PERSONAL LIBRARIES AND CAUSES OF THEIR DEVELOPMENT: SOME CASE STUDIES IN NEPAL

A Thesis

Submitted to the

Central Department of Library and Information Science

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Degree of

Masters' of Library and Information Science

Submitted by

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Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences

Tribhuvan University

Kirtipur, Kathmandu

July, 2023

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I, Kishor Paudel, hereby affirm that the thesis I submitted for the Master's Degree in Library and Information Science, titled **"Personal Libraries and Causes of Their Development: Some Case Studies in Nepal"** is an original work of mine and has not been submitted to another university for the purpose of receiving a degree. In addition, I ensure that the bibliography section properly acknowledges and cites all information sources used in the research project. I am aware of and agree with the university's anti-plagiarism policy.

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This is to certify that Mr. Kishor Paudel has prepared this thesis entitled "**Personal Libraries and Causes of Their Development: Some Case Studies in Nepal**" under my supervision and guidance. I recommend this thesis for final approval and acceptance.

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LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE

The thesis entitled **"Personal Libraries and Causes of Their Development: Some Case Studies in Nepal"** prepared and submitted by Mr. Kishor Paudel in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Master's Degree in Library and Information Science is hereby accepted and approved.

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ABSTRACT

This thesis, **"Personal Libraries and Causes of Their Development: Some Case Studies in Nepal",** provides an overview of the personal libraries of Nepal and their development. Ten case studies, namely Dr. Mahesh Raj Pant, Prof. Dinesh Raj Pant, Prof. Dr. Rajesh Gautam, Prof. Dr. Madhav Bhattarai, Gyan Mani Nepal, Nirmal Shrestha, Sajeev Tha Shrestha, Shishir Vaidya, Indra Prasad Adhikari and Badri Pandey & Sarita Humagain are taken from Kathmandu, Bhaktapur and Palpa districts. The cases include, the documents management system of documents in private library, sustainability of the personal libraries, reasons behind the expansion or contraction of private libraries, and the future aim of those collectors. Qualitative data were collected by applying observation and interviews. Many individuals have embraced the idea of curating their own personal libraries, which not only serve as a source of knowledge but also reflect their unique interests and personalities. Employing document management systems and security systems shows that they are sincere about their collections to keep them safe. The findings reveal that the main reasons for the development of private libraries are family legacy, reading culture, writing habits, hobbies, and professions. On the other hand, financial considerations, funding problems, and the changing generations and migrations to the abroad are the key factors affecting the sustainability of the libraries. While the future aim of the collectors for their libraries is to donate or handover the collection, expand, reorganize, and make use of it in the future to make it useful to others, depending on what family members suggest. In conclusion, personal libraries have become a significant trend among readers, reflecting their passion for collecting books and creating unique spaces for knowledge exploration. The organization of documents, individual reading habits, and the sustainability of these libraries contribute to their continued growth and development. Collectors have diverse aims for their collections, while the impact of digital technology poses both opportunities and challenges for private libraries. Through qualitative data collection methods such as interviews and physical observations, this thesis provides a comprehensive overview of the various aspects surrounding personal libraries in the current reading landscape.

Key Words: Collectors and collecting, Private and family libraries

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CDLIS   - Central Department of Library and Information Science

LIS   - Library and Information Science

WWW   - World Wide Web

ICT   - Information and Communications Technology

TUCL   - Tribhuvan University Central Library

TU   - Tribhuvan University

IM   - Information Management

IT   - Information Technology

MARC   - Machine Readable Catalogue

DRKRM - Dilli Raman Kalyani Regmi Memorial

Chapter - I
Introduction

A personal library is a library that is owned by one individual and where s/he possesses the entire control, which is totally different from all other types of libraries. Except personal library, other libraries provide accessibility to the user for reference or borrowing physical or digital resources.

Besson, Alain (1988) defined a private library as 'a collection of bibliographic items in private hands; a personal collection of such items, regardless of their number.' According to Byers "a personal library produces a whole slew of positive emotions, including comfort when you're upset, relief when you're exhausted, and connection when you're lonely." (Dirda, 2021).

Lljina,(2006) noted that personal library," which more accurately captured the fundamental nature of "private library" and "family library." Chandler (1965) subdivided private libraries into personal libraries, subscription libraries, and social welfare libraries. The Glossary of Library and Information Science (n.d.) denotes private and personal libraries synonymously. No literature differentiates between private Library' and personal Library'. So, Private Library', Personal Library', Home Library', and Family Library' were taken as interchangeable terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

Almost all early libraries were private and belonged to the rulers, temples, and other institutions, and usually limited facilities to the nobility, aristocracy, scholars, or priests. The earliest known private libraries found in Ugarit (modern Ras Shamra near Latakia, Syria, dated to around 1200 B.C.E.) and the Library of Ashurbanipal, named after Ashurbanipal (ca.668-627 B.C.E.), the last great king of the Neo-Assyrian Empire, in Nineveh (near modern Mosul, Iraq), carry a collection of thousands of clay tablets with cuneiform script. Up until the nineteenth century, private libraries predominated (Private Library - New World Encyclopedia, n.d.). The expansion of the book trade and the evolution of the private library were inextricably linked (Hughes, 2016).

The origins of great modern private libraries may be traced to the fifteenth century, when the development of printing and the use of paper resulted in a continuous rise in the number of books written. John Fisher (1459-1535) and Lord Lumley (1534-1609) in England, French historian Jacques de Thou (1553-1617), Jean Brolier (1479-1565) are some collectors who had their own private libraries at that time (Harvey, 1980).

The great library of the jurist, John Selden, the private library of Henry Cavendish (1731-1810), Francis Bernard's library, the collections of John Moore, Richard Holdsworth's library are the English Private Libraries in the Seventeenth Century (Pearson, 2012).

Doig (1957) identified George Paton (1721-1807) as an eighteenth-century book collector. 'George Paton had a surprisingly large number of books on a wide variety of topics published in his own lifetime' (Doig, 1957). As the 20th century went on, there was a growing tendency to consider the significance and interpretive potential of private libraries more broadly (Library on Private Libraries, n.d.)

In the context of Nepal, though the history of public libraries was short, it had a good history for private ones. However, some private libraries were in existence in the, ancient period, before the unification of Nepal, but flourished after the then-prime minister Shree Teen Chandra Shumser's journey to England in 1908. Some bibliophiles instituted the following major private libraries in Nepal:

i) **Bharati Bhawan / Guruju Library (The Initiation of National Library)**

Pt. Hem Raj Pandey was a Royal Priest of the Rana rulers. He was a favorable person of Rana's so he got opportunities to visit different parts of the country and outside of the country and was able to collect books, probably from 1910. Another significant event in the history of the Nepalese Library at Sikridhoka at Shinga Durbar occurred in 1956 A.D. (2013 B.S.). By maintaining the materials created by Pt. Hem Raj Pandey in his "Bharati Bhawan," the National Library was established.

ii) **Kaiser Library**

Field Marshall Kaiser Shumsher, the third son of Chandra Shumsher, had started to collect books for his personal use, after he visited libraries and museums in England in 1908 A.D. Over the decades, the collection started to grow, and he named it the

Kaiser Library. Kaiser Sumsher's wife, Rani Krishna Chandra Devi Rana, handed this library and the Kaiser Palace premises to His Majesty's Government of Nepal for public use in 1968 (2024 B.S.) as per his request after he passed away in 1964. Since 1968, this library has been open to the public and operated under the name Kaiser Library (Kaiser Library, n.d.). It has been an important landmark in the history of the development of libraries in Nepal.

iii) Dilliraman-Kalyani Regmi Memorial (DRKRM) Library

Dr. Dilli Raman Regmi established the Dilliraman-Kalyani Regmi Library and Museum in 1980 at his own residence. His entire estate, including the library and museum, is to be given to the Ministry of Education of His Majesty's Government, according to a will he wrote in 1981. Dr. Regmi passed away on August 30, 2001 (14th Bhadra, 2058 B.S.). After that, the Ministry of Education and Sports formed a 7- member board, "Dilliraman-Kalyani Regmi Memorial Library Development Board" on July 28th, 2003 (2060, Shrawan 12) (DRKRM Library, n.d.). Meanwhile, it is running under the supervision of the Ministry of Education. The library comprises 35,000 documents, including books, journals, periodicals, and others on different subjects. The library has some rare manuscripts preserved on microfilm.

iv) Singha Library (Singha Collection)

Singha Sumsher JBR, son of Chandra Sumsher, established a personal library in his own place at Singha Mahal, Kathmandu. The collection was unique because most of the books were in English. The Majority of the books and Almeries (bookracks) were also purchased from England. The wooden racks for shelving the books were of a folding nature, which made it easy to move the racks from one place to another. The collection, along with the racks, has been handed over to the Tribhuvan University Central Library (TUCL). TUCL managed a different catalogue and preserved it in a different section named 'Singha Collections'. TUCL published a catalogue in 1976, listing of 2700 titles of books, in 198 pages (M. Karki, 2012).

v) Endowment provided for the development of 'Madan Puraskar Pustakalya' by Madan Sumsher's wife, Rani Jagadamba Kumari Devi Rana, and Kamal Mani Dixit.

These examples demonstrate how personal libraries in Nepal are both a lovely reminder of the rich history of personal libraries and a testimonial to a person's intellectual curiosity and love of reading. While private libraries offer significant potential for the growth of public and national libraries, they are now out of the public domain. Even though it can be difficult to keep track of personal libraries because no one wants to draw attention to themselves, neither the government nor the Nepal Library Association were making any attempts to at least keep track of these libraries.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Personal libraries and collection strength are out of the public domain. As some renowned Nepalese personals were founded on personal collections, present day personal collectors could have such potential too. In addition, personal libraries could be linked up with reading culture in Nepalese society, so the growth of personal libraries is worth investigating.

The fundamental concern with personal libraries is what will happen to the books that have been collected at home, where collectors carefully maintain every book. Since they won't be utilized as much when the collectors pass away, this study helps to determine whether or not the collectors are keen to pass them down to the next generation and whether they are willing to provide the public access to their collections.

1.3 Research Questions

For finding out the solution to the statement of problem, my research questions are as follows.

- How are the personal collectors organizing their documents in their personal libraries?
- What are the reasons behind the development of the personal library?
- How would personal library sustain for long time?
- What is the future aim of the collectors for their collections?

1.4. Objectives of the Study

According to the research questions, the study's objectives are as follows.

- To identify the documents management system in the personal libraries.

- To identify and analyze the sustainability of the personal libraries.
- To identify the reasons behind the expansion of private libraries, and to analyze the future aim of those collectors.

1.5. Significance of the Study

In democratic countries like Nepal, libraries play an important role in educational development and national building. It aimed to provide knowledge to the citizens. Therefore, this work could be considered as comprehensive in this regard. This study would identify personal library developers and encourage them to make their libraries accessible to the interested readers.

The first benefit can be taken by the Government of Nepal & Ministry of Education if the officers take it seriously and approach the personal collectors, who may hand over their documents to the government. The second benefit can be taken by the researcher, and the last one may motivate other people to build up their personal collections. At a glance, this material would be valuable for neo-literates who are planning to establish their own private library.

1.6. Scope and Limitations of the Study

To determine the scope of this thesis, some restrictions and delimitations are defined. Only ten cases (persons) are taken who have at least 500 books in their collection, plus they have to be recognized at least as a booklover, reader, author, bibliophile, interpreter, or public figure. Because the research is qualitative and the quantity and types of materials available in their library are not easy to count by the researcher, even though physical observations were made in respondents' library, it depends on self-reported data and could contain some subject bias. Due to the limitation of the time period, this study is limited to the major cities of Nepal to find out the respondents.

