

**COMMUNITY LIBRARY'S STRUCTURAL AND  
INSTITUTIONAL EXPLORATION: SARVODAYA  
PUSTAKALAYA TATHA VACHANALAYA**

**A Thesis**

**Submitted to the**

**Central Department of Library and Information Science**

**For the Fulfillment of the Requirements for the**

**Master of Arts in Library and Information Science**

**Submitted by**

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**December, 2023**

## DECLARATION

I declare that this thesis entitled “**Community Library’s Structural and Institutional Exploration: Sarvodaya Pustakalaya TathaVachanalaya**” has been prepared by me. It has not been submitted for any other degree or professional qualification. The collected data and its analysis and interpretation are almost solely my own work. Due reference has been provided to all supporting literature and resources wherever required. I am aware of and understand the University’s policy on plagiarism.

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### LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION

This is to certify that Mrs. Bindu Adhikari has prepared this thesis entitled “**Community Library’s Structural and Institutional Exploration: Sarvodaya Pustakalaya Tatha Vachanalaya**” under my supervision and guidance. I recommend this thesis for final approval and acceptance.

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Thesis Supervisor

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### LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE

This thesis entitled “**Community Library’s Structural and Institutional Exploration: Sarvodaya Pustakalaya Tatha Vachanalaya**” has been submitted by Bindu Adhikari to the Department of Library and Information Science in partial fulfillment of Masters in Library and Information Science is hereby accepted and approved.

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## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

This thesis entitled “**Community Library’s Structural and Institutional Exploration: Sarvodaya Pustakalaya Tatha Vachanalaya**” has been prepared for partial fulfillment of the degree of Master in Library and Information Science at Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur. Firstly, I would like to acknowledge and express my sincere gratitude to all respected teachers of the Central Department of Library and Information Science.

I would like to pay my deep sense of gratitude to my supervisor, Assistant Professor, Sarita Gautam for her support, guidance, and valuable suggestions to complete my research work. Additionally; I would like to express my sincere gratefulness to the head of the department, Assistant Professor, Nira Manandhar.

During the research, I was kindly supported and helped by my respondents (Executive members, librarian, and users) of **Sarvodaya Pustakalaya Tatha Vachanalaya**. I am really thankful to them for their valuable time and helped me in my research work with their valuable information.

Last but not least I would like to thank my husband for his inspiration, motivation, and guidance in completing my research work.

## ABSTRACT

A community library is established to serve specific communities. Most of the community libraries are financially supported by the community, NGOs/INGOs, etc. Sarvodaya Pustakalaya Tatha Vachanalaya is one of such community libraries. This library has been serving its community since its establishment. No matter how well these community libraries serve, they have a common problem for sustainability; hence, they are facing the question of their future continuity. It has been a dire need to investigate on how communities' libraries are operated in a sustainable and durable manner in Nepal. Sustainability requires library operating law, institutional set-up, and perceptions of its services and functions in the community. Keeping sustainability at the center, the study has set three goals: to explore structural elements, to find out the organizational and institutional set-up, and to explore the perceptions of its services and functions in the community. This is purely qualitative research. Data is collected by using both primary and secondary sources. The finding of this research shows that the library having its own building, the interest' of landowners' families in upgrading and maintaining this library, the interest of conscious citizens, love for reading, periodic or yearly financial support from the municipality, people, stationary, etc., coordination within the executive members, co-ordination with the municipality and state government, reciprocal relationship between community and library, no political intervention within the institution etc. are its strong point for its sustainability and durability. Though library legislation is not formulated by Nepal, every library should have an operating rule. So that each one's duties and responsibilities are defined and work can be carried out easily within the library.

## CATALOGUE OF THESIS

### Main Card

027.47

Ad42c

Adhikari, Bindu

Community library's structural and institutional exploration: Sarvodaya Pustakalaya Tatha Vachanalaya/ Bindu Adhikari. -Kathmandu: Central Department of Library and Information Science, 2023

xv, 66 p.: ill.; 30 cm.

Includes bibliography and annex

Thesis (M.A) - Tribhuvan University at Kirtipur

1. Public Library 2. Libraries and Community I. Title

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ICT	:	Information and Communication Technology
IFLA	:	International Federation of Library Associations and
INGO	:	International non-governmental organization. Institutions
NGO	:	Non-governmental organization
READ Nepal	:	Rural Education and Development Nepal
UNESCO	:	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural
USA	:	United States of America
VAT	:	Value- added tax



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Sarvodaya Pustakalaya Tatha Vachanalaya

Academic Level: Master's Degree

Document Type: Thesis

Submitted to: Central Department of Library and Information Science, TU

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1. Background of the Study

##### 1.1.1. Short Overview of Dang Valley

Dang is a district located in Nepal's inner Terai region (Bhitri Madesh) of a Lumbini Province in mid-western of Nepal. It lies between longitudes 85°2' to 82°54' east longitude and 27°36' to 28°1' North Latitude. The district has covered, 2955 sq. km. The district Deukhuri valley is the province's capital. In the northern part, the district borders are Rolpa, Rukum, Salyan to the south is Uttar Pradesh of India and to the east are Arghakachi, Kapilvastu and to the west are Surkhet, Banke (District Coordination Committee Office). Dang is considered as a second-largest valley in Asia which is surrounded by Shivalik hills and Mahabharata range. The district is considered as the center of the Sanskrit language in Nepal, and it is the home of Nepal's second-oldest University, Nepal Sanskrit University. Dang valley has been inhabited by the indigenous tharu people from ancient times. It is said that 'Dang' was named after Dagaura Tharu. However, the archaeologists have not found the exact date of inception, but many researchers claim that the valley was a thriving hub of Tharu civilization. Dang valley has diversity in culture. It blends the Hinduism and an earlier Tharu civilization. The main languages are Nepali, Tharu, Hindi etc.

Ghorahi Sub Metropolitan city is the district headquarters of Dang. The city formerly lies in Lumbini province in the Mid-western Part of Nepal. It has total 19 wards, which are scattered across 522 sq. km of geographical area.

##### 1.1.2. History of Libraries in Dang

It is said that only after 2000B.S, library started in Dang. At that time, people from the rich class used to go to Kathmandu and Banaras to get higher education as there were no formal schools in Dang district. Such people used to bring books from the place where they go for study and collect them in their homes as a private library. Shalikram Gautam, the first poet of dang has prepared his library by keeping books around 2000 B.S. and Bharatmani Sharma, founding member of the Nepali Student's Association, has collected around 250 books in Ghanivagiya (Gautam, 2079). Overall,



this shows that the practice of keeping a personal library among studious personalities of that time started before 2007 B.S.

### **1.1.3. Some Libraries of the Dang**

- Janata Library, Bijauri
- Sarvodaya Pustakalaya Tatha Vachanalaya, Ghorahi
- Mahendra Library, Hapur
- Gorekshya Ratna Nath Library and Reading Room, Chaugera
- Jaycees Library, Ghorahi
- Deukhuri Community Library, Gadawa
- Dang Mahila Jaycees Library, Ghorahi etc.

### **1.2. History of Sarvodaya Pustakalaya Tatha Vachanalaya**

After democracy, the door to freedom of thought, expression and social activities were opened. The need for education was highly felt. In the context of Dang, 2010 B.S was a significant year in terms of educational and social activities. Though the official data of establishment of this library has not been found but according to Khagraj Lohoni, a social personality, Sarvodaya Pustakalaya Tatha Vachanalaya was established at Ghorahi in 2010 B.S. (Gautam, 2079). Educationists, Social workers, and Scholarly elders of that time were highly dedicated to Library opening activities.

In the starting phase, with the efforts of people engaged in the opening and developing library field, this library was opened by keeping books in the Khatiya front of Dhurba Bahadur Shrestha's house in the square of Ganesh Mandir. After this, there was an attempt to build a permanent building for this library under the Pipalbot the way to Rajhena, but for some reason this attempt was interrupted and stopped. Only after the formation of Ghorahi Panchayat in 2018 B.S. the construction of the building seems to have started. The current location where we can see the building of Sarvodaya Pustakalaya Tatha Vachanalaya was donated by Pandit Teknath Gautam. Pandit Teknath Gautam donated 0-0-15.5 dhur (K.No. 127 J.B) to Sarvodaya Pustakalaya Tatha Vachanalaya (Gautam, 2079). The task of constructing a building on its own land to give life to Sarvodaya was really a challenging job.

Though this library was purely established at public level, after the Ghorahi Panchayat, it took interest in it. Rs 1455 and 30 paisa from the development fund and

Rs. 1248 and 55 paise and other donations were organized for the construction of the Library building under the leadership of the then secretary of the library Ekraj Sharma. It seems that the construction of the Building has been completed with the total amount of Rs. 3117 and 70 paise. The support from the District Panchayat continued in the year 2024 B.S, even after the completion of building construction. It was decided to give Rs 500 to the library in the meeting chaired by Sher Bahadur Thapa, District Panchayat Chairman. The library operated in this way became the victim of a Student's fight. There was a theft in the library in 2026 B.S. Though the books were found, it was difficult to operate in this condition, so then district Panchayat took over the management of the library. For the construction of old buildings, according to Rasmiraj Nepali, the timber was obtained free of cost from the forest of Northern part of Masina. The location nearby today's building there was a place for brick burning and the students of Bharatpur High School used to carry wood and bricks. Some other teachers and social workers also helped in such tasks. Books for the library were collected from the embassy of India, USA, Russia, China as a help (Nepali, 2070).

Sarvodaya Pustakalaya TathaVachanalaya has faced so many troubles because of dilapidated building. The library building was not so good. During the rainy season, the roof of the library used to leak, which caused damage to books and newspapers. In the same way, books were damaged by dhamira. There was no drainage system. These entire problems have affected library service. So, there was a demand for new building. For the first time, the government of the then Province no. 5 allocated the amount of Rs. 50 lakhs to this library. It was felt that this amount would not be enough to build a building that would meet the needs of the library and in Magh 2075 B.S; the delegation team of the library reached to Butwal and met with the then chief Minister, Shanker Pokhrel. According to the chief minister's assurance that adequate budget will be arranged for the library building the state government allocated Rs. one crore twenty-five lakhs for the construction of the Library. In 2076-02-25, the foundation of the library building was inaugurated by the Chief Minister of Province 5, Shanker Pokhrel. The new building of the library was constructed at a cost of Rs. 80 lakhs 81 thousand 6 hundred 97 and 64 paise (excluding VAT) which was built by Balarupi Construction Services Pvt. Ltd. Under the contract given by the Urban Development and Building Office, Dang and the newly constructed building

were handed over to the library in 2077-04-02. On Wednesday 21<sup>st</sup> of Shrawan, 2077 B.S, the newly constructed building of the library was inaugurated by Chief Minister Shanker Pokhrel. During this period (2074-2078) Rs 10 lakh from the Ministry of Education, Rs 3 lakh from the District Education Office Dang, Rs 3lakh and 50 thousand from the provincial Directorate of Education Butwal, Rs 7 lakh from Ghorahi Sub-Metropolitan City, Rs. 30,000 from ward no. 14 of Ghorahi Sub Metropolitan City, Rs. 51 thousand 151 supports were received. Computers, Furniture, Books etc. have been purchased from this received amount.

