USERS' PERCEPTION TOWARDS USE OF ICT IN NEPAL LAW CAMPUS LIBRARY

A thesis

Submitted to the

Central Department of Library and Information Science

for the Fulfillment of the Requirements for

the Master's of Arts in Library and Information Science

Submitted by

PRATIBHA CHAUDHARY

Exam Symbol Number: 00006428

Central Department of Library and Information Science

Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences

Tribhuvan University,

Kirtipur, Kathmandu

July, 2019

DECLARATION

I declare that this thesis has been prepared entirely by me. It has not been submitted for any other degree or professional qualification. The data, analysis and experimental work are almost solely my own work. Due reference has been provided on all supporting literatures and resources wherever required. I am aware of and understand the university's policy on plagiarism.

Signature   :   ………………………..

Name   :   Pratibha Chaudhary

Exam Roll No.:   00006428

T.U. Regd. No.:   9-1-50-562-2007

Submitted Date: July, 2019

LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION

This is to certify that Pratibha Chaudhary has prepared this thesis entitled **"Users' Perception Towards Use of ICT in Nepal Law Campus Library"**, under my supervision and guidance. I recommend this thesis for final approval and acceptance.

Date: ....…   …………………………

                                                Parbati Pandey
                                                Thesis Supervisor

LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE

The thesis entitled **"Users Perception Towards Use of ICT in Nepal Law Campus Library '"** has been prepared and submitted by Pratibha Chaudhay in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Master's Degree in Library and Information Science is hereby accepted and approved.

Approval Committee:

....

Mr. Bhim Dhoj Shrestha

Head of the Department

....

Parbati Pandey

Thesis Supervisor

Date: ....

…………...............................

Mr. Sagar Raj Subedi

External Examiner

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

ABSTRACT

This thesis entitled "Users' Perception towards Use of Information and Communication Technology in Nepal Law Campus Library" has been carried out one of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Art in Library and Information Science, Tribhuvan University. The statement of the problem is to find out users' perception towards the use of ICT. The major objective of this study is, use of ICT and challenges faced in accessing and using ICT by the users as well as to get views on how to improve the access and use of ICT. The descriptive research design has been followed to reach at the stage of result using structured questionnaire. For questionnaire distribution, purposive sampling technique has used to collect the required data. The collected data has been edited, coded, tabulated and analyzed and presented using MS-excel and word. More than fourteen related literatures are reviewed from books, journals, thesis, websites etc. This study has been limited to NLCL users who came for library visit between 11:00 am to 3:00 pm during the months of May 15- May 31, 2019 has been taken for sample in this research.

The result shows that, only 55.56% users are satisfied by the NLCL services. Most of the users i.e. 77.78% had not found digital content in library software. Only 44.44% have got technical support from the library staffs and 55.56% want to improve accessibility and use of ICT in NLCL. Users' demand indicates that the use of electronic information and the shift of print materials into electronic information are essential. It has revealed that users are facing basic problems like lack of guidance, unfamiliar with e-resources, slow internet connectivity etc. The library should manage database, online journal, reliable internet access, availability of computers and electricity, technical experts as well as membership subscription in useful sites should be managed as per the users wish. Hence, NLCL should improve its services accordingly to support academic advancement of legal documents. NLCL should be managed and update their website for betterment of their users.

DEDICATION

Dedicated

To all my respected teachers and seniors,

And

To my parents for their love, support and encouragement,

Without whom none of my success would be possible.

PREFACE

This study is in a partial fulfillment to the requirement for the degree of Master of Arts in Library and Information Science (MLISC). In fact, it is now difficult to imagine a world without information technology. This thesis entitled "User' Perception Towards Use of ICT in Nepal Law Campus Library" is taken into consideration to find out the exact condition of NLCL to use of ICT and facing problems by the NLCL users. Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is daily giving birth to new concepts, new products, and new ideas. It transforms not only industries and business but also other aspects of life activities such as ICT library resources.

This study has been divided into five chapters which are as follows:

The first chapter has been presented with introduction which includes background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, research questions, significance of the study, limitations of the study.

The second chapter has been presented with the relevant studies of the literature i.e. review of related literature with conceptual framework.

The third chapter has been presented with research methodology which includes research design, population, sample and sampling strategy, data collection procedures, data collection method and data analysis procedures.

The fourth chapter has been presented with the analysis and presentation of data. In this chapter data collected during the study has been tabulated and analyzed with detail interpretation. The conclusions and recommendations have been based on this chapter.

The fifth chapter has been presented with summary, conclusion and recommendation. This chapter concludes the study with brief summary and findings and conclusion. Then, recommendations developed from the study have been included.

CATALOGUE OF THE THESIS

Shelf List Card

```
025.5
C393u       Chaudhary, Pratibha
                Users' perception towards use of ICT in Nepal Law Campus
            Library / submitted by Pratibha Chaudhary. -  Kathmandu:  Central
            Department of Library and Information Science T.U, 2019.
Unacc           xvi, 63 p. : ill. ; 30 cm
                Includes reference at end of each chapter and annex, curriculum
            vitae.
                Thesis(MLISc)-Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu, 2019.
                1.    Academic libraries – Special collection.  2. Dissertation,
            Academic.  I. Title.


                                    ◯
```

Main Card

```
025.5
C393u       Chaudhary, Pratibha
                Users' perception towards use of ICT in Nepal Law Campus
            Library / submitted by Pratibha Chaudhary. -  Kathmandu:  Central
            Department of Library and Information Science T.U, 2019.
                xvi, 63 p. : ill. ; 30 cm
                Includes reference at end of each chapter and annex, curriculum
            vitae.
                Thesis(MLISc)-Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu, 2019.
                1.  Academic libraries – Special collections. 2. Dissertation,
            Academic   I. Title.




                                    ◯
```

Subject added card

```
025.5          ACADEMIC LIBRARIES – SPECIAL COLLECTION
C393u          Chaudhary, Pratibha
                  Users' perception towards use of ICT in Nepal Law Campus
               Library / submitted by Pratibha Chaudhary. -  Kathmandu:  Central
               Department of Library and Information Science T.U, 2019.
                  xvi, 63 p. : ill. ; 30 cm
                  Includes reference at end of each chapter and annex, curriculum
               vitae.
                  Thesis(MLISc)-Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu, 2019.


                                    ◯
```

Subject added card

```
025.5              DISSERTATION, ACADEMIC
C393u          Chaudhary, Pratibha
                  Users' perception towards use of ICT in Nepal Law Campus
               Library / submitted by Pratibha Chaudhary. -  Kathmandu:  Central
               Department of Library and Information Science T.U, 2019.
                  xvi, 63 p. : ill. ; 30 cm
                  Includes reference at end of each chapter and annex, curriculum
               vitae.
                  Thesis(MLISc)-Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu, 2019.


                                    ◯
```

Title added card

```
025.5              Users' perception towards use of ICT in Nepal Law Campus
C393u                  Library
               Chaudhary, Pratibha
                  Users' perception towards use of ICT in Nepal Law Campus
               Library / submitted by Pratibha Chaudhary. -  Kthmandu : Central
               Department of Library and Information Science T.U, 2019.
                  xvi, 63 p. : ill.; 30 cm
                  Includes reference at end of each chapter and annex, curriculum
               vitae.
                  Thesis(MLISc)-Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu, 2019.


                                    ◯
```

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Title   **Page no.**

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGUERS

ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS

AACR2   :   Anglo American Cataloguing Rules

B.A.LL.B. :   Bachelor of Arts Bachelor of Laws

CD-ROM :   Compact Disc. Read Only Memory

DDC   :   Deway Decimal Classification

ICT   :   Information Communication Technology

IT   :   Information Technology

LL.B.   :   Bachelor of Laws

LL.M.   :   Master of Laws

MARC   :   Machine Readable Cataloguing

NLC   :   Nepal Law Campus

NLCL   :   Nepal Law Campus Library

NLR   :   Nepal Law Reports

OPAC   :   Online Public Access Catalogue

WWW: World Wide Web

CHAPTER-I
INTRODUCTION

1.1   Background of the Study

Information is the key factor of any kind of research and development. Information is a fundamental resource which is essential for survival in today's competitive and wired world. The information itself and way it is accessed have undergone changes owing to the developments in information and communication technology. It is a vital ingredient for socio-economic and cultural development of any nation or individual (Kumar, 2011). According to Kemp" Information is considered as the fifth need of man ranking after air, water, food and shelter". The value of information in every human endeavor cannot be overstressed. Quick and easy access to every required information is a supreme importance especially for libraries. Information technology application and the techniques are being used by the libraries for information processing, storage, communication, dissemination of information, automation etc. Further, origin of internet and the development of World Wide Web revolutionized the information communication technology. Recognizing the advantages application of information technology the libraries are essential to provide the facilities to their user community (Kumar,2011). Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is daily giving birth to new concepts, new products, and new ideas.   It transforms not only industries and business but also other aspects of life activities such as ICT library resources (Ani and Emmanuel et.al 2016).

"Library is a public institution or establishment charged with the care of a collection of books, the duty of making them accessible to those who require the use of them and the task of converting every person in its neighborhood into a habitual library gore and reader of books" (Ranganathan, 1940). These days a library is regarded as a service institution. Its aim being the most effective use of the resources and services of libraries. Here he has emphasized the collection and use of books. Thus libraries hold responsibility of collection, store, organization, conservation and dissemination of information. The primary aim of a library or information center is to disseminate information. It does every possible effort to promote the use of information contained in the documents. Libraries always try to acquire new methods or technologies that

help in easy and quick communication of information to those who seek it. In libraries, there are various methods of handling information like classification, indexing, cataloguing etc. Due to increase in research activities, and interdisciplinary specialization in different fields, there is the result of information explosion. So traditional manual methods of handling information have become inadequate and hence new information communication technologies (ICTs) are needed to be used for fast service, huge storage capacity and accuracy in library work. The activities in a library which are carried out manually can be carried out smoothly and easily with the help of ICT with greater effectiveness. A library must acquire material, process it, and make it available for use rather than preservation (Kumar, 1987). The store of information has no meaning if it cannot be put in use. First law of library science also states that books are for use. Nowadays, libraries have become more aware about the law and the library services has emphasized in maximum use of the information contained in the documents.

In addition no library in this world is self-sufficient to satisfy its user's demands. Hence the concept of resource sharing came into existence i.e. lending of the resources of one library to another library for a certain period of time. So, libraries need to use ICTs that could help to promote resource sharing by networking, which helps in saving a lot of time and effort of library staffs as well as users. ICT can be used in libraries also in the context of Ranganathan's fourth law of library science "Save the time of the reader/staff" (Kumar, 2003).

Information and communication technology (ICT) has been applied to several facets of the world, these including education (schools), health (hospital), business (trade) and many others. The current rapid developments in the field of information and communication technologies have changed significantly the nature of working academic libraries (Veronica, 2014). These major changes have brought about new opportunities like digital library, hybrid library, electronic library, online cataloguing among others to improve e-resources management and services. Universities across the world have been adopting information and communication technologies based services in an effort to create conducive environment for students to engage in learning and gain access to information easier than over (Dhanavandan, Esmail & Mani, 2008:69). Studies that have been carried out to

assess the frequency of information communication technology facilities usage for research output by postgraduates universities in developing and developed countries have concluded that the use of these technologies is below expectation resulting users have aesthetic view on the same (Adetimirin, 2012:130). The purpose of this research was to assess how these facilities used for research output in academic libraries by postgraduate students implies the need for information providers to pay the required attention to integrate technology solutions for research output. In particular, the study highlights the levels of accessibility, availability and use of information and communication technology in academic libraries, as well as limitations and challenges regarding research output. Due to advancement of information and communication technologies (ICT), academic libraries have radically transformed today with consequently new roles to fulfill the incessantly-changing needs of information in order to remain relevant in 21st Century. Academic libraries exist to support academic community; hence their development is always tied with the parent institution. Education system and academic institutions have been dramatically changed because of ICT revolution (Anyangwe, 2012).

Academic librarians cannot be isolated from this revolution but have to change accordingly. The old concept of book-oriented librarianship has long been taken over by user-centered librarianship. These libraries are established in "support of the mission of the parent institutions to generate knowledge, and people equipped with knowledge in order to serve the society and advance the well-being of mankind" (Raja, Ahmad & Sinha, 2009:701).

Research has established as one of the main function of all academic libraries in universities. The mission of parent institutions is to generate knowledge, people with knowledge in order to serve the society and advance the well-being of mankind, therefore, whatever is important to the university must be important to the library and all planning activity needs to be geared towards this (Cox, 2010:120).

Information and communication technology (ICT) refers to technologies that provide access to information through technology. This includes the Internet, wireless networks, cell phones and other communication media. In the context of library ICT can be defined as the use of hardware and software that enables data to be digitally

processed, stored and communicated. ICT can be used to access, process and manage information for quick retrieval whenever needed. ICT means more than the use of computer. It focuses primarily on information transportation and conducting communications linked by protocols. ICT enable a library to create, collect, consolidate and communicate information in digital format. Digital information may be free or cheaper than printed materials. ICT can be used for online access, networking and sharing of information resources even in fractions of a minute (Manandhar, 2015).

Information has emerged as the prime in the 21stcentury. ICT has exerted a profound influence on traditional academic libraries. They have no option but adapt themselves to new developments, especially due to cuts in budget allocation. Hence, networking of information centers is inevitable. The prime objectives of the library is pooling information resources and information related infrastructure and sharing them. In this process, many libraries have reexamined their traditional methods and services to overcome inadequacies trough automation and computerization. The use of computers for library operation avoids respectively jobs and saves considerable amount of time, resources and labor. It also speeds up technical processing and information services (Shuva, 2005). ICT has been a means to bring quality services. Systematic planning of its introduction and application will assure that the technology based information services are sustainable, and enhances the ability of library. In the present scenario, the library and information centers at global level are able to provide access to;

- Online databases across the country and worldwide
- Comprehensive statistical databases and content page services
- Full text information sources with key word searching (Singh, 2013).

1.1.1 Need of ICT in Library

ICT plays a vital role in today's society. It has made a significant impact in research and development. The research is being carried out in networking, data representation and many other areas for exploring methodologies. Education is changing with the advent of new interactive online learning technologies and multimedia electronic libraries, which help in improving the sharing of knowledge and education practices. Libraries which were considered only as the storehouses of knowledge have got a new

outlook in the modern Information Communication Technology era. The activities which were carried out manually in libraries with so much of pain and strain are being carried out smoothly with the help if ICT with greater effectiveness. Library organization, administration and other technical processing have become easier and more quantum of work can be done in relaxed mood (Pradhan, 2011).

