	2160
vi.	Sanskrit/Telugu	YES	174	YES	04
vii.	Sanskrit/Tamil	YES	21	NO	-
viii.	Sanskrit/Newari	YES	34	YES	08
ix.	Sanskrit/Andhra Dravid	YES	70	NO	-
x.	Sanskrit/Kerala	YES	98	NO	-
xi.	Sanskrit/Malayalam	YES	08	NO	-
xii.	Sanskrit/Utkali	YES	05	NO	-
xiii.	Sanskrit/Marathi/Modi	YES	03	NO	-
xiv.	Sanskrit/Tibetan	YES	01	YES	02
xv.	Sanskrit/Tamang	YES	02	NO	-

xvi.	Sanskrit/Southern	YES	01	NO	-
xvii.	Sanskrit/Brahmi	YES	25	NO	-
xviii.	Sanskrit/Gurmukhi	YES	26	NO	-
xix.	Sanskrit/kannada	YES	01	NO	-
xx.	Sanskrit/Persian	YES	14	YES	937
xxi.	Arabic/Urdu	YES	07	YES	140
xxii.	Sanskrit/Old Brahmi	YES	01	NO	-
xxiii.	Arabic/Arabic	YES	01	YES	79
xxiv.	Sanskrit/Kaithi	YES	02	NO	-
xxv.	Sanskrit/Old Devanagari	YES	01	NO	-

**Table 3. Scripts wise availability Collection of Manuscripts in the libraries (Table view)**

According to the table 3 both libraries hold maximum manuscripts in Sanskrit language with Devanagari script.

4. **Subject wise manuscripts collections in the library**

S.NO	SUBJECT	SARASWATI BHAVAN LIBRARY, SSVV		SAYAJIRAO GAEKWARD CENTRAL LIBRARY, BHU	
		Availability	Collection	Availability	Collection
i.	Vedas	YES	13192	YES	675
ii.	Ritual	YES	13921	NO	-
iii.	Darma-sastra	YES	5091	YES	362
iv.	Judicial	YES	8169	NO	-
v.	Astrology	YES	7422	NO	-
vi.	Vedanga-Literature	YES	7222	YES	1,517
vii.	Darsana (Sankhya, Yoga, Nyaya, Vaileṣika, Mimansha Vedanta, Gita.	YES	6038	YES	1,365
viii.	Jaina-darsana	NO	-	YES	04
ix.	Bauddha-sahitya darśana	NO	-	YES	01
x.	Vaisnava-sahitya	NO	-	YES	09
xi.	Karma-kanda	NO	-	YES	1,761
xii.	Ayur-veda	NO	-	YES	282
xiii.	Sahitya (Kavya, Katha, Champu ,Nataka)	NO	-	YES	628

<b>xiv.</b>	Alankāra	NO	-	YES	118
<b>xv.</b>	Purana	NO	-	YES	492
<b>xvi.</b>	Itihasa	YES	7183	YES	138
<b>xvii.</b>	Tantra	NO	-	YES	469
<b>xviii.</b>	Mantra	NO	-	YES	112
<b>xix.</b>	Yantra	NO	-	YES	21
<b>xx.</b>	Stotra	YES	17,448	YES	1,506
<b>xxi.</b>	Mahatmya	NO	-	YES	247
<b>xxii.</b>	Vrata-kathā	NO	-	YES	235
<b>xxiii.</b>	Rājaniti	NO	-	YES	21
<b>xxiv.</b>	Kośa	NO	-	YES	112
<b>xxv.</b>	Bhúgola & Sangita- śāstra	NO	-	YES	11
<b>xxvi.</b>	Kama-śāstra	YES	24	YES	14
<b>xxvii.</b>	Pāka-sastra	NO	-	YES	1
<b>xxviii.</b>	Indra-jala	NO	-	YES	1
<b>xxix.</b>	Laukika-nyāya	NO	-	YES	42
<b>xxx.</b>	Miscellaneous (Bhakti, Sampradaya, , Sculpture, Ethics, Dhanurveda, Pajji, Image: Commendation, Native Language)	YES	5973	YES	2,454

