

**A STUDY ON ACTIVITY, IMPACT AND FUTURE SCOPE
OF SOCIETY FOR KATHMANDU VALLEY PUBLIC
LIBRARY**

A Thesis

Submitted to the

Central Department of Library and Information Sciences

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Master in Library and Information Sciences

Submitted by

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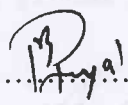
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LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE

LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION

This is to certify that the thesis submitted by Akarshan Pradhan entitled "A Study on Activity, Impact and Future Scope of Society for Kathmandu Valley Public Library" is an original work prepared under our supervision and guidance. We, herby, recommend the thesis for final evaluation.

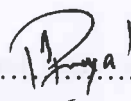

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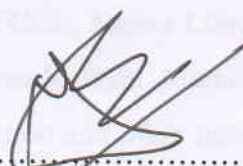


LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE

The thesis prepared and submitted by Akarshan Pradhan entitled "A Study on Activity, Impact and Future Scope of Society for Kathmandu Valley Public Library" has been evaluated and accepted as a partial fulfillment of requirement for the degree of Master of Arts in Library and information Sciences.

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Akarshan Pradhan

Exam Roll No. 16

ABSTRACT

The thesis entitled "'A Study on Activity, Impact and Future Scope of Society for Kathmandu Valley Public Library" by Akarshan Pradhan deals about the scope, impact and sustainable issues of the public library in Nepal. It is completely new concept and literature to the quality of libraries because no more studies have been seen in this field. The main objectives of this study are as follows:

- a. To determine the long-term scope of the SKVPL.
- b. To determine the effective service and activities of the SKVPL to serve to the community, readers, researchers and users.
- c. To identify the impact of SKVPL for effective and efficiently provide its service to the community, readers, researchers and users.

Related 16 literatures have been reviewed in the concerned chapter. The study has focused on the SKVPL. The sample of population is taken 100 and 75 respondents gave their answers to make the research more uniform and valuable. The researcher has used a set of questionnaires, interview and observation as his basic instruments of research. The questionnaire has 3 sections and 14 questions including a cover letter clarifying about the work. Section one consists of personal information of respondents, section two consists about information collection, section three consists information services provided by libraries. The methodologies used to conduct the research are direct field observation and structured questionnaire. The collections of primary data have been analyzed quantitatively by using statistical tools such as: tabulation.

The majority finding of the study shows information being served by the library. The major findings of the study are mentioned in the following statement:

a. Develop and implement the long-term strategic plan of library

The SKVPL should develop a long-term strategic plan where SKVPL identify future directions that reflect the key roles and values of today's users, suitable for a community of the proposed size and location such as Kathmandu Valley. In short, the

scope/plan establishes a collective community vision for library services, programs, and facilities in the city of Kathmandu.

Specifically, the scope or plan builds upon the goals, directions, and initiatives identified by the SKVPL by developing action plans to ensure that the right services are being provided to a growing population. An emphasis is placed on developing a pragmatic 3- Year Action Plan that identifies high priority initiatives (including costs, timing, funding sources, and staffing/resourcing); however, a longer view to the year 2014 is taken where necessary.

A mission statement is a clear, concise, and realistic observation of the Library's reason for being. It should be referenced when making important decisions about what activities and services to provide, what markets to serve, what new initiatives to focus on, what partners to co-operate with, what to emphasize in developing a collection policy, and so on. It can create clarity, inspire and motivate volunteers and staff, and create unity, particularly if it has been put together with the assistance of staff and board members.

b. Serve effective service and activities to the community, readers, researchers and users.

The SKVPL should serve to the community, readers, researchers and users through effective service and activities. Some roles of SKVPL's are as follows:

- Popular Materials Library – The Library features current, high demand, high interest materials in a variety of formats for persons of all ages, abilities, and cultural heritages.
- Life-long Learning Centre – The Library supports a sustained program of formal and informal learning for individuals of all ages, abilities, and cultural heritages. A special emphasis is placed on encouraging young children to develop an interest in reading and learning. The Library also serves as a major resource of local history collections and services.
- Virtual Portal – The Library provides a means by which patrons can access information from a wide variety of electronic sources, including databases and the Internet.

- Service-Oriented Library – The Library actively provides timely, accurate, and useful information and on-site resources for community residents in their pursuit of personal and job-related interests.
- Broker / Link to other Resources – Through partnerships with other agencies and organizations, the Library is a clearinghouse for current information on community services, issues, and events.
- Community Gathering Place – The Library is a central focus for community activities, meetings, and programs.

c. Provide effective and efficient service to the community, readers, researchers and users.

The SKVPL should observe, monitor and its effectiveness, impact and improving of the service to the community, readers, researchers. The SKVPL should follow following things:

- Library Board and Administration should take responsible for strategic planning, short and long-term planning, policy development, budget, and personnel management.
- Circulation Section should take responsible for public service delivery (inter-library loan, patron registration, circulation of materials, telephone renewals and notices, and fines/fees).
- Information Services Section should take responsible for public service delivery (information requests, reader's advisory, research assistance, Internet training, equipment use, collection management, training, programming, early literacy promotion, and outreach).
- Technical Services & Systems should develop, create and take responsible for acquisitions, processing, cataloguing, periodical management, and database management. Systems is also responsible for maintaining the Library's automated system, including hardware, software, workstations, printers, computer security, PC's, LAN,WAN, and telecommunications system.

d. Reengineer present administration structure for effectiveness of its service

To do above mentioned (a), (b) and (c) things, SKVPL should re-engineer present administration structure and recruit new competent employees in circulation section, information service section and technical service and system section.

e. Expansion the space or build new building of library

As identified through SKVPL reports, site observation and discussion with Executive Board members, library staff and users, library lacks sufficient space for current location for collections, programming, patron reading and study space, higher demand services such as Internet workstations, and parking. So the library should expansion the space or build new building in new place. For this SKVPL should dialogue with Kathmandu Metropolitan City or Nepal Government, Education Ministry with Strategic Plan.

f. Apply the American Library Association developed eight roles

The SKVPL should follow the developed eight roles of American Library Association (ALA). It is not intended for every library to adopt all of the roles, nor is departures from these roles prohibited. Rather, each individual library system is responsible for defining the roles they wish to pursue, based on their own objectives and community needs. The roles suggested by the ALA include:

1. Community Activities Centre.
2. Community Information Centre.
3. Formal Education Support Centre
4. Independent Learning
5. Popular Materials Library
6. Preschoolers' Door to Learning
7. Reference Library
8. Research Centre

PREFACE

This research work carried out on through the use of SKVPL, primarily focused on the present service, Sustainable Plan and Strategy Plan. Everyone needs the information and library is the right place where information resources are available. The main objectives of the study are to provide public library service to meet the people's information requirement, to develop the Society for Kathmandu Valley Public Library (SKVPL) as a depository library for national and international publications, to develop national network of public libraries in Nepal to cooperate, coordinate and liaison with public libraries of other countries to develop as a national hub to access to electronic resources globally to function as a national training center, To support UNESCO's goal of Information for all, to present the real facts, figures and the data, this study has been organized in six chapters.

The first chapter deals with introduction which included introduction of the study, statements of the problems, objectives of the study, scope and limitations of the study, significance of the study, definition of terms/glossary and organization of the study.

The second chapter deals with review of literature i.e., studies on previous relevant literature. The third chapter deals with detailed background information on the study, which includes two special libraries. The fourth chapter is related with research methodology, which includes research design, population of the study, sampling techniques, data collection procedure and data analysis procedure. The fifth chapter deals with analysis, presentation and interpretation of findings from data of the selected special libraries. The sixth chapter deals with summary, findings and recommendation, which are presented in summarized form. The study has recommended certain points for the future improvement of the libraries. Reference, appendices and curriculum vitae of the researcher are included at the end.

Akarshan Pradhan

(Researcher)

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TABLE OF CONTENT

	Pages
LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION	i
LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE	ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iii
ABSTRACT	iv
PREFACE	viii
CATALOGUE OF THE THESIS	ix
TABLE OF CONTENT	xii
 CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION	 1
1.1 Background of the Study	1
1.1.1 The Goals and Objectives of the Society for Kathmandu Valley Public Library	3
1.1.2 The Strategies and Activities of the Society for Kathmandu Valley Public Library	4
1.2 Statement of the Problem	5
1.3 Objectives of the Study	6
1.4 Scope of Limitation of the Study	7
1.5 Significance of the Study	8
1.6 Organization of the Study	9
 CHAPTER II: LITERATURE REVIEW	 11
2.1 International arena of Public Library	11
2.2 Definition of Library	15
2.3 Definition of Public Library	16
2.4 Study Reports on International Relate Public Library	19
2.4.1 The Rural Public Library as Place: A Theoretical Analysis	19
2.4.2 New Premises of Public Library Strategies in the Age of Globalization	20
2.4.3 Public Library 2.0: Towards a New Mission for Public Libraries as a "Network of Community Knowledge"	20
2.5 Study Reports on National Related Public Library	21
2.5.1 The Nepal National Library: An Introduction	21
2.5.2 Community Library and Resource Centers: Country Profile	22

2.5.3 Library Development in Nepal: Problems and Prospects	23
2.6 Major Public Libraries of Nepal	24
2.6.1 Kaiser Library	24
2.6.2 Dilliraman-Kalyani Memorial Library	26
2.6.3 Madan Puraskar Pustakalaya (MPP)	27
2.6.4 Nepal National Library	30
2.6.5 Conclusion	32
CHAPTER III: PUBLIC LIBRARY IN KATHMANDU VALLEY	34
3.1 Public Library Movement in Nepal	34
3.2 Historical Background of Library in Nepal	34
3.3 Public Libraries	38
3.4 Community Libraries	39
3.5 Library and Information Service Policy in Nepal	39
3.6 Kathmandu based Libraries	40
3.6.1 Tribhuban University Central Library	40
3.6.2 The Social Science Baha Library	41
3.6.3 E-Pustakalaya	44
3.6.4 Rural Education and Development Nepal (READ)	46
3.6.5 Nepal National Library	46
3.6.6 Nepal Asha Archives	47
3.6.7 Kaiser Library	48
3.6.8 The Documentation and Information Centre-UNESCO	49
3.6.9 Nepal -Japan Children Library	50
3.6.10 The East-West Library	50
3.6.11 ILO Library in Nepal	51
3.6.12 AWON Public Library	51
3.6.13 Diliraman-Kalyani Regmi Memorial Library	52
3.6.14 Nepal Bahrat Library	54
3.6.15 Other Some Popular Libraries	54
3.6.16 Conclusion	54
CHAPTER IV: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	56
4.1 Research Methodology	56
4.2 Research Design	58

4.3	Preparing the Research Design	59
4.4	Source of Information	60
4.5	Sampling	61
4.6	Data Collection and Procedure	61
4.7	Information Gathering Procedure	61
CHAPTER V:	ANALYSIS PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION	62
5.1	Background of Society for Kathmandu Valley Public Library	62
5.1.1	Vision and Goal	62
5.1.2	Goals and Objectives	63
5.1.3	Executive Committee (2066-2069)	63
5.1.4	Librarian	64
5.1.5	Strategies and Activities	64
5.1.5.1.	Short-term Strategies and Activities	64
5.1.5.2	Long Term Strategies and Activities	64
5.1.6	Library Membership	64
5.1.7	Book Collection	65
5.1.8	Library Users	65
5.1.9	Library Visit	65
5.2	Analysis of the Information	65
5.2.1	Librarian	65
5.2.1.1	Staff in the Library	66
5.2.1.2	Acquisition	68
5.2.1.2.1	Types of document are acquired in library	68
5.2.1.2.2	Method of acquiring library materials	69
5.2.1.2.3	Selection the library materials	70
5.2.1.2.4	The size of the library collection	73
5.2.1.2.5	Collection of CDs in Library	74
5.2.1.2.6	Collection of the periodicals in library	74
5.2.1.3	Library Services	74
5.2.1.3.1	Number of Library Members	74
5.2.1.3.2	Number of Average Visitors per Day	75
5.2.1.3.3	Open access in library	76
5.2.1.3.4	Disseminate information from the library to the users	76
5.2.1.3.5	Services provided to the users	77

5.2.1.3.6	Issuing system in library	78
5.2.1.3.7	Users are satisfied with the loan period of document	78
5.2.1.3.8	Providing sufficient physical facility to users	78
5.2.1.3.9	Familiar with modern information technology	78
5.2.1.3.10	Using the database	78
5.2.1.3.11	Internet and e-mail services in the library	78
5.2.1.3.12	Problem of deterioration of library materials	79
5.2.1.3.13	Preventive measure in the library	80
5.2.1.3.14	Users are satisfied with all collections and services of library	80
5.2.1.3.15	Planning the further development of the library	80
5.2.1.3.16	Developing about the "Sustainable Plan" of the library	80
5.2.1.3.17	Planning about the "Strategy Plan" of the library	80
5.2.1.3.18	Planning the "Resource Mobilization Plan" of the library	81
5.2.1.3.19	Improvement of library to provide better services to the user	81
5.2.2	Users	81
5.2.2.1	Purpose of Library Visit	81
5.2.2.2	Frequency of Library Visit	82
5.2.2.3	Satisfaction of with Collections	82
5.2.2.4	Type of Access	83
5.2.2.5	Get the Materials from the Library	84
5.2.2.6	Services Getting from the Library	84
5.2.2.7	Satisfied with the loan period of document	85
5.2.2.8	Physical Facility of the Library	86
5.2.2.9	Opening Hours of Library	86
5.2.2.10	Internet and E- mail services available to the users	87
5.2.2.11	Satisfied with the Present Services of the Library	88
5.2.2.12	Adopt the policy to reduce the difficulties	88
5.2.2.13	Suggestions for Improving the Services in Library	89
5.2.3	External Librarian Personnel (two peoples)	90
5.2.3.1	Present Service of Society	90
5.2.3.2	"Sustainable Plan" of Society	90
5.2.3.3	"Strategy Plan" of Society	91
5.2.3.4	"Resource Mobilization Plan" of Society	91
5.2.3.5	Suggestion for the Improvement of Society for Kathmandu Valley Public Library to Provide Better Services to the Users, Researchers and Readers	91

CHAPTER VI SUMMARY, FINDING AND ACTION OF FUTURE	92
6.1 Summary	92
6.2 Finding	93
6.3 Action for future	94
6.4 Major Action for future	96
APPENDIX A: Reference	100
APPENDIX B: Questionnaire distributed to the users during the field survey	102
APPENDIX C: Vita of Researcher	111

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ALA	American Library Association
BS	Bikram Sambat
CDLIS	Central Department of Library and Information Science
CDS/ISIS	Computerized Documentation System/Integrated Set for Information System
IT	Information Technology
ISB	Information seeking behavior
NEC	National Education Commission
NPA	National Planning Commission
SDI	Selective Dissemination of Information
SPCBN	Support to Participatory Constitution Building in Nepal
TUCL	Tribhuvan University Central Library
UNDP	United Nation Development Program
UNESCO	United nation Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
USAID	United States Assistance

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

A public library is a library which is accessible by the public and is generally funded from public sources and may be operated by community or group of civil peoples. Public libraries may be at any level from local to national level. The public library is an excellent model of government at its best. A locally controlled public good, it serves every individual freely, in as much or as little depth as he or she wants.

Public libraries exist in most places in the world and are often considered an essential part of having an educated and literate population. Public libraries are distinct from research libraries, school libraries, or other special libraries in that their mandate is to serve the public's information needs generally, as well as offering materials for general entertainment and leisure purposes. Therefore the public library is called University of public. Public Libraries provide free services such as preschool story times to encourage early literacy. Public libraries are typically lending libraries, allowing users to take books and other materials off the premises temporarily; they also have non-circulating reference collections. Public libraries primarily focus on popular materials such as popular fiction and movies, as well as educational and nonfiction materials of interest to the general public; computer and internet access are also often offered.

In addition to print books and periodicals, most public libraries today have a wide array of other media including audio-books, e-books, CDs, cassettes, videotapes, DVDs, and video games, as well as facilities to access the Internet and inter-library loans. Readers' advisory is a fundamental public library service that involves suggesting fiction and nonfiction.

Public libraries may also provide other services, such as community meeting rooms, storytelling sessions for infants, toddlers, preschool children, or after-school programs, all with an intention of developing early literacy skills and a love of books. In person and on-line programs for reader development, language learning, homework help, free lectures and cultural performances, and other community service programs

are common offerings. One of the most popular programs offered in public libraries are summer reading programs for children, families, and adults. In rural areas, the local public library may have, in addition to its main branch, a mobile library service, consisting of one or more buses furnished as a small public library, serving the countryside according to a regular schedule.

Public libraries also provide materials for children, often housed in a special section. Child oriented websites with on-line educational games and programs specifically designed for younger library users are becoming increasingly popular. Services may be provided for other groups, such as large print or Braille materials, Books on tape, young adult literature and other materials for teenagers, or materials in other than the national language.

Librarians at most public libraries provide reference and research help to the general public, usually at a reference desk but can often be done by telephone interview. As online discussion and social networking allow for remote access, reference is becoming available virtually through the use of the Internet and e-mail. Depending on the size of the library, there may be more than one desk; at some smaller libraries all transactions may occur at one desk, while large urban public libraries may employ subject-specialist librarians with the ability to staff multiple reference or information desks to answer queries about particular topics at any time during regular operating hours. Often the children's section in a public library has its own reference desk.

Public libraries are also increasingly making use of web bases services, including the use of online social networks by libraries.

In the context of Nepal, Public libraries are provided service to their users for more than six decades. There are many public/community libraries registered in Nepal. Moreover, those which are functional are either poorly equipped or do not have the resources or the means to cater to the needs of a modern society. Following the definition of UNESCO/IFLA, public libraries are not yet established in Kathmandu.

The need for a public library service that not only is well organized and equipped but also is tailored to meet the needs of the Nepali people in the 21st century was discussed among the academicians, educationist, diplomats, politicians, lawyers, industrialists and journalists in June 2003. The meeting decided to form an ad-hoc committee for the establishment of a modern library in Kathmandu. The ad-hoc committee formed the **Society for Kathmandu Valley Public Library (SKVPL)**. This Society was registered with the government on 25 September 2003.

The idea for a central public library seems to be gaining unanimous public acceptance. The Society started the public library in a limited way both in respect of housing the readership and providing public services at Bhrikutimandap, Kathmandu from 9 July 2005. The Society is overwhelmed by the ever-increasing public response in its favor. People of every walk have expressed their appreciation and support for the initiatives. Within a very short period of time distinguished personalities such as former prime ministers of Nepal, Speaker of the House of Representatives, senior leaders of various political parties, former ambassadors and academics have visited the library and donated their collections. We are also encouraged by the support we have been receiving from the diplomatic community.

The vision of the Library is to develop **Society for Kathmandu Valley Public Library** as one of the effective vehicles to achieve the goals of creating a society that is educated, civilized, democratic and peaceful. The library will play a vital role in promoting Nepal as a modernized and developed country citizen by providing access to information for all.

1.1.1 The Goals and Objectives of the Society for Kathmandu Valley Public Library

The Goals and Objectives of the Society for Kathmandu Valley Public Library are as follows:

1. To provide public library service to meet the people's information requirement
2. To develop the Society for Kathmandu Valley Public Library (SKVPL) as a depository library for national and international publications
3. To develop national network of public libraries in Nepal

4. To cooperate, coordinate and liaison with public libraries of other countries
5. To develop as a national hub to access to electronic resources globally.
6. To function as a national training center
7. To support UNESCO's goal of Information for All.

1.1.2 The Strategies and Activities of the Society for Kathmandu Valley Public Library

The Strategies and Activities of the Society for Kathmandu Valley Public Library are as follows:

a. Short-term strategies and activities

- Land acquisition and building construction
- Collection development general books, reference book, children's books, books on Nepal and research collection.
- Organization of the collection
- Access to the collection
- Fund Raising
- Infrastructure development
- Access to the electronic resources

b. Long Term Strategies and Activities

- Facilitate to enact of appropriate Public Library laws
- National Network of Public Libraries
- Strengthen community-based library service
- Provide mobile library service
- Develop resource based learning environment to support information literacy
- Organize seminar, workshop, interaction and talk program
- Serve as a multi-purpose community center
- Archive and preserve national heritage and culture
- Perform advisory work to the government for the establishment and development of public libraries in Nepal

As per indicated vision, goal, strategies and activities of the Library as well as globally agreed norms and principle of public library the SKVPL is require to further more define the vision, mission, values, strategic and its activities with its role and responsible for community, readers, users. Therefore for further expand and strengthen the function of the SKVPL it is require to specific define its scope as well as its activities with impact to the users/readers. At present it is not more clear its scope and activities with impacts. So the study will determine the scope and its activities with impact as well as require resource for long-term prospectus.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Most librarians, as well as the people who use public libraries, consider it a proper function of government to provide library services free of charge. Public libraries had their beginnings just when the idea of educating the masses through public education became popular.

