A STUDY ON CONSERVATION OF TEXTILES IN VARIOUS MUSEUMS OF UTTAR PRADESH

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ABSTRACT

Indian textiles produced since antequity conveys the history, the culture and tradition of the past. A number of people in our society own an immense wealth of rare textile artefacts, collected or inherited over a period of time, not accessible to all interested in this field. Museums are the surest way of gaining a clear and detailed understanding of the rich culture, traditions, arts, history, crafts and other notable features typical to a region and also offer us an opportunity to glimpse at some of the rarest and finest articles to be ever found in the world. Uttar Pradesh has a number of museums with a most delightful collection of display. Most museums in Uttar Pradesh have an incredibly large collection of objects, ranging from paintings, textiles, coins, sculptures, manuscripts and jewellery. The present study was undertaken to study various types of textile antiquities preserved, display and storage techniques used and conservation and preservation method employed in various museums of Uttar Pradesh

KEYWORDS- Museum, Antiquities

INTRODUCTION

A museum is an institution that cares for (conserves) a collection of artifacts and other objects of scientific, artistic, cultural, or historical importance and makes them available for public viewing through exhibits that may be permanent or temporary. The word "museum" comes from the Latin word, and is pluralized as "museums." It is originally from the Greek (Mousein), which denotes a place or temple dedicated to the Muses (the patron divinities in Greek mythology of the arts), and hence a building set apart for study and the arts.

Textiles have a glorious past in India since ancient times that reflect a pattern of change in each period of civilization and history. The museums that stored these textiles are the surest way of gaining a clear and detailed understanding of the rich culture, traditions, arts, history, crafts and other notable features typical to a region and also offer us an opportunity to glimpse at some of the rarest and finest articles to be ever found in this world. Considering all these facts the present study was conducted to gain information about the museums and their collections. This will help to make people aware about the museums and conservation practices and also helps the designers to use these as reference material for designing in the absence of the original artefacts. Keeping these into mind, the present study was undertaken to find out the types of textile antiquities preserved in the museums of Uttar Pradesh, determine the display and storage practices and measures taken for the conservation of textile antiquities in the museums. The present study was conducted with a view to study the types of textile antiquities preserved, the display and storage practices followed, measures taken for conservation of textile antiquities in the museums of Uttar Pradesh.

METHODOLOGY

The museums for the study were selected from the 'Directory of museums in India' **(Agarwal 2000**), where textile antiquities constituted part of the museum objects. The museums were selected from different cities of Uttar Pradesh. On personal investigation it was found that only eight museums had textile collections and hence they were purposively taken, these included:-

i)   University Museum of Science and Culture, Aligarh
ii) Sir Syed House, Aligarh
iii) Jnana Pravaha Kalamandapa, Varanasi
iv) Bharat Kala Bhavan, Varanasi
v)   State Museum, Lucknow
vi) Allahabad Museum, Allahabad
vii) Narasimhan Museum-Pre Independence, Bareilly
viii) CH. Raghuvendra Singh Museum-Post Independence, Bareilly

The questionnaire was prepared for the collection of data. It consisted of two sections covering general and specific information. The general information included profile of the museums. Specific information included the total number of textile articles present in respective museums, details about the various types of textile antiquities present in the museum collection, pretreatments given to the textile materials before display, conservation methods used for textiles etc.

The questionnaire was pretested on two museums that were also included in the final list of selected museums. This was done to identify the flaws, limitations and bottlenecks which may be encountered in full scale study. The data were collected through personal interaction with the respective officials/workers (curators) of the museums using interview schedule. Certain observations were made personally by the investigator like the textile collection in the museums were observed by going through the displayed and stored articles and the list of documents maintained for the same. Simple percentages as well as weighted scores were calculated for analysis of data.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The data were coded, tabulated and analyzed. The results of the study are discussed under the following heads:

General information about the museums

The information on period of establishment and managing agency of different museums were collected and these are presented in table 1.