**Table 4. Subject wise manuscripts collections in the library (Table view)**

From the table 4 The manuscripts' subjects are numerous and uncountable in both libraries. The common subject collection include Vedas,darma-sastra,vedanga-literature, Darsana (Sankhya,Yoga, Nyaya,Vaileṣika, Mimansha Vedanta, Gita,Itihas,stotra,kama-sastra,and miscellaneous.The miscellaneous manuscripts cover Bhakti, Sampradaya, , Sculpture, Ethics, Dhanurveda, Pajji, Image: Commendation, Native Language)

**5. Manuscripts collection from various periods in the library**

S.NO	THE PERIOD WHEN THEY SCRIBED	SARASWATI BHAVAN LIBRARY, SSVV	SAYAJIRAO GAEKWARD CENTRAL LIBRARY, BHU
<b>i.</b>	Earliest to 1300 AD	<b>YES</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>ii.</b>	1301-1600AD	<b>YES</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>iii.</b>	1601-1900 AD	<b>YES</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>iv.</b>	1901-Present	<b>NO</b>	<b>NO</b>

<b>v.</b>	The number of manuscripts whose dates are unknown	<b>NO</b>	<b>NO</b>
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**Table 5. Manuscripts collection from various periods in the library (Table view)**

Table 5 indicates that the saraswati bhavan library has a collection that predates 1300 A.D., as it has a handwritten copy of the Bhagvad Purana or Shrimad Bhagavatam from 1134 A.D. It is inscribed in crimson, black, and gold ink and is one of the library's most prized possessions. In contrast, the sayajirao gaekward central library has a commentary on the Bhagwat Saptam Skandha by Govindbhatt, written around 1375 A.D.

**6. Storage of manuscripts in library**

S.NO	STORAGE AREA	SARASWATI BHAVAN LIBRARY, SSVV	SAYAJIRAO GAEKWARD CENTRAL LIBRARY, BHU
<b>i.</b>	Bamboo box	NO	NO
<b>ii.</b>	Card box	YES	NO
<b>iii.</b>	Open shelves/general rack	NO	NO
<b>iv.</b>	Steel almirah	YES	YES
<b>v.</b>	Wooden almirah	YES	YES
<b>vi.</b>	Wooden box	NO	NO

**Table 6. Storage of manuscripts in library (Table view)**

According to table 6 The storage of manuscripts in steel and wooden almirahs is prevalent in both libraries, although the Saraswati bhavan library also uses card boxes for this purpose.

**7. Current state of the deterioration of manuscripts**

S.NO	CONDITION OF MANUSCRIPTS	SARASWATI BHAVAN LIBRARY, SSVV				SAYAJIRAO GAEKWARD CENTRAL LIBRARY, BHU			
		MAX.	MODE RATE	FEW	NONE	MAX.	MODERATE	FEW	NONE
<b>i.</b>	Deteriorated ink	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	✓
<b>ii.</b>	Embrittlement	-	✓	-	-	-	-	✓	-
<b>iii.</b>	Evidence of insect infestation	-	-	✓	-	-	✓	-	-
<b>iv.</b>	Evidence of poor handling	-	-	✓	-	-	-	✓	-
<b>v.</b>	Soil and surface dirt	-	-	✓	-	-	-	✓	-
<b>vi.</b>	Water stains	-	-	✓	-	-	-	✓	-