### **Library Opening Hours**

The library is opened at 11:30 AM every Sunday to Friday. Every user from every age group, sex, religion etc. is allowed in the library. There is a facility for borrowing books. For this the users have to deposit the original ID card or Citizenship card in the library and then only users are allowed to borrow books for 15 days. It seems the library is providing the service to its users for free of cost.

### **Objectives of the Library**

According to the Sarvodaya Pustakalaya TathaVachanalaya Operating Directory 2061, Paragraph 2, the objectives of the Library are:

- a) To inform about the happenings in the world by spreading knowledge enhancing information through books and magazines.
- b) Helping students to make their studies more effective.
- c) Collecting nationally and internationally renowned books and magazines.
- d) To make contact with national and international renowned libraries and provide mutual support.
- e) Organized various literary, educational and cultural competitive programs of qualified talent to develop.
- f) From time to time, organizing various intellectual events to help in the educational development of students and children.
- g) To be active in gathering necessary support for the education of poor and needy students.
- h) Participation in various social activities and organization of social programs by the committee.

- i) Collecting, preserving and promoting books and newspapers of religious and cultural importance.

### **1.3. Statement of the Problem**

In a society, people are engaged in the development of various institutions in order to connect them with other people of the society. Social institution refers to those institutions which are established under social norms values and have their own objectives to be fulfilled, satisfy the social needs of the people and help in shaping their behavior. The library as a social institution is established by the government, public/community etc. under some rules and regulations and has its own objectives to be fulfilled. Libraries are fulfilling the recreational, educational, informational needs of the people. There are various types of libraries depending upon the mode and scope of their service. Though, individually they have their own role, function and characteristics to be fulfilled, but all libraries have some common features such as promoting education, cultural transmission, disseminating of valid information, personal development etc. The organizational libraries like Academic libraries, Medical libraries, Special libraries, National libraries etc. have formal set up rules and regulations. They are established to fulfill the objectives set by their parent organization. No doubt they have a clear vision, mission and strategic plan for its stability, durability or sustainability. Their behavior and pattern of working are controlled by their parent organization. For these rules, regulations and policies are enforced.

Unlike, Community Libraries are purely established by community members to serve specific communities. They are financially supported by the local community, NGOs/INGOs etc. The financial source may be a donation, fund or allocated budget. They are set up and run under the norms of values established by community members.

In the context of Nepal, the government has not formulated library legislation. The country does not have a Library Act, and the government shows no interest in library development (Koirala, 2020). Due to this, library set up rules and regulations, operating pattern, management standard etc. for community libraries are not clearly defined yet. So, these structural and institutional set up elements may differ from one community to another. Here, structural and institutional elements collectively refer to

both concrete entities (physical building, furniture, collection, computers, ICT tools etc) and abstract entities (organizational structure, institutional set up, duties & responsibilities etc) to form an institution. The researcher is going to study about Sarvodaya Pustakalaya Tatha Vachanalaya, a community library, which was established in 2010 B.S. and since then it is serving its community. Its long history is itself a part of the study area. How a community library is operated in a sustainable and durable manner? Do they have any operating directory? On the basis of this statement of problem research objectives are set and research work was carried out. The researcher has explored its structural and institutional elements with the perceptions given by its services and facilities in the community which have led to its sustainability till now. In the opinion of researchers, ‘‘Structural’ &’’Institutional’’ elements of any library may be the key to success for its stability, durability or sustainability. These elements will help the libraries to run its service systematically. So, this research has been conducted with the hope that this library will be the source of inspiration for many other community libraries that are in a struggling phase. In the same way, the government also can choose such libraries as a role model for making strategic plans for the development and sustainability of community libraries in Nepal.

#### **1.4. Objectives of the Study**

The general objective of the research is to describe and explore the structural and institutional element of community library in Nepal. The specific objectives are as follows:

- a) To explore the structural elements of the community library at the study area.
- b) To find out the organizational and institutional set up of the community library at the study area.
- c) To identify a perception of its services and facilities in the community.

#### **1.5. Research Questions**

- a) What are the structural elements of the community library in the study area?
- b) How the organizational and institutional set up is inbuilt, and how does it operate sustainably?
- c) How is a perception of its services and facilities in the community?

## **1.6. Significance of the Study**

Every research work has its own value and importance. This research will serve as a foundation for other researchers who want to conduct research on similar topics. This research helps to re-think about the importance of structural and institutional design in order to create user-friendly library which helps to put the users at the center of the library's operations.

## **1.7. Limitation of the Study**

This study is limited to the Sarvodaya Pustakalaya TathaVachanalaya, a community library of Ghorahi, Dang. The researcher has explored the structural and institutional elements of the study area. This research doesn't claim the same situation might be found in other Community libraries of Ghorahi. Validity of information will purely rely on the opinions, views and experience shared by informants. This study doesn't claim the changes and development that will take place after the research is over in the study area.

## **1.8. Organization of the Study**

This study is organized in five different chapters.

Chapter one includes the introduction. This part has clearly defined the statement of the problem, research objectives, and research questions that have helped to fulfill research objectives set by the researcher. This part also mentions the significance and limitation of the study area and clearly discusses the history of the study area.

Chapter two includes a literature review. During research, researchers have to go through the secondary sources such as journals, research articles, reports, books etc. to support their research and this related literature to the subject area has been reviewed in this chapter.

Chapter three includes research methodology. Here, the researcher has discussed the research design, population, and sample procedure and data collection tools.

Chapter four includes data analysis and interpretation. After data collection is finished, the researcher will analyze and interpret it. This is purely qualitative research, so collected data are presented by thematic analysis, description.

Chapter five contains summary, findings, conclusions and recommendations.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1. Review of Literature**

Review of literature helps the researcher to collect relevant and valid information on related topics. It accounts the researcher with the topics that are already studied and helps the researcher to find out and fulfill the knowledge gaps. It justifies your research on the basis of survey books, research articles and other relevant and timely research on related topics. It shows the originality and relevance of your research problem. For this purpose, the researcher will go through scholarly articles.

#### **2.2. History of Library Development in Nepal**

The development of libraries in Nepal can be studied into two phases:

##### **2.2.1. Before Democracy, 1951 A.D.**

During this time, books and manuscripts were collected and preserved in the Temples, Gumbas, and Palaces. There was no ‘library’ what we called today, a separate place for book collection. Manuscripts available in the National Archive of Nepal clearly prove that ancient rulers had an interest in writing, reading and collecting books and manuscripts etc. It is said that, Manuscripts on tantrism, philosophy, Sanskrit grammar, rituals, medicine, astrology etc. were preserved in Buddha Vihar, Math, Gumbas, and Temples.

Bir Shumsher established the library after his name, Bir Library, in 1962. All the collections from earlier time shifted to this library. Later, the collection of Bir Library was shifted to the National Archives, which is currently situated in Ram shah Path, Kathmandu. The collection of the National Archives includes Manuscripts, rare documents related to history, culture, religion, rituals, medicine etc. from 5<sup>th</sup> c. Such documents were found written on traditional paper, birch bark, palm leaf, wooden, block-print etc. The other collection includes historical documents, royal decrees and orders issued by the government and authorized officials, treaties as well as sundry types of historical letters. (E.g. Syahamohara, Lalamohara, Khadga Nisan, Sanad Saval, Sandhipatra, Citthipatra, Ekchape, Duichape, Rukka and Istihar)

Though the concept of 'Library' was not developed from the early period, the rulers from that period were found conscious of preserving and collecting sources of information for the upcoming generation. With the help of such a collection, today we know about our history, culture, religion etc. The practice of preserving and collecting sources of information has led to the development of the "Library". So, it is not wrong to say that Nepal has some library tradition from ancient times.

### **2.2.2. After democracy, 1951 A.D.**

During the Rana regime, people were kept in the dark. They were deprived of getting education because the Rana rulers didn't want people to be literate. But after democracy, the need for education was highly felt. It was believed that economic development was possible only through the educational process. People can uplift their living standard only after education. If people of any country are educated, then it directly helps in the nation's development. So, Nepal adopted the format of education which was: i) Formal Education ii) Non-formal Education iii) Informal Education iv) International Education. Nepal National Education Commission (1954) had felt the need of public libraries as an effective means for adult education. There was no formal recognition of "Libraries" as a separate institution, though several Public Libraries were established in the country (1950-1960) with the help of Community initiative.

The National Library of Nepal was established in 1956 A.D. This library includes private property of a noble family of Kathmandu named Raj Guru Hemraj Pandeya. Here, property refers to manuscripts and printed books. This was purchased by the government to form the National Library of Nepal (Amataya, 1959). Realizing the importance of research activities for the development of a country, Nepal started to develop special libraries. Madan Puraskar Guthi started Madan Puraskar Library in 1956, which has a special working area i.e. Nepalese language and literature. Several missionary libraries were established to enhance diplomatic relations. The most renowned missionary libraries of Nepal are: American Library, Indian Library, British Library etc.



### **2.3. Types of Library**

According to IFLA Libraries are classified into several types which are:

- a) **National Libraries:** “It is a library that is responsible for acquiring and conserving copies of all relevant documents published in the country in which the library is located. This definition allows for more than one national library in a country.”
- b) **Academic Libraries:** “It is a library whose primary function is to cover the information needs of learning and research. This includes libraries of institutions of higher education and general research libraries.”
- c) **Public Libraries:** “It is a general library that is open to the public (even if its services are primarily intended for a particular part of the population to be served, such as children, visually impaired persons, or hospital patients) and that serves the whole population of a local or regional community and is usually financed, in whole or in part, from public funds. Its basic services are free of charge or available for a subsidized fee.”
- d) **Community Libraries:** “It is a library that is not part of an area’s statutory library provision and is not managed or fully funded by a local or national government authority. A community library provides library services to the population of a local or regional community and may be managed and funded by community groups, charities, NGOs and others. However, they may still receive some public funding from the local authority to provide library services based on different funding models.”
- e) **School Libraries:** “It is a library attached to all types of schools below the third (tertiary) level of education whose primary function is to serve the pupils and teachers of such a school, however it may also serve the general public.”
- f) **Other Libraries:** Other libraries are all other libraries that do not appear in one of the other categories of libraries (national, academic, public, community and school libraries) and are not included elsewhere in this survey. Other libraries may include, for example, special libraries, government libraries, medical

libraries, industrial and commercial libraries and other libraries that are not included elsewhere.

