

**PUBLIC LIBRARY MOVEMENT IN NEPAL  
AND  
STATUS OF FOUR PUBLIC LIBRARIES OF  
KATHMANDU DISTRICT**

*A Thesis*

*Submitted to the*

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT

OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER IN LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

*Submitted by*

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KIRTIPUR, KATHMANDU

March, 2008

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## LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION

This is to certify that Mrs. Anita Bhattarai has prepared this thesis entitled "PUBLIC LIBRARY MOVEMENT IN NEPAL AND STATUS OF FOUR PUBLIC LIBRARIES OF KATHMANDU DISTRICT", under my supervision and guidance. I recommend this thesis for final approval and acceptance.

Date: March 2008



Mrs. Leela Dahal  
Thesis Supervisor



ference No.:

**LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE**

The thesis here to attach entitled "PUBLIC LIBRARY MOVEMENT IN NEPAL AND STATUS OF FOUR PUBLIC LIBRARIES OF KATHMANDU DISTRICT", prepared and submitted by Mrs. Anita Bhattarai in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the MASTER'S DEGREE OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE is hereby accepted and approved.

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**Anita Bhattarai**

March, 2008

## ABSTRACT

This study has been done about "Public Library Movement in Nepal and Status of Four Public Libraries of Kathmandu District". This is the study of the four public libraries of Kathmandu district: *Pradipta library (2003 B.S.), Masangalli, Keltol, Biplawi Library (2015 B.S.), Nhaikantala, Dilliraman Kalyani Regmi Memorial Library (2036 B.S.), Lazimpat, and Society for Kathmandu Valley Public Library (2060 B.S.), Bhrikutimandap*. It has also been covered the public library movement of Nepal. Users are used for this study. Personal interviews are taken with the librarians. Questionnaire method has been used to collect primary data from the total users of two days' visit in each library. Only ninety eight users have been returned questionnaires with answers among the one hundred sixteen (total) users of the selected libraries for the study in which ten/ten from Pradipta and Biplawi libraries, sixteen from DKRML and sixty two from SKVPL. Returned questionnaires are analyzed, organized, tabulated, calculated and have been converted into percentage. Eighty users (82%) have visited the library for general study and eighteen users (18%) are found visiting library for professional study. The frequency of library visit of users were thirty (31%), nineteen (19%), eleven (11%) and thirty eight (39%) daily, once a week, twice a week and seldom respectively. Sixty eight users (69%) were in favor of availability of library materials and thirty users (31%) were not. Sixty six users (67%) were needed the guidance for library use and thirty two users (33%) were not. Fifty one users (51%) have got reference services and forty eight users (49%) have not got. Sixty four users (44%) were newspaper users, thirty six users (24%) were textbook users and forty six users (32%) were reference book users. Seventy users (71%) have not got computer database services and only twenty eight users (29%) have got. Seventy eight users (80%) have got children and reprographic services and twenty (20%) have not got. Only thirty six users (37%) are satisfied and sixty two users (63%) are not satisfied with library services. No one library could have provided circulation, online, e-mail and other new services. SKVPL is seemed to be more active than other three and it is also properly located. All libraries are yet to update the services according to their financial status.

# **DEDICATION**

**To**

**My ever loving parents.....**

## **PREFACE**

This study is in a partial fulfillment to the requirement of MASTER DEGREE OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE.

It specifies to the public library movement of Nepal with special reference to four public libraries of Kathmandu district and their historical background.

Introduction, objectives, hypothesis, scope and limitations, definition of terms are in chapter one. Literature review related to the topic is in chapter two. Focus of the study and detail description about the four libraries is in chapter three. Research methodology, research design, source of data, population, sampling procedure, data collection procedure, and data analysis procedure are in chapter four. Analysis and presentation of collected data is in chapter five. Summaries and recommendations are in chapter six.

It attempts to locate updated the activities, services and developmental tendency of the public libraries of urban areas of Kathmandu district.

It is hoped that the study will assist to anyone who is interested to know the public library movement of Nepal.

**Anita Bhattarai**

March, 2008

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## **LIST OF ACRONYMS**

AD→Anno Domini

BS→ Bikram Sambat

CRL→ Community Resource Library

DAO→ District Administration Office

DKRML→Dilliraman Kalyani Regmi Memorial Library

NLA→Nepal Library Association

NNL→ Nepal National Library

READ→ Rural Education and Development

SKVPL→ Society for Kathmandu Valley Public Library

UNESCO→ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

UNICEF→ United Nations Children's Fund

WIN/ISIS → Windows/Integrated Set for Information System

# CHAPTER ONE

## 1 Introduction

### 1.1 Background of the Study

The word library is derived from the Latin word 'liber' denoting the meaning of 'book', in French 'libraire' bearing the meaning 'book seller shop/ a person who rents or sells the texts to students', and in Sanskrit 'Pustakalaya (Pustak + Aalaya) means the home of book.'

Richardson defines that "library is an institution where books are acquired for use and it is use which is the prime motive of the libraries"<sup>1</sup>

According to Dr. S.R. Ranganathan A 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 in to a habitual gore and reader of books."<sup>2</sup>

The library helps in the contemporary development of knowledge and conserves the precious research time of humanity by separation of literature search from positive research.

A library is an organization which provides information to its users to meet their needs and helps to solve their problems. Now a day, information is considered as 'power'. Library and information center are 'powerhouse', where information is stored, generated and transferred to fulfill the needs of natives and nations. The growth and development of the nation depends upon the supply of right information to the right person in the right form with the right way in the right language at the right time.

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<sup>1</sup> Khanna, J.K. Library and society. – 2<sup>nd</sup> rev. ed. – New Delhi: Ess Ess, 1994. P. 5.

<sup>2</sup> Kishan Kumar Library manual. – New Delhi: Vikas, 1985. P. 3

Information may be recorded in documents which are in the forms of books, periodical, magazines, journal pamphlets, radio, television, micro film, microfiche, audio tape, video tape, ledger-disc, compact-disc, computer network system, satellite system etc and other electronic storage system.

Information is vital and powerful resource for overall development of a society as well as of a nation. A modern library is undoubtedly recognized as the foundation of knowledge and generator of mass education. It has also been recognized as teaching centre. An educational system can not be implemented successfully without having supplemented with relevant reading material in a library. The basic objective of a library is education, information, reference, recreation, cultural and leisure reading services. So the functions, in this role it also holds the position of also the store house of documents. But it functions as a dynamic instrument of education, to feed the intellect of the student, encourage the researchers of the faculty and invite all those who enter the library to partake fully of its intellectual and cultural reservoirs.

The library must have a through knowledge of the users needs. Without the proper understanding of the information needs of its users, it is difficult to provide effective and efficient services to them. It is also impossible to collect the documents without knowledge the information needs of its readers. Normally all library activities are designed to a system based on a string service to be provided to the users up to their utmost satisfaction. The information service is designed to meet the need of users. Information service includes personal assistance provided to user and pursuit of information service. The character and extent of such services will vary with the kind of library or information centers and also the types of users. Such services are to be developed not only to meet user needs and to improve present services but also to anticipate the users' needs in the future. The effectiveness of any information

service is based up on the satisfaction of the information needs to its users. The efficiency of an information service can be measured only by the degree to which its resources are utilized.

On the basis of collections, users and the information needs services, there are seven types of libraries. They are academic, public, special, government, private, depository and electronic libraries.

Amongst the various types of libraries, public library plays most important role for the educational development of the country, by enrolling all types of users of a community.

Alvin Johnson defines a “public library is people’s university and open university library.”<sup>3</sup>

Public libraries exist to meet the demands of the general public irrespective of caste, creed and religion, whether rich or poor, educated or uneducated. Dr. S.R. Ranganathan, defines the public library as, “Any library established and or maintained by a local library authority including the traveling libraries, and service stating any library, open to the public free of charge and maintained and managed by the government as public library.”<sup>4</sup>

A public library should be provided by a local authority and financed for the most part out of its funds. It should be governed and managed by the local authority or a committee wholly or largely appointed by itself. It serves either at a nominal charge or a free of cost and it must provide information to its users the world’s best thought giving reliable information center in an unbiased and balance way.

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<sup>3</sup> Ramaiah, L.S., Paiah, V. Venkatap, Naidu, N. Guruswamy et. al. Public library system: services and networking. – New Delhi: Ess Ess, 1997. Vol. 2, p. 93.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid. P. 8.

Public library is an institution which supplies information to any citizen according to his needs and circumstances the information to be obtained through unrestricted access to books, periodicals, newspapers, gramophone records and other like materials.

According to Encyclopedia of Information and Library Science “public library refers to a library which is approved wholly or partly from public funds, and the use of which is not restricted to any class of persons in the community but is freely available to all. A major agency of enlightenment for adults, providing also for children the recorded experiences of others which could help them to grow in to adulthood.”<sup>5</sup>

Aim of it is to educate the illiterate, dispel their ignorance and to give opportunity for further education. The objective of a library is not to collect and preserve books but to promote the free and maximum use of books. Knowledge of everybody is the slogan of this age of democracy.

Benjamin Franklin has defined the public library as an institution for the diffusion of knowledge to the end that men could control their own destinies and become better citizens. The public library is often defines as the people’s university since it is an educational institution which has no bar or age limit, no restriction on progress other than those determined by the individual himself. Each individual in this university begins at his own level and progresses at his own speed.

The purpose and objective of public library are described in relation to three basic concepts: the needs of the people who use the library, the needs to

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<sup>5</sup> Encyclopedia of information and library science/ editors Corea, Ishvari,, Ojuando, Gad David, Faruqi, Khalid Kamal. 1<sup>st</sup> ed. – New Delhi: Akashdeep, 1993. Vol. 8, p. 2582.

ensure that the library is located in a suitable site and the needs to provide for effective means of operation it and developing its services”<sup>6</sup>

Lastly, a public library should act as a lace for free thinking and a community centre for fostering of peace and spiritual welfare, through the minds of people belonging to various sections of the community. It is should pave the way for the ultimate concept of Complete Human Being. The public libraries function through various activities such as:

- group meetings and discussions;
- common prayers; and
- carnivals and festivals; etc.<sup>7</sup>

Public libraries play a vital role in the country’s programs for development and national reconstruction in the spread of education, dissemination of information, utilization of the leisure time in useful activities and in programs for its over all socio-economic development.

As conclusion, the basic functions of a public library are:

Acquisition of the materials by different methods

Organization of the acquired materials

Storage and dissemination of information

Preservation of collected materials/ information

In other points, it provides: education, information, recreation, reference, leisure reading and cultural studies.

As well public library can provide the following services:

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<sup>6</sup> Public libraries in developing countries: status and trends/ edited by Mahapatra, P.K., Thomas V.K. – 1<sup>st</sup> ed. – New Delhi: Vikash, 1996. P. xv.

<sup>7</sup> Ramaiah, L.S., Paiah, V. Venkatap, Naidu, N. Guruswamy et. al. Public library system: services and networking. – New Delhi: Ess Ess, 1997. Vol. 1, p. 82.

- literature search manual services
- document landing service and document copy supply services
- translation services
- reprographic services
- printing and press publication services
- abstracts, indexes, current contents and analytical services
- bibliographical services
- publication of directory
- training programs
- literature search through CD-ROM operation
- desktop publishing services
- citation analysis of institutional papers
- consultancy services
- networking services
- Internet, e-mail and other advanced AI services

### **1.1.1 Public Library Development in the World**

✓  
 The history of public library can be traced from lack 15<sup>th</sup> century AD under the will of Richard Whittington, which was established in London about 1422 a library for free use by the citizen. It lasted for just over a century until the Duck of Somerset seized it in 1549.

The first library to have its stock readily and freely accessible to the general public was founded in Coventry in 1601. Different kinds of public library acts were emerged (developed) and activities were done in between the



age of 15<sup>th</sup> century to 19<sup>th</sup> century. Toward the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century the modern public library moved closer to reality by the passage of the Museums Act of 1845, primarily the work of William Ewart, who had been a member of parliament for Liverpool (1830-1837) and was then member for Dumfries.

William Ewart was further stimulated to work toward a public library act by an article written by Edward Edwards "Statistical View of the Principal Libraries in Europe and the United States." Edwards, a prolific writer in the subject of library, was then a supernumerary assistant at the British Museum. The first true public library act came on August 14<sup>th</sup>, 1850, as the direct result of the 1849 report, to which Edward Edwards has contributed so much.<sup>8</sup>

Not only in the individual progressive country has the public library gained confidence, towards the end of 1949 the public library manifesto was issued. It was the first truly international declaration of the responsibility and the potential of the library.

The UNESCO Public Library Manifesto was instrumental in promoting public library services around the world. It was first published in 1949 in the form of a poster and a leaflet on *The public library- a living force of popular education* proclaiming the public library to be a creation of modern democracy.<sup>9</sup>

UNESCO Manifesto defines public library as a library:

1. which is established under "the care mandate of law",
2. which is "maintained wholly from public fund";

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<sup>8</sup> Encyclopedia of library and information science / edited by Kent, Allen, Lancour, Harold, Daily, Jay E. - New York, 1978. Vol. 24, p. 267-271

<sup>9</sup> Ramaiah, L.S., Paiiah, V. Venkatap, Naidu, N. Guruswamy et. al. Public library system. services and networking. - New Delhi: Ess Ess, 1997. Vol. 1, p. 72.

3. which levies no “direct charge” (fee) from its users for any of its services and
4. which is open “for free and equal use by all members of the community” regardless of race, color, cast, creed, religion, age, sex, nationality, language, status, or level of educational attainments.<sup>10</sup>

The UNESCO Public Library Manifesto, (1949) states that “public library is the responsibility of local and national authorities; it must be supported by specific legislation and financed by national and local governments”.

The UNESCO Public Library Manifesto, 1972 proclaims its belief in the public library as a living force for education, culture and information, and as an essential agent for understanding between people and between nations and urged the utilization of its potentialities in all possible ways.

The UNESCO public library manifesto had been included in the guidelines for public libraries published in 1986 by the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions is a broad chapter of Public Library goals it identify the most fundamental and common purposes and activities:

- To contribute lifelong universal education
- To facilitate appreciation of the achievement of humanity in knowledge and culture,
- To be the principal means where by the record of man’s thought and ideas and the expression of the creative imagination, are made freely available,

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<sup>10</sup> Khanna, J.K. Library and society. – 2<sup>nd</sup> rev. ed. – New Delhi: Ess Ess, 1994. P. 30.

- To refresh the human spirit by the provision of books and other media for relaxation and pleasure,
- To assist students, and
- To provide up-to-date technical, scientific and sociological information.<sup>11</sup>

### Some major public libraries of the world<sup>12</sup>

<u>Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>
Boston Public Library	1852	Boston, USA
Chicago Public Library	1834	Chicago, USA
Detroit Public Library	1865	Detroit, USA
New York Public Library	1895	New York
Gosudarstvennaya Publichnaya Istoricheskaya Biblioteka RSFSR	1938	Moscow
Birmingham Public Library	1860	Birmingham
Delhi Public Library	1951	New Delhi

#### 1.1.2 Public Library Development in Nepal:

The history of modern library concept is not long in Nepal. The modern libraries were established only after the overthrow of Rana regime in 1951. It is however, not to be assumed that libraries are a new thing for Nepal. History of Nepalese libraries can be traced from Lichhavi and Malla kings who were noted for their love for learning; contributed much in the collection of manuscript on arts, architecture, mathematics, medicine, literature and astrology. These documents were stored in palaces, Viharas, temples etc.\*Even if its history is developed from this age, the real public library movement was

<sup>11</sup> Public library in developing countries: status and trends/ edited by Mahapatra, P K and Thomas, V K. –New Delhi: Vikas, 1996. P. xvi-xvii.