1.7. Organization of the Study

The thesis will be divided into five chapters. Chapter 1, Introduction, consists the background information about the study, objectives of the study, a statement of the problem, research questions, research objectives, the significance of the study, and then the scope and limitations of the study. Chapter 2, Literature Review, deals with the brief and

precious information on similar topics such as their objectives, research question, methods they used, conclusion and finding that they have achieved. Chapter 3, Research Methodology, provides an overview of the research design with the introduction, research method, and research instruments for data collection, analysis, limitation, and conclusion. Furthermore, it clarifies the target population, data sources, and technique for data collection and formulates the flowchart of the entire process of research conduct. Chapter 4, Data Analysis and Presentation, deals like the churning process of curd to make ghee. So, this is the body part of the thesis and contains the essential information for knowledge withdrawal. It presents up-to-date information through charts, maps and pictures from collected raw data. Additionally, this chapter contains comparison between the respondent's data. Comprehensively, this chapter is divided into sub-chapters for better understanding and interpretation. Chapter 5, Summary, Findings, Conclusions and Recommendations, is the final chapter of this thesis. On the basis of the debate and analysis in the preceding chapters, this chapter summarizes the findings, conclusions, summary of the thesis and the recommendations. Bibliographic information is then included as a final step to acknowledge the original author and support the work cited.

Chapter - II
Literature Review

This chapter deals with the history of personal libraries, the reasons behind their development, the management system followed by the collectors to manage their libraries, the sustainability of the libraries, and the future goals of the collectors through a literature review.

2.1 Library Movements in Nepal

Sanskrit scholarship has a long and illustrious history in Nepal. The earlier period was rich in Sanskrit manuscripts, including Buddhist ones (Chudal, 2021). Karki (2012) categorized library movement in Nepal as;

1. Emergence and development of libraries before Democracy, 1951

    a) Ancient Period (Before unification)

    b) Shah Period (Unification Period)

    c) Rana Period

2. Library development in Nepal after the advent of Democracy in 1951

1. Emergence and development of libraries before Democracy, 1951

a) Ancient Period (Before unification)

Nepal has been a meeting place for Hinduism and Buddhism, and education was given in Sanskrit and Buddhist languages. (Chudal, 2021) It was considered that in the ancient and medieval periods, the people of Nepal recognized the importance of writing records and were keen on preserving them for posterity. The idea of storing and preserving ancient artifacts and educational materials was vague long ago, and mostly these materials were located in the *Vihars*, Temples, Priest's houses, and King's palaces. But the place where books and manuscripts were collected was not named a library; it was formed as a storehouse, where documents were collected only for the purpose of preservation. Only rulers and priests have access to those documents.

b) Shah Period

This time period, 1768-1846 A.D., was known from the start of King Prithivi Narayn Shah's regime expansion to the rise of Rana rule in Nepal. The King Prithivi Narayan Shah collected books and manuscripts in the Hanuman Dhoka Durbar. Nevertheless, it was in 1869 B.S. (1812 A.D) that King Girvanayudha Bikram Shah promulgated the charter *(Lal Mohar)* in "Pustak Chitahi Tahabil" to preserve all kinds of documents of that time and appointed Kedar Nath Jha Pandit as a librarian and the other two staff members (Lekhak & Tahaluwa) as helpers. Hence, nobody was allowed to check out the reading materials stored in the library without his permission.

c) Rana Period

The Runa rule (1846-1950) was infamously known for cruel autocracies that strongly denied education to people, including the establishment of libraries. Access to the documents of Hunmandhoka was only for Rana's families, relatives, and the elite family's limited number of people. After a year of Junga Bahadur Rana's ascendency as prime minister, he shifted all the books and manuscripts of Hanuman Dhoka Durbar to Thapathali Durbar School. Where he set up two different sections called *Jaisi Kotha* and *Munsikhana*. *Jaisi Kotha* was arranged as a library, where all the manuscripts and other reading materials were stored. He appointed five or six persons to the post of Khardar, and Khadka Ram Joshi was appointed as a librarian and promoted to Subba (M. Karki, 2012)

Bir Shumser J.B.R. transferred all the documents of Jaisi Kotha to the attic of Durbar Secondary School in 1911 B.S. (1854 A.D.). Many manuscripts were lost in the transferring process. The book lovers pleaded to Bir Shumser for its preservation and management. Bir Shumser ordered the building for a library purpose; hence, the Bir Library was built in 1957 B.S. (1900 A.D.), and all documents were transferred to Bir Library also called Ghantaghar Library. An Indian Anik Chandra Chhaterjhee was appointed as a librarian and Har Prasad Sastri was invited to compile a catalogue where Sylvan Levi of Paris was also involved in organizing the library. Dev Shumser opened Bir Library for the public in 1928 A.D.. At the time of Chandra Shumser, he ordered Pandit Hemraj Pandey and Pandit Som Nath Sigdel and other six persons to

arrange the library. Later in 1929 A.D. (1986 B.S.) the library was divided into major sections such as Sanskrit Section and Bhote Section as per the interest of Bhim Shamsher J.B. Rana (M. Karki, 2012).

During the Rana regime, certain public efforts were also made to open libraries. As a result of the combined impact of public efforts, various libraries have been created. The establishment of Pashupati Pratap Pustakalya in 1936 B.S. (1879 A.D.) in Taulihawa, Kapilvastu, Sarvajanik Vidya Bhawan Pustakalaya (1947 A.D.) at Dharan, Mahendra Pustakalaya (1947 A.D.) at Nepalgunj, Dhawal Pustakalaya (1947 A., D.) at Tansen, Palpa, Mahavir Pustakalya (1947A.D.) at Butwal, and Nava Yubak Pustakalaya (1947 A.D.) at Janakpur are some of the examples of public efforts. (M. Karki, 2012)

Under the autocratic Rana rule, there were only 31 libraries in Nepal, many of which were used by individuals as private libraries. Examples include the Kaiser Library, a collection made by Kaiser Shumser, the son of Chandra Shumser, in Kesharmahal, Kathmandu, the Bharati Bhawan Library, the personal collection of Pt. Hem Raj Pandey, in Bashantapur, Kathmandu, the Singh Library, the personal collection of Singh Shumser, the son of Chandra Shumser, in Thapathali, Kathmandu, and the Dhawal Library in Palpa (Niraula, n.d.).

2. **Library development in Nepal after the advent of Democracy in 1951**

Nepal got freedom from Rana Rule, and democracy was declared in 1950 A.D. In 1952 A.D. (2009 B.S.) the Bir Library was brought under the control of the Department of Archaeology, Ministry of Education (Dahal, 2011). In 1959 A.D. formal announcement was made for the establishment of the National Archives of Nepal, which officially started in 1967 A.D., and the former Bir Library was renamed the National Archives on that date (National Archives, n.d.).

Some important landmarks in the history of the development of libraries in Nepal have been made after democracy. 'Bharati Bhawan' was one that was purchased by the government of His Majesty to develop the National Library in 1956 A.D. Kaiser Sumsher's wife, Rani Krishna Chandra Devi Rana, handed the Kaiser Library and the Kaiser Palace premises to His Majesty's Government of Nepal for public use in 1968

as per his request after he passed away in 1964. Likewise, the Dilli Raman Kalyani Regmi Memorial Library started to provide services for the public in 2003 A.D. (2060 B.S.), according to the will written by its founder, Dr. Dilli Raman Regm in 1981.

Madan Puraskar Pustakalaya was established in 1955 A.D. and was officially registered in 1985, under the Organizations Registration Act of 1977. It is the main repository for books, magazines, and other ephemera in the Nepali language, as well as many other collections. The Madan Puraskar and the Jagadamba Shree, two of Nepal's most famous literary awards, are also managed by the library (*About Us – Madan Puraskar Pustakalaya*, 2023)

On June 1, 1959, a library with the name Central Library was established at Lal Durbar, Kathmandu (close to the present Yak & Yeti hotel). On the other side, the Tribhuvan University Act was passed, and the university officially began operations in July 1959. The T.U. Library was created in the same year. Following a decision by the Government of Nepal, the Central Library at Lal Durbar was transferred to the Tribhuvan University Library in 1962, after three years of establishment. It was named Tribhuvan University Central Library (TUCL) in 1974 (2030 B.S.), after the 'New Educational Plan', as recommended by then Tribhuvan University Technical Committee. It has about 4,31,157 volumes of books, theses, audio-books, manuscripts, periodicals, etc. and is presently the largest library in the country (*TUCL Annual Report 2021/2022*, 2022).

Some diplomatic mission-oriented libraries, for instance, Nepal Bharat Maitri Pustakalya (1951), the American Library & the British Library (1952), were also established after democracy. There was public participation in establishing public libraries like Shree Ratna Pustakalaya, Baneswor (1962), Kathmandu Valley Public Library (2005), the Active Women of Nepal (AWON) Library, etc. Community libraries like Gyan Bikash Community Library and Resource Center, Kavre and Jhuwani Community Library, Chitwan, are some examples. Special libraries like the Nepal Rastra Bank Library (1957), the Central Law Library (1993), etc. started to provide services to their niche audiences. Nepal-Japan Children Library (2001), Samudaek Bal Vikas Pustakalaya (Community Child Development Library) (2011),

and some other libraries started children's friendly collections (Gautam, 2021). According to the survey of the Ministry of Education, 676 community and public libraries were established (Nyaichyai, 2021). Hundreds of academic libraries were also established during this period, including eleven university libraries. This leads us to the conclusion that the development of the Nepali library blossomed from 1951 AD onward.

2.2 Reasons of Collecting the Books

Bibliophiles take pleasure in being surrounded by books, regardless of how the volumes are arranged in their personal library. Author Byers, Reid (2021) coined the term 'book-wrapt' for private collectors. Book-wrapt refers to being simultaneously wrapped (surrounded) by books. Naturally, having a private library raised the question of how many books make felt book-wrapt? A room looked like a library with at least 500 books, even though many bibliophiles preferred that a proper home library should have at least 1,000 books (Reid, 2021).

A person may start collecting books for a variety of reasons. Flower (1963) supposed that the most common were environment and upbringing. He emulated the way his father tracked to collect the books. According to Chandler (1965), some personal libraries have been collected as a hobby.

The collector collects documents in their private library according to their interest in the subject and will. Percy E. Spielmann's library of Miniature Books, also known as 'the Lilliput Library' used to collect books measuring three to three-and-a-half inches in size. (Spielmann, 1962). This is very peculiar in size because they were so small.

Sir Josiah Symon (1846-1934) started collecting books in the 1860's, which eventually increased to approximately 10,000 volumes and were kept at Sir Josiah's home, 'Manoah'. Mr. H. R. Purnell, the Librarian, stated that this library was 'one of the finest private libraries in South Australia, and probably in the whole of Australia'. The 2,500 books relating to the law were bequeathed to the University of Adelaide and other general materials to the State Library of South Australia, where it is still a fine illustration of a "gentleman's library" (Farmer, 1962).

The greatest collection, the Gernsheim Collection, was founded in January 1945 and was devoted to the history of photography. About 35,000 genuine images, 3,600 books and diaries, 250 signature letters and manuscripts, as well as a similar quantity of equipment, lenses, and accessories, as well as countless photo historical "documents" like medals, advertisements, and so on, made up this collection (Helmut and Gernsheim, 1962).

2.3 Classification Systems in the Libraries

The main aim of the arrangement of documents in a library, so that the information they contain may be found quickly and easily, as was the reason behind the creation of DDC by Melvil Dewey in 1876 (Foskett, 1959). However, private libraries have reflected the interests of their owners, so, classification was not mandatory for personal use. A private library served the owner only, so personal instinct was the central reason behind their library material arrangement.

Varieties of document forms, books and non-books, for instance, photography, images, letters, manuscripts, medals, and advertisements, are collected in the private collection. Hence, the arrangement system also had multiple types rather than a single system.

2.4 Security Systems Implemented in the Libraries

Security is a fundamental issue in libraries; flaws in security, when combined with attacks or other types of failures, can result in improper access to private information or the loss of the integrity of the material held. (Lavanya, 2017) Here, the word security is taken as a broader term that may cover the entire process or work that has been done for the purpose of securing the books. Lavanya (2017) mentions the following types of security systems in libraries:

a) Conventional or Manual security systems
   - Fire extinguisher & security equipment's
   - ID cards and access authorization
   - Locks & Key system
   - Security Clearance procedure
   - Security guards employed to patrol
   - Signature of every user (Gate Registration)

b) Electronics security systems

- 3M exit detection
- Alarm systems
- Biometrics
- CCTV cameras
- Electronic Eye Detection
- Electronic Eye Detection
- RFID system
- Smart Card

Foskett (1959) mentioned that 'the old 'press mark' system was used for many centuries in older libraries and still used, no doubt, in some private libraries.'