Table 1 Museums and their period of establishment and managing agency

City	Museums	Period of establishment	Managing agency
	University Museum of Science and Culture, Aligarh	1965	Department of Museology, A.M.U

Aligarh	Sir Syed House Museum, Aligarh	1974	Department of Museology, AMU
Varanasi	Jnana Pravaha Kalamandapa	1997	Private
	Bharat Kala Bhawan	1920	Banaras Hindu University Administration
Lucknow	State Museum	1863	Department of culture, Uttar Pradesh
Allahabad	Allahabad Museum	1931	Department of culture, New Delhi
Bareilly	Narsimhan Museum	1995	Army
	CH. Raghuvendra Singh Museum	2011	Army

SPECIFIC INFORMATION

This section reveals the information regarding types of textile articles conserved, range of temperature and humidity maintained, props used for display of textile articles, labeling methods used for the displayed articles, covering materials used, display techniques used, pretreatments given to textiles, curative methods used for textiles in various museums of Uttar Pradesh.

Types of textile articles conserved:

It was observed that collection of textiles in the museums were mostly from different regions of India and the textiles conserved in the museums were Phulkari, Kantha, Baluchari Saree, Kurta, Carpet, Lehnga, Shawl, Asawali saree, Candova, Moon shawl, Coga, Jamdani dupatta, Jamdani angrakha, Kalamkari and Pahari rumal with scenes, Mashru, Banarsi dupatta, Painting on cloth, Cotton print, Paithani saree, Tribal veil cloth, Chakla, Patola saree, Toran, Book cover, Shawl, Rumal, Banner, Brocade saree, Jackets, Odhani, Lehnga, Phulkari, Chikankari kurta, Caps except in Sir Syed Academy, Aligarh they had personal belongings of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan including Doshala. Sherwani, Bedding, Sofa-set, Painting on cloth of 19th century. Bareilly museums collection constitutes the cotton and silk uniforms and flags which are woven of World War I and II.

Range of temperature and humidity maintained in various museums.

The information on range of temperature and humidity were collected and results are reported in Table 2.

Table 2 Distribution of museums according to the range of temperature and humidity maintained.

Range of temperature and humidity	Museums							
	Aligarh		**Varanasi**		**Lucknow**	**Allahabad**	**Bareilly**	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Summer	**Temperature (˚C)**	30-35	20-25	20-25	20-25	20-25	20-25	20-25	20-25
	Humidity (%)	40-60	45-50	40-50	40-50	45-60	45-60	45-60	45-60
Winter	**Temperature (˚C)**	20-25	20-25	20-25	20-25	20-25	20-25	20-25	20-25
	Humidity (%)	40-50	45-60	40-50	40-50	45-60	45-60	45-60	45-60

%= Percent, ˚C=Degree Centigrade

Table 2 shows that most of the museums control temperature (20-25˚C) and humidity (45-60%) during both summer and winter.

Labeling methods used for the displayed articles

The information on Labeling methods used for the displayed articles were collected and the results are reported in Table 3. Table clearly reveals that the most preferred labeling method used for the displayed articles is pasting on wall which got first rank (s=72) followed by pasting on showcases which got second rank (s=53) and stitching on the textiles which got third rank (s=30).

Props used for display of textile antiquities

Table 4 clearly reveals that clamps were the most frequently preferred prop used for the display of textiles which got first rank (s=57), the next most preferred prop was hooks (s=45) which got second rank and nails (s=30) which got third rank.

Covering materials used for displayed articles

Table 5 clearly reveals that the most preferred covering material for displayed textile articles was with glass cases which got first rank (s=72) followed by protective transparent sheets which got second rank (s=39) and lamination (s=33).

Display techniques used for the textile antiquities

The information on display techniques used was collected and the results are reported in Table 6. Table clearly reveals that showcasing is the most frequently preferred display technique used for textile antiquities which got first rank (s=72), the next most preferred display techniques were hangers, dummies & mannequins and tables (s=60) and got second rank.

Different types of artificial lights and units of power used in various museums

The information on different types of artificial lights and units of power used in various museums were collected and the results are reported in Table 7. Table clearly reveals that the type of artificial lights mostly used in the museums are incandescent bulbs (100%) with value 70 Lux followed by tungsten bulbs.

Table 3 Distribution of museums according to the labeling methods used for the displayed articles.