According to Shrestha (2022), “Due to the lack of library legislation, the library professions, stakeholders and library are entangled with their own issues as development, organization, management and sustainability of the established as well emerging libraries” (Shrestha, 2022). There is still a lack of clarity of various library related topics such as role, service, classification and management standards in Nepal. We can see massive growth of libraries in different parts of our country, but in the lack of library legislation these topics are not defined clearly. Thus, many Nepalese researchers seem informal while classifying the types of libraries and defining their role. According to Shrestha (2009), Libraries are classified into five types: Governmental, Children’s, Academic, Community and Foreign mission Libraries. Government libraries are opened and funded by the government, schools and private specialist libraries come under academic libraries, community libraries refer to the rural mobile libraries and Foreign Mission libraries are run by foreign embassies in Kathmandu. (Koirala & Bird, 2011).

#### **2.4. Meaning of Community Library**

A community library is a social institution established by law and financed by public funds. It provides services equally to all community members. It also provides services without any discrimination to all members of the community irrespective of race, color, caste, religion, age, sex, nationality, language status, and it provides free of cost knowledge and information to its users (Karki, 2012). A community library is a library that is established to serve specific communities based on their needs and owned, managed and operated by a specific community. The users of this library are people from all walks of life. Each and every community member is served equally by these types of libraries without discrimination. According to Fairer-Wessels and Machet, “A community library aim at meeting the information needs of the community within which it operates and rendering a more varied and more proactive service than commonly offered by public libraries” (Mostert, 1998). Community libraries specially operate through community participation, funds, donation etc. Such libraries specially offer service to its community for commemorating its heritage, culture etc. A community library is usually a branch library (although may be a

central or mobile service) intended to provide advice-centre functions and local information for the whole of its community, rather than only offering a book stock to readers (Prytherch, 2005).

In the context of Nepal, the community library is working as an integral part of the nation's development. From the history of Library development in Nepal, we can conclude that libraries open from community initiative have been playing a great role in increasing the literacy rate of Nepal. In 1951, Nepal's literacy rate was less than 2% (Parajuli, 2019); or 5% according to a US government country report. It is said that to enhance the literacy rate, various schools and libraries were established at the community level from community initiatives. Such libraries were known as Public/Community libraries.

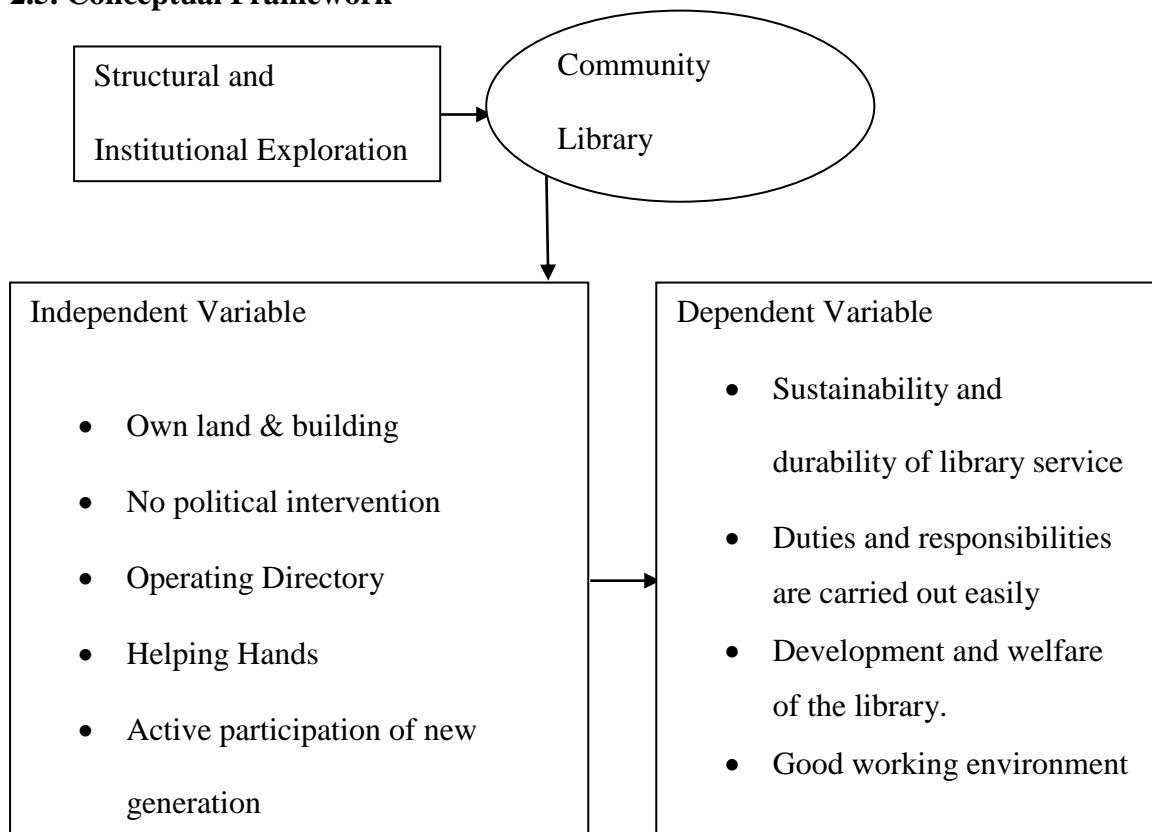
The UNESCO/IFLA Public/Community Library Manifesto (1994) defines a public or community library as 'the local gateway to knowledge, which provides a basic condition for lifelong learning, independent decision making and cultural development of the individual and social groups. Based on this definition, Shrestha reports that 'The survey report (of 2003) shows a very poor picture about public (community) libraries. More than 90% of the public libraries were not in a position to support specific needs and the small collection of books and newspaper is insufficient to provide library services to the community'(Koirala & Bird, 2011).

A master plan was being developed to establish the library as a separate entity in itself for the first time in Nepal. Then again, the government abruptly stopped all the plans. Dali, the coordinator of the library master plan committee, formed in 2016 by the Ministry of Education, to develop the library system and library services in Nepal reported that the libraries are fundamental for the development of Nepal but the government of Nepal neglected the public outcry and did not value an institution like the library (Bajracharya, 2020).The government of Nepal doesn't have actual data about the no. of community library opened in Nepal over various time periods. Only after the rise of several NGO/INGOs working in the field of libraries, these organizations started to keep record of community libraries, but there seems to be no effort from the government side. INGOs like "Room to Read", "READ Nepal" are most actively working in the development and sustainability of libraries. READ Nepal is establishing community libraries as a part of its community development program.

Since the start of its activities in 1991 to 2021, it has supported the establishment of 69 Community Libraries in 43 districts (Pokhrel, July 2022).

Many researches are found based on the study of the Organizational library, established under various departments, especially inside Kathmandu Valley. They are running their service to fulfill the objectives set by its parent organization. Academic libraries, Special libraries, Medical libraries etc are some most common topics for research. Such libraries have their own library set up rules, norm values, selection process of library management committee, budget management etc. In the same way community libraries also have all these. But there is a lack of adequate research related to community libraries, especially outside the Kathmandu valley. After the rise of many national and international organizations working in the fields of library development, research has been started. But there is little research about the community library which despite many challenges are still surviving and serving the community with great pride. So, to fill this knowledge gap, the researcher is going to study one such community library which has its long history especially focusing on its structural and institutional elements.

## 2.5. Conceptual Framework



## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1. Research Design

A research design is ‘procedure for collecting, analyzing, interpreting and reporting data in research studies’ (Creswell & Plano Clark, 2017). To accomplish this research project, depending on the study area and nature, this study relies upon primary as well as secondary data. The primary data was collected from the selected field study using various research methods and tools. For Secondary data, the researcher had gone through previous relevant literature i.e. research articles, journal articles, reports, library operating directory, Mukhpatra, souvenir etc. The overall research is exploratory and descriptive in itself. Hence, qualitative research is used.

#### 3.2. Population of the Study

The lifetime members of Sarvodaya Pustakalaya TathaVachanalaya are the population or universe of the study.

#### 3.3. Sampling Procedure of the Study

The Purposive sampling method was used by the researcher. The executive members of Sarvodaya Pustakalaya TathaVachanalaya were general informants. An unstructured interview was conducted with those informants. Key informants ‘interviews were carried out with employees (library staff) and community members (users) who frequently visit the library.

#### 3.4. Study Area

Sarvodaya Pustakalaya TathaVachanalaya is currently located in Gautam Nagar, Ghorahi 15, dang district; Lumbini Province. It covers a wide range of collections related to history, politics, literature and religion. It is providing service manually from the first floor of its own building. For this research, Structural and institutional elements are the basic unit of analysis. Under structural and institutional element's such as library building, environment, furniture, ICT tools, financial source, formation of executive committee, library set up rules and regulations, duties and responsibilities etc. are studied.

### **3.5. Data Collection Procedures**

#### **3.5.1. Interview**

It is one of the tools for data collection in research. According to Burns (1997:329) “an interview is a verbal interchange, often face to face, though the telephone may be used, in which an interviewer tries to elicit information, belief or opinions from another person” (Kumar R. , 2011). Interview helps the researcher to collect information which he/she wants from informants through a series of questions. There are mainly three types of interviews which are Structured Interview, Semi-structured Interview and Unstructured Interview. To collect more information related to issues from informants, flexibility is quite important. Flexibility in an interview helps both interviewer and interviewee to be comfortable in exchanging information, ideas, and experiences in their own way. For this research, unstructured interview was conducted. The researcher prepared open ended questions and interview was carried out. This is purely qualitative research that claims to capture information which is not in statistical nature.

#### **3.5.2. Observation**

Observation is a way of collecting data through observing the behavior, situation, or character of living beings, phenomena. There are two types of Observation, which are Participant Observation and Non- Participant Observation. This research has followed Non- Participant Observation. The researcher had prepared a checklist about the topics that are to be observed in the field area. This has helped researchers to observe participant’s ongoing behavior and objects in a natural setting. On the basis of it, the data was collected from the real environment.

#### **3.5.3. Key Informants Interview**

It is a qualitative data collection method in which the conversation between researcher and informants takes place on the problem to be studied. Key-informants Interview has helped researchers for cross-checking and maximizing the validation of information collected from another method. Here, the researcher takes key informants’ interviews as a tool to increase the value of triangulation in research.

### **3.6. Data Analysis Procedure**

This is purely qualitative research. The collected data using various tools and methods are analyzed in multiple themes. Data collected from unstructured interview,

Observations and Key-informants interview are analyzed through descriptions and thematic analysis. It is done through examining and recording patterns/ themes/ideas within data. It is drawn from textual analysis, situational analysis, and informant's responses on the pertinent subject. Some of the informants' responses are quoted and presented in the analysis part.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION**

Sarvodaya Pustakalaya Tatha Vachanalaya is the study area where the researcher has conducted research work. The researcher had visited the library several times to collect reliable and valid data so that the research objectives will easily be fulfilled. The researcher had collected primary data through observation, interview and key-informant interview. Secondary data are collected using Journal, Souvenir, Directory, reports, books etc.