<sup>12</sup> Bowker, Colin R. Steele Major libraries of the world: a selective guide. –London and New York: Bowker, 1976.

started from the 'Library Parba', "the first effort to open the public library". In 1930 some young enthusiastic group of people started to gather the signatures for filing a petition to the Prime Minister Bhim Samser for seeking his permission to open a public library in Kathmandu. Forty five young persons signed this representation. This activity did not sound favorable to Rana rulers and they arrested the activists and fined one hundred rupees each to the signatories. This remarkable event is a landmark in the history of Nepalese librarianship and is now remembered as a "Library Parba/Puatakalaya Parba" in the history of Nepal. In this crucial period also some of the young social workers are found to have opened the public libraries in different parts of Nepal.<sup>13</sup>

From that period onwards some of the public libraries which are opened in Katmandu district are as follows:

**Name of Some public Libraries in Kathmandu**

<u>Name</u>	<u>Place</u>
Prem Pustakalaya,	Kathmandu
Shwoyat Kali Pustakalaya	Naradevi
Chhaktia Pustak Nikatan	Ranipokari
Katmandu Valley Public Library	Vrikuti-Mandap
Dilliraman Kalyani Regmi Pustakalaya	Kathmandu

**1. 2. Statement of the problem:-**

Public library services can not be fully effective unless it is integrated as a truly national library services. This implies the provision of public library under national laws, working under the guidance of a governmental department responsible for fixing minimum standards and for seeing that those standards

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<sup>13</sup> Kshetri, Surya. "Bi. Sam. 1986 ko pustakalaya purba, Jana Pragya Manch," vol. 3 no.1, 2059. P.100-108.

are attained by the local authorities which owns and otherwise finance the libraries but no library legislation is applied in Nepal.

Public library is regarded as an essential civic amenity. It seeks to provide free of charge service to one and all but financial support by government is not provided fully as it is needed. So they have charged to fulfill the aim of the library.

It serves everyone in the community to read, young and old, men and women, professionals, pensioners, the highly educated and literate and like. Even people awareness about library is less in Nepal.

### **1.3. Objectives of the study:-**

1. To study the historical development of public library in Kathmandu.
2. To study the present status of public library in Kathmandu.
3. To find out the barriers in public library development.
4. To make recommendations to solve the problem and suggestion for their future development, on the basis of findings of this study.

### **1.4 Hypothesis:-**

1. All the public libraries can improve their libraries for better services.
2. It will make easy to open other public libraries on the basis of the findings of this study.

### **1.5. Scope and Limitation of the Study:-**

This research was related to the public library development in Kathmandu district. It was limited within four public libraries of Kathmandu district. They were Pradipta library, Biplawi library, Dilliraman Kalyani Regmi Memorial library and Society for Kathmandu Valley Public library. This study

was carried out with the historical development of these libraries, their activities and services. It was also covered the introduction of READ.

#### **1.6. Significance of the study:-**

The significance of the study is to highlight the development stages of the public libraries of Kathmandu district. This is very first study on public library movement in Nepal. So, this research study will be helpful to open public library in different places of Nepal on the basis of this research. It will be helpful to guide the librarians, staffs, planner and the authority of mentioned public libraries to improve in libraries for the better services. It may also be helpful for all national and international researchers who want to research about public libraries of Nepal.

#### **1.7. Definition of Terms/Glossary:-<sup>14</sup>**

1. **Academic Library:-** Those of universities, university colleges, and all other institution forming part of, or associated with, institutions of higher education.
2. **Community Library:-** A major library unit having an adequate well-organized collection of books, serving a population of 55,000, open 48 to 66 hours a week and having a professional and clerical staff.
3. **Depository Library:-** A library not supported by taxation, especially a library belonging to an individual.
4. **Electronic Library:-** A general-purpose library system where the user sits at a computer terminal and calls for viewing on his or her cart any author title, or subject.

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<sup>14</sup> Encyclopedia of information and library science/ editors Corea, Ishvari,, Ojuando, Gad David, Faruql, Khalid Kamal. 1<sup>st</sup> ed. – New Delhi: Akashdeep, 1993. Vol. 1-10.

5. **Government Library:-** A library which has been maintained out of central government funds. Government libraries normally fall into three broad groups. National libraries, department libraries and the libraries of research stations.
6. **Information Technology:-** Covering all aspects of the art or science of processing data to produce of information.
7. **Library:-** 1. The term used for a collection of books and other literary materials which have been kept for reading and consultation. 2. The term is used for a place, building, room or rooms set apart for the keeping and use of a collection of books, etc.
8. **Library Science:-** Concerns with the knowledge and skill concerned with the administration of libraries and their contents; library economy and bibliography.
9. **Open access:-** Applied to a library where readers are admitted to the shelves.
10. **Private Library:-** A library not sup supported by taxation, especially a library belonging to an individual.
11. **Public Library:-** public library refers to a library which is approved wholly or partly from public funds, and the use of which is not restricted to any class of persons in the community but is freely available to all. A major agency of enlightenment for adults, providing also for children the recorded experiences of others which could help them to grew in to adulthood.
12. **Special Library:-** A library which is maintained by an individual, corporation, association, government agency or any other group for the collection, organization, and dissemination of information and

primarily devoted to a special subject and primarily devoted to a special subject and offering specialized serve to a specialized clientele.

13. User:- Any person or company using a remote terminal in a time-shared computer system for the purpose of entering a program for execution by the computer, or in general, any person performing any task on any type of computer equipment.

### **1.8. Organization of the study:-**

The study has been organized as follows:

The first chapter deals with introduction which includes introduction of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, hypothesis, scope and limitation of the study, significance of the study, definition of terms and organization of the study.

The second chapter deals with relevant studies i.e. review of literature. The saying and opinions of the experts are coated in different places according to their relevancy.

The third chapter shows the historical development of public libraries in Nepal and background information, historical development and present status of four public libraries of Kathmandu.

The fourth chapter deals with research methodology, research design, source of data, population, sampling procedure, data collection procedure and data analysis procedure.

The fifth chapter deals with analysis and presentation of study which evaluates either the set objectives and hypothesis is met or not.

The sixth chapter deals with summaries and recommendations.



## CHAPTER TWO

### 2 Review of Literature

This chapter concentrates mainly on the extensive review of available documents, such as books, reports, journals, seminar papers and various papers relating to the library. Concepts from the various authorities have been collected here to support this study. Very few limited literatures, were available on the topic of “public library movement in Nepal”.

Public library is an essential part of the society. It plays a very important role for the development of the society. It is a safeguarding of democracy creating political and social awareness and fostering creative leisure activities. *Juju Bhai Dongol*<sup>15</sup> highlights the need of public library for the development of the society. The public libraries should be considered as the most suitable and essential means for mass education. *Murari Binod Pokharel*<sup>16</sup> has discussed the need of public libraries in the society and to set up a central public library in Kathmandu. He has also discussed the news and views about the public libraries by the librarians, social workers and scholars.

*Nirmala Shrestha*<sup>17</sup> says public library can also help the government policy to improve the illiteracy situation among the illiterate adults by providing suitable education materials, organizing exhibitions of books and educational materials and by demonstrating documentary films. The library can provide easy to read books for those people who have reading difficulties. To organize

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<sup>15</sup> Dongol, Juju Bhai. “Need of public libraries in our society, Pustakalaya Aawaj,” vol. 4, no. 4, 1984. P.46-50.

<sup>16</sup> Pokharel, Murari Binod. “Need to establish the central public library in Nepal: a study, Pustakalaya Aawaj,” (5-7), 1985-87. P. 1-7 (Nepali).

<sup>17</sup> Shrestha, Nirmala “Role of public libraries in eradicating illiteracy from Nepal”, TULSSAA, vol. no. 1. p.8.

and run such a library, of course, there, should be a team of qualified and well trained librarians and other skilled clerical work staff members.

*Bhola Shrestha*<sup>18</sup> says “no country can afford to ignore the importance of timely access to pertinent information. Specially, for underdeveloped countries like Nepal the public library can play an important role in strengthening the foundation of democracy. It is a safeguard of democracy, creating political awakening and bringing social awareness”. *S.B. Thakur*<sup>19</sup> has raised the issue of the government, university, public and school library system and has requested to government, town panchayat and district panchayat to help to establish public libraries where required to provide adequate financial support to existing public libraries and to ensure smooth supply of books and documents.

According to *ALA World Encyclopedia of Library and Information Science*<sup>20</sup> it is said that Nepal has 400 public libraries. But they can hardly be called true public libraries judged by professional standards because of deficiencies in objectives, space, budget, books and newspapers collections. They have randomly- donated collections and often have difficulty in keeping open a few hours a day or a week at a time. Pradipta Library started in 1946 in Kathmandu, Dhawal Library established in 1936 in Palpa and Adharsha Library founded in 1946 in Biratnagar are among the leading library. The collection of public library in Nepal ranges from 200 to 10,000 volumes. *Shyam Tandukar*<sup>21</sup> also agreed with the fact there are about 400 public libraries in Nepal but they are not well organized. Most of these libraries were setup the dawn of democracy in Nepal since 1951(2007 B. S.). They are opened during evening time only. Since majority of those public libraries are manage by social workers

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<sup>18</sup> Shrestha, Bhola Kumar. “Public librarianship in Nepal: a literature survey.” P. 13.

<sup>19</sup> Thakur, S B. “Status of libraries and librarians in Nepal: perspective and issue, paper present at the 8<sup>th</sup> annual convention, Nepal Library Association, 26 march 1989”, Kathmandu.

<sup>20</sup> ALA world encyclopedia of library and information science. – Chicago: ALA, 1980. P. 596.

<sup>21</sup> Tandukar, Shyam. “Pustakalaya Aawaj,” 1981. Vol. 1, (Nepali).

and not by the professional librarians, these libraries could not meet the general objective of public libraries for the expansion and reorganization of these libraries various attempts were tried by concerned departments and still are continuing the necessary arrangements.

*Bhola Shrestha*<sup>22</sup> has explained the condition of the public libraries in Nepal. According to him “most of public libraries were not established to meet specific information needs of society/community. Some of the basic issues are poor financial constraints, inadequate infrastructure and no government support, no trained manpower, poor collections, no policies and regulations”.

*Madhusudan Karki*<sup>23</sup> has explained about the development and condition of public libraries in Nepal. According to him “Nepal National Library (NNL) as an apex library supported by government is only one public library in real sense. The other libraries established in villages, municipalities and districts etc. are also known as public libraries but such libraries are established by the effort of local people of respective areas. The government is not involved in any affair of such libraries except the registration of the libraries in the government offices. The government does not provide any financial support to them beside NNL. Still Nepal has established a history of public library development before and after the advent of democracy in the country. Only 25 public libraries established before 1950 are traceable in present context. Some of them are providing library services in these days too and some of them have already been closed now.

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<sup>22</sup> Shrestha, Bhola Kumar “Public library system in Nepal, paper presented at Regional Conference on Public Libraries: planning for future needs, 10-12 Nov., 1997,” Kualampur

<sup>23</sup> Karki, Madhusudan. “The study of emergence and development of libraries, information centers and information professionalism in Nepal: appraisal.” - A Thesis. Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar University, 2002. P. 174.

*Surya Kshetri*<sup>24</sup> has explained about 'Library Parba'. He has explained in this way- some educated people had understood that "people can not be consciousness without education". All Nepalese people were in shadow from education due to the slavery of Rana rulers. Those persons who were educated and were eager to open libraries were in favor of to uplift the status of the people by providing education for this purpose, total 45/46 educated and eager persons had offered an application to the then Prime Minister Bhim Samser to open public library named "Saraswati Guthi" for the last of 1986 B.S. As a result, they were punished which is known as "Puatakalaya Parba" in the history of Nepal. "Makai Parba" and "Pustakalaya Parba" are great interference in Nepalese intellectual field in the history of Nepal. These were the efforts of these people to make conscious and to encourage the Nepalese people in the field of education and political awakening of Nepalese people.

*Bhola Shrestha*<sup>25</sup> also describes about 'Library Parba'. He explains the Ranas who ruled over Nepal from 1847 to 1951, kept people in complete darkness by prohibiting politics and education. People were afraid of them. however in 1930<sup>s</sup> some young enthusiastic group of people tried to open a public library in Kathmandu. This activity did not sound favorable to Rana rulers and they arrested and fined them hundred rupees per each person. It was in the time of Rana Prime Minister Bhim Samser. Now, this event is remembered as a "Pustakalaya Parba" in the history of Nepal. In this crucial period also, some of the young people opened the public libraries in different parts of Nepal. The Rana Regime was thrown in 1951, and people were free. School and public libraries were opened at every nook and corner by the social

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<sup>24</sup> Kshetri, Surya. "Bi. Sam. 1986 ko pustakalaya purba, Jana Pragya Manch," vol. 3 .no.1, 2059. P.100-108. (Nepali).

<sup>25</sup> Shrestha, Bhola Kumar "Public librarianship in Nepal: a literature survey, 2000."

workers in different parts of Nepal. Now there are more than 600 public libraries in Nepal.

In Nepal, in the context of public library, *Murari Binod Pokharel*<sup>26</sup> says such “the matter of the initiation of public library system in Nepal is one thing but even if in Kathmandu, the capital of Nepal too, a great lack is until now of city library or central public library not to be established. From the beginning of the establishment of Nepal Library Association (NLA), it has emphasized to open a model public library is necessitated in Kathmandu for which it was needed to be guaranteed by Government of Nepal”.

He has tried to make clear about public library in such a way that Ministry of Education and Sports which is responsible to educate the people should start to open public library either it would to be made library act or to be done all the action to open the libraries. Actually, to establish and conduct public libraries is in the scope of the function of municipal panchayat. But in the first stage, library act, one central public library and some model public libraries should be opened by His Majesty's Government and later the responsibility to conduct them should be given to municipal panchayat which would be seen behavioral.

*Purna Prasad Amatya*<sup>27</sup> has suggested for public library development in such manner:

- a. The government should constitute an expert committee including representative(s) from NLA to make survey of the public libraries (subscription libraries) scattered all over the country

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<sup>26</sup> Pokhrel, Murari Binod “Jana pustakalaya, Nepalma yashko prarup ra kendriya janapustakalaya shihaphanako aawasyakta ek adhayayan, Pustakalaya Aawaz,” 1986. Vol. 5, p. 5-7.

<sup>27</sup> Amatya, Purna Prasha “Development of library documentation / information services in Nepal, Pustakalaya Aawaz,” 1986-1987 Vol. 5-7, p. 45.

- b. The government should establish a model public library in Kathmandu with foreign assistance for demonstration and experimentation of the service of the true public library in Nepal.
- c. Adult literacy programs of the government should include trained librarians in their teaching staff and the programmer should be carried in local libraries or in places near to the libraries as far as practicable.
- d. Early attempt should be made in organizing and modernizing the NNL the sole repository of the national culture with financial and technical assistance of some international organization.
- e. The government should play early attention to the question of developing libraries in the schools, and separate libraries should be opened for the children, so that reading habits are fostered in them from their early life.
- f. The government should give annual financial help to the NLA for running its office and carrying out its programs.

