

INTERNET AS AN INFORMATION RESOURCE

A Thesis

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LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

By

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LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION

This is to certify that Mr. Prakash Kumar Thapa has prepared this dissertation entitled “*INTERNET AS AN INFORMATION RESORUCE*” under my supervision and guidance. I recommend this dissertation to the evaluation committee for the final approval and acceptance.

July 2009

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Mr. Bhim Dhoj Shrestha
Thesis Supervisor

LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE

This thesis here to attached entitled “*INTERNET AS AN INFORMATION RESORUCE*” by Mr. Prakash Kumar Thapa is prepared for the partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Master Degree of Library and Information Science is hereby accepted and approved.

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Head of Department

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Thesis Supervisor

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ABSTRACT

Internet has become an integral part of society. Everyone from teenagers to scholars visit internet cafes to send an e-mail to their contacts, chats with friends and surf other information they are looking for. The question arises here, do they find information they are looking for? If yes, in what level they can get the information. Do researchers find all the information by surfing the Internet in Cyber Cafes and other places? To find out answers of the above questions, this research is being conducted. This study will answer whether an Internet is enough for researchers.

Now days, library spread its resources by using the Internet in various means. The information superhighway is expanding rapidly, connecting schools, libraries, business, government agencies, and an enormous variety of resources stored on computer around the world. Much of the information is applicable for use in social studies courses, and getting it is easier than one might think. Once connected to the global network known as the Internet, users can access and share information with thousands of computers or individuals all over the world. A substantial part of the resources accessible for researchers through Internet, however, we can not get every scholarly information we are looking for by visiting search engine and millions websites available world wide. The research has clearly shown through scientific research in the study that Internet is not a single source.

This study tries to highlight on the research systematically carried out regarding the capture of information by the users, but whether they are satisfied or not with the information they are looking for is the basis for the study. To conduct the research, researcher has consulted American Library's visitors who come to use internet and other library resources as sample of the research. All together, 100 questionnaires were

distributed to library members who use Internet on regular basis for their research. The researcher received eighty questionnaires from the library members for data analysis and presentation. From the analysis of the data, it was found that internet is not single source of information for the researcher. We need to have both printed and online resources in the library to fulfill the demand of the researchers. The research has found that out of 80 respondents, 56 (70%) have expressed that Internet is not enough or can not be a single source of information. They responded that, to complete their research they have to either consult books in the library or commercially subscribed online databases. Hence researcher has recommended that Internet can not be single sources and replace existing library with shelves of books and other resources.

July 2009

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PREFACE

This is the age of Information Technology and information explosion. Libraries are playing an important role for storing information in various means for providing speedy services to its clients. The librarians and library professional are the one who are fully responsible for the above work to accomplish the objective of the libraries where great minds meet. This study is focused whether Internet is the single source of information for the users or not. The study has also alert to find out the perception of Internet use in Nepal by the researchers.

Chapter One of the study covers introduction, definition of terms, objectives, hypothesis, scope and limitation, and significance of the study. Related literature including books, scholarly articles, webliographies, have been reviewed in chapter two.

The chapter three describes the various methods applied in order to complete the dissertation work. The required information was organized in January 2008. The researcher applied various tools and techniques for collecting primary and secondary data. In order to explain use of Internet as information resources, qualitative information were collected and analyzed.

The chapter four describes general introduction of research area. The researcher has presented various aspects of American Library, i.e. history, its resources, services and current status of the library along with interview of Circulation Librarian Mr. Shanta Gopal Shrestha and regular library member Mr. Matrika Poudel and their individual experiences about library services. Necessary photos of the library activities are included to describe the American Library activities.

The chapter five dealt with the outcome of the data analysis from the research work. Out of 80 respondents of the research 70 percent respondents clearly mentioned that Internet is not enough for their research. They responded that to complete their research they have to either books in the library for particular commercial online resources and e-books

The chapter six dealt about summary, conclusion and recommendation of the research topic. Since the research is special in types and kind, researcher has added more background information about various aspects of internet such as how can we connect Internet? Use of Internet and library automation in the American Library Kathmandu as well as use other forms information technology in other Nepalese libraries, NGOs, Banks, and other Institutions in Nepal.

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Prakash Kumar Thapa

ABBREVIATIONS

CD-ROM	Compact-Disc read only memory
CD-RW	Compact Disc Re-Writable
DDC	Dewey Decimal Classification
E-MAIL	Electronic Mail
E-COMMERCE	Electronic Commerce
HTML	Hypertext Markup Language
HTTP	Hyper Text Transfer Protocol
LCD	Liquid Crystal Display
Information Superhighway	Digital Communication System
INGO	International Non- Government Organization
NGO	Non- Government Organization
IP	Internet Protocol
JPEG	Joint Photographic Experts Group
LAN	Local Area Network
PDF	Portable Document Format
TU	Tribhuvan University
TUCL	Tribhuvan University Central Library
UNESCO	United Nation's Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
URL	Uniform Resource Locator
WAN	Wide Area Network
WWW	World Wide Web
Wi-Fi	Wireless Fidelity
XHTML	Extensible Hypertext Markup Language
XML	Extensible Markup Language
Zipped File	Compressed file

CATALOGUE OF THE THESIS

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CHAPTER – 1

INTRODUCTION

Internet is the network of network. In other words, internet is that network from which millions of computers of the world connect together through our personal computers. Internet is the world's largest global information network. It is a way for people to interface and exchange information from one corner of the world to other.

The resources made available by internet access have tremendous educational potential. Electronic mail allows students and teachers to communicate with each other and with other individuals and classrooms throughout the world classrooms throughout the world. Electronic discussion groups provide the opportunity for global exchanges on virtually any topic of interest form ancient history to current events.

The internet has been described as on the internet is vast and continually expanding. Both teachers and students will benefit from attaining network literacy as they use a vehicle such as the internet to tap into a multitude of resources. These resources will allow teachers to expand the classroom “beyond its four walls” student will gain a basic understanding of electronic communications, and the knowledge gained will help them in their future course work and professional carriers. The Internet technology is also “a giant college; a vast maw of online resonances and services; a highway of ideas; a collective brain; the world's most important computers bulletin board; an enormous computer network; a well-worn pathway”.

It is also been said that "The network is the computer" we can also alert that that the network is the library (see appendix 1). A collection of ideas, a library functions as a catalyst for serendipity and creativity much like the internet. It is no wonder that librarians were among the earliest users of the internet in its precursors, the most vocal advocates for expanded access and frequent trainers and educators of the public on the practicalities of digital life.

There is no question that the internet alters an institution and its people. The internet expands the walls of a collection without building a new facility. It gives patrons access to information that was unavailable under usual non-virtual circumstances. It is not just now computers and additional software. It is not just a tongue-twisting array of acronyms and abbreviations. The internet lets off a whole series of waves through a community its institutions and its population.

1.1 Definition and History of Internet

An Internet is a vast international network of networks that enables computers of all kinds to share services and communicate directly, as if they were part of one giant seamless global computing machine. Internet is linkage of two or more computer networks connected by common communication protocol. Internet is the world's largest global information network. Internet World reports a count of more than 4.8 million computers with the number of users estimated to be more than 45 million.

The phrase "Information Superhighway" is used narrowly to suggest new media like the Internet and World Wide Web or more broadly to suggest the coming convergence of telephones, computers and television technology. Almost always when phrase us used, it is suggest not just improvement of efficiency, convenience and productivity, but think about new careers and new lifestyle designed as people connect globally without leaving home.

"Internet is also the linkage of two or more computer networks, connected by common communications protocol" The largest worldwide electronic network, interconnecting thousand of smaller networks and million of computer users.

The Internet was first introduced in U.S. Defense Department's special project called Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPAnet). The ARPAnet was a experimental research design to perform research in the Defense

Department. Through ARPAnet, the U.S. Defense Department initiated the ARPAnet, a network of university and military computers. The first physical manifestation of the Internet was in September 1969.

From the US, it has quickly spread into Europe and elsewhere. The Internet was doubled in size in 1985 and has done so since 1988. The Internet is the quickest medium of communication all over the world. Many people have been using Internet in their offices, homes and for recreation. Video, Multimedia, CD-ROMs text and sounds are being part of the packages. The latest development medium is world wide web (WWW).

In Nepal, almost all Mission Office, Tourism Business, Publication Houses Airlines and other individuals are using Internet in different forms i.e. world wide web (www) e-mail, online services, e-banking, e-commerce etc. Internet was first introduced in Nepal in 1993 by Mercentile Communication Pvt. Ltd.

1.2 Internet Services

There are various kinds of Internet Services we can use in our daily life which are as follows:

- E-mail which like faster post offices
- Talk which is like the telephone
- Internet relay char (IRC) which is like CB radio
- File transfer protocol (FTP) and big documents from remote computer
- Tenet to operate those remote computers from your own desktop
- Archive, Veronica, Jughead and WAIS (wide area information service) tools for searching the huge libraries of information stored on the net
- Gopher for tunneling quickly from one place to on the net to other
- The World Wide Web, a more advanced navigation system that organizes its content by subject matter
- Internet talk radio which broadcasts sound recordings

- Internet video conferencing system that enables up to eight users to see and hear each on their computer screen
- Mosey, a kind of on screen control panel that enables your drive through the web by pointing and clicking your electronic mouse

1.3 Statement of the Problem

There is misperception about internet as an information resource. Without knowing the authenticity of the information available internet, majority of library users, academicians and students think that they can get any information within a few minutes. Though, it is true that we can search and retrieve information faster in the Internet but getting reliable and updated information has become challenges to many users.

Competition is continuous process in each and every field in this complex world. Every one wants updated and recent information for example researchers and students want recent report and data on their subject. Internet is very useful in various field, internet can be servant of librarians, journalist, researchers, students, military personnel, intelligent agencies, offices business sectors etc. Since over 1990, the internet uses in Nepal increasing faster. This has become a tool for students to learn new information. Nepal has finally entered in the internet age everybody has to face the ultra modern twenty-first century, therefore, the need to become aware the subject matter symmetrically demands serious attention.

It is necessary to know the basic requirement of good information which are:

Objectivity: that the information is presented in a manner free from propaganda disinformation

Completeness: that the information is complete, not partial, picture of the subject.

Pluralism: that all aspects of the information are given and are not restricted to present a particular viewpoint, as in the case of censorship. On the basis of above requirement no single study has been conducted on how efficiently the

students in Nepal using internet as information. Can they find everything, they want in internet? What are these troubles? This present study tried to answer the above questions. The major research problem has identified internet as an information resource.