Public libraries, like other public services, were established by well-meaning citizens who assumed that the "public" wanted these services and were willing to pay taxes to support them. But there are those who disagree. Writing in Library Journal, Michael Harris questions the notion that the public library was established in answer to public demand.

It is commonly believed that the origins of the public library movement testify to the power of popular democracy in this country. And yet, everyone knows that historically only a very small portion of the eligible users have ever crossed the threshold of a public library.

As evidenced by the state of the economy today, we see that government officials do not look beyond the short range effects of their actions, that is, beyond the next election. Any business that tried to operate along these lines would find itself quickly bankrupt. The only thing that keeps local governments from going out of business is their supposedly unlimited source of funds: taxes. But the climate is changing, the money reservoir is beginning to dry up. If librarians will look to the future they must realize that they cannot continue depending on government funds. What is the alternative?

Assuming no public libraries, where will people go to obtain reading matter for entertainment and information? Since 1850 there has been a revolution in the printing industry. Due to higher literacy, and more leisure time, and a large class of people willing and able to buy books, there is a market for hundreds of thousands of books in inexpensive editions. Back then, books were few and far between, expensive to produce and purchase. Nowadays people do not have to be wealthy to have their own personal library. The paperback reprint industry has brought many books within everyone's reach. For more expensive hardcover books, the needs of readers can be taken care of by rental libraries. Some bookstores now have rental libraries as part of their operation. Without public libraries, bookstores and other service-type businesses would fill the vacuum for providing recreational reading.

Private libraries would be more responsive to the needs of their users. Instead of being open during the day only, as is now the case in many libraries, these libraries would be open when the users needed them, nights and weekends, and early in the morning. A children's library run by librarians specializing in children's librarianship; a local fiction society catering to the wants of its members; there are many possibilities. People are so used to depending on the government to get things done they forget how to do things for themselves.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The study aims to determine the scope, activities and impact the service of public library in Nepal specially Society for Kathmandu Valley Public Library (SKVPL) of Kathmandu.

The objectives of this study are as follows:

1. To determine the long-term scope of the SKVPL.
2. To determine the effective service and activities of the SKVPL to serve to the community, readers, researchers and users.
3. To identify the impact of SKVPL for effective and efficiently provide its service to the community, readers, researchers and users.

1.4 Scope of Limitation of the Study

Movement of public library in Nepal, its history is not so long and so the study will not study deeply on that sector. The study will concentrate on movement of public library in Kathmandu Valley and contribution by government as well as general public. This study will analyze the contribution of SKVPL, its impact and future scope.

The study will determine following areas:

a. Availability

The resources in libraries are available to everyone regardless of age, gender, and race or income level. In most places, they are available to residents of the city completely without cost.

b. Information

Libraries and the people who work in them can help people find the answer to nearly any question and information about nearly any topic. Most libraries provide free Internet access, so their resources are nearly unlimited.

c. Language Development

Reading to young children helps improve their language skills. For parents who do not have books at home, libraries can provide this resource for their children. Libraries also often have pre-school story programs, which expose children to books and activities that they may not otherwise see.

d. Lifelong Learning

Libraries offer resources for people of any age to learn about anything they want. Books offer in-depth knowledge that is not available online in most cases. There are also usually current newspapers and periodicals available for reading in the library.

2. Recreation

Libraries provide a valuable recreation opportunity for people of diverse backgrounds and with a variety of interests. From fiction to biographies, books on tape to DVDs, there is something in the library that will interest nearly everyone.

1.5 Significance of the Study

Library is a trinity of its collection, users and the staff. It cannot run properly in absence of any of its element and every element has its relationship with other element. The collection can be of no use if there is no user and the user alone cannot reach up to the desired information contained in the documents without well trained staff. Therefore volunteer and staff play a vital role in good library service e.g. public library. In ancient days when the library used to be a store house, the duty of a librarian was just to guard the books. However now the concept has changed and the concept of modern library service has emerged. In this age of information, the role of a librarian should be active enough so as to attract more users to the library. The volunteers, members and staff or the librarian should have good knowledge of library and information science education in order to run a library.

There are more than 600 public libraries throughout the country. However in most of the libraries the staff is non-professional. They have been running the libraries on their own in the traditional way.

In order to develop the library system throughout the local level, the Local Self Governance Act 1999 has the provision of maintaining library by local government such as Village Development committees, Municipalities and District Development Committees themselves.

Society of Kathmandu Valley Public Library will fully benefit from outcomes of the study and assist to scale-up and strengthen the capacity of governance, management, administration, service and resource.

1.6 Organization of the Study

The first chapter deals with introduction, which includes introduction of the study, statement of the problems, objectives of the study, scope and limitations of the study, significance of the study, definition of terms/glossary and organization of the study.

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

The third chapter deals with understanding of the subject. The historical background and present conditions of the public library in Kathmandu valley, their collections, facilities and services provided to the user have been depicted clearly in this chapter.

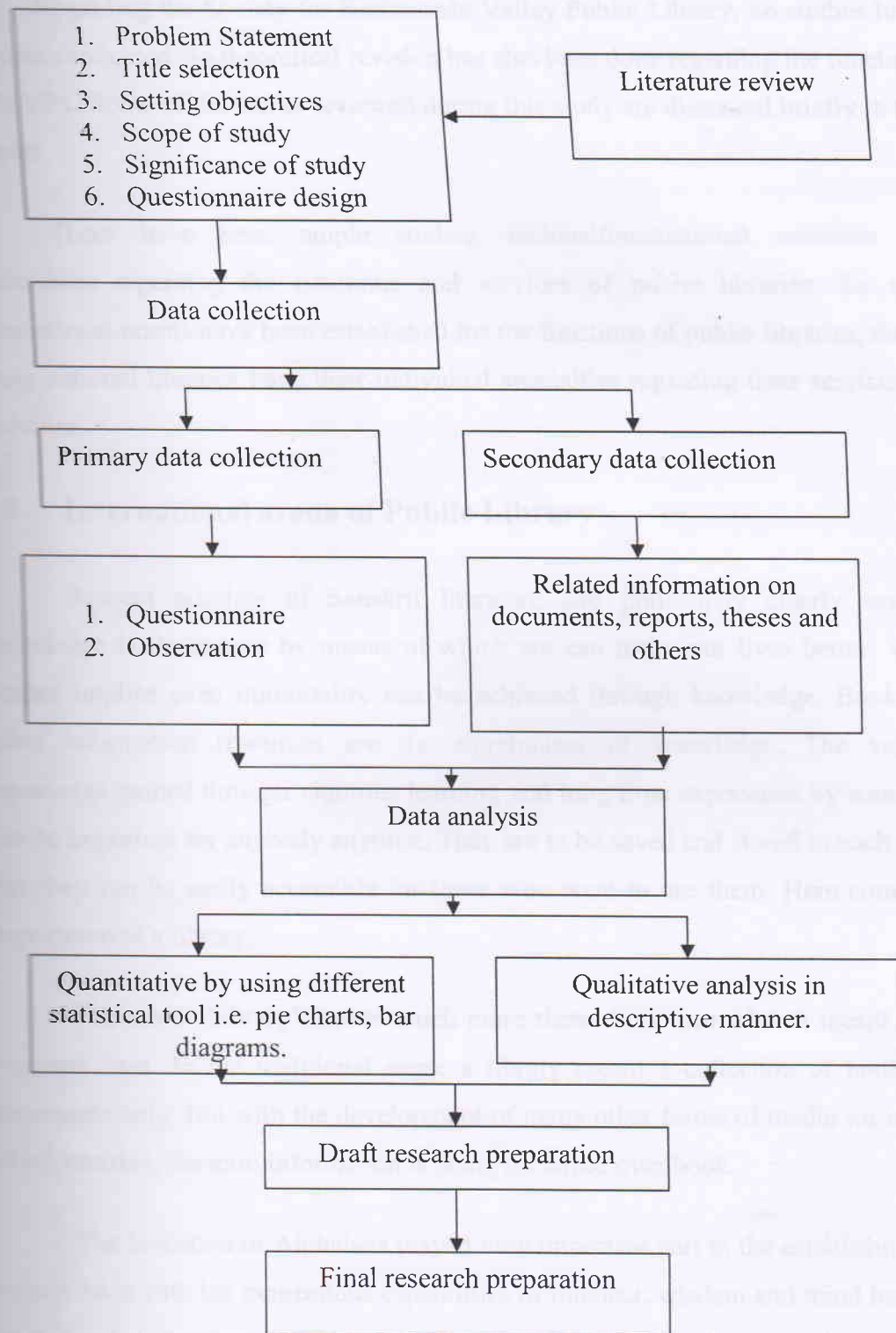
The fourth chapter deals with research methodology which includes research design, population of the study, sampling techniques or procedure, data collection procedure and data analysis procedure have been explained in this chapter.

The fifth chapter deals with presentation and analysis of the collected/obtained facts, figures and data. Tables and different types of charts have been used as the statistical means for presentation and analysis and descriptive accounts follow to make the facts more clear and easy to understand.

The sixth chapter deals with finding of the study and investigation, which are presented in summarized and concise form with some concluding remarks the study has recommended certain points for the future improvement of the profession. At the end supplementary sections as bibliography and appendices are provided.

Organization of research study drawn on following way:

Organization of the study



CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

Regarding the Society for Kathmandu Valley Public Library, no studies have ~~yet~~ been conducted. So theoretical revision has also been done regarding the functions of SKVPL. Some of the works reviewed during this study are discussed briefly in this ~~chapter~~.

There have been ample studies, national/international seminars and ~~discussions~~ regarding the functions and services of public libraries. So some ~~international~~ norms have been established for the functions of public libraries, though ~~many~~ national libraries have their individual specialties regarding their services and activities.

2.1 International arena of Public Library

Ancient scholars of Sanskrit literature and philosophy clearly say that ~~knowledge~~ is the source by means of which we can make our lives better. Which ~~further~~ implies even immortality can be achieved through knowledge. Books and ~~other~~ information resources are the storehouses of knowledge. The valuable ~~knowledge~~ gained through vigorous learning and long time experience by somebody ~~can~~ be important for anybody anytime. They are to be saved and stored in such a way ~~that~~ they can be easily accessible for those who want to use them. Here comes the ~~importance~~ of a library.

The word 'Library' means much more these days than what it meant in the ~~previous~~ days. In the traditional sense a library meant a collection of books and ~~documents~~ only. But with the development of many other forms of media for storage of information, the term information is being preferred over book.

The invention of Alphabets played very important part in the establishment of ~~library~~. Man with his tremendous capabilities of intellect, wisdom and mind has been ~~mastering~~ his situations since his very inception. With the development of our thought ~~and~~ growth of our experiences the information has been growing considerably ~~through~~ the ages. But parallel has also been the course of human recording which also

grew and developed in relation to man's requirements. In the light of material and the demand of the society the man had been developing methods of recording his experiences through the clay-tablets, wax-tablets, papyrus sheets, parchment rolls and through modern books, and other audio-visual equipment.

According to the Oxford English Dictionary, as early as 1374, the term "library" was employed in English to refer to a place where books were kept for "reading, study or reference". By the nineteenth century a library was also regarded as "a building, room or set of rooms containing a collection of books for the use of the public or some portion of it, or the members of a society... a public institution or establishment charged. This shows that the word "library" has been used in English language from 14th century. After the invention of papers in 1405 A.D and press in 1445 A.D information was started to record in the paper. The educated people felt the need of a place where they want to keep all recorded information for protection and preservation. Protection and preservation were specially being done just to get the relevant records as and when they were in need of them. The civilized ancestors were in view of that the libraries could be an effective means to gather the wealth of information generated by man over the years for the present and for posterity.

A public library provides services to the general public and usually makes at least some of its books available for borrowing. Typically, libraries issue library cards to community members wishing to borrow books. Many public libraries also serve as community organizations that provide free services and events to the public, such as reading groups and toddler story time.

The earliest example in England of a library to be endowed for the benefit of users who were not members of an institution such as a cathedral or college was the Francis Trigge Chained Library in Grantham, Lincolnshire, established in 1598. The library still exists and can justifiably claim to be the forerunner of later public library systems. The beginning of the modern, free, open access libraries really got its start in the U.K. in 1847. Parliament appointed a committee, led by William Ewart, on Public Libraries to consider the necessity of establishing libraries through the nation: In 1849 their report noted the poor condition of library service, it recommended the establishment of free public libraries all over the country, and it led to the Public Libraries Act in 1850, which allowed all cities with populations exceeding 10,000 to

levy taxes for the support of public libraries. Another important act was the 1870 Public School Law, which increased literacy, thereby the demand for libraries, so by 1877, more than 75 cities had established free libraries, and by 1900 the number had reached 300. This finally marks the start of the public library as we know it. And these acts influenced similar laws in other countries, most notably the U.S. The first tax-supported public library in the United States was Peterborough, New Hampshire (1833) first supported by state funds then an "Act providing for the Establishment of Public Libraries" in 1849.

1876 is a well known year in the history of librarianship in the United States. The American Library Association was formed, as well as The American Library Journal, Melvil Dewey published his decimal based system of classification, and the United States Bureau of Education published its report, "Public libraries in the United States of America; their history, condition, and management." During the post-Civil War years, there was a rise in the establishment of public libraries, a movement led chiefly by newly formed women's clubs. They contributed their own collections of books, conducted lengthy fund raising campaigns for buildings, and lobbied within their communities for financial support for libraries, as well as with legislatures and the Carnegie Library Endowment founded in the 20th century. They led the establishment of 75-80 percent of the libraries in communities across the country.

Despite the importance of public libraries, they are routinely having their budgets cut by state legislature. Funding has dwindled so badly that some smaller public libraries have been forced to cut their hours and release employees.

With this process many libraries came into existence to serve the needs of the society. When the information was began to record in the form of book the concept of paper library emerged in the society. Then various types of libraries were come out. Due to the higher demand and need of information, libraries are not limited in the paper library at current days. Today libraries are begun to develop in digital or non paper libraries.

In the modern sense a library is a collection of information resources and services, organized for use, and maintained by a public body, institution, or private individual. This collection and services are used by people who choose not to — or

cannot afford to — purchase an extensive collection themselves, who need material in individual can reasonably be expected to have, or who require professional assistance with their research. With the collection of media other than books for storing information, many libraries are now also repositories and access points for maps, prints or other documents and artworks on various storage media (data storage medium) such as microfilm, microfiche, audio tapes, CDs, LPs (gramophone records), cassettes, video tapes and DVDs, and provide public facilities to access CD-ROM and subscription databases and the Internet. Thus, modern libraries are increasingly being redefined as places to get unrestricted access to information in many formats and from many sources. In addition to providing materials, they also provide the services of specialists who are experts in matters related to finding and organizing information and interpreting information needs, called librarians. More recently, libraries are understood as extending beyond the physical walls of a building, by including material accessible by electronic means, and by providing the assistance of librarians in navigating and analyzing tremendous amounts of knowledge with a variety of digital tools.

The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, (2004) defines the term library as “A place in which literary and artistic materials, such as books, periodicals, newspapers, pamphlets, prints, records, and tapes, are kept for reading, reference, or lending. A collection of such materials, especially when systematically arranged.” Britannica Concise Encyclopedia (2006) defines it as “Collection of information resources in print or in other forms that is organized and made accessible for reading or study.” It further states - The word derives from the Latin ‘liber’ (book). The origin of libraries lies in the keeping of written records, a practice that dates at least to the 3rd millennium BC in Babylonia. The first libraries as repositories of books were those of the Greek temples and those established in conjunction with the Greek schools of philosophy in the 4th century BC. Today's libraries frequently contain periodicals, microfilms, tapes, videos, compact discs, and other materials in addition to books. The growth of on-line communications networks has enabled library users to search electronically linked databases worldwide.

Columbia Electronic Encyclopedia (2003) states library as a collection of books or other written or printed materials, as well as the facility in which they are

based and the institution that is responsible for their maintenance. Modern libraries **may** contain a wide range of materials, including manuscripts and pamphlets, posters, **photographs**, motion pictures, and videotapes, sound recordings, and computer **databases** in various forms.

"A library is an everlasting gathering of great sages of all countries and all **times**." (Devkota, 2012 B.S.). Libraries are full of materials which can be used to gain **various** kinds of information. So a library can be understood as a storehouse of **information** or knowledge. In the 21st century libraries have been considered as the **information** centers.

Public library advocacy is support given to a public library for its financial and **philosophical** goals or needs. Most often this takes the form of monetary or material **donations** or campaigning to the institutions which oversee the library, sometimes by **advocacy** groups such as Friends of Libraries. Originally, library advocacy was **centered** on the library itself, but current trends show libraries positioning themselves **to demonstrate** they provide "economic value to the community."

In the United States, state library agencies have oversight of the public library **situation** within their boundaries. State library legislation has concerned itself mainly **with** the following topics:

- a. Founding of libraries
- b. Their administration and supervision by library commissions, etc.
- c. Development of school libraries
- d. Development of country and rural libraries
- e. Development of traveling libraries

22 Definition of Library

A library was regarded as a storehouse where books were meant for **preservation**. At that time people were not much habitual to read the books from **library** because the librarians were supposed to be a custodian. At the most if a reader **asked** for a book, then the librarian would pass on the book and leave him alone.

Libraries tended to be passive and archival institutions. Perhaps, there were not enough incentives for them to become dynamic.

According to ALA (American Library Association) glossary of library and information science; "A collection of materials organized to provide physical, bibliographic, and intellectual access to a target group with a staff that is trained to provide services and programs related to the information needs of target groups." (Krishan Kumar, 1995)

Libraries have always been services, in the sense that the offering of a collection for consultation by a body of people, with a catalogue as a key to the collection, is a service; in the same sense, a museum is a service.

2.3 Definition of Public Library

Freedom, Prosperity and the Development of society and individuals are fundamental human values. They will only be attained through the ability of well-informed citizens to exercise their democratic rights and to play an active role in society. Constructive participation and the development of democracy depend on satisfactory education as well as on free and unlimited access to knowledge, thought, culture and information. The public library, the local gateway to knowledge, provides a basic condition for lifelong learning, independent decision-making and cultural development of the individual and social groups. This Manifesto proclaims UNESCO's belief in the public library as a living force for education, culture and information, and as an essential agent for the fostering of peace and spiritual welfare through the minds of men and women. UNESCO therefore encourages national and local governments to support and actively engage in the development of public libraries. The Public Library is the local centre of information, making all kinds of knowledge and information readily available to its users. The services of the public library are provided on the basis of equality of access for all, regardless of age, race, sex, religion, nationality, language or social status. Specific services and materials must be provided for those who cannot, for whatever reason, use the regular services and materials, for example linguistic minorities, people with disabilities or people in mental or prison. All age groups must find material relevant to their needs. Collections and services have to include all types of appropriate media and modern

technologies as well as traditional materials. High quality and relevance to local needs and conditions are fundamental. Material must reflect current trends and the evolution of society, as well as the memory of human endeavor and imagination. Collections and services should not be subject to any form of ideological, political or religious censorship, nor commercial pressure. (UNESCO)

UNESCO defines public library as "Those which serve the population of a community or region free of charge or for a nominal fee. They may serve the general public or special categories of the public such as children, members of the armed forces, hospital patients, prisoners, workers, and employees." (UNESCO, Statistics on libraries-1966, 1967/ Krishan Kumar, 2001)

According to Ranganathan, a library is "a public institution or establishment charged with the care of a collection of books, the duty of making them accessible to those who require the use of them and the task of converting every person in its neighborhood into a habitual library." (Krishan Kumar, 1995)

Tikekar, (2000), in his article "Public Libraries as Community Information Centers" published in Herald of Library Science journal writes, "Public library system envisages different types of libraries woven in one string and catering various kinds of services to the community. Such a system comprises of libraries scaling from the national library to a village library."

Shrestha (2000) has stressed the role of libraries as a means to eradicate illiteracy in developing countries. In her article "Role of Public Libraries in Eradicating Illiteracy from Nepal" published in TULSSAA journal, she strongly pleads that a library should take an active part in promoting literacy in the country.

According to her a library should work in order to:

1. Give some education,
2. Provide with information,
3. Give recreation to the people &
4. To develop culture.

And it must be concerned that a public library services should be to whole community and that the services offered should be open to all without barrier.

At the June 2008 CPLA Certification Review Committee and Certification Program Committee meeting, the committees agreed on the following definition from NCES (National Center for Education Statistics) definition, which is based on the FSCS definition (Federal-State Cooperative System State Data Coordinators). " A public library is an entity that is established under state enabling laws or regulators to serve a community, district, or region, and that provides at least the following:

1. An organized collection of printed or other library materials, or a combination thereof;
2. Paid staff;
3. An established schedule in which services of the staff are available to the public;
4. The facilities necessary to support such a collection, staff, and schedule; and
5. Supported in whole or in part with public funds.