The emerging trends of ICT and its application explore the opportunity to make more efficient the functions and services of libraries. These paradigm changes have not only specified new exploratory and innovations thoughts of managing the functions and services of libraries but also create an unprecedented challenging environment for professionals and information officers to fulfill the astounding information desire of users and also to manage the unimaginable exploration of electronic information. Electronic information becoming a challenging issue for information professionals and practitioner because most of the libraries are now moving towards automation or the partial/complete digitization without giving due consideration to the post-technology deployment, services, and other management issues (Ashikuzzaman, 2014).

ICT in libraries have made easier production, storage, access and easy dissemination of electronic information. Consequently, the user is becoming more demanding in terms of availability of specific, measureable, accurate and timely information. The libraries have found it very difficult to acquire, arrange, process and disseminate information in traditional ways. So, libraries are compelled to plan, organize and communication technologies. Electronic information resources are available in static physical forms such as CD-ROMs, floppies or in a fluid form like the internet technology have made it possible to collate information from various source points and package it to be accessible from a single source point, while delivering it to the user. The changed of a library is mixed-media library. For this, libraries need to be equipped with multimedia technological aids to elicit code, store, retrieve and disseminate information (K.M., 2018).

1.1.2 Nepal Law Campus Library

Nepal Law Campus (NLC), a leading institution of the country, is the oldest college imparting legal education in Nepal since 1954. NLC is located at the heart of the

Capital. The Campus witnessed many ups and downs in legal education system. As a constituent campus of Tribhuvan University special and as an oldest institution imparting legal education, NLC has the great contribution and plays significant role in Legal Education. NLC is proud of providing highest and competent leadership for judiciary and other mechanism within the country and abroad. The basic objective of the legal education is to impart knowledge to the students seeking the degree of law. To achieve the objective, NLC is running after graduation a three year Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.), a five year Bachelor of Arts Bachelor of Laws (B.A.LL.B.), a two year Master of Laws (LL.M.) and a three year Master of Laws (LL.M.) programs. NLC has highly qualified and dedicated faculties including professors, readers and lecturers. The Campus produces thousands of law graduates who are engaged in different governmental and non-governmental organizations inside the country and abroad. Its products have held the highest positions in legal and administrative sectors like the Attorney General of Nepal, Chief Justice of Nepal, Justices of Supreme Court, judges and judicial officers in Nepal, acclaimed academicians in various renowned universities around the world and so on.NLC has its own well-furnished and well equipped library with text books, reference books, Law Journals, Gazettes, Nepal Law Reports (NLR), and e-library. NLCL has different sections (www.nepallawcampus.edu.np):

Acquisition section

This acquisition section is the department of a library responsible for the selection and purchase of materials or resources. The department may select vendors, negotiate consortium pricing, arrange for standing orders, and select individual titles or resources. Library gets financial support from the campus administration every year and as per requirement at any time. The acquisition section completes the ordering process and acquires the library materials from some best book sellers. The library receives books, thesis, dissertation, reports, government and non-government publications as gift from individual collection, authors, local institutions, research centers, embassies, government offices and other individuals. Similarly, the library receives books, documents and other reading materials from different local institutions and international organizations on exchange program. The library also

receives documents from different national and international organizations. Mainly, there are different types of acquisition methods followed by NLC library:

1. Different orders
2. Purchas/Subscriptions
3. Gifts

Processing section

To make readily available to the documents for users, processing is compulsory. To locate a book very quickly, processing it properly is essential. All the processes and activities concerned with acquiring, organizing, preparing and maintaining come under processing section. After receipt of library materials, there is number of jobs to be done in the library, such as a physical checkup of books, sealing, cataloguing/MARC coding, classification, data entry, preparing books slips, book pockets, bar coding, pasting, and finally shelving. Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) Scheme and Anglo American Cataloguing Rules-2 (AACR2) are used for classification and catalogue process respectively.

Circulation section

Library circulation or library lending comprises the activities around the lending of library books and other material to users of a lending library. A circulation or lending department is one of the key departments of a library. The main public service point is the circulation desk or loans desk, usually found near the main entrance of a library. It provides lending services and facilities for return of loaned items. Renewal of materials and payment of fines are also handled at the circulation desk. One of the most important sections of any library is circulation section. It is the backbone of a library. Circulation Section is located at the first floor of the main building. It is involved in the activities such as charging and discharging of books, overdue collection and maintaining statistics etc. In a library, circulation is the process of lending books to borrowers and accurately re-shelving them after they have been returned, so that they will be retrievable by the next user. NLC library follows an open access system in all collections except for books kept in the special sections i.e. reference section or periodical section. The open access system allows all visitors to

go to the book stacks themselves and consult desired books. Thus, there are various kinds of services provided from circulation section in NLC library.

The works included in the circulation section are:

- Registration of the library member
- Checking returned item and library cards
- Renewal of books
- References services
- Landing of library resources
- Recall, notification to the user
- Maintenance of records
- Charging of overdue

Reference section

This reference section of a library is a public service counter where professional librarians provide library users with direction to library materials, advice on library collections and services, and expertise on multiple kinds of information from multiple sources. It is one of the valuable and useful sections of the library. This section helps the users identify and locate information through various reference materials such as dictionaries, encyclopedias, almanacs, bibliographies, atlases, gazetteers, yearbooks, indexes, annuals, handbooks, travel guides, and other reference materials. NLC library has collected various important and rare documents in this section. NLC library has a separate reference collection sections with open access facility. Multivolume book, high valued books, bulky books, foreign author expensive books and book having only referral values have been kept in this section. This section contains more than thousand various forms, dictionaries, biographies, handbook, foreign books, gazettes, precedent collections, manuals and annual reviews etc. NLC library has the best collection of reference book in Nepal about the law sector. In NLC library reference documents are only uses in library area; reference documents are not issued for users; users only use research documents in library area, but NLC library providing a Xerox Service to the users at subsidized rates.

Technical section

Technical sections are the processing and maintenance activities of a library's collection. Once the reading and education materials received in the library, it is a job of technical section that performs a series of technical work to enable the readers to find the book easily and quickly. Technical section plays a key role to function of the library. Technical section is responsible for organizing all library materials received in the library. The acquisition section sends collection of materials acquired from purchased, gift, exchange processing, card filing, worksheet preparing, data entry etc. After processing works of all those materials, documents send to different sections like general books in general section, reference section, text books in general section, and so on providing sequences at the top of the call number. This sequence locates the users to know in which section the books are provided without asking to the library staff. In Technical section the major functions are, classification, cataloguing, end processing. In NLC library, for the classification of books uses the DDC 23rd edition and for cataloguing, it uses the MARC 21 as library automation i.e. KOHA. After book classification, catalogue of each book is made both in card and database and made ready for shelving in the book rack with necessary end processing work.

General section

NLC library only provides bachelor and master's degree level of education in law, so NLC also kept the text book of which related to bachelor and master's level curriculum regarding law and legal provisions that may be philosophy in law, history in law, comparative study in law, international and national law books, Nepali and foreign writers etc.; these books are arranged in general section. There is also the facility to read or study there in peaceful environment. If users want textbooks from general section, they are free for borrow a text book from this section and these documents can be issued too. With the open access system the users can get their required information related with law at any time.

NLCL Users

In Nepal law campus library as special as well as academic library. NLC has the great contribution and plays significant role in legal education. The basic objective of the

9

legal education is to impart knowledge to the students seeking the degree of law. So, NLCL has law sectors members are mostly for academic purpose. It has different types of users such as law students, professors, lectures, teachers, researchers etc. The NLC library has bachelor, masters as well as professor level users. Those users visit library for law documents for up to date information. Those users are from LL.B, BA.LL.B, LLM levels of qualifications. Mainly, text book, journal, newspaper, dictionaries, gazetteers are in use by those users of NLC library.

1.2   Statement of the Problem

The information being generated in such a tremendous rate that its communication to the users without delay has become impossible without the help of new technologies. The application of ICT has drastically transformed the way of collection, storage, and retrieve of information in libraries. Specially, the internet has completely transformed the traditional libraries into digital libraries. Hence, the traditional method of handling information is needed to be replaced by new technologies for information communication. Academic libraries are established for to serve providing between services to faculty members, students, researchers and other scholar person. Today's academic and other types of libraries have a challenge to broaden its resources and develop its collection in print resources as well as electronic format. College students are concept to utilize their respective library services it is one of their major sources of information. An adequate information literacy skill is necessary skills which students need to access an online library environment or digital environment. However researcher's personal experiences and observations related that most of the students do not use or find it difficult to use the library's information, resources and services. NLC library has play vital role in law students' carrier to enhance the knowledge. It is facing many problems regarding to disseminate library services to the students of NLC. It is the responsibility of librarians to know the users' needs and their satisfaction with library resources and services. So, it is necessary to measure and observe the users' perception towards the use of ICT to accept those problems and to develop the ICT use in library of law campus.

Therefore, an investigation is necessary to examine the perception of users' towards information communication technology. With this in mind, the research question can be formulated as below:

1.3   Research Questions

    i.   What kinds of ICT are available and how are they being used in NLCL?

   ii.   What challenges do they face when accessing and using ICT by the users?

  iii.   How can the accessibility and use of ICT be improved?

1.4   Objectives of the Study

The general objective of this study is to find the users' perception towards use of ICT in NLCL.

The specific objectives of the study are:

    i.   To find out the use of ICT.

   ii.   To find out challenges faced in accessing and using ICT by the users, as well as

  iii.   To get views on how to improve the access and use of ICT.

1.5   Significant of the Study

This study helps to find out the use of ICT that is given to the users by the NLC library. And also try to find out challenges and improving accessibility and effective use of ICT at the NLCL. All the users, students and researchers in the library can be facilitated according to the current rapid accessible approach to retrieve the information which can be possible if the advancement of technology in the library is existed as a conversion from the traditional way to modern way.

1.6   Limitation of the Study

This study is limited to NLCL as the development of ICT in this library can be beneficial for other libraries of Nepal. The present study considers only information communication technologies being used for various library operations of NLCL. The respondents are taken who visit NLC library only. Due to the lack of time and resources purposive sampling method was selected and questionnaire tool was used to collect the data in between 11:00 am to 3:00 pm during the months of May15- May31, 2019 in library only.

1.7   Definition of the Literary Terms

Catalogue: A library catalogue is list of document in the holding of a library or group of libraries. A library catalog can serve as a bibliography to a limited extent but the reverse is not true.

CD-ROM: Compact Disc Read Only Memory is an optical disc which contains audio or software data whose memory is read only.

Classification: A library classification is a system of knowledge organization by which library resources are arranged and ordered systematically. Library classification uses a notational system that represents the order of topics in the classification and allows items to be stored in that order.

Electronic Library: An electronic library is a heterogeneous system in which information is available in soft copy, on magnetic tape and discs, CD-ROMs and videodiscs, and also from online sources. It's an electronic or online library where one can have access to books, journals, novels, articles, or any other information over net.

Hybrid Library: A library which is partly electronic and partly physical. It has a physical space with both the physical and electronic resources and services.

Indexing: A systematic guide to the contents of a file, document, or group of documents, consisting of an ordered arrangement of terms or other symbols representing the contents and references, code numbers, page numbers, etc. for accessing the contents (ALA glossary of library & information science).

Mixed-media: Mixed-media is an artwork in which more than one medium or material has been employed.

1.8 Organization of the Study

The study has been divided into five chapters which are as follows:

The first chapter has been presented with introduction which includes background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, significant of the study, research questions, and limitations of the study.

The second chapter has been presented with the relevant studies of the literature i.e. review of related literature with conceptual framework.

The third chapter has been presented with research methodology which includes research design, population, sample and sampling strategy, data collection procedures, data collection method and data analysis procedures.

The fourth chapter has been presented with the analysis and presentation of data. In this chapter collected data during the study has been tabulated and analyzed with detail interpretation. The conclusions and recommendations has based on this chapter.

The fifth chapter has been presented with summary, conclusion and recommendation. This chapter concludes the study with brief summary and findings. Then, recommendations developed from the study has included.

References

Adetimirin, A.E.(2012).*ICT Literacy among under graduates in Nigerian Universities. Education and Information Technologies,*17(4):387-397.

ALA glossary of *library and information science*.www.academic.edu.com (Accessed 13th May, 2019).

Ani, V. A. and Emmanual et.al (2016).*Strategies for Enhancing the Utilization of Information and Communication Technology (ICT)-Based.* Library Resources in Research.11 (1) 25-30.

 Anyangwe, E. (2012).*Professional development advice for academic libraries.*AvailablefromWorldWideWeb:/22http://www.guardian.co.uk/higher education network/blogl-/2012/mar/professiondevelopment-for-academic-librarians(Accessed 02thMay2019).

Ashikuzzaman, Md. (2014). *Need of ICT in library.* www.gujaratuniversity.com (Accessed 13th May, 2019).

Cox,J.(2010).*Academic Libraries in Challenging Times. The Irish Library* World WideWeb:http://aran.library.nuigalway.ie/xmlui/bitstream/handle/10379/1412 /JohnCoxArticle.pdf? sequence=1.(Accessed2th May 2019)

Dhanavandan, S., Esmail, S. MandMani, V. (2008). *A study of the Use of Information Communication Technology (ICT) Tools by Librarians, Library philosophy and Practice,* May 2019.Pp1-8.

K.M, P. (2018).*Useof ICT resources and services at state university libraries in Gujarat a study*.LIS BD Network.Library and Information Science Academic Blog.

Kemp, P.*"Information use by economists: A study".* Annals of Library Information Studied, Vol.54, December 2007.

Kumar, A. Vijaya (2011). *Application of Information Technology in Libraries: An overview* (Vol.1,Oct-Dec.2011, Issue:2).

Kumar, K. (1987). *Library Organization*. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.

Kumar, P.S.G (2003).*Management of library and information centers*. New Delhi: B.R. Publishing Corporation.

Manandhar, N. (2015). *Use of Information and Communication Technology in Tribhuvan University Central Library.*M.A. thesis submitted to Central Department Library and Information Science, Tribhuvan University.

Pradhan, M.R.(2011). *Application of ICT in Library and Information Science(theory).*Kathmandu, HealthNet Nepal.

Raja, W., Ahmad, Z. & Sinha, A.K. (2009). *Knowledge Management and Academic Libraries in IT Era: Problems and Positions.* Available from World Wide Web:http://crl.du.ac.in/ical09/papers/index_files/ical-124_198_418_2_RV.pdf

Ranganathan, S.R. (1940). *Reference Service and Bibliography.*Volume 1. Madras: LibraryAssociation.