1.4 Objectives

The study is anticipated to carry out an in-depth study of the Internet as an information resource has following objectives.

1. To find out whether Internet is the single source of information for the library users or not.
2. To illuminate misperception of Internet as information resources
3. To give an overview of Internet to library users

1.5 Rationale of Study

Such question about application, efficiency of the internet use in Nepal can not be answered without investigation and research. So far, no one in Nepal has studied it. In this regard, the present study deserves its own importance. The researchers hope the study would be a pillar for other similar studies in future and various outlooks. It is expected that the research has the substantial importance for the internet policy planners, librarians and fulfill the long felt need of such research.

The most popular form of publication without paper is the internet. Due to its effectiveness and popularity, it has got other names too, viz., information superhighway, cyberspace, unbound encyclopedia, www etc. it is universal i.e., present anywhere, any time and it is also omnipotent i.e., so potent that any type of information can be found in the internet. The internet has become an indispensable means of information, education as well as entertainment.

The new means of information resources are growing and information seekers are even increasing. It is believed that all things should be found in internet but not. It is necessary to judge the satisfaction of the internet users (students, researchers) so, many conditions and variables are determined. The student's (researcher's) satisfaction in getting desired information. The possible factors affecting the student's satisfaction and efficiency of the internet are network capacity, training, expertise, thesis knowledge, skills, techniques, information materials a variable on internet etc as dependent variable and information resource is independent variable in this study. Drawing on the experience and the present study, a framework is most for conceptualizing. The internet user (student or researchers) has been developed in the Nepalese context. The whole study has focused on this framework in order to analyze different experiences, views and information around the research topic.

1.6 Scope and Limitation of the Study

This thesis has been prepared to fulfill the partial requirement of M. Lib. Sc. There are enough possibilities to extend this thesis by consulting other resources. Every study has some limitations. This study is no exception. The following are the limitations of the study.

This study was conducted in the Kathmandu valley only due to cost and timeframe. This study was conducted on the basis of opinion expressed by internet users (students and researchers) of the American Library, Maharajgunj, Kathmandu. This study dealt with information aspect only.

1.7 Research Methodology

For this study, a questionnaire was prepared to collect information as desired in the research problem. 100 questionnaires were distributed and 80 students and researchers filled up the questionnaires and returned to the researcher.

CHAPTER- 2

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Due to unavailability of enough literature on the subject matter in the local libraries and resource centers researcher has able to a few resources for the literature which is as follows.

In Thapa's (1997) thesis entitled "Need of Internet: with special reference to librarianship in Nepal" was prepared as project work to submit to the Department of Library Science , Tribhuvan University. This document has clearly explained about definition of internet, invention of Internet, use of Internet in Nepal. The project paper contains seven chapters and explains about use of Internet, Internet Network. He has studied on the need of internet with special references to librarianship in Nepal. However he has tried to explain the need but he has not explain about availability of information on the internet or its efficiency.

In Krol, Ed's book. (1994) "The whole internet user's guide and catalog" is the single best in the global electronic village. It is definitive users guide to the internet. This book is not for computer experts, but for librarians, teachers, students, researchers and business people who need to know and use the internet. It is also for those who simply wants to explore new means of accessing information, such as library catalogues electronic conferences. The whole internet user's guide and catalog has fifteen chapters, table of contents in the front and appendix in the last. The first half tells how internet works and explains features most people will need the second half describes services that are new even to people who have lived online for years: whois, gopher, archie and others in development. There is catalog of popular internet resources, a brief nut helpful glossary, and an invaluable quick reference card. This book is very useful and related to my study.

Valauskas (1995) has written in this book titled "The Internet initiative: Libraries providing Internet service and how they plan play and

manage.” Basically “The internet initiative: Libraries providing internet services and how they plan, play and manage” helpful to internet users who wants to know hardware, software and connectivity. A glossary, bibliography, indexes and description about various net are explained in this book. Specially, this book is very helpful to libraries who want internet in their libraries.

Morse (1996) has written cyber dictionary. This dictionary is useful for every body. It explains meaning of all difficult words using in computer science. It covers more than 900 key cyberspace words, phrases and names. Dozens of intriguing sidebars reveals historical background, colorful insights, and some starting surprises and an entire chapter on “netiquett” makes sure we know how to mind your cyber manners.

The TULSSAA Journal is regular publication of Tribhuvan University Library Science Student Alumni Association (TULSSAA) is the single sources of information where articles are written and useful for this study.

Various Online Resources (January 2008 to date) (Proquest and Ebsco Academic Research Library).

The both Online Resources were used extremely useful and informative to find out relevant information for the research. Due to unavailability of the online resources in every library in Nepal, American Library was instrumental to do research on the subject matter.

In Miller’s (2004) Internet Technologies Handbook of 955 pages has explain every component of internet history to Network Management System Component of Internet and provide a comprehensive foundation of information that explains the underlying protocols of the Internet.

Scharf (2002) article “The DOI is coming: Tracking digital information” talks about Internet making information available to people at an exceptional rate, but with this availability may not always come the reliability of location. Scharf explains “how the Digital Object Identifier (DOI) may be the next step in organizing the tons of data now found at user’s fingertips”

Reuser (2008) article “When InterNET is InterNOT” deals about searching for information in order to solve somebody's information problem requires a wide range of skills, methods, capabilities, and knowledge of sources. In other words, it requires strategy and tactics. Unfortunately, many customers think that a simple connection to the Internet and one general-purpose search engine is more than enough to do the trick. Luckily, the well-framed end user knows better, but librarians are often challenged by budget holders and higher management to explain why the Internet is not the ultimate solution for every conceivable information problem. To confront this challenge, the author presents six simple aspects of Internet bias: 1. The Internet is not international. 2. The Internet is not easy. 3. The Internet is not just Google. 4. The Internet is not large. 5. The Internet is not objective. 6. The Internet is not anonymous. Skilled librarians or information professionals can outperform the Internet in many occasions. In the information world, librarians rule. The problem is, they are too modest.

Newton’s (1998) “Information skills for open learning: a public library initiative” describes the procedure and rationale for developing the Information Skills Web site and report on progress to date. He examines the question of why information skills training was seen to be a key starting point for the project and the issues and challenges which have surfaced during the development and implementation of the Web site designed to facilitate this training.

Durrance's (2000) "Community information: The technological touch" gives several examples that should inspire libraries to accelerate their electronic community information (CI) efforts are presented. This trend began in the 1970s and became even greater with the Internet during the 1980s.

Isaacson's (2002) "Instant information gratification" describes that Web is a splendid place to begin research, but the medium sometimes is the message. These days more and more ready-reference questions are answered more readily on the Web than in printed resources. Information is often presented to with the package overwhelming the product.

Barber's (2001) "Networking checklists for library managers" challenge of providing the right computer network to support high-quality library services grows when new multimedia technologies are used. The types of applications that library networks need to support, what is needed for Internet use and the principal components needed in its respective sections of the library network are examined.

Balas's (2001) "Extending a welcome to the library and to the Internet" discusses that it is no longer enough for a library to be on the Internet, but libraries need to use their Internet presence to help their patrons find the information they need whether it is in the library's card catalog, in an online database or on a Web site. By doing that, a library can make a lasting impression that brings patrons back.

Fourie (1999) Empowering users - current awareness on the Internet.

The planning of current awareness services (CAS) empowerment programs within the familiar constraints on information services is considered. Services available via the Internet have added to the importance of current awareness, the meaning of the concept of CAS and the purposes served by CAS.

Bernbom's (1998) "Institution wide information strategies: A CNI initiative". The Institution Wide Information Strategies project was conceived by the Coalition for Networked Information as an initiative at the intersection of two powerful forces in education and research: the rapidly changing network platform (which includes telecommunications networks, network-centric computing, and networked information resources) and the emerging network organization. The project sought to assist the higher education community in understanding, describing, and promoting institution-wide strategies for networked information resource and service development across five major dimensions: 1. technology platforms, 2. financial resources, 3. organizational and human resources, 4. policies and practices, and 5. strategic alignment.

Jeng's (1996) "A converging vision of cataloging in the electronic world" describes the concept of the library of the future has been extensively discussed extensively throughout the past decade. The development of Internet resources currently underway is a step in this direction. However, methods of organizing electronic resources are still far from ideal. The development of library cataloging from manual to electronic organization is traced. Current attempts to organize electronic information objects and related issues are reviewed. A vision of what cataloging could evolve into in the electronic world is proposed.

Hitchingham's (1996) "Collection management in light of electronic publishing" describes that there has been much rethinking about higher education in recent years. A general restructuring is occurring. Many programs in higher education are being examined, with the intent of focusing goals and learning to maximize what are likely to be stable or slowly growing resources. Libraries are a part of that, as well. Today, one sees the emergence of technologies that seem destined to cause not tremors, but cataclysmic earthquakes, across the familiar topography of library operations and services. The issue of collection management and electronic publishing is examined. The traditional understanding of libraries and their roles is discussed, and the

way in which the emerging age of electronic publishing is changing this tradition is explored. The new vision has the concept of the library as many places. One has the ability, via Web pages, to connect users with resources that are all over the world. A collection is no longer bound by the structure of 4 walls. This creates the opportunity and environment for new services unlike any that have been seen before.

Xing's (2008) "Reducing cultural barriers via Internet courses" describes a Web-based learning environment has been developed to support students from China who are studying in the UK and are confronted by many cultural barriers, which may impede their academic studies. The electronic environment incorporates a number of approaches to support learning, ranging from a simple text-based presentation to more active methods, including opportunities to use search-based learning strategies. Experimental results demonstrate a clear advantage for these active approaches. Internet support was also provided for students in the form of an e-learning course for academic writing, which featured extensive opportunities for interactions with English peers. The experimental results demonstrated that the group with access to the e-course successfully acquired skills, resulting in their academic writing being indistinguishable from native English speakers.

Frissen's (2004) "The impact of ICTs on global civic engagement" insight that most of the uses of ICTs by Indymedia can be characterised as organic. On all levels Indymedia uses multi-point-to-multi-point means of communication. Mailing-lists and chat-forums form the backbone of organisational communication both at national and international intra organisational level. The Internets' exceptional potential for interactive communication is thus fully exploited.