*R. M. Joshi*<sup>28</sup> discusses the modern library concept and the awareness about the ideas of public libraries in Nepal. NNL is providing services to the general public, so he emphasized the NNL as the biggest public library in the country. Without the trained and experienced manpower, it is very difficult to manage the libraries according to the modern system.

✓ *Shanti Mishra*<sup>29</sup> describes the library situation of Nepal and some of the important libraries in the country mentions the plans for library development recently initiated by the government. Hopes that the government will chalk out national programmed under the guidance of library expert to short nationwide library services in the country.

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<sup>28</sup> Joshi, R.M. Modern library activity in Nepal, UNESCO Bulletin for Libraries. Vol. 15 no. 3

<sup>29</sup> Mishra, Santi "Libraries in Nepal, Herald of Library Science," 1973. Vol. 12, no. 4, p. 331-334

*W. Erickson*<sup>30</sup> discusses about the seven major libraries in the capital city of Kathmandu, where more than 100,000 volumes of books and manuscripts are collected. These are personnel library of Kaisher Samser Library, Bir Library, Central Library, College of Education Library and Tri-Chandra Library. In Rana period a person risked imprisonment if he attempted to open public library. Only members of Rana family and a favored few were permitted and education. Under this condition the development of public and other libraries was a personal matter.

*NNL News*<sup>31</sup> gives an introduction of "The Asa Archves: A Public Library of Nepalbhasa". The Asa Archives is a public library of Nepalbhasa (Newari) manuscripts named after late Mr. Asha Man Singh Kansakar, father of late Mr. Prem Bahadur Kansakar a social worker, educationist and Newar writer donated the manuscript collection to Cwasa Pasa on August 16, 1985. The well-wishers and friends of Mr. Kansakar made the addition of valuable manuscript and palm leaves to this personal collection. The Archives was inaugurated by professor Yujiro Hayashi, the executive director of the Toyota Foundation, Japan on December 7, 1987. Since that day the Archives is open to the public.

*Nirmala Shrestha*<sup>32</sup> mentions that public libraries are mostly established either at the initiative of the people or the government for providing information services for the people. One of the public libraries is the Nepal National Library established in 1956 and located at Kathmandu. It contains 30,340 volumes in many different languages. The Adarsha Pustakalaya established in 1946 and located at Biratnagar has 12,000 volumes while the Sharada Pustakalaya established in 1946 and located at Gaur, stocks about 3,000 volumes.

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<sup>30</sup> Erickson, W. "Libraries in Nepal, Wilson Library Bulletin," 1961. No. 35, p. 446-451

<sup>31</sup> "The Asa Archives: a public library of Nepal Bhasa, NNL News letters" 2000. No. 4, p. 5.

<sup>32</sup> Shrestha, Nirmala "Information needs and patterns of information use of University faculty, research scholars and graduate students: A survey with ... library in Nepal". – Diliman(Quezon city): Institute of Library Science University of the Philipines, 1983. P. 33.

## CHAPTER THREE

### 3 Focus of the Study

This chapter has been divided into two parts i.e. public library movement in Nepal and the detail study of four public libraries of Kathmandu district.

#### 3.1 Public library movement in Nepal

Public library development/movement is divided on the basis of political movement in the history of Nepal because both public libraries and political organizations were initiated at the same time.

##### 3.1.1 Before Rana Period:

In Nepal, it can be said that libraries were established from Lichchhavi period on the basis of historical facts. Even if they were not named as libraries, different educational materials (documents), copper plates (tamrapatra), Bhojpatra, Tadpatra, hand written documents, erected on stones were collected in king's palace, priest's house, temples, stupas which help to justify it.

In the Shah regime, after the initiation of the unification of Nepal by King Prithvi Narayan Shah, different historical and educational documents were collected in Basantapur Palace (Darbar), Hanumandhoka. Later this collection was named as "Pustak Chitai Tahasil" in 1869 B.S. and was started as library on the provision of a cashier (bursar) and attendant (lackey) with red seal (Lalmohar) of His Majesty the king Nepal, Girwan Yudha Bir Bikram Shahdev.<sup>33</sup>

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<sup>33</sup> Nepal library Association, prospectus 2063 p5

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### 3.1.2 Rana Period

Prime minister Jung Bahadur Rana transferred the library that was initiated by king Girwan Yudha Bir Bikram Shahdev to 'Jaisikotha' of Thapathali Darbar. This was transferred to Darbar school as the name of Darbar Library. It was again transferred to Ghantaghar as the name of 'Ghantaghar Library'. Bir Samser changed its name as "Bir Library".

It was crime to open schools and libraries in the Rana Period. Rana rulers were against the education and consciousness of the citizens. They used to want to put the citizens under poverty. They were happy to pass their life by corrupting the labor and sweat of the people as making them slavery. In such tyranny, Nepalese, social and intellectual life was in danger. But the more they were become tyrant; the more people were become conscious against them and their regime. It was dire need of new revolution in such condition. So, education was the most important factor to bring political consciousness in people and their active participation. For this purpose, it was felt the necessity of public libraries in the country.

It seems that first public library was established in Siraha if we turned off the pages of the history of Nepalese public library. It was set up in 1972 B.S (1915 A.D.) as the name of "Shree Gorkha Sharada Bhawan Pustakalaya" but it was existed for short time. This was a division of Chandramanik School opened by Swami Damodarananda taking approval of Chandra Samser. It used to be opened at the evening time and for all kind of persons. So, it can be said as public library (Regmi, Shiva "Madhuparka", varsha 23, no 4, Bhadra 2047 B.S. P. 5-14)

Bhim Samser became the prime minister of Nepal after the demise of Chandra Samser in 1996 B.S. (25 November 1929 A.D). He was more liberal than Chandra Samser. Due to his behavior, people felt easy to reach in their

goal. New hope/ enthusiasm occurred in young people like Krishna Prasad Koirala to educate the people in Nepal. With the emergence of such eagerness, they organized a meeting in the house of Yogbir Singh, Mahendrabahal. It is said that the meeting was held 2/3 times. As a result, some persons like Baikuntha Prasad Lakaul, Krishan Prasad Koirala, Tulasi Mahar, Dharmaraj Thapaliya, Chittadhar Hridaya, Harshadas Tuladhar decided to open one public library in Mahendrabahal.

With this effort, total number of such persons became 46. These educated and conscious citizens started to write a petition for the establishment of public libraries to be free from the autocratic rule of Rana family having the facilities for information, education, and growth of knowledge and information of other countries of the world.

“Let the library be opened” was written in petition to get permission. All 46 persons had signed on that petition to get permission for opening up a library in the leadership of Laxmi Prasad Devkota. Among 46 persons, only 45 persons’ names are mentioned below as found in the source.

- |                              |                               |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Indunath                  | 10. Chittadhar Hridaya        |
| 2. Keshab Bahadur Kshetri    | 11. Chudananda Baidya         |
| 3. Krishnadev Bhattarai      | 12. Jitendra Bahadur Shah     |
| 4. Krishana Prasad Devkota   | 13. Tankanath Upadhyaya Regmi |
| 5. Krishnalal                | 14. Thakurnath                |
| 6. Krishana Prasad Khatiwada | 15. Tilakmani Acharya Dixit   |
| 7. Khadga Bahadur Neupane    | 16. Tulasi Mahar Shrestha     |
| 8. Chandra Bahadur Shah      | 17. Dharmaraj Thapaliya       |
| 9. Chandra Nanda             | 18. Dharmabir Singh           |

19. Narayan Bhakta
20. Narayan Malla
21. Padam Bahadur Shah
22. Bhawani Bhakta
23. Bhairab Prasad Joshi
24. Madan Bahadur
25. Mahendra Bikram Shah
26. Madhav Raj
27. Yogbir Singh Kanshakar
28. Rajaram Sharma khatiwada
29. Ramchandra Adhikari
30. Basantamani A.D.
31. Basudev Sharma
32. Bikramananda
33. Baikuntha Prasad Lakaul
34. Laxmi Prasad Devkota
35. Laxmi Ranjan Joshi
36. Lilaraj Joshi
37. Lilaraj Tuladhar
38. Shankardev Panta
39. Shankar Prasad Nepal
40. Shankarlal
41. Shukraraj
42. Siddicharan Shrestha
43. Siddiratna Kansakar
44. Harikrishana Shrestha (Sahu)
45. Harshadas Tuladhar<sup>34</sup>

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<sup>34</sup> Chhetri, Surya "Janaprajyeya Manch" varsha 3  
no.1 2059 B.S. p. 104-105

Before to reach the petition to darbar, Ram Chandra Adhikari deceived by sneaking this work and all were arrested which is described by Balchandra Sharma and Dhundiraj Bhandari. But some persons Laxmi Prasad Devkota, Harshadas Tuladhar, Baikuntha Prasad Lakaul, etc. who were responsible for 'Library/ Puatakalaya Parba' and arrested by Ranas have described about the petition offered to the darbar after 45 days. Ramchandra Adhikari deceived by sneaking of this work to the Prime Minister Bhim Samser as it was opened to develop political organization to demolish Rana regime. Due to this cause, after some time all the youths were arrested who had taken a good dream to open public library by the approval of the government. All the citizens who were involved in Pustakalaya Parba were called to the darbar for their description one by one. Those who were accused of Pustakalaya Parba were left to appear in the fixed date given for the description each day. The day came to decide of punishment for accused persons of Pustakalaya Parba which was told them. At the day of decision of punishment to them, Bhim Samser ordered to one person for 'two year's imprisonment'. Babar Samser was also presented there and was kind who had offered humble request about the "so great punishment" not to give. But, Bhim Samser neglected it and ordered for the punishment which was as such:

"Imprison to Dharmaraj, charge a fine of Rs. 1000/- per each Padma Bahadur Shah and Jitendra Shah as being king family and joined to sons of public, leave to rest of all by charging a fine of Rs. 100/-per each and give the half amount of money to Ramchandra Adhikari that came from the fine."

(धर्मराज लाई कैद गर्नु, पद्म बहादुर शाह र जितेन्द्र शाह राज खानदानका भइकन दुनियाँका छोराहरुका साथ हिड्नेहरुलाई हजार-हजार रुपैयाँ दुवैलाई जरिवाना । अरुलाई

एक-एक सय रुपैयाँ जरिवाना गरी कागज छोडनु, जाहेरवाला राम चन्द्र अधिकारी लाई जरिवाना पाई आएको रकम बाट आधा बक्स दिनु)<sup>35</sup>

Kaiser Sumser who was also in favor of to open library had spoken for the people. So, it is said and believed that due to the sympathy of these two persons Babar Samser and Kaiser Samser, those persons who were accused of Pustakalaya Parba, got less punishment.

In this way, the effort of the citizens to open public library failed. But, in such condition too, many public libraries inside the valley as well outside in different parts of the country were opened by such active persons to make conscious to people through libraries.

After this, no one library was opened until 2001 B.S. (1945 A.D.), the regime of Padma Samser. Only one Pashupati Pratap Pustakalaya, Taulihawa was opened in this long gap of period. In the period of Padma Samser, all the countries were being freed from the imperialism (colonies). Neighboring country, India was also being freed from the colony of British. Nepalese people also were conscious about it and were in a great hurry to be free from autocratic rule of Rana family. Perhaps, Padma Samser had realized this and had been liberal to people. It was the time for the Nepalese people to take advantage to open schools, libraries in different parts of the country. Those schools and libraries were also used for political gathering and political development.

But this became dirt in the eyes of other Ranas. So, Mohan Samser started his ruling. Before the political change of 2007 B.S., one and half dozen libraries were opened in Nepalgunj, Butwal, Baglung, Bandipur, Birgunj, Biratnagar, Dhankuta and Kathmandu. Among them only two were opened in the period of Mohan Samser. One was opened in Dang in his name and was also supported by local rulers. Another was opened in Bhojpur in activeness of

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<sup>35</sup> Ibid p.107.

Congressi Naradmuni Thulung. But Mohan Samser had suppressed to open library. All previously opened libraries were closed in this time. All the conductors of the library of Sarlahi were imprisoned by closing the libraries due to the collection of to rise political consciousness.<sup>36</sup>

### 3.1.3 After Rana Period 2007-2017 B.S.(1951-1960 A.D.)

All the Rana rulers were autocrat and were against the education of people. They used to want to put all Nepalese citizens under the shadow of education. So, the light of education and consciousness was not developed during Rana rulers. Neither there were any buildings of school nor teachers. Books, copies were not so easily available but there were some eager persons to educate their children / new generations. They had tried their best to reach in their goal (to fulfill their dream)

After the revolution of 2007 B.S., a new enthusiasm in all young people came to open libraries in each and people came to open libraries in each and everywhere of the country. As a result of this eagerness, libraries were being opened in different corners of Kathmandu as well outside the valley which are as follows.

→ Nepal Rastriya Pustakalaya was established in activeness of Shree Ram Dev Bhattarai in Khichapokhari in the year 2009 Bhadra 30. It was one of the most renowned libraries of kathmandu from where 'Ruprekha' was published in the year 2017 B.S.

→ 'Sankata Pustakalaya' was opened in Tabahal in the year 2009 BS.and renamed as 'Aadhunik Pustakalaya' in 2014 B.S.

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<sup>36</sup> Chhetri, Surya "Janaprajyeya Manch" varsha 3 no.1 2059 B.S. p. 100-109

- 'Pravat Pustakalaya' was opened in Patan in the year 2009 B.S. At the same year 'Nawajiben Marg Pustakalaya' Shifal, Yogendra Smarak Pustakalaya, Ratnakali were established.
- 'Bishwabandhu Pustakalaya' was opened in Maharajgunj in the year 2010.
- 'Janabachanalaya Pustakalaya' was opened in Pakanajol, Nayabazar in the year 2011.
- 'Adhyayan Griha Pustakalaya' was opened in Jawalakhel in the year 2012.
- 'Nabin Bikas Mandal Pustakalaya' was established in Thamel in the year 2012 Ashad 13 from where hand written magazines named 'Pravat' and 'Jharana' used to publish. This library was merged with Nepal Rastriya Pustakalaya in 2016 B.S.
- Nepal Library Association (NLA) was established in Jaya Bageshwori in the year 2012 B.S. and the president of this Association was Govinda Biyogi. 'Nawa Nirman' magazine used to publish from NLA as the publication of this Association but could not exist continuously.
- 'Gyan / Jnana Bikas Pustak Niketan' in Batutol and 'Biplawi library' in Asan, Bhotahity were opened in the year 2015 B.S.
- 'Pragatishil Bachanalaya' in Sanepa, Lalitpur and 'Nawachetan' library in Katunje, Bhaktapur were opened in the year 2016 B.S.
- 'Ohm Pustakalaya' was opened in Lazimpat in the year 2017 B.S.<sup>37</sup>

At that time, public libraries were opened in other places too except Kathmandu Valley such as "Bhimeshwor Pustakalaya" in Chisapani Bazaar,

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<sup>37</sup>Regmi, Shiva "Madhuparka", varsha 23, no 4, Bhadra 2047 B.S. P. 5-14.

“Hemganga Pustakalaya” in Sanghutar Bazaar, “Jagriti Pustakalaya”(2013) in Bhabharkot, “Jyanbikas Pustakalaya” in Panauti, “Sagarmatha Pustakalaya” (2008) in Okhaldhunga, etc.