Shuva, N.Z. (2005). *Implementing Information and Communication Technology in Academic Libraries of Bangladesh.* The international information and library review 37, no.3 (2005):159-68.

Singh, A. (2013). ICT *and its impact on Library and Information Services: A case study of Kendriya Vidyalaya Libraries.* Available from International Journal of Science and Research (IJSR)

Veronica, N.N. (2014). *Utilization of ICT facilities for Research output among ester postgraduate students: The case of University of Nairobi Library Systems.*LIS thesis submitted to Department of Library and Information Science, University of Nairobi.

www.nepallawcampus.edu.np (Accessed 2nd May, 2019).

CHAPTER-II
LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1   Reviews of Literature

Nisha and Ali (2012) in their paper "Awareness and use of e-journals by IIT Delhi and Delhi University library users" have stated the result of their survey on the use of e-journals by the users of IIT Delhi (Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi) and Delhi University. The most of the users were found to be aware of e-journals and they were not only using them for building and updating their knowledge but also for collecting relevant material for their study and research purposes as information can be acquired promptly through e-journals. However, this study also revealed several problems especially with the use of e-journals e.g. slow downloading, non availability of a particular issue, lack of training and limited access to terminals. Beside this it was found that users preferred or gave much more importance to e-journals as compared to printed form.

Adeleke and Olorunsola, (2010) surveyed on the use of online tools and techniques for cataloguing and classification in Nigerian libraries. The result of the survey reveals that librarians in Nigeria are highly aware about the benefits that could be derived in the use of online tools for cataloguing and classification processes. The study further shows that the use of online tools has advantages over manual methods but ICT infrastructural facilities available in the libraries are major constraints in the use of online tools and also the levels of staff knowledge in the use of computer appear to have a serious impact in the use of online tools and techniques. The results of this study and the literature indicates that there is the urgent need of training of library staff and Nigerian libraries differ widely in terms of ICT literacy when compared to libraries in the developed countries.

Kumar, B.T. Sampath and Biradar, B.S. (2010) focused on the use of ICT in college libraries of Karnataka, India. Thirty one college libraries were surveyed for the investigation of the ICT infrastructure, current status of library automation, barriers to implementation of library automation and also librarians' attitudes towards the use of ICT. Application of ICT in the libraries was not found to be satisfactory due to scarcity of budget, manpower, skilled staff and training.   Library professionals

16

showed a positive attitude towards the use of ICT applications and library automation, though they need extensive and appropriate training to make use of ICT tools.

Qutab, S. et al (2014) reveal that level of adoption of ICT in university libraries of Pakistan for operations and services is improving. Many libraries has started automation in 2000 but most of libraries are still in initial stage of automation while some are fully automated. It is noticed that acquisition, technical processing and circulation services are performed by using computer and internet. The fully utilization of ICT for all library operations and services is shown in very few libraries. Book circulation is mostly done with computers but online book circulation operations are performed by only few libraries. The study showed that public sector libraries are behind in adoption of ICT for complete library operations than private sector libraries. Low funding, skilled and willing staff, less supportive administration, less number of computers, poor internet facilities are the problems faced by libraries. These problems are more significant in public libraries   than in private sector. Literature review showed similar problems in libraries of Nigeria, India, Thailand and other developing countries. Current ICT adoption situation of Pakistani university libraries is quite better than ten years ago.

O.E.LEguavoen (2011) conducted a survey research on the topic entitled "Attitudes of library staff to the use of ICT: the case study of Kenneth Dike library, University of Ibadan, Nigeria". The study revealed that implementing ICT in library depends largely on the attitudes of library staff of its uses and the training and knowledge of ICT influence the attitudes of library staff towards the use of ICT.

Saleem, A. et al (2013) in their article entitled "Application and uses of Information communication technology (ICT) in academic libraries: An overview" reveal the fact that there is lack of LAN facility in most of academic libraries. So usage of internet is less and mobile phone is used most in comparison to other ICT tools due to easy access at any time anywhere.

Anna Gakibayo and Dr. Constant Okello-Obura (2013) in their article states that in Mbarara University utilization of e-resources was not only affected by lack of computer skills and information literacy skills but also lack of enough computers and

slow internet connectivity. The frequency of use of these resources indicated that a lot need to be done to increase e-resource use.

Koirala, I. (2012) in her thesis states that TUCL started Koha database in 2010 but it is in initial phase and is facing many problems in its implementation. TUCL is still applying mixing up Newark and Browne charging system. TUCL just started the barcode system in circulation section for book issues and return but facing problem of power supply in the time of loading shading.

Subedi, S. R. (2007) in his thesis states that e-resources are the important sources for study and research. TUCL has become the country coordinating agency of PERI (Program for Enhancement of Research Information) program for Nepal. PERI e-resource is databases where full texts of more than 25,000 journals are available. PERI is an important program of the INASP (International Network for the Availability of Scientific Publication). PERI delivers information to acquire international academic and scholarly information, strengthen publishing providing opportunity for the enhancement of skills in book and journal publishing in print or electronic and enhancing information, enhances information and ICT skills and it provides access to national and regional research. TUCL is doing different program for promotion of PERI e-resources in Nepal. Nepali scholars, students, researchers and other users have extensively used PERI e- resources. It was found necessary for the underdeveloped country like Nepal to fulfill the digital gap between the developing and developed countries.

Shrestha, B. D. and Aryal, B. (2011) in their paper have stated that Tribhuvan University and Tribhuvan University Central library have taken initiative for the development of e-library system in Nepal. TU has installed optical fiber network with high speed Internet in the University premises at University Campus area, Kirtipur, Kathmandu. TUCL has offered e-mail and Internet services, IT services and e-resource services, which use ICT but the main problems to establish e-library and implement information technology in libraries were financial resources and technical manpower.

Manandhar,Nira (2015), has investigated that use of ICT in Tribhuvan University Central Library have taken initiative for the use of ICT. Users are using e-resources

for acquiring timely, current and up-to-date information, necessary for academic excellence which would assist them to master over their subject areas but this study has revealed that they are facing basic problems like lacked of guidance, unfamiliar with e-resources, slow downloading etc. The integrated library software, Koha has not been fully implemented to make the library automated. The staffs are not being able to use the software efficiently due to lack of technical expert, reliable power backup and inadequate operations.

Asiamah (2011:9), defines Information and Communication Technology as the umbrella term that includes any communication device or application, encompassing radio, television, cell phones, computer and network hardware and software, satellite system, as well as the various services and applications associated such as video conferencing and distance learning. Further, focuses on ICT that include the internet, wireless network, cell phones and telecommunication and display technologies.

Users are facing the problems to utilization of ICT such as slow connectivity of the internet, Veronica, Nabiwire Nameya (2014), has investigated that utilization of ICT in University of Nairobi Library being in range and weak network signals.

GOALI-Global Online Access to Legal Information is a new programme to provide free or low cost online access and training to law-related content to eligible institutions in developing countries (GOALI, 2019). The aim of GOALI is to improve the quality of legal research, education and training in low and middle income countries, and in turn strengthen legal frameworks and institutions and further the rule of law (GOALI, 2019).

2.2 Conceptual Framework

This research has been developed the conceptual framework which based on the ICT materials that is required by the NLCL users. In this study, it is necessary to decide the main focus of the research as a conceptual framework which is concerned to clarify and explore the ideas about this study which can be seen in a following figure:
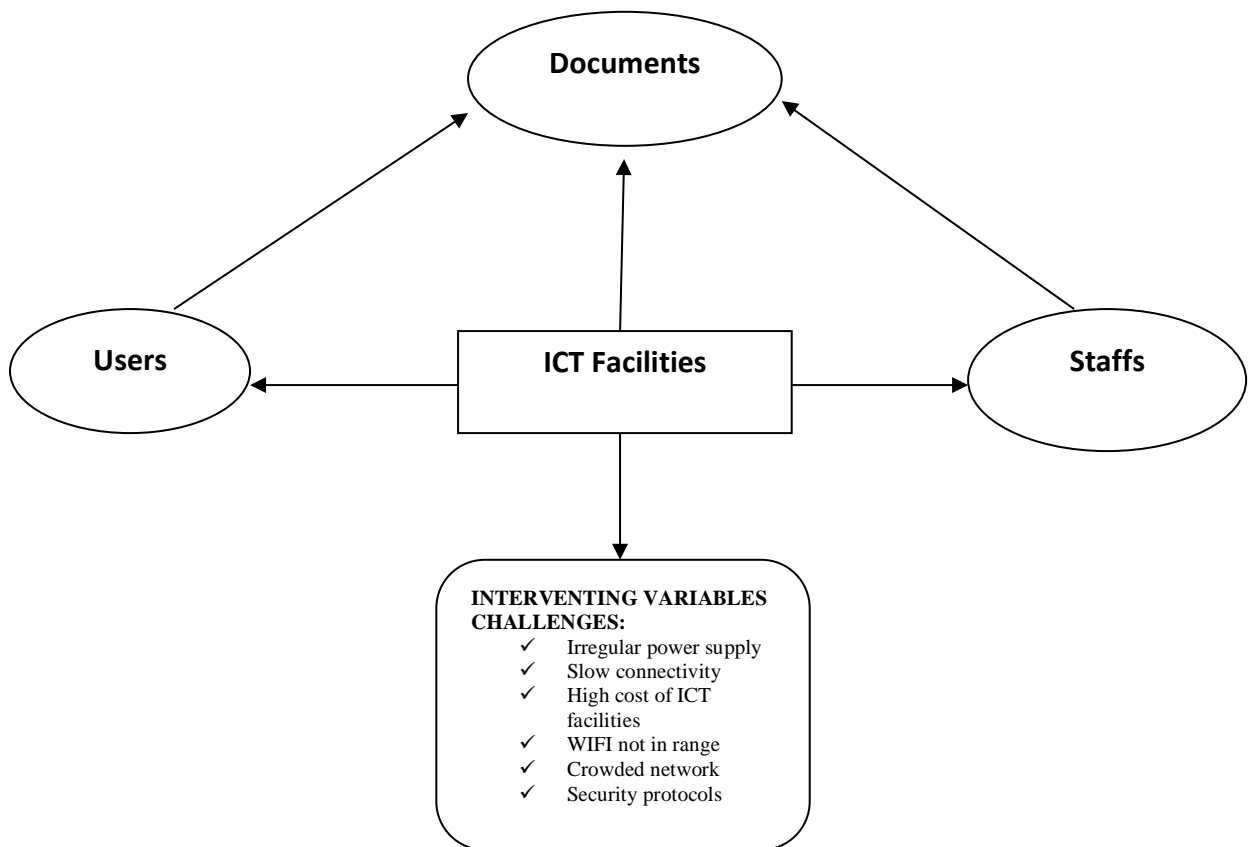
References

Anna, G. et al (2013). *Electronic information resources utilization by students in Mbarara University library*.Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal).Paper 869.

Asiamah, S. (2011). *Application of information communication and technology: A comparative analysis of male and female academics in Africa.* Available from World Wide Web: http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/1087? utm_ source=digital commons.unl.edu%2Flibphilprac%2F1087 & utm_ medium =PDF & utm campaign=PDF(Accessed11thMay2019).

Eguavoen, O. E. (2011). *Attitudes of library staff to the use of ICT: the case study of Kenneth Dike library, University of Ibadan, Nigeria*. Ozean Journal Social Sciences.

Koirala, I. (2012).*The status of circulation section in Tribhuvan University Central Library*. M.A. thesis submitted to Central Department Library and Information Science, Tribhuvan University.

Kumar, B.T.S. &Biradar, B.S. (2010). Use *of ICT in college libraries in Karnataka, India: a survey.* Program, 44(3), pp. 271-282.

Manandhar, N. (2016). *Use of information and communication technology in Tribhuvan University Central Library.*M.A. thesis submitted to Central Department Library and Information Science, Tribhuvan University.

Nisha, F. & Ali, N. (2012).*Awareness and use of e-journals by IIT Delhi and Delhi University library users*.Collection Building, 32, pp. 57-64.

Olorunsola,R. &Adeleke, A.A. (2010).*ICT and library operations*. The Electronic Library, 28(3), pp. 453-462.

Qutab, S. et al (2014). Adoption *of ICT's For Library Operations and Services: A Comparison of Public and Private University Libraries of Pakistan*. Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal).Paper 1106.

Saleem, A. (2013). Application and uses of information communication technology (ICT) in academic libraries: An overview. *International Journal of Library Science,* 2(3), pp. 49-52.

Shrestha, B.D. &Aryal, B. (2011, May). *Use of information communication technologies on Library and Information Centers of Nepal: A brief study of libraries of Tribhuvan University constituent campuses*. INFOLIB, 4(4), pp.9-12.

Subedi, S. R. (2007). *PERI e-resources used in educational and research nstitutions of Nepal.* M.A. thesis submitted to Central Department Library and Information Science, Tribhuvan University.

Veronica, N.N. (2014). *Utilization of ICT facilities for research output Among ester postgraduate students: The case of University of Nairobi Library Systems.*LIS thesis submitted to Department of Library and Information Science, University of Nairobi.

GOALI (2019)www.ilo.goali/about.retrieved7th July, 2019.

CHAPTER-III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research is the process of a systematic and details investigation or research of any particular subject with aim of collection, compilation, presentation and interpretation of relevant data. Methodology is necessary for finding out the objectives. The researcher collected information on the various technological tools to seek information they need. To achieve the set of objectives of the study, the following methodology was carried out which included the research design, populations of the study, sampling procedure, data collection procedure and data analysis procedure. They are specified as follows:

3.1   Research Design

This study has been centered in NLC Library to know the use of ICT of the students who visit the library. It also helps to guide the researcher in proper direction in order to meet the objective of the study. There are different tools for collecting the data but here the researcher has used questionnaire tool to collect the relevant facts figures and data. Also the researcher used survey for additional information about the institutions. This study was descriptive type of research design. The researcher has been used quantitative method for collection of data.

3.2   Population

This research study, ICT users in Nepal Law Campus Library has been concerned. In this study, the population of the study was the users of NLC library who visit between 11:00 am to 3:00 pm during the months of May 15-May31, 2019 only.

3.3   Sampling Procedure

To study the use of ICT by NLC students, the purposive sampling technique has adopted for this study. To fulfill the objectives of this study researcher distribute questionnaire to the students who visit at NLCL during May 15-May 31, 2019.

3.4   Data Collection Procedure

The questionnaire tool has been adopted for collection of data for this study. Questionnaires was prepared and distributed purposively for students who visits NLC library during the period of between 11:00 am to 3:00 pm during the months of May 15-May31, 2019 only. The researcher stayed at the library during the course to collect the questionnaire form the students. Then researcher collected the filled up questionnaire and analyze them for further process.