Labeling methods	Museums	f	%	o	%	n	%	W.S	Rank

	Aligarh 1 (f)	(o)	(n)	Aligarh 2 (f)	(o)	(n)	Varanasi 3 (f)	(o)	(n)	Varanasi 4 (f)	(o)	(n)	Lucknow 5 (f)	(o)	(N)	Allahabad 6 (f)	(o)	(n)	Bareilly 7 (f)	(o)	(n)	Bareilly 8 (f)	(o)	(n)	f	o	n	%	%	%	W.S	Rank
Stitching on the textiles	-	-	y	-	Y	-	-	y	-	-	-	y	-	-	y	-	-	y	-	-	y	-	-	y	0	0	6	25	18	75	30	3
Using metal pins	-	-	y	-	-	Y	-	-	y	-	-	y	-	-	y	-	-	y	-	-	y	-	-	y	0	0	0	0	24	100	24	4
Pasting on wall	Y	-	-	Y	-	-	y	-	-	y	-	-	y	-	-	y	-	-	y	-	-	y	-	-	24	100	0	0	0	0	72	1
Pasting on showcases	-	y	-	-	Y	-	-	y	-	y	-	-	y	-	-	y	-	-	y	-	-	y	-	-	15	62.5	9	37.5	0	0	53	2

f=frequently, o=occasionally, n=never, %=percent, W.S=Weighted Score

Table 4 Distribution of museums according to the props used for display of textiles in various museums.

Props	Aligarh 1 (f)	(o)	(n)	Aligarh 2 (f)	(o)	(n)	Varanasi 3 (f)	(o)	(n)	Varanasi 4 (f)	(o)	(n)	Lucknow 5 (f)	(o)	(n)	Allahabad 6 (f)	(o)	(n)	Bareilly 7 (f)	(o)	(n)	Bareilly 8 (f)	(o)	(n)	f	%	o	%	n	%	W.S	Rank
Clamps	-	y	-	-	-	Y	-	y	-	y	-	-	y	-	-	-	y	-	y	-	-	y	-	-	12	50	9	37.5	3	12.5	57	1
Hooks	-	y	-	-	y	-	-	-	y	-	-	y	-	y	-	-	y	-	y	-	-	-	y	-	3	12.5	15	62.5	6	25	45	2
Nails	-	-	y	-	-	Y	-	-	y	-	y	-	-	-	y	-	-	Y	-	y	-	-	-	y	0	0	6	25	18	75	30	3

f=frequently, o=occasionally, n=never, %=percent, W.S=Weighted Score

Table 5 Distribution of museums according to the use of covering materials for displayed articles.

Covering materials	Aligarh 1 (F)	(o)	(n)	Aligarh 2 (F)	(o)	(N)	Varanasi 3 (f)	(O)	(n)	Varanasi 4 (f)	(o)	(n)	Lucknow 5 (f)	(o)	(n)	Allahabad 6 (f)	(o)	(n)	Bareilly 7 (f)	(o)	(n)	Bareilly 8 (f)	(o)	(n)	f	%	o	%	n	%	W.S	Rank
With glass cases	Y			Y			y			y			y			y			y			y			24	100	0	0	0	0	72	1
Protective transparent sheets		y		y				Y			y	y				y				y				y	3	12.5	9	37.5	12	50	39	2
Lamination		y		y				y		y				y		y				y				y	0	0	12	50	9	37.5	33	3

f=frequently, o=occasionally, n=never, %=percent, W.S=Weighted Score

Table 6 Distribution of museums according to the display techniques used.

Display techniques	Aligarh 1			Aligarh 2			Varanasi 3			Varanasi 4			Lucknow 5			Allahabad 6			Bareilly 7			Bareilly 8			f	%	o	%	n	%	W.S	Rank
	f	o	n	f	o	N	f	o	n	f	o	N	f	O	N	f	o	N	f	o	n	f	o	n								
Showcasing	y	-	-	y	-	-	y	-	-	y	-	-	y	-	-	y	-	-	y	-	-	y	-	-	24	100	0	0	0	0	72	1
Wire Models	-	-	y	-	-	Y	-	-	y	-	y	-	-	-	Y	-	y	-	-	-	y	-	-	y	0	0	7	29.1	17	70.9	31	4
Roller	-	y	-	-	y	-	y	-	-	-	y	-	y	-	-	y	-	-	-	-	y	-	-	y	9	37.5	9	37.5	6	25	51	3
Hangers	-	y	-	y	-	-	-	-	y	-	y	-	y	-	-	y	-	-	y	-	-	y	-	-	15	62.5	6	25	3	12.5	60	2
Dummies and Mannequin	y	-	-	y	-	-	-	-	y	y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	y	-	y	-	-	y	-	-	15	62.5	6	25	3	12.5	60	2
Tables	-	y	-	-	y	-	y	-	-	y	-	-	y	-	-	y	-	-	-	y	-	-	y	-	12	50	12	50	0	0	60	2

f=frequently, o=occasionally, n=never, %=percent, W.S=Weighted Score

Table 7 Distribution of museums according to the different types of artificial lights and units of power used.