The data collection for research work was started from 2080-1-14 to 2080-2-14. The researchers firstly visit the library and take the phone no. of all informants (executive members and users). The first interview was carried out with the librarian in the library. The researcher called other informants via phone and asked their time for the interview, and the interview was carried out accordingly. Interviews were carried out in different places like the library, user's shop, executive member's house, working place, tea shop etc. according to their availability.

Altogether, 13 informants were interviewed. Among them, 8 were general informants and 5 were key-informants. The researcher had prepared open ended questions for informants, on the basis of which an unstructured interview was carried out. Questions are attached in the Appendix I. In this chapter, the researcher is going to analyze and present the raw/unprocessed data into processed and understandable form. The data collected from observation, interview, and key-informants interview are analyzed and presented.



#### 4.1. Informants' Status

##### 4.1.1. General Informants (Executive Members)

**Table 1**

*General Informants' status*

<b>S.N.</b>	<b>Sex</b>	<b>Job</b>	<b>Position in Sarvodaya</b>	<b>Time</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Interviewed place</b>
1.	F	Working women	Joint-Secretary	8:30AM	2080-1-26	House
2.	M	Retired Officer of TU	President	3:33PM	2080-1-28	Library
3.	M	Journalist/Teacher	Secretary	12:30P M	2080-2-1	Library
4.	F	Journalist/Rights Activist	Member	1:00PM	2080-2-5	Office
5.	M	Retired Teacher	Member/Advisor	12:15A M	2080-2-6	House
6.	F	University Employee	Member	11:00A M	2080-2-7	Campus
7.	M	Lecturer	Member	4:45PM	2080-2-9	House
8.	M	Chairperson ward, 15	Member	9:00AM	2080-2-10	Tea Shop

*Source:* Field Survey, 2023

#### 4.1.2. Key-informants

**Table 2**

*Key-informant's Status (Librarian)*

S.N.	Sex	Position	Date	Time	Interviewed place
1.	F	Librarian	2080-1-14	11:45AM	Library

*Source: Field Survey, 2023*

#### 4.1.3. Key-Informants

**Table 3**

*Key-informant's Status (Users)*

S.N.	Sex	Status	Date	Time	Interviewed place
1.	Male	Students	2080-2-3	11:57AM	Library
2.	Male	Students	2080-2-14	11:59AM	Library
3.	Male	Businessman	2080-2-14	1:00 PM	Fancy Shop
4.	Male	Tole Chairperson	2080-2-14	2:00 PM	Library

*Source: Field Survey, 2023*

### 4.2. Data Analysis from Observation

#### 4.2.1 Structural Elements of the Library

This is the first research objective to be fulfilled. The researcher visited the library almost for one week regularly and then periodically for data collection. To collect data related to structural elements of the library, the researcher found observation will be the best method where one can observe things in a real environment. Before going for observation, the researcher firstly prepared the checklist for observation so that the predefined research objectives will be fulfilled. Prepared check list is attached in Annex III. Under this the researcher wants to explore the structural elements of the Sarvodaya Pustakalaya TathaVachanalaya such as physical building, environment, furniture, collection, ICT tools etc.

Sarvodaya Pustakalaya Tatha Vachanalaya is situated in Gautam Nagar, Ghorahi15. The area where this library is located is one of the busy markets of Ghorahi, Dang.

Nearby, we can find Hospitals, Boarding Schools, Medical, and Fancy Shops etc. Easy access of vehicles has made users easy to access over there. The outside environment of the library is noisy due to excessive use of vehicles. Sarvodaya Pustakalaya Tatha Vachanalaya is a 2 storied building and the third storied was under construction while this research work was going on. The first story (ground floor) has 5 rooms and 3 toilets. All rooms were given for rent. Three room for Fancy shops, one for Tailor and one for Beauty Parlor. According to the librarian, the monthly income from rent is Rs 87,500. This seems a good economic source for the library.

Sarvodaya Pustakalaya Tatha Vachanalaya is running its service from the second storey (first floor). On the front side of the second storey we can see a black digital hoarding board displaying the name of Sarvodaya Pustakalaya Tatha Vachanalaya in red color. The library may be visited by both normal and disabled people. The library is managed in one room. This floor has one big hall and at the right corner a small partition was done and separated for the e-library room. When this research work was going on, the e-library was not in operation, but it is said that it is going to operate soon. For the e-library, around 16 desktop computers were already made ready. ICT tools like Computer, Printer, and Photocopy Machine etc. were made available in librarian working desk. There were good facilities of internet service. The number of toilets is enough for users and library staff.

There are two reading tables for users and one for the librarian. Books are kept in both wooden and steel book racks. There are 21 book racks, among which 16 are steel book racks of brown color, 2 steel book racks are green, and 2 open book racks of green color and one wooden book rack of brown color. The Accession register is maintained for accessioning books. Along with this, Microsoft Word & Excel is used to keep record of all these accessioned books. Around 12 thousand books from all fields such as history, politics, religion, literature etc. are available in this library. Mostly books are found in English, Tharu, Nepali, and Hindi Languages. This library mainly provides reference service and Circulation Service. This Library has followed the DDC classification System. But in some book rack, books are shelved on the basis of subject where in other book rack, book are shelved on the basis of DDC system.

The record of users/visitors is kept in the Visitor's Record Register including their name, phone number, sign and date. The Visitor's Record Register shows the average

no. of users is 5–6 people per day which is low in no. Comparatively, male users are large in no. students, retired civil servants, employees; old people etc. are the main users of the library. This shows almost all age groups visiting the library. Novels, religious text, biography, historical books etc. are more in demand. The users come with both the name and title of books. The number of users borrowing books and reading at home is comparatively higher than those users reading books by sitting in the library.

While observing these aspects the researcher found the library building is not friendlier for disabled people such as wheel chair users, blind people etc. The toilets are not gender friendly. The reading table, chairs are not enough for users. All users have to read books by sitting in an open hall, which shows lack of privacy and reading room for users. The room partitioned for e-library also seems congested and messy. And book racks are also not library friendly. The researcher also observes the behavior of the librarian towards the users and found the librarian so friendly and cooperative. There is only one librarian, and she is doing her job in a good way. The researcher found she is performing multiple tasks such as Accessioning of new books in Accession Register, Ms Word & Excel, Typing Mukhpatra circulating books to the users etc. She has 15 days of library training from Jaycees, Dang. During Observation, the researcher found her so motivate. She tries her best to convince the users to visit the library frequently. The researcher also wants to know from the user's side too about her behavior. So, there was an informal communication with the users where researchers asked about her behavior. All the users give positive opinion towards her. According to them, she always tries her best to motivate users to visit the library more and more. She also offers water to the users and makes users comfortable in the library. If the books searched for by users are not found in the library, she notes down the title and author of those books and makes assurance to buy books and make it available in the library for the users.



Figure 1: Library building



Figure 2: DDC System



Figure 3: Librarian desk



Figure 4: Visitors' Record

### **4.3. Data Analysis of Interview**

#### **4.3.1. Organizational and Institutional Set-up**

Every library has an organizational and institutional set up that shows its physical existence in the Society. Organization refers to a group of people organized to achieve a common purpose, which is governed by rules and regulations. It specially refers to a physical entity where institution is either a type of formal or practices and behavior pattern of a society which is governed by customs and values. It refers to both abstract and concrete entities. Sarvodaya Pustakalaya TathaVachanalaya is a social institution, a form of organization which is set up for educational, cultural, social and historical purposes. It was established from the support of the Community, and it has formal constraints. It is collecting and preserving knowledge for its dissemination to the users. It is providing its service to the users beyond their socio-economic status.

This is the second research objective to be fulfilled. For this, the researcher had conducted un structured interviews with both general informants and key informants. Under this the researcher wants to explore the organizational and institutional set-up such as selection, formation of executive members, duties and responsibilities, library set up rules etc. Different open-ended questions were prepared for both general informants and key informants. It has its own Operating Directory prepared by Tribhuvan Municipality Office, Dang and all the organizational and institutional set up is inbuilt and operated under this.

#### **4.3.2. Formation of Executive committee**

To fulfill the purpose of this committee, a working committee is formed from active and creative personalities in the educational development and literary field of the city by the municipality. As mentioned in Sarvodaya Pustakalaya TathaVachanalaya Operating Directory 2061, this committee includes the president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer and members. Nine members are nominated by the president of this committee. There is also provision to nominate the five advisors and one legal advisor by the working committee according to the need of this committee. “There must be 33% women’s participation. The tenure of this committee will be three years. Soon there is planning to expand this tenure and make it 4 years” (Acharya, Sushila, personal interview, Baisakh26, 2080). The researcher asked female informants whether they have faced any gender issues in this institution. According to Sushila Acharya, “I am connected to this library for 10 years. I have worked as a member of

executive committee before and now I am joint-secretary. Till now I have not faced any gender issues. All are treated equally” (personal interview, Baisakh 26, 2080). “I have experienced it on other places. Being a woman, my voices were suppressed but I have no such bitter experience in this library” (Sharma, Sarada, personal interview, Jestha7, 2080). “There is no problem of being a woman. If you can give time, there is a comfortable environment to work in this library” (Acharya, Laxmi, personal interview, Jestha 5, 2080). The librarian also has same voice. “Since two years I am working as a librarian and I have no any bad experience related to this” (Pokhrel, Janaka, personal interview, Baisakh14, 2080). The responses from female informants show the working environment inside the library is comfortable. No sex discrimination is found in this institution. “The general meeting of this committee is held once in every month. If there is any important issue to be discussed, then the general meeting can be arranged at any time in the library. The meeting of the General Assembly is conducted every year” (Acharya, Sushila, personal interview, Baisakh26, 2080). The researcher asked questions to informants related to the provision relating to election. “Though in Operating directory there is clearly mentioned about the provision for election for the selection of working committee but in the history of Sarvodaya Pustakalaya Tatha Vachanalaya, there have been no elections and every time for the formation of this committee, members are selected by unanimous vote” (Gautam, Sudip, personal interview, Jestha 1, 2080). On the basis of responses collected from informants, formation of this committee is done by election or unanimous vote from the members of the General assembly. If there is no situation for holding an election immediately after the term of office of the committee expires, the same committee will be able to act as an ad hoc working committee for a maximum of six months. The researcher found good coordination among Executive members. “The president acts in a balanced manner in making decisions, it must be unanimous” (Acharya, Sushila, personal interview, Baisakh26, 2080). “The behavior of all officials including chairman is helpful and supportive” (Pokhrel, Janaka, personal interview, Baisakh 14, 2080). “To be part of this Committee, all should have lifetime membership of this Library. Before, there were two type of membership, a) General Membership and b) Lifetime Membership. General membership needs to be renewed in year which was bothering process. Due to this, currently there is a lifetime membership only. For this, one should have to pay Rs 1500 to the Library and can get this membership slip” (Gautam, Sushil, Baisakh28, 2080). The researcher found that

all the members in an executive committee are from different political backgrounds. As we know, every sector is affected by politics. The question was asked to the general informants related to this. “Even though the people in the working committee have different political ideologies, this library does not have such influence. After entering inside, everyone forgot their political ideologies and work kindly with each other for the development of this library. Even after passing of two periods there is no dispute/ disagreement or fewer majorities in any single agenda” (Sharma, Padam Prashad, personal interview, Jestha 6, 2080). According to Sunder Gautam, “Since this library is above politics, we have been able to save its existence. Otherwise, like other institution this library will have been finished” (personal interview, Jestha 9, 2080). Informants’ responses show no political intervention in this Library. Whenever any decision has to be passed through executive committee, all are given equal rights to put their opinion and the final decision is made through unanimous vote. This research shows this library is above politics. Though everyone has their political ideologies but whenever the decision needs to be made for the betterment of this library, they team up and work together.