Out of these, the Ex-libris system is found in the practice. It is a Bookplate's mark of ownership used to identify the owner with his books. Which can also be taken as an example of a security system.

Ex-libris (Bookplates) is a mark of ownership used to identify the owner with his books. Its form generally fell into one of three categories: Typographical, Heraldic, or Pictorial. The earliest known example of a graphic bookplate was produced in Germany in the year 1480. Basically, it was popular in the European country. The 'Golden Age' of the ex-libris was from about 1875 to the nineteen twenties; from this date, the decline began (Beddingham, 1958).

Figure 1. *Ex-libris of Thomas Lister of Westby and William Cowper*
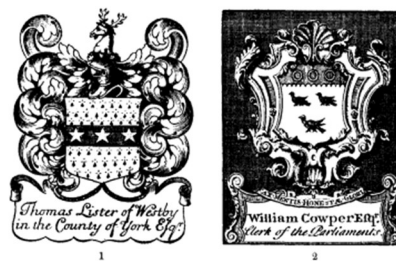
Source: https://irp-cdn.multiscreensite.com/20a7b9b8/files/uploaded/Journals-vol_2_number_1_206.pdf

In Nepal, Rajguru Hemraj Pandit's books were found embossed, which can be taken as a good example of Ex-libris (bookplate) system used in Nepal at 20th century.

Figure 2. *Logo of Rajguru Hemraj Pandit's Personal Library 'Bharati Bhawan'*

(Source: Field Survey, 2023)

These evidences have indicated the final transformation of personal collection to the public via some sort of governmental or non-governmental agency. It was true for international situations and national contexts. After all, a person has an affinity with society, so personal collections were also moved into public space. Are the public able to accept it? This could be another dimension of the situation.

2.5 Sustainability of the Personal Libraries

When a private library's owner passes away or leaves a will, the collection may occasionally serve as the foundation for a museum or public library. Thomas Jefferson offered the nation his personal collection after the Library of Congress was burned by the British in August 1814 during the War of 1812. The Private Library of Alfred Nobel (1833-1896) was built on Alfred Nobel's collection of 1500 published books and early drafts (*Private Library*, 2023).

Some popular private libraries were found in history that were handed over to the government or to communities around the world. The third president of the United States, Thomas Jefferson, offered his own collection to the country when the British set fire to the Library of Congress in 1814 during the War of 1812. The Folger Shakespeare Library was founded by Henry Clay Folger and his wife, Emily Jordan Folger. Morgan Library &

Museum (formerly The Pierpont Morgan Library) by banker and financier John Pierpoint Morgan, John Carter Brown Library by John Carter Brown, and Huntington Library by Henry E. Huntington, American railroad magnate. (*Private Library*, 2023).

Renowned historian and researcher of Nepali literature Shiva Regmi, winner of the Jagadamba Shree Puraskar 2070, had maintained a well-personal 'Shiva Library' in his home (P. S. Karki, 2019). On February 20, 2019, he passed away, leaving behind about 4,000 books. His family donated about 3000 books to the Nepal Academy and about 900 titles of periodicals to the Martin Chautari (Maharjan, 2021).

Similarly, Dr. Shaphalya Amatya, former general director of the Department of Archology, made a will to donate his personal collections after his death to the library of the National Archives of Nepal. According to his will, his wife donated about 3000 books and periodicals with five racks to the library in 2022 (Singh, 2022). Library officer Basanta Raj Pantha informed me that the library is maintaining his collections separately from Shaphalya's collection.'

Not only after their deaths, but some collectors handed over their collections to make public, community, or academic libraries richer with their presence too. Kantipur Daily published news on July 23, 2021, that Prof. Surya Prasad Subedi, an international jurist, announced he would donate books about international law and human rights from his personal collections to Nepal Law Campus (Kantipur News, 2021). The Librarian of Nepal Law Campus, Bijay Pokharel, informed me that he donated 269 valuable books in 2078 Bhadra 15, on the occasion of the 14th library day.

Sapkota (2022) wrote that Dr. Starjes of Shir Memorial Hospital handed lots of books, including Encyclopedias, from his personal collections to Gyanshala Library, Banepa.

2.6 Conceptual Framework

The following variables are identified that aid in developing a personal library using the underlying knowledge supported by evidence in the literature review:

Figure 3. *Conceptual Framework for Research Topic*

Hobby

Person's Profession

Capacity to Collection Development

Reading Habit

Personal Library

Generational Transformation
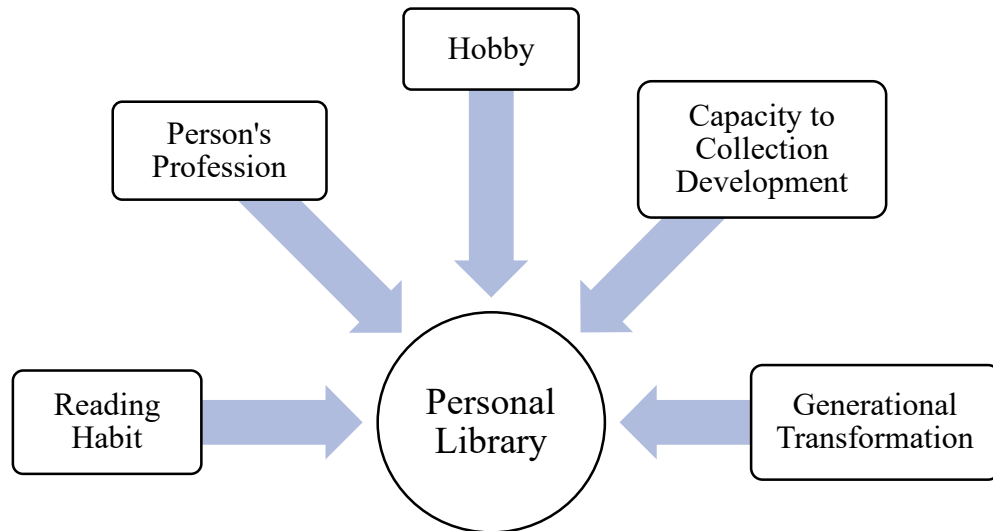
To engage regularly with written materials like books, articles, and internet content is referred to as having reading habits. Cultivating a reading habit is crucial as it enhances knowledge, broadens horizons, and stimulates critical thinking skills as well as his personal collections which entirely develops in to his persona library. Professionals from different fields possess specialized knowledge and experiences that can greatly enrich a personal library. Some people's hobby allows individuals to curate and immerse themselves in a world of knowledge and imagination. This lifelong pursuit involves carefully selecting, organizing, and expanding a collection of books, creating a haven for intellectual growth and personal enjoyment. Despite the fact that some people enjoy collecting books, they are constrained by a lack of funds because meeting one's basic needs comes before buying any books or documents and the term "generational transformation" refers to parents who have a collection that will be passed down to their future generations once they pass away. The next generation picks up the habit of book collecting from their parents.

GAP: PERSONAL LIBRARIES AND CAUSES OF THEIR DEVELOPMENT: SOME CASE STUDIES IN NEPAL

Chapter - III

Research Methodology

Research methodology refers to the various steps an investigator takes when investigating a problem with a specific goal. To determine the true result, we need an appropriate research method.

3.1 Research Design

For this study, a qualitative research design was employed. Personal collectors are the subject of in-depth interviews for the study. The interviews were conducted based on interview guidelines, depending on the research questions. Observation was also done.

3.2 Source of Data

The primary data was collected through face-to-face interviews with personal collectors. Personal collectors are identified through interviews, who have at least 500 books in their personal collection. Some secondary data are collected from related research articles and literature reviews.

The approaches listed below are used to collect data for research questions.

Table 1 *Sources of Data for the Research Questions*

Research Questions	Sources of Data
How are the personal collectors organizing their documents in their personal library?	Observation & Interview
What are the reasons behind the development of the personal library?	Interview & literature review
How would private library sustain for long time?	Interview & literature review
What is the future aim of the collectors for their collections?	Interview

3.3 Data Collection Techniques

Information on personal collectors was gathered through a survey, snowball techniques, and in-depth interviews. Keywords like 'Personal Library', 'Private Library', 'Home Library' and 'Individual Library' were searched to find out the related literature. Additionally, document analysis was done to learn about trends in personal libraries, the management system and the security system used in the personal libraries.

3.4 Data Analysis and Presentation

This study was done using a qualitative method, and for qualitative data, content analysis and narrative analysis were followed.

Chapter - IV
Data Analysis and Presentation

4.1 Cases of the Study

In a thesis, cases of study refer to specific examples or scenarios that are examined and analyzed to support the research objectives and findings. Choosing appropriate and representative cases that can effectively illustrate concepts, phenomena, or relationships is an essential part of the process. Hanse, the following ten collectors were chosen as a case study from the Kathmandu, Bhaktapur and Palpa districts.

1. Dr. Mahesh Raj Pant

Dr. Mahesh Raj Pant is a well -known historian of Nepal. He is the elder son of Late Prof. Naya Raj Pant (1913-2002), who made a pioneering contribution in mathematics, astronomy, history, culture, etc. and was the founder of Samshodhana Mandala, the Research Institute for Nepalese and Sanskrit Studies (Pant, 2019) (Acharya, 2012). Dr. Pant is the founder editor of the quarterly magazine 'Purnima' published by Samshodhana Mandala. He has a huge library of about 15000 books and documents, which is a trinity of; his personal collections, the collections of Samshodhana Mandala, and the collections of his father and ancestors (Laxmipati and Naya Raj Collections). He received his PhD from Germany. He was awarded the "Padmashree Sadhana Samman-2075" ("https://ne. wikipedia.org," 2020). Dr. Pant was nominated as an honorary member of the Nepal Academy in 2077 ("Nepal Academy," 2023). He had published 14 books and more than 650 articles (Paudel, 2022a).

2. Prof. Dr. Rajesh Gautam

Prof. Dr. Rajesh Gautam is a well-known author and historian who has written more than six hundred research articles, fifteen international reports, and fifty-three books. His books are primarily about Nepal's democratic movement (from Prachanda Gorkha to the Nepali Congress), biographies of the movement's leaders, and biographies of some significant socialist figures from around the world. He was honored by the Madan Puraskar-2046 for his book 'Nepal ko Prajantrik Andolan ma Nepal Praja Parisad ko Bhumika'. And he claimed that a few years ago, Kantipur included that book in his list of the 100 best books

to read. He is the chairman of Srijana College of Fine Arts. After serving as Tri-Chandra College's history department head and making contributions to the teaching profession, he retired. He is the grandson of Jhankanath Upadhya, one of the personages among 46 youths who were penalized in the "Library Parva" in 1987 B.S. by the Bhim Susmsher. Currently, he has about 10,000 books plus journals and magazines in his personal collection.

3. Prof. Dinesh Raj Pant

Prof. Dinesh Raj Pant is a well-known author and historian who has written more than six hundred articles on Nepali and Sanskrit languages and forty-two books. He had retired from Balmiki Bidhyapith. He is one of the persons who suggested the date of 15 Bhadra for the celebration of Nepal Library Day (शर्मा, 2020). But according to him, he is the only person who has chosen the date of Bhadra 15 for the celebration of Nepal Library Day. He is the younger son of the late historian Prof. Naya Raj Pant and the brother of Dr. Mahesh Raj Pant.

4. Gyan Mani Nepal

Gyan Mani Nepal is a historian and writer who has published twenty books and thousands of articles. He started to write in 2007. He remembered that in 2007 B.S. he had published two articles in Sanskrit from Ayodhaya, India, and was honored by 'Vidyabisarada' for being influenced by his articles. He was nominated as the Nepal Academy's life member in 2060 B.S.("Nepal Academy," 2023) . He received numerous honors, including the BP Sahitya Samaj (2077), Adikabi Bhanubhakta Puraskar (2078), and many others (Lamsal, 2020) (केन्द्रबिन्दु संवाददाता, 2078). Now he is in the 92nd year of his life, and till now he has been planning to manage his library and has ordered some bookracks to manage his collections (Gyan Mani Nepal, personal communication, 1st April, 2023).

