

**RESOURCE SHARING AMONG LIBRARIES  
OF  
KATHMANDU VALLEY:  
ITS SITUATION WITH REFERENCE TO ISIS DATABASE**

**A thesis submitted to the  
Central Department of Library and Information Science in partial fulfillment of the  
requirement for the Master Degree in Library and Information Science**

Submitted by  
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Oct 2009**

## **LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION**

This thesis entitled "**RESOURCE SHARING AMONG LIBRARIES OF KATHMANDU VALLEY: ITS SITUATION WITH REFERENCE TO ISIS DATABASE**" has been prepared by Mr. Shubodh Neupane under my supervision and guidance. I hereby recommend this dissertation for final approval and acceptance.

Date: Oct 2009

.....

**Mr. Bhim Dhoj Shrestha**

Thesis Supervisor

## LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE

The thesis here to attached, entitled "**RESOURCE SHARING AMOGN LIBRARIES OF KATHMANDU VALLEY: ITS SITUATION WITH REFERENCE TO ISIS DATABASE**" submitted by Mr. Shubodh Neupane in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the MASTER'S DEGREE OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE is hereby accepted and approved.

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Head of Department

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Thank You,

Date: Oct 2009

Shubodh Neupane

## ABSTRACT

The thesis entitled "RESOURCE SHARING AMONG LIBRARIES OF KATHMANDU VALLEY: ITS SITUATION WITH REFERENCE TO ISIS DATABASE" in general based upon the current situation of resource sharing among the libraries of Kathmandu valley. Today, it is virtually not possible for any library, however big and rich; to acquire all the publications due to rapid rising flow of new publications. As well as libraries are collecting, storing and processing the same documents making huge investment of money, manpower, materials and time. Resource sharing is the best and effective measure to solve many of these problems and which allows productive use of the available information and knowledge sources between and among the entire libraries' network for the reading community. It is not known that how many libraries are participating in resource sharing activities in Kathmandu valley by using computer networks. CDS/ISIS library software is used by most of the libraries in Nepal. However these libraries have not maintained CCF, due to lack of consortia.

The objectives of this study are firstly to find out the existing condition of resource sharing among the libraries of Kathmandu valley through the use of IT, secondly to find out the view of libraries and library professionals about resource sharing, thirdly to find out the views of library users regarding existing condition of resource sharing and lastly to find out the importance of CCF among the libraries for resource sharing through computer network. The study is limited to ten different types of libraries of Kathmandu valley. Tribhuvan University Central Library (TUCL), Central Department of Population Studies Library (CDPSL) and Public Administration Campus Library (PACL) are the academic library; Nepal National Library (NNL) is the National Library; Kaiser Library and Kathmandu Valley Public Library (KVPL) is Public Library; Social Science Baha Library (SSBL) and International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development Library (ICIMODL) are Special Library; Center for Economic Development and Administration Library (CEDAL) and Nepal Academy of Science and Technology Library (NASTL) are

Research Library. The study is limited to those numbers of libraries which is using CDS/ISIS library software for creating databases and the data is collected within 7<sup>th</sup> April 2009 to 21<sup>th</sup> April 2009 through the questionnaire.

In the context of Nepal, no studies have been carried out on resource sharing through computer network. So, the fourteen related international literature have been studied and most of the reviewed literatures are focused in topic.

The study focused on the digital resource sharing especially bibliographic database and e-resources which is easy to share among the libraries. Most of the libraries of Kathmandu valley are using ISIS library software. The population of the study is a number of those libraries which is using ISIS library software for creating database. Ten different types of libraries have been selected as a sample for the data collection. The selection of libraries is depending upon the nature, types and easy availability. The researcher has used a set of questionnaire including 18 questions, informal interview, and observation as his basic instruments of data collection.

Different types of responses are found on the way of data collection. All of the responses are analyzed and presented diagrammatically in the form of table and then tabulated data are presented diagrammatically in the form of bar-diagram and pie-chart.

Every question are analyzed and presented of this thesis and drawn out the findings. According to the objectives, the major findings of this study shows that all libraries are interested to provide resource sharing service but among the libraries have no any co-operation or agreement for resource sharing. 50 % of libraries are providing resource sharing facility through their website. But this is not formal way of resource sharing on the principle of co-operation among the libraries. Because there is no any library network in Kathmandu valley to coordinate between and among the libraries, only one library is using Delhi Library Network for resource sharing. 100% libraries have maintained bibliographic databases of their collections in computer and all of the libraries have known about CCF but only 70% libraries have used CCF for creating databases. 60% libraries have faced users request for resource sharing and also 90% libraries have faced users request for collection development. It indicated that users are known about resource sharing and they are not satisfied with the collections and services of the library. This is

the age of IT so online resources are going to popular day by day in library professionals as well as users. All types of libraries are interested to provide online resources but they haven't produced their own e-resources. They are providing some of the international e-resources like JSTOR, EBSCO Host, Emerald Insight, Wiley Black-well, AGORA, HINARI etc. which is free to use along with TUCL is also providing electronic Nepali Journals to the users.

To provide effective resource sharing service to the users, firstly there is urgent need of library network to connect the libraries on the basis of co-operation or agreement. This is the age of IT so libraries should be focus online resources like e-books, e-journals etc. and also focus on e-databases of all the library collections. Every library should go ahead on the principle of co-operation to fulfill their users' demand in this information explosion age.

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## PREFACE

Technological development made drastic change in the society. Latest development in the information technology field has expanded the scope of information sciences emerging new discipline such as digital library, knowledge management, etc. The impact of IT as well as internet is spreaded in every sector. So librarians all over the world are using IT in the library sector to provide information timely. The scope, function and service of library are increasing. Its traditional function of collecting and disseminating the books are changing towards the digital and virtual libraries.

Resource sharing will help for this purpose. The application of internet in libraries and information centers, resource sharing becomes easier. Vast amount of information in the form of journal, books, conference papers, as well as various important articles can be found in the Internet. The Internet using habit of new generation demands the online based information, which is increasing day by day. They prefer to get quick accessible online media rather than wasting time in turning over the printed books which are hard to retrieve. Now-a-days the library users are increasingly enlightened and their needs are ever increasing and uncompromising. In resource sharing, CCF is the best alternative way for finding the needed information and to overcome the thousands of millions information and knowledge products in each day, thousands of library software that are being used and millions of users around the globe in networked environment.