#### **4.3.3. Duties and Responsibilities**

In the current executive committee, there are altogether 13 members. The name list is attached in Annex v. When the researcher asked about the duties and responsibilities of the Executive members, the general informants replied that these are pre-defined in the Operating Directories. One of the general informants helped researchers to get this Operating Directory of this library. Overall duties and individual duties of executive members are clearly defined in detail. For detailed consultation, this Operating directory is attached in the annex so that interested one can go through it. Some of the few duties and responsibilities of the Executive Members are discussed below as mentioned in Sarvodaya Pustakalaya Tatha Vachanalaya Operating directory, 2061.

- a) To prepare and conduct practical programs according to the objective of the Committee.
- b) This committee may appoint staff as needed to carry out day-to-day administration.
- c) For the benefit of this committee, every member should attend the meeting of the executive committee.
- d) If any disputes arise in this committee, it will be decided by the majority.



- e) If the chairman resigns by the executive committee with a clear reason, the executive committee may accept this written resignation of the president. In the same way, the Vice-President, Secretary, Joint-Secretary, Member, Treasures should present their resignation letters to the President etc.

While consulting the operating directory the researcher doesn't found about the employee. This directory only discusses about the institutional aspects. The question was asked to the general informant related to this. According to Padam Prashad Sharma, "This is very necessary. We are thinking about this matter. We are planning to publish directives defining necessary terms related to employee such as illegibility, job nature etc." (Personal interview, Jestha 6, 2080).

#### **4.3.4. Organizational Structure**

Organizational Structure plays an important role in every organization. It helps to provide a base for operating procedures. It provides guidelines for certain activities in order to achieve organizational goal. It helps to draw an outline which shows the flow of work through an organization. Different kinds of organizational structure are followed by different organizations according to their organizational goal. The researcher found that this library has a horizontal or flat organizational structure in which anyone can communicate to anyone else. This library has little team management. There is an executive committee with 13 members. The head of the executive committee is the President. But all the power is not centralized only in the President. "All are given equal rights to think even in a single topic and final decision is made /decided by the majority. The president does not appear bossy" (Sharma, Sarada, personal interview, Jestha 7, 2080). Whenever any decision needs to be passed or any disputes needs to be solved through the executive committee, the decision must be decided by the majority. There is only one librarian in Sarvodaya Pustakalaya Tatha Vachanalaya working currently. She is free to show her creativity related to library activities. "I am independent in my work. For many times I have suggested names of books that should be made available to the users. The chain of command is shorter, so my voice is listened and books are made available as soon as possible" (Pokhrel, Janaka, Baisakh 14, 2080). In many cases, she is free to make decisions related to the selection of books, journals etc. as per user's need and

interest, which makes her feel more motivated, which may lead to more productivity. According to key- informants, when they didn't find the library materials (books, magazines, journals etc.) they get assurance from the librarian side that the searched materials will be made available in the library as soon as possible. She is fulfilling multiple jobs at once.

#### **4.4. Perceptions of its Services and facilities in the Community**

To fulfill these objectives, interviews with general informants and key informants were conducted. Open-ended questions were prepared and interviews were carried out. All 13 informants were interviewed. Among them, 8 were general informants and 5 were key-informants. The researcher wants to know the perceptions of its services and facilities to its community from both general informants and key informants', so interview was carried out. The question asked during the interview were analyzed and presented.

According to the General informants, Sarvodaya Pustakalaya Tatha Vachanalaya has a good perception of its services and facilities upon its community. "This library run interactive program related to social issues and some social personalities from community are invited. Those people who have been using this library from long time are recognized as an established people in the society. This library is helping to increase the educational level of community people" (Sharma, Sarada, personal interview, Jestha2, 2080). "This library has serves as a milestone for educational advancement among intellectual people and in the latest generations as the elders has been saying. It was a place of contemplation for the development of literature. It is a heritage that needs to be developed. Because of the positive thinking towards this library, the local government, municipality and community have been protecting it" (Gautam, Sunder, personal interview, Jestha9, 2080).

"It has left an epoch-making mark in the history. This library is taken as a birth place for some reputed institution of Dang like Rapti Sahitya Parishad, Nepal Journalist Federation, Jaycees" (Gautam, Sushil, personal interview, Baisakh1, 2080). "This library actually seems to do a lot of social work. We launched a campaign for language refinement on signboards. In order to promote reading culture various interactive program were organized between reader and writer. We have also promised to provide hall free of cost to community people for yoga, meeting. In

return, they have promised to keep the place neat and clean where this library is located. And they are performing their tasks greatly. This tole where library is situated has been awarded twice as an excellent tole by the municipality. Community members always stay aware so that no one can throw the cover of cigarettes, gutka etc. If any of this wastage is found, community members quickly throw them into trash-can. They want the area around the library neat, clean and free from smoking and alcoholic activities” (Gautam, Sudip, personal interview, Jesth2, 2080).

The researcher has found good perceptions towards the services and facilities provided by the library from key- informants too. “I am happy to use this library. I am a student of Mahendra Multiple Campus but I would be happier to use this library than my campus library. The reason behind this is the behavior of librarian which is so good and motivate. This library has developed reading culture in students like us (Lamshal, Bikash, personal interview, Jestha3, 2080). “There is a big difference between having a hotel, bar and having a library in this area. Because of library we can see flow of intellectual people such as journalist, lectures, students, writers etc. This library has provided a hall free of cost to Aama Samuha, Bal club etc. for running their programs. Since I am a businessman, I am also benefitted a lot from a business perspective too. Some People whoever visit this library bought things from my fancy shop. This library also conducted an awareness campaign together with Bal Club during Corona time, which is a very good thing. I am one of the advisors of this Bal club (Shrestha, Nabin, personal interview, Jestha 14, 2080). “A library is a repository of knowledge. It has helped the people of community to gain knowledge in various subjects and I think this one is positive side of this library (Shahi, Govinda, personal interview, jesth14, 2080). “I think this is a good and safe place to utilize leisure time. I bring my grandchildren to make them engage in educational activities (Acharya, Chitrakant, personal interview, jesth14, 2080). Analyzing the personal responses from informants, this research shows that there is good relation between community members and Sarvodaya Pustakalaya Tatha Vachanalaya. No doubt it was established by the initiation and initiative of the community, so it is targeting its services for all round development of the community. The community also seems satisfied with the services provided by this library. This library is providing the services in order to promote and preserve local culture, history, educational activities

etc of community. Both of them are found benefited from each other. ,So can say that there is a reciprocal relationship between library and community.

In the same way this library has long history. There was a big question in a researcher mind. How a community library can sustain and operate in durable manner? Questions were asked to informants. “Due to active participation of working committee, the interest of readers, support from book lovers, financial help from state government and support from tole residents may be the main reasons behind it” (Pokhrel, Janaka, personal interview, Baisakh 14, 2080). “In my opinion the main reasons are interest of land owner’s family, conscious citizen’s interest for the welfare and development of this library, encouragement from the donor and reader’s interest towards library and their love for books” (Acharya, Sushila, personal interview, Baisakh 26, 2080). “Having its’ own land and building has brought library up to here” (Gautam, Sudip, personal interview, Jestha 1, 2080). “This is possible because of love, passion and dedication from community. Next most important reasons is that having its own land and building. If these libraries have no building in its own name, this library would have remained in history only” (Gautam, Sushil, personal communication, Baisakh 28, 2080).

The responses collected from informants shows that sustainability requires library operating law, institutional set up, reciprocal relationship between community and library, coordination within executive members, strong financial aspects, own land and building, reader love, no political intervention, interest of new generation of landowner’s families etc.

## CHAPTER V

### SUMMARY, FINDINGS, CONCLUSION, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 5.1. Summary

This research was conducted for the partial fulfillment of a Master's Degree of Library and Information Science at Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur, Kathmandu. The researcher had conducted this study in Ghorahi Sub-Metropolitan City of Dang district. This research is about the Structural and Institutional exploration of community library. Primary data were collected through Observation, Interview and Key-informants Interview where Secondary data were collected through books, journal, souvenirs, reports etc. The main purpose of this library was to find out the structural elements of community library, to know how the organizational and institutional set up is inbuilt and operate sustainably and to find out the perceptions of its services and functions on its community.

Altogether, 13 informants were interviewed, among them 8 were general informants and 5 were key-informants. This study has undertaken a standard Research Methodology. It makes use of both primary and secondary data. An unstructured interview was carried out with general informants and key-informants. A different set of open-ended question was made ready, and an interview was carried out.

The researcher has attempted to include all the valuable and important opinions and suggestions suggested by informants without any exaggeration. Reliability and validity play important role in Qualitative research. "Reliability as 'purpose of explaining' in quantitative approach and 'generating understanding' in qualitative approach to research" (Stenbacka, 2001). The researcher is trying to generate understanding through firsthand experience, quotation of actual personal interview. According to Lincoln and Guba, "The most suitable terms in Qualitative paradigms are credibility, neutrality or conformability, consistency or dependability and applicability or transferability" (Lincoln & Guba, 1985). The reliability and validity of data purely relies on informants' opinion, views, and ideas on the given subject. Those data collected for this research are pure firsthand information provided by the informants. Tables and figures are also used to present data. Being a purely qualitative research, the data are not analyzed and presented in Statistical form. The collected data were analyzed and presented in explorative and descriptive form.

## 5.2. Findings

On the basis of the above discussions, findings are presented here.

The area where the library is located is noisy. One can get easy access to the library because of the availability of vehicles every time. Being located in a busy market, there is no place for parking. Whoever visits the library, they have to park their vehicles in front of the shop on the road. We can see hanging clothes in front of the rented shops of library building; because of which people get confused to find this Library. The library building is not friendlier for those disabled people. Though there is a good toilet, but it is not gender friendly. There are good facilities for water. Tables and chairs are not enough for users, and they are moderate in terms of comfort. There is a lack of reading room and privacy for users. Good natural lighting can be found inside the library. There is a lack of book racks too. The book rack is not library friendly. These racks seem as if they are made for clothes storage. Preservation of books is not taken seriously.