3.5   Data Analysis Procedure

After filled-up questionnaires from respondents are checked to ensure if the result is accurate, consistent; but if there are incomplete formats of data in questionnaire form any respondents then those are rejected for analysis. The data has been process using Microsoft Excel and their systematic presentation in diagram, charts as well as tables, the analysis has been done which is based on 45 respondents from the NLCL. Editing, classifying, coding etc. are some of the previous procedure for the analysis. In this study, descriptive and analytical methods with simple statistical tool are used for the process to analyze the data manually.

CHAPTER-IV
ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION OF DATA

This chapter focuses on the process of analyzing and presenting data to the collected data. The main purpose of analyzing and presenting data is to change it from an unprocessed form to processed form in an understandable presentation using different tools of presentation such as tables, charts and, diagrams etc. The analysis of data consists of organizing, tabulating, and performing statistical analysis. Basic organization of data is done from analysis and presentation of data. The outputs of analysis are presented in following sections using different statistical tools based on responses through questionnaire.

4.1   Gender Distribution of Respondents

In an introductory part of respondents, the first thing has to be concentrated about participation in library on the basis of their gender role. For that matter, it was asked to include their gender in questionnaire. The gender distribution of respondents is as follows:

Table 1: Gender Distribution of Respondents

Gender	No of respondent	Percentage
Male	27	60
Female	18	40
Total	45	100

Source: Field survey, 2019
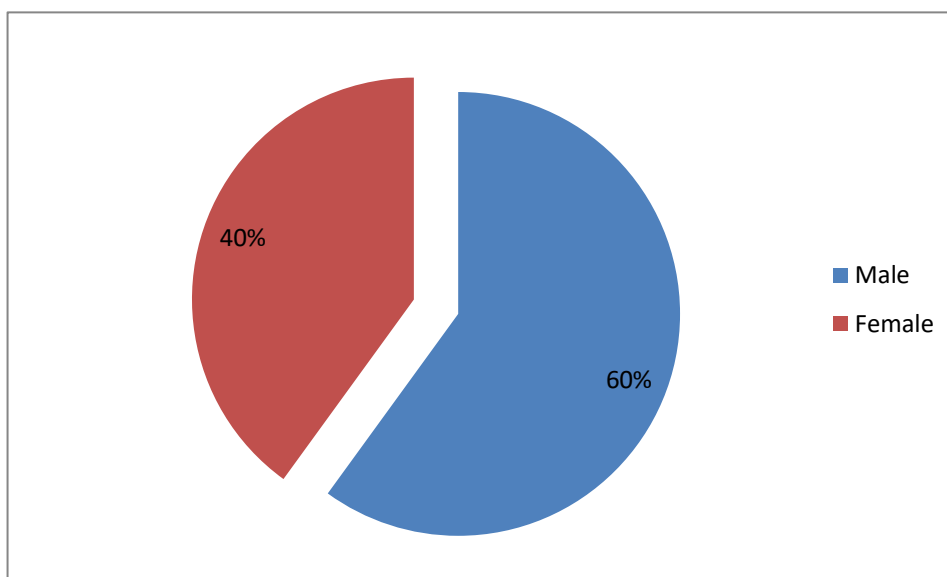
Figure 1: Gender Distribution of Respondents

Among 45 respondents of this study, 27 of them are male i.e. 60% of the total respondents and 18 of them are female i.e. 40%. It shows that the most of the users are male. So, NLC library should be encourage female users mostly.

4.2 Age Distribution of Respondents

Next thing was asked to all respondents i.e. their age to confirm the participation in library use according to their age groups.

Table 2: Age Distribution of Respondents

Age	No. of respondent	Percentage
Below 20	4	8.89
20-30	20	44.44
31-40	18	40
41-50	3	6.67
Above 50	0	0
Total	45	100

Source: Field survey, 2019
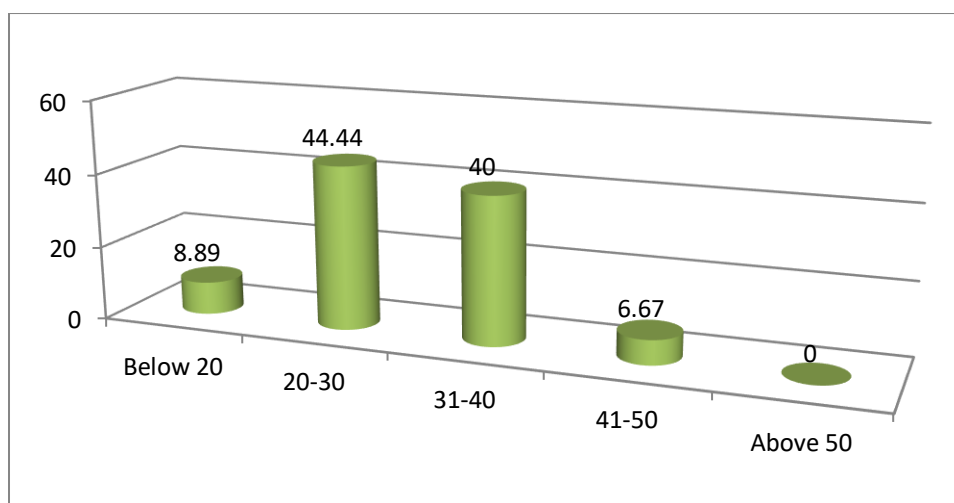
Figure 2:Age Distribution of Respondents

Among total 45 respondents, there were not any respondent below 20 and above 50 age group. Below 20 age group, there were 4 respondents i.e. 8.89% and between 20 to 30 age group, there were 20 respondents i.e. 44.44% likewise 18 respondents in 31-40 age group i.e. 40% and 3 respondents were in 41-50 age group i.e. 6.67 %.

From the above data, we can conclude that the most of the respondents are from 20-30 age groups means the majority of the use of library is high for young students, researchers, staffs. Most of them come to visit library for their accomplishment of project works, thesis as well as for their study.

4.3   Frequency of Visiting NLCL

To conclude the decision that how much library users are active and how much they spend their time to participate in accessing electronic library materials in the library environment, it was asked to the respondents.

Table 3: Frequency of Visiting NLCL

Library visitors	No of respondents	Percentage
Everyday	39	86.67
Occasionally	6	13.33
Sometimes	0	0
Total	45	100

Source: Field survey, 2019
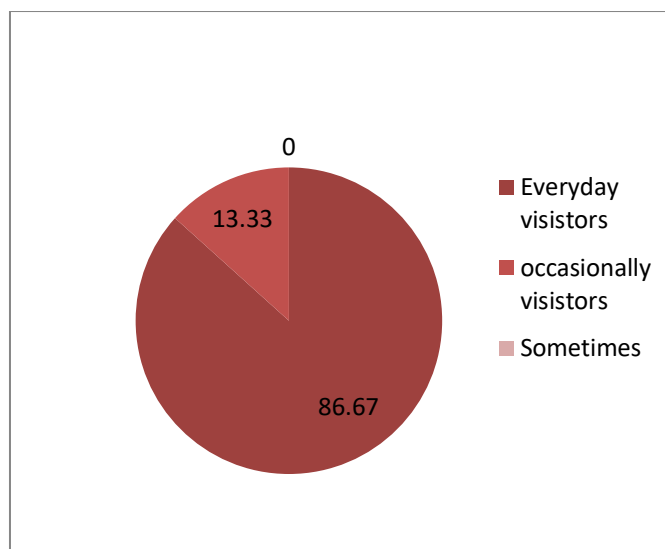
Figure 3: Frequency of Visiting NLCL

According to above data, there are 39(86.67%), 6(13.33%) and 0 value data for everyday, occasionally and sometimes library visitors respectively.

Above statistics shows the result that many respondents belong to everyday visit of the library and to get access the library materials. It means there is compulsory need for academic students for their works, nowadays.

4.4   Purpose of Library Visit

To manage and develop the library according to their needs and demands in the library, the purpose of library visit helps to declare that. So the data on the basis of purpose of library visit is mentioned below:

Table 4: Purpose of library visit

Purposes	No of respondents	Percentage
Research	6	13.33
Study	10	22.22
Entertainment	0	0
Research and study	29	64.45
Other	0	0
Total	45	100

Source: Field survey, 2019

28
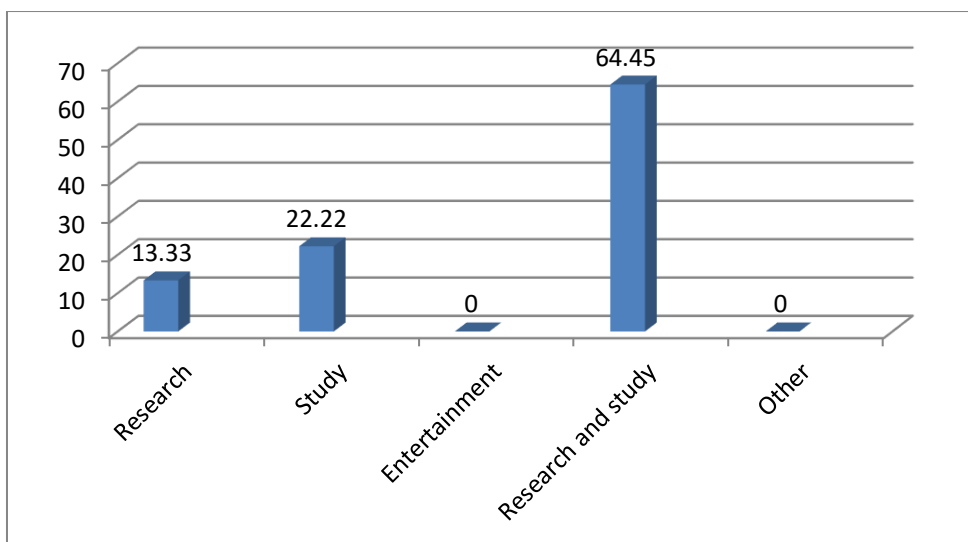
Figure 4: Purpose of Library Visit

Among 45 respondents, there were different purposes to visit the library which were; 6 respondents i.e. 13.33% for research, 10 respondents i.e. 22.22% for study, 0 respondents for entertainment, 29 respondents i.e. 64.45% for all, and finally 0 respondents for other.

The analysis for above data is that for many purposes that are for, users or students visit the library with several needs and demands. There isn't only one purpose to visit by library materials.

4.5   Different Sections Visit in Library

Users' need and demand depends upon accessing library materials from different sections so it must be known that in which section users' visit which is shown below according to their response:

Table 5: Different Sections Visit in Library

Different sections	No. of respondents	Percentage
IT section	18	40
Circulation section	9	20
Reference section	7	15.55
All of above	8	17.78
Other section	3	6.67
Total	45	100

Source: Field survey, 2019
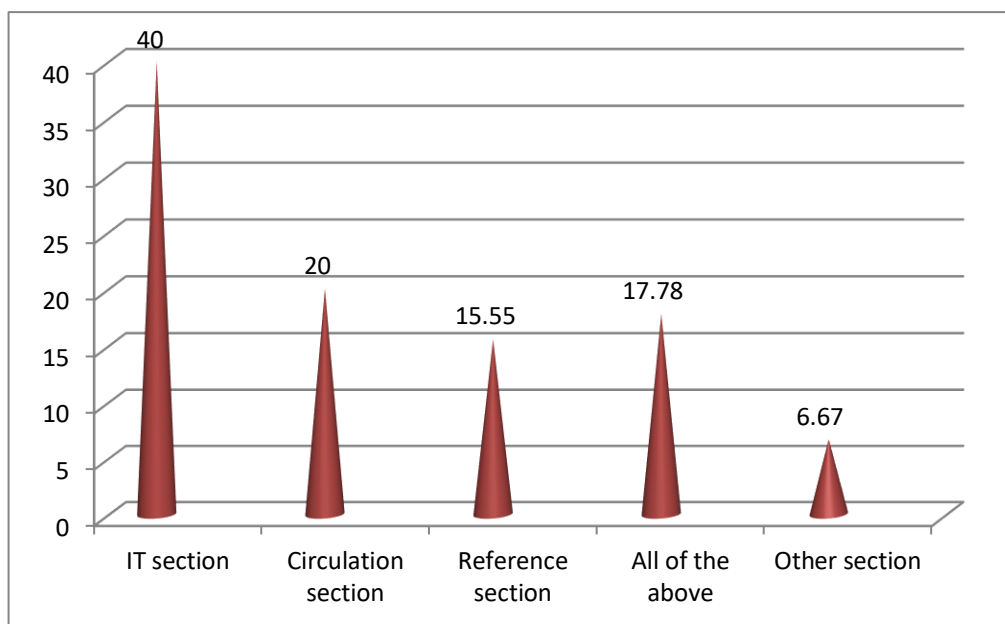
Figure 5: Different Sections Visit in Library

For different sections, different respondents had responded their responses in which 18 respondents had IT section visit i.e. 40%, 9 respondents had circulation visit i.e. 20%, 7 respondents had reference section visit i.e. 15.55%, 8 respondents had all section visit i.e. 17.78% and 3 respondents had visit i.e. 6.67%.

This data shows that there was high ratio of IT section visit than others. In this modern time with IT use, all the respondents want to access their library materials as in e-resources so it should be taken as concentrative part for library management and development.

4.6   Differences in Library Materials

To analyze the concept regarding library materials, the question was asked with respondents as what the difference they have seen in library.

Table 6: Differences in Library Materials

Responses	No of respondents	Percentage
Yes	39	86.67
No	2	4.44
Confused	4	8.89
Total	45	100

Source: Field survey, 2019
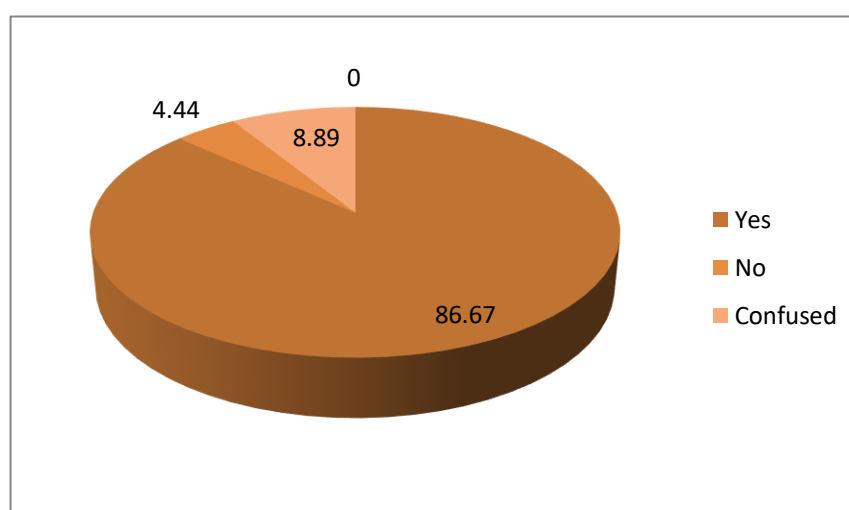
Figure 6: Differences in Library Materials

The responses were different from different respondents about the differences in library materials in which 39 respondents had responded as 'yes' i.e. 86.67% and 2 respondent had responded 'No' i.e. 4.44% as well as 4 respondents had responded 'confused' i.e. 8.89 % of total respondents to explore the information from the users about differences in library materials.