Schwarzwalder's (1999) "An Intranet primer" describes that the Web came on the scene at exactly the right time for corporations and other organizations that were looking for ways to streamline their businesses. The demands for sharing information in multinational corporations, along with the

expense of producing and maintaining non-networked records provided a powerful incentive to adopt internal Internets - intranets - as a means of conducting information sharing and simple transactional business. Prominent applications of an intranet include: 1. simple transactional procedures, 2. linkage to legacy databases, 3. visual information tools, 4. records management systems, and 5. knowledge management systems. The intranet has technical, systemic, and organizational components. To be successful, all three elements must be addressed.

Anonymous (2007) “Open Systems, Formats, and Standards” emphasis on the historical information of the internet. The first network nodes were placed in cooperative ARPA R&D sites with the hope that these research sites would figure out how to exploit this new communication medium. Some of this flexibility can be credited to J. C. R. Licklider, the grandfather of the Internet, who drew inspiration from from the early, but isolated, hacker communities forming in university computer labs.³ The applications of computing technology were still very much unknown, but Licklider understood that those communities were driving innovation and wanted to connect them across the geography that then separated them. ¹⁰ The rest of the Internet-our e-mail, the domain name system, FTP, and hundreds of other standards that eventually led to the development of HTML and HTTP, the format and protocol pair that gave us the World Wide Web-all run on top of that TCP/IP foundation, taking advantage of the protocol's blind willingness to send packets of any type of data to any type of host.

Both the Internet and the graphical World Wide Web have blasted open the doors to simple global messaging - and they have managed to do it all within the past couple of years.

However, initial development of the Internet itself dates all the way back to about 1972, when Bob Kahn and Vint Cerf teamed up at Stanford University to extend the primitive Advanced Research Projects Agency Network (ARPANet) first developed by the US government. By 1983, enough

pieces were in place to convince ARPA and the Defense Communication Agency to shift away from the original NCP protocols used to run things in favor of TCP/IP. Mosaic, software created by the National Center for Supercomputing Applications, allowed the Internet to be browsed using icons and images instead of text. The result was a more intuitive method of access the World Wide Web.

Chudnov's (2008) "Better, Faster, Stronger: Version Control for Everybody" tells about track Changes may work for the occasional Word document, but it does not work for your HTML pages or your configuration files; and it certainly doesn't work for your code. There have been free software packages for text-oriented (i.e., the plain text files we use on servers) version control for decades. In the 1990s, a newer one called CVS became popular because it added features on top of one of these tools that helped people work with the same version control repository across the internet. As a librarian interested in preserving digital artifacts, this appeals to researcher.

Steele's (2001) "For whom the net tolls--Challenges for information providers in a global environment" describes that it is increasingly clear that students and researchers are using the desktop terminal as their principal entry point into their information needs, and a single authenticated sign on, leading to a personalized access point for data, will be increasingly prevalent, a sophisticated technical application level and content integration is required. Libraries therefore are increasingly cooperative partners, both inside and outside their institutions, to provide efficient access to Net information and distribution.

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CHAPTER - 3

FOCUS OF THE STUDY

3.1 Introduction

Internet has become an integral part of society. Everyone from teenagers to scholars visit internet cafes to send an e-mail to their contacts, chats with friends and surf other information they are looking for. The question arises here, do they find information they are looking for. If yes, in what level they can get the information. Do researchers find all the information by surfing the Internet in Cyber Cafes? To find out answers of the above questions, this research is being conducted. This study will answer whether an Internet is enough for researchers? Now days, library spread its resources by using the Internet in various means. The information superhighway is expanding rapidly, connecting schools, libraries, business, government agencies, and an enormous variety of resources stored on computer around the world. Much of the information is applicable for use in social studies courses, and getting it is easier than one might think. Once connected to the global network known as the Internet, users can access and share information with thousands of computers or individuals all over the world. A substantial part of the resources accessible for researchers through Internet, however, we can not get every scholarly information we are looking for by visiting search engine and millions websites available world wide. The research has clearly shown through scientific research in the study that Internet is not a single source.

Due to special kind of research topic availability better connectivity of Internet, researcher has taken American Library as research area for the research and explains about various aspects of the American Library from history to the current status of the library. The researcher has also interviewed Circulation Librarian of the library and one regular library member to get their experiences about library resources, services provided to the library patrons. In addition to the above, the researcher has also included various aspects of

Internet such as history, library automation and internet and use of Internet in libraries and other sectors in Nepal.

3.2 Introduction of the American Library

General Information: The United States Information Services (USIS) Library, now known as The American Library of the American Embassy in Kathmandu, was opened on May 30, 1952. The then Prime Minister, Matrika Prasad Koirala, inaugurated the library. Soon afterwards, it gained enormous popularity and became a focal point of social and cultural events in the capital.

The American Library Kathmandu is an integral part of the American Center, the Public Affairs Section of the U.S. Embassy, and carries out a variety of activities designed to promote a better understanding of the policies, values, institutions, and culture of the United States.

The American Library is open to all. As in public libraries in the United States, users may take advantage of the books, multimedia facilities, and information services available in the library. Members may check out books for a period of three weeks, after which a late fee of Rs. 2 per day is charged. Membership registration costs Rs. 200 for students and Rs. 300 for service holders and non-students for six month on renewal basis. At presented American Library is in the new American Embassy Complex (see appendix 2). American Library facilities re-opened in the Embassy Complex on August 27, 2007 (see appendix 3). Anyone who wish to visit the American Library can get excess of the library by showing valid photo identity card at the main entrance between 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. on Mondays to Fridays except local and American holidays. Library can accommodate maximum 50 visitors in the library at a time. The library has three rooms (two small and one big). The list of holidays is posted in the American Embassy's website at <http://Nepal.usembassy.gov>. Visitors who would like to ask any question about their subject enter can send e-mail at kathmandupdlibrary@state.gov or can contact at 400-7200 extension number 4373.

3.2.1 Library Software in American Library

American Library has been using library software called InfoCentral since May 2005. The software was developed by Sagebrush Corporation in USA in 2004. The software is Web base software appropriate for small libraries. The software has features i.e. circulation, cataloguing, patrons registration and reporting. The software is barcode integrated.

3.3 Internet usage in the American Library

The American Library has Dedicated Internet Network (DIN) for the library only. At present the library has eight computers for the patrons from where user can get access Internet and online databases. Another two computers are installed in the Circulation Desk for staff use. Library members or walk-in visitors who would like to use Internet in the Library have to register their name and subject of their research in the Circulation Desk. The Internet service has been providing to the visitors on first come first serve basis for maximum of one hour time. The visitors can request for an extra time if he/she has not completed his/her work in the internet for another suitable time.

3.4 American Corner

To provide information about various aspects of The American Life and Institution, Public Affairs Section of the U.S. Embassy opened five American Corners in Biratnagar, Birgunj, Bhairahawa, Nepalgunj and Pokhara in joint partnership with local Institution of respective cities in 2004 (see appendix 3). In 2005, Nepalgunj American Corner closed and all the resources were given as a gift of the American Library to then Mahendra Multiple Campus Library.

The main objective in opening four American Corners (“Samudaik Sambandha Kendra” in Nepali or “Community Information Centers”) outside the Kathmandu Valley was to reach out to underprivileged populations in Nepal’s disadvantaged regions and provide them with resources similar to those at the American Center library in Kathmandu. (see appendix - 4). This allowed local students, intellectuals, research scholars and others interested in America and its culture, to access materials otherwise unavailable at local schools, universities and libraries. Additionally, this increased opportunities for people outside the capital to develop their English skills and provided them an information source to explore scholarships and higher education opportunities at American Universities. American Embassy Kathmandu uses the four American Corners in Nepal as venues for programs outside the Kathmandu Valley. Programs include U.S. speakers and VIP visits, intra-Mission programs, Fulbright speaker programs, programs dedicated to specific U.S. policy goals (HIV/AIDS awareness, anti-trafficking, democratic development), and others. In addition, the American Corners organized various programs on American society and values in local communities in their regions.

3.5 Resources Available in the American Library

3.5.1 Books

The American Library has 6000 books. Out of it 1000 books are reference which includes encyclopedia, directories, almanacs, handbooks, English test materials such as TOEFL, GMAT, GRE and SAT.

3.5.2 Periodicals

The library has following periodicals in the library.

- 1 American Economic Review
- 2 American Heritage
- 3 American Journal of Economics & Sociology
- 4 American Journal of International Law
- 5 Architectural Record
- 6 Asian Survey
- 7 Atlantic Monthly
- 8 Business Week
- 9 Congressional Digest
- 10 Current History
- 11 Economic Development and Cultural Change
- 12 Economist
- 13 English Teaching Forum
- 14 Environment
- 15 Esquire
- 16 Forbes
- 17 Foreign Affairs
- 18 Foreign Policy
- 19 Fortune
- 20 Harper's Magazine
- 21 Harvard Business Review
- 22 Harvard Law Review
- 23 House and Garden
- 24 Industrial and Labor Relations Review
- International Legal
- 25 Material
- 26 Journal of Communication
- 27 Journal of Democracy
- Journal of Developing
- 28 Areas
- 29 Journal of Finance
- Journal of Higher
- 30 Education

- 31 Journal of International Affairs
- 32 Journal of Soil and Water Conservation
- 33 Journalism and Mass communication quarterly
- 34 Law and Contemporary Problems
- 35 Library Journal
- 36 Ms
- 37 National Geographic Magazine
- 38 Natural History
- 39 New York Times Sunday Edition
- 40 Newsweek
- 41 New Yorker
- 42 Pacific Affairs
- 43 P.C. Magazine
- 44 Political Science Quarterly
- 45 Popular Photography
- 46 Population & Development Review
- 47 Public Administration Review
- 48 Reader's Digest
- 49 Reference Service Review
- 50 Scientific American
- 51 Smithsonian Magazine
- 52 Span
- 53 Sports Illustrated
- 54 Time
- 55 Twentieth Century Literature
- 56 Utne Reader
- 57 Vital Speeches of the Day
- 58 Wilson Quarterly
- 59 World Politics
- 60 World Watch Institute
- 61 Writers Digest

3.5.3 Films

The library has following 100 famous American movies in the library. Viewing facilities are available in the library in first come first serve basis.