5. Nirmal Shrestha

Nirmal Shrestha is a historian and writer who has published seven books and about six hundred articles. He lives in Tansen, Palpa. He started to purchase and collect books in 2025 B.S. and started to stamp his books with 'Nirmal Home Library'. He changed his stamp on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee. He started to write in 'Ruprekha' Magazine in

2032 B.S. After that, the purchase and collection processes multiplied. He has about 10,000 books in his personal collection.

He doesn't hesitate to purchase his required books, even though they are costly. He purchased Rana's of Nepal for twelve thousand; some of the books he bought cost thirty-nine thousand. (Nirmal Shrestha, personal communication, 24th March, 2023)

6. Sajeev Tha Shrestha

Sajeev Tha Shrestha is a retired teacher who made contribution in teaching from 2034 to 2075 B.S. His personal library, "Janmabhumi Bode Library" was formally inaugurated by Mr. I.P. Adhikari, the TUCL's then-Chief Librarian, on the 12th of Magh in 2075, capping off years of collections dating back to 2034 B.S. He is a writer and has published dozens of articles, essays, poems, songs and stories in different journals and newspapers in Nepali and Newari languages. He is a versatile person who enjoys singing, dancing, playing musical instruments (most notably the harmonium), acting in cultural programs, and taking on social duty by participating in various community committees. Furthermore, he is demonstrating his social responsibility by allowing visitors free access to his personal library, which contains more than 11,500 books and documents (except newspapers).(Paudel, 2023a)

7. Shishir Vaidya

Shishir Vaidya is the son of Mr. Niranjan Govinda Vaidya, one of the founders of the Nepal Communist Party, which was established in the 7th Baisakh of 2006 B.S. in Kolkata, India. Due to the political change in 2017, B.S. parties were banned, several leaders were arrested by the government, some went underground in Nepal, and some were exiled in India, but Niranjan Govinda Vaidya established a progressive bookshop in Bhotahity, Kathmandu, and started to sell communist ideology books published in Vietnam, China, the Soviet Union (currently Russia), and other countries (Joshi, 2076). He founded the Pragati Publication, which released more than hundred publications, many of which were translations of political books (Vaidya, 2076). After the death of Niranjan Govinda Vaidya in 2061 B.S., his son Shishir Vaidya is maintaining this library. He is a writer and has published more than two dozen articles in different journals and newspapers. He has named

the collection the 'Niranjan Govinda Memorial Library', which carries more than 5000 books. (Shishir Vaidya, personal communication, 7th March, 2023).

8. Indra Prasad Adhikari

Mr. Indra Prasad Adhikari, popularly known as I.P. Adhikari, is the current president of the Nepal Library Association (NLA) since 2019 and a well-known figure in the field of library and information science. He is a former chief librarian of TUCL who contributed more than three and a half decades of service as a professional librarian. He is an author who has published two books related to library science, 16 books on children's literature, and more than 125 articles. Currently, he has about 725 books plus journals and magazines in his personal collection. Last year he had written that 'I have a small collection of 850 books' (Adhikari, 2078). When a question was asked to him, 'why are your personal collections decreasing?' his answer was, "Once I finish reading some books, I donate them to other emerging libraries who had once requested help in the form of book donation, so the collection gradually decreased, and I think that the books that are once read and there is no need to read the same books again, then such books should be shared with others or should be given to the needy libraries." (Adhikari, I.P., Personal communication, 7th March, 2023)

9. Prof. Dr. Madhav Bhattarai

Prof. Dr. Madhav Bhattarai is the chairman of 'Rastriya Dharmasava Nepal' and the chairman of 'Kathmandu Shiksha Campus.' From 2030 B.S. to 2058 B.S., he contributed for 28 years in the field of teaching at Tribhuvan University. Between 2053 to 2057 B.S., he served as general secretary of the 'World Hindu Federation.' The former king, Gyanendra Bir Bikram Shah, designated him as a Nayab Bada Gurujiu on Magh, 2058. He was appointed Chairman of the 'Nepal Panchanga Nirnayak Samiti' in 2061 B.S.(भट्टराई, २०७४).

He is a writer and has published two books in Nepali, two books in Sanskrit, and some school level textbooks. He has also published more than four hundred articles. (Madhav Bhattarai, personal communication, 31 March, 2023) He was honored with dozens of awards, including Prabal Gorkha Dakchin Bahu-2061, Mahendra Vidyabhusan-2050, Rastriya Byaktito Samman-2062, Nai ChandraDhan Award-2079, etc.(भट्टराई, २०७४) (nai.com.np, n.d.).

10. Badri Pandey and Sarita Humagain

Mr. Badri Pandey and Sarita Humagain are husband and wife. Mr. Pandy is the Deputy General Secretary of the Nepali Congress. He was elected in 2022 from Bajura district to the House of Representatives (Pratinidhi Sabha) ("Badri Pandey (Politician)," 2023). Ms. Sarita Humagain is a teacher of Nandi Ratri Ma.Vi, who started to teach in 2056 B.S. She has had an affection for libraries since her school days. She told me that 'I used to visit the British Council's library' while I was studying at Sanskrit Secondary School, Ranipokhari, Kathmandu. She got librarian training for 35 days at 2068 B.S. and managed the library at her school. Being a book lover, she completed her Master's Degree in Library and Information Science (MLISc) after completing her Master's Degree in Nepali. She argued that "the MLISc course helped me to manage my library in the DDC system, and my collections contain all the universe of knowledge, even though the collection size is small.' Her husband, Badri Pandey, is a parliament member and well-known political leader of the Nepali Congress. She claimed that the current state of the collections was the cause of her husband's reading habits as well.

Collectors ranged in age from 40 to 92 and had a variety of occupations, including students and retired teachers, professional librarians and renowned historians, school-level educators, and university professors, male and female, which demonstrates the social mirror of a society.

4.2. Library's Status and their Management System

4.2.1. Collection

The primary query that came up when discussing personal libraries was, "How many books make up a personal library?" Of course, the books are the best component of a library and quantity matters for being a library. I was curious to know how many books these collectors own, how they accrue them, and are they naming or not for their library?

I had visited following collectors who have more than at least 500 books in their library.

Table 2 *Collector's Name and their Collections in Quantity*

S.N.	Collector's name	Library's Name	Collections (Qty.)
1.	Dr. Mahesh Raj Pant	Samshodhana Mandala	15000+
2.	Prof. Dr. Rajesh Gautam	Not named	10000+
3.	Prof. Dinesh Raj Pant	Not named	10000+
4.	Gyan Mani Nepal	Not named	7000+
5.	Nirmal Shrestha	Nirmal Home Library	10000+
6.	Sajeev Tha Shrestha	Janmabhumi Bode Library	11500+
7.	Shishir Vaidya	Niranjan Govinda Memorial Library	5000+
8.	Indra Prasad Adhikari	Not named	725+
9.	Prof. Dr. Madhav Bhattarai	Not named	4000+
10.	Badri Pandey & Sarita Humagain	Pandey home library	2500+

(Source: Field Survey, 2023)

These collectors' libraries contain from 725 to 15000 plus books, depending on a variety of factors, including their reading habits and profession. The average was about 7500+ in each collector.

Five collectors out of ten responded that they had given a name to their library. Out of five, Nirmal Shrestha has named his collections by his own name, Shishir Vaidya by his father's name, Badri Pandey and Saita Humagain by their surnames, and Mahesh Raj Pant has segregated his collections and given them three different names; Mahesh Raj Pant's collection, for his personal collections, Samshodhana Mandala collections, for the material of Samshodhana Mandala (Research Institute for Nepalese and Sanskrit Studies), and Laxmipati and Naya Raj Collections for the collections of his father and ancestors. Sajeev Tha Shrestha named his library beyond his family member's name and gives an interesting answer when talking about naming, "This library was retained by Janmabhumi to honor the spot where I was born, in accordance with our custom of commemorating the place of birth and the mother.'

Table 3 *Area of Collections*

S.N.	Collector's name	Area of Collections (According to DDC)									
		000	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900
1.	Dr. Mahesh Raj Pant	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
2.	Prof. Dr. Rajesh Gautam	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
3.	Prof. Dinesh Raj Pant	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
4.	Gyan Mani Nepal		√	√	√	√				√	√
5.	Nirmal Shrestha	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
6.	Sajeev Tha Shrestha	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
7.	Shishir Vaidya		√	√							√
8.	Indra Prasad Adhikari	√			√				√		
9.	Prof. Dr. Madhav Bhattarai			√		√					
10.	Badri Pandey & Sarita Humagain	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√

(Source: Field Survey, 2023)

Note:

000 - Generalities

100- Philosophy and psychology

200 Religion

300 Social Sciences

400 Language

500 Science and Mathematics

600 Technology

700 Arts

800 Literature

900 Geography and history

Dr. Mahesh Raj Pant has following collections of all subjects according to the DDC. His library covers whole universe of the knowledge.

Table 4 *Dr. Panta's collections (with category and quantity)*

S.N.	Category	Quantity	Remarks
1	**Books**		
a.	Nepal Sambandhi Devnagari Collections	5828	Books having in Indic Script
b.	Nepal Sambandhi Roman Collections	1733	Books having in Roman Script
c.	Bharat Sambandhi Devnagari Collections	320	
d.	Bharat Sambandhi Roman Collections	980	
e.	Sanskrit Literature (Belletra)	800	
f.	Ithihas Puran (Purane Ithihas)	350	
g.	Vedic Literature	135	
h.	Jyotish	250	
i.	Ayurveda	150	
j.	Sanskrit Polity (Prachin Arthasastra)	150	
k.	Buddhism	350	
l.	Sanskrit Sexual Science (Kamsastra)	100	
m.	Nepali Literature	1000	
n.	Newari Literature	150	
o.	Indian Literature	500	
p.	Western Literature (English)	200	
q.	Western History & Philosophy	300	
r.	Indian historical journal	300	
s.	Dictionaries	1000	English, Nepali, Hindi, French, Urdu, German, Tibetian, Latin, Italian,

S.N.	Category	Quantity	Remarks
			Sanskrit, Pali. Prakrit, Newari etc.
t.	Traditional Lexicons	200	
u.	Tantra	125	
v.	Linguistics	150	
w.	Sanskrit Grammar & Law	700	
x.	Sanskrit Law	250	
y.	Sanskrit Art & Architecture	150	
z.	Sanskrit Philosophy	150	
2.	**Newspapers**		
a.	Gorkhapatra	-	1982-1985, 1987, 1989-2007, 2028-2042, 2044-2054, 2058 to till
b.	Kantipur	-	2058 to till
c.	Nagarik	-	2066 to till
d.	The Rising Nepal	-	1975-1983, 2002 to till
e.	The Kathmandu Post	-	2001 to till
f.	República	-	2009 to till
g.	Annapurna Post	-	2059 to till
h.	Naya Patrika	-	2067 to now
i.	Awaj Daily	-	2007-2008
3.	Manuscripts	2500	
4.	Tadpatra Photo	4000	
5.	Tadpatra Original	100	
6.	Maps	-	Counting in process
7.	Photos	-	Counting in process
8.	Coins & Bank Notes	-	Counting in process

(Source: Samshodhana Mandala, 2023)

Out of them, there are several rare books whose second copies cannot be found in other libraries. Among them are a calendar dating back almost three hundred and fifty years (in

the Newari script of 1734 B.S.), a copy of the Treaty of Gorkha and Kumaon in 1848 B.S., 80 hand long *china* (the record of a child's birth) of King Grivanyudhavikram Shah, some papers from Hanumandhoka, documents related to the important expenses that are going to be sold that have been kept under protection around the year 2020 B.S., and some astrology books (Paudel, 2022a). Newspapers were archived by compiling several volumes into a single book, called the bond volume. Even now, 10-15 newspapers are collected daily.