From the above statistics, it is concluded that the most of users are aware about what the differences found in library materials such as print and electronic materials.

4.7 Getting Information

This question was asked to the respondents to how do search reading materials from the library. Four options were provided as self searching, with the help of staff, consulting card catalogue and OPAC. Following is the responses from the respondents:

Table7: Getting Information

Responses	No of respondents	Percentage
Self searching	43	95.56
With the help of staff	2	4.44
Consulting card catalogue	0	0
Using Online Public Access Catalogue(OPAC)	0	0
Total	45	100

Source: Field survey, 2019
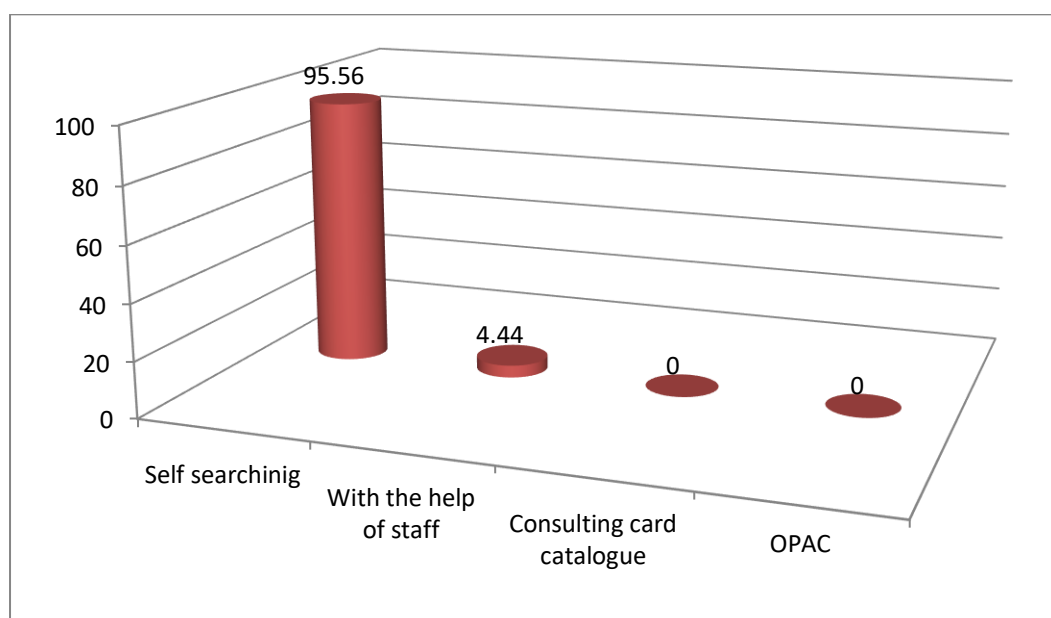
Figure7:Getting Information

Among total 45 respondents, 43 of them have commented self searching which is 95.56% of the total respondents and 2 of them have commented with the help of staff which is 4.44% of the total respondents. It shows that the maximum respondents had

responded as self searching to get information from the library which is possible due to ICT use.

Above data shows that NLCL should be manage OPAC system for easy to search e-resources.

4.8   Access to Different Formats of Library Materials

Which format they like most to access is very important for this study to decide what are their needs and demands regarding resources or library materials available in library. For that the question is asked with them and responses are as follows:

Table 8: Access to Different Formats of Library Materials

Responses	No of respondents	Percentage
Print/manual	4	8.89
Electronic	25	55.56
Both	16	35.55
Total	45	100

Source: Field survey, 2019
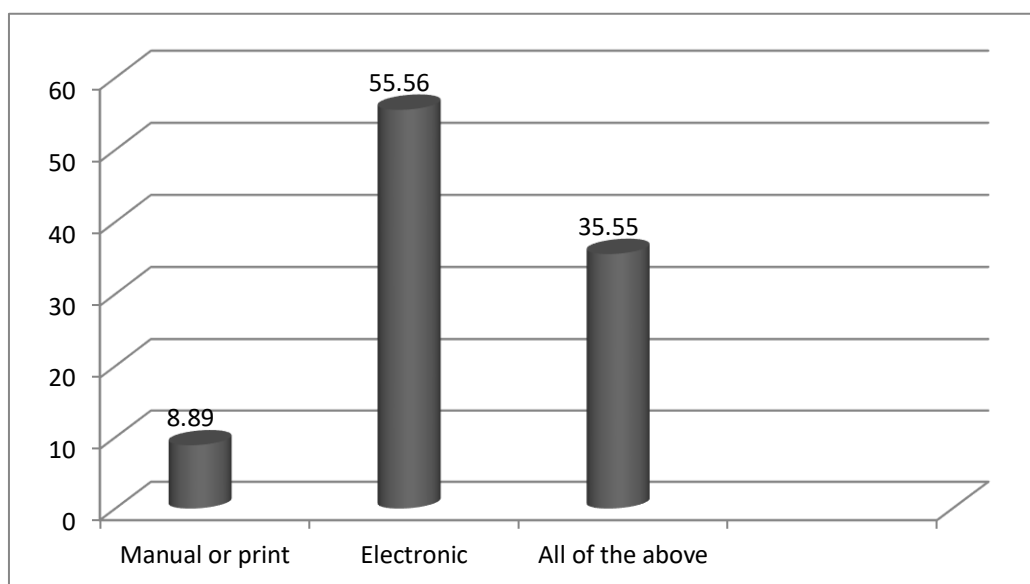
Figure 8: Access to Different Formats of Library Materials

Out of 45 respondents, 4 respondents i.e.8.89% had replied to use print/manual library materials, 25 respondents i.e. 55.56% had replied to access the electronic format but 16 respondents i.e. 35.55% had replied to access library materials in both formats.

In above data, most of users interested to access those library materials in electronic format as well as in both formats of library materials. It indicates that the library should manage all information in electronic format to future user.

4.9   Sufficient Number of Computers in IT Section

In this question, respondents were asked about sufficient number of computers in IT section. Different three options were provide for selection as yes, no, average. The responses from the respondents are as follows:

Table 9: Sufficient Number of Computers in IT Section

Responses	No. of respondents	Percentage
Yes	15	33.33
No	20	44.45
Average	10	22.22
Total	45	100

Source: Field survey, 2019
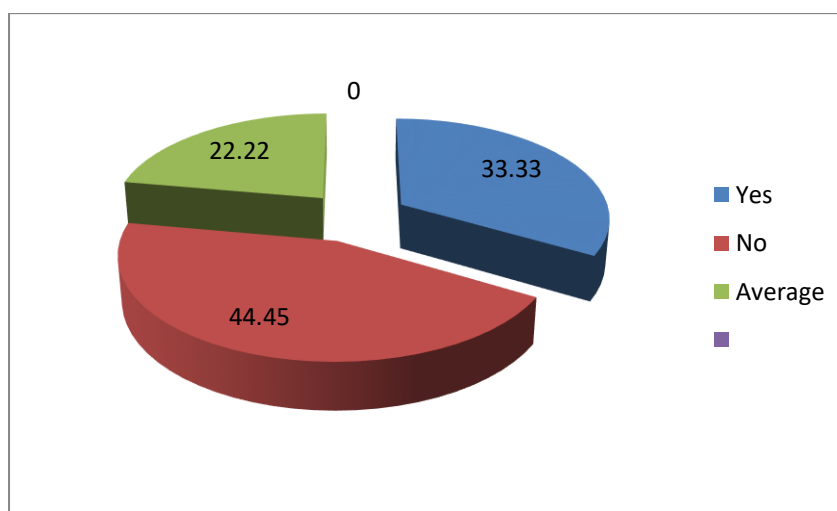
Figure 9: Sufficient Number of Computers in IT Section

In above data, 15 respondents i.e. 33.33% had responded 'yes' and 20 respondents i.e. 44.44% had responded 'no' but 10 respondents i.e. 22.22% had responded 'average'. So, the library of law campus should increase number of computer for electronic users.

4.10 Availability of Internet Connection

Another question was about availability of internet connection in the library. In that question, the options were provided for selection as yes, no, and average. The responses from the respondents are as following:

Table 10: Availability of Internet Connection

Responses	No. of respondents	Percentage
Yes	30	66.67
No	0	0
Average	15	33.33
Total	45	100

Source: Field survey, 2019
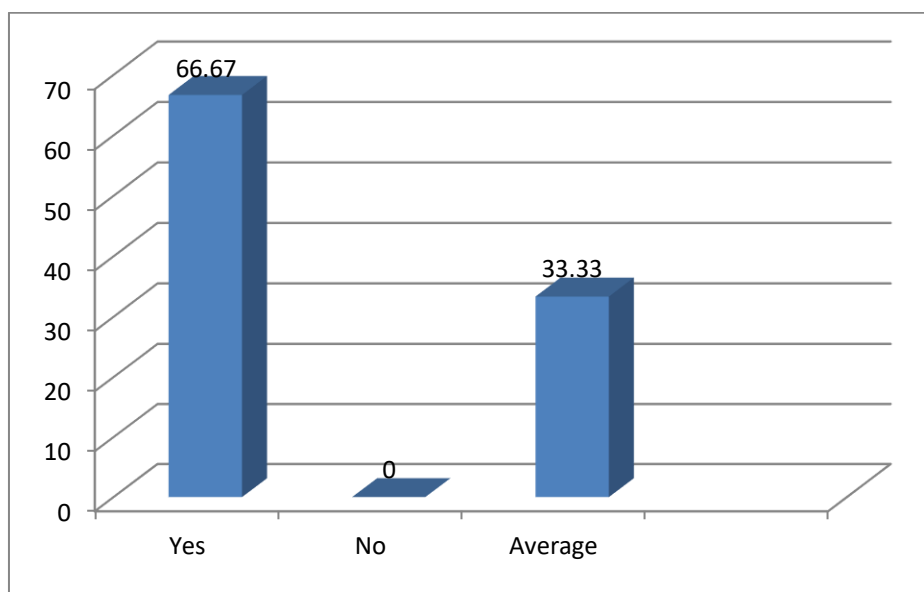
Figure 10:Availability of Internet connection

35

As per the responses, 30 respondents i.e. 66.67% had told that 'yes' whereas 15 respondents i.e. 33.33% had told that 'average'. It indicates that to fulfill the needs of all users, library should provide internet connection for all users.

4.11 Appropriate Internet Connection

About appropriate internet connection was also asked to respondents. The responses from the respondents are as follows:

Table 11:Appropriate Internet Connection

Responses	No. of respondents	Percentage
Yes	30	66.67
No	15	33.33
Confused	0	0
Total	45	100

Source: Field survey, 2019
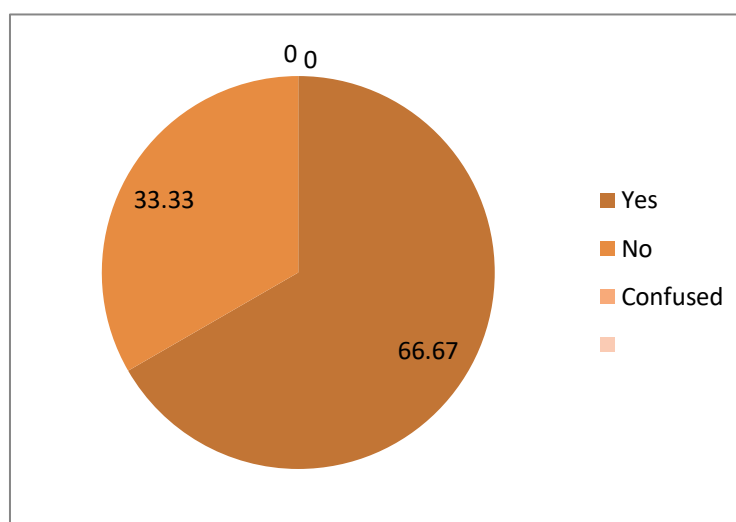
Figure 11: Appropriate Internet Connection

In above data, 30 respondents i.e. 66.67% had responded 'yes' whereas 10 respondents i.e. 33.33% had responded 'no' to explore the information from the users on the topic 'appropriate internet connection'. It indicates that most of respondents want to explore the information through proper internet connection to search electronic materials. So, NLC library should be manage internet connection properly for the ICT users.

4.12   Use of Software in Circulation Section

This question was asked to the respondents use of library software in circulation section. For that the question is asked with them and responses are as follows:

Table 12: Use of Software in Circulation Section

Responses	No. of respondents	Percentage
Yes	35	77.78
No	0	0
May be	10	22.22
Total	45	100

Source: Field survey, 2019
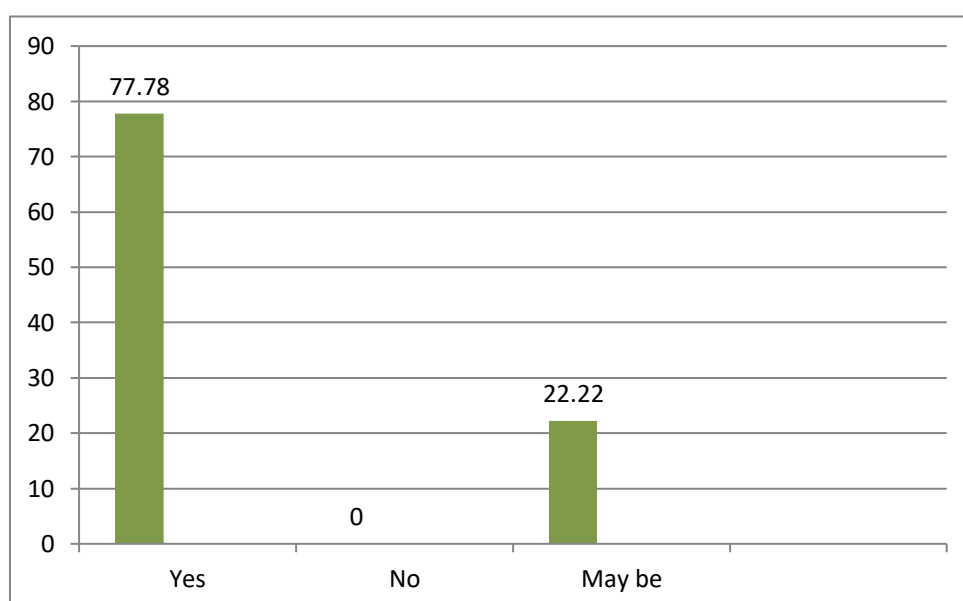
Figure 12:Use of Software in Circulation Section

Out of 45 respondents, 35 respondents i.e. 77.78% had replied 'yes' whereas none of them had replied 'no' and 10 respondents i.e. 22.22% had replied 'may be'. It shows that most of respondents are aware in use of software and they can easily differentiate between the activities of using software and non using software.