1. Citizen Kane (1941)
2. Casablanca (1942)
3. The Godfather (1972)
4. Gone with the Wind (1939)
5. Lawrence of Arabia (1962)
6. The Wizard of Oz (1939)
7. The Graduate (1967)
8. On the Waterfront (1954)
9. Schindler's List (1993)
10. Singin' in the Rain (1952)
11. It's a Wonderful Life (1946)
12. Sunset Boulevard (1950)
13. The Bridge on the River Kwai (1957)
14. Some Like it Hot (1959)
15. Star Wars (1977)
16. All About Eve (1950)
17. The African Queen (1951)
18. Psycho (1960)
19. Chinatown (1974)
20. One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest (1975)
21. The Grapes of Wrath (1940)
22. 2001: A Space Odyssey (1968)
23. The Maltese Falcon (1941)
24. Raging Bull (1980)
25. E.T. the Extra-Terrestrial (1982)
26. Dr. Strangelove (1964)
27. Bonnie and Clyde (1967)
28. Apocalypse Now (1979)

29. Mr. Smith Goes to Washington (1939)
30. The Treasure of the Sierra Madre (1948)
31. Annie Hall (1977)
32. The Godfather Part I (1974)
33. High Noon (1952)
34. To Kill a Mockingbird (1962)
35. It Happened One Night (1934)
36. Midnight Cowboy (1969)
37. The Best Years of Our Lives (1946)
38. Double Indemnity (1944)
39. Doctor Zhivago (1965)
40. North by Northwest (1959)
41. West Side Story (1961)
42. Rear Window (1954)
43. King Kong (1933)
44. The Birth of a Nation (1915)
45. A Streetcar Named Desire (1951)
46. A Clockwork Orange (1971)
47. Taxi Driver (1976)
48. Jaws (1975)
49. Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs (1937)
50. Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid (1969)
51. The Philadelphia Story (1940)
52. From Here to Eternity (1953)
53. Amadeus (1984)
54. All Quiet on the Western Front (1930)
55. The Sound of Music (1965)
56. Mash (1970)
57. The Third Man (1949)
58. Fantasia (1940)
59. Rebel Without a Cause (1955)
60. Raiders of the Lost Ark (1981)
61. Vertigo (1958)

62. Tootsie (1982)
63. Stagecoach (1939)
64. Close Encounters of the Third Kind (1977)
65. The Silence of the Lambs (1991)
66. Network (1976)
67. The Manchurian Candidate (1962)
68. An American in Paris (1951)
69. Shane (1953)
70. The French Connection (1971)
71. Forrest Gump (1994)
72. Ben-Hur (1959)
73. Wuthering Heights (1939)
74. The Gold Rush (1925)
75. Dances with Wolves (1990)
76. City Lights (1931)
77. American Graffiti (1973)
78. Rocky (1976)
79. The Deer Hunter (1978)
80. The Wild Bunch (1969)
81. Modern Times (1936)
82. Giant (1956)
83. Platoon (1986)
84. Fargo (1996)
85. Duck Soup (1933)
86. Mutiny on the Bounty (1935)
87. Frankenstein (1931)
88. Easy Rider (1969)
89. Patton (1970)
90. The Jazz Singer (1927)
91. My Fair Lady (1964)
92. A Place In the Sun (1951)
93. The Apartment (1960)
94. Goodfellas (1990)

95. Pulp Fiction (1994)
96. The Searchers (1956)
97. Bringing up Baby (1938)
98. Unforgiven (1992)
99. Guess Who's Coming To Dinner (1967)
100. Yankee Doodle Dandy (1942)

3.5.4 Online Resources

The Information Resource Center is moving towards greater electronic access of information. Presently, several commercial and government online services are available to greatly assist your research needs. The subscription-based online services include:

Dow Jones Interactive:

Dow Jones Interactive is the World Wide Web version of Dow Jones News/Retrieval. It provides same day, full-text coverage, for The Wall Street Journal, The Los Angeles Times, The New York Times, The Financial Times of London, and business sections from 54 papers around the country. It also provides full-text of over 265 regional newspapers and 175 international publications and papers. Approximately 2800 business and trade publications are also included.

Ebsco Host Databases:

Academic Search Premier: The world's largest academic multi-disciplinary database, Academic Search Premier provides full text for nearly 4,700 publications, including full text for more than 3,600 peer-reviewed journals. PDF backfiles to 1975 or further are available for well over one hundred journals, and searchable cited references are provided for more than 1,000 titles. This database is updated on a daily basis via

EBSCOhost.

Business Source Premier: This is the industry's most used business research database, providing the full text for nearly 8,200 serials. Business Source Premier provides full text back to 1965 and searchable cited references back as far as 1998. Coverage includes virtually all subject areas related to business. This database is updated on a daily basis via

Regional Business News: This database provides comprehensive full text coverage for regional business publications. Regional Business News incorporates coverage of 75 business journals, newspapers and newswires from all metropolitan and rural areas within the United States. This database is updated on a daily basis.

Environmental Issues & Policy Index: Environmental Issues & Policy Index offers cover-to-cover indexing and detailed abstracts for well over 1,000 international journals, with ongoing coverage for over 500 titles, providing a global perspective on important issues. The database features an in-depth thesaurus, and extensive subject area coverage ranging as far back as 1950.

Military & Government Collection: Designed to offer current news pertaining to all branches of the military and government, this database offers a thorough collection of periodicals, academic journals, and other content pertinent to the increasing needs of those sites. The Military & Government Collection provides cover-to-cover full text for nearly 300 journals and periodicals and indexing and abstracts for nearly 400 titles.

GaleNet:

GaleNet is a one-stop shopping database for The Gale Group products available on the World Wide Web. This covers Encyclopedia of Associations; Contemporary Authors; Research Centers Family of Directories; Directories of Publications & Broadcast Media; Gale Directory of Databases, Gale Guide

to Internet Databases; Biography Resource Center; Super LCCS; Gale Business Resources.

Lexis-Nexis (Access to Lexis/Nexis Universe, Lexis/Nexis Research & Political Universe):

A full text database of current and historic federal legislation, bill tracking, bill texts, state legislation, case law, law reviews and over 6,000 full text news sources and periodicals including the New York Times, Washington Post and AP wires.

ProQuest Direct:

Accessible on the internet through the World Wide Web, ProQuest Direct provides immediate access to an extensive collection of newspapers, journals, periodicals, magazines, and other information sources. It provides access to over 400 full text periodicals in the following formats: citations, abstracts, full text, image and image/text. Image is not available for all the 400 periodicals. It also provides citations and/or abstracts of over 1600 periodicals and newspapers including New York Times.

3.5.5 CD-ROMs

The American Library has following CD-ROMs in the library. The CD-ROMs can be used in the library. Necessary articles and information from CD-ROM will be printed and provided. Requester has to pay Rs. 2 per laser print out of the request.

Following Cd-Roms Are Available At The Information Resource Center:

1. PAIS Select Public Affairs Information Service, Inc., 1998
2. Facts on File World News Digest Ebsco Publishing, 1996
3. The Phonedisc Digital Directory Assistance, Inc., 1997

4. U.S. Code on CD-ROM Personal Library Software, Inc., 1996
5. Encyclopedia of Associations Cd-ROM Silver Platter, June 1997
6. Contemporary Authors on Cd-Rom Gale Research, 1996
7. Gale Business Resource on CD-ROM Gale, 1997
8. Compton's Encyclopedia of American History McGraw-Hill, 1995
9. Cartopedia: The Ultimate World Reference Atlas DK Multimedia, 1995
10. Compton's Interactive Encyclopedia Compton's Newsmedia, Inc., 1997
11. Proquest Business Link Umi, 1998
12. Harvard Law Review on CD-ROM Data Trace 1997
13. Proquest Abstract Plus Text Umi, 1998
14. Microsoft Bookshelf Microsoft , 1998
15. Import/Export/ CD-ROM 1998 Gale, 1998
16. Encyclopedia Britannica on CD-ROM Britannica Inc., 1998
17. Funk & Wagnalls Unabridged Encyclopedia CD-ROM Versaware Technologies Inc.
18. Directory of United States Importers and Exporters The Journal of Commerce, 1999
19. History of The American Literature Clearvue/Eav Inc. And Zane Publishing Inc., 1996
20. Microsoft Encarta Africana Microsoft, 1999
21. Science and Nature, The Environment: Water Yorkshire International Thomson, 1995
22. Science and Nature, The Environment: Land and Air Yorkshire Int'l Thomson, 1995
23. Masterfile Premier CD-ROM Ebsco Publishing 1999
24. Social Science Source CD-ROM Ebsco Publishing 1999
25. Epadoc CD-ROM Environmental Protection Agency/Itsab, 1998
26. Harmonized Tariff Schedule of The United States US Government Printing Office, 1999
27. American Heritage Talk Dictionary Compton's Co. 1997
28. Visual Dictionary Cambrix Publishing, 1996
29. Webster's Interactive Encyclopedia Collection Webster's Cambrix 1998
30. Webster's Millennium 2000 Encyclopedia Webster's Cambrix, 1999

31. America Alive Bringing, The Experience to Life CD Tech Media Alive, 1994
32. American Vista Atlas, The Knowledge Connection Series Optical Media, 1995
33. Journey Across America Washington Dc American Mpc Research, 1995
34. Story of the States FK Bureau of Electronic Publishing, 1995
35. Tour of USA National Parks FK Chestnut New Media, 1995
36. Learning About the Environment Environment Queue, 1993
37. Budget and Annual Performance Plan of the U.S. Dept. of Commerce: Fiscal Year, 2000 Department Of Commerce USA, 2000

3.5.6 Other Service

Other Services (Appendix 5): The American Library is open for all users. The system is semi self-service; after a user finds the resources that they need, they can make copies or print information themselves. Of course, library staffs are happy to help if there are any problems.

Outreach Services: To serve the mission's key contacts, the American Center pursues a vigorous outreach program. The Center's outreach products include:

Article Alert: A bi-monthly compilation of abstracts of current and significant articles from leading American periodicals available at the American Center.

Bibliographic Service: The library compiles and distributes bibliographies on all Mission Program and Plans (MPP) themes and supports various speaker programs organized by the U.S. mission in Nepal.

Electronic Journal: A monthly publication of the U.S. Government devoted to "Economic perspectives," "Global Issues," "U.S. Foreign Policy Agenda," and "U.S. Society and Values."

3.6 Library Automation in the American Library

American Library is an excellent venue of library automation. The library has fully automated catalogue, library software to provide better services to the patrons. To make better understanding of library automation, the researcher has given some basic information about library automation below.

3.6.1 Definition of Library Automation

"Literal meaning of library automation is a process of performing all the library work by machine, such as computer and other electronic devices in the library operation instead of doing library work manually."

Library automation mainly refers to use of computers in libraries and Information Resource Centers. Computers have been using in library for library automation since 1950 in libraries in United States of America. However, using computers in the library automation procedures was very limited due to high cost due to hardware and unavailability of necessary software for the library automation. After 1960, price of hardware and software gone down and many libraries started using computers in United States for automating their libraries.