The research study consists of six chapters. The first chapter has described the general background of the study, problems, objectives, scope and limitations etc. The second chapter has dealt with the related literature review on resource sharing. The third chapter has focused on the electronic resources like e-databases in the ten different types of libraries of Kathmandu valley. Research methodology, research design, population, sampling procedure, data collection procedure etc. have been included under chapter four. The fifth chapter has represented the analysis, presentation and interpretation of collected data. Tables and figures have also been included to describe the data collected from the different libraries. The summary, conclusion and recommendation have been included in the last chapter six.

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

|            |                                                                        |
|------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| AACR-II:   | Anglo American Cataloguing Rules, Second Ed.                           |
| ADB:       | Asian Development Bank                                                 |
| CAS:       | Current Awareness Service                                              |
| CCF:       | Common Communication Format                                            |
| CCS:       | Current Content Service                                                |
| CD:        | Compact Disk                                                           |
| CDPSL:     | Central Department of Population Studies Library                       |
| CD-ROM:    | Compact Disk Read Only Memory                                          |
| CDS/ISIS:  | Computerized Documentation System/Integrated set of Information System |
| CEDA:      | Center for Economic Development and Administration                     |
| CEDAL:     | Center for Economic Development and Administration Library             |
| DDC:       | Dewey Decimal Classification                                           |
| DELNET:    | Delhi Library Network                                                  |
| DOS:       | Disk Operating System                                                  |
| FDT:       | Field Definition Table                                                 |
| FST:       | Field Select Table                                                     |
| ICIMODL:   | International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development Library       |
| IIM:       | Indian Institute of Management                                         |
| ILLINET:   | Illinois Library and Information Network                               |
| INASP:     | International Network for the Availability of Scientific Publication   |
| INFLIBNET: | Information and Library Network                                        |
| ISBD:      | International Standard Bibliographic Description                       |

|        |                                                     |
|--------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| ISBN:  | International Standard Book Number                  |
| ISO:   | International Standards Organization                |
| ISSN:  | International Standard Serial Number                |
| IT:    | Information Technology                              |
| KL:    | Kaiser Library                                      |
| KVPL:  | Kathmandu Valley Public Library                     |
| LAN:   | Local Area Network                                  |
| LCSH:  | Library of Congress Subject Heading                 |
| LIC:   | Library and Information Centre                      |
| MAN:   | Metropolitan Area Network                           |
| MARC:  | Machine Readable Catalogue                          |
| NAST:  | Nepal Academy of Science and Technology             |
| NASTL: | Nepal Academy of Science and Technology Library     |
| NNL:   | Nepal National Library                              |
| NUC:   | National Union Catalogue                            |
| OCLC:  | Online Computer Library Centre                      |
| OPAC:  | Online Public Access Catalogue                      |
| PACL:  | Public Administration Campus Library                |
| PERI:  | Program for the Enhancement of Research Information |
| PFT:   | Print Format Table                                  |
| POPIN: | Population Information Network                      |
| SDI:   | Selective Dissemination of Information              |
| SSBL:  | Social Science Baha Library                         |
| TUCL:  | Tribhuvan University Central Library                |

UGC: University Grant Commission

UNESCO: United Nations Educations, Scientific and Cultural Organization

UNFPA: United Nations for Population Fund

UNIMARC: Universal Machine Readable Catalogue

UNISIST: United Nations Information System for Science and Technology

WAN: Wide Area Network

WINISIS: Windows/Integrated set of Information System

## Chapter I

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background of the study

##### 1.1.1 Library and Information society

In the past, library was regarded as a storehouse and books were meant for preservation. The librarian was supposed to be a custodian, who did not encourage the use of books and other materials. Library is a social institution therefore it helps for social change, these have made in impact on libraries and as such there are various implications for libraries. For the proper growth and development of libraries, it is essential that librarians should be able to understand and appreciate the social changes. They should rather take advantage of the same.

Libraries and information centers have changed significantly over the course of history; they remain always responsible for acquisition, dissemination and access to information and other media that meet educational, recreational and informational needs of their users. They continue to keep the business, legal, historical, religious and other information records of a civilization.

The process of evolution in human civilization from the stage of prior to modern human of 21<sup>st</sup> century, their intelligence on information sharing has significantly contributed in communication. For efficient communication the primitive human before and while in Stone Age, did their best to read different types of information in their weapons, location, prey etc.

The primitive human also recorded information by various styles, forms of drawings, shapes of materials and the following coming generation learnt consequently the practice, style and culture of recording information got importance. The importance of information which the human experienced as a powerful means of getting things done has continued the drawings, sketch and shape of material for future generation use. The history of

civilization is from pre-ancient to post-modern era, given the proof. Libraries are collections of materials and other sources of recorded information.

'Man with his tremendous capabilities of intellect, wisdom and mind has been mastering his situation since his very inception.' (Khanna, 1994, p.viii)

Man had been developing method of recording his experiences through the clay-tablets, wax tablets, papyrus sheets, parchment rolls and through modern books, and other audio-visual equipment.

Various civilizations flourished in the land of Sumerian, Babylonian, Akkad and Assyria at different times covering a time span of about 2000 years. Their thoughts and experience to preserve for the coming generations, to begin with stone was used for this purpose. Samples of Egyptian pictographic writing, known as hieroglyphics, were found in building stones dating back to 3000 or 4000 BC. Stone was replaced by clay. During the Sumerian, Babylonian, Assyrian civilization, clay was used extensively for recording information. Writing on the wet clay was done by a stylus and then it was baked for permanence. This writing has been called cuneiform consequently; these were replaced by papyrus, a comparatively better communication media. (Prasher, c1991, p. 43)

In Greece, the country of scholars got libraries with perishable materials such as papyrus and parchment. Roman rulers were fascinated to collect books and other recorded information in shelves.

In 1440 A.D, the innovation of printing press took place in movable type. This and the renaissance led to the increased demand for paper and consequently there was a steady growth of information and knowledge production.

'The combination of paper and the printing press has probably done more to preserve man's accomplishments than any other single human achievement. Without doubt it is largely responsible for the mountain of recorded information extant today.' (Prasher, c1991, p. 44) Monasteries of Western world found documents as an essential thing for the

spiritual life. After 11<sup>th</sup> century when universities were established, the collection of information carriers grew steadily.