From the above definition, public library is a free library that is accessible by the public and funded through public and private sources. Public libraries are an essential part of having an educated and literate population by providing free access to information. The Mission of the Public Library is to provide resources and services to inform, educate, and inspire. The library works to be a vibrant place that meets the needs of a diverse and growing constituency by providing library and information services. The Board of Trustees and the staff work together to serve the public and to respond to the changing nature of library services. Public Library is distinct from research libraries, school libraries, or other special libraries because it serves the public's information needs generally (rather than serve a particular school, institution, or research population), as well as offering materials for general entertainment and leisure purposes. As a lending library, users can take books and other materials off the premises temporarily. The library primarily focuses on popular materials such as books, magazines, and movies, as well as educational and nonfiction materials of interest to the general public. Computer and internet access are often offered, as well

as online reference, language, early literacy tools, health, and homework help resources

2.4 Study Reports on International Relate Public Library

The following international library related literatures have been reviewed for preparing this project work.

2.4.1 The Rural Public Library as Place: A Theoretical Analysis

Research into the library as place investigates the role of public library buildings as destinations, physical places where people go for various reasons ranging from making use of the library's resources and services or seeking to fulfill an information or reading need to less easily identified reasons that may include using the library's building as a place to make social or business contacts, to build or reinforce community or political ties, or to create or reinforce a personal identity. This study asks: How are one rural US public library system's newly constructed buildings functioning as places? The answer is derived from answers to sub-questions about adult library users, user, and staff perceptions of library use, and observed use of library facilities. The findings are contextualized using a framework built of theories from human geography, sociology, and information studies.

This case study replicates a mixed-methods case study conducted at the main public libraries in Toronto and Vancouver in the late 1990s and first reproduced in Halifax, Nova Scotia in 2006. It tests methods used in large urban settings in a rural, small-town environment. This study also expands on its antecedents by using thematic analysis to determine which conceptualizations of the role of the public library as place are most relevant to the community under investigation.

The study relies on quantitative and qualitative data collected via surveys and interviews of adult library users, interviews of library public service staff members, structured observations of people using the libraries, and analysis of selected administrative documents. The five sets of data are triangulated to answer the research sub-questions.

Thematic analysis grounded in the conceptual framework finds that public realm theory best contextualizes the relationships that develop between library staff members and adult library users over time. The study finds that the libraries serve their communities as informational places and as familiarized locales rather than as third places, and that the libraries facilitate the generation of social capital for their users.

2.4.2 New Premises of Public Library Strategies in the Age of Globalization

Drawing mainly on the ideas of Manuel Castells, this article discusses how globalization and informationization condition the development of public libraries. To explore this issue, recent public library strategies developed in Britain and Finland are analyzed. The analysis demonstrates how public libraries stand for structures that support and consolidate life forms in local communities that need to adjust to contextual changes. In this way, public libraries serve as mediating and filtering mechanisms in local-global interaction. To do this they may utilize the tools derived from the following four strategic options: institutional resource strategy; networking strategy; commercialization strategy; and civil society strategy. Whatever is the strategic choice or their mix at the national or local level, it seems essential that libraries utilize the potential of a hybrid library, which as a new library paradigm combines traditional local dimension with networked and ubiquitous library services.

2.4.3 Public Library 2.0: Towards a New Mission for Public Libraries as a "Network of Community Knowledge"

This article seeks to propose a new vision for public libraries in the digital age. This conceptual paper is based on an understanding of the recent developments in ICT, internet and digital libraries; and also on the authors' personal experience in research and development in library and information science – especially in relation to public libraries – and digital libraries. The study argues that currently there are no proper mechanisms for capturing, preserving and disseminating community knowledge, and proposes that public libraries in the digital age should take a new role whereby they should act not only as a gateway to knowledge, but also as a platform facilitating the creation of, and access to, local community knowledge. Proposes a

model for PL2.0 where public libraries can take on this new role to build a network of community knowledge. The paper proposes a conceptual model for the second generation of public libraries, and further studies are required to test and implement the model. The paper proposes that the new role of public libraries will be to shift from solely providing access to knowledge to acting as a platform for the storage and dissemination of local community knowledge within the global context created by twenty-first century digital technologies. The proposed model will bring in a "cultural change" by giving a new role to public libraries in preserving and disseminating community knowledge.

2.5 Study Reports on National Related Public Library

The following national library related literatures have been reviewed for preparing this project work.

2.5.1 The Nepal National Library: An Introduction

His Majesty's Government of Nepal established the Nepal National Library in the mid-1950s. The first librarian was Gangadhar Parajuli. The collection consists of literature in English, Hindi, Sanskrit, Nepali etc. Cataloguing and classification were done according to AACR2 and the Dewey Classification scheme. In 1961 the library was opened to the general public. The library has more than 75,000 items in its collection. The UNESCO software CDS/ISIS is used for automation of the database. It also has a card catalogue. To provide public services throughout the country, four public libraries were designated as branch libraries in four different development regions of the country. A Legal Depository Act has been drafted and submitted to the Ministry of Education. The chief librarian is also the registrar of the Copyright Act to protect intellectual property. The NNL also publishes some ancient texts, a national union catalogue and a regular acquisitions list.

The National Library stands at the apex of the Public Library system of a country. It is a national treasure house of books, periodicals and other reading materials. It is entirely financed and managed by the central government of a country. Thus it acts as a central reference library having a large collection of books and other reading documents and exists to serve the whole nation as the biggest and the best

power house of knowledge. The basic object of the National Library is to collect, **preserve** and make available the National literature published currently in the shape of **books**, periodicals, microfilms and other documents pertaining to the country and also **to obtain** foreign literature as per the requirements of the readers of the country. The **next** important object of the National Library is to extend reference service to the **readers** by compiling and publishing national bibliographies and maintaining a Union **Catalog** of important books in the various libraries in the country. The national library **can** extend inter library loan facilities on national and international level. It preserves **rare** books and manuscripts of national importance by certain scientific methods. The **government** of a country enables the national library to receive at least one copy of **every** new book, journals and newspapers published in the country through legal **deposit** or compulsory deposit system.

2.5.2 Community Library and Resource Centers: Country Profile

Despite Nepal's developmental progress in recent years, socioeconomic **inequalities** continue to plague the country. About a third of its population, mostly **from** isolated rural and semi-urban communities, lives below the poverty line with **limited** access to basic socioeconomic support and opportunities. The combined **effects** of poverty, geographic remoteness and general lack of development also **prevents** many rural people, particularly women, ethnic minorities (Janajatis) and low **caste** groups (Dalits), from accessing quality education. The provision of quality **education** to the poor majority is further impeded by a paucity of educational **resources**, poor infrastructure and a lack of qualified teachers.

As a result, about 25% of the total population (or 8 million people) are **illiterate**. Adult illiteracy rates (51% as of 1995 to 2005) are particularly alarming. In **addition**, gender inequity is profound with only one-quarter of all women being **minimally** literate, a phenomenon which exacerbates rural poverty and **underdevelopment**. In response to these extreme challenges, Rural Education and Development (READ) Nepal – a pioneering non-governmental organization for **community** development through community library and resource centers – instituted **the** Community Library and Resource Centers (CLRC) programme in an effort to

empower socially disadvantaged and marginalized rural communities through educational and developmental projects.

2.5.3 Library Development in Nepal: Problems and Prospects

The development of libraries in Nepal is in its infancy. In the last twenty years, some library development work has been done by community initiatives and by international agencies such as the NLF. These include opening of new community/school libraries in rural areas and the provision of children's books to hundreds of elementary schools. The NLF recently completed an audit of a number of libraries it has supported. The purpose of the audit was to assess whether the libraries contributed to the learning needs of the community and whether the libraries were sustainable in the long term. The audit identified a number of problems. These include consistent definition of the purpose, scope, kind and level of service a library is expected to provide; lack of training in library management; lack of government legislation to support libraries; lack of reliable long term financial support; undeveloped reading habits in the country; lack of understanding of the workings of a computer and absence of contents in the Nepali language.

The audit team also considered the prospects for the future growth of libraries in the country. Despite the disappointing audit findings there were a number of indicators which seem to suggest that the growth of libraries will probably accelerate, provided the government of Nepal and other players in library development recognise the problems identified in this paper and collectively take steps to address them. It was evident from the audit that for long-term sustainability, besides the provision of books and ITC resources, Nepal needs a coordinated approach towards teacher and librarian training; classification of libraries; and a clear commitment from the government, supported by appropriate legislation, to support libraries across the nation and provide long term funding. The most hopeful sign for future growth is that the government has started to show an interest in the development of libraries across the nation and in ICT based education. It has already allocated money to commence a pilot programme in the current

Nepali fiscal year (2010-2011). The players in the library movement in Nepal recognize the benefits of working collectively and wish to participate in such a

programme. This needs to be coordinated and put into action. Given the history of regular access to books it is hardly surprising that Nepal does not have a culture of reading for pleasure and learning. Books are a rare and expensive resource. To remedy this, libraries need to be designed and marketed to meet local needs, and teachers need to be shown how a library can be used to support classroom learning. Outreach programmes need to be instituted to canvass people on the resources they want and to show how a library can be of benefit to them. They must also serve the needs of the pre-literate, offering means by which the non-reader can access information and gain access to full literacy.

2.6 Major Public Libraries of Nepal

2.6.1 Kaiser Library

Kaiser Library is one of the unique and oldest Libraries in Nepal. Kaiser Library has been operating under the Ministry of Education, Government of Nepal as an independent authority in itself. So the development process of this library will guide to analysis and determine the strategy and plan of *public library*. According to the library source, the collection of the Kaiser Library covers history, religion, philosophy, astronomy, sociology, science, technology, medical science, hunting, sports, arts, gardening, military science, biographies, dictionaries, English literature and many more subjects. Kaiser library is also rich in its collection of historical photographs.

Collection

The Kaiser Library has more than fifty thousand books, documents, periodicals and manuscripts. This Library is richest in the collection of rare books, manuscripts, paintings, photographs, animals' heads etc. This library, therefore is considered the best library in the country in terms of historical and archeological point of view. Entire collections are separated into three divisions:

a) Kaiser Collection

The Kaiser Collection covers a wide range of subjects- game hunting, gardening, traveling, astronomy, religion, history, philosophy, reference books,

medicine, English, Hindi and Sanskrit literature, military strategy etc. All these books are kept in lines inside the metal cupboards on the ground floor and first floor. Similarly, it has valuable manuscripts and one thousand years old manuscript entitled "Sahottar Tantra", which is the most ancient work of the latest Lichhabi era.

Similarly, books in puran, Veda, Upanishada, Ramayana, Mahabharata, Geeta, Tantra, are in Sanskrit script. Similarly, it has manuscripts (Lipugrabtga) of different languages and a thousand years old sahottar tantra (Vaisajya science). Because of the presence of old, rare and valuable books on different subjects and languages, it has been very useful to all types of readers and researchers. The library also has some special rare books and manuscripts believed to more than 1000 years old.

b) New collection

The history of the Kaiser Library begins more than 37 years ago. In this period only eleven thousand new books were added into the collection. The new collections are heavily used by students, teachers, government personnel and general public. The books are classified by Dewey decimal classification (DDC 21st edition). The collections are comprised in WISIS programmed

c) Periodicals

Kaiser Library has subscribed forty three titles of newspapers and journals in a year. Number of other titles of periodicals is being received through donation and exchange. Besides there are number of periodicals from Kaiser Shamsheer's collection

d) Internal Decoration of the library

Heads of different types of wild animals have been framed of the walls with the use of chemicals so that they do not decay. In the same way different artistic pictures of Rana period game-hunting and beautiful full sized colored picture of late Rana Maharajas are also framed of the walls. Similarly, the taxidermies figures of lions, tigers, bison, deer, and other wild animals have enriched the uniqueness, glamour and beauty of the library

2.6.2 Dilliraman-Kalyani Memorial Library

Dr. Dilliraman Regmi, a learned scholar, had deep interest in reading books, journals and newspapers of different subjects and collecting materials of archaeological significance. His quest for knowledge induced him to collect books, journals, newspapers and materials of archaeological importance such as stone and metal sculpture of gods and goddesses and other archaeological collections, rare photos etc. He established Dilliraman-Kalyani Regmi Library and Museum in 1980 at his own residence.

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

In his lifetime, he established a Trust named "Dr. Dilliraman Regmi Trust" in 2053 B.S. to develop and preserve the library and museum, and became its patron. The Ministry of Education and Sports (MOES), under an Order "Dilliraman-Kalyani Regmi Memorial Library Development Board" formed on July 28, 2003 (2060, Shrawan 12). MOES has also set up a Board and separate fund as per the provision of the Order to facilitate the smooth running of the library and museum.

Collection

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

Books/documents & journals have been classified into following categories:

- General
- Nepali & Hindi
- Reference with multiple volumes
- Journal

- Dharanidhar collection: The section comprises books on general subject in English and Nepali and some journals donated by late litterateur Dharanidhar Koirala.
- Children Library Section

Museum

The museum section contains some images of gods and goddesses and other archeological collections made of stone and other metals. On display are different materials of archaeological importance. This section also has half size statues of Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Regmi. Also on display are the idols of Gautam Buddha and Mahabir Jain in meditative pose, besides many other archeological collections.

Photography

A separate photo display section is on the top floor of the library building. This section has photos of Mahatma Gandhi of India showing him on different occasions with different personalities. Similarly, different types of photographs put up on the wall give the viewer a glance of Indian National movement. Letters written by Mahatma Gandhi and Rabindranath Tagore framed on the wall constitute another interesting feature of the section.

2.6.3 Madan Puraskar Pustakalaya (MPP)

Madan Puraskar Pustakalaya (MPP) was established in 1955 with the objective to collect and preserve resources in the Nepali language, as well as manuscripts, photographs, audio-visual materials and other artifacts of national, historical and cultural significance. It has about 30,000 volumes of books and journals in its holding.

Collections

It has a unique collection of monographs, periodicals and ephemera which reflects different aspects of Nepalese society, culture, history and Nepali literature of different periods. The library collection is rich in rare materials, which are very vulnerable for circulation. It is also unique and different from usual libraries. The

collections comprises newsletters, posters, pamphlets, banners, calendars, manuscripts, reports, manifestos, letters, sketches, photographs, negatives, film-footage, speeches, press releases, images of wall paintings, invitations, audio-records etc. Now, the library holds the largest collection of the monographs, periodicals and ephemera written and published in Nepali language. Also, it holds a significantly large collection of photographs and photo-negatives (both celluloid and glass plates).

Current Status of Collections at MPP

Collections	Numbers
Monographs	28,765
Periodicals	5,247
Ephemera	13,000
Photographs (old b/w)	15,000
Photographs (new)	37,000
Audio/Visuals	750
Manuscripts	710

Bibliographic services

It has been continuing the work of retrospective conversion of bibliographic records into MARC 21. Since January 2010, it has also successfully customized some modules of Koha, (Open Source Integrated Library System), with plans to make it live in the near future, that serves bibliographic records in MARC standard. It has been introducing online bibliographic records of monographs and periodicals which are in non-standard format.

It has also started cataloguing digital contents using D Space (Open Source Digital Content Manager). Some of the digital contents are available online. It has planned to provide more facilities in coming future.

Some of the available bibliographic services which can be accessed online are as follows:

- Monographs
- Periodicals
- Author search
- Ephemera

- Manuscript

Preservation & Conservation

1. Conservation

Conservation is part of a series of routine archiving activities at MPP. Recently, our staffs have prepared three bound volumes of ephemera comprising around 600 items, and another bound volume comprising around 200 letters written by major litterateurs.

2. Digitization

In recent years, digitization has proved to be a cost-effective method for preservation world over. Since the past four years, MPP has also taken up digitization for preservation of archival materials. This year we are attempting a new initiative in our digitization program. Our team will digitize around 200 titles of periodicals (daily newspapers and weeklies) published throughout the year (July 2010 – June 2011) and make them available online. Earlier MPP had digitized 7,500 photographs, 215 manuscripts, and 1400 ephemera. Though the library has some experiences on digitization, this is the first time the library is doing digitization of periodicals on this scale. The materials will be available online from February 2011. We hope it will prove to be an important online resource for scholars.

3. Web archiving

Information and records are being generated in the web space, in proportions unimaginable until two decades ago. The trend is only growing, and heading toward a future when internet might become the most influential medium of communications. However, the digital contents thus generated are highly ephemeral, hence, fraught with the possibility of being lost forever, or simply forsaken and forgotten in the cyber space. Realizing this, several major library/archives of the world, like the Library of Congress, the British Library, among others, have started web archiving; in effect, bringing the digital realm within the scope of 'archiving'.

Nepal is also witnessing a huge increment in the volume of the digital contents being generated on the web. Like other traditional records and transactions of the

Nepali society, they also need to be collected, cataloged, preserved and made available for researchers in future. With this view, MPP has started the process of web archiving. As a pilot case, the library has chosen few of the Nepali websites to begin with.

The library uses a simple web archiving tools, and plans to finalize the proper methodology by 2010 - 2011. In future, MPP will not only give continuity to web archiving, but provided the resources, would also like to take it to a larger scale, incorporating as many websites from Nepal as possible.

2.6.4 Nepal National Library

The Nepal National Library was established by His Majesty's Government in January 1957 (Poush 2013 BS). The core collection was the personal library of Rajguru Hem Raj Pandey, spiritual advisor to the King, which had been purchased for the nation in 1956. The collection was moved to Sikri Dhoka, a building within the complex of Singha Durbar, a Rana Palace modeled on Versailles, and said to be the largest in Asia at the time. Singha Durbar was also the home of the Central Secretariat Library, with which the Nepal National Library was merged. At that time the total collection numbered 34,292 books and periodicals.

The post of "Chairman" of the library was created at its establishment, and the first postholder was Mr Gangadhar Parajuli. Two assistant Pundits, one Bahidur, and four Ardalis were also appointed. It was not until 1985 that a professional was appointed as Chief Librarian.

The Nepal National Library was moved to its present location, the Rana palace called Harihar Bhawan, Pulchowk, Lalitpur, in 1961 (2017), where it occupies the southern wing on the first floor of the building. In the early sixties the National Library produced an impressive series of publications, making ancient handwritten texts available in printed form. Lending services were started in 1961, and continued for some years. However, full classification and cataloguing of the stock had never been carried out, and in the early eighties it was decided to suspend lending facilities in order to embark on the mammoth task of cataloguing the entire stock. A full card catalogue for the Nepali, English, and Hindi collections was finally completed in

1988. Since that time the holdings have been made available to all for reading and reference, but in the interest of preservation, circulation services have not been resumed.

The total collection of the library has been divided into different sections according to the language they are published. In addition there are periodicals and children's sections.

Collection

The Hindi collection

About 75% of the books in this section are in Hindi. They form a collection of particular interest to researchers in Hindi literature. Most items in the collection were published pre-1960, and there are many dating from the early twentieth century and before. The stock includes historic encyclopedias and dictionaries, religious texts in Hindi translation, works on ayurveda and on Indian philosophy. The collection is on open access and is indexed both in the card catalogue and OPAC.

Other Indian languages

A substantial collection of books in a number of other Indian languages including Bengali, Urdu, Marathi, and Pharsi have also been preserved from the legacy of Hem Raj Pandey, but full cataloguing of these sections remains to be carried out.

Nepali

The Nepali book collection has gradually been built up over the past 40 years, since the establishment of the Nepal National Library. Almost 50% of the collection comprises Nepali literary works, including poetry, drama, essays, short stories, and novels. Of the other subjects covered, the social sciences are most strongly represented, followed by history, biography, religion and language. The collection, which is on open access, is classified by the Dewey Decimal Classification, and author, title and subject indexing is provided by the card catalogue and there is also OPAC facility.

Sanskrit

The Sanskrit collection contains some rare and valuable books, including printed "lipi" or leaf books. Some items date back to the early nineteenth century. For Sanskrit scholars and researchers this is the most significant collection and one of the largest collections of printed Sanskrit books in Nepal. The collection includes many works of philosophy, religion, history, Ayurveda and Sanskrit literature. The collection can be searched through OPAC.

Maps and Photographs

The library has district-wise maps of Nepal and other maps and atlases in its possession. The users can fully exploit them upon request. There are some photographs of Kings and some well known personalities of Nepal.

Audio visual

Audio visual materials are one of the important parts of its collection. There are some audio cassettes and video tapes deposited as copyright and some number of encyclopedias and other databases in CD-ROM. JICA has donated some Japanese animation video tapes to add into the Children's Section of the library. Educational videos are useful especially for children. Such materials can be used within the premises of library.

One of the main functions of Nepal National Library is to provide library services to the general public throughout the Kingdom. In order to expand its service from within the boundary of Kathmandu valley, it has designated four public libraries one in each development region as its branch library. Each branch library has received computer, TV, photocopy from Nepal National Library. NNL supports them in developing their collection and in providing better library service.

2.6.5 Conclusion

From the above definition, library is the place where collections of books and other media are stored. Sometimes these books can be found inside of a building, such as public library, university library and school library. Users, students, researchers and readers can check out, or borrow these books and return them by their due dates.

Sometimes the books can be found and read online through digital libraries, which let readers enjoy the information from home. In fact, the information found in libraries isn't limited to books! Articles, encyclopedias, magazines, records, CDs and DVDs can be found in libraries as well. Some people enjoy going to the library to use the internet, watch puppet shows, and listen to stories or use one of the library's meeting or study rooms. Whether we want to read a great books, research paper, articles, agreement between two parties, story, find a useful article for a assignment, or listen and see to music and video, there's sure to be a library that can help us for further receive information.