3.6.2 Why do we need library automation?

Library software is needed for the following reason.

- Need of the day due to availability of hardware and software in the market
- To house growing numbers of information resources in the library
- To provide efficient dissemination of information
- Resource Sharing
- To save time of both libraries and library users

- To decrease work load of librarians
- Marketing of library services

3.6.3 Where can we use library automation application?

- Administration and maintenance

Library automation can make administration and maintenance work of library more efficient. With the help of computers, library administration can perform their work more efficiently such as making employee's directory, duty chart, record of library committees, library rules, internal office orders etc.

- Acquisition

Library acquisition is process of accruing library resources. With the help of library automation, librarians can prepare vendor directory, list of books approved by library management committee; necessary data entries, prepare keywords of the library books etc.

- Classification

Computes can minimize the work of the librarians. After one title is classified and generate keywords, finalize class number that information can use again and gain without typing it again.

- Cataloguing

Computers decrease cataloguing work in large volume in the library. If we prepare manual catalog, we need to make individual card in different format but in the case of computer generated catalogue, once the bibliographic information is recorded, same information can use to make different catalog cards such as title, shelf list, author card, series etc.

- Circulation

Computers can help circulation section of library to perform various work such as issuing books, return books, keeping accurate library statistics, generate member status, machine readable library membership cards etc.

- Serial Control

This is section computer can input bibliographic details of journal, various kind of forms. In addition to the above, editing, addition, deletion, searching of missing publication, reminding vendors/library authority about missing issues etc.

3.7 Library Automation in Nepalese Libraries

Compare to libraries of developed countries, Nepalese libraries far behind using automation application in libraries due to lack of fund, manpower and unavailability of useful library software locally. Many government libraries and college libraries use Computerized Documentation System/Integrated Set of Information System (CDS/ISIS) which was developed by UNESCO in 1989 and free distributed to under developed countries. At present CDS/ISIS has upgraded in to Winsis and Websis and a few libraries are using it up to some limitation.

Considering the above situation of library automation in Nepal a few software companies have started providing full package of library automation software with minimum cost. About one and half years ago, Information Access Network (IAN) Private Limited has established in Kathmandu to develop library software and to provide consultancy and other necessary logistic for library automation. To date, IAN has already supplied its library software (LibInfo V.1) to more than a dozen libraries inside Kathmandu Valley and other cities outside Nepal. (To find more information about this company visit <http://www.iannepal.com>)

Similarly a few other companies are also coming up for library automation such as MiDas and some individuals of library since with computer background.

3.8 Internet Use in Nepal

Due to rapid development of Information Technology (IT) around the world, IT experts of Nepal started using e-mail in Nepal 1992. Mr. Satish Kharel, a lawyer and HAM Radio enthusiast (for more detail about HAM radio, visit <http://www.hello-radio.org/whatis.html>) connected to an e-mail server in Japan using packet radio in 1992 Similarly, some International Non Governmental Organizations (INGOS) started e-mail services in their respected office dialing servers located in Europe. Nepal Academy of and Science and Technology (NAST) [Then Royal Nepal Academy of and Science and Technology (RONAST)] and Nepalese Forum of Environmental Journalists (NEFEJ) started e-mail connected using ERNet dial-up connection in India in 1993.

3.9 Commercial Use of Internet in Nepal

Mercantile Office System, Mercantile Communications Pvt. Ltd is the first Internet Service Provider (ISP) in Nepal which started commercial e-mail services for the public from June 1994 and Internet services from July 1995. With the expansion of market in the capital as well as major cities of Nepal, other ISPs such as Worldlink, Everest Net, Vianet, Infocom and others established in Kathmandu. To date Nepal has 26 registered ISPs and 70 users use VSAT.

According to Internetworldstats.com website, Nepal has 3,16,800 internet users in all over Nepal. In 2000, Nepal used to have only 50,000 internet users mostly used to use e-mail only. Though the growth rate is 533.6% compare to internet users in 2000, only 1.1 percent of total

populations have access of internet in Nepal mostly based in urban area. More than 98% of Internet subscribers use dial-up connection for accessing internet.

Most of the internet user (general public) especially young crowd visit Cyber Cafés (Cyber Café is a small room with internet connection, photocopy machine, telephone call facilities) for browsing internet. The reason for going the Cyber Cafes are less expensive than using from home. There are more than 500 cyber cafes in Nepal and more than 50% are based in Kathmandu valley. Most notably, one local residence opened a Cyber Café in Everest Base Camp in 2003. At present, most of the government ministries have their own website where we can get general information about their role, function and the interest area of the every institution. Nepal Government has given emphasis to implement e-governance in Nepal.

In 1992, Computer Association Nepal (CAN) established In 998, Internet Service Providers' Association of Nepal (ISPAN) was formed with a with a mission to develop and promote Internet for everyone. ISPAN had originally started activities when ISPs like Mercantile, WorldLink, CCSL, HTP, ENET came together with the purpose of making Internet inexpensive to local communities and make easy access in the rural areas.

- Objectives of ISPAN
 - Internet penetration in rural areas
 - Generate employment opportunities (directly/indirectly) through the use of ICTs.
 - Provide the Internet platform for the growth of IT/ IT enabled / software services as has been stated in Telecomm Policy 2061.
 - Turn around the losses of the ISP Industry, and make the Industry into a growth oriented profit making industry.
 - Promote, project and develop the interests of Internet Services Providers.

- Proliferate convergence between voice and data to facilitate growth of Internet and IT enabled services for E-Commerce, E-Governance, Health care and Distance Education.
- Collaborate and associate with related National and International Organizations for update on technologies and latest practices.
- Legalization of VOIP (Voice Over Internet Protocol) and tele-centers.

3.10 E-Banking in Nepal

Unlike developed world, Nepal does not have long history of using information technology in Nepal. Most of the government owned still doesn't have computers in the banks except their head quarter. Though, they have computer in the head quarters, they are using the computers for secretarial works i.e. letter writing, list of account holders, and business clients etc.

After Nepal Government authorized private sector to pen commercial bank, Nepal Arab Bank Limited (now NABIL Bank) established in Kathmandu in 1984. The NABIL Bank introduced its credit cards in Nepal in 1990. The Himalayan Bank introduced automated Teller Machine (ATM) in 1995. The Himalayan Bank was also the first bank to introduce Tele-Banking (Telephone Banking) in 1997. Kumai Bank introduced Internet Banking in 2002 and Mobile Banking (SMS Banking) in 2002.

- Services provided through e-Banking:

The following services have been providing in various Banks (mostly private and joint ventures banks) through e-Banking services in Nepal.

- Automated Teller Machine (ATM)

By using ATM, the following services can be obtained.

Cash withdraw

Balance inquiry

Cash deposit (not commonly available to date)

- Point of Sales (PoS) Terminals

Cash is debited from the client's account(s)

Financial transactions are made via cards

- Tele-Banking

Account status check

Balance inquiry

- SMS-Banking

This system is almost similar to tele-banking but cell phone is required instead of telephone.

There are about 200,000 internet users and only 3000 users use Internet Banking

3.11 Use of Internet in Nepalese Libraries

Internet has been very popular in Nepalese libraries these days. Most of the libraries have internet in their libraries where library patrons can get access of e-mail checking and using popular search engines such as google.com; yahoo.com; hotbot.com; altavista.com and some local news website i.e. nepalnews.com; kantipuronline.com.

To date more than 60 percent of library users including scholars assume that they can get almost everything in the internet by visiting search engines. They rarely know about authenticity of resources available in general

website maintain by anonymous in the cyber world, copyright issues and updates of the resources available in the free website.

To provide reliable updates information to users of Nepal, American Library has been subscribing online resources such as Proquest Direct, Lexis Nexis, Ebsco Host, Galenet Bibliographic Resources, Dow Jones Interactive.

3.11.1 Use of Program for the Enhancement of Research information (PERI) in Nepal

Tribhuvan University Central Library (TUCL) has been working as the National Coordinating Institute for International Network for the Availability for Scientific Publication (INASP). INASP, a programme under International Council for Science (ICSU) was established in 1992 to provide access to scientific information particularly to the developing nations.

After implementation of PERI's, Nepalese researchers, scientists, students, graduates, professors, scholars and interested will have access to Full Text database of world's more than 7000 high-quality scientific journals. Likewise, they will have a full access to contents, abstracts from 25,000 scientific journals.

Registration process to get access of PERI resources

- 1 Internet Connect
- 2 Open Internet Browser and Type the following URL in the Address Bar.
- 3 visit <http://peri.inasp.info/peri/peri.pl>
- 4 Select BROWSE by COUNTRY
- 5 Select any RESOURCES
- 6 Select ADD MY INSTITUTION and complete and submit form. Country Coordinator will approve this application and get an e-mail inviting to register for the resources

Registration Process for individual resources:

1. Visit <http://peri.inasp.info/peri/peri.pl>
2. Select BROWSE by RESOURCES
3. Select Nepal
4. Select the resources you wish to register
5. Select YOUR INSTITUTE from the list of Institutions
6. Read and accept the license
7. Confirm and submit your form

After a week or so, you will receive User ID and Password for each resource you have registered.

PERI ACCESS

Through PERI following online sites can get access using own ID and Password. If you have access you get Full Text resources from the Database.

Following are the databases which a library and institution can get access of it.

1.	MCB Emerald	www.emeraldinsight.com/login Username: Password:
2.	EBSCO Host	http://search.epnet.com UserID: Password:
3.	Oxford University Press	http://www3.oup.co.uk/jnls/help Username: Password:
4.	African Journals Online	http://inasp.info/ajol/index.html
5.	CABI Compendia	www.cabi.org/compendia Username: Password:
6.	Cochrane Medical Library	http://www.update-software.com/clibng/cliblogon.htm Username: Password:
7.	Blackwell Synergy	http://www.blackwell-synergy.com Username: Password:
9.	HINARI	http://www.healthinternetnetwork.net

10.	AGORA (Access to global online research in Agriculture)	http://www.aginternetwork.org Click on Journal* Click *login* User ID: Password:
11.	SPRINGER LINK	www.springerlink.com User Name: Password:
12.	META PRESS (ROYAL SOCIETY)	www.journals.royalsoc.ac.uk User Name: Password: MetaPressID:
13.	Royal Society of Chemistry	http://www.rsc.org/is/journals/peri.htm User Name: Password:

3.11.2 Use of Internet Resources in British Council Library

British Council is reshaping Library Services and opening a new ICT-based Learning Centre in its complex approximately in July 2008.