Figure 5: Hanging clothes



Figure 6: Library Staircase



Figure 7: E-library section

Tribhuvan Municipality of Ghorahi, Dang has issued the Sarvodaya Pustakalaya Tatha Vachanalaya Operating Directory 2061 and all the organizational and institutional set up is inbuilt and operated under it. It has clearly defined the objectives, formation of the executive committee, types of membership, ineligibility to be a candidate, overall duties and responsibilities of executive members, individual portfolio of executive members, financial source, operation of fund, auditing, election etc. It has also clearly mentioned that if the library is closed for any reason, its moveable and immovable property will be owned by the Municipality. But this Operating Directory has not defined about the employee. One of the informants has shared that they are planning to issue an Employee Directory defining all the necessary terms such as their eligibility for the post, selection procedure, duties and responsibilities, nature of membership, nature of job, salary etc.

Sarvodaya Pustakalaya Tatha Vachanalaya has played an effective and most important role in the community. As per its objectives defined in the Directory, it is promoting educational and literary activities among community members. It is developing reading culture among the youth, children etc. For this, various programs are conducted targeting these groups. Such programs are Book review, Debate, Essay competition etc. The research shows the reciprocal relationship between the Community and the Library.

Sarvodaya Pustakalaya Tatha Vachanalaya, being a community library, has come up here crossing almost 65 years and still serving the community with the same excitement and enthusiasm. The researcher has big question about its sustainability and durability because many more community library have closed due to various

problems such as financial shortage, lack of manpower, lack of users, lack of resource materials etc.

The question was asked to the general informants related to this. And the researcher found that the main reason behind it was having its own land and building. In the same way, the new generations of those social personalities who have helped in the establishment of this library are found active, curious and helpful for the development and welfare of the library. They are found actively participating in every program organized by the library and are always ready to promote Sarvodaya Pustakalaya Tatha Vachanalaya.

In the same way, Sarvodaya Pustakalaya Tatha Vachanalaya is being financially strong day by day. The municipality allocated a budget for this library every year. There are so many helping hands people, institutions etc. that shower their love for this Library by providing books, rack, money etc. Operating Directory has also made Library to operate in easier way as institutional aspects are clearly defined due to which library related tasks can be carried out easily. And other reason are no political intervention, coordination within executive members, interest of conscious citizens, readers' love etc.

### **5.3. Conclusions**

Sarvodaya Pustakalaya Tatha Vachanalaya, a community library, opened from the community level, this has now been established as an organized institution. Looking at its history, it has faced so many problems, but now it has overcome such problems and moved on and serving the community with great pride. This library is an example of the practice of not being afraid of problems and moving forward with new changes. What the research shows is that having no political intervention, having land and building of its own, strong financial aspects, love from reader/conscious citizens, interest and concern from the new generation of those personalities who have helped in its establishment, co-ordination within executive committee, reciprocal relationship between community and library etc. will help library for its sustainability and can be brought into operation for long term.

For the people of Dang district, this library is as important as a treasure. This library is helping to increase educational level among youth, children etc. This library



has attracted the new generations to make use of library by organizing various programs. This library can be a good source for the preservation of local culture, art etc. Overall, this library has served its community so far. Hence, this library has to preserved and promoted.

#### **5.4. Recommendations**

On the basis of the finding, the following recommendation has been suggested to the study area for its improvement.

- To control outside noise, the library should use soundproof windows.
- The toilet should be made gender friendly.
- There is a space in the backyard of this library so, the library should think to make the library friendlier for wheelchair users, blind people etc.
- Parking space is necessary.
- There is no separate reading room for the users, so, the library is recommended to allocate a separate reading room for users.
- Better to incorporate with modern ICT tools as soon as possible.
- E-library should be operated in open space and this section should not look messy.
- The book rack must be library/book friendly.
- Preservation and Conservation of library resources must be in top priority.
- It should always uplift and promote the local level resources.

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## ANNEX: I

### Questions for General Informants

**Name:**

**Phone No.:**

**Job:**

**Position in Sarvodaya Pustakalaya Tatha Vachanalaya:**

- 1) Since when have you joined this library?
- 2) In which post you are working in Executive Committee?
- 3) Is it necessary to get lifetime membership to be in this Committee?
- 4) What is the process of getting membership in this library?
- 5) How this committee is formed?
- 6) What are the rights and duties of this Executive committee?
- 7) How is the new building possible?
- 8) What are the economic/financial sources of this library?
- 9) Does this library have any support from the new generation of land owners?
- 10) How is the perception of its services and function in the community?
- 11) Does this library have its operating law?
- 12) Is it necessary to have operating directory and if yes then why?
- 13) Do you find any political intervention in the library?
- 14) Have you ever faced any gender issues? (Female informants).
- 15) In your opinion what may be the reason behind its sustainability?
- 16) Do you have any advice to this library?

## Questions for key-informants

**Name:**

**Phone no:**

**Job:**

- 1) Are you regular users of this library?
- 2) How many times have you visited this library in the last month?
- 3) How many years have you been in this library?
- 4) Are all the searched items made available in this library? If not then what you would do?
- 5) How is the behavior of the librarian?
- 6) Why is this library in your choice?
- 7) Are you satisfied with the services and functions of this library?
- 8) How is the perception of its services and functions to the community?
- 9) What should be done to make this library even better in upcoming days?
- 10) Do you find any political intervention in this library?
- 11) Have you ever faced any gender issue? (Female informants).



### ANNEX: III

#### Check-list for Observation

	<b>Observed things</b>	<b>Status of Observed Things</b>
1.	Location	Gautam Nagar 15, Ghorahi
2.	Physical structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Two storied building</li><li>• Third storied was ongoing</li><li>• Not friendly for disabled people</li></ul>
3.	Library environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Being located in prime location outside environment is noisy.</li><li>• No parking space</li><li>• Inside environment is moderate.</li></ul>
4.	Furniture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Moderate in terms of comfort</li></ul>
5.	ICT tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Computer, Printer, Photocopy machine etc.</li></ul>
6.	Shelving	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• DDC classification</li></ul>
7.	Accession register	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Books are accessioned in Accession Register</li><li>• MS Word &amp; MS Excel are also used to keep records of books.</li></ul>
8.	Collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Around 12000 books covering different field such as history, politics, religion etc.</li></ul>
9.	Language	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• English, Tharu, Hindi,</li></ul>
10.	Service provided by the library	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Nepali etc.</li><li>• Reference, Circulation etc.</li></ul>


Source: Field Survey, 2023

ANNEX: IV

Sarvodaya Pustakalaya Tatha Vachanalaya Operating Directory, 2061

त्रिभुवननगर नगरपालिका कार्यालय, दाङ

सर्वोदय पुस्तकालय तथा वाचनालय  
संचालन निर्देशिका



सर्वोदय पुस्तकालय तथा वाचनालय व्यवस्थापन समिति,  
त्रिभुवननगर नगरपालिका कार्यालय,  
दाङ



**त्रिभुवननगर नगरपालिका**  
सर्वोदय पुस्तकालय तथा वाचनालय संचालन निर्देशिका  
२०६१

**उस्तावना**

विभिन्न तहका क्याम्पस तथा विद्यालयका विद्यार्थी तथा अन्य व्यक्तिहरूको स्वाध्यायन प्रवृत्तिलाई प्रोत्साहित गर्नुका साथै विज्ञान, प्रविधि तथा संचारको प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक परिस्थिति एवं गतिशिन सामाजिक परिवर्तन सम्बन्धी अघावधिक सूचना एवं ज्ञान प्रवाहित गरी गराई सचेत एवं सम्य नागरिकको चेतनालाई अभिवृद्धि गर्दै देश विकासमा सहयोग पुऱ्याउने हेतुले २०१० सालमा दाइवासी सचेत समाजसेवी युवाहरूको योगदानबाट सार्वजनिक सर्वोदय पुस्तकालय तथा वाचनालयको निर्माण तथा संचालन भएको हो ।

तत्कालिन जिल्ला पंचायत द्वारा संरक्षित यस सर्वोदय पुस्तकालय तथा वाचनालयलाई मिति २०२३/१५ मा यस त्रिभुवननगर नगरपालिकाको संचालनमा रहने गरी हस्तान्तरण गरिएको छ । तल सम्म त्रिभुवननगर नगरपालिकाबाट गठित समिति द्वारा संचालन गरिएको यस सर्वोदय पुस्तकालय तथा वाचनालयलाई अझ व्यवस्थित एवं सुदृढ बनाई आधुनिक ज्ञान तथा सुचनालाई प्रभावकारी ढंगले स्थानीय समुदाय सम्म पुऱ्याउन आवश्यक देखिएकोले यो सर्वोदय पुस्तकालय तथा वाचनालय संचालन निर्देशिका २०६१ निर्माण गरि लागू गरिएको छ ।

**परिच्छेद: १**

**१. संक्षिप्त नाम र प्रारम्भ:**

- (क) नाम: " सर्वोदय पुस्तकालय तथा वाचनालय संचालन निर्देशिका २०६१" हुनेछ ।
- (ख) अंग्रेजीमा नाम: " Sarvodaya Library & Reading Room (SALROM) "
- (ग) प्रारम्भ: यो निर्देशिका त्रिभुवननगर नगरपालिकाको नगरपरिषदबाट पारित भएको मिति देखि लागू हुनेछ ।

**२. परिभाषा:**

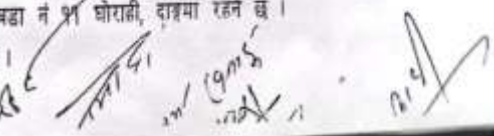
विषय वा प्रसंगले अर्को अर्थ नलागेमा यस निर्देशिकामा

- (क) निर्देशिका भन्नाले- "सर्वोदय पुस्तकालय तथा वाचनालय संचालन निर्देशिका २०६१" लाई जनाउनेछ ।
- (ख) कार्य समिति भन्नाले नगरपालिकाबाट गठित सर्वोदय पुस्तकालय तथा वाचनालय संचालन समितिलाई जनाउनेछ ।
- (ग) पदाधिकारी भन्नाले समितिका अध्यक्ष, उपाध्यक्ष, सचिव, कोषाध्यक्ष जनाउनेछ ।
- (घ) अधिवेशन भन्नाले निर्देशिकामा तोकिएको साधारण सभालाई जनाउनेछ ।
- (ङ) पुस्तक पत्रपत्रिका भन्नाले पुस्तकालयमा दर्ता भएका किताब, पत्रपत्रिकालाई संभन्नु पर्नेछ ।
- (च) कार्यक्रम भन्नाले समिति द्वारा संचालित अर्थ संकलन, सामाजिक सेवा, तथा अन्य प्रतियोगितात्मक कार्यक्रमहरू संभन्नु पर्नेछ ।
- (छ) सदस्य भन्नाले समितिका सबै किसिमका सदस्यहरू संभन्नु पर्नेछ ।
- (ज) कर्मचारी भन्नाले नियमानुसार कार्यसमिति द्वारा नियुक्त भएका कर्मचारीहरू संभन्नु पर्नेछ ।