The word 'library' which, in English, refers to a collection of books gathered for study, research, reference and recreation is derived from the Latin liber "a book". But the word library in French does not have the same meaning, being used to denote a bookshop or, by extension, a publisher; the word used in many other countries to signify a collection of books, is derived from a Latinized Greek word, bibliotheca. (Khanna, 1994, p. 2) The use of the word library to denote a building, room, set of rooms in which a collection of books and materials is housed and organized is also common.

Ranganathan's definition ascribes two major functions of libraries. First ' the care of a collection of book' and the second function assigned is ' the duty of making them accessible to those who require the use of them.' (Khanna, 1994, p. 4)

#### 1.1.2 Information technology in the context of libraries

The application of traditional methods in librarianship for information storage and retrieval is becoming more and more complex, time consuming, ineffective and it has no future even in developing countries. Developments in information science coupled with IT are means to meet the ever increasing information demand of the modern changing society. IT is the combination of several components of technologies and systems which may be grouped under computer technology, telecommunication systems and services, micrographic and reprographic technology, and information storage technology. The use of technology has an important role in the establishment co-operation among libraries. It has extended the role libraries in linking institutions, changing the concept of libraries from holding to access and providing an increased range of services. With the convergence of technological developments and linking equipment, developed countries have established communications structures at various levels. With this development their libraries are in a position to create wider links with other institutions and maximize their services and resource base.

#### 1.1.2.1 Computer technology and telecommunication in the libraries

Computer technology and telecommunication are the two major areas which constitute the field of information technology. Telecommunication, which is concerned with the transmission of information from a source to a destination, has undergone sea change during the past, say one hundred years. Today anybody can access remote computers, receive processed information held on them on a variety of subject, send messages to electronic mail boxes and engage in the conferences with the help of a telephone coupled with another suitable piece of communication equipment. All these have become possible because of the interlinking of computers with the help of telecommunication techniques and this particular aspect of telecommunication is referred to as data communication. (Devarajan, 1999, p. 9)

#### 1.1.2.2 Communication system

Communication system is the exchange of information between two points, a source and a destination. Information being an abstract entity, cannot be transferred directly and therefore it has to be represented in some form, say characters, sound, pictures etc. that is suitable for transmission.

#### 1.1.2.3 Computer networks in the context of libraries

A group of computer or computer systems linked together with the help of communication links is called a computer network. It enables different users to have simultaneous access to the same piece of information available at any one point in the system. Similarly, the information for complete system can be processed simultaneously at geographically distributed locations. A network confined to a building or a limited geographical area is called a Local Area Network (LAN). Networks that cover wider geographical areas are known as Wide Area Network (WAN). Design of a network should take into consideration the following aspects.

#### 1.1.2.3.1 Topology of the network

Topology means, the way the units are distributed through the network, in other words the mode of convention of the equipments and communication links. Mainly these are four types, viz hierarchical, star, ring and bus structures.

#### 1.1.2.3.2 Access methods or the control and flow of information

The access methods used in the networks vary. One of the methods is called the token ring system. In this method, a 24 bit information packet, called a token, will be circulating from one work station to another when the network is free.

#### 1.1.2.3.3 The protocols and standards to be followed

As a computer network involves different components interlinked, it becomes necessary to follow a set of mutually agreed rules and standards. Such rules and conventions followed in communication processes are referred to as a protocol. A protocol has to define as to how the components in network have to establish communications, exchange data and terminate communications. (Devarajan, 1999, p. 19)

#### 1.1.3 Library networks

Library networks means two or more libraries and other organizations engaged in a common pattern of information exchange, through communication channels, for some functional purpose. A network usually consists of a formal arrangement whereby materials, information, and services provided by a variety of libraries and other organizations are available to all potential users. Libraries may be in different jurisdictions but agree to serve its own constituents. Computers and telecommunication may be among the tools used for facilitating communication among them. A library network is broadly described as a group of libraries coming together with some agreement of understanding to help each other with a view to satisfying the information needs of their clientele.



Alphose F. Trezza defines library network as “a formal organization among libraries for cooperation and sharing of resources, in which the group as a whole is organized into sub-groups with the exception the most of the sub-groups of which it is a member.”

#### 1.1.4 Resource sharing among libraries and information centers

The term 'Resource' applies to any thing, person or action to which one turns for aid in time of need. The word 'Sharing' connotes apportioning, allotting or contributing something that is owned, to benefit others.

Resource sharing is nothing but sharing of library resources by certain participating libraries among themselves on the basis of the principle of co-operation. This is applicable in the matter of use of documents, man-power, facilities, and services, building space or equipment. Library co-operation is age old and can be traced to 200 BC when Alexandria Library shared its resources with Pergamon. In such a co-operative venture, it becomes possible for a user in any of the participating libraries to make use of the resources of not only his own library but also those of all the other participating libraries. Thus, through resource sharing, libraries can improve the total collection of reading material, consolidate their technological capabilities, improve their information dissemination tools and extend their library and information services to a larger user community. (Sujatha, 1999, P. 1)

Owing to the situation created by knowledge explosion and consequent flood of information, no library of the world, however big it may be, can think of becoming self sufficient, even in dream. Information today is being produced with such a speed and in such a bulk that even the biggest libraries are not in a position to procure all these. Libraries of today will have to realize and accept that the goal or aspiration of self sufficient is delusion, like searching a lake in desert. The goal of self sufficient has therefore become unrealistic and an impracticable proposition even for the biggest library of the world. It is for this reason that some one has suggested that the slogan, 'No library can stand alone', should be adopted as the 'Sixth Law' of the Library Science. (Sharma, 1993, p. 95)

The concepts of resource sharing and networking have become an important aspect of present day practical librarianship throughout the world. Explosion of literature and large scale duplication of documents even among the nearby libraries of a place, and on the other hand, shrinking budgetary provisions force library authorities towards sharing of available resources. Some envisage networking as a means of access to the resource available even at distant places. The advent of the computer and state-of-the-art telecommunication technologies has come to play a major role in support of resource sharing and networking. Resource sharing is therefore an important element in the national planning of library and information services to meet the needs for information, education and culture (which includes recreation) of the whole community at all levels.

#### 1.1.4.1 Models of resource sharing

There are four types of resource sharing models. They are as follows

- ❖ The first model is bilateral exchange model, in this model materials are exchanged between two participating libraries. In practice, where such an exchange is found, the exchange rate is usually calculated upon a proportional basis, according to some agreed-upon value (e.g. one for one, two for one).
- ❖ The second model is a multilateral development of the first, and can be called, for convenience, the pooling model. In this model, more than two libraries contribute to and draw from, a pool of materials.
- ❖ The third model is called dual-service model. It is one in which two or more participating libraries take advantage of the facilities of one of the participants to produce a common output – for instance, a union list. The term "dual-service" is proposed both to distinguish this model from the next, and to emphasize the fact that all participants, including the facilitator, contribute to the common output.
- ❖ The fourth and last model is known as the service centre. The model is one in which a number of libraries employ the services of a facilitating participant to input and process materials for individual purpose rather than to the end of a common output. Hence, it is called the service centre model.