3.3 Historical Background of Library in Nepal

Books and manuscript collections in the temples, palaces and libraries have existed long in the period of civilization of Nepal. Nepal has long a history of learning from the earliest period. The ancient inscription written about King Ashoka Dev of 3rd century B.C. Ashoka Dev of the 7th century B.C. and King Jayavarman of the 12th century B.C. clearly indicate that the Sanskrit education was essential system before them.

The roles of ancient days had been library as reading, writing, collecting of books and manuscripts owned by the government. The collection of the books and manuscripts of Nepal is Kathmandu. The inscription about of Man Dev, Jayavarman and Jaya Dev had clearly showed that the educational system of Nepal was in Sanskrit language.

The love of education and the book of the kings of 13th and 14th centuries is known by their performances. The king Jayavarman had written "Hera Ganti" drama and the king Jaya Prakash Malla had created "Karnanagar" drama.

CHAPTER III

PUBLIC LIBRARY IN KATHMANDU VALLEY

3.1 Public Library Movement in Nepal

In Nepal, 83 percent people live in the villages where there is no infrastructure for the easy access to information to update their knowledge. They even have to make a day long journey to make a phone call. In many cases the use of PCs are still for secretarial purposes. This small country with an area of 147,181 square km where 26 million people are living with more than 100 mother tongues. The economy of the country is mainly agro-based. Besides the traditional libraries established earlier, schools and colleges are also establishing their own libraries. New public libraries are being opened in the initiation of local people and somewhere with the assistance of some NGOs.

3.2 Historical Background of Library in Nepal

Books and manuscripts collection in the temples, palaces and Gumbas form earliest time to the period of unification of Nepal. Nepal has been a center of learning from the earliest period. The ancient inscriptions written about king Man Dev of 6th century B.S. Amsubarma of the 7th century B.S. and King Jaya Dev of the 8th century B.S. clearly indicate that the Sanskrit education was furnished event before those dates.

The rulers of ancient time had keen interest on reading, writing, collecting of books and manuscripts evidenced by the collection of the manuscripts available in the National Archives of Nepal in Kathmandu. The inscriptions about of Man Dev, Ansurverma and Jaya Dev had clearly pointed out the educational system of those days were in Sanskrit language.

The love of education and the book of the kings of 17th and 18th centuries B.S. can be traced out by their performances. The king Jitamitra had crated "Hara Gauti" drama and the king Jaya Prakash Malla had created "Ratneshwor Pradurabhav" drama.

The place where books and manuscripts were collected was not named as "a library of today. Yet, there were places for the repository of untold treasure of manuscripts on tantrism, philosophy, Sanskrit grammar, astrology, rituals, religion, medicine, Vedic literature etc. Those resources were well preserved in Buddha Vihhars, Gompas,, Mathas, Temples, Chaityas and palaces. Hence Nepal can be called manuscripts supported the indigenous education system of those days.

Revolution of enlightenment that shook the entire world also influenced Nepal. Though the concept of library entered the Nepalese intellectual world in 20th century only, the idea of storing and preserving ancient art objects and educational materials was in the vogue long ago.

In 1869 B.S. King Girvanyudha Bikram Shah promulgated the Charter to preserve all kinds of ancient writing and arts objects and he recruited as Chief Librarian to Kedar Nath Pandit. He is first librarian of Nepal.

In Rana stage, Janga Bahadur Rana had created Jaishi Room where managed all manuscripts and other reading materials. He created Munshikhana where it becomes book Bank of Nepal.

As interest of local people, Shree Teen Bir Shamsheer Janga Bahadur Rana had shifted the Munshikhana in Durbar High School. He had constructed a new library building in Ghantaghar and preserved the books and other materials. In 1956 B.S. he had managed all necessary materials, equipments and other related objects in Ghantaghar Library building. He had recruited Hari Prasad Shastri, Chairman, Calcutta Asiatic Society in 1962 B.S. for managing the library and inception. Then it becomes Bir Library.

The UNESCO Human Development Report (2004) states categorically that literacy 'is the foundation for social, economic, and environmental progress in developing countries.' Any long term vision for the development of Nepal needs therefore to include literacy as a priority. The current lack of government support for libraries in Nepal reflects a lack of recognition of the part that libraries can play in promoting literacy. This situation, however, needs to be seen within the historical development and support of literacy in Nepal.

Nepal was ruled from 1846 to 1950 by an oligarchic dictatorship of the Rana clan, which sought to maintain its monopoly on power and actively discouraged public education. A British Army surgeon in the Kathmandu Residency stated in 1877 that '... to find schools and colleges in Nepal is like finding snakes in Ireland' (quoted by Parajuli, 2009). Visiting Nepal in 1890, Sylvain Levi commented that 'there were a few learned scholars here and there, but the torch of ancient knowledge was dying out' (quoted from Uprety, 1962). The first college for tertiary education in Nepal, Trichandra College, was opened in 1918. Its primary purpose was to provide English education to the Rana clan. Prior to the opening of the college, the Ranas had opened a few schools but there was no system of universal education. At this time (except for some minor local instances outside Kathmandu) public libraries were largely unknown. With the gradual opening of educational institutions, a growing awareness of the value of libraries developed, an enthusiasm not shared by the government. In 1930 a group of young students applied to the Rana Government for permission to start a public library (the Sarawasti Public Library) in Kathmandu. They were charged with sedition; some were jailed, some were released after paying huge fines and others released after signing an undertaking to eschew any social activism for the ensuing twelve years.

In 1950, the Rana oligarchy was replaced by a democratic political system. This led to a tide of enthusiasm through the nation for public education and the founding of public libraries. Between 1950 and 1960 several public libraries were established throughout the country through community initiatives, but there was no formal state recognition of libraries as institutions at this time, a situation which has continued to this day.

In 1960 the king dismissed Nepal's first popularly elected government and started ruling the country as an absolute monarch. Public libraries were again discouraged and the libraries established in the fifties began to close. This was possibly hastened by the lack of dedicated financial support, as well as it being to the benefit of the government to limit access to information. The interest in public libraries blossomed again after 1990 when absolute monarchy was replaced by a constitutional form of democratic government. This is evident from the re-opening of a number of rural community libraries which were closed during the king's

authoritarian rule and the number of requests for support for community libraries being received by INGOs such as Room to Read, Read Nepal and the NLF. The number of libraries in Nepal increased from about 400 in 1990 to about 800 in 2003 (Shrestha 2009). In 2004, for the first time a significant urban community library run by Nepali people, the Society for Kathmandu Valley Public Library, was established in Kathmandu.

Library development started to suffer after 1994 when the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist) (CPN-M) started the self-styled 'People's War' and the whole country became engulfed in the resulting insurgency. Such an environment diminished any enthusiasm to allocate funds for supporting any but basic educational needs. Although most community-based libraries escaped unharmed during this time, at least one long established community library (in Beni) was destroyed in a battle between the CPN-M and government forces. In 2006, the insurgency ceased and the issue of education and literacy has since come to the forefront politically, with efforts being made to enshrine education and free access to information in the new constitution.

The current status of literacy and public libraries in the last 20 years, the adult literacy rate in Nepal has grown from around 30 percent to 49 percent (UNICEF 2008) and the demand for libraries has grown in tandem. The growth in libraries since 1990 has occurred because of community initiatives and financial and technical support from international non-government organizations (INGOs). The two most prominent amongst these INGOs are Rural Education and Development (READ) and Room to Read. Both of these INGOs are based in the US and operate locally from offices in Kathmandu. Room to Read states that it has established over 2,800 libraries of different kinds and has built many schools in Nepal (2011). READ Nepal has helped create 45 community libraries which are often multi-functional and all of which have a self-sustaining component (2011).

As previously stated, to date Nepal does not have any legislation concerning libraries and the government has no national library policy. Consequently, there are no national library standards. A draft Library Act has been pending review by the Ministry of Education for a while. As a result, the growth of libraries has occurred without a clear understanding of the roles libraries play and without articulated

classification and management standards. The classification of libraries in Nepal is thus at best informal.

3.3 Public Libraries

Although there is a significant variation in the definition of public libraries, we have defined public libraries “as those venues in the country which is accessible by the general public and not restricted to specific groups of the population.” These venues are distinct from special libraries like the agriculture research library or the social science library based on their objective to serve the general public at a larger scale rather than some specific segments of the population. In context of public libraries, the general public would represent a vast range of beneficiaries including marginalized and disadvantaged groups in the society like ethnic and religious minorities along with Dalits, women and children. These types of libraries are funded either by government or private sources including foundations and charities both within and outside the country.

Due to lack of proper research in the public library sector of Nepal, the exact count of public libraries has not been documented so far. However, consultation with library experts and organizations involved in libraries has shown that the number of public libraries in Nepal comes to around 100. Out of these public libraries about one third (25%) are offering digital ICT services by providing access to two-way information and communication services in terms of computers and internet. However, it has to be noted that not all of the public libraries offering digital services are offering full-fledged digital services with access being limited to offline browsing of library catalogs and indexes in most of the cases.

Organizations and agencies involved in the public library sector of Nepal like Ministry of Education and Sports, Katmandu Valley Public Library, Nepal National Library, Keshar Library and Nepal Library Association were consulted for acquiring necessary information regarding this type of venue.

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3.4 Community Libraries

As with the case of public libraries, there again seems to be confusion in the way people have been defining community libraries. For the purpose of this research, community libraries “are public libraries at a smaller scale, serving a population of specific communities.” The community in this context is based on geographic coverage rather than other factors like religion, ethnicity, etc. Community libraries are primarily owned by community in rural and semi-urban areas with or without support from government or external funding sources and the size could vary from a small library with books collection of few hundreds to large libraries with wide range of amenities and a significant collection of books.

The numbers of community libraries that have been registered with the authority are very few but there are significant numbers of community libraries that are not registered but are serving their specific communities. Incorporating both the registered and non-registered ones, there are total of around 650 libraries in Nepal. It has been found that the penetration of digital ICTs to the community libraries are limited to those who have been partnering with other organizations supporting libraries in Nepal and are relatively privileged in terms of their proximity to urban centers. In this context, only 11% of the community libraries are offering digital ICT services in Nepal.

To collect data about community libraries in Nepal, consultation meetings were scheduled with different people involved in library sector like Ms. Indira Dali, Mr. Juju Bhai Dangol, Mr Bhola Shrestha, and Mr. Sharad Babu Shrestha from READ Nepal along with organizations like Nepal Library Association.

3.5 Library and Information Service Policy in Nepal

This time we are quite happy to see the "Library and Information Policy 2007" which was developed and passed by the government on 12 July 2007. Till now we did not have any policy and legal provision of the state for the library service in the country.

Followings are the objectives of the policy:

1. To consolidate the Nepal National Library and thematic/subject-wise central libraries in order to collect materials of cultural heritages and knowledge at the local level and protect them at the central level for the promotion of traditional and indigenous knowledge, skills and technology;
2. To establish and operate public/community libraries, also in collaboration with governmental and non-governmental organizations, in such a manner as to be proved contributive to the earning of livelihoods by each person belong to any castes, class, community and carrying on any business and services through pursuing business/profession according to his or her own knowledge, intellect and wisdom, without discrimination of any kind;
3. To ensure the right to information, promote and develop information literacy, build the knowledge-based society by using the available information technology and develop the book writing and reading culture;
4. To establish and operate educational libraries and research centers from the school level to the higher level and research libraries in the industrial enterprises, so as to enhance the quality of education and render contribution to the development of creativeness and technology.

3.6 Kathmandu based Libraries

3.6.1 Tribhuban University Central Library

Tribhuvan University Central Library (TUCL) was established along with the University in 1959. It began with a collection of 1200 volumes of books. Now, the collection exceeds 290,000 volumes of books. In addition, there are more than 25000 back volumes of periodicals. Over 450 titles of periodicals are received every year on subscription or as gifts. Many philanthropists and bibliophiles have contributed this library to grow into its present size. It is the largest library in the Kingdom in terms of collection, services and the number of members.

Even though TUCL is an academic library established to support the teaching, study and research programmes of the university, it has extended its services beyond the limit of the university campus. Apparently, having no public libraries in the valley and respecting the need and sentiments of all the concerned, the TUCL started

rendering services by offering memberships to the general public as well as to the foreigners residing in Nepal.

And in addition, the library also serves the government ministries & foreign diplomatic missions. Therefore, it functions also as a public library and to some extent as a National library.

Since 1965, the TUCL has also been working as the Depository Library in Nepal for the United Nations, Organization and other International Organizations publications. A separate section UN Depository Collection section containing more than 25,000 volumes has been set up to house the publications received from these organizations.

Since the beginning of January 2000, the library has also started functioning as the ISBN National Agency in Nepal to distribute International Standard Book Numbers for the books published in Nepal.

In addition to the usual Services, i.e., books circulation, Reference service and Special collections services, the TUCL also brings out Publications relevant to various subjects.

The library has maintained the traditional system of card catalogues for searching the materials. But in addition to this, since 1995, it has been providing in-house computer database searching facilities through OPAC (Online Public Access Catalogue) computer terminals to search the existing records of the library. The work of retrospective conversion of the card catalogues into computer records has yet to be done.

3.6.2 The Social Science Baha Library

The Social Science Baha is an independent, non-profit organization set up with the objective of promoting and enhancing the study of and research in the social sciences in Nepal. Established on 1 January 2002 with the primary focus of starting a social science library, the Social Science Baha was initially hosted at Himal Association, a non-profit organization located at Patan Dhoka, Lalitpur. By the time

of its formal registration as an independent entity on 15 January 2007, however, the Baha had diversified its activities and become involved in other areas as well, namely:

- i) Conducting the four-month-long Immersion Course on Contemporary Social Issues;
- ii) Hosting lectures, discussions, workshops, and conferences;
- iii) Publishing books, occasional papers and journals; and
- iv) Conducting research.

The main priority of the Baha from the very beginning has been the development of a well-stocked and efficiently managed social science library. The Baha library has so far collected more than 20,000 books and journals, either purchased or donated by individuals and institutions from Nepal and abroad. The library also provides users with access to online databases such as JSTOR, Columbia International Affairs Online, Blackwell-Synergy, Cambridge University Journals, Oxford Online Journals, etc, some of which are not available elsewhere in Nepal.

Immersion Course on Contemporary Social Issues Until its termination in 2009, the four-month-long Immersion Course on Contemporary Social Issues was another flagship activity of the Baha. The Immersion Course was conceived as a graduate-level seminar conducted on a modular basis by some of the best scholars in Nepal. The participants in the course were students as well as professionals from fields as diverse as engineering, management, journalism and the social sciences. The Immersion Course consisted of discussions on the theories and methodologies used in the fields of sociology and anthropology followed by instruction on specific areas such as history, ethnicity, media, gender, technology, education and politics. The course focused on areas where these subjects interface with society, and towards the completion of the course, the students were provided with an opportunity to gain practical exposure in social research.

The Baha organizes lectures, discussions, conferences, and workshops on various issues relevant to Nepal.

The lectures hosted by the Baha fall into two categories:

- a) The Mahesh Chandra Regmi Lecture, one of the major events in the Baha's annual calendar, with the invited speakers being academic luminaries with a long-standing contribution in their own field; and
- b) The Baha Lecture Series, which is held more frequently and features Nepali and foreign scholars speaking on the subject of their choosing. The Baha also hosts conferences, workshops and discussions, inviting a range of scholars to deliberate on selected subjects.

The Baha has also begun publications in the social sciences and related fields. The books and occasional papers that the Baha has published have been written by academics of note, and the works contribute to furthering the discourse on topics that have gained currency in Nepali academia as well as to introducing new subjects for discussion.

The Baha has undertaken various research projects either independently or working together with other organizations. Many of these projects are of topical nature and seek to link academia with popular discourse.

The library is solely a reading and reference collection. It does not operate on a lending basis. There is a well-lit, comfortable reading room, and access to the shelves is through the attending librarians. The reading room is equipped with computers to provide users with access to in-house and online resources.

The library's collection has been built up through purchases as well as substantial donation from a number of individuals and institutions. The more significant donors among institutions are Himal Association; Columbia University; Tozzer Library of Harvard University; Alliance Francaise, Kathmandu; and the Nepal country office of the World Bank. The list of individuals and institutions who had donated books to the library can be accessed [here](#).

The Library continues to solicit and receive books as donations from within Nepal and abroad besides continuing with new purchases. All funds generated by the library through membership fees, photocopy charges, etc, as well as cash donations are set aside for the purchase of new books.

The Library has also made provisions for a system of 'permanent loans', whereby supportive individuals lend their collections to the Library on a permanent basis, on the understanding that the books would revert back to the owner should the Library ever cease to exist. Under this system, the most notable donation the Library has received is the entire legal collection of the late Sambhu Prasad Gyawali, former attorney general and law and justice minister of Nepal, and a long-term loan from George Varughese, a member of the Baha.

3.6.3 E-Pustakalaya

E-Pustakalaya is an education-focused digital library containing full-text documents, books, images, videos, audio files, and interactive educational software that can be accessed through an intranet or on the Internet. OLE Nepal started the development of E-Pustakalaya in 2008 with the aim to improve children's reading skills and develop a reading culture in schools by giving them free and open access to age-appropriate reading materials and to enable students to do research projects and promote habit of independent inquiry. Since E-Pustakalaya went live in 2009, teachers as well as other adults have also benefited widely from various teaching resources, and educational materials in agriculture, health, environment, local technologies, etc.

Materials in E-Pustakalaya are organized in six major sections described below:

1. Language and Arts: Adult and children's literature in Nepali, English and other Nepali languages, along with books and materials on different art forms, movements and artists, and children's arts and crafts materials.
2. Course-related materials: School textbooks, supplementary readings by grade and subject, and interactive learning software.
3. Reference materials: Dictionary, school Wikipedia, maps, atlas, government documents
4. General educational materials: Awareness building and advocacy related materials on topics such as agriculture, health, environment, civic duties, disaster preparedness, etc.

5. Teaching support materials: National curriculum, teaching manuals, teacher training materials, supplementary readings.
6. Newspaper & magazines: Copies of various educational newspaper and magazines
7. E-Pustakalaya provides free access to over 3000 full text documents, books, educational videos, audio books, learning software, reference materials

Users of E-Pustakalaya can browse through these six major sections looking for items they like, or they can search for specific items based on full or partial author name, title, publisher and/or keywords. Users can also link to similar items based on author, publisher or keywords through a single click. Users can read books and documents, view videos, listen to audio clips, play educational games directly from E-Pustakalaya, and in the case of books and documents, download and store for later viewing.

OLE Nepal has sought and received permissions from authors, publishers and organizations to add the materials that are found in E-Pustakalaya. Contributing partners include NESCHIL (Nepalese Society for Children's Literature), Room to Read Nepal, the British Council, Madan Puraskar Pustakalaya, Rato Bangla Kitab, World Education, Save the Children, Practical Action, Azim Premji Foundation, E-Learning for Kids, and Gorkhapatra Sansthan. The use of the materials in E-Pustakalaya is governed by Creative Commons 3.0 Attribution-Non Commercial-Share Alike copyright licenses.

E-Pustakalaya is accessible on the Internet at www.pustakalaya.org. It can also be installed in low power servers and deployed in schools and community libraries that either do not have Internet connectivity or have low bandwidth connection. Such local instances of E-Pustakalaya will enable better user experience through fast access and quick downloads.

A panel consisting of prominent Nepali writers' advice in the development of E-Pustakalaya. Nepal Library Foundation, a Canada-based organization, has been supporting OLE Nepal with E-Pustakalaya development since 2009.

Key Characteristics of E-Pustakalaya:

1. Offline server allow local access in places without Internet connectivity
2. Allows multiple readers to access the same item simultaneously a useful characteristic for teachers who want to assign the same reading to all their students
3. Browse, Search & Link facilities
4. Free access to over 3000 full text documents, books, educational videos, audio books, learning software, reference materials

3.6.4 Rural Education and Development Nepal (READ)

Rural Education and Development Nepal (READ) helped community libraries whereas Room to Read established libraries in the community schools in the villages. Both these INGOs also provide assistance to the already established community and school libraries. The READ Nepal an INGO opened 50 community libraries in 39 remote districts of the country. Whereas Room to Read opened 1445 school libraries in 24 districts of the country. In the last fiscal year, the government of Nepal distributed 3.7 million Rupees (US\$57,000.00) among 81 public libraries of 32 districts as grant to uplift their services among the rural community. Last year is the land mark in the field of library services in the country when the government passed the National Policy on Library and Information Services 2007.

There are many public/community libraries registered in Nepal, however, most of them exist only in name. Moreover, those which are functional are either poorly equipped and/or do not cater to the needs of a modern society. In fact, there is not a single modern public library in the country that caters the need of various sections of the society.

3.6.5 Nepal National Library

The national library of Nepal is located at Lalitpur district in Kathmandu valley with 23 staff members of which three including chief librarian are qualified librarians, six others are semi-professionals and rest of others are of administrative nature. There is no legal depository law in the country but the national policy now has been approved by the government in the initiation of this library.