**३. समितिको कार्यालय :**

यस समितिको कार्यालय श्री त्रिभुवननगर नगरपालिका बडा नं ११ घोराही, दाइमा रहने छ ।

४. समितिको स्थाप: अनुसुचि १ अनुसार राखिनेछ ।



(क) समितिको छापः रुपमा नेपाली तथा अंग्रेजी दुवैमा राखिनेछ ।

परिच्छेदः २

५. उद्देश्य :

- (क) पुस्तक पत्रिकाको माध्यमबाट ज्ञानवर्द्धक सूचना प्रवाहित गरी विश्वमा घटेका घटनाहरूको जानकारी गर्ने गराउने ।
- (ख) विद्यार्थीहरूको पठनपाठन प्रभावकारी पार्न सहयोग पुऱ्याउने ।
- (ग) राष्ट्रिय एवं अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय स्तरका ख्यातिप्राप्त पुस्तक तथा पत्रिका संकलन गर्ने गराउने ।
- (घ) राष्ट्रिय एवं अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय स्तरका ख्यातिप्राप्त पुस्तकालय संग सम्पर्क राखी पारस्परिक सहयोग आदान प्रदान गर्ने गराउने ।
- (ङ) विभिन्न साहित्यिक, शैक्षिक एवं सांस्कृतिक प्रतियोगितात्मक कार्यक्रमहरू आयोजना गरी योग्य प्रतिभाको विकास गर्ने गराउने ।
- (च) समय समयमा विद्यार्थी एवं बालबालिकाहरूको शैक्षिक विकासमा सहयोग पुग्ने खालका विभिन्न बौद्धिक कार्यक्रमहरूको आयोजना गर्ने ।
- (छ) गरीब तथा बेहेन्दार विद्यार्थीको पठनपाठनमा आवश्यक सहयोग जुटाउन कृयाशील रहने ।
- (ज) विभिन्न सामाजिक क्रियाकलापमा सहभागि हुने र समितिबाट पनि सामाजिक कार्यक्रमहरूको आयोजना गर्ने ।
- (झ) धार्मिक, सांस्कृतिक महत्त्वका पुस्तक तथा पत्रपत्रिका संकलन, संरक्षण एवं सम्बर्द्धन गर्ने गराउने ।

परिच्छेदः ३

६. समितिको सदस्यताको लागि योग्यता :

- (क) नेपाली नागरिक हुनु पर्नेछ,
- (ख) उमेर १८ वर्ष पुरा भएको,
- (ग) फौजदारी अभियोगमा सजाय नपाएको,
- (घ) मानसिक सन्तुलन ठिक भएको,
- (ङ) शैक्षिक विकास तथा साहित्यिक क्षेत्रमा क्रियाशील तथा सिर्जनशील

७. सदस्यताको प्रकार :

यस समितिमा देहाय बमोजिमका सदस्य रहने छन्,

१. साधारण सदस्य
२. ज्ञानी सदस्य

८. सदस्यता प्रदान गर्ने विधि:

(क) समितिको साधारण सदस्यता शुल्क:

यस समितिको साधारण सदस्य हुन समितिको निर्देशिकाको दफा ६ पुरा गरेको व्यक्तिले यस समितिको नाममा निवेदन दस्तुर रु १००/ (एक सय) तिरी निवेदन पेश गरेमा उक्त व्यक्तिलाई साधारण सदस्यता प्रदान गर्न सकिनेछ । सदस्यता कायम राख्न बा.व.को अन्त्यमा (आपाठ मसान्त) वार्षिक शुल्क रु.५०/ तिरी सदस्यता नविकरण गर्न अनिवार्य हुनेछ । अधिवेशन शुल्क हुन १५ दिन अघि सम्म

रु.२०१ धप शुल्क दुझाई सदस्यता नविकरण गर्न सकिनेछ । सो अवधिमा तद्विकरण नगर्ने सदस्यले अधिवेशन पछि वार्षिक शुल्कमा धप रु.५०१ तिरेर सदस्यता कागम गनल सकिनेछ । यमरी सदस्यता कायम गर्ने सदस्यहरु पुरानै सदस्य सरह मानिनेछ ।

(ख) आजीवन सदस्य:

समितिको उद्देश्य र कार्यकमलाई सघाउ पुऱ्याउने कुनै पनि व्यक्तिलाई आजीवन सदस्यता प्रदान गर्न सकिनेछ । आजीवन सदस्य हुन समितिको निर्देशिकाको दफा ६ पुरा गरेको व्यक्तिले समितिको माथमा निवेदन दस्तुर रु ५०५/ (पाँच सय पाँच) लिरी निवेदन पेश गरेमा उक्त व्यक्तिलाई आजीवन सदस्यता प्रदान गर्न सकिनेछ ।

९. सदस्यताको समाप्ति तथा अयोग्यता:

(क) सदस्यता समाप्ति:

१. म्याद भित्र सदस्यता शुल्क नबुझाएमा वा नविकरण नगरेमा ।
२. राजीनामा दिई स्वीकृत भएमा ।
३. समितिले निष्काशन गरेमा ।
४. समितिको हित विपरित हुने कुनै काम गरेमा ।
५. मृत्यु भएमा ।
६. त्रिभुवननगर नगरपरिषद द्वारा समिति विघटन गरेमा ।
७. मगज विप्रेको प्रमाणित भएमा ।
८. पुस्तकालय तथा बाचनालयका नगदी जिन्सी हिनामिना गरेमा ।
९. अनैतिक अपराधको निमित्त कैदको सजाय पाएमा ।
१०. पदाधिकारीहरुको हकमा अविश्वासको प्रस्ताव पारित भएमा ।

(ख) अयोग्यता:

१. गैर नेपाली नागरिक भएमा,
२. फौजदारी अभियोगमा सजाय पाएको,
३. मानसिक सन्तुलन ठिक नभएमा
४. मृत्यु भएमा ।

परिच्छेद: ४

१०. साधारण सभाको गठन र कार्य विधि:

- (क) साधारण सदस्यहरुको सभालाई साधारण सभा भनिन्छ ।
- (ख) साधारण सभा हरेक वर्षको कमिमा एक पटक बल्नेछ ।
- (ग) समितिले आवश्यक देखेको वा साधारण सभाको एक तिहाई सदस्यले अध्यक्ष समक्ष लिखित निवेदन पेश गरेमा जुनसुकै समयमा पनि विशेष साधारण सभा बस्न सक्नेछ ।
- (घ) सभा बस्नु भन्दा कमिमा १५ दिन अगावै सोको सूचना प्रस्ताव सहित सबै सदस्यहरुलाई पठाउनु पर्ने छ ।
- (ङ) सभाको अध्यक्षता समितिको अध्यक्षले गर्नेछ । निजको अनुपस्थितिमा अध्यक्षले सोको व्यक्तिले अध्यक्षता गर्नेछ ।

- (क) अध्यक्षको आदेश बमोजिम बैठक बोलाउने  
 (ख) सभा तथा समितिको निर्णय लागू गर्ने  
 (ग) समितिको कार्यालय व्यवस्थित गर्ने, गराउने,  
 (घ) योजनाको तर्जुमा गर्ने,  
 (ङ) समितिको तर्फबाट पत्राचार गर्ने,  
 (च) वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन बनाई कार्य समितिमा पेश गर्ने,  
 (न) पुस्तकालय संग सम्बन्धी अभिलेख अध्याचक्रि राख्ने ।
४. कोषाध्यक्ष :  
 (क) समितिको सम्पूर्ण हिसाब किताबको जिम्मेवारी कोषाध्यक्षको निहित हुने छ ।  
 (ख) बाय व्ययको विवरण तयार गर्ने ।  
 (ग) समितिको सम्पूर्ण हिसाब स्पष्ट र दुरुस्त राख्ने ।  
 (घ) कार्य समितिको कुनै पदाधिकारीलाई समितिको लेखा सम्बन्धि जानकारी आवश्यक परेमा तुरन्त उपलब्ध गराउने ।  
 (ङ) समितिको वार्षिक बजेट तयार गर्ने ।
५. सदस्य :  
 (क) सभा तथा समितिले दिएको जिम्मेवारी पुरा गर्न प्रतिबद्ध रहने  
 (ख) समितिलाई ठोस निर्णय गर्न सल्लाह, सुझाव र सहयोग जुटाउने  
 (ग) समितिको हितमा सदैव लागि रहने ।
६. सल्लाहकार मण्डल :  
 (क) यस समितिको उद्देश्यपूर्तिका लागि राजनीतिज्ञ, समाज सेवी, उद्योगपति, कानूनी आदी विशिष्ट व्यक्तिहरबाट सल्लाहकार मण्डल गठन गर्न सकिनेछ ।

परिच्छेद: ६

१७. वार्षिक श्रोत :

- (क) समितिको सदस्य शुल्क तथा नविकरण शुल्कबाट प्राप्त रकम,  
 (ख) समितिको रचनात्मक कार्य गरि अर्जित रकम,  
 (ग) दातृ समितिबाट प्रदान गरिने अनुदान रकम,  
 (घ) विभिन्न व्यक्ति, समाज, संस्था, निकायबाट सहयोग स्वरुप प्राप्त चल अचल सम्पत्ति नगरपालिकाको पूर्व स्वीकृति लिई अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय संघ समितिबाट प्राप्त हुने रकम वा चल अचल सम्पत्ति,  
 (ङ) नगरपालिकाबाट प्राप्त अनुदान ।  
 (च) समितिले कार्यसमितिको निर्णयानुसार लिईएको ऋण रकम,

१८. सम्पत्ति :

- (क) समितिको नाममा जम्मा हुन आएका चल अचल सम्पत्तिलाई समितिको सम्पत्ति मानिनेछ ।  
 (ख) चल अचल सम्पत्तिको विवरण : चल अचल सम्पत्ती धरनाले यस समितिको नाममा रहेको स्टेशनरी, फर्निचर, जग्गा जमिन, घर, भवन, पुस्तक पत्रपत्रिका आदि बुझाउछ । हान सम्पत्तिको सम्पत्ति विवरण अनुसूचि २ बमोजिम छ ।

१९. कोषको संचालन :

- कोषमा प्राप्त भएको रकम नगरपालिकाले पुस्तकालयको नाममा छुट्टै खाता खोली जम्मा गर्नेछ ।
- (क) समितिको निर्णयानुसार समितिनाई आवश्यक भई माग भई आएको रकम समितिको खातामा नगरपालिकाले उपलब्ध गराउनेछ ।
- (ख) खाता संचालन समितिको अध्यक्ष र कोषाध्यक्षको संयुक्त दस्तखतबाट संचालन गरिनेछ ।
- (ग) कार्यसमितिको निर्णय बिना कुनै पनि प्रकारको रकम समितिको नाममा उठाउन वा कुनै पनि निकायबाट कर्जा लिन, सापटी लिन तथा दिन पाउने छैन ।
- (घ) समितिले बहन गर्नु पर्ने सबै खर्च समितिको कोषबाट व्यहोरिनेछ ।