#### 1.1.4.2 Network function and services of resource sharing

The knowledge that the primary reason for establishment of network is to ultimately provide the users of member libraries, more and extensive access to a universe of library materials, makes it possible to classify the functions of a network. The functions of a network can be categorized into the following three primary classes.

- i. Those that serve the user/ patrons.
- ii. Those that serve the member libraries directly and the patron indirectly.
- iii. Those that support the network structure.

The above three basic network functions can be further elaborated as under

- i. Functions that serve the user:
  - Interlibrary loan
  - Reference and referral
  - Education
  - Access to database
- ii Functions that serve the member libraries directly and the users indirectly
  - Acquisition
  - Co-operative cataloguing
  - Circulation and control
  - Storage and delivery
  - Standardisation
  - Processing and preparation

- Marketing
- Systems development and support
- iii Functions that support the network administration
  - Management and administration
  - Recruitment and training of personnel
  - Evaluation of network
  - Communication
  - Cost analysis

A careful perusal of the above functions indicates that the library networks perform a vast array of functions, including a mix of technological procedures, each of which requires varying degrees of skill and expertise.

#### 1.1.4.2.1 Catalogue based services

Shares cataloguing service, union catalogue of books, serials and other non book materials, online catalogue access and catalogue production, book processing and preparation services are notable. Under shared cataloguing service, a librarian will use the catalogue information available in a major, nearby university library for cataloguing new publications added to his library. The union catalogue of books, serials and non-book materials, services will provide a union catalogue of books, serials and other materials held in different libraries with mechanism for maintaining it up to date all the times. The online catalogue access will provide identifying availability of one or more books and for the purpose of sharing cataloguing among participating libraries. Catalogue production can be in the form of card, book, magnetic tape and CD-ROM form.

#### 1.1.4.2.2 Database services

Under this head bibliographic database service, database of projects/ institutions/ specialists are important. The bibliographic database service would enable the library staff to search for the bibliography database developed/created at one or more libraries in order to disseminate current information and retrieve the retrospective information. The number of searches of database of project/institutions/specialists will make the participating libraries to capture the information from a unified database stored at one of the libraries through networking. The users and library staff will be able to search the database by various search elements.

#### 1.1.4.2.3 Document supply service

Document supply service assumes a great importance in a network system as dissemination of information is of no use unless they are backed by actual provision of copy of source document. The user would be invariably interested in the original source document of his interest. This service can be met through inter-library loan requests, document delivery through fax, E-mail etc.

#### 1.1.4.2.4 Collection development

This service will help the libraries to identify and select publications which are worth acquiring. After examining the strength and weakness in document collections in the libraries as well as duplication and based on the specialization of libraries, the network can be used to evolve a co-operative acquisition system. Through this, the libraries will be able to develop their collection on the basis of mutually agreed and assigned profiles to each of them and avoid duplication in their acquisition. The network can also assist the libraries in the process of procurement by providing vital information on purchases like supplier, cost, ISBN number, local agencies, currency conversion, discount rates etc.

#### 1.1.4.2.5 Communication based service

This service can be particularly classified into referral service, electronic mail, bulletin board and academic communication. In the matter of referral service, the users are informed of the source to be approached to get the required information. To give this service, the libraries will be required to maintain a stock of referral directories and tertiary sources. The communication system of the network will be used to send referral queries and receive answers. Under the electronic mail service, the participants in the network would be able to transfer/receive message among them. This is a very important service and facility through which other services like inter-library loan requests, location searching, union catalogue, document delivery requests, transmission, referral and reference services are implemented. The service will reduce communication deals among the participating libraries.

#### 1.1.5 CDS/ISIS

CDS/ISIS is an advanced non-numerical information storage and retrieval software developed by UNESCO since 1985 to satisfy the need expressed by many institutions, especially in developing countries, to be able to streamline their information processing activities by using modern (and relatively inexpensive) technologies. The software was originally based on the Mainframe version of CDS/ISIS, started in the late '60s, thus taking advantage of several years of experience acquired in database management software development. Several partners contributed to its development through the years. CDS/ISIS is an information retrieval package in the ISIS family, having originated as a mainframe package, based on the ISIS software that was first developed to run on IBM computers at the International Labour Office in Geneva. From early on in its development as a mainframe package, one of its important features was that it had an ISO 2709 [1] interface. ISO 2709 is of course the standard which specifies the record structure on which the MARC formats and other associated formats like Unesco's CCF [2] are based.

### 1.1.5.1 CDS/ISIS for WINDOWS Version

When most new microcomputers were supplied with a new operating system since 1989 called Microsoft windows. It was inevitable that the users of CDS/ISIS would call for a windows version. UNESCO began to develop one in 1995.

CDS/ISIS for windows is, as its name implies, a windows based system. Windows programs have many distinctive features as a result of the windows operating system. Microsoft windows is described as a graphical user environment which gives you more control over the way you work as well as enabling to use more of the power of the computer. ISIS for windows is in a combination of languages, primarily C and C++. Many of the features of CDS/ISIS for windows are different from DOS version in database management systems which have been designed for general purposes. There are different four processes in creating database in DOS version while in window version only FDT has to make and other three processes is automatically created. In WINISIS, there is also available to upload full text facility to share.

#### 1.1.5.1.1 System functions of CDS/ISIS for WINDOWS

The major functions provided by CDS/ISIS

- Define data bases containing the required data elements
- Enter new records into a given data base
- Modify, correct or delete existing records
- Automatically build and maintain fast access files for each data base in order to maximize retrieval speed
- Retrieve records by their contents, through a sophisticated search language
- Display the records or portions thereof according to your requirements
- Sort the records in any sequence desired

- Print partial or full catalogues and/or indexes
- Develop specialized applications using the CDS/ISIS integrated programming facility. (Unesco,2004,P.6)

#### 1.1.5.1.2 Data base structure

CDS/ISIS data base will appear as a single file of information, in actual fact it consists of a number of logically related but physically distinct computer files. The management of the physical files is the responsibility of CDS/ISIS and do not normally have to know their structure in detail in order to operate a data base. However some basic knowledge of the purpose and function of the major files associated with a data base will help to understand the system better. (UNESCO, 2004, P.7)

##### 1.1.5.1.2.1 Data base definition files

Before a data base can be accessed for processing, it must be made known to CDS/ISIS by defining certain characteristics of its record structure and contents. The Data base definition services allow creating and/or modifying a data base definition. A CDS/ISIS data base definition consists of the following components, each stored in a separate file:

**Field Definition Table (FDT):** The FDT defines the fields which may be present in the records of the data base and their characteristics.