Artificial lights in display galleries [MW/Lumen/Lux]	Aligarh		Varanasi		Lucknow	Allahabad	Bareilly	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Flash bulbs	-	-	-	-	-	≤1400	-	-
Incandescent bulbs	70	>50	70	70	75	100	70	70
Sodium bulbs	360	-	-	-	-	360	-	-
Tungsten bulbs	100	100	100	100	-	100	-	-
Artificial lights in storage rooms [MW/Lumen/Lux]								
Flash bulbs	≤1400	-	-	-	-	≤1400	-	-
Incandescent bulbs	100	>50	70	70	75	100	100	100
Sodium bulbs	360	-	-	-	-	360	-	-
Tungsten bulbs	100	100	100	100	-	100	-	-

Pretreatments given to textile antiquities and display boards.

The information on pretreatments given to textile antiquities were collected and the results are reported in Table 8.

Pretreatments given to textiles and equipments can be summarized from Table 9 .Fumigation was carried out for cotton (62.5%), silk (50%), wool (12.5%) and wooden equipment (12.5%). Insecticides were mainly used for wooden display equipments in 5percent of museums. Strengthening was carried out for cotton, wool and silk textile objects in 25 percent of museums. While in 12.5 percent of museums naphthalene balls and dried neem leaves were used for cotton textiles.

Curative methods of conservation used for textiles in various museums.

The information on stored textile materials was collected and the results are reported in Table number 10. The most frequently preferred method was washing and cleaning which got first rank (s=36), the next most preferred was stain removal, Sterilization, reinforcement which got second rank (s=57), followed by dry cleaning, fumigation which got third rank (s=15).

Table 8 Pretreatments given to textile materials and display boards in various museums

Museums			Pretreatments	For textile fibres			For display boards
				Cotton	Wool	Silk	Wood
Aligarh	1		Fumigation	✓	✓	-	✓
			Insecticide	-	-	-	✓
	2		Expose to sunlight	✓	-	-	-
			Cleaning	-	-	-	✓
Varanasi	3		Exposed to sunlight	✓	-	-	-
			Neem leaves	✓	-	-	-
			Naphthalene balls	✓	-	-	-
	4		Fumigation	✓	-	✓	-
			Insecticide	-	-	-	✓
			Strengthening	✓	✓	✓	-
Lucknow	5		Fumigation	✓	-	✓	-
			Insecticide	-	-	-	✓
Allahabad	6		Fumigation	✓	-	✓	-
			Insecticide	-	-	-	-
			Strengthening	✓	✓	✓	-
Bareilly	7		Fumigation	✓	-	✓	-
			Insecticide	-	-	-	✓
	8		Cleaning	-	-	-	✓

Table 9 Distribution of museums according to the pretreatments given to textile materials and display boards

Pretreatments	Textile fibres and display equipments	Distribution of museums	
		Frequency (N=8)	Percentage
Fumigation	Cotton	5	62.5
	Wool	1	12.5
	Silk	4	50
	Wooden equipment	1	12.5
Insecticides	Wooden equipment	4	50

Strengthening	Cotton	2	25
	Wool	2	25
	Silk	2	25
Exposed to direct sunlight	Cotton	2	25
Naphthalene balls	Cotton	1	12.5
Neem leaves	Cotton	1	12.5

Table 10 Distribution of museums according to the curative methods used during conservation

Curative methods	Museums												f	%	o	%	n	%	W.S	Rank
	Aligarh (UM)			Varanasi (BKB)			Allahabad (AM)			Bareilly (NM)										
	f	o	n	f	o	N	f	O	n	f	o	n								
Washing and cleaning	y	-	-	y	-	-	Y	-	-	y	-	-	12	100	0	0	0	0	36	1
Dry cleaning	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	y	-	-	y	0	0	3	25	9	75	15	3
Stain removal	-	Y	-	-	Y	-	-	Y	-	-	y	-	0	0	12	100	o	0	24	2
Fumigation	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	y	-	-	y	0	0	3	25	9	75	15	3
Sterilization	-	Y	-	-	Y	-	-	Y	-	-	y	-	0	0	12	100	0	0	24	2
Reinforcement	-	Y	-	-	Y	-	-	Y	-	-	y	-	0	0	12	100	0	0	24	2

UM=University Museum,BKB=Bharat Kala Bhawan,AM=Allahabad Museum,NM=Narasimhan Museum,f=frequently,o=occasionally,n=never,%=percent,W.S=Weighted Score

Protective measures followed during storage

The information on Protective measures followed during storage are collected and the results are reported in Table 11.