British Council has introduced Virtual Library in Pokhara in partnership with Cosmos International College provides a range of information services for students and young professionals, including information on the United Kingdom, education opportunities in the UK and it supports everyone learning the English language. The Virtual Library consists of e-library (over 7,500 online books); Online databases (over 5 million articles); Access to British Council Website

Users can personalize the database by keeping items on their personal 'bookshelf' and can make their own notes on the items they select. This is an incredibly powerful tool for researchers.

3.12 Advantages Internet

Internet is very useful in various fields. Internet can be servant of Librarians, Journalist, researchers, military personnel, intelligent agencies etc.

Many librarians in U.S. and other part of world are using internet to provide recent information in a few minutes. Most librarians no longer debate the question of whether or not to offer patron access to the internet. In early 1994 more than 77 percent of university libraries, 84 percentage of large public libraries and 11 percent of all public libraries provided internet access to patrons in United States of America. These numbers are almost certainly double now.

Internet is not only uses in libraries it also uses in social, political, technical and medical fields. Internet can help deter traditional military treats at relatively low cost. In a world in which the meanings of containment, the nuclear umbrella and conventional deference have changed the information advantage can strengthen the intellectual link between U.S. Foreign policy, military power and offer new ways of leadership.

The market will not find a prevent means to suppress radio broadcast like this of the perpetrators of genocide in Rwanda. There is no economic incentive for breaking through foreign effort to m broadcast on communal violence in the thirty or so on going conflicts that really marked the front page. Left to itself the market is likely to continue to have a highly uneven pattern of access to the internet. Out of 50,000 networks on the global internet in early 1994, only 42 were in Musilm countries, and 29 of these were in the Turkey and Indonesia. In response, USIA and U.S. Agency of International Development have worked to improve global access to the internet.

3.13 Disadvantages of Internet and Side Effect of Internet

Internet seems controversial in some constraint. It has effect on societies. For those interested in pornography, there is plenty of it on the

internet. It comes in all forms hot chat, erotic stories, explicit pictures, even XXX film. Every night brings a fresh crop, and the news groups that carry it. Alt. sex, alt. binaries, pictures, erotica are among the top four. For purely reason it is impossible to censor the internet at present. "It is designed to work around censorship and blockage" explain STOL. "If we try to cut something, it self repairs". But some anti-pornography activists have found a clever way to cope with that. From time to time, they will appear in news groups devoted to X-rated pictures files and start posting message with titles like "YOU WILL ALL BURN IN HELL". This typically provoke is sign by angry response.

Children are exploited from Internet. There is new form of silent child abuse and it's even more difficulty to police, child pornography on Internet. The new technology is easily accessible to computer users worldwide, poses a peculiar headache for police makers who have up to now been trying to combat the more obvious forms of child abuse.

The technology which has created the shift in our world view is based on the computer, the video and handhold recorder. Together both provide a completely new text in which child sex abusers can operate. According to a study conducted in August 1995 by a University of Pittsburgh team which downloaded from Internet, almost one million sexually explicit photos and clips will show and receive tens of thousands of call about introduction of new technology.

3.13.1 Solution

End Child Prostitution in Asian Tourism (ECPAT), UNICEF and other agencies related to child rights working together against exploitation on the Net. Delegation of World Congress against commercial sexual exploitation of children brought the issue in the World Congress meeting in Stockholm, Sweden.

3.13.2 Other Disadvantages

There are basically three areas Internet fully embraces to the society.

Security

End user support

Capacity planning

3.13.2.1 Security

The largest concern is data security. In a recent survey of executive in the Fortune 100, 70% expressed that security was their greatest worry over Internet-based electronic commerce. It is found that there is potential hole in the Internet wall. "Perfect security on the Internet will never exist" says Jim Bidzos, president of RSA Data Security Company.

3.13.2.2 Solution

Today, there is numerous security solutions-from double-hosted firewall, to Data Encryption Standard technology, to dynamic session keys that are available and working today. Industry analysts, such as Forrester Research Group, expect the internet to have roughly the same low percentage for fraud as credit cards \$1 out of every \$1000 or one-tenth of one percent.

3.13.2.3 End User Support

Another possible deterrent is the lack of end to end support available to the Internet users. After all, if your message does not arrive, there isn't a 1-88 INTERNET number out there that you can call to get help. This is a real issue because there is no single entity accountable for the operation of the internet.

3.13.2.4 Capacity Planning

The last reason for business to be worry of Internet-based commerce has been capacity planning. All of the TCP/IP networks are linked together, but the individual ISPs haven't done a great job of planning for capacity across one network to another. In contrast, the private VANs have done an excellent job of managing capacity so users don't experience network access problems or slow response time.

So to summarize the problem with doing business over the internet. The issue of security customer support, and capacity planning are real but they are either resolved or are being resolved in the not too distant future.

3.14 Costing of Internet

The old rule for when things are confusing is "follow the money" well, this won't help we to understand the internet.

No one pays for internet. There is no internet Inc. that collects fees from all internet networks or users. Instead, every pays for their part. The NSF pays for NSFNET. NASA pays for the NASA Science for internet. A college or corporation pays for its connection to a regional network, which in turn pays a national provider for its access.

There is a myth that the internet is free. It is not, someone pays for every connection to the internet. Many times these fees aren't passed on to the actual users, which feeds the illusion of "free access". Many users pay monthly or hourly charges for internet access from home from home at speeds up to 64 K bites per second.

3.15 Internet Connection

If we want Internet connection for our self or our Institution and don't know where to start, try contacting;

Robert D. Collet
Principal Investigator
NSFnet International Connection Manager (ICM)
Program Manager, Sprint link
Sprint Communication Company
Government Systems Division
13221 Woodland Park Road
Herndon, Virginia, 22071
USA
Tel: 1-703-904-2230
Fax: 1-703-904-2119
Pager: 1-800-SKY-PAGE PIN 45469
Email: rcollect@icml.icp.net
rcollect@sprint.com

3.16 International Service Providers of Internet

AlterNet, operated by UUNET Technologies, Inc.
3110 Fairview Park Drive
Suite 570
Falls Church, VA 22042
Tel: 703-204-8000
Fax: 703-204-8001
Email: Info@ans.net

ANS (Advanced Networks and Services)
100 Clearbook Road Elmsford, NY 10523
Tel: 703-758-7700

Fax: 800-456-8276

Email: Info@ans.net

Institute for Global Communication/IGC Networks

18 De Boom Street San Francisco, CA 94107

San Francisco, CA 94107

Tel: 415-441-0220

Fax: support@igc.apc.org

Millenium Online

One Corporate Drive

Clearwater, FL 34622

Tel: 800-736-0122

800-774-0122

Email: info@mill.com

jjablow@mill.com

PSI (Performance Systems International)

510 Huntmar Park Drive

Herndon, VA 22070

Tel: 703-709-0300

Fax: 703-904-1207

Email: info@psi.com

3.17 International Network Connectivity

Two letter country codes are used in the internet address. The country codes are defined in an international standard documents called ISO 3166. The bulk of this appendix is a table, distributed by Lawrence Landweber and the Internet Society that shows all of these codes. The official up to date version of this information may be found on the Internet Society Gopher: Gopher.ISOC.org/Internet Information/Charts and Graphs. The name will be something like connectivity Chart; the actual name varied the version.

3.18 Summary of International Connectivity

The total number of entities with international network connecting is 146. Figure B1 summarizes the countries that have connectivity, and the kind of connectivity they have. Entries in the connectivity table look like this BIUFO AT Austria. This entry means that AT is the top level domain name for Austria; a domain name like ffr.shy.at is probably from an Internet site in Austria. The Notation in the left column shows the kind of connectivity each country has, as shown in Table B-1.

Table B-1: Key to Connectivity table

Key	Table of connectivity
-----	No verified connectivity
B	Binet
I	Internet
U	UUCP
F	Fidonet
O	OSI

Lowercase letters indicates minimal connectivity; uppercase widespread connectivity. The entry indicates that Austria has BITNET, Internet, UUCP, Fidonet and OSI connectivity. i.e., every kind connectivity that's currently possible from the anonymous FTP site ftp.wise.edu in the directory connectivity-table. It is updated several times a year.

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Websites:

www.britishcouncil.org.np

<http://can.org.np>

[http://www. iannepal.com](http://www.iannepal.com)

<http://www. Internetworldstats.com> (14 July 2008)

<http://www.ispan.net.np>

<http://nepal.usembasy.gov>

<http://www.tucl.org.np>

CHAPTER - 4

RESEARCH METHODS

This chapter describes the various methods applied in order to complete the dissertation work. The required information was organized in January 2008. The researcher applied various tools and techniques for collecting primary and secondary data. Through interviews and personal meetings with the respondents resulted in various observations regarding the Internet use. In order to explain use of Internet as information resources, qualitative information were collected and analyzed. The following are the general outline of the methods and techniques that the researcher has made use of at various points of the study.

4.1 The Study Area and Rationale for Selection

This study was conducted in American Library Kathmandu only. The reason for selecting the study area was an availability of better internet connectivity, access of commercial online databases. The researcher has distributed 100 questionnaires to the Internet user of the library. Out of 100, 80 internet users responded the questionnaires. This type of research was first in its kind in Nepal.

4.2 Research Design

The present study is mainly based on descriptive and analytical research design. Descriptive research design is found useful to describe the usefulness of internet and level of internet as information resource for the researchers. Similarly, the analytical research design is used to analyze the collected information.

4.3 Nature and Source of Data

In this study, both primary and secondary data have been collected during the fieldwork. The primary data were collected from the fieldwork with the help of various data collection tools and techniques especially observation, key informants-interview, and focus group discussion and the secondary data were collected from many documents, published and unpublished materials such as research articles, journals books were also used for the source of data for the study.

4.4 Unit of the Study

Due to special kind of research of the study, students and researchers who are based in Kathmandu and regular visitors of the American Library were interviewed. Each respondent is identified as a unit of the study. The questionnaire has been used to take information in the study.

4.5 Data Collection Tools and Techniques

In this study, different types of tools and techniques have been used. Qualitative and quantitative information have been collected through primary source of information. Secondary data also used as and when needed.

4.6 Interview Method

To find out more in-depth information about the library services the American Library has been providing, researcher has conducted interview with library staff and regular library user.