4.13   Books Borrowed From Library

It was another question in which question, how books are borrowed from library. For that the question is asked with them and respondents are as follows:

Table 13:Books Borrowed From Library

Responses	No. of respondents	Percentage
Using barcode system	44	97.78
Register system	0	0
Card system	1	2.22
All of the above	0	0
Other	0	0
Total	45	100

Source: Field survey, 2019
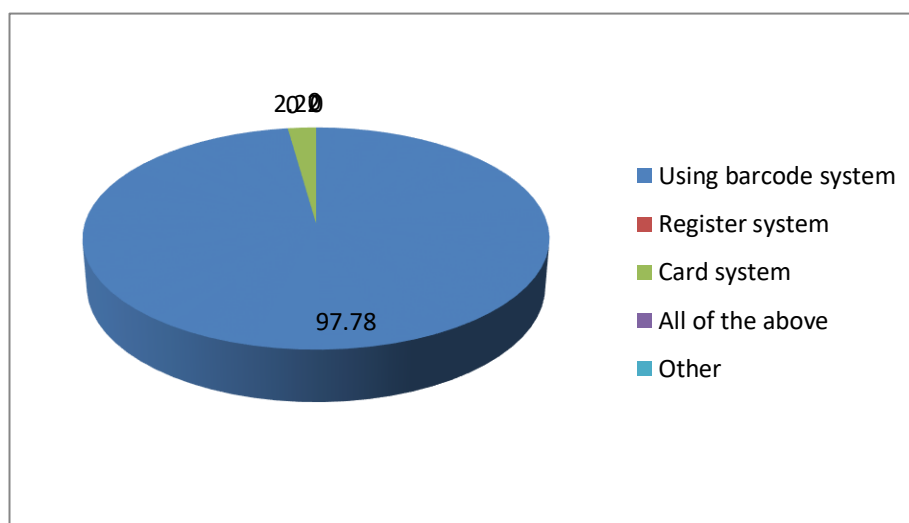
Figure 13:Books Borrowed From Library

In above data, 44 respondents i.e. 97.78% had responded 'using barcode system' whereas 1 respondent i.e. 2.22% had responded 'card system' but none of them had responded 'register system', 'all of the above' and 'other'. It shows that most of users are aware of activity on using barcode system in library as well as use of ICT.

4.14   Get Notification

This was asked to the respondents to get any notification after the book renew or return date is expired. Following is the responses from the respondents:

Table 14:Get Notification

Responses	No. of respondents	Percentage
Yes	20	44.44
No	25	55.56
Total	45	100

Source: Field survey, 2019
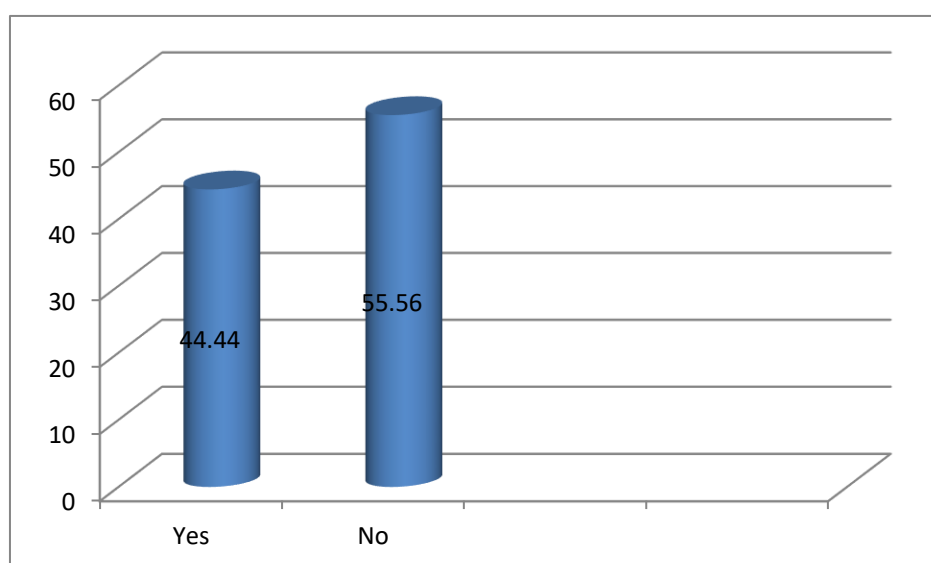
Figure 14:Get Notification

In the above data, 20 respondents i.e. 44.44% had responded 'yes' whereas 25 respondents i.e. 55.56% had responded 'no'. It indicates that most of the library users get notification about borrowed books. But library should do the orientation about this matter.

4.15   Ways of Notification

Respondents were also asked if yes, mentioned those ways of notification. This data table is on the basis of responses 'yes' only not with the whole responses. For that the question is asked with them and responses are as follows:

Table 15: Ways of Notification

Responses	No. of respondents	Percentage
E-mail	10	50
Viber	0	0
Messenger	0	0
Whatsapp	0	0
Other	10	50
Total	20	100

Source: Field survey, 2019
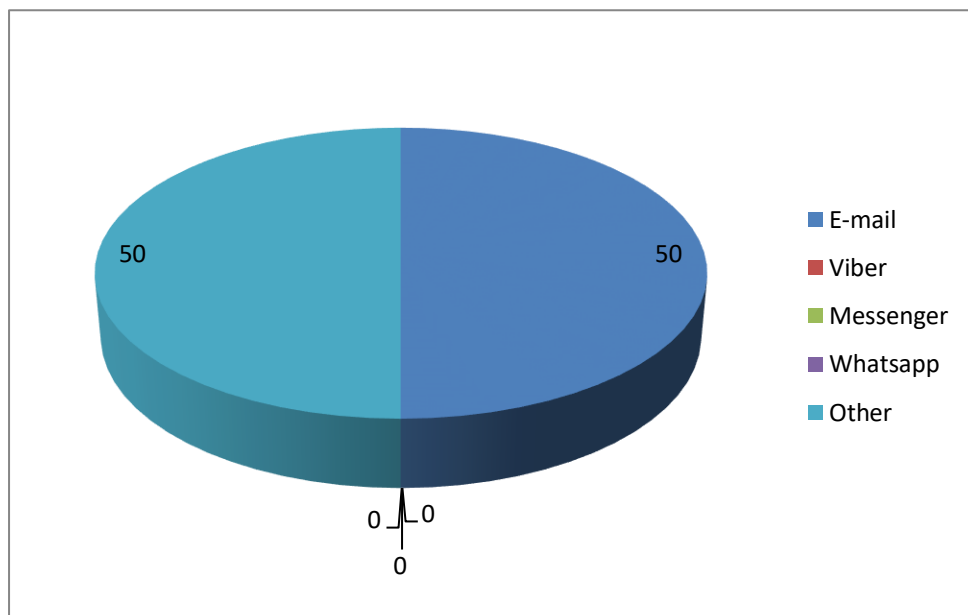
Figure 15:Ways of Notification

Among total 20 respondents, 10 respondents i.e. 50% had replied 'E-mail' whereas 10 respondents i.e. 50% had replied 'other' but none of them had replied 'viber', 'messenger' and 'whatsapp'. It indicates that the respondents are able to use G-mail and other popular social media to get access required information.

4.16   Get Digital Content in Library

The respondents were asked a question find out digital content in library software. Following responses from the respondents:

Table 16:Get Digital Content in Library

Responses	No. of respondents	Percentage
Yes	10	22.22
No	35	77.78
Total	45	100

Source: Field survey, 2019
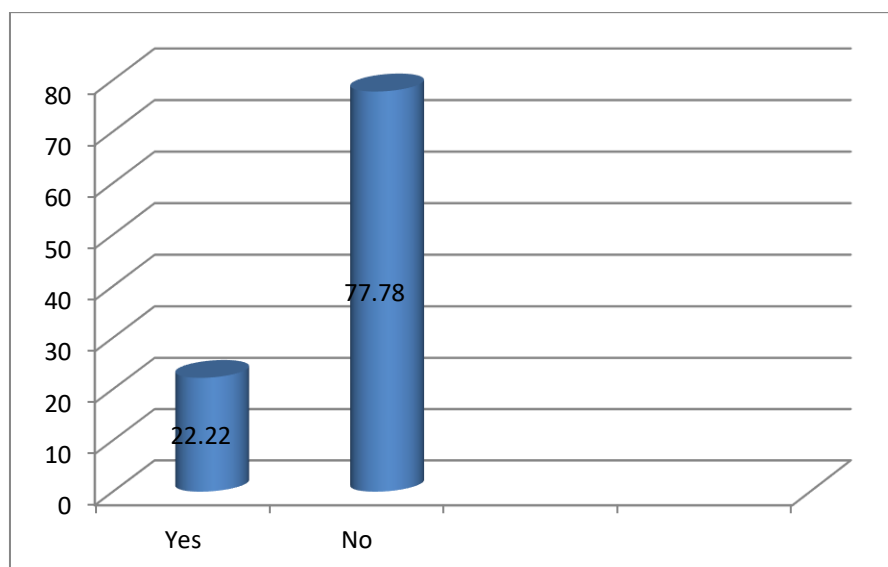
Figure 16: Get Digital Content in Library

In above data, 10 respondents i.e. 22.22% had responded 'yes' whereas 35 respondents i.e. 77.78% had responded 'no'. It shows that the need of digital content is required day by day by the users for multipurpose use and access. So, NLC library should provide digital content for their electronic users.

41

4.17 Types of Digital Content

The respondents were also asked a question if yes, which type of digital content do you find. For that question following responses from the respondents:

Table 17:Types of Digital Content

Responses	No. of respondents	Percentage
Book	9	90
Journal	0	0
Thesis/dissertation	0	0
Other	1	10
Total	10	100

Source: Field survey, 2019
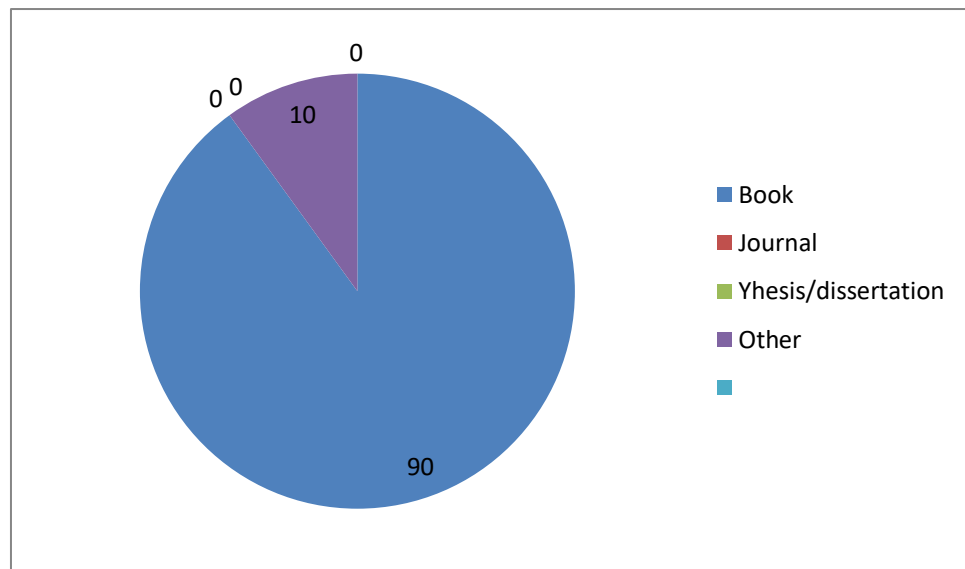
Figure 17:Types of Digital Content

Among total 10 respondents, 9 respondents i.e. 90% had replied 'book' whereas 1 respondent i.e. 10% had replied 'other' but none of them had replied 'journal' and 'thesis/dissertation'. It shows that only book as digital content may be not sufficient so other type of digital content should be added.

4.18   Technical Support From the Library Staffs

The respondents were asked a question, have you ever taken technical support from the library staffs. For that question, following responses from the respondents:

Table 18: Technical Support From the Library Staffs

Responses	No. of respondents	Percentage
Yes	20	44.44
No	25	55.56
Total	45	100

Source: Field survey, 2019
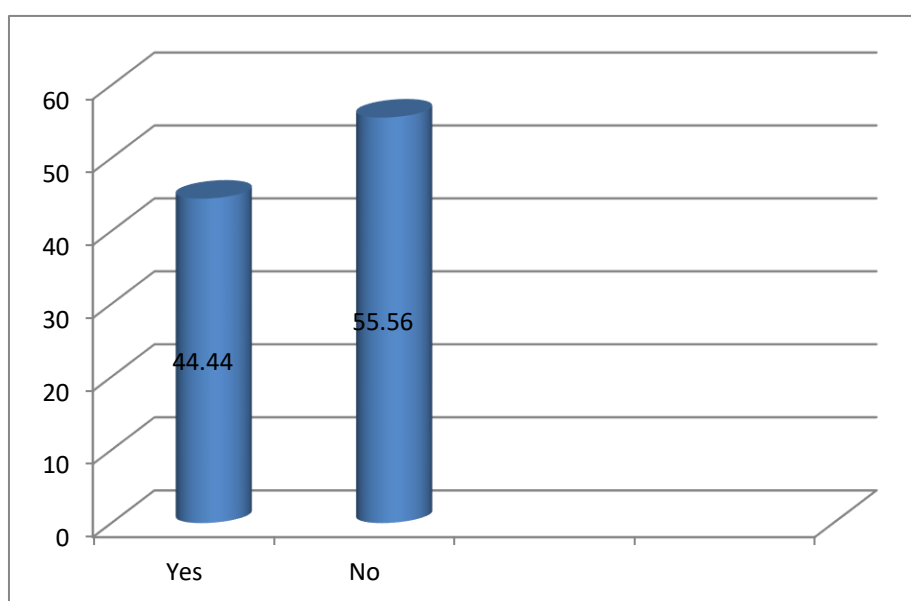
Figure 18: Technical Support From the Library Staffs

Out of total 45 respondents, 20 respondents have replied 'yes' i.e. 44.44% of the respondents, 25 respondents have replied 'no' i.e. 55.56% of the respondents. It indicates that the library staffs should always be ready to facilitate the users in technical issues and problems and those library staffs also should be up-to-date.