Prof. Dr. Rajesh Gautam's library contains most books about history, mainly Nepalese history as well as Indian, Asian, American, and European history. He also has political documents and leaflets in his collections related to the Nepali Congress and the Nepal Communist Party. There are some Sanskrit-language books of his grandfathers and some historical books of his fathers too. (Rajesh Gautam, personal communications, 19th March, 2023)

The majority of the volumes in Prof. Dinesh Ranj Pant's library are related to astrology, mathematics, Sanskrit, history, culture, literature, etc. (Dinesh Raj Pant, personal communications, 21st March, 2023)

Gyan Mani Nepal has a collections of history related books, Nepali literature, Byakaran (Grammar), Linguistics, etc. (Gyan Mani Nepal, personal communications, 1st April, 2023)

Most of the collections of Nirmal Shrestha are related to history. An interesting fact is that he has about three hundred types of dictionaries in his collection. He has more than five lakh photos (5000 in negative and others in digital). (Nirmal Shrestha, personal communications, 24th March, 2023)

Sajeev Tha Shrestha's library contains over 11,500 books and documents (except newspapers) in total, but 10,389 were accessioned until 2079 Falgun 5, and others were in process of registration. Collections cover all knowledge of the universe (the main ten classes according to the DDC). Mr. Shrestha is still purchasing some daily, weekly, and monthly newspapers. Annapurna Post, Naya Patrika, and Majdoor are daily newspapers, and some Newari newspapers are weekly. He is getting the Madhyapur Post monthly magazine freely. (Sajeev Tha Shrestha, personal communications, 10th March, 2023)

Shishir Vaidya's library's collections are about politics and political literature. Russian, Korean, Chinese, Indian, Bulgarian, and Nepali publications were found in this library. The library is rich in the diversity of languages too; in English, Nepali, Hindi, Chinese, and Vietnamese, books were preserved. Hindi-language newspapers from China, magazines from abroad, and many children's literature books in foreign languages are found in the library. (ठेगाना पुस्तकालय, 2074) The photographs of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin, Ho Chi Minh, and Mao Zedong hanging on the library's wall give the impression that it is the library of a communist political party. Some of the most famous books in the world, from large-volume books to small pamphlets, can be seen in this library. Out of them, some rare books and documents were preserved. The first edition of 'Muna Madan' by Laxmi Prasad Devkota and handwritten letters and papers of his father and others were also found in the library.

Mr. Indra Prasad Adhikari has a collection of following areas;

a. Professional books;
b. Auto/biographies;
c. Self-growth (Personal devt.) books
d. Children's literature;
e. Very short stories (Flash fiction)
f. Spiritual and
g. Health books

Prof. Dr. Madhav Bhattarai's library was full of religious books, particularly those pertaining to Hinduism, astrology, Nepali and Sanskrit literature, as well as vintage volumes collected by his grandfather and some of his father's. (Madhav Bhattarai, personal communications, 31st March, 2023)

Ms. Humagain claimed that their collections contain all of the universe's knowledge, ten main classes of the DDC. (Sarita Humagain, personal communications, 28th April, 2023)

4.2.2. Organization of the Documents and the Management System

In order to increase the life of the books and keep them safe, it is necessary to manage them properly. For this, appropriate space and staff (the compiler should have the minimum knowledge for library management or be staffed) are required for proper management.

4.2.2.1 Infrastructures/Area

Everyone's personal library differs slightly, which is to be expected. Books were not kept in one place but rather scattered in different locations of their home as space permitted. Novelist and freelancer Alex Temblador (Secrets of the Casa Rosada) explained that "they're dispersed throughout my house, which is precisely how I want it" (Megally, 2020).

In my study, the collectors are providing following space and area for their library;

Table 5 *Infrastructures of the Libraries*

S.N.	Collector's name	Library was built on	Room/s	Area (Sqr.)
1.	Dr. Mahesh Raj Pant	1st, 2nd and 3rd floor	20	2400
2.	Prof. Dr. Rajesh Gautam	2nd floor	1 hall	700
3.	Prof. Dinesh Raj Pant	1st & 2nd floor	1 hall & 1 room	1000
4.	Gyan Mani Nepal	-	No separate rooms	
5.	Nirmal Shrestha	-	No separate rooms	
6.	Sajeev Tha Shrestha	1st floor	3 rooms	377
7.	Shishir Vaidya	3rd floor	1 room	120
8.	Indra Prasad Adhikari	3rd floor	No separate rooms	
9.	Prof. Dr. Madhav Bhattarai	-	No separate rooms	
10.	Badri Pandey & Sarita Humagaun	-	No separate rooms	

(Source: Field Survey, 2023)

Without a dedicated library room, Gyan Mani Nepal, Nirmal Shrestha, I.P. Adhikari, Madhav Bhattarai and Badri Pandey & Sarita Humagain stored their books in various rooms depending on the available space. Even when a collector's books are dispersed around their home, a sizable portion of the collection is still stored on shelves. Five

collectors have a dedicated area in their homes only for their libraries. They have designated a single space in their homes for their libraries.

4.2.2.2 Administrating (Staffs/Manpower)

Only Mahesh Raj Pant is hiring seven staffs to organize his library; out of him, all other collectors are organizing their libraries by themselves.

4.2.2.3. Classification and Cataloguing System

All collectors are organizing their books according to their knowledge and convenience.
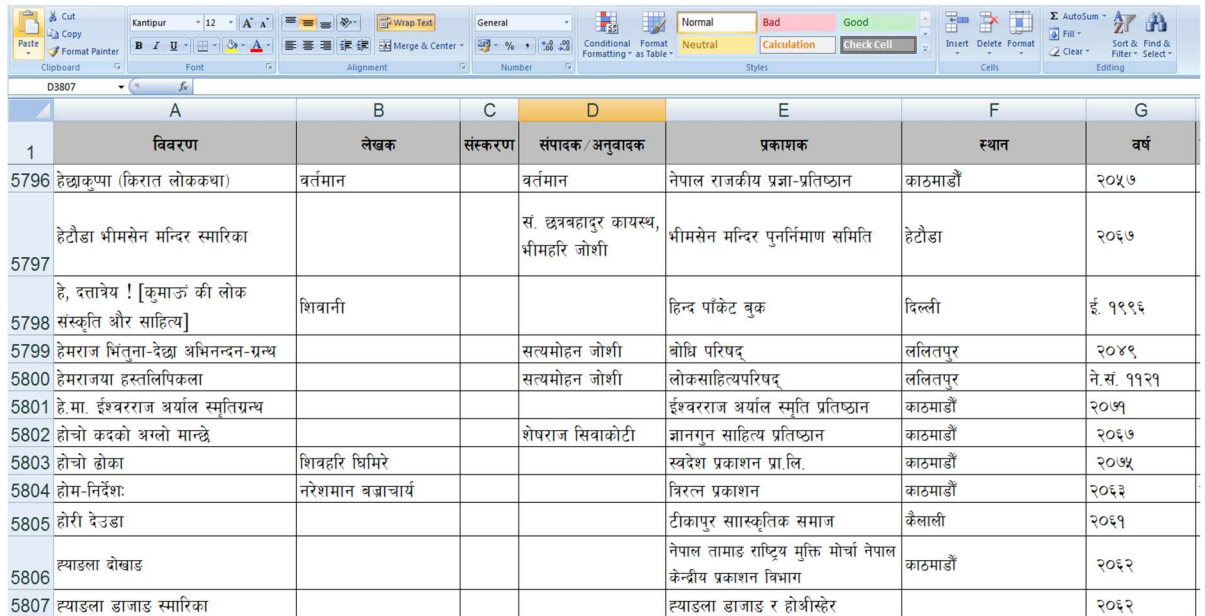
Table 6 *Adaption of Classification in the Libraries*

S.N.	Collector's name	Classification System	Remarks
1.	Dr. Mahesh Raj Pant	Subject wise	Nepal Sambandhi Nepali Collections, Nepal Sambandhi Roman Collections etc.
2.	Prof. Dr. Rajesh Gautam	Publication & Subject wise	Nepal section, Europe section, Dictionary section etc.
3.	Prof. Dinesh Raj Pant	Subject wise	
4.	Gyan Mani Nepal	Not Yet	
5.	Nirmal Shrestha	Subject wise	
6.	Sajeev Tha Shrestha	DDC	
7.	Shishir Vaidya	Language & Publication wise	Russian publications, Nepalese publications etc.
8.	Indra Prasad Adhikari	Color coding system	Red for biography; Yellow for self-improvement books
9.	Prof. Dr. Madhav Bhattarai	Not Yet	
10.	Badri Pandey & Sarita Humagain	Not Yet	

(Source: Field Survey, 2023)

In Mahesh Raj Pant's library one staff is listing documents into Excel sheet with bibliographical details into different titles like "Nepal Sambandhi Nepali Collections' for Nepali title of the books about Nepal, 'Nepal Sambandhi Roman Collections' for English title of the books about Nepal and etc.

Figure 4. *List of Nepal Sambandhi Nepali Collection*

	विवरण	लेखक	संस्करण	संपादक / अनुवादक	प्रकाशक	स्थान	वर्ष
5796	हेछाकृप्पा (किरात लोककथा)	वर्तमान		वर्तमान	नेपाल राजकीय प्रज्ञा-प्रतिष्ठान	काठमाडौँ	२०५७
5797	हेटौडा भीमसेन मन्दिर स्मारिका			सं. छत्रबहादुर कायस्थ, भीमहरि जोशी	भीमसेन मन्दिर पुनर्निमाण समिति	हेटौडा	२०६७
5798	हे, दत्तात्रेय ! [कुमाऊं की लोक संस्कृति और साहित्य]	शिवानी			हिन्द पाँकेट बुक	दिल्ली	ई. १९९६
5799	हेमराज भिंतुना-देछा अभिनन्दन-ग्रन्थ			सत्यमोहन जोशी	बोधि परिषद्	ललितपुर	२०४९
5800	हेमराजया हस्तलिपिकला			सत्यमोहन जोशी	लोकसाहित्यपरिषद्	ललितपुर	ने.सं. ११२१
5801	हे.मा. ईश्वरराज अर्याल स्मृतिग्रन्थ				ईश्वरराज अर्याल स्मृति प्रतिष्ठान	काठमाडौँ	२०७१
5802	होचो कदको अग्लो मान्छे			शेषराज सिवाकोटी	ज्ञानगुन साहित्य प्रतिष्ठान	काठमाडौँ	२०६७
5803	होचो ढोका	शिवहरि घिमिरे			स्वदेश प्रकाशन प्रा.लि.	काठमाडौँ	२०७५
5804	होम-निर्देशः	नरेशमान बज्राचार्य			त्रिरत्न प्रकाशन	काठमाडौँ	२०६३
5805	होरी देउडा				टीकापुर साास्कृतिक समाज	कैलाली	२०६१
5806	ह्याङला दोखाङ				नेपाल तामाङ राष्ट्रिय मुक्ति मोर्चा नेपाल केन्द्रीय प्रकाशन विभाग	काठमाडौँ	२०६२
5807	ह्याङला ङाजाङ स्मारिका				ह्याङला ङाजाङ र होश्रीस्हेर		२०६२

(Source: Samshodhana Mandala, 2023)

Rajesh Gautam has divided his books into sections based on the publications they contain, such as the Nepal section for Nepalese publications, the Europe section, the Asia section, the American section, the Indian section, and the Old Book section for compilations of his ancestors' collections.

Sajeev Tha Shrestha is using the DDC classification system for only books but not for newspapers. To learn about the DDC classification system, he purchased books related to library and information science and classified most of the books himself; some were in process.

Shishir Vaidya is organizing books by language and publication. Russian, Korean, Chinese, Indian, Bulgarian, and Nepalese publications are in separate stacks in the bookracks.

I.P. Adhikari is applying a color-coding system, e.g., Red for biography, Yellow for self-improvement books, etc. For this, a piece of colored tape is affixed to the bottom spine of each book.