The national library is under the Ministry of Education and Sports directed by a senior librarian and assisted by a bibliographic officer and a library officer. However the collection of this library has been divided according to the languages; because its collection comprises of various languages in different scripts like English, Newari, Maithali, and Hindi. The library staff does not possess modern training to update their traditional knowledge of librarianship.

Because of lack of specified mandate given by the government, this library could not function effectively. It lacks well-trained human resources to perform its functions. The regular library users visiting this library are 70 per day whereas its online catalogue is browsed by 446 users per month in an average through its URL www.nnl.gov.np. Besides, there are 15 children using its children's unit per day.

This library publishes national union catalogue and NNL News (its half-yearly News letter). None of the collection of this library has been digitized but the rare items are microfilmed. This library also has some CDs and audio cassettes in its collections. The local database could be used in the library both in English and in Devanagari font.

3.6.6 Nepal Asha Archives

The Asha Archives is a public library of Nepalese manuscripts, named after the late Mr. Asha Man Singh Kansakar who was a prominent activist, social worker, educationist and Newar writer who had founded several social, cultural, literary and educational institutions. The nucleus of this collection was donated by Prem Bahadur Kansakar to Cwasa Pasa, a premier literary association of Newa writers on August 16, 1985. To this personal collection were later added the donations of valuable manuscripts and palmleaf documents by several well-wishers and friends. Among them mention should be made of Mr. Ian Alsop, an American student of Kansakar, Dharma Ratna Bajracharya, Gurushekhara Upadhyaya, Reverend Shucho Takaoka, Gyan Ratna, and Dr. Kamal Prakash Malla. Similarly, more than a dozen other donors have helped this archives with gifts of their personal collection of manuscripts.

The Asha Archives was inaugurated by Professor Yujiro Hayashi, the executive director of the Toyota Foundation, Japan on December 7, 1987. It was made

accessible for the public since that day. The Toyota Foundation had made a generous grant to purchase, innovate and furnish the house where it is now located. The foundation had also supported the documentation of the manuscripts and the initial operation of the Archives with a fund deposited as seed money and endowment.

In this archives there are several valuable collections of palm leaf, loose leaf pothi and folded manuscripts. There are more than 6700 manuscripts and about 1100 palm leaf land-grant documents. These manuscripts belong to various sects and genres written in different languages and scripts. Largest among these are the ritual texts, medical texts, manuals of magic and necromancy, astrology/astronomy, Vedic, Puranic and Tantric texts of Shaiva, Bauddha and Shakta sects. A large number also come from the Mahayana and Vajrayana sects. There are technical and symbolic drawings and architectural designs of religious and secular structures, painted covers, and book illustrations of great beauty and delicacy. Perhaps the most important components of the archives are the literary texts, hymns, songs, plays, popular narratives, didactic tales and Buddhist avadanas in the Newa language. Written in Sanskrit, Nepal bhasa, Maithili, and Nepali language one can find specimens of beautiful calligraphy in the collection written in plain black ink, silver and golden letters.

The Asha Archives is located in the western edge of the old Kathmandu city, in a locality known as Kulanbhulu.

3.6.7 Kaiser Library

The Kaiser Library building which is situated in the Kaiser Mahal, Tridevi Marga, Thamel, Kathmandu. Kaiser Mahal was the residence of Late Field Marshal Kaiser Shamsheer Jung Bahadur Rana son of the late Prime Minister Chandra Shamsheer Jung Bahadur Rana. The Kaiser Library itself is unique in terms of art, architecture, cultural heritage, photographs, and paintings mingled at one place.

Kaiser Library is one of the unique and oldest Libraries in Nepal. It was established in 2026 B.S. (1969 A.D.) with the donated personal collections by Her Highness Krishna Chandra Devi Rana as per the will and in memory of her late husband Field Marshal Kaiser Shamsheer Jang Bahadur Rana. Since, its establishment

Kaiser Library has been operating under the Ministry of Education of Government of Nepal as an independent authority in itself. The Library has a more than 50,000 books, documents and pictures having historical importance.

The Kaiser Library has more than fifty thousand books, documents, periodicals and manuscripts. This Library is richest in the collection of rare books, manuscripts, paintings, photographs, animals' heads etc. This library, therefore is considered the best library in the country in terms of historical and archeological point of view. Entire collections are separated into three divisions:

The Kaiser Collection covers a wide range of subjects- game hunting, gardening, traveling, astronomy, religion, history, philosophy, reference books, medicine, English, Hindi and Sanskrit literature, military strategy etc. All these books are kept in lines inside the metal cupboards on the ground floor and first floor. Similarly, it has valuable manuscripts and one thousand years old manuscript entitled "Sahottar Tantra", which is the most ancient work of the latest Lichhabi era. Similarly, books in puran, Veda, Upanishada, Ramayana, Mahabharata, Geeta, Tantra, are in Sanskrit script

3.6.8 The Documentation and Information Centre-UNESCO

The Documentation and Information Centre was set up with the establishment of the UNESCO Office in Kathmandu in July 1998. It is located in Sanepa, Lalitpur and provides information and documentation support to respond to information needs in the field of UNESCO's competencies viz. education, sciences, culture, communication and information and plays an important role in disseminating information about UNESCO's programme activities and publications. It also helps resource centers and libraries in Nepal to enrich their collection by providing them with UNESCO publications.

The centre has a collection of about 4,000 documents/publications including journals and periodicals in UNESCO's fields of competencies, especially education and culture. The centre has also a collection of audio-visual materials viz. DVDs, CD ROMs, Video tapes, etc. Facilities of this centre's are reading room, Photocopying at minimal charge, Free Internet access, Bibliographic searches on request, Information

searches on the UNESCO website, Reference service, Referral service, Selective dissemination of information (SDI) and Current awareness service (CAS)

3.6.9 Nepal-Japan Children Library

The Nepal-Japan Children Library was established in May 2001 with funding provided by Joho-Roren, Japan, one of the largest industrial unions in Japan with about 2,70,000 members. The Library is located in Lainchaur, Ward No. 29, on a space made available by the Kathmandu Metropolitan City. The library functions as a project of the Osaka International Club-Nepal Chapter.

Osaka International Club-Nepal Chapter is the association of ex-trainees and ex-students of Osaka Prefecture. It was established in 1999 with the objective of introducing Japanese culture through various demonstration programs like Ikebana (flower arrangement), Origami (paper cutting), Nihon no ryori (Japanese cuisine), etc.

The library has the following services for children of age group of 4-14 years.

- Reference / Book / Periodical Section
- Educational toys / Video films
- Computer / Internet / email facilities
- Various other recreational educational programs, etc

3.6.10 The East-West Library

The East-West Library is in Hotel Vazra, Kathmandu and possesses a number of Tibetan as well as Sanskrit texts. There are also books in English on Western scientific management, ecology and natural history (especially of Nepal) and Philosophy. Reference volumes cover many subjects. Late Mrs. Tsering Choudon cataloged the Tibetan texts, and late Swami Dharmajyoti, a scholar of Sanskrit and philosophy collected Hindu religious books. We also find a collection of map books and art books in this library.

3.6.11 ILO Library in Nepal

The Library in the ILO's Nepal is located in Dhobighat, Nayabato-Thadodhunga, Sanepa, Lalitpur. It is a leading source of knowledge on the world of work and work-related issues. It serves as a hub for information on established and emerging work issues, sustainable livelihoods, and the work-related aspects of economic and social development, technological change and human rights in the region.

The Library's database, Labordoc, contains all ILO publications since 1919 in a variety of languages. It also stores a wide range of printed and electronic material - including journals, articles, reports and training manuals - from other valuable sources, including research centers, NGO's and other national and multi-lateral organizations. There is a particular emphasis on material from and about developing and transition countries. Approximately 500 new records are added every month.

The Library is also part of the ILO's Global Information Network and works closely with other ILO libraries in the region and the ILO Library at Headquarters in Geneva.

The ILO also maintains a website on Knowledge Sharing that includes the ILO's Knowledge Strategy, an inventory of ILO activities, and selected policies from other international organizations. It also offers a Knowledge Sharing Toolkit, giving details of key knowledge sharing concepts and methods, so allowing us to identify which techniques will work best for you.

3.6.12 AWON Public Library

AWON library is one of Kathmandu's public libraries. AWON stands for Active Women of Nepal, an organization for community service. This library, located opposite Hotel Himalaya, is well hidden from the busy streets of Kupondole. It has been around for close to 42 years and depends mainly on public donations of books and other publications. The AWON library dedicates its first level to non-fiction and magazine publications, while the third level is mainly fiction. It is relatively spacious and comfortable as users are deeply absorbed in their reading, despite the slight noise

from construction works outside. By applying for membership, you can check out up to five books for three weeks. There is also a little corner for children's books. It is located in Kupondole, Lalitpur.

3.6.13 Diliraman-Kalyani Regmi Memorial Library

Late Dr. Dilliraman Regmi, son of late Rohiniraman and late Muktidevi Regmi, was born on December 17, 1913 in Kilagal, Kathmandu. He was married in 1933. He took M.A. and M. Litt degrees from India. In 1961 Patna University conferred on him the degree of philosophy (Ph.D.) in economics and later he obtained D. Litt from the same university. His academic interest and research, thus, continued unabated. Dr. Regmi was the first Nepali who received honorary D.Sc. degree from the then Soviet Union.

An outstanding intellectual dedicated to constant pursuit of research, study and writing he wrote and published several volumes on Nepal's Ancient, Medieval and Modern History. His other publications include A Century of Family Autocracy, Nepalese Democratic Struggle and Indo-Nepalese Relations through the Ages.

Dr. Regmi, as a pioneer of the Democratic Movement in Nepal, played a leading role in the restoration of democracy in Nepal through non-violence. In 1934 Dr. Regmi was involved in politics. Nepal National Congress was founded in January, 1947 in Calcutta, India on the initiative of Dr. Regmi and his friends when they were in exile in India.

In India Dr. Regmi came into close contact with Indian leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Rafi Ahmed Kidwai during the time of struggle of Indian people against British colonialism. He joined Gandhi's movement for Indian Independence. For his activities against the British Regime, the British Rulers of India put him into prison in February, 1941 and released him after five years.

In 1957 Dr. Regmi took part in Satyagraha (civil disobedience movement) insisting on a fixed date to hold democratic elections in Nepal. He was not in favor of party less Panchayat System in Nepal and openly launched a campaign for multiparty

democracy during the referendum of 1979 (2036 B.S.). He inspired and cooperated with the pro-democratic forces of Nepal during the people's movement in 1990 (2046 B.S.).

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

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

Main Objectives of the Board:

1. To propagate the life and philosophy of Dr. Regmi.
2. To observe Dr. Dilliraman Regmi's birth anniversary.
3. To confer on 'Dr. Dilli Raman Regmi National and International Peace Award' on National and International personalities as champions of Peace and Non-violence.
4. To confer on 'Dr. Dilli Raman Regmi Young Scholar's Award' of IC 5000.00 and a citation on one student of Centre for the Study of Nepal or Malviya Centre for Peace Research of Banaras Hindu University, India.
5. To provide fellowship of Rs. 10,000.00 (Ten Thousand Rupee) per year to a scholar for his/her research work on Dr. Regmi's contribution to Peace, Non-violence and the promotion of International Understanding.
6. To organized lectures, symposiums, seminars and interaction programs on burning national issues, specially related to peace, non-violence and human values.

3.6.14 Nepal Bahrat Library

Nepal Bharat Library was established in 1956 and is currently located at Nepal airlines Corporation Building, New Road. Decades of its existence have endeavored to meet the educational, cultural and information requirements of those interested in India. It remains one of the biggest and most extensively used centers of study and research in Kathmandu.

Nepal Bharat library has more than 62,000 books, which include a substantial collection on Indian History, Economy, Politics, Literature, Culture, Society, Science & Technology, Medicine, Engineering, Mass Communication, Entertainment, International Relations and other subjects. The library houses a large collection of books in Hindi and a reasonable collection in Nepali and Sanskrit. Reference books like Encyclopedias, Dictionaries, Textbooks and Handbooks are also available. The Library holds a good collection of books on Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru. B.R. Ambedkar, Indira Gandhi, Rabindranath Tagore, Vivekananda, Aurobindo and other great Indian personalities

3.6.15 Other Some Popular Libraries

- a) Kusunti Public Library, Kusunti, Patan, Nepal
- b) Global Library
- c) Goethe Zentrum
- d) Osaka International Club-Nepal Chapter
- e) USSR Cultural Centre
- f) Biplava Pustakalaya
- g) Buddhi Vikas Mandal, Lagankhel
- h) National Agricultural Library, Lalitpur
- i) Royal Nepal Academy of Science and Technology, Khumaltar, Lalitpur

3.6.16 Conclusion

The above study review provides one such classification. Libraries are classified into five categories: governmental, children's, academic, community and 'foreign mission' libraries. According to Shrestha, the academic libraries include

libraries in schools and private specialist libraries. Community libraries include a uniquely Nepali experiment in rural mobile libraries: the books are carried between villages and delivered to homes in docks, a cane basket used to carry goods and inform people in the hills. The foreign mission libraries are run by foreign embassies in Kathmandu e.g. the American Library, British Council Learning Centre, Bharat Sanskrit Kendra. Most libraries except foreign mission libraries in Nepal suffer from a very limited budget because of the lack of formal recognition of libraries in law and the subsequent lack of funding through a legally established tax base. The lack of appropriate legislation has resulted in a general lack of trained librarians and information technology experts. Very few libraries have lending services.

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research methodology is a way to systematically solve the research problem. It considers the logic behind the methods we use in the context of our research study and explains why we are using a particular method or technique and why we are not using others so that research results are capable of being evaluated by researcher.

4.1 Research Methodology

Research has become an important aspect of human activity. It provides dependable solutions to problems, which manifest in various fields of study. It is through research that knowledge grows and develops, ultimately, leading to the extension of the boundaries of knowledge and scholarship.

Actually, the research is simply the process of arriving at dependable solutions to problems through the planned and systematic collection, analysis and interpretation of data.

Research in common parlance refers to a search for knowledge. One can also define research as a scientific and systematic search for pertinent information on a specific topic. In fact, research is an art of scientific investigation. The Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English lays down the meaning of research as "a careful investigation or inquiry especially through search for new facts in any branch of knowledge."

Redman and Mory define research as a "systematized effort to gain new knowledge."

Some people consider research as a movement, a movement from the known to the unknown. It is actually a voyage of discovery. We all possess the vital instinct of inquisitiveness for, when the unknown confronts us, we wonder and our inquisitiveness makes us probe and attain full and fuller understanding of the unknown. This inquisitiveness is the mother of all knowledge and the method, which

man employs for obtaining the knowledge of whatever the unknown, can be termed as research.

Research is an academic activity and as such the term should be used in a technical sense. According to Clifford Woody research comprises defining and redefining problems, formulating hypothesis or suggested solutions; collecting, organizing and evaluating data; making deductions and reaching conclusions; and at last carefully testing the conclusions to determine whether they fit the formulating hypothesis. D. Slesinger and M. Stephenson in the Encyclopedia of Social Sciences define research as "the manipulation of things, concepts or symbols for the purpose of generalizing to extend, correct or verify knowledge, whether that knowledge aids in construction of theory or in the practice of an art."

It is a careful search or inquiry into any subject matter, which is an endeavor to discover find out valuable which will be useful for further application or utilization. Research methodology on the various aspects of the research project and the quality of research depends on its size, objectives, importance, and time of the researchers.

Descriptive vs. Analytical: Descriptive research includes surveys and fact-finding enquiries of different kinds. The major purpose of descriptive research is description of the state of affairs as it exists at present. In social science and business research we quite often use the term Ex post facto research for descriptive research studies. The main characteristic of this method is that the researcher has no control over the variables; he can only report what has happened or what is happening. Most ex post facto research projects are used for descriptive studies in which the researcher seeks to measure such items as, for example, frequency of shopping, preferences of people, or similar data. Ex post facto studies also include attempts by researchers to discover causes even when they cannot control the variables. The methods of research utilized in descriptive research are survey methods of all kinds, including comparative and correlational methods. In analytical research, on the other hand, the researcher has to use facts or information already available, and analyze these to make a critical evaluation of the material.

Quantitative vs. Qualitative: Quantitative research is based on the measurement of quantity or amount. It is applicable to phenomena that can be

expressed in terms of quantity. Qualitative research, on the other hand, is concerned with qualitative phenomenon, i.e., phenomena relating to or involving quality or kind. For instance, when we are interested in investigating the reasons for human behavior (i.e., why people think or do certain things), we quite often talk of 'Motivation Research', an important type of qualitative research. This type of research aims at discovering the underlying motives and desires, using in depth interviews for the purpose. Other techniques of such research are word association tests, sentence completion tests, story completion tests and similar other projective techniques. Attitude or opinion research i.e., research designed to find out how people feel or what they think about a particular subject or institution is also qualitative research. Qualitative research is especially important in the behavioral sciences where the aim is to discover the underlying motives of human behavior. Through such research we can analyze the various factors which motivate people to behave in a particular manner or which make people like or dislike a particular thing. It may be stated, however, that to apply qualitative research in practice is relatively a difficult job and therefore, while doing such research, one should seek guidance from experimental psychologists.

In other words, research methodology describes the methods and proves applied in the entire aspects of the study. The researcher has used quantitative research which is descriptive in nature. Besides this, spirit of quantitative method has also been involved.

4.2 Research Design

Research design is the conceptual structure within which research is conducted, it constitutes the blue print for the collection, measurement and analysis of data.

Research design is the plan, structure and strategy of investigations conceived so as to obtain to research questions and to control variances.

Research design is an overall framework or plan for the activities to be undertaken during the course of a research study. It is a plan, structure and strategy of investigation conceived so as to obtain answers to research design is the blueprint plan or the complete scheme of the research. For this research users and staff of

SKVPL have been studied. Since one single method is not suitable for the study and investigation of the subject. Hence a combination of different methods is being used to collect the relevant facts, figures and data. The methods mainly used are questionnaire, survey and interviews with concerned people.

4.3 Preparing the Research Design

The research problem having been formulated in clear cut terms, the researcher will be required to prepare a research design, i.e., he will have to state the conceptual structure within which research would be conducted. The preparation of such a design facilitates research to be as efficient as possible yielding maximal information. In other words, the function of research design is to provide for the collection of relevant evidence with minimal expenditure of effort, time and money. But how all these can be achieved depends mainly on the research purpose.

Research purposes may be grouped into four categories, viz.,

- (i) Exploration,
- (ii) Description,
- (iii) Diagnosis, and
- (iv) Experimentation.

A flexible research design which provides opportunity for considering many different aspects of a problem is considered appropriate if the purpose of the research study is that of exploration. But when the purpose happens to be an accurate description of a situation or of an association between variables, the suitable design will be one that minimizes bias and maximizes the reliability of the data collected and analyzed.

There are several research designs, such as, experimental and non-experimental hypothesis testing. Experimental designs can be either informal designs (such as before-and-after without control, after-only with control, before-and-after with control) or formal designs (such as completely randomized design, randomized block design, Latin square design, simple and complex factorial designs), out of which the researcher must select one for his own project.

The preparation of the research design, appropriate for a particular research problem, involves usually the consideration of the following:

1. The means of obtaining the information;
2. The availability and skills of the researcher and his staff (if any);
3. Explanation of the way in which selected means of obtaining information will be organized and the reasoning leading to the selection;
4. The time available for research; and
5. The cost factor relating to research, i.e., the finance available for the purpose.

Research design is the arrangement of the conditions for collection and analysis of data. A research design is the specification of methods and procedures for acquiring the information needed. It is the overall operational pattern of framework, of the research that stipulates what information is to be collected from which sources by what procedures. If it is good design, it will ensure that the information obtained is relevant to the research object.

The researcher uses here different approaches in collection information. All the information will be taken from the spot study. The researcher will take three research tools:

- (1) Questionnaire
- (2) Interview and
- (3) Observation.

When the information comes, the researcher will put them in the tables and explain what the result comes, especially, observational and statistical design will be used here. Finally, the report will be prepared and presented to Department of Library and Information Science T.U.

4.4 Source of Information

All the information used here in this thesis is primary information and data. The source of this primary information and data are collected by using the above said

three methods: (1) Questionnaire (2) Interview and (3) Observation during the time period of September – October 2012 A.D. To collect the information and data, the researcher frequently visited SKVPL, contacted Kaisher Library and National Library, and direct contact for interview with SKVPL's board members.

In Kathmandu Valley, there are more than 50 Public Libraries and those are located in urban and rural areas. Their natures are different. Some are focused on education and some are focused on information. Due to time factor and resources, it is difficult to visit and observe all libraries. So the researcher here focused only questionnaire, interview and observation made within the time period September to October 2012. The total population of the study is shown below:

S.N.	Description	Number of response
1	Questionnaire	75
2	Interview	10
3	Observation	3

4.5 Sampling

To fulfill the purpose of the study the SKVPL, the random sampling technique has been adopted. 100 users (questionnaires) had been distributed and among those only 75 questionnaires were returned from those selected readers.