In this period, some public libraries had got financial support from the government. In 2017 B.S., elected government had provided 80 thousands rupees to the public libraries as financial support. It was conducted first and important step of the government side in the field of public libraries.<sup>38</sup>

#### **3.1.4 Panchayat Period:-**

King Mahendra had ruled Nepal of Panchayat system without any party system and was against of multiparty democracy as saying that was not fit for Nepali traditional culture and was for perversion. With the political change of 2017 B.S., the opened numbers of public libraries were 125, but after 2017 B.S., they did not get financial support and encouragement, then they were closed. In 2016 B.S. library symposiums were conducted to establish library association but it was also stopped with the political change. It was prohibited to open associations that influenced by politics which was mentioned even in the constitution of Nepal 2019. Due to this cause, people were afraid of opening associations. It was not exception in the case to open public libraries.

It was increased in formal education in panchayat period but the main organ of informal education, public libraries, were in quite opposite condition. In this period, institutional libraries, specially, college level libraries were increased in number. But, all the public libraries opened previously by local level were closed. For example- Nepal Rastriya Puatakalaya (2009). This library was one of the famous libraries of Kathmandu at that time but it was closed in 2027 B.S. where 25/26 thousand books were collected. The famous literary journal ‘Ruprekha’ was published from this library.

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<sup>38</sup> Ibid



Different foreign agencies were opened public libraries in Kathmandu and other places of Nepal but all the public libraries of outside valley were closed by the government in 2029 B.S. But, all local intellectuals' world was opposed of this step of government. As a result to compensate it, government had opened information centers in which all the collected documents in such centers were of panchayat related.

As a principle, all kinds of books used to be collected either it would be against the system. So, it was necessary to close the library not to access in such books or was necessary to control in those kinds of contents. Both works were done in panchayat period. For example- the book of 'Congress of Soviet' was found in the Padma Pustakalaya that situated in Bandipur. Due to this, the local administration had ordered to remove the book from the library. It was not the other causes, but due to the same name of Nepali Congress Party which was prohibited in that situation.

The libraries out of control were closed and some libraries were in control of panchayat system. Different ways were followed to put the libraries open. For example- the name of libraries were changed in the name of king. 'Prem Pustakalaya' of Nepalgunj was changed in the name of Mahendra Pustakalaya'.

Monarchy was always in favor of panchayat system and was against of others to access in knowledgeable fields. It was difficult to open public libraries at that time because it was prohibited to open any associations. Only those person who had good relation to the panchayat system, could dare to open libraries. In this period, young students had opened small libraries, where they used to gather to study and discuss and used to participate against the system which is mentioned by C. K. Lal.<sup>39</sup>

Nepal Library Association was established in the year 2011/012 B.S. and had published 'Nawa Nirman' journal/magazine until the number three (no. 3.). This association was not got governmental approval and was closed after 5/6 years. After 26/27 years, the persons having library and information science education of

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<sup>39</sup> Parajuli, Ramesh "Rupantaran" no.3 Baisakh 2063 B.S. p. 1-17

Bachelor from different Universities of India getting scholarship from Tribhuvan University had discussed to establish Nepal Library Association in American Library in the month of Shrawan 2036. A committee of five members on the chairperson of Mr. Murari Binod Pokharel was made. Two more members were added in the year 2036 Ashwin 27 by the discussion that done in the picnic spot, Surya Binayak. This committee of seven members took the responsibility to register 'Nepal Library Association' in Kathmandu District office. According to this effort, it was registered in the year 2037 Ashwin 9. After the registration of this association, the general assembly of 2037 Kartik 30 in Balaju had chosen executive committee of eight members and one person of Nepal National Library for life member that was approved by District Office<sup>40</sup>. So, the committee was of nine members. They were:

<u>S.N.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Post</u>
1.	Mr. Murari Binod Pokharel	President
2.	Mr. Ishwor Raj Upadhyaya	Vice president
3.	Mr. Rudra Prasad Dulal	Secretary
4.	Mrs. Nirmala Shrestha	Treasurer
5.	Mr. Bholu Kumar Shrestha	Member
6.	Mrs. Shushila Dwebedi	Member
7.	Mr. Dasharath Thapa	Member
8.	Mr. Basanta Kumar Upadhyaya	Member
9.	Nepal National Library	Ex-officio Member <sup>41</sup>

In this way, Nepal Library Association was established. In this period, it was suggested from different fields to open a public library of national level but no single national level public library was opened except any foreign public libraries.

<sup>40</sup> Ibid

<sup>41</sup> Nepal Library Association, prospectus 2063 p13

### **3.1.5 After 2046**

Government as well different organizations play important roles in the development / movement of each sector. In Nepal, government as well as different institutions and organizations related with library have played important roles in the development/movement of public library which are as follows:

#### **3.1.5.1 Role of Nepal Library Association for the development of Public Library:**

We all have known that to be a forum of any professional specialization and to do the needed works for that profession and the professional group for their betterment in the work by that forum is the worldwide recognition.

Nepal Library Association (NLA) is the organization of the personnels of library professionals which was legally registered in District Administration Office (DAO) in the year 2036 B.S. (1980 A.D.). More than 200 library professionals have got the membership of NLA. NLA had taken a commitment on the followings from the beginning of its establishment with the belief of that right to information or access to information is the basic human rights.

- By increasing the quality of library and information service, to help in nation's social, economical and educational development.
- To make able to each member of the association for their professional work and to help each and every kind of users to get and disseminate the right information to any place rural, urban, any educated, uneducated, down- trodden groups, etc.

NLA has played the following role to open and develop the public libraries.

1. NLA had proposed of "Kathmandu City Public Library" in the Ministry of Education and culture in the year 2046 B.S.
2. NLA had observed from the national level of 200 national, academic, public and special libraries and the personnels of those libraries with the

help of UNESCO, Bangkok in the year 1996. A.D. The report of this observation was presented in the symposium on the topic “Role of Information in National Development”.

3. NLA had forced and suggested to prioritize the libraries in the five years’ plans of 8<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup>.
4. NLA had played a great role to establish the Kathmandu valley public library.<sup>42</sup>

### **3.1.5.2 Role of Government for the Development of Public Libraries:**

Government is the parent of any public institution. It is necessary to develop and sustain public libraries for the overall development of the country or the state. For the development of public libraries, government should be worked as the backbone. The report of National Education Plan Commission 2011 has described to be developed good libraries in each and any educational institutions and villages for study and research according to the numbers of them for the first time in the context of Nepal. According to the recommendation of this report, one central library in Kathmandu was established in 2014 B.S. by the assistance of USAID.

The first elected government by people of Nepal of 2017 B.S. had assisted eighty thousands rupees to the public libraries. It was first step (opportunity) of financial support to public libraries from the Nepal government.<sup>43</sup>

The 10<sup>th</sup> plan of Nepal had planned to open 1500 telecasters in rural areas but only 250 telecasters are opened under the office of the Ministry of Science and Technology. Only 119 public research (study) centers are opened though the plan had of 205.

In the budget speech of fiscal year 2062/063, public libraries were financially assisted minimum 20,000 to maximum 80,000 by the Government of Nepal.<sup>44</sup> In 2063/64 Government of Nepal also provided money to the public libraries.

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<sup>42</sup> Ibid p.16-22

<sup>43</sup> NLA prospectus p. 3-6.

## **Library and Information Service National Policy, 2064<sup>45</sup>**

In Poush 2062, Ministry of Education had organized a committee of representatives of Nepal National Library, Nepal Library Association, Tribhuvan University Central Library, Central Department of Library and Information Science, Tribhuvan University Library Science Students' Alumni Association, National Book Publisher and Distributor Association, School Library Association, National Agricultural Research Council and Society for Kathmandu Valley Public Library. The committee's work was to study the policies related to nation's library and information science and other national policies. As well their responsibility was to discuss in great gathering of library professionals to prepare necessary policies for library and information services in Nepal. By that discussion, they had prepared Library and Information Service National Policy 2064 and had sent to the Ministry of Education and Sports for the approval and implementation of that policy.

In tune with the government commitment to provide education for all by 2015, this Library and Information Service National Policy 2064(2007) has been framed with a view to establishing and effectively operating libraries and information centers at the local bodies to have each citizen informed through required knowledge and information, for providing information to all within that period. The following provisions are given in the policy in relation to the public libraries.

- To establish and operate public/community libraries, also in collaboration with governmental organizations, in such a manner as to be proved contributive to the earning of livelihoods by each person belong to any castes, class, community and carrying on any business and service, through pursuing business/profession according to his or her own knowledge, intellect and wisdom, without discrimination of any kind;

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<sup>44</sup> Ibid

<sup>45</sup> Nepal. Ministry of Education and Sports, Nepal National Library "Library and Information Service National Policy 2064 (2007)

- To provide for libraries from the school level to the university level by developing the subject-wise libraries and central libraries, university level libraries as academic libraries and local level libraries as community libraries;
- To build requisite infrastructures for the public/community libraries and information centers from the village to the center, established or to be established with the prevailing law of Nepal, for the operation of appropriate information and educational materials in a systematic manner for the fulfillment of the information requirement of each citizen;
- To encourage for the operation of various kinds of creative, educational and informative programs through public libraries in order to develop the culture of reading throughout the life;
- To keep on disseminating the right to information for each citizen by building the knowledge and information based society through public/community libraries;
- To establish and operate regional libraries under the national library in order to provide library and information service to each citizen in a prompt, efficient and reliable manner;
- Nepal National Library is to act as a higher body of all community and public libraries operated in Nepal;
- To have public libraries operated and managed by the local bodies in order to develop public libraries as a social educational institution, while making public libraries as an integral part of the society;
- To manage the existing libraries at each local body so as to make the program “Education For All by 2015” a success, and keep on establishing community/public/children libraries in those places where library is not available;
- To encourage the local communities and social organization for the establishment, operation and sustainable development of public libraries;

- To encourage professional organizations related to library and information science to conduct short term training programs, by being affiliated with the concerned body of the Government of Nepal, with a view to generating human resources as required for the operation of libraries;
- The departmental libraries concerned are to make provision to bring down information materials published by the Government of Nepal to the community libraries and information centers through the district level bodies;
- The prescribed district level public libraries are to operate mobile library services in rural and remote places where transportation is difficult;
- To encourage the establishment and development of digital and virtual libraries keeping in mind the development of modern information and communication technology;
- Local bodies are to allocate necessary budget for the establishment of libraries and information centers or community resource centers.

### **3.1.5.3 Role of Nepal National Library (NNL) for the Development of Public Libraries:<sup>46</sup>**

Nepal National Library (NLA) was established in 2013 B.S. Without any legal framework which is the only national library in Nepal. In 2013 B.S., His Majesty's Government of Nepal had purchased the personal collection of the King's spiritual preceptor, the late Hem Raj Pandey consisting of 34,292 volumes of books, documents, periodicals, and 7,500 valuable manuscripts. On 2<sup>nd</sup> January 1957, this library was named Nepal National Library (NNL). The collection of the Central Secretariat Library was also merged into its collection. In the beginning NNL was situated at Sikri Dhoka, a building within the complex of Singh Darbar. In 2017 B.S., NNL was moved to its present location, the Rana palace of Shankar Samser's Harihar Bhawan, Pulchowk, Lalitpur.

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<sup>46</sup> Nepal National Library: an introduction and first annual report 2059 p. 1-25.

## **Role and functions of NNL**

- To set up adequate central services, including the creation of the National Union Catalogue, Union Lists of Serials, National Bibliography and other reference tools;
- To collect all published materials and documents within the country;
- To organize and preserve all the collections of or about Nepal;
- To provide the reading, reference, research and information services to the general public;
- To promote the literacy movement through a network of mobile libraries;
- To assist in the development of other public libraries in the country; and
- To promote the publication of Nepali literature.

## **Establishment of Branch Libraries**

NNL has designated 4 public libraries as “Regional Library” in the 4 development regions of Eastern Development Region, Western Development Region, Mid-Western Development Region, Far Western Development Region and NNL itself is acting as a public library in Central Development Region.

### Sarbajanik Vidyabhawan Library, Dharan

This is an old established library, founded in 1947 and taken over by the Municipality in 1965. It was affiliated to the Nepal National Library as the Eastern Regional Library in 1998. A lending service has now been restarted and various programs have been organized. A children’s library has been opened on the lower floor of the same building, with support from UNICEF.

### Pokhara Public Library, Pokhara

This was the first of the Regional Libraries to be affiliated to the NNL, in 1995. The Municipality has provided the building and two library staffs, and the library is managed by an energetic team of volunteer Executive Committee members. With support from DANIDA through UNESCO, the Pokhara Public



Library is a centre for a Mobile Library Service to 5 local communities, based on schools and BPEP Resource Centers. Many trainings and workshops have been held for library staffs as well as for children's book writers and publishers.

#### Mahendra Library, Nepalgunj

This historical public library was established in 1947 and has already celebrated its golden jubilee. It is housed in its own building in Tribhuwan Chowk and has an impressive collection of over 10,000 volumes. It is the only library in the Nepalgunj Municipality. It was affiliated as the Mid-Western Regional Library in 1998.

#### Kailali Public Library, Dhangadi

This library was established at the initiative of the local people in 1957. The library has its own building. There is a book stock of about 6400 volumes in Nepali, Sanskrit, Hindi and English, and 82 newspapers and magazines are regularly received. It was affiliated to the NNL as the Far-Western Regional Library in 1998. A monthly program of talks and discussions with a literary theme is organized.

### **3.1.5.4 READ and its activities<sup>47</sup>**

#### **Introduction**

READ stands for Rural Education and Development. It is an International Non Profit, Non Governmental Development Organization. It is funded by US citizens. They provide support to community for setting up the Community Resource Library (CRL). The support is not given to private individuals and organizations but rather to the community as a whole for its own one.

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<sup>47</sup> Brochure of READ.

In 1987, at the end of a Himalayan trek, Dr. Antonia Neubauer asked her Nepali guide what he would most wish for his home village. His response—a library-inspired Dr. Neubauer to organize a library-building project called READ.

Since 1991, READ, a formal INGO in Nepal based in Incline Village, Nevada, USA has launched a grassroots attack on illiteracy in Nepal through the development to date of 39 rural libraries, each constructed and sustained by their communities. It is the only organization working to promote Community Libraries and learning habits in rural Nepal.

READ has taken initiatives to establish a network of community libraries aimed at strengthening, promoting, and developing of community libraries in Nepal. READ realized the need to organize the community libraries in Nepal and define their objectives, priorities and services vis-à-vis the local community needs.

### **Objectives of READ**

- Education and literacy through libraries,
- Economic growth through income generation schemes,
- Social development through community resource libraries.

The primary focus of READ is to help establish, develop and strengthen community resource library in rural villages of Nepal. Right from the outset READ has been helping village people to set up libraries.

READ provides support to the community libraries in following ways.

- Provides physical facilities for the library-building, furniture, books, resource materials etc.
- Provides training to the resource library staff and Library Management Committee.

- Provides technical assistance for proper management of library and establish it as a community resource centre.
- Provides support for sustainability scheme for the sustainability of the library.
- Promote volunteerism.
- Facilitate and promote community development.