4.7 Data Analysis and Presentation

The collected data during the fieldwork were classified and analyzed to make sense. The collected data has been analyzed simply in the tabulation pie chart and percentage. The data has been classified, coded and edited. The analysis of data tables has been based on the cases count and frequency distribution.

CHAPTER - 5

ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION

For the presentation and analysis collected data, the responses obtained through the questionnaire method has been tabulated, analyzed and summarized.

5.1 Purpose for Consulting Internet in a Library

Out of 80 respondents of the research, 80 percent of the Internet users mentioned that they use Internet for doing some sort of research of their subject interest and remaining 20 percent mentioned that they have been using the Internet for surfing general information.

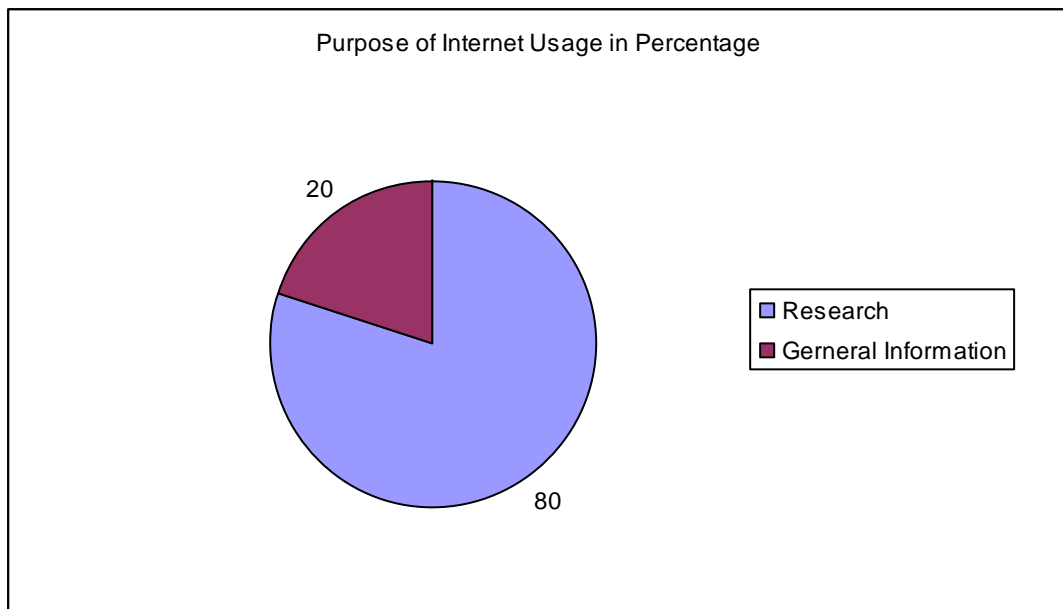


Figure 1 Internet Uses

5.2 Searching Materials in the Library

To search materials in the library, it was found that 10% of the Library visitor use r catalogue, 70% use computer, 10% patrons use the information themselves and remaining 10% ask help from the library staff.

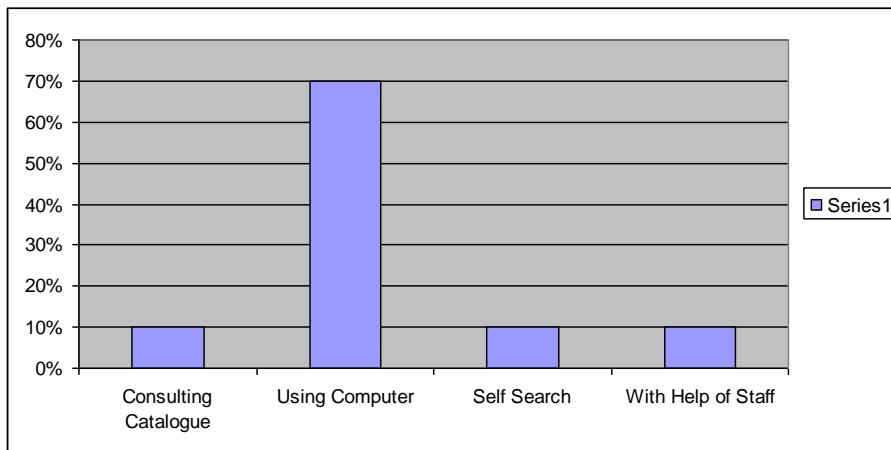


Figure 2. Searching Methods of the Library Resources

5.3 Using Resources for the Research

Out of 80 respondents, 50% respondents use general books, 30% use books, 20% use online resources.

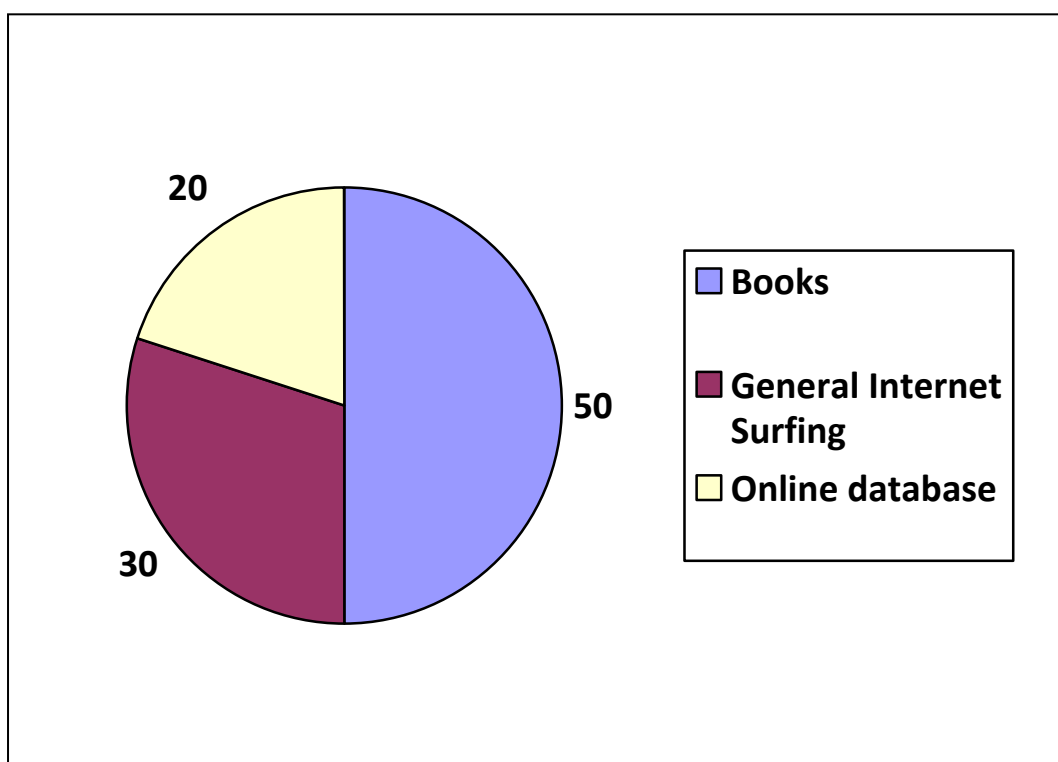


Figure 3 Using Resources

5.4 Requirement Fulfillment from Internet for the Researchers

Out of 80 respondents of the research 70 percent respondents clearly mentioned that Internet is not enough for their research. They responded that to complete their research they have to either books in the library for particular commercial online resources and e-books.

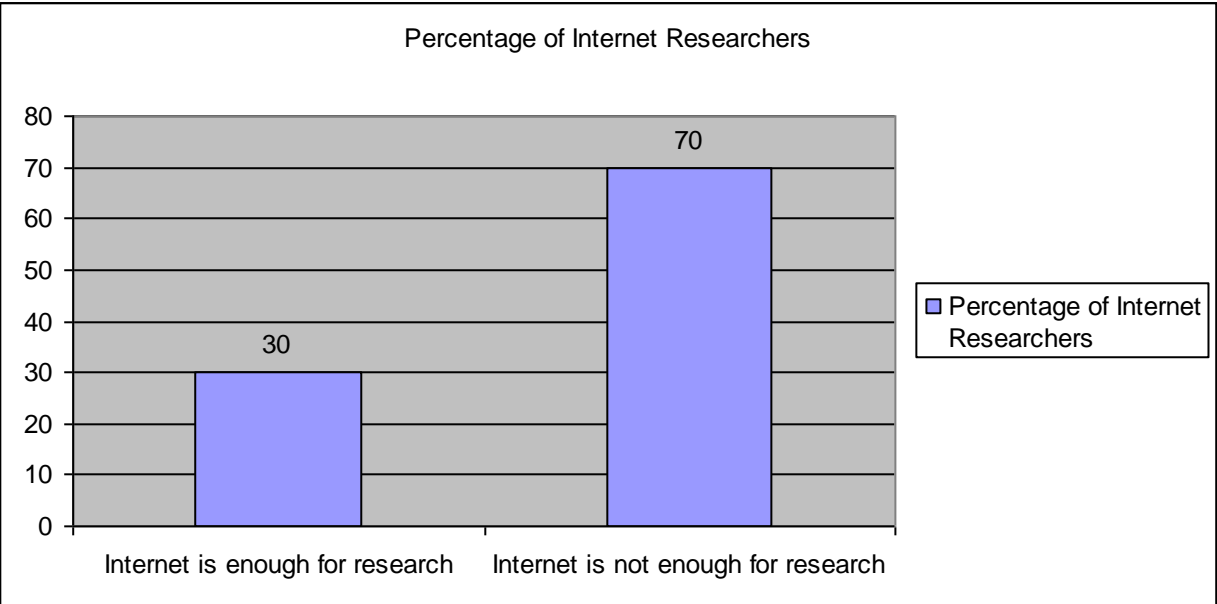


Figure 4 Internet Efficiency for Research

5.5 Interviews with Librarian and Library Member

To find out services American library has been providing to visitors, both staff and library member's perspective, researcher interviewed two important person of the library. The interviews are as below.

Mr. Shanta Gopal Shrestha is the circulation librarian of the American Library. Mr. Shrestha has been working with the American Library since last 16 years. Mr. Shrestha is very happy to work as Circulation Librarian in the American Library. Mr. Shrestha is the first contact person of the library for member. Mr. Shrestha told that at least 100 visitors come in the library daily. Out of hundred visitors about 40% percent of them come for using online resources available in the library. During Nepal/Valley closure students who are doing thesis come to use American Library from Kantipur by walking, and ridding bicycle from even Kirtipur and surroundings. "I am highly satisfied working in the American Library" Shanta said.