vii.	Wear and tear	-	-	✓	-	-	-	✓	-
viii.	Yellowing	-	-	✓	-	-	-	✓	-

**Table 7. Current state of the deterioration of manuscripts (Table view)**

Manuscripts are degrading in many different ways because to variables that contribute to deterioration, including physical, chemical, biological, and occasionally human mistake. Even though libraries take every precaution to protect manuscripts from further degradation, deterioration symptoms such as wear and tear, yellowing, embrittlement, water stains, and other signs of ageing still appear on manuscripts over time and cannot be avoided. The few manuscripts in the Saraswati Bhavan Library include water stains, they are yellowing, embrittlement, and there is also evidence of insect infestation, according to Table 7, which provides an overview of the many types of deterioration. Similar problems with water stains, yellowing, embrittlement, and evidence of careless handling can be seen in the manuscripts in Sayajirao Gaekward's central library.

#### 8. Techniques are being used by your library for preservation of manuscripts

S.NO	Name of library	Indigenous Methods		Modern Methods	
		YES	NO	Preventive	Curative
i.	SARASWATI BHAVAN LIBRARY, SSVV	✓	-	✓	-
ii.	SAYAJIRAO GAEKWARD CENTRAL LIBRARY, BHU	✓	-	✓	✓

**Table 8. Techniques are being used by your library for preservation of manuscripts (Table view)**

Manuscript preservation is accomplished through both preventive and curative measures. To that end, a standard technique that incorporates the best of both traditional Indian customs and modern scientific methods has been developed and implemented (NMM, 2020). Table 8 shows that traditional strategies for conserving and preserving manuscripts are being used by both libraries and scientific techniques. For the protection of manuscripts, scientific procedures are further separated into preventive and curative conservation.

#### 9. Methods are used by both Library for Pest Control Management

S.NO	PEST CONTROL MEASURES	SARASWATI BHAVAN LIBRARY, SSVV		SAYAJIRAO GAEKWARD CENTRAL LIBRARY, BHU	
		YES	NO	YES	NO
i.	Wrapping the manuscripts in red/yellow cloths	✓	-	✓	-
ii.	Regular dusting and inspection	✓	-	✓	-
iii.	Use of Mint leaves	✓	-	✓	-
iv.	Use of Naphthalene	✓	-	✓	-
v.	Use of Neem leaves	✓	-	✓	-



vi.	Thymol crystals	✓	-	✓	-
vii.	Use of citronella oil	✓	-	✓	-
viii.	Use of cloves	✓	-	✓	-
ix.	Use of insecticidal paper	✓	-	✓	-
x.	Use of camphor	✓	-	✓	-

**Table9. Indigenous methods are used by both Library for Pest Control Management (Table view)**

Pests are the most dangerous enemy of manuscripts. Table 9 details the pest control techniques implemented by each library. According to the table, both libraries are doing all pest management steps to prevent pest damage.

**10. Availability of Preservation and conservation equipment's facilities.**

S.NO	EQUIPMENTS	SARASWATI BHAVAN LIBRARY, SSVV		SAYAJIRAO GAEKWARD CENTRAL LIBRARY, BHU	
		YES	NO	YES	NO
i.	Conservation laboratory	-	✓	✓	-
ii.	Fumigation chamber	-	✓	✓	-
iii.	Microfilming facility	✓	-	-	✓
iv.	Microfiche facility	✓	-	-	✓
v.	Digital camera	✓	-	✓	-
vi.	Paper lamination equipment's	-	✓	✓	-
vii.	Photocopy Machine,	✓	-	✓	-
viii.	scanner	✓	-	✓	-

**Table10. Preservation and conservation equipment's facilities available in the library (Table view)**

The very next step is to digitally preserve the manuscripts after giving them preventive and curative care in order to shield them from natural disaster, ageing, and other causes of physical and biological degeneration. The process of conserving manuscripts involved the use of digital preservation, which was crucial. The list of equipment used by both libraries is shown in Table 10 both Library used Digital cameras, photocopiers, and scanners for digital preservation of manuscripts, Although Sayajirao Gaekward Central Library includes a conservation lab and a fumigation chamber for the same.