4.6 Data Collection and Procedure

The researcher prepared two sets of questionnaires in consultation with the guide. The information is collected through field survey, interviews with selected librarians and their libraries. Users filled up questions without any restriction.

4.7 Information Gathering Procedure

As mentioned above, the study is based on primary information and data only but some secondary information and data has also been used on relevant matters. The information and data has been collected here by observation, photo copying, studying the literature, internet etc.

CHAPTER V

ANALYSIS PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION

5.1 Background of Society for Kathmandu Valley Public Library

Public libraries are in service for more than six decades in Nepal. There are many public/community libraries registered in Nepal. Moreover, those which are functional are either poorly equipped or do not have the resources or the means to cater to the needs of a modern society. Following the definition of UNESCO/IFLA, public libraries are not yet established in Kathmandu. The need for a public library service that not only is well organized and equipped but also is tailored to meet the needs of the Nepali people in the 21st century was discussed among the academicians, educationist, diplomats, politicians, lawyers, industrialists and journalists in June 2003. The meeting decided to establish a modern library in Kathmandu. The committee formed the Society for Kathmandu Valley Public Library. This Society was registered with the government on 25 September 2003.

The idea for a central public library seems to be gaining unanimous public acceptance. The Society started the public library in a limited way both in respect of housing the readership and providing public services at Bhrikutimandap, Kathmandu from 9 July 2005. The Society is overwhelmed by the ever-increasing public response in its favor. People of every walk have expressed their appreciation and support for the initiatives. Within a very short period of time distinguished personalities such as former prime ministers of Nepal, Speaker of the House of Representatives, senior leaders of various political parties, former ambassadors and academics have visited the library and donated their collections. It was also encouraged by the support it received from the diplomatic community.

5.1.1 Vision and Goal

The vision of the SKVPL is to develop Kathmandu Valley Public Library as one of the effective vehicles to achieve the goals of creating a society that is educated, civilized, democratic and peaceful. The library will play a vital role in promoting Nepal as a modernized and developed country citizen by providing access to information for all.

5.1.2 Goals and Objectives

The goal and objectives of SKVPL's are as follows:

1. To provide public library service to meet the people's information requirement.
2. To develop the SKVPL as a depository library for national and international publications.
3. To develop national network of public libraries in Nepal
4. To cooperate, coordinate and liaison with public libraries of other countries
5. To develop as a national hub to access to electronic resources globally.
6. To function as a national training center
7. To support UNESCO's goal of Information for All.

5.1.3 Executive Committee (2066-2069)

The SKVPL have an executive committee which is elected from general assembly. The Executive Committee and its members are accountable to General Assembly. The role of Executive Committee are prepare the annual plan and budget, regular run the library, agreement with stakeholders, coordination with government in development of public library etc. The composition of the executive is as follows:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Dr. Narayan Khadka, | Chairperson |
| 2. Mrs. Yangkila Sherpa, | Vice-Chairperson |
| 3. Mr. Tirtha Raj Onta, | Secretary General |
| 4. Mr. Mahesh Kumar Agrawal, | Treasurer |
| 5. Mr . Krishna Mani Bhandari, | Member |
| 6. Mr. Ganesh Shah, | Member |
| 7. Dr. Tirtha Prasad Misra, | Member |
| 8. Mr. Durga Prasad Bhattraï, | Member |
| 9. Dr. Durgesh Man Singh | Member |
| 10. Mr. Bishowshower Prasad Sitaula, | Member |
| 11. Mr. Bhakta Bahadur Balaayar, | Member |
| 12. Mr. Bhola Kumar Shrestha, | Member |
| 13. Mr. Mohan Kumar Ignam, | Member |

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------|
| 14. Mr. Rajeshwar Acharya, | Member |
| 15. Dr. Lok Narayan Jha, | Member |

5.1.4 Librarian

Mr. Juju Bhai Dangol.

5.1.5 Strategies and Activities

5.1.5.1. Short-term Strategies and Activities

- Land acquisition and building construction
- Collection of general books, reference book, children's books, books on Nepal and research collection.
- Organization of the collection
- Access to the collection
- Fund Raising
- Infrastructure development
- Access to the electronic resources

5.1.5.2 Long Term Strategies and Activities

- Facilitate to enact of appropriate Public Library laws
- National Network of Public Libraries
- Strengthen community-based library service
- Provide mobile library service
- Develop resource based learning environment to support information literacy
- Organize seminar, workshop, interaction and talk program
- Serve as a multi-purpose community center
- Archive and preserve national heritage and culture
- Perform advisory work to the government for the establishment and development of public libraries in Nepal

5.1.6 Library Membership

Library membership is open to all interested public.

5.1.7 Book Collection

The campaign for book donation becomes very much popular among the public. People from all walks of the society took interest in the library and donating books, booklets and education materials. So far, there are more than 80 thousands books, reports, bulletins and teaching materials received in the library.

5.1.8 Library Users

From the very beginning of its service open to the public, the library becomes popular among the valley people. One of the advantages of this library is located in Bhrikutimandap near to Old Bus Park (Ratnapark) and academic areas. People from Lalitpur and Bhaktapur are also using this library. More than 150 children, students, teachers, researchers are regularly utilizing the library services. It is noteworthy to mention that mostly children come to the library on each Saturday and spent whole day. Mostly library users are students from school and college (+2 and BA students). Others category of readers are teachers, researchers, service holders, business people, job seekers, journalists, and social workers.

5.1.9 Library Visit

The library is fortunate to welcome political leaders, diplomats, constitutional heads and top bureaucrats, scholars and leaders of the civil society. Some prominent personalities who visited the library were: Present Prime Minister and senior leader of NCP (UML) Mr. Madhab Kumar Nepal, Ex Prime Minister Mr. Krishna Prasad Bhattarai, Ex Prime Minister Jhala Nath Khanal, Ex Prime Minister Mr. Lokendra Bahadur Chand and other key national personals.

5.2 Analysis of the Information

5.2.1 Librarian

The researcher has taken interview and got fill-up the questionnaire by the Librarian Mr. Juju Bhai Dangol, Society for Kathmandu Valley Public Library. On the basis of the information received from the Mr. Dangol, the researcher analyzed the past, present and future activities of library. The outcomes are as follows:

5.2.1.1 Staff in the Library

Professional	Semi- Professional	Non-professional	Volunteers
1 per	5 pers	3 pers	1per

The Society for Kathmandu Valley Public Library has total 9 staff and 1 volunteer member. Among them professional librarian 1, semi-professionals library assistants 5, and non – professional office assistant and assistant: 3 and volunteer is 1. As performance level of library the number of staff is not enough to library. SKVPL should give attention in continuing Professional Development of staff as well as manage enough employees in library because library has two sections and located in such distance.

The SKVPL is requiring upgrading and scaling up the capacity of staff in following areas:

1. Technical Skills

In the age of 21st century Library Professional must be aware of emerging technologies. It has become increasingly important that librarians keep up with technology and have certain basic skills. In the current scenario library professional must have the knowledge of HTML, Networking, scripting languages, the ability to deal with the back-end of the OPAC, the ability to translate library services into the online medium, the ability to troubleshoot basic computer and printer problems, or just a good healthy knowledge of emerging technologies.

2. Communication Skills

Communication has a great importance in providing better services to users. Staff communicates the value of library service to decision makers, staff and users. When staff provides information to the user he must communicate clearly and respectfully with customers and colleagues. Always Demonstrates active listening skills with customers and colleagues in his workplace. Communication is not only must be effective with users only but must have ability to negotiate effectively with publishers, customers, management & vendors.

3. Customer Service

Nowadays librarians must be customer oriented. Staff can demonstrate a sincere commitment to customer service. Always he must try to observe customer needs & try to provide their desired information on time. Through continual design & improve user oriented information products & competencies he can provide them better customer services. Always show them confidence & competence to deliver perfect customer services.

4. Managerial skills

In managerial skills we include technical skills, human skills & conceptual skills. Technical skills involve process or technique knowledge and proficiency in a certain specialized field. These skills are more important for Librarian also because library professional also dealing with a huge no. of staff doing the organization's work. The technical skill involves the Librarian's understanding of the nature of job that people under him have to perform. Human Skills involve the ability to interact effectively with people. Librarian interacts and cooperates with employees & staff also. Because Librarian deal directly with people, this skill is crucial. Librarian with good human skills is able to get best out of their people. Conceptual Skills involve the formulation of ideas, conceptualization about abstract and Complex situations levels. Conceptual skills refer to the ability of a Librarian to take a broad and farsighted view of the organization and its future, his ability to think in abstract, his ability to analyze the forces working in a situation, his creative and innovative ability and his ability to assess the environment and the changes taking place in it. Thus, technical skill deals with things, human skills concerns people, and conceptual-skill has to do with ideas.

5. Knowledge of Policies, Procedures, Issues and Standards

- Maintains current awareness of professional issues impacting libraries
- Demonstrates knowledge of library policies, procedures and service standards

6. Knowledge of Information Sources & Services

- Develop specialized subject knowledge about the purpose of the organization
- Identify materials appropriate to customers' requirements and their abilities
- Expert knowledge in the content of information resources and ability to critically evaluate and filter them
- Develop and deliver convenient, easily accessible and cost effective information services to the users (CCFR)

5.2.1.2 Acquisition

The Society for Kathmandu Valley Public Library staff has the sole authority to select books and other resources to be purchased for the library. The library manager/librarian has final overall authority to approve all selections of books and other resources materials for the library. Selection of books and decisions to purchase them is made by the staff as per the plan and policy of SKVPL to collective it.

SKVPL has following process: request processing, preorder work/bibliographic and ordering. In request process, the library used receiving requests for materials, organizing incoming request and checking for request details accuracy. These, in preorder work, the library has establishing the existence if an item, which includes determining the exact name of the author, title, publisher, date of publication, price and where it may be acquired. The library has determining whether the library wants of needs a copy. During acquisition process, the library has facing some problems likes' incomplete and incorrect information, variation in spelling of author's name, choice of main entry and data supplied in the request.

5.2.1.2.1 Types of document are acquired in library

Conventional	Non conventional	Neo conventional	All of the above
Yes	No	No	No

The Society for Kathmandu Valley Public Library acquires materials in all formats--books, periodicals, maps, music, prints, photographs, recorded sound, videos, electronic, etc.--and in all subjects from all over the world. They use five methods to acquire materials--cataloging in publication, copyright, exchange, gift and purchase.

The library follows its procedures for selection of published material for library acquisition, placing orders for purchasing books and other reading material, accessing materials, received as gratis. It has established procedures for payment of bills, and upkeep and maintenance of records as required for the purpose.

The first step in book selection operations is to invite recommendations from users for purchase of new books and other reading materials. The library in preparing the final book list based in the users request and different publishers catalogues as per the need of the library.

The second step is to get the compiled list of books approved by the Library Executive Committee. Similar the Committee approves the list for purchase. While finalizing books and other reading materials for purchase, the Committee authorized the library management to pay special attention to the usefulness of the selected material, currency of information given in the books, their cost and availability of funds. The book selection exercise is undertaken on regular basis throughout the year, and not towards the end of the financial year once, just to exhaust book budget.

5.2.1.2.2 Method of acquiring library materials

Purchasing	Donation	Exchange	All of the above
Yes	Yes	No	No

The book acquisition is to initiate action for placing orders with the approved vendors or booksellers for selected books. In this regard, the Library obtained first the financial sanction of the competent authority in the organization. For operational performance the Chief Librarian has financial authority to sanction expenditure limited amount to purchase.

The library purchased only latest edition of a book, unless desired otherwise specifically. If cheap editions of foreign books are available, it is advisable to go for cheaper editions only. However, if one of the roles of the library is to archive books for future, in such a case the library will purchase books printed on good quality paper.

The Library may draw up a panel of vendors/ booksellers as per criteria. It may purchase books from booksellers on the panel.

The next step is to place formal orders to purchase of approved books. There is no need for inviting quotations as the financial rules of the Library. As per standard practice, booksellers offer discount on the catalogue price of books, ranging from 10 to 15 percent. Books priced in foreign currencies are to be paid in Nepali Rupaiya currency. The foreign currency conversion is done as per bank's TT selling rate as prevalent on the day of the supply of books.

5.2.1.2.3 Selection the library materials

Students	Teachers	Researchers	Library committee
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

The purpose in building a collection is to make available to all people who enter the library as comprehensive a collection of recorded knowledge reviewing within the limits of funds available and the needs of the community. The library recognized primary importance of the needs of the users in selecting the reading materials. The users are conglomerate of individuals and each user's needs will be considered in conjunction with the majority of the present and potential patronage. An effort is made to include information representing all sides of controversial issues if such material are available. The criteria for the selection of controversial materials are the same as for any other materials. Controversial materials have no distinguishing labels and are shelved in the general collection. Responsibility for the reading choices of children rests with their parents or legal guardians. Selection for the adult collection will not be inhibited by the possibility that materials may inadvertently fall into the hands of children. An open shelf policy will be followed at all times.

Overall responsibility for collection development rests with the Librarian who operates within this framework of policies determined by the Library Executive Committee. Typically, the Librarian delegates or shares this responsibility with designated members of the staff. No employee may be disciplined or dismissed for the selection of library materials when the selection is made in good faith and in accordance with the written policy required to be established pursuant to rules of Library. Suggestions from patrons are welcome and will be considered using the same criteria as all other selections.

All requests are given serious consideration. An attempt will be made to borrow through interlibrary loan any requested item which is out of print, or that the Library determines does not meet the criteria for purchase.

The general criteria considered in selecting materials include:

1. Significance and permanent value to the existing collection,
2. Qualifications of author or producer,
3. Suitability of subject and style for intended audience,
4. Quality of format,
5. Currency or timeliness if applicable,
6. Demand by patrons,
7. Price,
8. Attention given to the item by reviewers and general news media,
9. Availability of materials in other libraries, and
10. Technical quality of non-book materials.

In selection, consideration will be given to the work as a whole. No work shall be excluded solely because of specific passages or pieces taken out of context.

Because it is impossible for librarian to examine all items being considered for purchase, they depend on reliable selection aids. The librarian regularly depends on the reviews found in standard sources. Other selection aids such as "Notable Book" lists chosen by the American Library Association, National Book Awards lists, Pulitzer Prize lists and published lists of bestsellers may also be used as required.

Materials will be selected in a variety of formats including, but not limited to, print, video, sound recording, and electronic media. Each type of material must be considered in terms of its own excellence and the audience for whom it is intended. No single standard can be applied in all cases. Some materials may be judged primarily in terms of artistic merit, scholarship, or value to humanity; others are selected to satisfy the informational, recreational, or educational interests of the community.

The SKVPL should be careful follow the selection guidelines: 1) Decide whether a particular title should be purchased. 2) Decide on the location for which book should be catalogued and 3) Decide on which fund should be charged. The SKVPL also note the following;

- Does the item support an academic department's instructional or research programs?
- Does the item represent content not already available in another title in the collection?
- Is the title at the appropriate level for this university?
- Is the item affordable?
- Is there already a copy in the Library?
- Should a duplicate copy be acquired?
- Send order request to Acquisitions

The SKVPL should follow the following Ordering Procedures (For Acquisitions Staff)

- Receive order request
- Review request to make sure that it is complete (fund, location, selector name, etc)
- Check on-line acquisitions system to make sure that this item isn't going to arrive on one of the Library's standing orders
- If an unwanted duplicate arrives, return order request to selector with this information and the reason for cancellation. If order is for an added copy, may attach order record to an existing bibliographic record.
- Decide on the method of acquisition.

- Check order request in national on-line database to confirm information on order request, to learn if item is part of a series, to add ordering information that may have been omitted from order request.
- May check Books-In-Print and other sources to make sure that item is available, at what price, and from what source
- Select vendor from whom item can be obtained; if vendor is not in on-line acquisitions database, set up new vendor record.
- Upon receipt, the "on order" status is changed to "in process" as the material is passed to Cataloging.
- Query vendor if order is not supplied on a timely basis; respond to any questions from vendor about format, edition, cost, etc. Reorder from another vendor if order is refused by first vendor.
- Receive item and invoice; check to make sure that the correct item was supplied and arrange for return of incorrect shipments
- Update on-line acquisitions system with receipt information; forward item for cataloging and note in on-line system where and when Acquisitions sent item, after annotating item with order number and location for which item will be catalogued; make sure that selector's original cataloging treatment instructions travel with item to Cataloging Department.
- Approve invoice for payment and forward invoice to Fiscal Office

5.2.1.2.4 The size of the library collection

Less than two thousand	Up to five thousand	More than five thousand	Ten thousand and above
No	No	No	Yes

The campaign for book donation becomes very much popular among the public. People from all walks of the society took interest in the library and donating books, booklets and education materials. So far, there are more than 80 thousands books, reports, bulletins and teaching materials received in the library. The major book donor was British Library.

5.2.1.2.5 Collection of CDs in Library

Up to 100	More than 200	More than 500	More than 800
No	Yes	No	No

The campaign for DC donation becomes very much popular among the public. People from all walks of the society took interest in the library and donating CDs and other Information, Education and Communication materials (IECs). So far, there are more than 200 CDs received in the library.

5.2.1.2.6 Collection of the periodicals in library

Up to 100	More than 200	More than 500	More than 800
Yes	No	No	No

The campaign for periodicals materials collection becomes very much popular among the public. People from all walks of the society took interest in the library and donating publication materials. So far, there are more than 100 periodicals received in the library. In the selection of periodical publication, first priority gave to the most important journals requirements of the users. The library explored the possibility of getting certain periodical publication on exchange basis or as gift. In case the publication is from a society or organization one might be able to get a discount by becoming a member.

5.2.1.3 Library Services

5.2.1.3.1 Number of Library Members

The Society for Kathmandu Valley Public Library has been popular among the students, researchers and government and non-government employees. Library membership is open to all interested public. Its popularity is growing more than 1050 persons have become a member of this library. Taking into utilization of its facilities the present number is satisfactory but it needs to attract more library users like college students, researchers and external people.

During the study period we found following people were used this library.

Male	Female	Total
850	200	1050

Description of Membership	Number
School Students	115
College Students	710
Teachers	55
Patrakar	25
Employees	135
Entrepreneurs	20
Total	1050

In 2068/2069 B.S. the library gave following number of membership to users:

Description of Membership	Number
School Students	23
College Students	85
Teachers	5
Patrakar	6
Employees	8
Entrepreneurs	17
Total	144

5.2.1.3.2 Number of Average Visitors per Day

From the very beginning of its service open to the public, the library becomes popular among the valley people. One of the advantages of this library is its centrally located in Bhrikutimandap which was near to Old Bus Park (Ratnapark) and academic institutions. People from Lalitpur and Bhaktapur are also using this library. More than 150 children, students, teachers, researchers are regularly utilizing the library services. It is noteworthy to mention that mostly children come to the library on each Saturday and spent whole day. Mostly library users are students from school and college (+2 and BA students). Others category of readers are teachers, researchers, service holders, business people, job seekers, journalists and social workers

Month	Male	Female	Children	Total
Shrawan	2762	373	657	3792
Bhadra	2354	332	358	3048
Ashoj	1832	239	557	2628
Kartik	1527	192	254	1973
Marga	2017	213	230	2460
Push	2112	208	355	2675
Magh	2140	195	234	2569
Falgun	2397	226	100	2723
Chaitra	2731	387	550	3668
Baishakha	2555	393	294	3242
Jestha	2642	610	187	3439
Ashar	2800	540	488	3828
Total	27869	3708	4264	36045
%	77	11	12	100

In 2068/2069 B.S. altogether 33549 users visited library and among them 26782 male, 3529 female and 3238 were children.

5.2.1.3.3 Open access in library

The Society for Kathmandu Valley Public Library has been providing open access facility to the users. Open Access provides users with direct access to more library materials and information resources. Open Access is a reciprocal borrowing program that enables users from a participating users to go to other participating libraries and directly check out materials they own. As a result, users have greater access to more library resources, more choices in library service and the convenience of using a library where they work, shop or visit.

5.2.1.3.4 Disseminate information from the library to the users

The Society for Kathmandu Valley Public Library had disseminated its information through to catalogue, computer and personal help to the library users. Through this process, physically handicapped, children and new members were benefited.

5.2.1.3.5 Services provided to the users

The Society for Kathmandu Valley Public Library had provided CAS (Current Awareness Service), SDI (Selective Dissemination of Information) and Reprographic service to the library users.

The Current Awareness Service of a library keeps its patrons updated with the latest collections. CAS is very much required where there is a continuous need of current affairs and developments by the users. More continuous the need more is the Current Awareness Service needed. CAS is a direct link between users and the communicator through communication system or devices. The system or device is called CAS. CAS involves time lag. There is no fixed time limit. Information should reach the user as soon as possible.

Information dissemination applications are gaining increasing popularity due to dramatic improvements in communication bandwidth and ubiquity. The sheer volume of data available necessitates the use of selective approaches to dissemination in order to avoid over whelming the users with unnecessary information. SDI is an information retrieval technique that enables users to receive relevant information automatically, on a regular basis through profiles that reflect their information needs.