4.2.2.4. Furniture

Libraries require furniture like bookracks, chairs, tables, etc. Bookracks help to keep books safe and can also manage lots of books in a small space, whereas chairs and tables help the reader. Readers are drawn to libraries by their attractive furnishings, too.

Table 6. *Furniture in the Libraries*

S.N.	Collector's name	Furniture	
		Book racks	**Other**
1.	Dr. Mahesh Raj Pant	20 attractive bookracks	-
2.	Prof. Dr. Rajesh Gautam	20 wood racks	2 steel cupboards
3.	Prof. Dinesh Raj Pant	30 wood racks	5 steel cupboards
4.	Gyan Mani Nepal	10 wood racks	5-7 steel box
5.	Nirmal Shrestha	12 wood racks	
6.	Sajeev Tha Shrestha	12 wood racks	
7.	Shishir Vaidya	7 wood racks	
8.	Indra Prasad Adhikari	3 wood racks	
9.	Prof. Dr. Madhav Bhattarai	15 wood racks	
10.	Badri Pandey & Sarita Humagain	10 wood racks	

(Source: Field Survey, 2023)

4.2.2.5. Security System

Following security systems were used by the following collectors.

Table 7. *Security Systems in the Libraries*

S.N.	Collector's name	Security Systems		
		Lock & Key system	Ex- Libris	Signature of every user (Gate Registration)
1.	Dr. Mahesh Raj Pant	√	√	×
2.	Prof. Dr. Rajesh Gautam	×	×	×
3.	Prof. Dinesh Raj Pant	×	×	×
4.	Gyan Mani Nepal	×	×	×
5.	Nirmal Shrestha	×	×	×
6.	Sajeev Tha Shrestha	√	×	√
7.	Shishir Vaidya	×	×	×
8.	Indra Prasad Adhikari	√	×	×
9.	Prof. Dr. Madhav Bhattarai	×	×	×
10.	Badri Pandey & Sarita Humagain	×	×	×

(Source: Field Survey, 2023)

In Dr. Mahesh Raj Panta's library, most of the books were locked on the bookracks. Dr. Pant told me that 'he used to lock those books for the purpose of security from the dust, insects, rodents, and people too'. He also used to keep Sichuan Pepper (Timur) to protect against insects in need. He is also using the ex-libris (bookplate) system in most of his books by signing with the purchase date for his personal collections and stamping Samshodhana Mandala's logo in Samshodhana Mandala's collections.

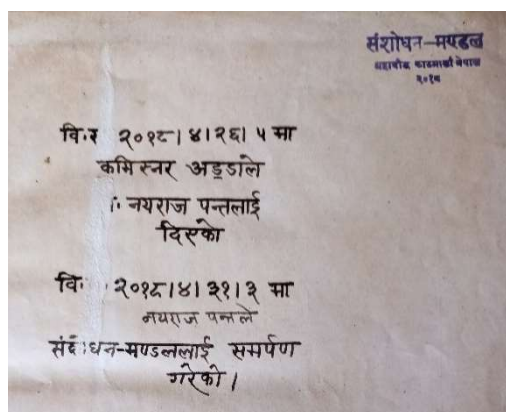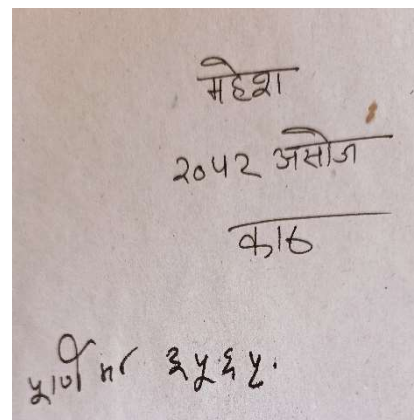Figure 5. *Stamp of Samshodhan Mandala on the Top of the Right Side*

Figure 6. *Name and Purchase Date Infront of the Book's Page*

(Source: Samshodhana Mandala, 2023)

Prof. Dr. Rajesh Gautam states that he is not implementing any security measures because he does not perceive any threats from other people or insects.

Prof. Dinesh Raj Pant and Nirmal Shrestha used to assign their names and purchase dates in their books.

In Sajeev Tha Shrestha's library, users are not permitted to access the library's main collection section due to security concerns. The collector himself took out the books from the main collection they asked for and gave them to read only in the library's reading section. Users are not permitted to take books home.

Books are in the open bookracks in Shishir Vaidya's library. In the owner's absence, there might be a chance to pick up the book. Vaidya claimed that "Some friends hadn't returned books," but he is unable to identify the title because he doesn't keep a registry.

Indra Prasad Adhikari, claimed that 'he does not need any security system because he has manageable books'.

Gyan Mani Nepal, Madhav Bhattarai and Badri Pandey and Sarita Humagain did not use or follow any system for security purposes.

4.3. Reasons of the Development of Personal Libraries and Future Aim of the Collectors

This topic explores the reasons behind the increasing prevalence of personal libraries and the future aspirations of collectors. By analyzing the responses obtained from the respondents, I delve into the factors contributing to this rise and examine the collectors' ambitions.

4.3.1. Reasons of the Development of Personal Libraries

The following factors were identified as contributing to the development of personal libraries:

i.   Family Legacy

Mahesh Raj Pant and Dinesh Raj Pant are the sons of historian Prof. Naya Raj Pant, who had made a pioneering contribution in mathematics, astronomy, history, culture, etc. and was the founder of Samshodhana Mandala, the Research Institute for Nepalese and Sanskrit Studies (Pant, 2019) (Acharya, 2012). Mahesh Raj Pant said that 'My ancestor Lakshmipati Pandey (born in 1815) had worked as a Khardar (Foreign Minister in today's language) at that time, he is a person who is interested in reading and writing about the lineage of astrologers; similarly, we have some documents of his father Krishnananda too, and my father Nayraj Pant was also a book lover. Due to my father's studiousness and the books collected by my ancestors, my interest in books increased' (Paudel, 2022a).

Rajesh Gautam is a grandson of Jhankanath Upadhya, one of the personages among 46 youths who were penalized in the "Library Parva" in 1987 B.S. by the Bhim Susmsher. This shows that his grandfather was a book lover even in the time of Rana Regin, which is known as the period of opposition to education and libraries. The statement of Daniel Wright, 'The subject of schools and colleges in Nepal may be treated as that of snakes in Ireland' and a remark made by Chandra Shumsher on the opening day of Tri-Chandra College, 'This day I hacked my own leg with an axe' (M. Karki, 2012) show a clear picture of that period. He has the Sanskrit language books of his grandfathers, some of his father's, and remaining collections developed by himself. He has political documents and leaflets (parcha) in his collections related to the Nepali Congress and Nepal Communist Party.

Gyan Mani Nepal is the grandson of Pandit Baiyakaran Upadhyaya, a great scholar, solitary, characterful, and loyal person. So it became easy for him to mold his life in a creative way. (प्रसाई, २०७८) His grandfather, Baiyakaran Upadhya, was educated in Banaras, India. It was a practice in the Rana Reign because, during the Rana Reign, there were limited rights and regulations for education. Banaras remained one of the closest and most attractive destinations for Nepalis to pursue education.(Paudel, 2022b) According to Gyan Mani Nepal, his grandfather was the greatest Pandit of Purbanchal at that time. He remembers her grandmother's words: Your grandfather used to purchase books in Banaras by selling my gold.' He received the 18 Puran, the 18 Mahabharat Parva, the Mahabharat, and other religious books from his grandfather's collections. (Gyan Mani Nepal, Personal Communication, 1st April, 2023)

Madhav Bhattarai is the grandson of Kedarnath Bhattarai. He explains his grandfather's time as follows; 'There were many books in the house; the Nepali Mahabharata, Ramayana, Krishna Charitra, Devi Bhagwat and also the books of law etc. Three or four newspapers would come from the post office at once. Gorkhapatra regularly came to the house.' He states that his grandfather spent twelve years (till 1995 B.S.) working as a Mukhiya in Chainpur Court. He did not mention his grandfather's birthdate but notes that he passed away on Chaitra in 2015 B.S. (भट्टराई, २०७४). He said that he had received about 300 books from his grandfather (Madhav Bhattarai, personal communication, 31 March, 2023).

Shishir Vaidya is the son of Mr. Niranjan Govinda Vaidya, one of the founders of the Nepal Communist Party. Due to the political change in 2017, B.S. parties were banned, several leaders were arrested by the government, some went underground in Nepal, and some were exiled in India, but he established a progressive bookshop in Bhotahity, Kathmandu, and started to sell communist ideology books published in Vietnam, China, the Soviet Union (currently Russia), and other countries (Joshi, 2076). He founded the Pragati Publication, which released more than hundred publications, many of which were translations of political books (Vaidya, 2076). Shishir Vaidya, explained that 'the book shop is the source of the memorial library.'

ii. Reading culture

Mahesh Raj Pant argued that 'I wouldn't have a huge collection if I wasn't interested in reading.'

Nirmal Shrestha accepted that reading culture and writing habits helped him develop his personal library. He said that 'Palpa was recognized as a reading culture during the Rana's reign. Pustak Padne Dalan was reformed to Dhawal Library in 2003-2004 B.S., and there were Basanta Library, Kailash Library, Bal Pustakalaya, some private libraries of elite families or intellectuals (who studied in Banaras, Gorakhpur, and Allahabad, India), and mission libraries (Nepal Bharat Sanskritik Kendra, Russian Library) that motivated me for reading, and my habit is that I don't take other books I used to purchase, so my collections grew up.' According to him, the main reason for reading at that time was to know about Nepal, its treatises (1801 and 1950), and its history. (Nirmal Shrestha, personal communication, 24th March, 2023)

I.P. Adhikari told me that he has a habit of purchasing two new books every month and reading for at least 45 minutes each morning and evening. He linked his personal library with his reading habit by saying that individual reading habits greatly help in making and enlarging personal libraries because once we finish reading a book, we want another book to read, and another... This way, we tend to buy new books one after another, and this habit eventually turns into building a personal library.' (I.P. Adhikari, Personal communication, 7th March, 2023)

According to Sajeev Tha Shrestha, he has an interesting story about his reading habit. Being attached to the communist party, he first started to purchase and read political books written by communist leaders. He recalled an event that occurred around 2036 B.S. and told that 'I had written a Newari article for 'Bulumi' magazines and sent for its corrections, but due to an inappropriate title and writings, the editor rewrote the article entirely and gave my name as an author in that article. After that, I felt that I should have to learn how to write an article and started to purchase the autobiographies of literary persons and the literature books.' He continues that a few decades ago I had planned to prepare a dictionary of 'Nepal Bhasa' and started to purchase dictionaries and grammar books for its reference. Being interested in dancing, singing, and playing musical instruments, I started to purchase

biographies of musicians, books of songs, and cultural books. Since it's conceivable for teachers who are active in politics to lose their job during the Panchayat period, I bought business books to learn how to manage a business. To learn about medical treatments, in the absence of the doctors, I began to purchase literature on health-related topics and manage the whole library. I purchased the books related to library science, so my collections grew and helped me develop my personal library.' (Sajeev Tha Shrestha, Personal communication, 10th March, 2023)

Dinesh Raj Pant said that reading culture was developed in him because of his father, Naya Raj Pant. He remembers that time and said, 'I had to recite newspapers for at least two hours for my father.' Which entirely promoted my reading habit. (Dinesh Raj Pant, Personal communication, 21st March, 2023)

All are agreed that reading habits help them develop their personal collections, which, in the long run, turn into personal libraries.

iii. Writing habit

According to Rajesh Gautam, the main purpose of establishing a personal library is to fulfill his passion for writing. In his own words, 'In order to write articles or books as often as possible without leaving home, I started gathering the necessary materials.' (Rajesh Gautam, personal communication, 19th March, 2023)

Shishir Vaidhya acknowledges that "my father's collection enabled me to seek reference from old literature while writing on political issues", and adds that 'I authored some articles according to my father's handwritten note found in the library.' (Vaidya, Shishir, Personal communication, 7th March, 2023) He claimed that his reading and writing habits are bringing life to his father's collection and motivating to build up the personal library.