**Data entry worksheet(s):** One or more screen layouts used to create and/or update the master records of the data base. CDS/ISIS provides a specially designed editor to create these worksheets.

**Display format(s) (PFT):** Display formats define precise formatting requirements for either on-line display of records during searching or for the generation of printed output products such as catalogues and indexes. CDS/ISIS provides a powerful and comprehensive formatting language which allows you to display the contents of a record in any desired way.



Field Select Table(s) (FST): FST defines the fields of the data base to be made searchable through the Inverted file. Additional FSTs define the most frequently used sorting requirements for the data base. (UNESCO, 2004, P.8)

Stopword File: While creating an index, it is generally necessary to have a list of terms. It need not find a place in the inverted index. This list of terms is the 'Stopword File' containing of non-significant words. The stopword file is created from outside the CDS/ISIS using any standard editor such as the DOS editor.

Import and Export File: The import allows importing data from external files recorded according to the ISO 2709 standard format for information interchange. The export allows extracting a database or portion thereof normally for transmitting it to other user. It may also perform some reformatting of the record of a database and then use the import function to store the reformatted data into the original or a different database.

#### 1.1.5.1.2.2 Master file

The Master file contains all the records of a given data base, each record consisting of a set of variable length fields. Each record is identified by a unique number, automatically assigned by CDS/ISIS when it is created, called the Master File Number or MFN. In order to provide a fast access to each master file record, CDS/ISIS associates a special file to the Master file, called the Cross-reference file, which is in fact an index giving the location of each record in the Master file. You may create, modify or delete Master file records by means of the CDS/ISIS Data Entry services. (UNESCO, 2004, P.8)

#### 1.1.5.1.2.2.1 Back-up file

To avoid accidental loss of data, ISIS provides a facility for making a back-up copy of the master file of a given database. The back-up file of a database is a single physical file, unlike actual master file which consists of two physical files, which can be used to re-build both these files.

#### 1.1.5.1.2.3 Inverted file

CDS/ISIS provides a virtually unlimited number of access points for each record through the creation of a special file called the Inverted file. The Inverted file contains all terms which may be used as access points during retrieval for a given data base, and, for each term, a list of references to the Master file record(s) from which the term was extracted. The collection of all access points for a given data base is called the dictionary. (UNESCO, 2004, P.8)

#### 1.1.5.1.2.4 ANY file

An optional type of file, associated with the Inverted file, is the Any File. It is used in retrieval to link together certain related terms. An “any term” is a collective name assigned to a table of search terms. When an ANY term is used in a search, the table with that name is retrieved, and the individual terms in the table are automatically grouped together. (UNESCO, 2004, P.9)

#### 1.1.5.1.2.5 Relationships between the files

The logical relationship between the major files of a CDS/ISIS data base is best perceived by examining the way in which retrieval is performed. Retrieval from a data base is done by specifying a set of search terms which are looked up in the Inverted File to locate the list of MFNs associated with each term. These lists are then manipulated by the program according to the search operators which have specified in search formulation until, at the end of the search, a single list, called the hit list, is obtained, corresponding to the MFNs of the records satisfying search formulation. (UNESCO, 2004, P.9)

To share the bibliographic databases, it is needed to create the databases in the computer. There are so many library softwares in market that are being used by libraries. Among them ISIS library software is mostly used by libraries in Nepal. Because it is free software and developed by UNESCO. So libraries can create the bibliographic databases in computers and share their databases to other libraries through networking.

For interchange of bibliographic data several exchange formats are available now. Among these, UNIMARC, UNISIST, ISO 2709, and CCF are popular. The CCF provides a standard format to establish the exchange of bibliographic records between groups of libraries to manipulate with a single set computer programs and to create its own bibliographic database using the format as the basis by any library.

#### 1.1.6 Common Communication Format (CCF)

The Common Communication Format or CCF is a format which was developed by UNESCO as a means to providing a detailed and structured method for recording a number of mandatory and optional elements in machine-readable form for exchange between different bibliographic systems.

The purpose of the Common Communication Format (CCF) is to provide a detailed and structured method for recording a number of mandatory and optional data elements in a computer-readable bibliographic record for exchange purposes between two or more computer-based systems. However, it can also be useful within non-computerized bibliographic systems. Not designed to be used as a manual by staff responsible for coding or otherwise preparing bibliographic descriptions for input to a computer system, this document is meant to be a specification to assist systems designers in devising local procedures and computer programs so that they can exchange files in either direction with other organizations which may use the CCF. It is neither complete nor final, as much work remains to be done to test the current version of the CCF and to provide assistance in its implementation. It is also expected that the scope of the CCF data elements, now confined to descriptions of monographs and serial publications, will be expanded.

#### 1.1.7 MARC 21

MARC is acronym, used in the field of library and information science that stands for Machine-Readable Catalogue. The MARC standards consist of the MARC formats, which are standard for the representation and communication of bibliographic and related

information in machine readable form. MARC bibliographic records describe the intellectual and physical characteristics of bibliographic resources.

MARC 21 is a result of the combination of the United States and Canadian MARC formats. MARC 21 is based on the ANSI standard z39.2, which allows users of different software products to communicate with each other and to exchange data. MARC 21 was designed to redefine the original MARC records format for the 21<sup>st</sup> century and to make it more accessible to the international community. It is the best technique of information retrieval and dissemination of the collections using the modern information technology in the world. (Sharma, 2008, p.32-33)

## 1.2 Statement of the problem

The collection, storage and processing of information is now considered as a major resource for national development. In one hand, there is huge explosion of literature and a single library cannot purchase all the required materials for it. In the other hand, libraries are collecting, storing and processing the same documents making huge investment of money, manpower, materials and time. Those problems, if overcome, the individual library can get advantage in terms of efficiency, productivity, currency and cost control.