**Activities done onwards by READ in Community Library development in Nepal are as follows.**

- Thirty nine community libraries are established in thirty five districts with the help of local communities.
- Served about 500,000 Nepalese.
- Put more than 2,50,000 Nepali books in rural villages.
- Provided jobs in rural communities as librarians or in the sustaining project as workers, drivers etc.
- Provided income to rural communities to support the library, build pre-school centers, community centers etc.
- Helped empower communities to free themselves from dependence on foreign aid and to become self-supporting.
- Provided a series of Zones of Peace initiative where different groups can come to negotiate critical issues and learn about strategies for peace.
- READ's programs on the other hand, have far reaching effects, because communities begin to increase their understanding of information and education, causes of their own poverty and marginalization, and the linkages between power and resources.

## **3.2 The detail studies of four public libraries of Kathmandu district.**

### **3.2.1 Pradipta Library**

#### **3.2.1.1 Introduction**

Pradipta Library was established in 13 Poush 2003 B.S. at Masangalli of Keltol, Kathmandu by two persons named Prem Bahadur Kansakar and Tirtharaj Tuladhar. It is said that it is the first public library of Nepal. In the beginning, it was named as 'Nepal Pradipta Pustakalaya.' It was inaugurated with an interesting and attractive way which was goes like this.

"It was the time of nearly evening. There, about 100 invited persons were sat outside in bench. Prem Bahadur Kanasakar and Tirtharaj Tuladhar entered the room and lit the lamp that put inside the room at 6 PM. It is seemed that a great table was covered by a black cloth in the presence of the light of the two lamps. Both persons proceeded to the table and tool out (opened) the cloth. At the same time, all the bulbs give the light and a pile of books of 2000 copies seemed on the table. All invited persons come inside read and see the books. Then it's inauguration program is finished."<sup>48</sup>

It was closed many tines due to the political situation of Nepal. But from 2052 B.S., it is being opened continuously even though for two hours daily. Now, it is not conducted as library but is as of reading room. It is in its own building. It has a building of four stairs.

#### **3.2.1.2 Collection**

This library has the collection of Nepali literature and history. It had the collection of 20/25 thousands previously (before some years) but most of the books were damaged due to the irregular opening and closing of the

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<sup>48</sup> Regmi, Shiva "Madhuparka", varsha 23, no 4, Bhadra 2047 B.S. P. 9.

library. Some were lost and some were torn at the time of room changing from one room to another though it has its own building. Three tractors of damaged books were weeded out in 2058/059 B.S. from the help of municipality.

Now, it has total collection of 2500 books. It has the collection of Nepalbhasha too. It can be taken as a rich library of Nepalbhasha (Newari Language) literature. This library purchase daily newspapers of 7 titles and weekly newspapers of 9 titles and some other journals.

### **3.2.1.3 Budget**

Some rooms of the building are given to rent. They pay Rs.6000 (six thousands only) per month. This amount is its budget. From this amount of money, they have allocated Rs.2000/- for purchasing the news papers, Rs.1500/- for the salary of staff and rest to other but not for adding new collection of books/documents.

### **3.2.1.4. Organization System**

No kinds of organization system are followed from the classification point of view.

### **3.2.1.5 Staff**

Only single non professional staff is in this library.

### **3.2.1.6 Users**

10 to 12 users come to this library per day as average. Most of the users come to read newspapers only.

### **3.2.1.7 Service**

Only newspaper reading service is provided here. Other kinds of services are not provided.

### **3.2.1.8 Library hours**

The library remains open from Sunday to Friday.

Summer 5:30 am to 7:30 pm

Winter 5:30am to 7:00 pm

### **3.2.1.9 Location**

It is located at Masgalli of Kaltol, Asan, Kathmandu. It is not preferable for the users from the location point of view.

## **3.2.2 Biplawi Library**

### **3.2.2.1 Introduction**

Biplawi Library is the historical library of Nepal. It was inaugurated in the year 2015 B.S. at the day of Mhapooja / Gobardan Pooja and was temporarily approved by Education Department in 2016/11/4, and was permanently opened by the office of Zone Education office. It was imaginary established before 2007 B.S. though it was established legally at the above mentioned date. The persons who were in favor of to demolish Rana ruling and to establish democracy, used to study the books exchanging each other. Those books which the persons used to exchange to study were named 'Biplawi Pustaklaya' as imaginary name. After 2007 B.S., those books imaginary named 'Biplawi Pustaklaya'. In the beginning this library was opened in Bhotahity. Later it is in its own building at Nhaikantali. (न्हैकन्तला). It is the only library which is given services to the user regularly from its establishment till now through it is opened only two hours per day.

It is seemed that this is a lack of priority in library development by the members due to their busily engagement in foreign countries rather than Nepal. Before this executive body, such persons named Mr. Krishna Bahadur Manandhar, present deputy government of Nepal Rastra Bank also were there in the executive body.

### **3.2.2.2 Collection**

This library has the collection of 10,000 volumes of books and journals. Previously, the number of the collection was greater than present because there were different spy Hindi fictions which are weeded out now.

It has the collection of books of Nepali language, Nepali literature (stories, poetry and fiction), biography, history, etc. Likewise books of Nepalbhasha, Hindi and English language too.

Multi-volme reference books such as Encyclopedia, Dictionary etc are also there in this library. Such books are 200 volumes in total number.

Library has provided daily newspapers such as Kantipur, Gorkha-Patra, Himalaya Times Nepal Samachar Patra, Weekly, Monthly and some of Nepali and foreign journals too.

### **3.2.2.3 Budget**

Government has not provided any budget for this library till now. One room of ground floor of the building of library is given in rent as Rs.2000. per month and with this amount of money, newspapers, journals/ magazines are being purchased for the library.

### **3.3.4 Organization System**

They have used their own method to organize the collection rather than any organization systems used in other libraries.

#### **3.2.2.5 Staff**

This library doesn't have any professional staff. One person is working as volunteer

#### **3.2.2.6 Users**

12 to 15 users come to this library per day as average. Before 2063 B.S., this library used to give membership to the users taking Rs.100 per person but now it is stopped. Most of the users come to read newspapers only.

#### **3.2.2.7 Services**

No new services are provided in this library due to sundry problems only newspaper reading services is provided.

#### **3.2.2.8 Library hours**

The library remains open from Sunday to Friday (5:30 am to 7:30pm) for summer and (5 am to 7 pm) for winter.

#### **3.2.2.9 Location**

The library is located in its own building, Nhaikantala, Kathmandu

### **3.2.3 Dilliraman-Kalyani Regmi Memorial Library**

#### **3.2.3.1 Introduction**

Dr. Dilliraman Regmi, a learned scholar, had deep interest in reading books, journals and newspapers of different subjects and collecting materials



of archaeological significance. His quest for knowledge induced him to collect books, journals, newspapers and materials of archaeological importance such as stone and metal sculpture of gods and goddesses and other archaeological collections, rare photos etc. and establish Dilliraman-Kalyani Regmi Library and Museum in 1980 at his own residence.

In 1981 he made a will which states that his entire property including the library and museum would be transferred to the Ministry of Education of His Majesty's Government. He wanted the library to remain open to the general public for study and research.<sup>49</sup>

### 3.2.3.2 Collection

The library has 30,000 books/ documents, journals, periodicals on different subjects. Most of them are in English language. There are also books in Nepali, Hindi, Sanskrit, French, Russian and other languages in the library. The library has some rare manuscripts preserved in microfilm.

### 3.2.3.3 Budget

In the lifetime of Dr. Diliraman Regmi, he had established a trust name 'Dr. Dilliraman Regmi Trust' in 2058 B.S. to develop and preserve the library and museum and became its patron. Now, the budget of this library is Rs. 1,50,000 which is the annual interest of the trust and Rs. 14,00,000 that provided by the government for each year. But, in the beginning of this library, government had provided only Rs. 4,00,000 (four lakhs only) per year.

The budget allocated in topics is given below.

<u>Topic</u>	<u>Expenditure (amount) in NRS.</u>
1. Books	1,00,000
2. Journals	50,000

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<sup>49</sup> Brochure of DKRML

3. Others 12,00,000(including salary)

Through the budget is as above mentioned amount, it seems inadequate to run the library properly and to develop it as the time changing.

#### **3.2.3.4 Organization System**

Books are arranged according to the Dewey Decimal System, and are arranged on the shelves in numerical order.

#### **3.2.3.5 Staff**

The number of staff this library is ten. Among them one is professional, two are semi professionals and seven are non-professionals.

#### **3.2.3.6 Users**

20 to 22 users come to this library per day as average. All kinds of users visit this library.

#### **3.2.3.7 Services/Major Section**

→ The library is managed in different sections. They are:

i) General section

Books of all subjects are put in this section. Specially, the subjects of history, political science, economics and culture are in greater number. Apart from these, are in less number.

ii) Reference section

One separate room is managed for this section where encyclopedias, dictionaries, etc are put.

iii) Children section

Library development committee has developed (established) one children section in the help of Room to Read INGO. From this section, children gain knowledge, develop skills, cultivate reading habits and are taking recreation.

In this section, there are the collection of children literature on Nepali and English languages, text books of grade 1-10 of Janak Shiksha Samagri Kendra, poetry, stories, pictures, science, general knowledge etc.

iv) Journal Section

In this section, different seven types of daily papers such as the Kantipur, Kathmandu Post, the Himalayan Times, Nepal Samachar Patra, Gorkhapatra, Fifteen types of weekly papers and seven magazines such as, Himal, Nepal, Nari, etc are collected by purchasing by the library. As well national and international journals are also collected that got by gift.

v) Photography/Photo section

A separate photo display section is at the top floor of the library building. The section has 114 photos of Mahatma Gandhi of India showing him on different occasions with different personalities. Similarly, different types of photos are hang in the wall letters written by Mahatma Gandhi and Rabindranath Tagore are put in frames.

vi) Museum

The museum section contains some images of gods and goddesses and other archaeological collections made of stone and other metals. On display, there are different materials of archaeological importance.

This section also has half size statues of Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Regmi. Also on display are the idols of Gautam Buddha and Mahabir Jain in meditative pose, besides many other archeological collections.

#### Vii) Dharanidhar Koirala Collection

Books of English and Nepali literature and some journals are collected in this section that donated by late literature Dharanidhar Koirala.

#### viii) Meeting/ Seminar Hall

This hall has the capacity of 150 seats. It is equipped with the modern information technology (IT) facility such as computer, electrical type writer, micro film reader, film projector, slide projector, photocopy machine, speakers, etc.

#### **3.2.3.8 Library hours**

The library remains open from Sunday to Friday (10am to 5 pm ) for summer (10 am to 4 pm ) for winter and Saturday from (10 am to 5pm ).

#### **3.2.3.9 Location**

This library is situated at Lazimpat at the back side of Sangrila hotel of Kathmandu Municipality. It is not in central area as to be.

#### **3.2.3.10 Building**

This library has its own four buildings. These buildings are divided into different sections and divisions. And total area of the land is 4 ropani.

#### **3.2.3.11 Major divisions**

The library has three major divisions i.e. Technical Division: acquisition, technical processing, Information Service Division: reference

service, referral service, external relation and Administration and Finance Division.

### **3.2.3.12 Historical development of the library**

- Though the epoch history had showed that it was named in 2037 B.S., the collection was started before it.
- It was opened to all public from the date of 2060-9-3 B.S.
- Reference section was developed from 2060 B.S.
- Text books of history, culture, political science and economics of enter and Bachelor level are added at the end of 2061 B.S.
- Classification and computer entry of the books were done at the beginning of the 2061 B.S. From the same year, data bases were put in Web too.
- Children section was established in 2062 B.S.
- Trust was made above the seminar hall and 150 chairs were added in the year 2062 B.S.
- Library is opened on Saturday too from 2063 B.S.
- Dilliraman Regmi International Peace prize was awarded / given to Nelson Mandella, the former President of South Africa.

### **3.2.3.13 Future plan**

It is planed to be done the following works in the future

- To start Audio-Visual service in children section.
- To make research centre to trust.
- To change the name of “Dilliraman Kalyani Regni Menorial Library Developnent Board” as “Dr. Dilliraman Kalyani Regmi Foundation”.

- To award the Dilliraman Regmi International Peace Prize to Mahatma Gandhi after his departed in near future.
- To award the Dilliraman Regmi National Peace Prize to one person who has contributed to establish peace in Nepal every year.

### **3.2.4 Society for Kathmandu Valley Public Library (SKVPL)**

#### **3.2.4.1 Introduction**

The need for a public library service that not only is well organized and equipped but also is tailored to meet the needs of the Nepali people in the 21<sup>st</sup> century was discussed among the academicians, educationist, diplomats, politicians, lawyers, industrialist, journalists and vice-chancellors in Ashar 2060. The meeting decided to form a committee for the establishment of a modern library in Kathmandu. The committee formed the Society for Kathmandu Valley Public Library. This Society was registered with the government on 8 Aaswin 2060.

The idea for a central public library seems to be gaining unanimous public acceptance. The Society started the public library in a limited way both in respect of housing the readership and providing the range of services at Bhrikutimandap, Kathmandu from 2<sup>nd</sup> week of Ashar 2062 B.S. This reading room will be a temporary facility to accommodate readers.<sup>50</sup>

#### **3.2.4.2 Collection**

The number of collections of SKVPL in period of establishment was about 9000. Nowadays there are 32,000 volumes of document including books, periodicals, reports, bulletins and teaching materials. This library has a collection of printed materials comprising various books, documents, periodicals in English,

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<sup>50</sup> Kathmandu Valley Public Library: progress report Srawan 2060 to Chaitra 2063. P. 1.

Nepali, Hindi, Sanskrit, Newari, Bengali and in Maithali etc. The collection covers a wide range of subjects.

The library has been requesting the public for donating the books and teaching materials. The campaign for book donation becomes very much popular among the public.

Some of the books received are very important. These books are not available in the market. These books are published before 2000 B.S., i.e. more than sixty years ago. Considering the value of these books, they are kept as Rare Book Collection in the library.

Five daily i.e. Gorkhapatra , The Raising Nepal, Kantipur, The Kathmandu Post, Himalayan Times, nine weekly papers i.e. Nepal Kantipur, Dristi, Peace, The Weekly Mirror, People's Weekly, Saptahik Awaj, Yug Sambad and Sanjal, four monthly paper i.e. Yuba Mancha, Nari, Madhuparka, Muna are available in the library.

### 3.2.4.3 Budget

It is noteworthy to mention that the library had been able to receive the support from the government for its operating cost.

S.N.	Fiscal Year	Amount in NRS
1	2061/062 (2004/05)	Rs.10,00,000
2	2062/063 (2005/06)	Rs.20,00,000
3	2063/064 (2006/07)	Rs.15,00,000

#### Allocation of budget (fiscal year 2063/064)

S.N.	Title	Amount
1	Books	5,00,000
2	Journals	1,00,000

3	Others	9,00,000
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#### **3.2.4.4 Organization system**

The technical processing of library documents was started in the time of establishment. Now the library is using the DDC, 22<sup>nd</sup> edition for classification and database is prepared on computerized system (using WIN/ISIS-a software promoted by UNESCO). About 15 thousands books had been catalogued and classified as per the library standard.

#### **3.2.4.5 Staff**

The number of staff of this library is 6. Among them one is professional three are semi-professionals, one is non-professional and one is professional volunteer.

#### **3.2.4.6 Users**

People of Kathmandu, Lalitpur and Bhaktapur were using this library. Some are visiting the library with study purpose and some are casual visitors to spend their free time. More than 150 children, students, teachers, researchers are regularly utilizing the library services.