Table 11 Protective measures followed during storage in various museums.

Museums		Protective measures taken for			
		Dust	Dampness	Insect attack	Sunlight
Aligarh	1	Periodical cleaning and dusting	Silica gel crystals	fumigation	Not exposed to sunlight
	2	Dusting	Ventilation	-	Not exposed to sunlight
Varanasi	1	Dust proof Covered almirahs	Dehumidityfier Kapoor	Kapoor and dried neem leaves	Dark shades glass film
	2	Dust free boxes and almirah	Silica gel crystals Acid free blotting paper	Insecticide	Curtains Dark shades glass film
Lucknow	1	Periodical cleaning and dusting	Silica gel crystals Acid free blotting paper	Naphthalene bricks Para di chloro benzene Fumigation	UV film
Allahabad	1	Windows closed Dusting	Silica gel crystals	Para di chloro benzene	UV film
Bareilly	1	Periodical cleaning and dusting	Silica gel crystals	Para di chloro benzene	Curtains Dark shades glass film
	2	Periodical cleaning and dusting	Silica gel crystals	-	Curtains

Table 12 Distribution of museums according to the protective measures followed in storage.

Protective measures		Distribution of museums according to preventive measures	
		Frequency (N=8)	Percentage
Dust	Dust proofs	2	25
	Periodical dusting and cleaning	6	75
Dampness	Silica gel crystals	6	75
	Ventilation	1	12.5
	Dehumidityfier	1	12.5
	Kapoor	1	12.5
	Acid free blotting paper	2	25
Insect attack	Fumigation	2	25
	Insecticide	1	12.5
	Kapoor and dried neem leaves	1	12.5
	Naphthalene bricks	1	12.5
	Para di chloro benzene	3	37.5
Sunlight	Not exposed to sunlight	2	25
	Dark shades glass film	3	37.5
	Curtains	3	37.5
	UV film	2	25

Table 12 clearly reveals that protective measures like paradichlorobenzene (37.5%), fumigation (25%), insecticide, kapoor and neem leaves, naphthalene bricks (12.5%) for insect attack; silica gel crystals (75%), acid free blotting paper (25%), ventilation, dehumidityfier, kapoor (12.5%) against dampness were taken as preventive measures while periodical dusting and cleaning (75%), dust proofs (25%) for dust; Dark shades glass film and curtains (37.5%), UV film and not exposed to sunlight (25%) against sunlight are preferred by the museums in storage area.

Common pests encountered in museum textiles.

The information on common pests encountered in museum textiles was collected and the results are reported in Table number 13. Table clearly that in common pests encountered in museum textiles the most frequently pests encountered was silver fish which got first rank (s=60), the next pest encountered was wood boring beetles which got second rank (s=54), followed by moulds which got third rank (s=51).

Table 13 Distribution of museums according to the pests encountered in museum textiles.

Textile pests	Museums																								f	%	o	%	n	%	W.S	Rank
	Aligarh						Varanasi						Lucknow			Allahabad			Bareilly													
	1			2			3			4			5			6			7			8										
	f	O	n	f	o	n	f	o	n	F	o	n	f	o	N	f	o	n	f	o	n	f	o	n								
Anthrenus species		Y				y		y		y				y			y			y				y	0	0	18	75	6	25	42	4
Cockroach		Y			y			y				Y			y		y				y			y	0	0	6	25	18	75	30	6
Clothes moth			y			y		y		y			y			y					y			y	9	37.5	12	50	0	0	51	3
Dermstid beetles			y			y		y				Y	y			y				y				y	0	0	6	25	18	75	30	6
Moulds			y	y		y			y			y				y			y					y	6	25	15	62.5	3	12.5	51	3
Rats		Y				y	y			Y				y			y		y					y	3	12.5	9	37.5	12	50	39	5

														f	%	o	%	n	%	W.S	Rank
Silver fish	Y		y	y		y		y	y		y			12	50	12	50	0	0	60	1
Wood boring beetles	Y		y	y		y		y	y	y			y	12	50	6	25	6	25	54	2

f=frequently, o=occasionally, n=never, %=percent, W.S=Weighted Score

Table 14 Repellents used against insect rodents in various museums.