It is not known that how many libraries are participating in resource sharing activities in Kathmandu valley by using computer networks. There is no record of facts and figures of libraries, library users and librarians regarding the use of computers for resource sharing. The different methods for information sharing through the computer network of libraries and information centers are adopted in developed countries. But in case of developing countries like Nepal due to lack of proper budget, resource sharing among libraries became a challenging task. Only the sufficient computer infrastructure, their communication system, networking and professional manpower can help to provide resource sharing among libraries.

There are so many things to be kept in mind that before implementation of resource sharing. Many libraries in Nepal are in favor of using library software. CDS/ISIS library

software is used by most of the libraries in Nepal. However these libraries have not maintained Common Communication Format (CCF), due to lack of consortia.

### 1.3 Objectives of the study

The objectives of the study are

- To find out the existing condition of resource sharing among the libraries through computer network.
- To find out the view of libraries and library professionals about resource sharing through computer.
- To find out the views of library users regarding existing condition of resource sharing.
- To find out the importance of CCF among the libraries for resource sharing through computer network.

### 1.4 Scope and Limitation of the study

This study aims to explore the exact condition of resource sharing among libraries and information centers in Kathmandu Valley. The study is limited to

- Tribhuvan University Central Library (TUCL)
- Central Department of Population Studies Library (CDPSL)
- Public Administration Campus Library (PACL)
- Nepal National Library (NNL)
- Kathmandu Valley Public library (KVPL)
- Kaiser Library (KL)

- Social Science Baha Library (SSBL)
- International centre for Integrated Mountain Development Library (ICIMODL)
- Center for Economic Development and Administration Library (CEDAL)
- Nepal Academy of Science and Technology Library (NASTL)

This study focuses on the information sharing through the computer networks. And satisfy the users searching the exact information retrieve through computer networks and resource sharing in libraries and information centers. The researcher has taken only ten libraries of Kathmandu valley depending upon the nature, types and easy availability. Most of the libraries of Nepal are using ISIS library software. So, the study is limited to those numbers of libraries which is using CDS/ISIS library software and the data is collected within 7<sup>th</sup> April 2009 to 21<sup>th</sup> April 2009 through the questionnaire.

Resource sharing through computer network will remove the barriers of distance and drudgery time etc., of repeated manual effort in making different. There will be no limit to the variety of way in which the same information or resources can be retrieved or sharing with speed. Due to the power and capacity of the new technology, any and every reader will get the information he seeks. To make this possible, library will have to change and keep up with this technology and use it to give access to latest information.

### 1.5 Significance of the study

There have been a few studies on the topic resources sharing and library networks as a whole in Nepal. This research will help to provide the exact condition of resource sharing among the libraries of Kathmandu valley and also help to provide the view of library and library professionals about resource sharing. This study will provide the answer to the question how library can provide the needed information fast and easily by using the new technology or computer networks through resources sharing.

## 1.6 Definition of the Terms / Glossary

**AACR 2:** AACR 2 stands for the Anglo –American Cataloguing Rules, Second Edition. It is published jointly by the American Library Association, the Canadian Library Association, etc. AACR 2 is designed for use in the construction of catalogues and other lists in general libraries of all sizes. The rules cover the description of, and the provision of access points for, all library materials commonly collected at the present time.

**Bibliographic database:** It refers to data entered systematically in a defined structure. In a given framework of software, bibliographic elements of bibliographic items, defined by ISBD like title and statement of responsibility, edition, material designation, place and publisher, pagination, series, note etc. ISBN/ISSN is fed in computer. The programming of such software make possible to retrieve and disseminate the information systematically when required.

**Computer Networks:** A group of computer or computer systems linked together with the help of communication links is called a computer network.

**Communication:** Communication is a process of sharing experience till it becomes a common possession. It modifies the disposition of both the parties who partake in it.

**Common Communication Format (CCF):** a format which was developed as a means to providing a detailed and structured method for recording a number of mandatory and optional elements in machine-readable form for exchange between different bibliographic systems.

**CDS/ISIS:** a menu-driven generalized Information Storage and Retrieval system designed specifically for the computerized management of structured non-numerical data bases.

**Dissemination:** To provide the information

**Documents:** It includes variety of information

Electronic library: A library which has fully automated functions, CD-ROM, networking, resources in electronic and conventional form.

Information technology: Electronic technologies for collecting, storing, processing and communicating information

Information: Information is a piece of items. It is the product of the human brain in action. It may be abstract or concrete when an individual begin to think, a variety of image and sensation flash across his mind.

Library: Library is a center of information and knowledge that works for acquiring or providing access to books, periodicals, and other multimedia that meet educational recreational and informational needs of their users.

Library automation: By using computer hardware and software the library jobs can be done automatically. Such advanced technological application in library services is known as library automation.

Library resources: library resources means those documents, materials and other internet facilities are involve in the library.

Library software: Software is a program that is prepared by computer engineers using some programming language. The programming makes repetitive jobs done automatically. Library software is prepared mainly targeting on the house keeping jobs of library like acquisition, circulation, cataloguing etc.

Local Area Networks (LAN): Any collection of interconnected independent computers that are located within a small area (e.g. within a building) is known as Local Area Network (LAN).

Metropolitan Area Networks (MAN): A Metropolitan Area Network (MAN) is a network that covers an entire city.



Networks: Network is an interconnected or interrelated chain, group or system attempting to achieve some specified common and mutually beneficial objectives.

Offline computer bibliography data: It relates batch mode operating without direct and continuous communications with the main computer system.

Online Computer Library Center (OCLC): Online Computer Library Center was founded in 1967 and originally named the Ohio College Library Center. Researchers, students, faculty, scholars, professional librarians and other information seekers use OCLC services to obtain bibliographic, abstract and full-text information when and where they need it.

Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC): An Online Public Access Catalogue is a computerized online catalogue of the materials held in a library. The library staff and the public can usually access it at several computer terminals within the library, or from home via the Internet. Since the mid- 1980s, it has replaced the card catalogue in most libraries.

Resources sharing: Resources sharing is the sharing of library resources such as document collection, staff members, technical facilities and mechanical aids among the participating libraries.

Technology: Technology to cater to the increasingly sophisticated needs of information seekers.

Wide Area Networks (WAN): A Wide Area Network (WAN) is such a network which spans a large geographical area such as the entire continent, or even the whole world.

WINISIS: It is the window version of CDS/ISIS, also propounded by UNESCO.

## 1.7 Organization of the study

Sequence of topics and sub topics of the study have been organized as of the department's format so that the study will be easy to understand.