#### **3.2.4.7 Services**

The library provides the following services to the users.

- A. Reference:- SKVPL has been providing reference services to general public, students, teachers, researchers and foreign users. The collection of the library is freely available to all visitors and most of the collection is open access.
- B. Photocopy:- Beginning from 1<sup>st</sup> March 2006, photocopy service is being provided to the readers on subsidize rate.
- C. Children :- Children services is also provided by library.

Online Library Services, Computer Database Services, E-mail Facilities and Bibliographic Database services are available for library use only.



### 3.2.4.8 Library hours

The library remains open from Sunday to Friday (10 am to 6 pm) for summer, (10 am to 5 pm) for winter and (11 am to 5 pm) for Saturday.

### 3.2.4.9 Location

This library is centrally located and near by to Old Bus Park (Ratnapark), Bhrikuti Mandap, Kathmandu. This location is suitable for the regular users.

Four libraries in nutshell as comparison are given below in table no. one.

Table no.1. A comparative glance of four libraries

S.N.	Activities & others	Name of libraries			
		Pradipta	Biplawi	DKRML	SKVPL
1.	set up	13 Poush 2003 B.S.	2015 B.S.	2037 B.S.	2061 B.S.
2.	location	Marangli, Keltol, Asan, Kathmandu	Nhaikantala, Kathmandu	Lazimpat, Kathmandu	Bhrikutimandap, Kathmandu
3.	collection	20,000/25,000 volumes	10,000 volumes.	30,000 volumes	32,000 volumes
4.	Budget	Rs. 6000 from room rent	Rs. 2000 from room rent	Rs. 15,50,000 from govt. and interest of trust	Rs. 15,00,000 from government
5.	Organization	No.	No.	DDC	DDC
6.	staff	1 non professional	1 non-professional volunteer staff	1 professional, 2 semiprofessional and 7 non professionals	1 professional, 3 semiprofessional, 1 professional volunteer and 1 non-professional
7.	Services	Newspaper reading	Newspaper reading	All except email, Internet and circulation	All except email, Internet and circulation
8.	Users	12 per day	12-15 per day	22 per day	150 per day
9.	Library hours	Summer 5:30 am-7:30pm Winter 5:30 am-7:00 pm	Summer 5:30 am- 7:30 pm Winter 5:00 am-7:00 pm	Summer 10:00 am-5:00 pm Winter 10:00 am-4:00 pm	Summer 10:00 am-6:00 pm Winter 10:00 am-5:00 pm
10.	Own building	Yes	Yes	Yes	Hire

## CHAPTER FOUR

### 4. Research Methodology

Research is a knowledge building process. It is a systematic and organized effort to investigate a specific problem that needs a solution.<sup>51</sup> It refers to a critical, careful and exhaustive investigation or inquiry or examination or experimentation having as its aim the revision of accepted conclusions, in the light of newly discovered facts.<sup>52</sup> The various methods were followed to get the required information about the public libraries of Kathmandu district. This study is historical and analytical type.

#### 4.1 Research design

Research design is the plan, structure, and strategy of investigation conceived so as to obtain answer to research questions and to control variance.<sup>53</sup>

The research design is an organized approach and not a collection of loose, unrelated parts. It is an integrated system that guides the researcher in formulating, implementing, and controlling the study.<sup>54</sup> Researcher has consulted with librarians who are working in related public libraries and other intellectual persons who had known about the history of public libraries. One single method is not suitable for the study and investigation of the subject. Hence, a combination of different methods is being used to collect relevant facts, figures and data. The methods mainly used are questionnaire, field survey and interview with concerned people.

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<sup>51</sup> Wolff, Howard K. and Pant, Prem R. Social science research and thesis writing. – 4<sup>th</sup> ed. –Kathmandu: Buddha Academic, 2005. P4--5.

<sup>52</sup> Joshi, P.R. Research methodology. – 3<sup>rd</sup> ed. – Kathmandu: Buddha Academic, 2003. P. 4.

<sup>53</sup> Kerlinger, Fred N. Foundations of behavioral research. – New Delhi: Surjeet, 1983. P. 300.

<sup>54</sup> Wolff, Howard K. and Pant, Prem R. Social science research and thesis writing. – 4<sup>th</sup> ed. –Kathmandu: Buddha Academic, 2005. P. 92.

## **1.2 Source of data**

The data in this study was collected by different sources, including primary as well as secondary sources. The primary data were collected through field survey and using the questionnaire. Unpublished dissertation, theses, articles, books, prospectus, office records, bulletins, brochures, etc. were the sources of secondary data. Interviews were conducted with librarians of concerned public libraries.

## **1.3 Population**

In Kathmandu district there were about 15/16 Public libraries. But this study was concerned with four public libraries only. They were Pradipta Library, Biplawi Library, Dilliraman- Kalyani Regmi Memorial Library, a private as well government library and Society for Kathmandu Valley Public Library, a newly opened and largest public library.

## **1.4 Sampling procedure**

It was planned to study over 25% of total population which was two days' visit. All librarians of concerned library had filled the questionnaires with interest.

The random sampling technique was adopted for this study. As already mentioned, population were selected from four public libraries situated in different places of Kathmandu district.

Researcher had distributed 116 questionnaires to the users which were about 25% of the total population, to fulfill the objectives of this study. Out of 116 questionnaires 98 were returned. All the 98 returned questionnaires were included in the analysis for this study.

## **1.5 Data collection procedure**

### **Questionnaire**

The researcher had prepared two sets of questionnaires in full consultation with guide. The questionnaires were close ended and structured type. Users of public

libraries were filled up questions without any restriction but the users of some public libraries did not return all questionnaires. The librarians of these libraries had given information being interested because it was first study in this subject.

#### **Interview**

Interview is a process of face-to-face conversation between the researcher and the respondent. The primary data were also collected from the interview method. The interview was taken to related librarians and administrators of related public libraries and other related persons who were responsible to the libraries from the beginning. Their valuable information was used to prepare the study.

#### **Field survey**

The present status and physical facilities of these libraries was observed by field survey.

#### **.6 Data analysis procedure**

The data in the form of questionnaire have been collected, edited, coded, tabulated, and classified for data analysis. Mainly tables, diagrams and pie-charts are used for quantitative data. For qualitative data information has been collected through interview and observation. Researcher has presented them systematically and logically.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### Analysis and presentation

The data have been collected from four different public libraries for this study. Those are Pradipta Library, Biplawi Library, Dilliraman Kalyani Regmi Memorial Library (DKRML), Society for Kathmandu Valley Public Library (SKVPL). The data and information gathered from those sources made possible to this analysis to make a suitable presentation of this study.

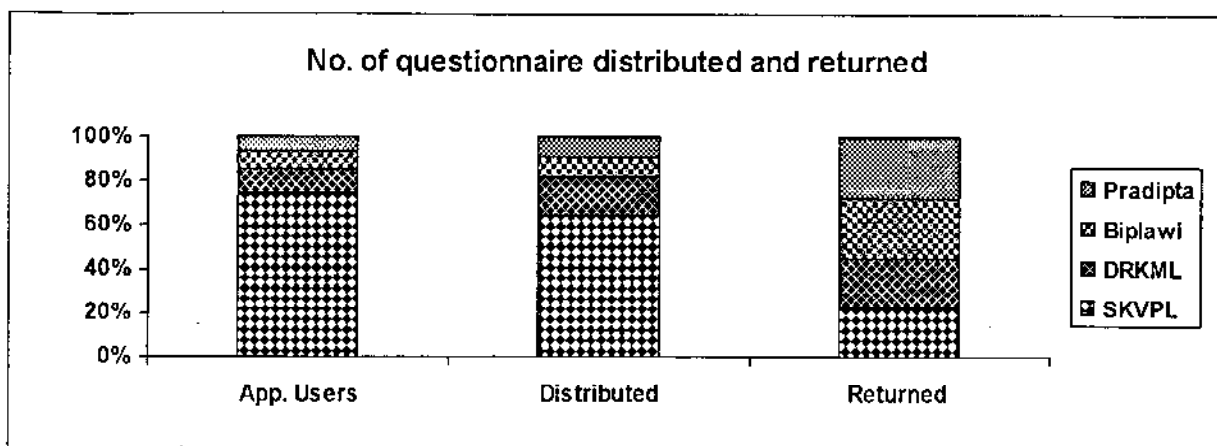
All selected libraries were visited and total visitors found in those libraries at the time of visit about 398, among whom 116 questionnaires had been distributed. The number of users, questionnaires distributed and returned by them are shown and analyzed in table no. 2.

**Table no. 2 Number of questionnaires distributed and returned**

Name of library	Number of Questionnaire distributed and Returned					
	Approximate Users per day		Number of copies			
	No.	%	Distributed		Returned	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Pradipta	24	6%	10	9%	10	100%
Biplawi	30	8%	10	9%	10	100%
DKRML	44	11%	20	17%	16	80%
SKVPL	300	75%	76	65%	62	82%
Total	398	100%	116	100%	98	84%

Among 199 users, 12 were in Pradipta, 15 in Biplawi, 22 in DKRML and 150 in SKVPL. Numbers of questionnaire distributed to them were 10, 10, 20 and 76 respectively. Numbers of respondents were 10, 10, 16 and 62, respectively.

Altogether 116 questionnaires were distributed and 98 were returned with answers. Figure no.1 . has shown it clearly.



**Figure 1**

Question no. 2 was developed to know the purpose of the users for visiting the library. The responses to this question are presented in table no. 3.

**Table no. 3 Purpose of library visit**

Name of library	Purpose of library visit					
	Professional users		General users		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Pradipta	2	25%	8	75%	10	100%
Biplawi	-	-	10	100%	10	100%
DKRML	4	33%	12	67%	16	100%
SKVPL	12	19%	50	81%	62	100%
Total	18	18%	80	82%	98	100%

The table shows that 2 (25%) users were visited for professional study and 8 (75%) users were visited for general study out of 10 in Pradipta Library. In Biplawi Library, all the 10 (100%) users were visited for only general study. 4 (33%) users were visited for professional study and 12 (67%) users were visited for general study in DKRML. Likewise 12 (19%) users were visited for professional study and 50 users (81%) were visited for general study in SKVPL.

In total, 18 users were visited for professional study and 80(82%) users were visited for general study. Figure no. 2 has shown it clearly.

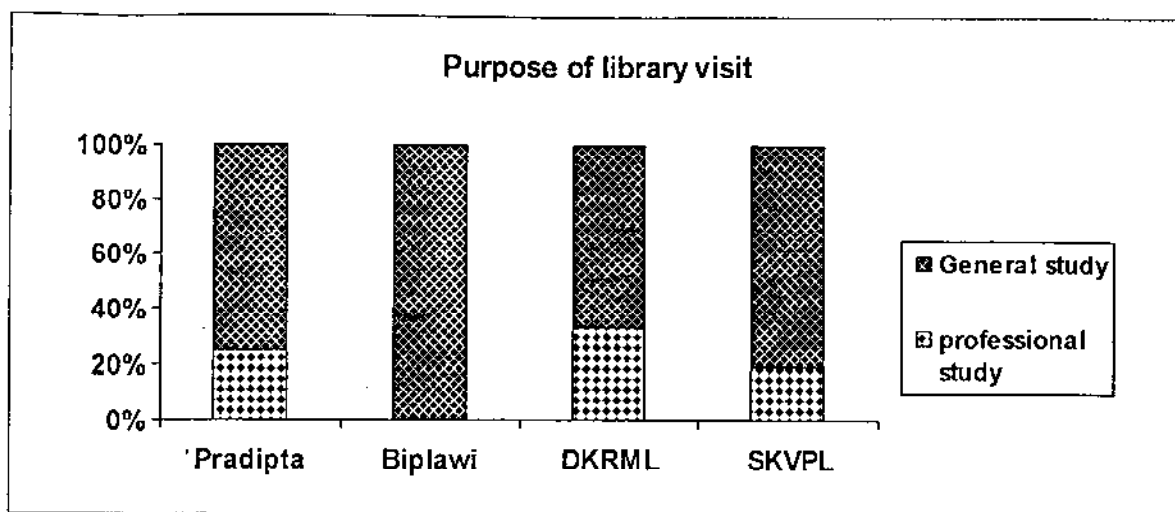


Figure 2

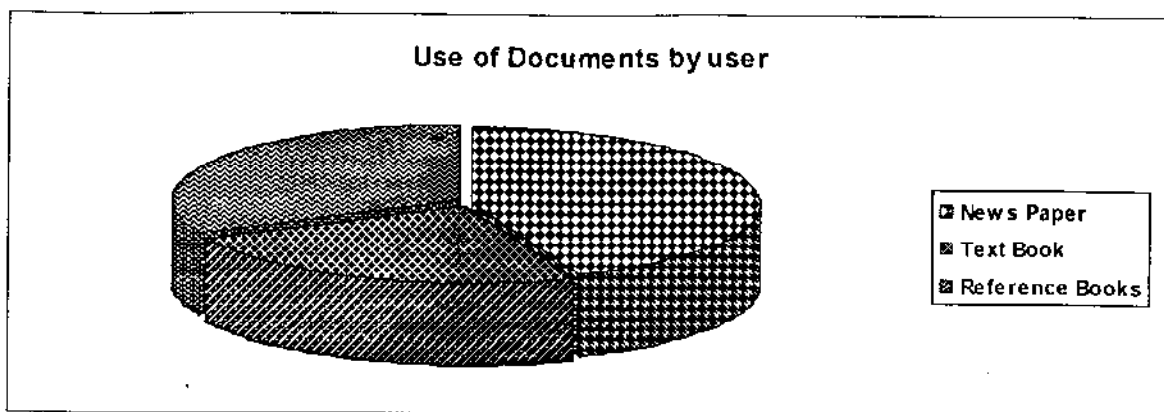
What sort of documents were used by the users are presented in table no 4. ( question no. 3 )

Table no. 4 Use of documents by users

Name of library	Use of Documents by users													
	News paper		Text book		Reference books		Audio Visual		Internet		online		total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Pradipta	10	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biplawi	10	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DKRML	8	50%	10	63%	12	75%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SKVPL	36	58%	26	42%	34	55%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	64	44%	36	24%	46	32%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The table shows that newspaper users were 10 (100%) but not other documents users in Pradipta Library as well in Biplawi Library too. Due to not limitation in the use of single document, newspaper users were 8 (50%), text book users were 10 (63%) and reference book users were 12 (75%) but not other document users in DKRML. Likewise, due to mixed type of document users

newspaper users were 26 (24%) text book users were 26 (42%) and reference books users were 34 (55%) but not other document user in SKVPL.



**Figure 3**

Question no. 4 was developed to know available materials that sought by the users. The responses to this question are presented in table no. 5.