Sajeev Tha Shrestha said that 'few decades ago I had planned to prepare a dictionary of Nepal Bhasa and started to purchase dictionaries and grammar books for its reference.'

Nirmal Shrestha explained that 'I am writing books specially focusing on Palpa and its localities because the history of Mofasal was rare, and I found that most of the historians like Kirkpatrick, Hamilton, Daniel Wright, etc. had written about Nepal's history by locating in Kathmandu.' (Nirmal Shrestha, personal communication, 24th March, 2023)

iv. Hobby

Sajeev Tha Shrestha and I.P. Adhikari both collected their entire collections by themselves. Sajeev Tha Shrestha is a retired teacher; he doesn't belong to the readers family, but his willingness and reading habit helped him build a huge library by himself, whereas I.P. Adhikari is a professional librarian and a writer. So, both are motivated to collect books by their professions and their reading habits.

v. Professions

In Rajesh Gautam's family, teaching careers have been pursued by four generations, including him, which motivated all to gather books.

Sajeev Tha Shrestha is a retired teacher, who made contributions in teaching from 2034 to 2075 B.S.

Figure 7. *Reasons of the Development of Personal Libraries*
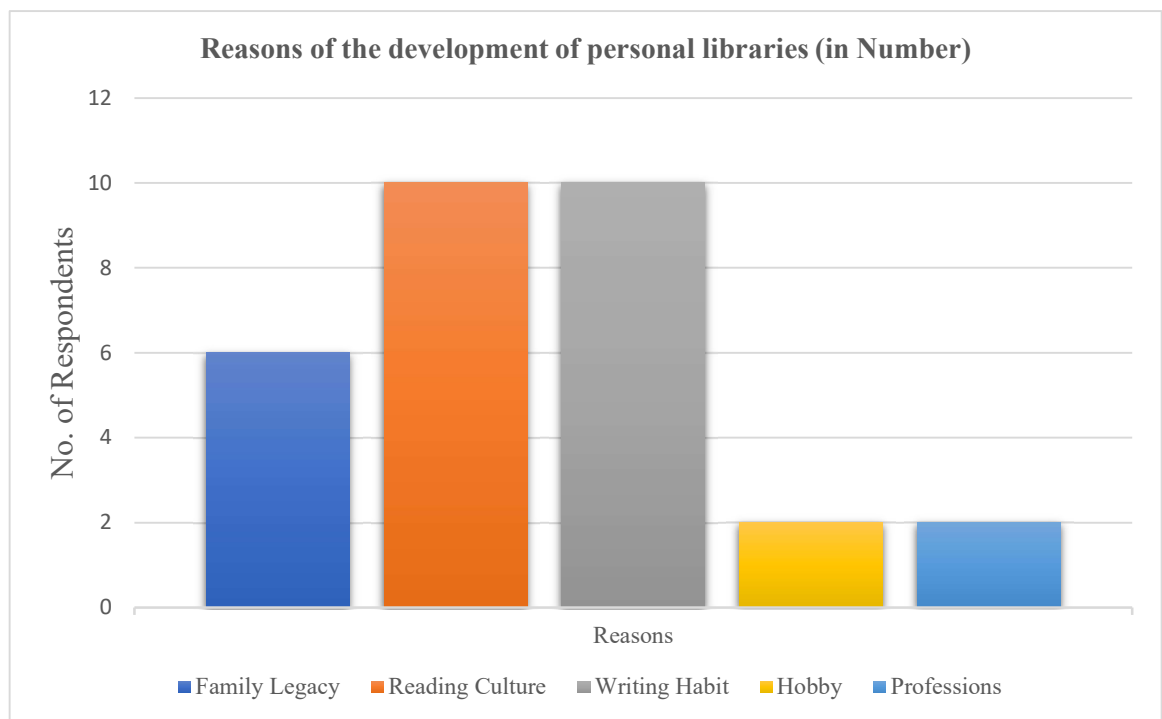
(Source: Field Survey, 2023)

4.3.2. Future Aim of the Collectors

Figure 8. *Future Aim of the Collectors*

(Source: Field Survey, 2023)

The former President of Nepal, Mrs. Bidhya Devi Bhandari, made a visit to Dr. Mahesh Raj Pant's library on 2077 Chaitra (Nepal Pre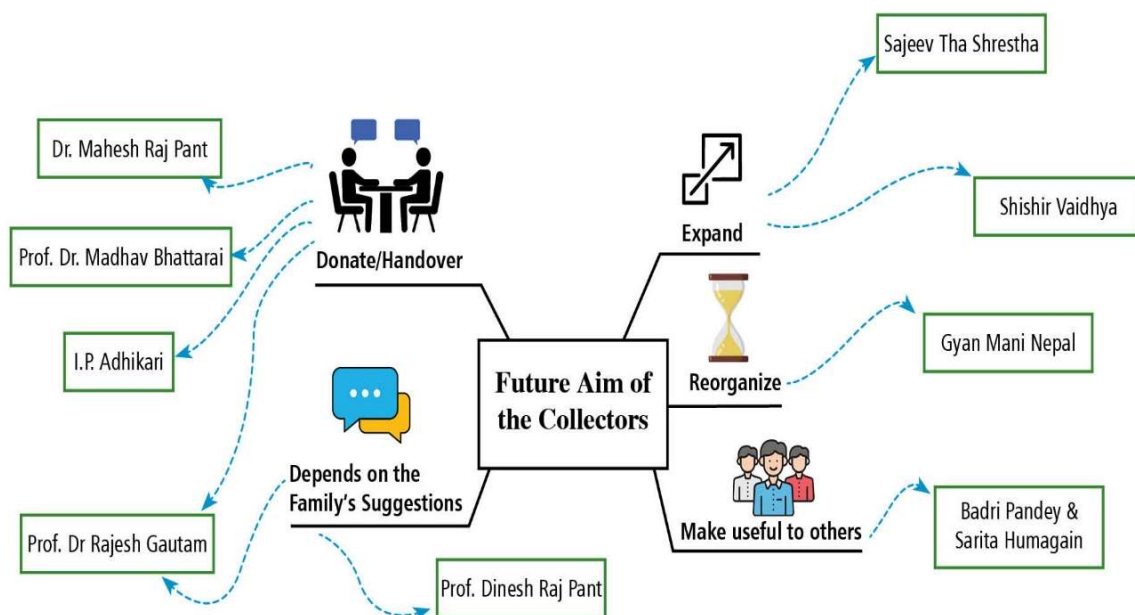ss, 2021), and the Nepal Government also donated fifty lakh rupees to run the library, demonstrating that this library was a concern of the government. However, Dr. Pant is worried about the library's long-term viability. Right now, he is processing to digitize his manuscripts with the help of the staff, even in his 78th year of age. He said, My sons are out of the country, and they are out of this profession, so I will be nostalgic if I think about its future after my death.' He continued, I know that there are several libraries that were handed over to the government or other libraries according to the will of collectors, but I am worried after seeing the worst conditions of those kinds of libraries, such as Kaiser Library, Dilliraman Kalyani Memorial Library, etc.' He disclosed that one of the officers of the Nepal Government approached him about handing over his collections to that library, where they would preserve his documents in separate sections in his name, but he denied it and said, 'I won't hand over my documents until I am active' (Paudel, 2022a).

About the future of his library, Dr. Rajesh Gautam said, ' Maybe at last I will hand over these collections to any institution. I was building a plan to donate my collections to my art college, where I am a chairman. Even though there is a reading culture among my family members and they love books, my two sons and both daughters-in-law are medical doctors, and the collections of this library are outside their areas of expertise. But I won't hand over my collections until their suggestions.' (Rajesh Gautam, personal communication, 19th March, 2023)

While I asked Prof. Dinesh Raj Pant what your future aim is for your library, he remembered the Sanskrit slogan *'Jestha bhratashree pita samana hunxan'* (elder brother is equal to the father) and said, I will do as my brother suggests.' (Dinesh Raj Pant, personal communication, 21st March, 2023)

Gyan Mani Nepal is planning to organize his whole collection in one room and said that 'I had given an order to build furniture'. (Gyan Mani Nepal, personal communication, 1st April, 2023)

Nirmal Shrestha said that 'nothing is eternal (saswot), and donating books to governmental institutions was not right in the present situation because the libraries that were donated to the government were not in good condition. He continues that 'personal collections of historians are a nation's wealth, so the government should be aware of the need to preserve the historical documents.' (Nirmal Shrestha, personal communication, 24th March, 2023)

Sajeev Tha Shrestha is worried because of the low user attendance, so he is concentrating on user attraction strategies. If other members of the family cooperated and supported him, he was planning to expand the attractive children's section on the ground floor. (Sajeev Tha Shrestha, Personal communication, 10th March, 2023)

Shishir Vaidya is also worried about the sustainability of the library. He claimed that one of the friends of one's communist political party approached him to handover his collections to the party but he thought that it will be unusual to give the collections to the party. He declared that once he had visited one governmental library and saw the book corner donated by an individual and was ashamed of not getting users. After that, he changed his mood. Now, his aim is to establish a library center in his father's name, which

reflects the contribution of his father and makes his father's name long lively. (Shishir Vaidya, personal communication, 7th March, 2023)

Being a professional librarian, Indra Prasad Adhikari is aware of S.R. Ranganathan's law, 'Books are for use'. To use books, he used to donate once-read and potentially not-re-readable books to those libraries that could not afford them due to the economic condition or newly established public or community libraries, school libraries, jail libraries, etc. In the future, he intends to keep only 200 to 300 books that are really necessary to him and donate the rest (Paudel, 2023b).

Prof. Dr. Madhav Bhattarai said that he had declared to handover his entire collection to the 'Rastriya Dharmasava Nepal' and the board of 'Rastriya Dharmasava Nepal has also made a decision to build a 'Madhav Library' after receiving his collections. (Madhav Bhattarai, personal communication, 31st March, 2023)

Ms. Humagain's aim is to make their collections useful to everyone in the future.

The figure below represents the lifeline of a personal library. In rare cases, it would transform into institutionalized libraries. A person's life span and a personal library's life span go hand in hand. Transformation from generation to generation is more unlikely compared to the owners' past generations.

Figure 9. *Lifeline of a Personal Library*
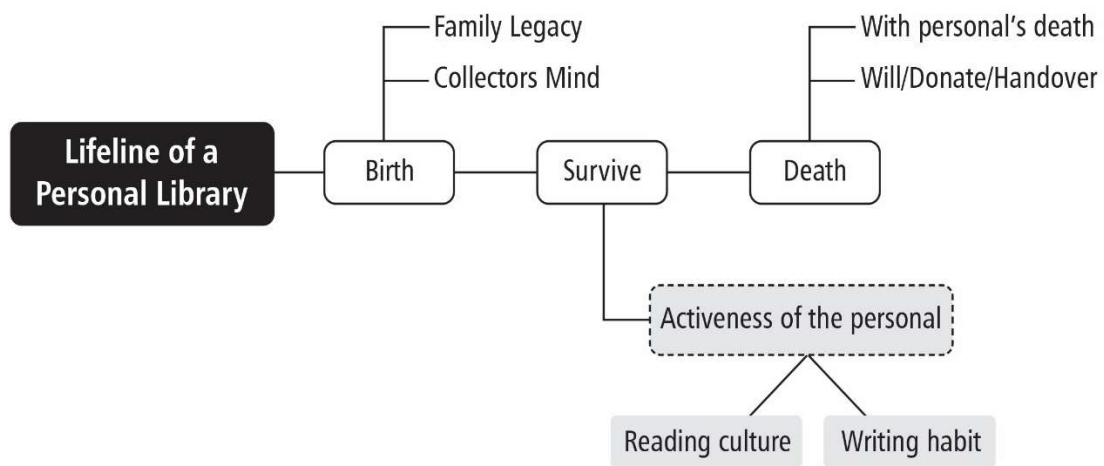
(Source: Field Survey, 2023)

4.4 Sustainability of the Personal Library

A personal library is a valuable asset for individuals who have a passion for reading and knowledge. However, there are various factors that can impact the sustainability for those libraries. In the study, following key factors were identified that played crucial role in determining the long-term viability of a personal library.

i. Financial Considerations:

One of the primary factors affecting the sustainability of a personal library is the availability of funds to support its functioning. Building a comprehensive collection of books requires a significant financial investment. From purchasing new books to maintaining the library space, there are various expenses involved. Without adequate money to function the library, it can be challenging to acquire new books, upgrade existing ones, or provide necessary infrastructure. Lack of financial resources can hinder the growth and development of the personal library, making it difficult to sustain over time.

ii. Funding Problems:

Apart from personal finances, external funding sources play a vital role in supporting the sustainability of a personal library. However, funding problems can arise due to various reasons. Libraries often rely on grants, donations, or sponsorships to expand their collections or improve their facilities. If there is a lack of funding or limited access to such resources, it can pose significant challenges for the sustainability of the personal library. Without a steady flow of funds, it becomes difficult to meet the evolving needs of the library and cater to the interests of its users. Last year Dr. Mahesh Raj Pant's library received Fifty Lakh rupees from the government to manage his library (Paudel, 2022a) but he said that 'it is not sufficient for the long run'.

iii. New Generations and Migration:

Another factor influencing the sustainability of a personal library is the changing dynamics within families. In many cases, new generations may not share the same passion and profession as of their parents. As a result, they may not have the inclination to continue maintaining and expanding the personal library. Additionally, migration to other countries for further studies or job opportunities can also impact the sustainability of the library.