This study consists of six chapters.

The first chapter contains an introductory chapter containing general Background of the study, Statement of the problems, Objectives of the study, Scope and limitation of the study, Significance of the study, Definition of the terms/glossary, and Organization of the study. The second chapter is related to review some of the literature related to this study. The third chapter denotes focus of the study. Methodology used in this study that is research design, data gathering procedure, the variables and measures, the statistic procedures, data analysis procedure in the chapter four. The fifth chapter presents analysis and presentation, the sixth chapter represents the summary, findings and recommendation of this study.

And last supplementary section appendix / annexure and references / bibliography/ index are provided.

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## Chapter II

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A literature review is a body of text that aims to review the critical points of current knowledge on a particular topic. According to Cooper “A literature review uses as its database, reports of primary or original scholarship and does not report new primary scholarship itself. The primary report used in the literature may be verbal, but in the vast majority of cases, reports are written documents. The types of scholarship may be empirical, theoretical, critical/analytic or methodological in nature. Secondly a literature review seeks to describe, summarize, evaluate, clarify and /or integrate the content of primary reports.”

Resources sharing are considered as an important issue for librarians, students, scholars etc. However, only few numbers of studies have been found carried out on the specific topic of computer networks and resources sharing. More specifically, in the context of Nepal, no studies have been carried out on resource sharing through the information technology (IT). However, it doesn't mean that nobody has been studied on the topic because there are several scholars, authors or researchers at the international level who have said one thing or the other in relation to the resource sharing of library materials. Review of fourteen related literature can be specified as follows:

Lyer, (1999) has stated "In the context of public libraries, resource sharing means the sharing of the information resources available in one library by the clientele served by other libraries, when they are unable to get their requirement met from their own library. In fact the modern concept of resource sharing overflows the boundaries as defined above and encompasses other spheres of activities like cooperative acquisitioning, cataloguing and classification, cooperation in the training and development of the professional workers in public libraries and cooperative acquisitioning of equipment and machines. Which are extensively employed in the activity of information dissemination and which are too expensive for individual libraries to acquire on their own. While resource sharing activity has at its heart, the goal of maximizing the availability and utilization of

information resources and services at minimum cost, some of the essential prerequisites for effective resource sharing are:

- i. Possession of sharing resources by the participating libraries
- ii. Willingness to share the resources
- iii. A planned mechanism of sharing
- iv. Precise understanding of the use and information potential of their respective collections
- v. A common bibliographic access to the collections of the participating libraries."

Bavakutty, Veeran & Salih, (2002) has mentioned "the library cooperation in the present era due to resource sharing networks and multiplicity on online databases, internet and other networks has greatly benefited the libraries to improve their access to information resources. The need to reduce access barrier and guarantee access to information in all spheres of human activity have compelled government and other organization to formulate information policies which favors more and more cooperation between information providers including libraries."

Kent & Galvin, (1978) have carried out that "resource sharing networks may perform all or part of one or more of these functions on behalf of member libraries. The scope, cost and efficiency of networks services are influenced by the technology available and the extent to which "critical mass" in terms of number of transaction, has been achieved. "

Srivastava, (2007) highlights "the importance of libraries in 21st century as an effective mechanism to facilitate dissemination of knowledge, promoting information and knowledge sharing rather than as a store house of knowledge. The term Network is used in place of Resource Sharing or Cooperative System because of two important reasons, potential improvement of library and information operations by interconnecting individual library systems with the more recently developed facilities for data and information transfer, and the significant role played by the computer telecommunications

and new reprographic techniques. Networking, therefore, is one of the frontal areas of focus for the libraries of 21st century. "

Cholin & Murthy (2003) has shown "the Role of INFLIBNET – UGC emphasizes that exponential growth in literature, price escalation, budget restrictions etc. with which resource acquisition has been restricted leads the way towards Networking of academic libraries for Resource sharing. Electronic resources are also revolutionizing the academic libraries. It is the high time for the libraries to come together and increase their access base by sharing its resources with other libraries and get mutually benefited. "

Nagarajan & Surianarayanan (2003) describes "Resource Sharing and Inter-Library Loan in Academic Libraries in the Digital Era have got new dimension and these essential and scholarly services needed for the students, researchers, staff and the faculty has been carried out through internet, World Wide Web, e-mail, Online Data Access and Electronic Data Interchange. It explains various technological tools and networks available in the world for digital resource sharing and interlibrary loan for the benefit of academic community e.g. OCLC ILLiad, ILLINET ONLINE, etc. The digital resource sharing and interlibrary loan services have created an awareness among the academic community and developed a hope that they could get any latest updated information and resources quickly and cost effectively from anywhere in the world. The OPAC systems, the technological inventions and the development of cooperative thinking among the participating libraries have made these routines, a grand success by overcoming the barriers like financial scrounge etc. If the Government frames its policies and plans to support the development of digital information technology, the Indian higher education will become a model for all."

Devarajan, (1996) has explained that "information is an important resource of the library, valuable input and power for societal development. The present information age is characterized by a society which is conscious of the value of information and its use. The application of traditional methods in librarianship for information storage and retrieval is becoming more and more complex, time consuming, ineffective and it has no future even in developing countries. Developments in information science coupled with information

technology are means to meet the ever increasing resources sharing and information demand of the modern changing society."

Malavya, (1999) has focused "network is used in the present times in place of 'Resource sharing' or 'cooperative system'. It is because of two important reasons: potential improvement of library and information operation by interconnecting individual library systems with the more recently developed facilities for data and information transfer, and the significant role played by the computers, telecommunication and new reprographic techniques. Networking and modernization are becoming very important in all types of libraries as they enable the users to have access to the resources of many other libraries in addition to their own one. The public libraries are also likely to benefit themselves by participating in networks."

Satija, (1998) has stated that "Due to exponential growth of information and interdisciplinary nature of subjects, library and information centers (LICs) are facing enormous problems to keep their collections updated. In this situation, LICs are forced to go for resource sharing and networking measures. The author has advocated for area wise specialization among the IIMs. With the help of data in tables, graphs and lists the author has suitably illustrated the feasibility of resources sharing and networking among the libraries and information centers of management schools of India."