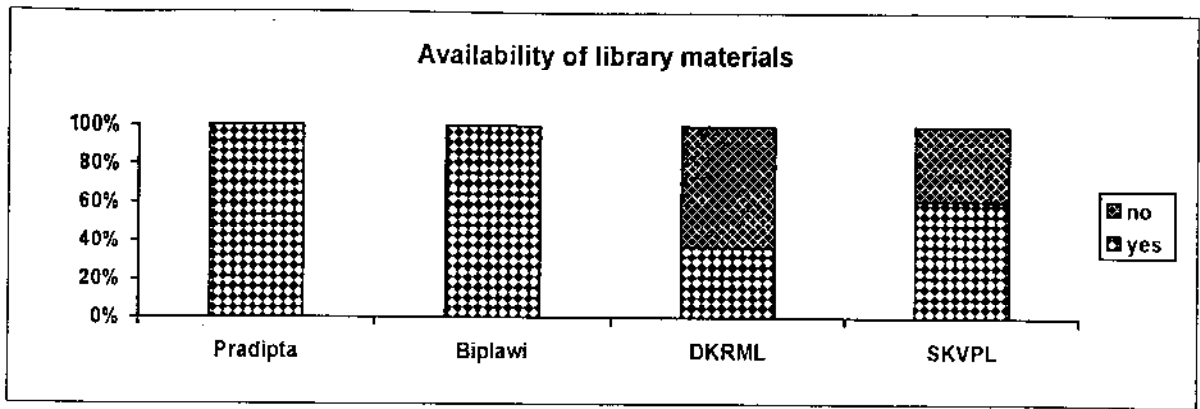
**Table no. 5 Availability of library materials**

Name of library	Availability of Library Materials					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Pradipta	10	100%	-	-	10	100%
Biplawi	10	100%	-	-	10	100%
DKRML	10	63%	6	37%	16	100%
SKVPL	38	61%	24	39%	62	100%
Total	68	69%	30	31%	98	100%

The table shows that all the users (100%) have got the materials they sought in Pradipta Library as well all users (100%) of Biplawi Library too. 10 users (63%) have got and 6 (37%) users have not got their sought materials out of 16 users in DKRML. Likewise, 38 (61%) users have got and 24 (39%) users have not got their sought materials out of 62 in SKVPL.

In total, 68 (69%) users were in favor of availability of materials and 30 (31%) users were not. Figure no. 3 makes it clear.





**Figure 4**

Purpose of question no. 5 was to find out the frequency of library visit by the users given four options which is shown in table no. 6.

**Table no. 6 Frequency of library visit**

Name of library	Frequency of Library Visit									
	Daily		Once a week		Twice a week		Seldom		total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Pradipta	4	40%	1	10%	1	10%	4	40%	10	100%
Biplawi	2	20%	-	-	-	-	8	80%	10	100%
DKRML	2	13%	2	13%	-	-	12	74%	16	100%
SKVPL	22	35%	16	26%	10	16%	14	23%	62	100%
Total	30	31%	19	19%	11	11%	38	39%	98	100

This table shows that 4(40%) users daily, 1 user (10%) once a week, 1 (10%) users twice a week and 4 (40%) users were seldom visited in Pradipta Library. In Biplawi Library, 2 (20%) users daily, no users for once a week and twice a week, and 8 (80%) users seldom visited. 2 (13%) daily, and 12 (74%) users were seldom visited in DKRML. Likewise, 22 (35%) users daily, 16 (26%) users once a week, 10 (16%) users twice a week and 14 (23%) users were seldom visited in SKVPL.

In total 30 (31%) users were daily visitors, 19 (19%) users were once a week visitors, 11 (11%) users were twice a week visitors and 38(39%) users were seldom visitors. It is shown in figure no. 4 clearly.

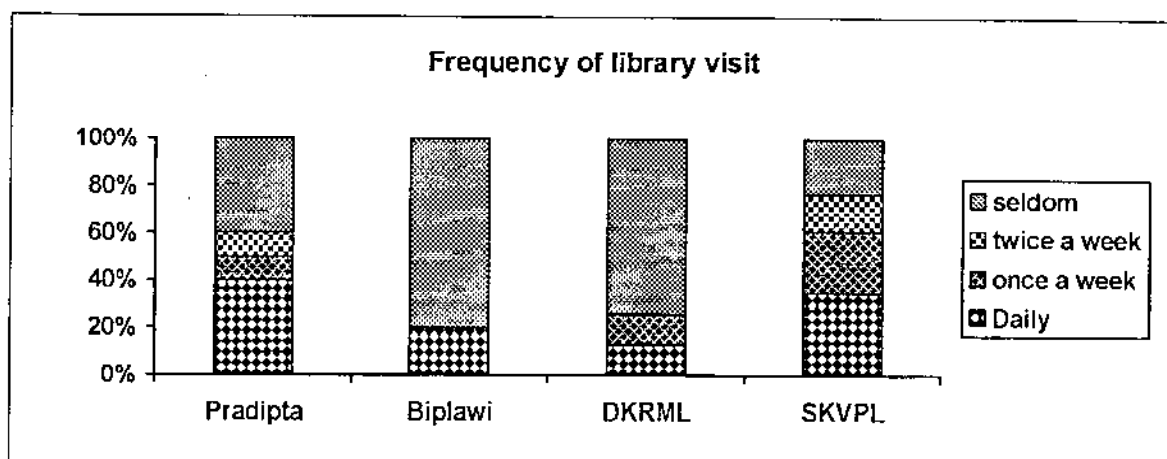


Figure 5

To know the view of users either they were needed the guidance for library use or not is given in table no. 7.

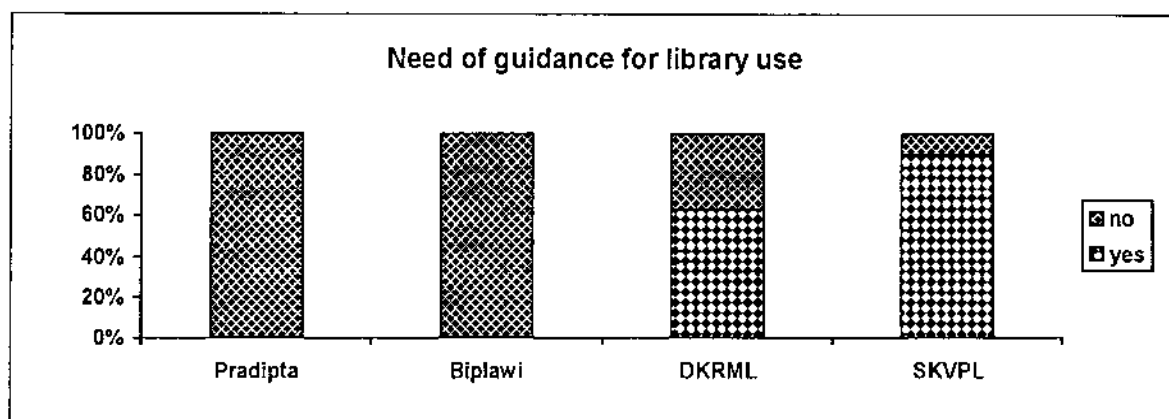
Table no. 7 Need of guidance for library user.

Name of library	Need of guidance for library user.					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Pradipta	-	-	10	100%	10	100%
Biplawi	-	-	10	100%	10	100%
DKRML	10	63%	6	37%	16	100%
SKVPL	56	90%	6	10%	62	100%
Total	66	67%	32	33%	98	100%

The table shows that all the users (100%) were not needed the guidance for library use in Pradipta Library as well in Biplawi Library too but 10 (63%) users were needed the guidance for library use and 6 (37%) users were not needed in DKRML. Likewise, 56 (90%) users were needed the guidance for library use and 6 (10%) users were not needed in SKVPL.

In total, 66 (67%) users needed the guidance for library use and 32 (33%) users were not.

What sorts of library services are provided by these libraries are described below with table on the basis of users responses. Figure no. 5 shows it clearly.



**Figure 6**

Question no. 7 (i) was developed to know either those libraries have provided circulation services or not. It has shown in table no.8.

**Table no. 8 Circulation services provided by libraries**

Name of library	Circulation services					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Pradipta	-	-	10	100%	10	100%
Biplawi	-	-	10	100%	10	100%
DKRML	-	-	16	100%	16	100%
SKVPL	-	-	62	100%	62	100%
Total	-	-	98	100%	98	100%

Table no. 8 shows that no one library has provided circulation services to the users. 100% users of each library have given such responses. In total too, it seems same.

Question no. 7 (ii) was to know about reference services which is shown in table no.9.

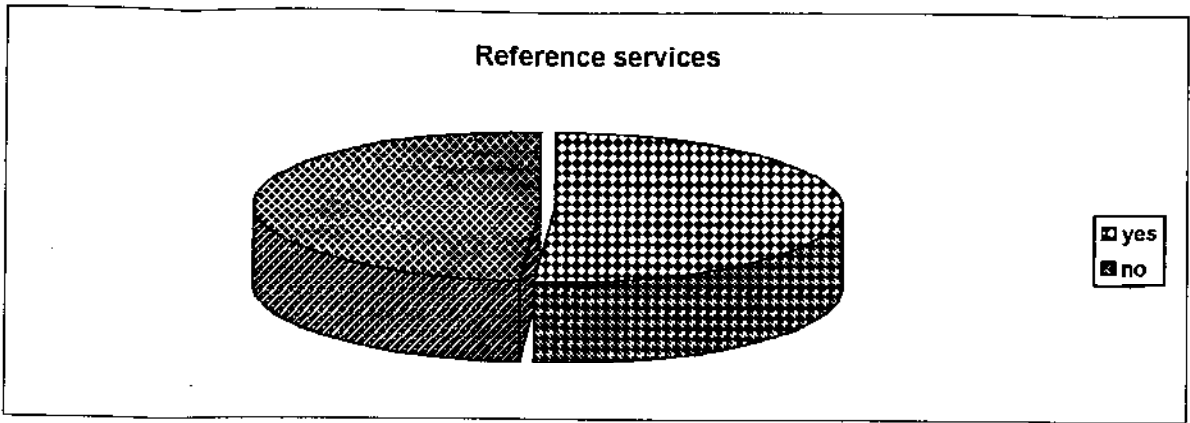
**Table no. 9 Reference services provided by libraries**

Name of library	Reference services					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Pradipta	-	-	10	100%	10	100%
Biplawi	-	-	10	100%	10	100%
DKRML	8	50	8	50%	16	100%
SKVPL	42	68	20	32%	62	100%
Total	50	51%	48	49%	98	100%

Table no. 9 shows that all the users of Pradipta and Biplawi library have not got references services. 8 (50%) users have of DKRML have got and 8(50%) users have not got reference services. In SKVPL, 42 (68%) users have got reference services and 20 (32%) users have not got reference services.

In total 50 (51%) users have got reference services and 48(49%) users have not got reference services.

It shows clearly in figure no. 7



**Figure 7**

Question no. 7 (iii) was for online library services which is shown in table 10.

**Table no. 10 Online library services provided by libraries**

Name of library	Online services					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Pradipta	-	-	10	100%	10	100%
Biplawi	-	-	10	100%	10	100%
DKRML	-	-	16	100%	16	100%
SKVPL	-	-	62	100%	62	100%
Total	-	-	98	100%	98	100%

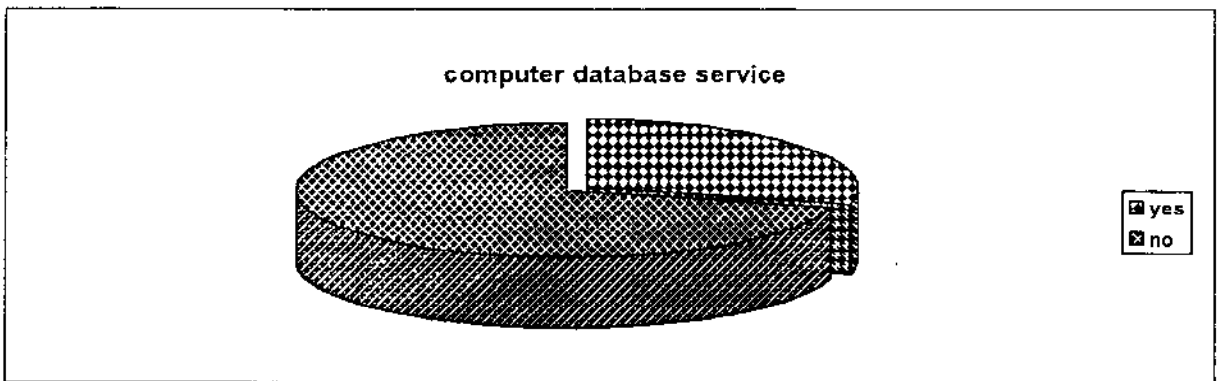
Table no. 10 shows that no one library has provided online library services. All four libraries could not have provided such services. So, in total too, it seems same.

Question no. 7 (iv) was to find out either have they provided computer database services or not which is shown in table no 11.

**Table no. 11 Computer database services provided by libraries**

Name of library	Computer Database services					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Pradipta	-	-	10	100%	10	100%
Biplawi	-	-	10	100%	10	100%
DKRML	16	100%	-	-	16	100%
SKVPL	12	19%	50	81%	62	100%
Total	28	29%	70	71%	98	100%

Table no. 11 shows that, Pradipta and Biplawi Libraries do not have provided computer database services. DKRML has provided 100% computer database services according to all 16 (100%) users' responses. Likewise, SKVPL has provided this service to 12 (19%) users and has not provided to 50(81%) users. In total 70 (71%) users have not got this service. For this figure no. 7 is clear.



**Figure 8**

Question no 7 (v) was developed to know about e-mail facilities which is shown in table no. 12.

**Table no. 12 E-mail facilities offered by libraries**

Name of library	e-mail facility					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Pradipta	-	-	10	100%	10	100%
Biplawi	-	-	10	100%	10	100%
DKRML	-	-	16	100%	16	100%
SKVPL	-	-	62	100%	62	100%
Total	-	-	98	100%	98	100%

This table has shown that all four libraries could not have provided e-mail facilities to the users.

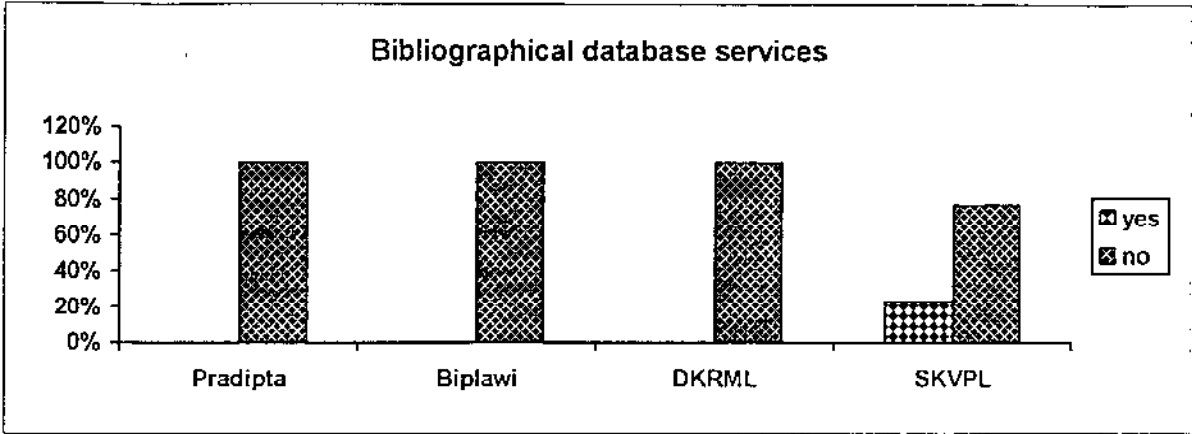
Question no 7 (vi) was to know bibliographical database services which is given below in table no. 13.