**11. Digitized collection of Manuscripts**

S.NO	LIBRARY	DIGITIZED		COLLECTION
		YES	NO	
1	SARASWATI BHAVAN LIBRARY, SSVV	YES	-	94,000
2	SAYAJIRAO GAEKWARD CENTRAL LIBRARY, BHU	YES	-	4,500
TOTAL				98,500

**Table11. Number of digitally preserved manuscript collection by the library (Table view)**

Both have a considerable quantity of really valuable manuscripts. Sampurnanand Sanskrit Vishvavidyalaya is a Sanskrit learning and culture centre in India. Saraswati Bhawan Library, the University's library, has collected a significant collection of 1,11,132 manuscripts in Devanagari, Bengali, and Sarada scripts encompassing all topics. The library has made valuable manuscript catalogues available. Among these, the older catalogue comprises the manuscripts acquired in 1791-1950 and the new one covers those obtained in 1951-1981. Sampurnanand Sanskrit Vishvavidyalaya signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the National Mission for Manuscripts in May 2005. The MRC has so far documented 94,000 manuscripts. whereas Sayajirao Gaekward Central Library, BHU, and National Mission for Manuscripts, Ministry of culture, Government of India signed signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on the 6th of February 2006, which acknowledged Central Library, BHU as a Manuscript Partner Centre (MPC) of NMM. As MPC, BHU was charged with the duty of cataloguing its collection of manuscripts and sharing its database to enlarge the NMM database. Furthermore, on November 23, 2006, NMM designated BHU's Central Library as a Manuscript Conservation Center (MCC). Key elements of the scope area designated for Central Library, BHU as MCC by NMM with their assistance, the central library has finished documenting of **4,500** manuscripts out of **7,227** which is a tremendous success.

### Findings

This study aims to compare the manuscript collection and preservation processes at two different libraries. The results of a study on the following information led to the following findings:

1. There are 1,11,132 manuscripts in the Saraswati Bhavan Library of Sampurnanand Sanskrit University, compared to 7,227 manuscripts in the Sayajirao Gaekward Central Library of Banaras Hindu University.
2. Paper manuscripts can be found in both of these libraries' extensive collections.
3. Both libraries' manuscript collections are entirely in Sanskrit, with Devanagari script accounting for the vast majority.
4. The manuscript collections of both libraries are strikingly traditional in that their primary purpose is to preserve shastraic tradition through classical Sanskrit manuscripts and to foster an enthusiasm for in-depth study of Ved.
5. Saraswati Bhavan Library has a larger collection of ancient manuscripts than Sayajirao Gaekward Central Library.
6. Similar issues can be noticed in both library-related deterioration of manuscripts, such as water stains, yellowing, embrittlement, and evidence of improper treatment, etc.
7. Utilizing a variety of pieces of specialized technology, both libraries were able to successfully digitize and preserve their manuscript collections.

### Suggestions

1. It has been suggested that updated information and communications technology (ICT) tools and methods should be introduced in order to utilize the manuscripts collection of libraries.
2. It is absolutely necessary for library to involved in the digitization efforts to apply the required technical standards in order to ensure that the digital collections can be maintained in a manner that is both financially and logistically feasible over time.

### Conclusion

As can be seen from the discussion above, both libraries are doing a good job of conserving and preserving manuscripts. To use digital techniques for the conservation and preservation of manuscripts, additional steps should be taken. According to the study, every library has a set policy for safeguarding and managing their rare manuscripts. The current study reveals that both libraries have been using cutting-edge digital techniques to preserve and conserve manuscript in order to improve the condition of the marvellous and rare collection. Most of them won't be usable in their

current form in the following century if new and effective preservation efforts aren't made. Therefore, libraries and archives must adopt and implement ICT infrastructure in order to preserve the manuscripts for use now and in the future. One popular suggestion for the issue of handwritten papers and other manuscripts preservation in libraries and archives is digitization.

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