4.19   User Satisfaction With Library Services

Respondents were asked to satisfy with library services. The responses from the users are as follows:

Table 19: User Satisfaction With Library Services

Responses	No. of respondents	Percentage
Yes	25	55.56
No	20	44.44
Total	45	100

Source: Field survey, 2019
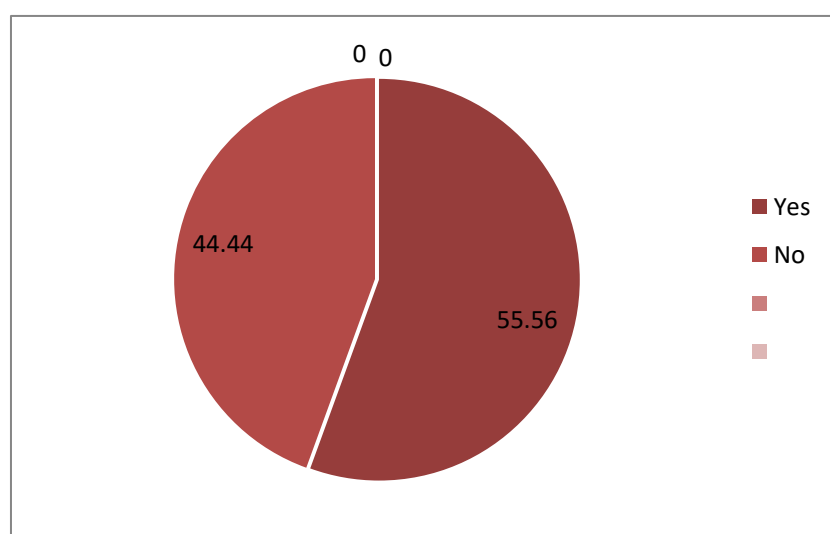
Figure 19: User Satisfaction With Library Services

In above data, 25 respondents are satisfied with library service i.e. 55.56% of the respondents, but 20 respondents are not satisfied with library services i.e. 44.44% of the respondents. It indicates that many users are still not satisfied and use of ICT can increase the level of satisfaction from the users.

4.20   Facing Problem by the Users

The respondents were asked about same problems faced by the users. The responses from the respondents are as follows:

Table 20:Facing Problem by the Users

Responses	No. of respondents	Percentage
Have to wait for long time	10	22.22
Internet connection	20	44.45
Circulation problem	5	11.11
Insufficient services	10	22.22
Total	45	100

Source: Field survey, 2019
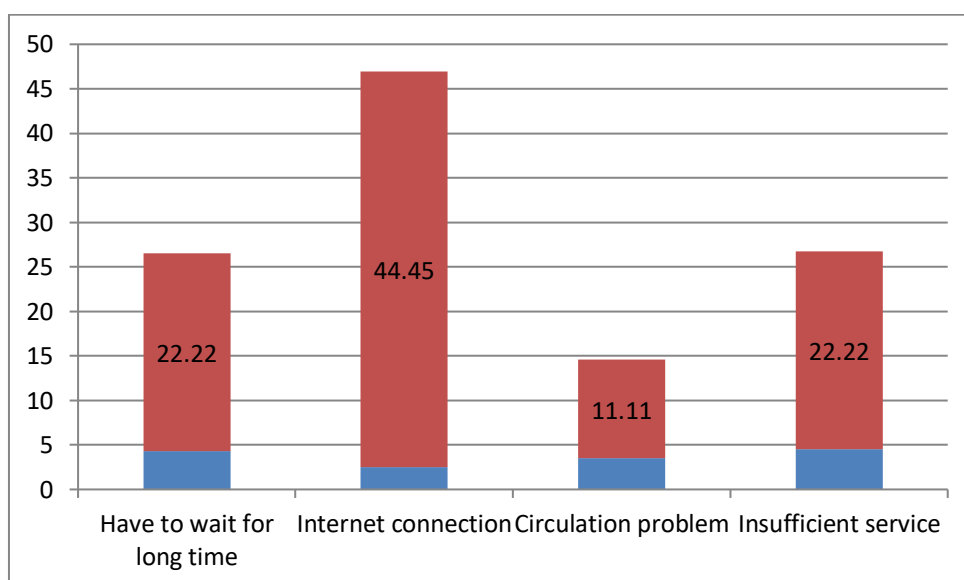
Figure 20:Facing Problem by the Users

In above data, 10 respondents i.e. 22.22% had responded 'have to wait for long tome', 20 respondents i.e. 44.45% had responded 'internet connection', 5 respondents i.e. 11.11% had responded 'circulation problem' and 10 respondents i.e. 22.22% had responded 'insufficient services'. It shows that enhancing the quality of internet connection can give good result in library services. So, NLC library should be facilitate good internet connection for their electronic users.

4.21 Issue in IT Environment

The respondents were asked a question, which types of issue mostly find in IT environment. For that question, the responses from the respondents are as follows:

Table 21: Issue in IT Environment

Responses	No. of respondents	Percentage
Internet connection	25	55.56
Database search	5	11.11
Computer access	15	33.33
Document accessibility	0	0
Total	45	100

Source: Field survey, 2019
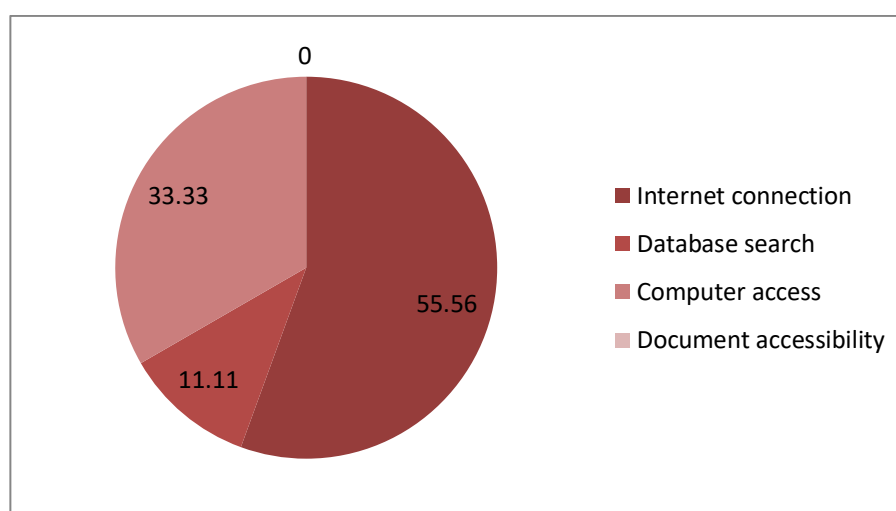
Figure 21: Issue in IT Environment

In above data, 25 respondents i.e. 55.56% had responded 'internet connection', 5 respondents i.e. 11.11% had responded 'database search', 15 respondents i.e. 33.33% had responded 'computer access' and none of them had responded 'document accessibility'. It indicates that internet connection as well as accessibility and computer access has the most significant role in library service enhancing and development through the users' perception.

4.22   Accessibility and Use of ICT can be Improved

The respondents were asked a question, the accessibility and use of ICT can be improved. For that question, the responses from the respondents are as follows:

Table 22: Accessibility and Use of ICT can be Improved

Responses	No. of respondents	Percentage
Agree	25	55.56
Disagree	5	11.11
May be	15	33.33
Total	45	100

Source: Field survey, 2019
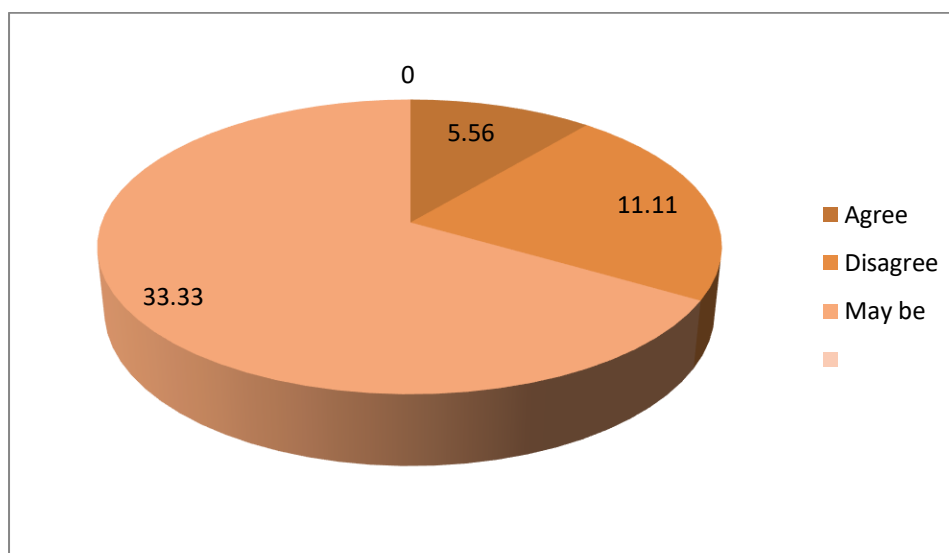
Figure 22: Accessibility and Use of ICT can be Improved

In above data, 25 respondents i.e. 55.56% had agree for improving accessibility and use of ICT, 5 respondents i.e. 11.11% had disagree and 15 respondents i.e. 33.33% had responded 'may be'. It shows that most of the respondents had replied the use of ICT should be improved to make the library users' friendly environment. So, NLC library should be improved accessibility and use of ICT properly.

4.23   Comment and Suggestion for Improving Areas of NLCL

Opinions from the respondents for further improvement of accessibility, use of ICT and library services were expressed. In general they were expressed to guidance for using ICT. Workshop and seminars are expected on ICT to encourage the users. Respondents expected fast and reliable internet connectivity, continuous power supply, and free access online documents/journals. Respondents also about to provide international level's law documents, technical writing materials which make powerful empowerment in the world. Respondents expected to create safe and silence reading environment for the betterment of users, researchers etc. Respondents want goali website to manage in NLCL.

CHAPTER-V
SUMMARY, FINDING, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Summary

This study was conducted to know the exact condition of information communication technologies being used in NLCL and solution for the problem found in NLCL being use of ICT as well as all library services. Use of ICT in libraries means the application of computers and communication technologies for acquisition, organization, storage, retrieval and dissemination of information. The application of ICTs in library activities has added a new dimension in information accessing process. The electronic information has gradually become a major resource in every library. Due to use of ICT, researchers and students are being able to access excess of information from the whole world.

The amazing technological advancements have significant influence on information creation, storage, access and presentation. The speed at which information sources are being produced and converted into electronic form is tremendous. The potential advantages of use of ICT for easier access, space-saving and minimum gap in time of information generation to its availability. To keep pace with today's information age libraries have to adapt new information communication technologies to modernize the techniques that are being used to perform various day-to-day activities of library. Thus the study was conducted to find out the status of ICT that are being used in NLCL and to know what could be done further for the improvement of services of the library.

5.2 Finding

- More than 86.87% respondents belong to everyday visit of the library and to get access the library materials. It means there is compulsory need for academic students for their works, nowadays.

- For different purposes, users mean about 64.45% users visit the library with several needs and demands. There is not only one purpose to visit by library materials.

- There is high ratio of IT section visit than others. In this modern time with IT use, all the respondents want to access their library materials as in e-resources so it should be taken as concentrative part for library management and development.

- Most of the respondents i.e. 95.56% can be self search to get information from the NLC library which is possible due to ICT use.

- Most of the users are interested to access those library materials in electronic format i.e. 55.56% as well as in both formats of library materials i.e. 35.55%.

- Most of the users said that there is not sufficient number of computers in IT section. It means that NLCL should be managing sufficient number of computer to access e-resources for their electronic users.

- There is internet availability in NLCL i.e. 66.67% respondents getting internet. So, internet is most important to search e-resources in the every library.

- There is high ratio of users i.e. 66.67% are found appropriate internet connection in NLCL but 33.33% of users are not found appropriate internet connection.

- Most of the users i.e. 77.78% had found use of library software in circulation section but 22.22% had told 'may be'.

- In NLCL, using barcode system to borrowed library document/materials.

- Most of the users have not get any notification after the book renews date is expired from NLCL. Few numbers of users get notification by e-mail, notice and letters.

- Most of the users i.e. 77.78% had not found digital content in library software. NLCL has not sufficient e-resources materials.

- Only 44.44% users have got technical support from the library staffs. The library staff should always be ready to facilitate the users in technical issues and problems.

- Some problem that are faced by the users in NLCL services. Most of the users (44.45%) indicated slow internet connectivity.

- Most of the users (55.56%) want to improve accessibility and use of ICT in NLCL.

- It was found that for guidance for using ICT, workshops and seminars should be conducted on ICT to encourage the users, to manage fast internet connectivity,

continuous power supply, free access online document, to provide international level's law documents, create safe and silence reading environment.

5.3   Conclusion

In Nepal Law Campus Library as special as well as academic library of the country have many challenges and issues in management and development of the library. It has also planning and purposes to fulfill the needs and demands of students, researcher, teacher and all the users of the direct links between library materials and users through the use of adequate number of library collections and availability of the ICT environment. Library materials should be circulated and managed by the librarian with help of ICT in the library.

NLCL is the library where only the subject field of law is studied so those library materials regarding law subject should be managed collected, circulated with the user's needs and demands. And those needs and demands should be maintained using ICT such as internet connection and accessibility, computer availability and electronic sources etc. ICT always demands for the ICT scholars, users and technicians as well. The best environment of library is the major priority for the librarian which is possible only through the effective and efficient use of ICT. In this way the users, librarians and library materials should have link between them through the ICT environment for the best results of the library objectives.

5.4   Recommendations

On the basis of the study and research, several recommendations can be generalized to make better use of ICT in NLCL, which are given below:

- Database management, online journal, internet access, availability of computers and electricity as well as membership subscription in useful sites should be managed as per the users wish.
- The knowledge and skills of library staffs and users with training should be developed to user e-resources themselves and to facilitate others.
- Users should be encouraged to use OPAC to search materials.