**Table no. 13 Bibliographical database services provided by libraries.**

Name of library	Bibliographical database services					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Pradipta	-	-	10	100%	10	100%
Biplawi	-	-	10	100%	10	100%
DKRML	-	-	16	100%	16	100%
SKVPL	14	23%	48	77%	62	100%
Total	14	14%	84	86%	98	100%

Table no 13 has shown that Pradipta, Biplawi and DKRML libraries could not have provided bibliographic database services to the users. SKPVPL could have provided this service to 14 (23%) users and could not have provided to 48 (77%) users.

In total, 14 (14%) users have got this service and 84 (86%) users have responded that they could not have got this service. It has shown in figure no. 9 clearly.



**Figure 9**

Question no. 7 (vii) was developed to know about children services which is shown in table no. 14.

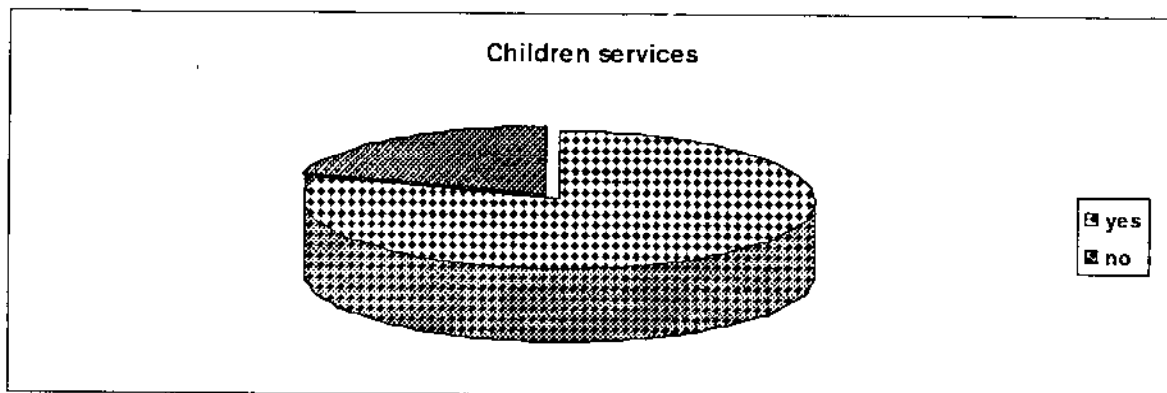
**Table no. 14 Children services provided by libraries**

Name of library	Children services					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Pradipta	-	-	10	100%	10	100%
Biplawi	-	-	10	100%	10	100%
DKRML	16	100%	-	-	16	100%
SKVPL	62	100%	-	-	62	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>100%</b>



Table no. 14 Shows that Pradipta and Biplawi library couldn't have provided children services to the users. DKRML and SKPVL could have provided this service to all (100%) users as their responses.

In total 78(80%) users have got children services and 20 (20%) uses have not got this service. Figure no. 10 has made it clear.



**Figure 10**

Question no. 7. (viii) was developed to know about reprographic services which is shown in table no. 15.

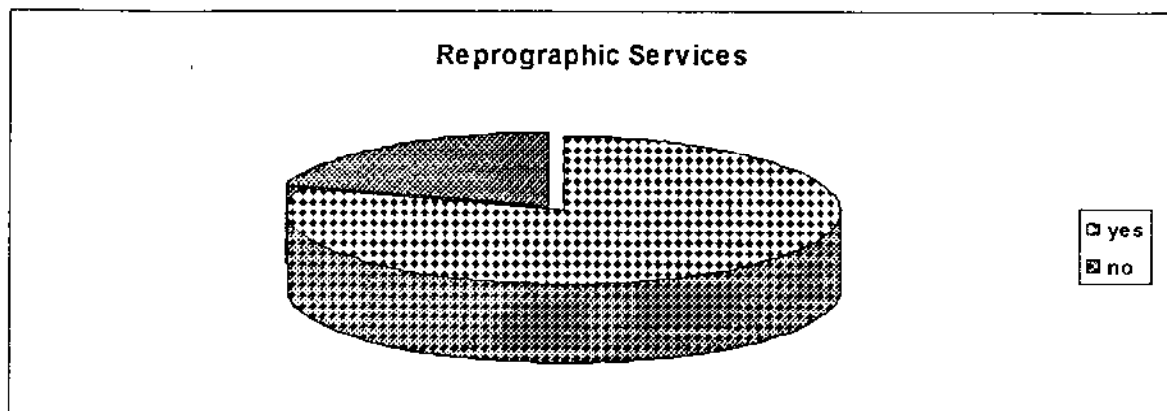
**Table no. 15. Reprographic services provided by libraries.**

Name of library	Reprographic services					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Pradipta	-	-	10	100%	10	100%
Biplawi	-	-	10	100%	10	100%
DKRML	16	100%	-	-	16	100%
SKVPL	62	100%	-	-	62	100%
Total	78	80%	20	20%	98	100%

According to table no 15, Pradipta and Biplawi library couldn't have provided reprographic services to the users but DKRML and SKPVL library could have provided this service to all (100%) users.

In total 78(80%) users have been got this service and 20 (20%) users have not get this service.

Figure no 11 shows it clearly



**Figure 11**

Question no. 7 (ix) was to find out other new service provided by those libraries which is shown in table no 16.

**Table no. 16 Other new services of the libraries**

Name of library	Other new services					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Pradipta	-	-	10	100%	10	100%
Biplawi	-	-	10	100%	10	100%
DKRML	-	-	16	100%	16	100%
SKVPL	-	-	62	100%	62	100%
<b>Total</b>	-	-	98	100%	98	100%

Table no. 16 has shown that no one library has provided other new services as the changing demand of users except about described services.

Question no 8 was developed to know about users' satisfaction with the services, provided by these four libraries which is shown in table no. 17.

**Table no. 17 Satisfaction of library services**

Name of library	Satisfaction of Library services					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Pradipta	-	-	10	100%	10	100%
Biplawi	-	-	10	100%	10	100%
DKRML	16	100%	-	-	10	100%
SKVPL	12	19%	50	81%	62	100%
Total	28	29%	70	71%	98	100%

Table no 17 shows that all (100%) users of pradipta and Biplawi libraries are not satisfied with their services through they could have provided some services. 4 (25%) users are satisfied and 12 (75%) users aren't satisfied with the services provided by DKRML. Likewise 32 (52%) users are satisfied and 30 (48%) users are not satisfied with the services provided by SKVPL.

In total, 36 (37%) users are satisfied and 62 (63%) users are not satisfied with the services provided by those libraries.

It shows clearly in figure no 12.

### Satisfaction of Library Services

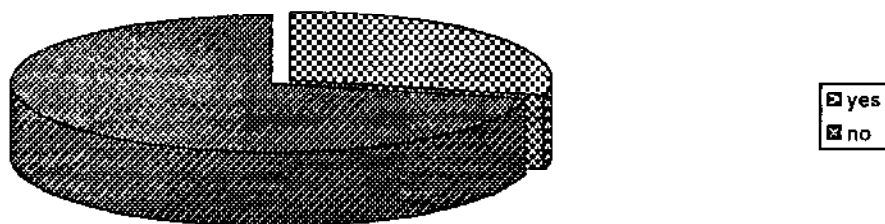


Figure 12

### Librarians' response

Librarians' responses as suggestions are given below in points

- Library committee should be active
- Government should support the public libraries
- Proper location and land is required
- Trained and professional manpower is required
- Library Legislation is required
- Public awareness is required
- Public library act should be made
- Local bodies' should support the public library
- Politicians and higher government officers also should give high priority to the public library development

## Chapter Six

### Summary, Findings and Recommendations

#### 6.1 Summary and Findings

Public libraries are social as well as service institutions. They serve the users. Their main motto is to uplift the educational status of the person, society and country. They should accommodate their services as the time changing and according to the demand of all sorts of users by which overall development of the person, society and country is possible.

So in this regard, based upon the responses given by users and librarians, observations of libraries, interviews with the librarians, the researcher has found the following findings and conclusion.

1. Among the total 398 users, 24 were of Pradipta, 30 of Biplawi, 44 of DKRML, and 300 users were of SKVPL. Number of questionnaires distributed to them were 10, 10, 20 and 76 respectively. Altogether 116 questions were distributed and 98 were returned with answers.
2. Eighteen (18%) users have visited the library for professional study and eighty (82%) users have visited for general study.
3. In the use of documents, sixty four (65%) users were newspaper users, thirty six (36%) users were text book users and forty six (47%) users were reference book users.
4. Sixty eight (69%) users were in favor of availability of library materials and thirty (31%) users were not.
5. In total thirty (31%) users were daily visitors, nineteen (19%) users were once a week visitors, eleven (11%) were twice a week visitors, and thirty eight (39%) users were seldom visitors as the frequency of library visit.
6. Sixty six (67%) users were needed the guidance for library use and thirty two (33%) users were not.
7. No one library has provided circulation service to the users.

8. Fifty (51%) users have got reference services and forty eight (49%) users haven't got reference services.
9. No one library has provided online services.
10. Twenty eight (29%) users have got computer database services and seventy (71 %) users haven't got this service.
11. No one library has provided e-mail facilities to the users.
12. Fourteen (14%) users have responded that they could have got bibliographic database services and eighty four (86%) users could not have got.
13. Seventy eight (80%) users have got children services and twenty (20%) users have not got this service.
14. Seventy eight (80%) users have got reprographic services and twenty (20%) users have not got.
15. No one library has provided other new services as the changing demand of users.
16. Thirty six (37%) users are satisfied and sixty two (63%) users are not satisfied with this services provided by these libraries.

## **6.2 Recommendations**

On the basis of above findings and conclusion that found from the analysis and interpretation of the data and the suggestion given by the users and librarians, some recommendations may be fruitful to suggest for the further enhancement of the libraries.

1. Reading habits of users should develop by the libraries as habitual readers/ professional studies.
2. Libraries should provide all the library materials to all sorts of users.
3. Libraries should make the users as habitual users by providing all services.
4. All the libraries should provide library orientation to the new users.
5. All the libraries should provide circulation services of library materials to the users, reference services, online services, e-mail facilities, and bibliographic database services.

6. Biplawi and Pradipta libraries should provide children services, reprographic services and open access facility to the users.
7. Biplawi and Pradipta libraries should add new books and documents too.
8. Biplawi and Pradipta libraries should manage the libraries properly.
9. Government should provide regular budget to the libraries.
10. There should be at least one semi-professional librarian in Pradipta and Biplawi.
11. They should make the public aware of the importance on the value of libraries.
12. Public library act should be made.
13. Government and local bodies should support the public libraries.
14. Professionalism in public library sector is essential.
15. Politicians and higher government officers also should give high priority in the development of public libraries.
16. Appropriate standards for public libraries' provision should be developed,
  - Minimum staff level
  - Physical facilities
  - Minimum collection size
  - IT facilities within the libraries
  - Technical processing
  - Minimum recurring expenditure levels.
17. Local funding should be made available to public libraries through the Kathmandu Municipality.
18. Networking between the public libraries of the Kathmandu district should be set up.
19. Role, functions, organization and management of the public libraries should be clearly spelled out.

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## APPENDIX-1

### Study on Public Library Movement in Nepal and Status of Four Public Libraries of Kathmandu District.

Dear Sir/ Madam,

I am writing a Thesis on the above topic. So, your cooperation in filling in this questionnaire is solicited. All information provided in the questionnaire will be treated as strictly confidential. Please mention necessary data and tick mark in the relevant points.

#### I. Personal Information:

1. Name of the library:
2. Address:
3. Name of the Librarian: Date: ----/----/ 2064
4. Qualification:
5. Year of establishment of the Library:

#### II. Information Collection:

Library Collection:

S.N.	Documents	In the period of establishment	Current
1	Books		
2	Journals		
3	Newspapers		
4	Dissertation		
5	Back Volumes Jr.		
6	Audio Visuals & Others		
7	Total		

#### III. Staff:

Number of Staff:

S.N.	Staff	In the period of establishment	Current
1	Professional		
2	Semi-professional		
3	Non-professional		
4	Volunteer		
5	Total		

#### IV. Users

Number of Users:

S.N.	User	In the period of establishment	Current
1	Members		
2	Visitors		

#### V. Opening Hours

Working hour of the library.

- i. Winter: From..... To .....
- ii. Summer: From .....To .....

- a. Sunday To Friday  Open  Close
- b. Saturday  Open  Close

#### VI. Information Circulation:

1. Average document issued/returned per day:
  - a. In the period of establishment:
  - b. Current:

2. Method of issue/returned of documents:

**VII. Organization of Documents:**

1. Scheme of classification used for organization of documents:  
a. DDC:       b. CC:       c. UDC:       d. LC:       e. Others:
2. Does the library prepare the catalogue?  
a. Yes       b. No
- If yes, name of the catalogue rules:-----

**VIII. Budget:**

1. Annual budget   
a. Initial budget: .....      b. Current .....
2. Allocation of the library budget:  
a. Books      b. Journals      c. Others
3. Is Library Budget:  
a. Adequate       b. Fairly Adequate       c. Inadequate

**IX. Organization & Management:**

- Is there the Library Management Committee?  
a. Yes       b. No

**X. Building:**

1. Does the library has separate building or attached with parent body?  
a. Separate       b. Attached
2. Total Area Covered by the library in square feet: -----
3. Total Number of Reading Seats Available in the Library-----

**XI. Services:**

Does the Library Provide the Following Services?

- |                                    |                              |                             |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. Circulation                     | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Reference Services              | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Online Library Services         | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Computer Database services      | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. E-mail Facilities               | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Bibliographic Database Services | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Children Services               | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Other New Services              | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |

**XII. Suggestion from Librarian:**

1. What are the major problem seen the development of this Library?  
-----  
-----  
-----  
-----
2. Give your suggestions for improvement of public library development.  
-----  
-----  
-----  
-----

*Thanks for Co-operation*

**APPENDIX-2**

**Study on Public Library Movement in Nepal and Status of Four Public Libraries of Kathmandu District.**

To,  
All users,

I am writing a Thesis on the above topic. I need your help to complete my research. The purpose of this questionnaire is to know your view about the library and its services in the context of library development. Information provided by you will be useful in updating the Library service.

I would highly appreciate your cooperation in answering this questionnaire. Thank you.

Please tick (√) in the appropriate box.

**General information of users:**

Full Name: -----, Designation: -----

Level of User: -----, Name of the Library-----

Date: ----/----/ 2064

1. Since when you are using this Library?  
-----

2. For what purpose do you visit the library?

i. Professional Study

ii. General Study

3. What types of document do you use?

i. Newspaper

ii. Text book

iii. Reference books

iv. Audio visual

v. Internet

vi. Online

4. Do you have got necessary materials?

i. Yes

ii. No

5. How often do you visit the library?

i. Daily

iii. Twice a week

ii. Once a week

iv. Seldom

6. Do you wish for more guidance for library use?

i. Yes

ii. No

7. Do you have got the following library services?

i. Circulation

Yes

No

ii. Reference

Yes

No

iii. Online Library Services

Yes

No

iv. Computer Database Services

Yes

No

v. E-mail Facilities

Yes

No

vi. Bibliographic Database Services

Yes

No

vii. Children Services

Yes

No

viii. Reprographic Services

Yes

No

ix. Other New Services

Yes

No

8. Are you satisfied with the above library services?

i. Yes

ii. No

9. Please, give your suggestions for the further improvement of this library.

-----  
-----  
-----

Thanks

## **CURRICULUM VITAE**

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