Matrika Poudel is a graduate student in English literature who visits the library almost daily. At the September literature discussion group on American theater, Matrika recruited four friends to read a scene from the play "Fences," by August Wilson. "I had visited the American Library before, but with this discussion, I wanted to work with American people to learn more about their culture. There are so many perceptions about America, but unless we look at people we cannot understand your country. The discussion groups help me participate with Americans actively." Samridhi Poudel is a science student who comes to the library about twice a week and recited American poetry at an event in August. "The environment of the library is simply welcoming and friendly," she says. "And the literary programs have been a good platform for me to express my opinions and develop my perceptions [of American culture]."

Besides the literature discussion groups, the library has hosted regular film screenings for high school and university students. During February's Black History Month, the library showed Ken Burns' "History of Jazz" to 50

students each Thursday. It has arranged special screenings of videos about Martin Luther King, Jr., the U.S. space program, American holidays, and classic films such as “To Kill a Mockingbird.” The librarians organize regular orientation tours for secondary schools. This targeted engagement works: On any given day, about 70 percent of those packed into the library are dressed in school uniforms and have their noses buried in books.

Each month the library selects a theme and organizes outreach events and book displays accordingly. In December, it was “American Family Month,” and the library showcased books for children and family stories. In March, it was “American Movie Month,” complete with daily film screenings.

Aside from fun, culture-oriented activities, the reference librarians still do “Article Alerts” on U.S. policy and field requests from government officials or journalists for information on democracy, human rights, good governance, and other issues. Such services to elite audiences are crucial in a country where the United States is pressing for democracy amidst political chaos and a Maoist insurgency.

Information for policy and for mutual understanding can go hand-in-hand, as the library demonstrates daily. The Kathmandu American Library’s success this past year has been to build audiences through cultural activities -- audiences who will then better understand U.S. policies because they have an understanding of American values.

Perhaps the excitement and growth of the library can best be summed up by one of our longtime visitors, English professor Dr. Shreedhar Lohani. “The place is developing into a community center. ... It’s heart-warming to see this wonderful library, which I had been associated with for more than four decades as a member, growing into a source of inspiration and pleasure, of wisdom and learning, and becoming a symbol of civilization at its best -- secure, democratic, universally accessible.”

In the conclusion of my interaction with Mr. Matrika Poudel, he recommended that it would be better if American Library add more computers

CHAPTER – 6

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

6.1 Summary

This chapter summarizes the research the research study. Chapter One covers introduction, definition of terms, objectives, hypothesis, scope and limitation, and significance of the study. Related literature including books, scholarly articles, webliographies, have been reviewed in chapter two.

The chapter three describes the various methods applied in order to complete the dissertation work. The required information was organized in January 2008. The researcher applied various tools and techniques for collecting primary and secondary data. In order to explain use of Internet as information resources, qualitative information were collected and analyzed.

The chapter four describes general introduction of research area. The researcher has presented various aspects of American Library, i.e. history, its resources, services and current status of the library along with interview of Circulation Librarian Mr. Shanta Gopal Shrestha and regular library member Mr. Matrika Poudel and their individual experiences about library services. Necessary photos of the library activities are included to describe the American Library activities.

The chapter five dealt with the outcome of the data analysis from the research work. Out of 80 respondents of the research 70 percent respondents clearly mentioned that Internet is not enough for their research. They responded that to complete their research they have to either books in the library for particular commercial online resources and e-books.

The chapter six dealt about summary, conclusion and recommendation of the research topic. Since the research is special in types and kind, researcher has added more background information about various aspects of

internet such as how can we connect Internet? Use of Internet and library automation in the American Library Kathmandu as well as use other forms information technology in other Nepalese libraries, NGOs, Banks, and other Institutions in Nepal.

6.2 Conclusion

The main objective of this study is to find out the use of internet as information resources. This is descriptive and exploratory type of research. Both primary and secondary data have been collected. The primary data have been collected through asking to fill-up questionnaire of the library users who visit the American Library to use internet.

Since the research is special in types and kind, researcher has added more background information about various aspects of internet such as how can we connect Internet? Internet and library automation, use of various forms of information technology in Nepalese libraries, e-commerce, use of IT in different sectors in Nepal.

There are millions website which are register for providing commercial information. These websites only provide general information of their product information. General public can get very basic information but can not get in-depth information for research.

Though Internet is common and almost must essential means of communication in urban area in Nepal, Government is still unable to provide Internet connectivity in rural areas of Nepal. Internet use in Nepal won't be completed until we have access in villages, public schools and 4000 plus Village Development Committee in Nepal. If you verify number of internet used in total population, the percentage is less than 3% of the total population.

Values of equipped Libraries with Internet facilities should understand by Government, Politicians, Scholars and public. Easy access inexpensive

information technology can play biggest role in the development of country. Government should provide enough financial resources to the libraries for Internet accessibility.

6.3 Recommendation

According to presentation of data for the finding, it was found that 70% of the respondents are not satisfied with the access of internet for their research. They have stated that library should have access of internet with commercial online databases; recent books in the library to get access of information researcher are looking for.

Internet is an excellent means for retrieving information a researcher is looking for. It serves as alone helper in terms of proving needed information of any subjects of universe. Internet has made life very to search information of any existing websites. However finding authentic information and updated information has become real challenges. Researcher has to carefully evaluate the information available in the websites of the any organization and following are the recommendation to any libraries.

- Library should update online databases in the library.
- Library should also update and provide printed resource.
- Library authority and librarians should understand difference between internet and commercial online databases and its use in the library.
- Library should have a standard infrastructure for providing access of online resources.
- Library should have enough space for its resources.

Recommendation to American Library:

- Library should continue subscribing online databases to provide authentic and speedy information.
- Library should provide internet access without charge to patrons.
- Internet usages hour should be increased.
- The American Library should open on Saturdays and Sundays.
- More computers should be acquired in the library.
- Bandwidth should be increased to get internet access and online database in more computer terminals.
- Library should have web catalog.
- Library should provide hands on training to library users who don't know how to use online databases.
- Library should have enough electronic books (e-books) on all important subjects.

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Tribhuvan University Central Library Website (<http://www.tucl.org.np>)

U.S. Embassy Website (<http://Nepal.usembasy.gov>)

I am Prakash Kumar Thapa, a student of Central Department of Library and Information Science, Kirtipur, Kathmandu, Nepal. As part of curriculum, I have to prepare a thesis for the partial fulfillment of my Master Degree in Library and Information Science degree course. I have selected my thesis topic "Internet as an information resource". The main objective of this research is to find out "Is internet is enough for researcher?". Hence, I humbly request you to spare some of your time to answer the question give below. Your valuable cooperation will be highly appreciated.

Questionnaire

1. Personal Information (not mandatory)
 - (i) Name:-
 - (ii) Age:-
 - (iii) Sex:-
 - (iv) E-mail.....
 - (v) Professions:-
 - (vi) Education Status (not mandatory)
 - (a) Secondary level
 - (b) Secondary level
 - (c) Higher secondary and above

2. What is your purpose for consulting Internet?
 - (i) General Information
 - (ii) Research
 - (iii) Others (specify)

3. How do you search your reading materials from the library?
 - a) Consulting catalogue b) using computer c) self search
 - d) with the help of staff

4. Which is the following resources do you use for your research? Tick mark, one or more, which applies to you?
 - a) books b) general internet surfing
 - c) online resources

5. Does Internet resources of the Library/Resource Centers provide needed resources for your research?

a) yes

b) no

6. Do you have any recommendation about improving library services of the American Library?

Bio-Data

Prakash K. Thapa

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ACADEMIC QUALIFICATIONS:

1. **B.Sc.** Library and Information Science, Central Dept. of Library Science Tribhuvan University Kathmandu, 1996
2. **M.A.** Masters in Sociology, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Tribhuvan University, Tri-Chandra Campus, Ghantabhar, Kathmandu, Nepal
3. **B. A.** Bachelors in Law, Tribhuvan University, Faculty of Law
4. **B. Com.** Business in Management, Tribhuvan University, People's Campus

ARTICLES AND PUBLICATIONS

1. **AUTHOR:** What is an Internet? published in Tribhuvan University Library Science Students Alumni Association (TULSSAA) Journal
2. **AUTHOR:** The distribution of books and other printed materials in Nepal, published in February 2007 from Norway, Hamro Patrika
3. **AUTHOR:** Internet as an information resources unpublished thesis submitted in Department of library science for fulfillment of Master's Degree Library Science Course.
4. **AUTHOR:** Various Power Point Presentation on Library Science, presented to library science students and short-term trainees.

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCES:

1. **General Secretary - Nepal Library Association (NLA)**

I am elected as NLA's General Secretary for its 2nd term from the general convention in October 2007 for three years. My main responsibility as General Secretary at NLA is looking after each and every activities of NLA for the development of libraries and library profession in Nepal by organizing seminars, workshops, trainings and awareness program about importance of library for the development of education in Nepal.

2. **General Secretary - Regional Federation of South Asian Library Association (REFSALA)**

3. **Library Director-** American Library , Kathmandu

4. **Member-Tribhuvan University Library Development Committee, Kathmandu**

5. **Member - Society for Integrated Community Development , Library Development Project, Kathmandu**

6. **Member - Library Management Committee, Nepal Medical College, Jorpati, Kathmandu**

7. **Member** - Library Management Committee, Nepal Japan Children's Library, Lainchour, Kathmandu
8. **Life Member** - Kathmandu Valley Public Library Trust , Exhibition Road, Kathmandu
8. **Life Member** - Triphala National Library, Dhulabari, Jhapa, Nepal
9. **Life Member** - Tribhuvan University Library Science Student Alumni Association (TULSSAA)
10. **Advisory Member:** Environmental Library, Godawari, Kathmandu
11. **Friends of Library:** Reader's Club
12. **Friends of Library:** Nepal Japan Children Library, Lainchour, Kathmandu
13. **Library Technical Director (Consultant):** Information Access Network
([http://www. iannepal.com](http://www.iannepal.com))

Past Experiences:

1. **Vice-President:** Tribhuvan University Library Science Student Alumni Association (TULSSAA)
2. **Consultant:** WWF-Nepal, Sancharika Samuha, Water Energy Commission, Ministry of Water Resources, Nepal Government.

References:

1. **Mrs. Wendy Zaman:** Information Resource Officer, Department of State, USA, e-mail: zamanwa@state.gov

The above provided information is correct. Signature