- There should be on the spot personal guidance for accessing online resources subscribed by the library for e-resource users.

- The library management should disseminate information on the ICT driven library operations and services.

- NLCL should acquire fast and reliable internet service.
- NLCL should be update and manage library website to provide information to users.

Bibliography

Adetimirin, A.E. (2012). ICT Literacy among undergraduates in Nigerian Universities. *Education and Information Technologies.*17(4):387-397

ALA glossary of *library and information science*.www.academic.edu.com (Accessed 13th May, 2019).

Ani, V.A and Emmanual et.al (2016).*Strategies for Enhancing the Utilization of Information and Communication Technology (ICT)*.Based Library Resources in Research. 11 (1) 25-30.

Anna, G. et al (2013). Electronic information resources utilization by students in Mbarara University library.*Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)*.Paper 869.

Anyangwe, E. (2012). *Professional development advice for academic libraries.* AvailablefromWorldWideWeb:/22http://www.guardian.co.uk/highereducation network/blogl-/2012/mar/professiondevelopment-for-academic-librarians(Accessed02thMay2019).

Ashikuzzaman, Md. (2014). *Need of ICT in library.* www.gujaratuniversity.com (Accessed 13th May, 2019).

Asiamah, S. (2011). *Application of Information Communication and Technology: A comparative analysis of male and female Academics in Africa*. Available from World Wide Web: http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/1087?utm_ source=digital commons.unl.edu%2Flibphilprac%2F1087 & utm_ medium =PDF & utm campaign=PDF(Accessed11thMay2019).

Cox, J. (2010). *Academic libraries in challenging times. The Irish Library* World WideWeb:http://aran.library.nuigalway.ie/xmlui/bitstream/handle/10379/1412 /JohnCoxArticle.pdf?sequence=1. (Accessed 10th May, 2019).

Dhanavandan, S., Esmail, S. Mand Mani, V. (2008). *A study of the use of information communication technology (ICT) Tools by librarians, library philosophy and practice,* May 2019.Pp1-8.

Eguavoen, O. E. (2011). *Attitudes of library staff to the use of ICT: the case study of Kenneth Dike library, University of Ibadan, Nigeria*. Ozean Journal Social Sciences.

K.M, P. (2018).*Useof ICT resources and services at state university libraries in Gujarat a study.*LIS BD Network.Library and Information Science Academic Blog.

Kemp, P.(2007). Information use by economists: A study. *Annals of library information studied*. Vol.54, December 2007.

Koirala, I. (2012). *The status of circulation section in Tribhuvan University Central Library*. M.A. thesis submitted to Central Department Library and Information Science, Tribhuvan University.

Kumar, A. Vijaya (2011). *Application of information technology in libraries: An overview* (Vol.1,Oct-Dec.2011, Issue:2).

Kumar, B.T.S. & Biradar, B.S. (2010). Use *of ICT in college libraries in Karnataka, India: a survey.* Program, 44(3), pp. 271-282.

Kumar, K. (1987). *Library Organization*. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.

Kumar, P.S.G (2003). *Management of library and information centers*. New Delhi: B.R**.** Publishing Corporation.

Manandhar, N. (2015). *Use of information and communication technology in Tribhuvan University Central Library. M. A.* thesis submitted to Central Department Library and Information Science, Tribhuvan University.

Nisha, F. & Ali, N. (2012).Awareness and use of e-journals by IIT Delhi and Delhi University library users. *Collection Building*. 32, pp. 57-64.

Olorunsola, R. & Adeleke, A.A. (2010).ICT and library operations. *The Electronic Library*, 28(3), pp. 453-462.

Pradhan, M.R.(2011). *Application of ICT in Library and Information Science (theory).*Kathmandu: Health Net Nepal.

Qutab, S. et al (2014).Adoption of ICT's For Library Operations and Services: A Comparison of Public and Private University Libraries of Pakistan. *Library Philosophy and Practice (ejournal)*. Paper 1106.

Raja, W., Ahmad, Z. &Sinha, A.K. (2009). *Knowledge Management and Academic Libraries in IT Era: Problems and Positions.* Available from World Wide Web:http://crl.du.ac.in/ical09/papers/index_files/ical-124_198_418_2_RV.pdf

Ranganathan, S.R. (1940). *Reference Service and Bibliography*. Volume 1. Madras: Library Association.

Saleem, A. (2013). Application and uses of information communication technology (ICT) in academic libraries: An overview. *International Journal of Library Science*. 2(3), pp. 49-52.

Shrestha, B.D. &Aryal, B. (2011, May). Use of information communication technologies on library and information centers of Nepal: A brief study of libraries of Tribhuvan University constituent campuses. *INFOLIB*, 4(4), pp.9-12.

Shuva, N.Z. (2005). Implementing information and communication technology in academic libraries of Bangladesh. *The international information and library review.* 37, no.3 (2005):159-68.

Singh, A. (2013). ICT and its impact on library and information services: A case study of Kendriya Vidyalaya libraries. *International Journal of Science and Research* (IJSR)

Subedi, S. R. (2007). *PERI e-resources used in educational and research institutions of Nepal.* M.A. thesis submitted to Central Department Library and Information Science, Tribhuvan University.

Veronica, N.N. (2014). *Utilization of ICT facilities for research output among ester postgraduate students: The case of University of Nairobi Library Systems.*LIS thesis submitted to Department of Library and Information Science, University of Nairobi.

GOALI (2019) www.ilo.goali/about.retrieved 7th July, 2019.

www.nepallawcampus.edu.np (Accessed 2nd May, 2019).

Annex-A

Dear respondents,

I am a student of Central Department of Library and Information Science, T.U Kirtipur. As a part of curriculum, I have to prepare a thesis for the partial fulfillment of my Master's Degree. I have selected my thesis topic **"Users' Perception Towards Use of ICT in Nepal Law Campus Library".** The purpose of the study is to know about use of ICT in academic purpose. Hence, I humbly request you to answer the following questions. Yours valuable cooperation will be highly appreciated and the information provided will be kept confidential.

Please, put tick mark [√] any option and write your opinion wherever necessary.

Individual survey questionnaire

Name of respondent (optional):

Gender:

Age:

Department/Faculty:

Level:

User's groups:

    a. Student   b. college staffs

    c. Researcher   d. Other (please specify)……….

1. How often do you visit the library?

    a. Everyday   b. Occasionally   c. Sometime

2. What is the main purpose to visit the library?

    a. Research   b. Study   c. Entertainment   d. a and b   e. Other (plz specify)

3. Which section do you visit mostly?

    a. IT section   b. Circulation section   c. Reference section   d. All of the above   e. Other (plz specify)

4. Have you ever seen differences in library materials?

    a. Yes   b. No   c. Confused

5. How do you search your reading materials from the library?

    a. Self searching   b. With the help of staff   c. Consulting card catalogue   d. Using Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC)

6. In which format, do you like must to access those library materials?

   a. Manual or Print   b. Electronic   c. All of the above

7. Are there sufficient number of computers in IT section?

   a. Yes   b. No   c. Average

8. Is there availability of internet connection?

   a. Yes   b. No   c. Average

9. Do you agree there is appropriate internet connection?

   a. Yes   b. No   c. Confused

10. Do you find any library software use in circulation section?

    a. Yes   b. No   c. May be

11. How books are borrowed from your library?

    a. Using barcode system   b. Register system   c. Card system   d. All of the above   e. Other (plz specify)

12. Do you get any notification after the book renew date is expired?

    a. Yes   b. No

13. If yes, mentioned those ways of notification?

    a. E-mail   b. Viber   c. Messenger   d. Whatsapp   e. Other (please specify)………

14. Do you find digital content in library software?

    a. Yes   b. No

15. If yes, which type of digital content do you find?

    a. Book   b. Journal   c. Thesis/Dissertation d. Other (please specify)………….

16. Have you ever taken technical support from the library Staffs?

    a. Yes   b. No

17. If yes, what type of technical support, please mention them.

    ……………………………………………………………
    ……………………………………………………………

18. Are you satisfied with library services by NLCL?

    a. Yes   b. No

    If no, what type of problems are facing

    a. Have to wait for long time

    b. Internet Connection

    c. Circulation problem

    d. Insufficient services

19. Which types of issue do you find mostly in IT environment?

    a. Internet connection   b. Database search   c. Computer access

    d. Document accessibility

20. Do you agree that the accessibility and use of ICT can be improved?

    a. Agree   b. Disagree   c. May be

21. If you agree, please mention your view as comments and suggestions for improvement?

    ……………………………………………………

    ……………………………………………………

Institutional Profile

Nepal Law Campus (NLC), a leading institution of the country, is the oldest college imparting legal education in Nepal since 1954. NLC is located at the heart of the Capital. The Campus witnessed many ups and downs in legal education system. As a constituent campus of Tribhuvan University special and as an oldest institution imparting legal education, NLC has the great contribution and plays significant role in Legal Education. NLC is proud of providing highest and competent leadership for judiciary and other mechanism within the country and abroad. The basic objective of the legal education is to impart knowledge to the students seeking the degree of law. To achieve the objective, NLC is running after graduation a three year Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.), a five year Bachelor of Arts Bachelor of Laws (B.A.LL.B.), a two year Master of Laws (LL.M.) and a three year Master of Laws (LL.M.) programs. NLC has highly qualified and dedicated faculties including professors, readers and lecturers. The Campus produces thousands of law graduates who are engaged in different governmental and non-governmental organizations inside the country and abroad. Its products have held the highest positions in legal and administrative sectors like the Attorney General of Nepal, Chief Justice of Nepal, Justices of Supreme Court, judges and judicial officers in Nepal, acclaimed academicians in various renowned universities around the world and so on.NLC has its own well-furnished and well equipped library with text books, reference books, Law Journals, Gazettes, Nepal Law Reports (NLR), and e-library.

Staffs:

There are professional, semi-professional and other supporting staffs to carry out the functions NLC library. Mostly there are less professional staffs rather than professionals and experts in library science subject have been employed. The semi-professional and supporting staffs are getting trained under the professional staffs with the co-operative environment. The professional staffs have the qualification of MLIS (Master's degree in Library and information science) or at least B.Lib. Sc.(Bachelor's degree in library science). The semi-professional staffs have at least some type of short term library trainings or technical experience with other academic qualifications. The number of staff working in NLC library at presented as here under

- ❖ Professionals
- ❖ Non-Professionals
- ❖ Clerical Staff
- ❖ Other Supporting Staff

Objectives:

- To provide the information related to the Nepalese legal provisions and worldwide laws.
- Networking with other governmental and non-government institutions for collection and dissemination of the information regarding laws.
- Establishing a resource center to collect books, journals and information related to laws from national and international countries.
- To provide updated information to the users on the latest legal provisions and events with leading cases, documents from Nepalese and foreign authors.
- Update the knowledge of the users by providing proper information regarding Legal developments and changing behaviors on laws.
- To make co-operative and effective environment as well as educational and academic too to the law students, scholars, experts, specialists, and others...

Collections:

Law books on national and international present and past legal provision and events as well as philosophies on law from different scholars and groups.

- Research/Thesis especially on law.
- Government and non-government as well as national and international publications on law or legal provisions.
- Textbooks for students of LLB, LLM, PHD groups prescribed in NLC.
- National and international journals regarding laws.
- Law students reference materials.
- Special publications on leading cases and law like; gazettes, precedents etc.

Users:

In Nepal law campus library as special as well as academic library. NLC has the great contribution and plays significant role in legal education. The basic objective of the legal education is to impart knowledge to the students seeking the degree of law. So, NLCL has law sectors members are mostly for academic purpose. It has different types of users such as law students, professors, lectures, teachers, researchers etc. The NLC library has bachelor, masters as well as professor level users. Those users visit library for law documents for up to date information. Those users are from LL.B, BA.LL.B, LLM levels of qualifications. Mainly, text book, journal, newspaper, dictionaries, gazetteers are in use by those users of NLC library.

Library hours:

NLC library remains open all days except on Saturdays and on public holidays. The library notifies the public about opening hours in advance during any urgent or unforeseen circumstances. There are two shifts of staffs working time i.e. day shift and morning shift. There different shifts with opening hours of the library can be shown in the following way.

- ❖ Morning shift: 7:30 am to 12:00 pm
- ❖ Day shift: 12:00 pm to 4:30pm

Curriculum Vitae

PRATIBHA CHAUDHARY

Kirtipur, Kathmandu

Contact No.: 9860555685

Email:pratibhachaudhary047@gmail.com

Personal Details:

Father's Name	:	Thakur Prasad Chaudhary
Sex	:	Female
Date of Birth	:	2047-12-17 B.S.
Address	:	Barabardiya municipality-03, Bardiya
Contact Address	:	Kirtipur, Kathmandu
Marital Status	:	Single
Nationality	:	Nepali
Religion	:	Hindu
Languages	:	Nepali, English, Tharu, Hindi, Awadhi, Maithili

Educational Certifications:

- LL.B. 2nd year running in Nepal Law Campus, Kathmandu.
- MPA 2nd year running in T.U private, Balkhu, Kathmandu.
- Master's completed in (MLISc) Library and Information Science from Tribhuvan University Kirtipur, Kathmandu.
- Bachelor's Degree in Education English from Janamaitri Multiple Campus, Kathmandu.
- P.C.L level in Education English and Economicsfrom Butwal Multiple Campus, Butwal, Rupandehi, 2065.
- S.L.C. passed from Shree Yuvak Secondary School Jogigaun, Bardiya 2063.

Professional Certifications and Trainings:

- 3 Months **"Library and Information Science Level-III"** trainings uccessfully completed, Certified by CTEVT, from Library Management & Information Science Centre [LIMISEC], Kathmandu, Nepal.
- 3 Months Basic Computer from Valley Institution, Kirtipur, Kathmandu.

Experiences and Skills:

- Now, I am working in Kirtipur Public E-library and Shahid Smarak College as a librarian.
- Two weeks working experience as a volunteer at Social Science BAHA library.
- One month internship experience on TUCL (Tribhuvan University Central Library).
- Knowledge of books classification using DDC, cataloging, indexing, shelving books, attending to patent concerns at the circulation, reference and reserve desks and other aspects of library work such as preservation, serials management, registering, shelving, shelf-reading, and encoding.
- Knowledge and operate Library Automation Software **WINISIS, PMB, Libra and KOHA** perfectly.
- Possess excellent verbal and written communication skills
- Good knowledge on Stationery jobs like Photocopy, Typing, Printing and so on.
- Possess good organization and presentation skills

Certification

I, the undersigned, certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, this resume correctly describes me, my experience and my qualification.