२०. लेखापरिक्षण :

- (क) प्रत्येक वर्ष साधारण सभा हुनु अगाडी समितिको आय व्यय विवरण मान्यता प्राप्त लेखा परिक्षकबाट लेखा परिक्षण गराई प्रतिवेदन तयार गरी साधारण सभामा पेश गर्नु पर्नेछ ।
- (ख) लेखापरिक्षकको नियुक्तिका लागि वार्षिक साधारण सभाबाट निर्णय भए बमोजिम गराउनु पर्नेछ ।
- (ग) लेखापरिक्षकको विवरण प्रत्येक वर्ष साधारण सभाबाट अनुमोदन गराई नगरपालिकामा पेश गरिनेछ ।

परिच्छेद : ७

२१. निर्वाचन सम्बन्धी व्यवस्था:

प्रत्येक ३ वर्षमा कार्यसमितिका पदाधिकारी तथा समितिको निर्वाचन वा चयन हुनेछ ।

१. निर्वाचन अधिकृतको गठन :

- (क) यस समितिको निर्वाचन सम्बन्धि कार्य संचालन गर्न कार्य समितिले तोकेको एक जना योग्य व्यक्तिलाई निर्वाचन अधिकृत मनोनित गर्ने छ । निर्वाचन अधिकृतले गोप्य मतदानबाट सरल तरिका अपनाई निर्वाचन समयमा गराउनु पर्नेछ ।
- (ख) निर्वाचन अधिकृतले सहयोगका लागि २ जना सदस्यलाई मनोनित गर्नसक्नेछ ।
- (ग) निर्वाचन सम्बन्धि कुनै विवाद परेमा अन्तिम निर्णय निर्वाचन अधिकृतको हुनेछ ।

२. निर्वाचन प्रक्रिया:

- (क) निर्वाचन गोप्य मतदानबाट हुनेछ ।
- (ख) एक पदको लागि एक भन्दा बढी उम्मेदवार भएमा निर्वाचन गराईनेछ ।
- (ग) निर्वाचित वा निर्विरोध उम्मेदवारको घोषणा निर्वाचन अधिकृतले लिखित रूपमा गर्नुपर्नेछ ।
- (घ) दुई उम्मेदवारको मत बराबर भएमा गोलाप्रथाद्वारा निर्णय गरिनेछ वा दुई उम्मेदवार मध्ये कुनै एकले अर्को उम्मेदवारलाई लिखित रूपमा मान्यता प्रदान गरेमा उक्त उम्मेदवारलाई नै सदर मानिने छ ।
- (ङ) निर्वाचन अधिकृतले २ दिन अगाडीनै मतदाता नामावली प्रकाशन गरि सक्नु पर्ने छ ।
- (च) मत खसाल्न मतदाता स्वयम उपस्थित हुनुपर्ने छ ।
- (छ) यस भन्दा बढी आवश्यकता परेमा परिस्थिति अनुसार निर्वाचन अधिकृतले कार्य सरलताको लागि कार्यसमितिसंग परामर्श लिन सक्नेछ ।
- (ज) यो निर्देशिका लागू भई निर्वाचन नहुन्जेल सम्मका लागि नगरपालिका द्वारा पूर्व गठित समितिका पदाधिकारी तथा सदस्यहरू तदर्थ समितिका सदस्यहरू भानिने छन् । निजहरूको नामावली अनुसूचि ३ मा उल्लेख भए अनुसार हुने छ ।
- (झ) हाल गठित तदर्थ कार्यसमिति निर्देशिका बमोजिम कार्यसमिति गठन नहुदा सम्म बहाल रहनेछ ।

*[Handwritten signatures and dates at the top of the page]*

२८. समितिको उद्देश्यसंग सम्बन्धित अन्य कुराहरु:

(क) राजनीति :

यो समिति कुनै किसिमको राजनैतिक कृपाकलाप र साम्प्रदायिक विवादमा संलग्न रहने छैन ।

(ख) पत्रपत्रिका तथा पुस्तक प्रकाशन:

यस समितिको कार्यसमितिको निर्णयानुसार समाजमा विद्यमान विभिन्न पक्ष एवं विषयमा सचेतानुलक पत्रपत्रिका, पुस्तकहरु सम्बन्धित निकायको स्वीकृति लिई प्रकाशन गर्न सकिने छ ।

(ग) पदपूर्ति:

अध्यक्षको लिखित राजिनामा वा निर्देशिका अनुसार सो पद खालि भएमा ३ वर्षको कार्यकालमा १ वर्ष मात्र अवधि बाकि रहे उपाध्यक्षले अध्यक्षको काम गर्ने तर त्यो भन्दा बढि कार्यकाल बाकी रहेको छ भने कार्य समितिले आफूमध्येबाट अध्यक्ष पदपूर्ति गर्नेछ । अन्य पदको लागि पनि राजिनामाबाट वा प्रक्रियाबाट पद खालि भएमा बाँकी कार्यकालको निमित्त कार्यसमितिको बैठकको बहुमतबाट नै कुनै योग्य सदस्यलाई मनोनित गर्न सकिने छ ।

(घ) अधिकार प्रत्यायोजन:

यस समितिका पदाधिकारिहरुले आफ्नो ब्यक्तिगत तथा अन्य कार्यले केहि समय वा लामो समयका लागि बाहिर जानु परेमा मातहतका पदाधिकारी वा अन्य सदस्यलाई आफ्नो अधिकार प्रत्यायोजन गर्न सक्ने छ ।

(च) प्रतिनिधित्व :

यस समितिको प्रतिनिधित्व अध्यक्ष स्वयंमले वा अध्यक्षले तोकेको अन्य कुनै पदाधिकारिले गर्न सक्नेछ ।

(छ) शपथग्रहण तथा पद हस्तान्तरण :

प्रत्येक नयाँ कार्यकारिणी समितिको निर्वाचन सकिए पछि अनुसूचि ४ शपथग्रहण गराउनु पर्ने छ । नव निर्वाचित अध्यक्षलाई त्रिभुवननगर नगरपालिकाका नगरप्रमुखले र अन्य पदाधिकारी र सदस्यहरुलाई नवनिर्वाचित अध्यक्षले शपथग्रहण गराउनु पर्नेछ ।

*[Handwritten signatures and dates at the bottom of the page]*

(ज) निर्देशिका लागू भएका मितिले १ वर्ष पिन विधान ब्योविम नया कार्यसमितिको निर्वाचन गरिने छ ।

२२. उम्मेदवार हुन ब्योग्यता :

यस समितिको कार्य समितिको उम्मेदवार हुन देशय ब्योविमका शर्त पुग नभएमा कुनै सदस्य उम्मेदवार हुन सक्ने छैन ।

- (क) उम्मेदवारको नाउँमा समितिको कुनै नगदी जिन्सी बक्यौता भएमा,
- (ख) सदस्य प्राप्त गरेको अबधि समाप्त भई २ महिना भन्दा बढी म्याद नाघेमा वा नविकरण नभएमा,
- (ग) समितिको हित विपरित कार्य गरेको वा फौजदारी अभियोग लागेको ठहर भएमा,
- (घ) नगव सिधेको इयापित भएमा,
- (ङ) समितिको सम्पति हिनामिना गरेको व्यक्ति,
- (च) उपेर नपुगेको व्यक्ति,
- (छ) समितिको निर्वाचन समितिमा रहेको व्यक्ति,

२३. अविश्वासको प्रस्ताव :

- (क) यस समितिको कुनै पनि पदाधिकारी तथा सदस्य माथि अविश्वासको प्रस्ताव राख्न चाहेमा १५ दिन अगाडी नै कार्यसमितिको सचिव समक्ष लिखित जानकारी दिनु पर्दछ ।
- (ख) अविश्वासको प्रस्ताव पेश गर्दा ४० प्रतिशत साधारण दमाको सदस्यहस्ले हस्ताशर गरेको लिखित रुपमा पेश भएमा साधारण सभाको कुल सदस्य संख्याको दुई तिहाई बहुमतबाट मात्र सो अविश्वासको प्रस्ताव पारित हुन सक्नेछ । अविश्वासको प्रस्ताव उपर कुनैपनि पदाधिकारी तथा सदस्यलाई आफ्नो तफाद दिने मौकाबाट बन्चित गरिने छैन ।

२४. निर्देशिका संशोधन:

समितिको निर्देशिका संशोधन गर्न आवश्यक भएमा सो कुरा साधारण सभामा पेश गरी सो सभाको बहुमतले पारित गरेमा नगरपालिकामा पेश गर्नु पर्नेछ र नगरपालिकाबाट स्वीकृती लिई, संशोधित विधान लागू गरिनेछ ।

२५. नियमावली तथा विनियम बनाउने :

कार्यसमितिले प्रचलित नेपाल कानून र सो अन्तरगत नियम र यस निर्देशिकाको अधिनमा रहि समितिको उद्देश्य परिपूर्ति गर्ने र अतिरिक्त कार्य विधि व्यवस्थित गर्न आवश्यक नियमावली तथा विनियम बनाउन सक्नेछ ।

२६. विघटन :

यो निर्देशिका ब्योविम कार्य संचालन हुन नसकी वा अन्य कुनै कारणसमा मिति विघटन भएमा निर्नु वा बुझाउनु पर्ने दायित्व तिरी बुझाई बाँकी रहेको समितिको नामको चन अचन जाखजेथा स्वतः नगरपालिकाको हुनेछ ।

२७. निष्कृयता :

यो निर्देशिकामा उल्लेखित कुनै कुरा नेपालका नियम कानूनसंग बाभिएमा, त्यसरी बाभिएको कुराहरु बाभिएको हदसम्म निष्कृय हुनेछ ।





## ANNEX: V

### Current Executive Committee formed in 2077-11-15

<b>Name</b>	<b>Position</b>
Sushil Gautam	President
Chandra Raj pant	Vice-President
Sudip Gautam	Secretary
Sushila Acharya	Joint-Secretary
Numanda Acharya	Treasurer
Tulsiram Rana	Member
Sarada Sharma	Member
Padam Prashad Sharma	Member
Hari Prasad Pandey	Member
Sunder Gautam	Member
Laxmi Acharya	Member
Bharatmani Aryal	Member

## **CURRICULUM VITAE OF RESEARCHER**

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10+2: Gyansindhu Higher Secondary School (2063) Ghorahi, Dang

B.A: Mahendra Multiple Campus (2066) Ghorahi Dang

1 year B.ed: Mahendra Multiple Campus (2068) Nepalgunj, Banke

M.A. (English) Tribhuvan University (2074)

MLisc: Tribhuvan University (2080) Kritipur, Kathmandu