Various types of reproductions - photocopies, photographs, digital images and their paper copies - are available for publications concerning the National Library of Finland's collections. Reproductions are made for private use, research needs or publication activities requiring a high level of quality. Customers are also given the opportunity to carry out reprographic imaging with their own equipment.

It is, however, the collections' rules of use, requirements for conservation and security as well as copyright regulations that ultimately determine the kinds of reproductions that can be ordered and made from the various types of materials. For example, self-service copying is always subject to restrictions if the material is extremely rare or there is a danger that it could be damaged during the copying process. In these cases the reproductions must always be ordered through the Library's Reprographic Service.

5.2.1.3.6 Issuing system in library

The Society for Kathmandu Valley Public Library Circulation has been using computerized issuing system. It means issuing books to valid members on loan, and canceling loans from issue records upon return of books by members. It is one of the most important activities of a library from users' perspective.

5.2.1.3.7 Users are satisfied with the loan period of document

The Society for Kathmandu Valley Public Library's loan service is satisfactory. Each user received two loan cards and borrows two books at a time for 15 days.

5.2.1.3.8 Providing sufficient physical facility to users

The SKVPL's physical facilities is sufficient for users. They are using internet service, e-book service, research work, special and group desk for study, news paper service, child study service and reference study books are also available in library.

5.2.1.3.9 Familiar with modern information technology

The SKVPL's employees are familiar with modern information technology. The library has new system: WINISS and ALIC.

5.2.1.3.10 Using the database

The SKVPL's employees have knowledge of modern information technology. The library has new system: WINISS and ALIC software. The library has been storing the data in WINISS and ALIC.

5.2.1.3.11 Internet and e-mail services in the library

The SKVPL's has internet, WIFI and e-mail service. It is available only for library members. It is free service. The web service was established with the support of Nepal Library Foundation Canada. The library has altogether 6 computers.

The library has been providing its net service "E-Pati" and users can see the Nepali language reading materials. It was set up with technical support of OLE Nepal (Open Learning Exchange Nepal). Each day more than 20 users applied the net service in library. Most of the users used following site:

- a. Nepal Law Commission
- b. OSCE interview and administration
- c. English language
- d. History
- e. Japanese language
- f. World news
- g. Education related
- h. Physics
- i. WTO
- j. Science
- k. Wikipedia
- l. Online news.

5.2.1.3.12 Problem of deterioration of library materials

Deterioration is a change of original state of any material by interaction between the object and the factors of destruction. The different types of deterioration of the paper based materials are reflected in wear and tear, shrinkage, cracks, brittleness, warping, bio-infestation, discoloration, abrasion, hole, dust and dirt accumulation etc. Generally library materials are susceptible to deterioration by the following factors:-

1. Environmental (climatic Factors) factors like light, heat, humidity and moisture, dust and dirt, water.
2. Biological factors :- Microorganisms, insects and rodents
3. Chemical factors
4. Human factors and
5. Disaster

5.2.1.3.13 Preventive measure in the library

The Society for Kathmandu Valley Public Library has been applying various types of preventive measure in the library. They are preventing the books, periodicals, newspapers, reports, research documents. Especially they are using spray to prevent book from worms and hand banding the books which are tear and lose the pages.

5.2.1.3.14 Users are satisfied with all collections and services of library

The users are satisfied form the collection and its service. The library has following collections:

- a. In English: Education, Political, Literature, Science, Religious, Economics, Management, Language, Agriculture, Geography and History.
- b. In Nepali: Economics, Literature, Political, Geography, Religious.
- c. Hindi: Literature, Life History, Religious, Astrology, Tantra Shastra
- d. Newari: Literature

5.2.1.3.15 Planning the further development of the library

The Society for Kathmandu Valley Public Library has been developing its plan for more collection of the books, periodical, CDs and other reading materials. Especially it has been upgrading its software in WINISS and ALIC software. The library has been enhancing its organizational capacity. The library is not showing any interest in automation and circulation areas.

5.2.1.3.16 Developing about the "Sustainable Plan" of the library

The Society for Kathmandu Valley Public Library has vision and goal on develop it sustainable plan but yet not developed.

5.2.1.3.17 Planning about the "Strategy Plan" of the library

The Society for Kathmandu Valley Public Library has been developing its Strategy Plan for coming 3 years. Its strategy is to lead in maximizing and succession in Nepal.

5.2.1.3.18 Planning the "Resource Mobilization Plan" of the library

The Society for Kathmandu Valley Public Library has not yet developed its resource mobilization plan. In near future SKVPL is going to develop its resource mobilization plan.

5.2.1.3.19 Improvement of library to provide better services to the user

The Society for Kathmandu Valley Public Library has been organizing regular discussion forum with users, writers, policy makers in order to collect their views and opinions which will be helpful in managing the library.

5.2.2 Users

The researcher took information from the questionnaire received from 75 library users. The researcher analyzed the information received from the 75 users of the services of the library. The outcomes are as follows:

5.2.2.1 Purpose of Library Visit

Question number 1 was developed with four possible reasons, which are specified to find out the user's purpose for entering in library. The responses to this question are presented in Table – 1.

Table – 1: Purpose of library visit

S.N.	Description	Response
A	To borrow text book	8
B	To consult reference book	38
C	To read journals and newspaper	15
D	For other purpose	10
	Total	71

It is noted that only 38 users out of 71 used to come in library to consult reference book, 15 users used to read journals and newspaper, 10 users for other purpose and 6 users to borrow text books. 4 users were not response the

questionnaires. The figure shows that most of the users visit the library to consult reference book.

5.2.2.2 Frequency of Library Visit

Question number 2 was formed to find out the frequency of library visits by the users. Regarding to this question, there were four options which are enumerated from different visiting pattern is shown in table – 2.

Table – 2: Frequency of library visit

S.N.	Description	Response
A	Daily	15
B	Once a week	41
C	Once a month	5
D	Rarely	12
	Total	73

It is noted that, 41 users are visiting once a week, 15 users visit daily, 5 users once a month and 12 users rarely. The figure shows that most of the users visit in once a week. 2 users were not response the question

5.2.2.3 Satisfaction of with Collections

To get the opinion of the users about the collection of library, it was requested them to mention their opinion, regarding the collections of library, 44 users were partially satisfied, 8 users expressed their satisfaction of collection, 9 users were not satisfied and 7 users have no opinion.

Table – 3: Satisfaction with collection

S.N.	Description	Response
A	Fully satisfied	8
B	Partially satisfied	44
C	Not satisfied	9
D	I don't think about that	7
	Total	68

5.2.2.4 Type of Access

Question number five was about the type of access, available in the library. These response are as follows. 52 users used open access and 8 users used close access. 15 users did not response the questionnaire. Availability of open access is more than close access.

Table – 4: Type of access

S.N.	Description	Response
A	Open	52
B	Close	8
	Total	60

Satisfied with system

S.N.	Description	Response
A	Yes	53
B	No	6
	Total	59

The above data show that among 75 users, 53 users indicated they were satisfied with its present service system and only 6 users were not satisfied. 16 users did not respond the questionnaire.

Users specify their reason:

The above data show that among 75 users, 59 gave their views on its system. They expressed following things:

1. Good reading environment and good collection of books and other materials
2. Books are not systematically maintained in book shelf
3. Book shelves areas are in dark. No enough light and required to maintain the light.
4. Fully satisfied with library system. It gave all required information
5. One day closed is fine

6. Without membership access to the book is fine
7. It is physically accessible and can get books easily
8. Easily accessible
9. Well maintenance
10. WIFI is no available to non-members.
11. Improvement is required
12. Freedom to users : open access
13. Latest book, technical and science books are less
14. Useful

5.2.2.5 Get the Materials from the Library

The sixth question is about the process of finding materials in the library. 10 users were accessing the library materials consulting the cataloginh. 49 users access themselves/self search, 6 users take the help of staff and friends and 5 users used computer.

Table – 5: Accessing of library materials

S.N.	Description	Response
A	Consulting catalogue	10
B	Using Computer	5
C	Self search	49
D	With the help of staff/friends	6
	Total	70

Information Services

5.2.2.6 Services Getting from the Library

The question is about the receiver of information services process through CAS, SDI, Current Content List and other facilities in the library. 12 users received current content list and 11/11 users received CAS and SDI service from library. 1 user received through other facilities. 35 users did not responded the question.

Table – 6: Services Getting from the Library

S.N.	Description	Response
A	CAS	11
B	SDI	12
C	Current Content List	11
D	If any other please specify	1
	Total	35

5.2.2.7 Satisfied with the loan period of document

Adequacy of loan period is most essential for the users; therefore data relating to loan period has been collected and analyzed. The library has given the facility of loan.

13 users are not satisfied with the loan period and 32 users answered positively for the loan period imparted by the library. 30 users did not responded the questionnaires.

Table – 7: Satisfied with the loan period of document

S.N.	Description	Response
A	Yes	32
B	No	13
	Total	45

Extension of the loan period

Longer loan period would be beneficial to the user's point of view. But to enrich issuing system and outreach of the library, the library management thinks shorter loan period would be better. Larger number of users desire for the longer loan period. In this analysis also, it seems that 10/10 users desired for 15 days and 1 month loan period and. No one preferred more than 10 days. But, 6 users preferred for more than one month loan period.

S.N.	Description	Response
A	10 days	0
B	15 days	10
C	1month	10
D	More than 1 month	6
	Total	26

5.2.2.8 Physical Facility of the Library

Physical facility is one of the basic prerequisites of the library. Questions were asked to the users “whether they are satisfied with the physical facilities of the library or not”. 53 users were satisfied with the physical facilities provided by the library and 17 users showed their dissatisfaction. 5 users did not responded the questionnaires.

Table – 8: Physical facility of the library

S.N.	Description	Response
A	Yes	53
B	No	17
	Total	70

5.2.2.9 Opening Hours of Library

Every library should provide sufficient and suitable opening hours for the users. Table 9 portrayed the users’ view about the opening hours of library. 52 users were satisfied with its opening hours and the 14 users were not pleased. 9 users did not responded the questionnaires.

Table – 9: Opening hours of library

S.N.	Description	Response
A	Yes	52
B	No	14
	Total	66

Comfortable time frame

- Morning
- Morning 7 to 6 pm
- Early morning and late evening
- Open for 8 am to 4 afternoon

The 66 users indicated that the library should be open from 7 am to 6 pm.

2.2.10 Internet and E- mail services available to the users

This is the age of information technology which is un-expectable without computer or Internet and Email. Without this facility a user will be very slow to get the updated and current information of the current world. But by this study it is known that the Internet and Email facility cannot be allowed to all users. Among 63 users only 37 users used the internet and email facilities in library but 26 users have no access to this service. 12 users did not answered the questionnaire.

Table – 10: Internet and E- mail services available to the users

S.N.	Description	Response
A	Yes	37
B	No	26
	Total	63

Need and reason

1. Information is more important than newspaper reading.
2. Online study facility should be installed.
3. Internet and e-learning are very useful
4. The service are very effective and useful
5. Staff should be gave quick and reliable information to users,
6. Internet must strong
7. Books which are not found in market should be managed by library.
8. Free to all
9. Upgrade is required

5.2.2.11 Satisfied with the Present Services of the Library

Most of the users seemed satisfied with the present services of the library. 48 users are pleased and 12 others are dissatisfied. 15 users did not answer the question.

Table – 11: Satisfied with the present services of the library

S.N.	Description	Response
A	Yes	48
B	No	12
	Total	60

Suggestion for manage

1. Internet service is slow and not enough space for internet service
2. Course books are not available. Library must manage it in coming days.
3. Extra activities are required
4. External facilities should be maintained latrine, newspaper reading space, bag deposited etc
5. External service should be established: photocopy, computer typing etc
6. Expand the space as well study table
7. Extension of the e-mail service needed
8. SDI should be provided
9. WIFI service should be given to all
10. Staff service must be effective and friendly

5.2.2.12 Adopt the policy to reduce the difficulties

The last question was asked to users to point out the unsatisfied factors of library. The responses were as follows:

Table – 12: Adopt the policy to reduce the difficulties

S.N.	Description	Response
A	Collection development	13
B	Charging/Discharging system	2
C	Manpower	3
D	Services	6
E	Physical facilities	10
F	Space	14
G	Information technology	14
H	If any other please specify	0
	Total	62

Above data show that among 75 users, 62 users responded the questions and users indicated that the library needed to upgrade and increase the space and information technology in library. These 13 users indicated to upgrade the collection physical facilities of library.

Suggestions for Improving the Services in Library

Users of library suggested different useful suggestion while answering the questionnaire. They are given below:

1. Once a month the management should review the service of library and maintain the effective service.
2. The internal service should be fast, friendly and cooperative.
3. Manage the course books: +2, Bachelor and Masters
4. Update the books
5. To add more text books
6. Increase service time from morning 7 to evening 8 pm
7. Should increase physical facilities: internet service, photocopies, computer typing with printer and save service in pen-drive
8. Manage more study space
9. Construct new building with new outlooks
10. Each time 6 books should be provided to users

11. Provide free access to the internet service to all (members and non-members)
12. Staff are well trained but need to train them in new technologies
13. Recently published books, journals, novels and other books should be available.

5.2.3 External Librarian Personnel (two peoples)

The researcher took information from the questionnaire filled by 5 external librarian personnel. The researcher analyzed information, suggestion and feedback received from them on services of the library. The outcomes are as follows:

5.2.3.1 Present Service of Society

- a. It seems satisfactory, but needs further improvement.
- b. SKVPL is providing relatively good library and information services despite its resource constraints. It is centrally located and accessible different types of user groups. Its periodical services are highly used by the users and its lending service. Its children reading room service is very worth.

5.2.3.2 "Sustainable Plan" of Society

- a. As the management team is trying to have SKVPL's own building to provide advanced library service, the Government of Nepal must be favorable in this regard.
- b. A responder said that if people like he or she can contribute to the SKVPL It will help to sustain in the future. Similarly, the responder said that need to work more with partners who have similar interest and priorities; it will reduce the cost and effort to achieve more effective goals and results. The responder said that need financial resources and need to organize fund raising events where people can contribute to the library.

5.2.3.3 "Strategy Plan" of Society

- a. The SKVPL must draft a future plan (probably of 10 years) within which it must develop its service to cope with the modern IT facilities.

5.2.3.4 "Resource Mobilization Plan" of Society

- a. As we all know that the library is not a profit making institution: the library could mobilize resource either through :
 - Government;
 - Readers community; and
 - Municipality

5.2.3.5 Suggestion for the Improvement of Society for Kathmandu Valley Public Library to Provide Better Services to the Users, Researchers and Readers

- a. The library's service hour could be extended for further more e.g. morning to evening. It should provide services even in the public holidays. The library staff should be paid accordingly or increase the number of staff. The acquisition budget does not seem to be sufficient enough. The periodical collection is not rich enough which is more crucial for the research users.
- b. A responder said that SKVPL should improve the services to have resources to meet the demand of the targeted users. Since the SKVPL has diverse groups of people as users and requires a lot of resources to meet their expectations. There should be regular updates of the collections and need appealing resources to attract the users. SKVPL should be able to change services to meet the demand of the users. SKVPL should be able to train the library staff so that they could offer more user oriented services.

CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY, FINDING AND ACTION OF FUTURE

6.1 Summary

Society for Kathmandu Valley Public Library (SKVPL) is a purely public library. Though, it is also known as a public service provider. So, most of the efforts should be focused on users' satisfaction and services. In general the schools and colleges in Nepal do not provide library services in a systematic way. So, users do not have good information about library services.

Information is the structure of text which is capable of caching the image structure of a recipient. But information by itself has no inherent value. These are for dissemination. Librarians and authorities must not forget users' right to information.

More users visit the SKVPL to borrow text books rather than other purposes. Higher percentage of visitors visits the library weekly than daily, monthly and occasionally. Most of the users are partially satisfied with the collection of library materials. Open access is applied for most of the users in the library whereas, closed access for some new students and teachers. The percentage of consulting computer cataloging seems lower than other three accessing methods. Users preferred to direct search in shelf. Computer system was available but not enough. All users have no chance to use computer. More users express their familiarity with the collection.

The library has the better shelving system. Most of the users are not familiar with the shelving system of the library. Due to the facility of borrowing books the users feel blessed but they are not gratified to the loan period imparted by the library. Longer loan period would be beneficial for the users so that larger number of users desires for the longer loan period. Almost all the users desire one month loan period. Physical facilities also are found satisfactory. Most of the users are dissatisfied with the opening hours provided by the library. Library is not able to serve the user by computer and internet facilities. Most of the users seem unsatisfied with the present services of the library because of unavailability of information technology. Location of the library is suitable to meet the principle of library building but building is not

constructed for library purpose. So, it seems difficult to use the library materials for the users in the library.

6.2 Finding

The major findings of the study are mentioned in the following statement:

1. Most of the users visit the libraries for all purpose, 35% to consult reference 40% visit to borrow text book, 25% to read journals and newspaper.
2. The users visit the libraries daily, weekly, monthly and occasionally. Most of the users visit the libraries weekly. 45% visit weekly, 50% daily and 5% occasionally. The using pattern of library is higher in weekly than in daily, monthly and occasionally.
3. Percentage of adequacy of collections are higher
4. Services provided by the library such as reference service, CAS, SDI, display of latest arrivals etc. are not properly used due to lack of knowledge of users.
5. Library cum Information Service is not providing services to users due to the lack of professional staffs in Library.
6. The percentage of help given seems higher in library to access library materials. Modern information technologies are not provided in library because these facilities are not fully setup or managed in library.
7. Library focused on the issuing system.
8. The available collections of all types of documents are not adequate to meet the information needs of users.
9. The most effective service of the library is children and handicapped learning service.
10. Library Training is one of effective service of the library but requires more correction and upgrades the facilities.
11. The interaction sessions are effective and it gave useful information to listeners as well as presenters.
12. Users are not fully satisfied with the present services given by the Library.
13. Most of the users want information technology.

6.3 Action for future

The Society for Kathmandu Valley Public Library has its own specialties. The study shows that, the library has revealed position, strength, opportunities, weaknesses, limitations and some shortcomings also.

On the basis of these findings and the suggestions made by the users the following suggestion are made for the improvement of its services:

1. Most of users are not familiar with the services provided by the SKVPL. So orientation classes should be conducted for the users (school, college and individual) about libraries facilities, rules and regulations. SKVPL should provide the sufficient information of available sources and services. The brochures (prospectus) of the SKVPL should be published in English and Nepali and distribute to visitors which flow the brief introduction, sources, services, rules and regulations of the library.
2. As be the demand of time, automation system should be adopted as soon as possible.
3. The findings shows that the collections are not fairly adequate and users suggest adding more and latest collections. So, SKVPL collections should be improved and expanded to meet the general as well as specific information needs of the users. The SKVPL should be managed college books: +12, Bachelor, Master Degree, Reference books for researchers, handicapped people as well as children.
4. It is found that staff of library are not up to date with modern technology. So, they should be trained to provide the best services to the users.
5. Library like 'Library cum Information Centre' should start to disseminate its collection of information by organizing a Library Committee.
6. More reference books and professional journals should be added.
7. The rules and regulations of library should be strictly followed by users.
8. Library should provide E-journals to the users.
9. Repair and binding of damaged books should immediately be done.

10. The library needs to upgrade the physical facilities such as drinking water, A.C. (Air conditioning), Emergency light, Photocopy facilities, Free WiFi service etc.

11. Efforts should be made to convince the government to increase the budget for the addition of books and physical facilities in the library.

12. The users' attractions towards the library can be increased by providing the circulation/lending services. Especially in a valley, where public libraries are very limited in number, people may not find public lending libraries in easy access with the materials of their requirement. So depending on the specialties and rarities some materials can be separated for reference only and others can be used for lending. So the library managements are suggested to rethink seriously over it. If we look at the some international libraries, it issues three types of membership.

- a. Reading Room Membership,
- b. Lending Membership and
- c. Daily Card Membership

13. Library should follow the following policy for the adaptation of reduction of difficulties.

- a. Collection development
- b. Charge/Discharge system
- c. Manpower
- d. Services
- e. Physical facilities ,
- f. Space
- g. Information technology

Qualitative documents and materials should be made easily available in the library for the users. Materials which are not available should be added promptly in the library. Modern computerized facilities should be made available and information should be given to the users to satisfy them. Users suggested that available modern information technology and latest information desk should be installed in the library.

6.4 Major Action for future

As setup the objectives of this study, the major feedback and suggestion are as follows:

a. To determine the long-term scope of the SKVPL.

The SKVPL should develop a long-term scope or strategic plan or development plan where SKVPL identify future directions that reflect the key roles and values of today's users, suitable for a community of the proposed size and location such as Kathmandu Valley. In short, the scope/plan establishes a collective community vision for library services, programs, and facilities in the city of Kathmandu.