When individuals move abroad, they may not be able to carry their entire collection with them, leading to the potential fragmentation or loss of the library.

To ensure the sustainability of a personal library, it is essential to address these factors and find innovative solutions to overcome the challenges they present.

Chapter - V
Summary, Findings, Conclusions and Recommendations

5.1 Summary

Private libraries were introduced as a type of library in the first semester of the MLISc course. Obviously, it is one type of library, but it is out of the public domain. So, to bring it out into the public domain, this study was made. Furthermore, this study has analyzed and identified the management system of the personal libraries, the reasons behind their development, the future aims of the collectors, and the sustainability of the libraries.

I have divided my thesis into five chapters. The first chapter dealt with the overall introduction of my thesis. It includes the background of the research, the research problem, the research questions, the objectives of the research, and the significance of the study.

Chapter two was used as a supplement for me to identify the research gap by reviewing the literature. Various kinds of literatures are presented, aligned with five major themes: library movements in Nepal, reasons for collecting books, classification systems in the libraries, security systems implemented in the libraries, and the sustainability of the libraries. A conceptual framework was also presented in this chapter.

Chapter three dealt with the overall research methodology: research design, source of data, data collection techniques, and data analysis and presentation. Ten cases (personal collectors) were identified through news, articles, literature, and snowball methods. Information was collected through questionnaires, research questions, direct observation, interviews, and surveys. All of the respondents replies and insightful ideas were included in this study without being modified.

Chapter four is the main body part of the thesis, where the main topics—introduction of the cases of the study, library status and their management system, reasons for the growth of personal libraries, and sustainability of personal libraries—were discussed according to the data collected from the respondents. Tables and charts were created to display the analysis of the gathered data.

Finally, chapter five presented the overall summary of the thesis, the findings from the research, and the conclusion of the research.

This study presented personal libraries as the wealth of the nation by taking references from national and international history and examining the present personal libraries with personal collectors' views. On the other hand, it is the first and only thesis from CDLIS, TU, that has been done on the subject of personal libraries, so this work is significant. The results of this study reveal that some people have personal libraries filled with the most priceless and historically significant documents—documents that will contribute to a country's future prosperity. The personal libraries that users can access to satisfy their hunger for documents are also disclosed to consumers in this study.

5.2 Findings

The following findings were drawn from the examination of ten personal libraries through physical inspection and interviews with the collectors:

- All collectors are not satisfied with the government after seeing the worst conditions of the libraries, which were donated by personal collectors throughout history.

- The historian's personal collection contains certain rare books that might not have a second copy in the library after them.

- Most private collectors kept their collections in accordance with their ease rather than according to the library's science-based classification and cataloguing system.

- Fifty percent of personal collectors do not have dedicated spaces for their collections; instead, they arrange their bookshelves and collections in accordance with the space that is available in various rooms.

- All collectors are managing their libraries alone, but Mahesh Raj Pant is both hiring personnel and doing it himself.

- Some home libraries are likely to become institutionalized; Janmabhumi Bode Library offers free access to patrons, whilst Mahesh Raj Pant is recruiting personnel to run the library and also plans to offer remote access for users by developing a website for the library.

- Those collectors who are collecting from family legacies are also worried about the sustainability of their library because their new generations are either out of the country

or they are technocrats. Which shows that tying up with new generations will be tough in the near future.

- This study finds that social transformation followed a linear trend.

5.2 Conclusions

A person is able to have a good number of document collections, rare documents, and important documents if he or she desires them. The family legacy of scholarly activities is boosted by having such an enriched personal library. However, it is uncertain whether the future generation will carry such a legacy with them. Historians' collections are the wealth of a nation because they have different rare documents in their libraries.

Actually, the word 'personal' means 'related to a specific person rather than anyone else, justifying its meaning in this study. In Hindu culture, people burn, destroy, or sail their clothes into the sea after people's deaths. In the same way, in history, most personal libraries were also sailed after the collector's death. According to the fifth law of library science, a library is a growing organism'. To make this law active, libraries should have to be living organisms as well. Because without life, nothing can grow. And the life of the personal library means the recent documents and the active reader, which depends on the activeness of the individual. There is the possibility that the books that collectors arranged into their stacks will be packed by their new generations in the boxes in the near future because most of them are abroad or have left their parents professions. So, worrying about the sustainability of personal libraries should be on the agenda of the local government and the central government, too. It would be a golden chance for the government if they were permitted to run it. But there is a big question of the effective handling, responsibility, and accountability performed by the government in previous cases. Yet, who will be responsible for these precious collections? I hope for an answer to this serious question in the near future.

5.3 Recommendations

Though a personal library is a matter of privacy, it can be improved and made more useful to others by the collector's family members, local and national governments, as well as other stakeholders from their respective fields. For this, the collector himself will first have to organize his own collections so that his family members will be able to locate the needed

books in the library in his absence by adopting some basic rules (e.g., color coding, subject classification, publication-wise classification, adopting broad classification (only 10 main classes) of DDC, excel entry, accession register entry, register entry, etc.) to manage the library perfectly. Family members have to help the collector take out books from the box or the cartoons and arrange them on the bookracks to respect the labor and investment of collectors.

If stakeholders give some attention to the well-known personal libraries, then they can be opened to the public, Ranganathan's law—"books are for use"—will be upheld, and libraries will become institutionalized.

The Private Libraries Association (*Plabooks*, 2023) is an international society of personal book collectors. If collectors try to be a member of that association or establish an association inside the country, it will help to grow their library to international standards.

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मूल आयोजक समिति.

ANNEXES

Annex: 1 Questionnaire for the Interview

Name of the collector: Library's Name:

Address: Profession: Sex: M/F

- How did you start to collect books or documents?

- What is the purpose of collecting books/ documents?

- What is your area of collections? What kinds of books do you have in your library?

- How many documents do you have in your library?

- Does individual reading habit help you to make personal library? How?

- Does your profession help you to collect books and develop personal library?

- Did you allow users in your library?

- Have you made any classification in your library? How are you organizing your collections?

- How does digital technology impact upon your private library?

- What is your future aim about your library?

Annex: 2 Physical Observation Chart

Physical Observation Chart

• Library was built on ………………………………….………. floor of the house.			
• Space occupied ……………………………………………………... .			
Separate room	Yes Size: ………………….	No	Other ………………
Book Racks	Yes ………….…. Racks	No	Other ………………
Security System	Yes …………………….	No	Other ……………… ex-libris
Prevention from Rodents	Yes ……………………..	No	Other ………………
Classification	Yes ………………………	No	Other ………………
Adoption of technology	Yes ………………………	No	Other ………………
Searching strategy	…………………………………………………………………………. ………………………………………………………………………….		

Annex : 3 Curriculum Vitae

Kishor Paudel

paudelkishor67@gmail.com

+977 9851039523

Date of Birth	: 1985-07-08
Father's Name	: Bodharaj Sharma Paudel
Mother's Name	: Januka Paudel
Permanent address	: Jaimini -7, Baglung
Mailing address	: Chandragiri-12, Balambu, Kathmandu
Nationality	: Nepali
Religion	: Hindu
Sex	: Male
Marital Status	: Married
Language	: Nepali, English & Hindi

Career Objective:

Seeking a position in a required organization which will provide an ample scope which utilizes my capabilities to the fullest, at the same time giving opportunity to enhance my knowledge to grow with the organization. As a book lover, I am looking forward to the library's expansion by using the knowledge gained from my MLISc as well as my two decades of working experience with books.

Educational Attainments

S.N.	Level	University/Board	Institutions	Division
1	S.L.C	H.M.G	Shree Nepal Rastriya Ma. Vi, Simara, Bara	2nd
2	+2	H.S.E.B	Paragon Higher Secondary School, Tandi, Chitwan	2nd
3	B.A.	T.U.	Janamaitri Multiple Campus, Kuleswor, Kathmandu	2nd
4	M.A.	T.U.	Tribhuvan University (Private)	2nd
5	MLISc.	T.U.	Central Department of Library and Information Science, Kirtipur, Kathmandu	Thesis Year

Experiences

- Working experience: Managing Director at Cambridge Publication Pvt. Ltd., Kathmandu fromJanuary 2010 to Present

- Internship experience: Thirty days cum 180 hours internship experience in 'CDLIS Library' to fulfill the requirement of MLISc.

Skills

Business Development	Library Management
Digital Library	Marketing Management
Public Relations	Branding
Market Research	Salesforce
Digital Marketing	Email Marketing
Social Media Management	Blogging

Awards During MLISc.

First Prize in Essay Writing Competition

July 2022

This competition was organized by the Central Department of Library and Information Science, Tribhuvan University, Nepal on the occasion of 27th Annual Day.

Second Prize in Essay Writing Competition

July 2021

This competition was organized by the Central Department of Library and Information Science, Tribhuvan University, Nepal on the occasion of 26th Annual Day.

Certifications and Licenses

- Three months certificate of a 'Competency Based Short Term Course on Library Assistant' held from 2nd Nov, 2019 to 30th Jan. 2020 from HealthNet Nepal, affiliated by Council for Technical Education and Vocational Training (CTEVT), Nepal.
- Three months certificate of 'Digital Library' training held from 9th Nov. 2020 to 10th Jan. 2021, organized by VuFind and HealthNet Nepal.
- Driving License: Two-wheeler's and light four wheeler's license.

Social activities

- District Member in Federation of Nepal Books and Stationary Business (FNBSB), Kathmandu from 2020 to till.
- Secretary of 'All is Well', Chandragiri, Kathmandu.
- Founder Chairman of 'Ujyalo Samuha', Tahachal, Kathmandu.
- Member of 'Hami Sangsangai', Chitwan, Nepal.
- Founder Member of 'Dhaulagiri Youth Club', Simara, Bara, Nepal.

Publications

More than dozens of articles were published in different Journals and Newspapers in English and Nepali language.

Travel

- Singapore, UAE, Malaysia, Thailand, Philippines and India.
- More than 60 districts of Nepal.

Blog

https://kishorpdl.blogspot.com/

To the best of my knowledge, I declare that the information above is true and accurate.

....

Kishor Paudel

July, 2023

Annex: 4 Some Snapshots

Figure 10. *Interview with Sajeev Tha Shrestha in his library.*

Figure 11. *Interview with I.P. Adhikari at his residence.*

Figure 12. *Interview with Madhav Dhakal in his library.*

Figure 13. *Interview with Nirmal Shrestha.*

Figure 14. *Interview with Mahesh Raj Pant at his residence*

Figure 15. *Capturing the picture of Gyan Mani Nepal while responding my questions.*

Figure 16. *Interview with Dinesh Raj Pant in his library.*

Figure 17. *Interview with Rajesh Gautam in his library.*

Figure 18. *Shishir Vaidhya in his library.*