Repellents	Museums																								f	%	o	%	n	%	W.S	Rank
	Aligarh						Varanasi						Lucknow			Allahabad			Bareilly														
	1			2			3			4			5			6			7			8										
	f	o	n	f	o	n	f	o	n	f	o	n	f	o	n	f	o	n	f	o	n	f	o	n								
N	y	-	-	y	-	-	-	-	y	Y	-	-	y	-	-	y	-	-	y	-	-	y	-	-	21	87.5	0	0	3	12.5	66	1
P	y	-	-	-	-	y	-	-	y	Y	-	-	y	-	-	y	-	-	y	-	-	-	-	y	15	62.5	0	0	9	37.5	54	3
NL	-	y	-	y	-	-	y	-	-	-	y	-	-	y	-	-	y	-	-	Y	-	y	-	-	9	37.5	15	62.5	0	0	57	2
K	-	y	-	-	-	y	y	-	-	-	y	-	-	y	-	y	-	-	-	-	Y	-	y	-	6	25	15	62.5	3	12.5	51	4
B+C	-	-	Y	-	-	y	-	-	y	Y	-	-	-	y	-	-	-	y	-	-	y	-	-	y	3	12.5	3	12.5	18	75	33	5
CCN	-	-	Y	-	-	y	-	-	y	-	y	-	-	y	-	-	-	y	-	-	y	-	-	y	0	0	6	25	18	75	30	6

N=Naphthalene, P=Paradichlorobenzene, NL=Neem Leaves, K=Kapoor, B+C=Benzene+Creosote, CCN=Chloroform, Creosote and Naphthalene.

Repellents used against insect rodents.

Table 14 clearly reveals that the most frequently preferred repellent was naphthalene which got first rank (s=66), the next most preferred was Neem leaves which got second rank (s=57), followed by Para dichlorobenzene which got third rank (s=54).

Different methods used for strengthening textiles

Table clearly shows different methods used for strengthening textiles. Stitching, darning, patch work, lining, backing are practiced by all the museums.

Table 15 Different methods used for strengthening textiles in various museums

Methods	Museums				Frequency (N=4)	Percentage
	Aligarh(UM)	Varanasi (BKB)	Allahabad (AM)	Bareilly (NM)		
Stitching	y	Y	y	Y	4	100
Darning	y	Y	y	Y	4	100
Patch work	y	Y	y	Y	4	100

Lining	y	Y	y	Y	4	100
Backing	y	Y	y	Y	4	100
Pasting	y	Y	y	-	3	75
Netting	-	Y	y	-	2	50

It can be concluded from table 15 that out of 4 museums all are practicing these methods for strengthening textiles i.e. stitching, darning, patch work, lining and backing (100%) followed by pasting (75%) and netting (50%).

Common problems encountered in various museums.

Information recorded and problems faced in conservation treatment is given in Table 16. Inadequate staff and space were the most common problems faced by most of the museums followed by lack of special equipments for conservation, lack of funds.

The information on common problems was collected and reported in Table 16.

Museums		Problems
Aligarh	1	1.Inadequate staff 2.Lack of storage space 3.Lack of special equipment for conservation
	2	1.No conservation lab 2.Lack of funds 3.No technical staff 4.Inadequate space
Varanasi	3	1.No conservation lab 2.No trained staff for textiles
	4	1.Lack of funds and special equipment for conservation
Lucknow	5	1.Lack of staff for curative conservation 2.Lack of funds 3.Lack of special equipment for conservation
Allahabad	6	1.Lack of storage space
Bareilly	7	1.No technical staff 2.Lack of special equipment for conservation 3.Inadequate space
	8	1.No conservation lab 2,No technical staff

CONCLUSION

From the study it is concluded that in most of the museums exclusive textile antiquities of different cities of Uttar Pradesh including Baluchari, Kantha, Phulkari, Brocades, Jamdani,

Paithani, Kalamkari, Chikankari and embroidered articles were conserved. Showcasing was the most commonly used storage and display technique used by all the museums followed by use of rollers, hangers, mannequins and dummies. Various preventive measures including control of humidity and temperature, periodical cleaning and dusting, fumigation, sunlight exposure, use of dehumidifiers to control the level of humidity, "kapoor" and dried "neem" leaves were mostly used by all the museums. However naphthalene balls, paradichlorobenzene, solution of benzene and creosote were used as curative measures.

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