Specifically, the scope or plan builds upon the goals, directions, and initiatives identified by the SKVPL by developing action plans to ensure that the right services are being provided to a growing population. An emphasis is placed on developing a pragmatic 3- Year Action Plan that identifies high priority initiatives (including costs, timing, funding sources, and staffing/resourcing); however, a longer view to the year 2014 is taken where necessary.

A mission statement is a clear, concise, and realistic observation of the Library's reason for being. It should be referenced when making important decisions about what activities and services to provide, what markets to serve, what new initiatives to focus on, what partners to co-operate with, what to emphasize in developing a collection policy, and so on. It can create clarity, inspire and motivate volunteers and staff, and create unity, particularly if it has been put together with the assistance of staff and board members.

The Scope statement for the SKPLV is as follows:

1. to nourishing growing minds,
2. to promoting the love of reading,
3. to providing a gateway that connects people, ideas, and information.

b. To determine the effective service and activities of the SKVPL to serve to the community, readers, researchers and users.

The SKVPL should serve to the community, readers, researchers and users through effective service and activities. Some roles of SKVPL's are as follows:

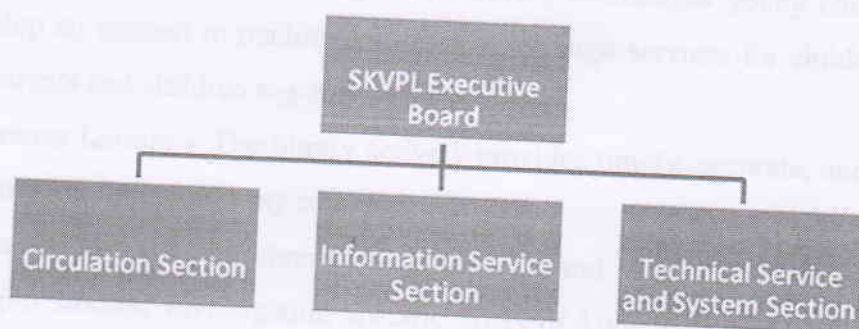
- Popular Materials Library – The Library features current, high demand, high interest materials in a variety of formats for persons of all ages, abilities, and cultural heritages.
- Life-long Learning Centre – The Library supports a sustained program of formal and informal learning for individuals of all ages, abilities, and cultural heritages. A special emphasis is placed on encouraging young children to develop an interest in reading and learning. The Library also serves as a major resource of local history collections and services.
- Virtual Portal – The Library provides a means by which patrons can access information from a wide variety of electronic sources, including databases and the Internet.
- Service-Oriented Library – The Library actively provides timely, accurate, and useful information and on-site resources for community residents in their pursuit of personal and job-related interests.
- Broker / Link to other Resources – Through partnerships with other agencies and organizations, the Library is a clearinghouse for current information on community services, issues, and events.
- Community Gathering Place – The Library is a central focus for community activities, meetings, and programs.

c. To identify the impact of SKVPL for effective and efficiently provide its service to the community, readers, researchers and users.

The SKVPL should observe, monitor and its effectiveness, impact and improving of the service to the community, readers, researchers. The SKVPL should follow following things:

- Library Board and Administration should take responsible for strategic planning, short and long-term planning, policy development, budget, and personnel management.
- Circulation Section should take responsible for public service delivery (inter-library loan, patron registration, circulation of materials, telephone renewals and notices, and fines/fees).
- Information Services Section should take responsible for public service delivery (information requests, reader's advisory, research assistance, Internet training, equipment use, collection management, training, programming, early literacy promotion, and outreach).
- Technical Services & Systems should develop, create and take responsible for acquisitions, processing, cataloguing, periodical management, and database management. Systems is also responsible for maintaining the Library's automated system, including hardware, software, workstations, printers, computer security, PC's, LAN, WAN, and telecommunications system.

To do above mentioned things, SKVPL should re-engineer present administration structure or recruit new employees.



As identified through SKVPL reports, site observation and discussion with Executive Board members, library staff and users, library lacks sufficient space for current location for collections, programming, patron reading and study space, higher demand services such as Internet workstations, and parking. So the library should expansion the space or build new building in new place. For this SKVPL should dialogue with Kathmandu Metropolitan City or Nepal Government, Education Ministry with Strategic Plan.

In the last and final feedback and suggestions are that the SKVPL should follow the developed eight roles of American Library Association (ALA). It is not intended for every library to adopt all of the roles, nor is departures from these roles prohibited. Rather, each individual library system is responsible for defining the roles they wish to pursue, based on their own objectives and community needs. The roles suggested by the ALA include:

9. Community Activities Centre – The library is a central focus point for community activities, meetings, and services.
10. Community Information Centre – The library is a clearinghouse for current information on community organizations, issues, and services.
11. Formal Education Support Centre – The library assists students of all ages in meeting educational objectives established during their formal courses of study.
12. Independent Learning Centre – The library supports individuals of all ages pursuing a sustained program of learning, independent of any educational provider.
13. Popular Materials Library – The library features current, high-demand, high interest materials in a variety of formats for persons of all ages.
14. Preschoolers' Door to Learning – The library encourages young children to develop an interest in reading and learning through services for children, and for parents and children together.
15. Reference Library – The library actively provides timely, accurate, and useful information for community residents.
16. Research Centre – The library assists scholars and researchers in conducting in-depth studies, investigating specific areas of knowledge, and in creating new knowledge.

APPENDIX A

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APPENDIX B

Questionnaire distributed to the users during the field survey

Questionnaire distributed to the users during the field survey Covering letter:

Dear All,

This questionnaire is a part of my study for preparing a thesis for the fulfillment of the 2nd year course of Masters in Library and Information Science (MLISc). The topic of the thesis is *"A STUDY ON ACTIVITY, IMPACT AND FUTURE SCOPE OF SOCIETY FOR KATHMANDU VALLEY PUBLIC LIBRARY"*. The study focuses on the existing condition and services of the library and tries to ascertain to what extent they have been able to provide services to the users' satisfaction. The study will also attempt to trace the potentials and limitations of both the libraries and recommend some suggestions for improvement.

In this regard you, the library users, have the best experience regarding the services and the conditions of the library. Your suggestions and recommendations can be a valuable asset for the betterment of the library. So I humbly request you to answer this questionnaire. Your experience, creative views and suggestions are expected. I want to assure that your answers will be used for thesis purpose only.

Your kind cooperation is highly appreciated. Thank you

With regards

Arshan Pradhan

MLISc 2nd year Student

Central Department of Library and Information Science

J., Kirtipur, Kathmandu

For Librarian

Questionnaire

I am intending to carry a research study on "A STUDY ON ACTIVITY, IMPACT AND FUTURE SCOPE OF SOCIETY FOR KATHMANDU VALLEY PUBLIC LIBRARY". The purpose of the study is to find out the present situation of library and to find the ways to improve the services of library effectively. To fulfill the research objective, your views about library services and your valuable recommendations are important. For this reason, I would like to request you to give your valuable co-operation.

Please put tick (✓) mark and write your opinion wherever necessary

I. Library Personnel information.

1) Name of the Institute:.....

2) Address:..... Tel:.....

Fax:..... E-mail:.....

3) Name of the librarian:

4) Qualification.....

5) Number of staff in the library

a) Professional.....b) Semi-professional c) Non-professional

II. Acquisition

1) What types of document are acquired in your library? (To be filled in by professional librarians)

a) Conventional

b) Non conventional

c) Neo conventional

d) All of the above

What is the method of acquiring library materials?

- a) Purchasing
- b) Donation
- c) Exchange
- d) All of the above

Who does select the library materials?

- a) Students
- b) Teachers
- c) Researchers
- d) Library committee

Please mention the size of the library collection.

- a) Less than two thousand
- b) Up to five thousand
- c) More than five thousand
- d) Ten thousand and above

5) How many collection of CDs are there in your library?

- a) Up to 100
- b) More than 200
- c) More than 500
- d) More than 800

6) How many collection of the periodicals are there in your library?

- a) Up to 100
- b) More than 200
- c) More than 500
- d) More than 800

III) Library Services

1) Total number of library members

2) Total number of average visitors per day

3) Are you providing open access in library?

- a) Yes
- b) No

If No, Do you think that open access is necessary for the users?

- a) Yes
- b) No

Specify your reason.....

4) How do you disseminate information from the library to the users?

- a) By consulting catalogue.
- b) By computer.
- c) By personal help.
- c) Users themselves are able.

) Which services are you providing to the users?

- a) CAS
- b) SDI
- c) Current Content List
- d) Reprographic
- e) Library instructions

) Is there any issuing system in your library?

- a) Yes
- b) No.

If yes, which system do you apply?

- a) Computerized.
- b) Manually.

) Do you think that users are satisfied with the loan period of document?

- a) Yes
- b) No

) Are you providing sufficient physical facility to users?

- a) Yes
- b) No.

) Are you familiar with modern information technology?

- a) Yes
- b) No

0) Are you using the database?

- a) Yes
- b) No

If yes, name of the database is.....

1) Is there any internet and e-mail services in the library?

- a) Yes
- b) No.

If yes, is it available for users?

- a) Yes
- b) No.

If No, Do you feel that it is needed in the library? Specify the reason.

.....
.....

2) Does the library have any problem of deterioration of library materials?

- a) Yes
- b) No.

3) If yes, have you applied any type of preventive measure in the library?

- a) Yes
- b) No

If yes, how it is maintained?

- a) Naturally
- b) By using equipments

If no, what is the reason?

- a) No any idea
- b) Financial problem

c) Carelessness

d) If any other please mention

14) Do you think that users are satisfied with all collections and services of your library?

a) Yes

b) No

15) If no, what is the reason?

a) Lack of the staff

b) Space problem

c) Lack of trained manpower

d) If any other please specify

16) Are you planning about the further development of the library?

a) Yes

b) No

If yes, in which aspect are you planning for develop?

a) Collection

b) Organization

c) Automation

d) Circulation

17) Are you planning about the "Sustainable Plan" of the library?

a) Yes

b) No

If yes, in which aspect are you planning for sustain?

.....

.....

18) Are you planning about the "Strategy Plan" of the library?

a) Yes

b) No

If yes, in which aspect are you planning for strategic develop?

.....

19) Are you planning about the "Resource Mobilization Plan" of the library?

a) Yes

b) No

If yes, in which aspect are you planning for resource mobilization?

.....

.....

20) Do you have further suggestion for the improvement of your library to provide better services to the user? Please mention below.

.....

.....

Thanks for your kind co – operation.

For Library Users

Questionnaire

I am intending to carry a research study on "A STUDY ON ACTIVITY, IMPACT AND FUTURE SCOPE OF SOCIETY FOR KATHMANDU VALLEY PUBLIC LIBRARY". The purpose of the study is to find out the present situation of library and to find the ways to improve the services of library effectively. To fulfill the research objective, your views about library services and your valuable recommendations are important. For this reason, I would like to request you to give your valuable co-operation.

Please put tick (✓) mark and write your opinion wherever necessary.

I) Personal information.

- a) Name
- b) Sex..... c) Occupation.....
- d) Name of the Office.....
- e) Address.....

II) Library use

1) For what purpose do you visit library?

- a) To borrow text book.
- b) To consult reference book
- c) To read journals and newspaper
- d) For other purpose

2) How often do you visit library?

- a) Daily
- b) Once a week
- c) Once a month.
- d) Rarely

3) If you visit the library "Rarely", what is the reason?

- a) Opening hours are not convenient
- b) Library does not have adequate information as per the need
- c) Library staffs are not friendly
- d) There are no physical facilities

4) Are you satisfied with collections of the library?

- a) Fully satisfied
- b) Partially satisfied

c) Not satisfied

d) I don't think about that

5) Which type of access is available in your library?

a) Open.

b) Close

Are you satisfied with above system?

a) Yes.

b) No.

Specify your reason.....

6) How do you get the materials from the library?

a) Consulting catalogue.

b) Using Computer.

c) Self search

c) With the help of staff/friends

III) Information Services

1) What are the services that you are getting from the library?

a) CAS

b) SDI

c) Current Content List

d) If any other please specify

2) Are you satisfied with the loan period of document?

a) Yes

b) No

If no, how long do you need?

a) 10 days

b) 15 days

c) 1 month.

d) More than 1 month.

3) Are you satisfied with the physical facility provided by the library?

a) Yes

b) No

4) Are the present opening hours of library is suitable for you?

a) Yes

b) No

If no, Please mention comfortable time for you.

5) Are there any Internet and E- mail services available to the users?

a) Yes

b) No

If no, do you think it is need in the library? Specify your reason.

6) Are you satisfied with the present services of the library?

a) Yes

b) No

if no please give your suggestion.

.....
Please give your valuable suggestion and feedback

- 7) If no, what policy library should adopt to reduce the difficulties that you realize?
- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a) Collection development | b) Charging/Discharging system |
| c) Manpower | d) Services |
| e) Physical facilities | f) Space |
| g) Information technology | h) If any other please specify |

8) Please mention valuable suggestions for improving the services in library.

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Thanks for your kind co – operation.

For Key Librarian

Please give your valuable suggestion and feedback:

Please give your opinion on present service of Society for Kathmandu Valley Public Library.

Please give your suggestion and feedback for developing "Sustainable Plan" of Society for Kathmandu Valley Public Library

Please give your suggestion and feedback for developing "Strategy Plan" of Society for Kathmandu Valley Public Library.

Please give your suggestion feedback for developing "Resource Mobilization plan" of Society for Kathmandu Valley Public Library.

Please give your further suggestion for the improvement of Society for Kathmandu Valley Public Library to provide better services to the user, researchers and readers?

Thanks Sir for your kind co – operation

APPENDIX C

Vita of Researcher

Akarshan Pradhan



Last name : PRADHAN
First name : AKARSHAN
Date of birth : 1st Nov. 1962
Sex : Male
Nationality : Nepali
Married status : Married with two children
Mailing address : Taylan-1, Kirtipur Municipality, Kathmandu, Nepal
E-mail: akarshan@nrccs.org / sostiic.2068@gmail.com
Phone: 00977-1-4330972 @/ Mobile 9841 281 992

Field experience

1. Organization Development
2. Human Resource Management
3. Human Resource Development Institute (Training Centre)
4. Institutional Development (Branch Development)
5. Resource Mobilization (local)
6. Management, Strategic Management, Planning and Development of Human Resource
7. Social, Emergency and Health Service Development Plan (Project Planning and Implementation)
8. Training Development (for volunteer and staff in DRR, IHL, HV, FP, Management, Coaching and Counseling, Stress management and others)
9. Manage and organize training program
10. Planning, monitoring, reporting, documentation and communication system of the project.
11. Gender and diversity, people management, facilitation and coaching
12. Human Resource Development and Personnel Development and Management
13. Conflict Management (software/training and rehabilitation sector)

14. Facilitation in IHL and Conflict training
15. Refugee Assistant (setup and training)
16. Management Development Training Package develop for Sri Lanka Red Cross Society
17. Gender Sensitization Training Develop for Sri Lanka Red Cross Society
18. Management Training Manual Develop for Sri Lanka Red Cross Society
19. Facilitation service to Bangladesh Red Crescent Societies. In Management Training
20. Impact Study of Nepal Disabled Association-Jorpati, Nepal
21. Sphere Project's Field Practitioner Handbook writing , DPNet-Nepal

Academic background

1. Bachelor in Humanities & Social Science (BA) from Tribhuban University, Nepal
2. Master in Library and Information Science, Tribhuban University, Nepal

Professional Training and Workshop (International and National)

International

1. Human Resource Seminar, Geneva, (4days), ICRC/Federation
2. Human Resource and Training Practitioners Program (10 weeks) - in Worthing, Crown Agents, UK
3. HELP Course -(four weeks)- in Hawaii University, Honolulu, Hawaii, USA
4. Associate the Individual Personnel Development, National Vocational Qualification - Level 3 in Training and Development - From Chartered Institute of Personnel and Development (CIPD), UK
5. International Advanced Training of Trainers (28days) - in PDA, Thailand
6. Project Management Training (39days) - in AIT, Thailand
7. Management of Training Center (32days) - in AIT, Thailand
8. Regional Basic Training Course (BTC) for Future Delegate (7days) - in Kathmandu, Nepal, Int. Federation of RCRC Societies/ ICRC
9. Regional Recruitment Workshop (for BTC candidates) (5days)- in Kathmandu, Nepal Int. Federation of RCRC Societies
10. Regional From Principle to Action (Fundamental Principles):(4days) - in Kathmandu, Nepal, Int. Federation of RCRC Societies

11. Regional Human Resource Development Workshop (Volunteer Management)
(5days)- in Kathmandu, Nepal, Int. Federation of RCRC Societies
12. Country Assistance Strategic Planning Workshop - in Kathmandu, Int.
Federation RCRC Societies
13. Local Fund Raising – in Bali, Indonesia, MDF

ational

1. Conflict Prevention Training (6days) - in Kathmandu, UNDP/HMG
2. Good Governance Workshop (3days) - in Kathmandu, South Asia Partnership:
Nepal
3. International Humanitarian Law(IHL), Emblem, Tracing, and Dissemination
Training - in Kathmandu, ICRC
4. Mass Casualty Management Training (7days)- in Kathmandu, WHO/NMG
5. Budget Holder Training, NRCS/IFRF, in Kathmandu
6. Financial Strategic Management Training, NRCS/IFRC, in Kathmandu
7. Project Planning Process Training, NRCS/IFRC, in Kathmandu
8. Finance Management. MANGO, UK in Kathmandu

Professional experiences

Experiences (in Nepal)

1. Successfully implement the 2 - year Human Resource Management Program
supported by Belgian Red Cross - Flanders
2. Successfully implement the 3- year Management & Organization Training
Program (MOTP) supported by British Red Cross Society through
International Federation.
3. Successfully implement the Human Resource Development Training Program
(HRDP) supported by International Federation.
4. Successfully implement the Community Based Drinking Water and Sanitation
Program supported by Japanese Red Cross Society
5. Development Plan, Project and Appeal Documents develop to NRCS for apply
in Empress Shoken Fund; Remote District Branch Development for ICRC,
and Volunteer Management, Gender Development and HRD for International
Federation.
6. Successfully implement the Millennium year 2000 of Red Cross Movement.

7. General Administration and Personnel Administration of Nepal Red Cross Society
8. Successfully management support to two National and International stander Donors/Partner Meeting of Int. Federation which is held in Kathmandu
9. Organizational and Program Impact study of Nepal Disabled Association-Jorpati (2002 A.D.) Kathmandu
10. Developed Management Development Training Manual for Nepal Red Cross Society
11. Provided technical support for developed Human Resource Development Manual Guide for South Asia Region Office of International Federation of RCRC Societies.
12. Developed Volunteer Management Manual for Nepal Red Cross Society.
13. Organized various Knowledge Management and Skill Development Training under Sai Om Job Support Training Center, Kirtipur, Nepal
14. Writing Human Resource Management Manual Book for NRCS
15. Translation the Disaster Risk Reduction Manual Book in Nepali (support to Consultant of NRCS)
16. Facilitation in various forums on IHL, HV and Principles.

Experience (In International)

1. Management Training Package developed for Asia-Pacific Region of International Red Cross Red Crescent Societies, Kuala Lumpur; Bangladesh Red Crescent and Sri Lanka Red Cross Society and facilitate in Management Training of Bangladesh Red Crescent Society.
2. Other socio-field
3. Advisor and life member of Aging People Society of Kirtipur, Kathmandu, Nepal
4. Advisor member of Nepal Red Cross Society, Kathmandu District Branch, Kirtipur Sub Chapter, Kathmandu, Nepal
5. Life member of Nepal Red Cross Society.
6. Founder Advisor and Life member of Kirtipur Volunteer Society (district based local NGO), Kirtipur, Nepal
7. Advisor member of Kirtipur English Boarding School (High School), Kirtipur, Nepal
8. Past President of Lions Club of Kathmandu Kirtipur, Nepal

9. President of Lions Eye Care Service Centre, Kirtipur, Nepal
10. Founder Member of Society of Public Library Kathmandu Valley, Nepal
11. Honour Member of Youth Club of Chovar, Chovar. Kirtipur, Kathmandu, Nepal
12. Convener of Community Maternity Hospital-Kirtipur Task Force, Kirtipur Volunteer Society, Kirtipur
13. Past Chairperson of Kirtipur Kota Ghar Guthi, Nepal Government, Nepal Guthi Sansthan.
14. Member of Task Force Committee, Kirtipur Community Health Centre, Kirtipur, Kathmandu
15. Managing Director of Sai Om Job Support Training Centre (Management Institute) , Kathmandu, Nepal
16. Employee of Nepal Red Cross Society, Kathmandu, Nepal
17. Director, Human Resource Management Department

Own Business

Sai Om Job Support Training Centre, Loktantrik Chowk, Barkhahiti, Kirtipur-3, Kathmandu, Nepal

Reference

1. Tirtha Raj Onta, Ex-Executive Director of Nepal Red Cross Society
2. Prof. Subash K.C. Dean, Kathmandu University, School of Management
3. Prof. Dr. Shree Krishna Shrestha, Master of Public Administration (MPA), Tribhuban University, Kirtipur, Kathmandu.