Borchardt, (1978) has discussed "the cardinal virtue of standardization for the bibliographic description of all library materials, and the implication of such standards for all cooperative activities special attention has been paid to the importance of union catalogues and interlibrary loans as a means of improving access for library users to the whole bibliographic resource of a nation, and the possibility of opening up the library resources of the civilized world has also been mentioned. I have commented on the possibilities of joint storage and in passing I have stressed the inherent problem of selection for storage. Finally librarians from developing countries have been warned of the consequences that will flow from a disregard of professional practices whether it is to "improve" communications between the library and its users or to allow special privileges to some classes of library users."

Borthakur, (2000) has found that "the library networkings for mutual sharing of resource has advanced from its earlier inter library loans agreements to electronic networks. This has made possible the electronic information access among interconnected nodes. The sharing of information and collection development is inter-connected. Spiraling inflation of prices of journals and books and fast spread of electronic information have forced the librarians to recognize the importance of access to information than collection building. The obvious popularity of non-mediated electronic services, whether distributed on CD-ROM or wide-area networks, means that our traditional concept of the library as a collection of materials that are purchased, stored locally and owned, will need to change radically. CD-ROM is one of the key elements in the new paradigm that emphasizes libraries primary concern as being with information access, retrieval and management, whether that information is stored locally or remotely and whether it be purchased in advance paid for at the point of use or leased."

Kaul, (1992) has mentioned "a formal organization among libraries for cooperation and sharing of resources, in which the group as a whole is organized into subgroups with the exception that most of the needs of a library will be satisfied within the subgroups of which it is a member."

Meera, (2002) has explained that "Information, which can be stored accessed and transmitted via electronic gadgets are called as electronic information resources. The term 'electronic' is referred to the media in which information is stored and retrieved. The pace of development in this area is astonishing. More and more information is available in some or the other electronic format they could be on floppy diskettes, CD-ROMs, Magnetic tapes, OPACs of a library collection, etc. The information available on internet, which can be accessed globally, is also an electronic form of information resource. Any information that is accessible through computers or networks can be termed as electronic information resource."



Vaidya, (2007) has advised that, "There is yet no networking of local and metropolitan areas for resources sharing of the reading materials among the libraries of Nepal. This has been delayed too long in Nepal. The librarians, information scientists as well as the government should take special interest in this area because the infrastructures required for development of library networking do exist in Nepal. If a library networks system materializes in Nepal, one piece of information can be shared by another and all other libraries within the city. The library reading materials which are purchased by one participating libraries need not be purchased by other libraries; the duplication of the documents can be checked by the computer on-line databases. This can economize and help the budget of the libraries to some extent. The libraries under compulsion have to create the bibliographical database and union list of books based on the resources available in the participating libraries."

Most of the reviewed literatures are focused in topic.

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## Chapter III

### FOCUS OF THE STUDY

#### 3.1 Resource sharing and its importance in the libraries

Resource sharing is considered as an essential pre-requisite for effective library and information services. No library can have all the reading materials which may be in demand by its readers at any point of time. It may not be possible for any library to meet such demands by buying all the materials. Resource sharing in every direction of library work will be conducive to provide proper books, serials and to provide the allied service of supplying information. It may not be possible for the librarians to meet the information appetite of all the readers with their own resources only. Hence, resource sharing is the only effective medium through which the primary and foremost objectives of any information system can be achieved.

Resource sharing among libraries can be said to be a joint venture, in which a number of libraries join together to form a network of libraries. Effective services can be rendered through resource sharing only when the participating libraries join the network wholeheartedly and willingly and maintain good and cordial relations. The services are reciprocal in nature i.e., they are based on a give and take policy.

The developments in library and information science warrant the need for resource sharing. The fast expansion of human knowledge due to knowledge explosion contributes a lot to the cause of resource sharing. The practical impossibility of the scholars, researchers and others to have access to a variety of literature owing to the geographical and financial constraints make resource sharing most relevant. Another foremost and vital factor is the enormous cost of reading materials; due to the high rise in the prices, no library can afford to procure all the materials.

### 3.2 The CDS/ISIS Data Base

CDS/ISIS deals with text and words, and offers therefore many of the features normally found in word-processing packages, it does more than just text processing. This is because the text that CDS/ISIS processes is structured into data elements which is define.

In the most general terms, CDS/ISIS data base as a file of related data which is collected to satisfy the information requirements of a given user community. It may be for example a simple file of addresses or a more complex file such as a library catalogue or a directory of research projects. Each unit of information stored in a data base consists of discrete data elements, each containing a particular characteristic of the entity being described. For example, a bibliographic data base will contain information on books, reports, journal articles, etc. Each unit will, in this case, consist of such data elements as author, title, date of publication, etc. Data elements are stored in fields, each of which is assigned a numeric tag indicative of its contents. This may think of the tag as the name of the field as it is known by CDS/ISIS.

The collection of fields containing all data elements of a given unit of information is called a record. The unique characteristic of CDS/ISIS is that it is specifically designed to handle fields (and consequently records) of varying length, thus allowing, on the one hand, an optimal utilization of disk storage and, on the other, a complete freedom in defining the maximum length of each field.

A field may be optional (i.e. it may be absent in one or more records), it may contain a single data element, or two or more variable length data elements. In the latter case the field is said to contain subfields, each of which is identified by a two-character subfield delimiter preceding the corresponding data element. Furthermore a field may be repeatable, i.e. any given record may contain more than one instance or occurrence, of the field. (UNESCO, 2004, P.6)

### 3.3 Boolean search

In Boolean search expression one can combine two or more terms as a search expression by using three basic search operators. These are: AND (\*) (Intersection operator), OR (+) (Inclusive/Union operator) and NOT (^) (Class exclusion operator). There are two choices: use the standard Boolean operators (AND, OR, or NOT), or use their math equivalents. It depends on the searcher, on which method are more comfortable with.

### 3.4 Interchange of bibliographic data

For interchange of bibliographic data several exchange formats are available now. Among these, UNIMARC, UNISIST Reference Manual, ISO 2709, CCF are popular. The common communication format prepared with the support of UNESCO is observed to be suitable as it provides a detailed and structured method for coding number of mandatory and optional data elements. The CCF format has been recommended and used in some of the library networks in India.

Due to the following reasons the CCF is recommended for interchanging bibliographic information in every levels of networking.

- The CCF provides a standard format to establish the exchange of bibliographic records between groups of libraries to manipulate with a single set of computer programmes and to create its own bibliographic database using the format as the basis by any library.
- The CCF structure conforms to international standards ISO – 2709.
- The core record of CCF consists of data elements that are essential for bibliographic description of a monograph and are identified in a standard manner.
- The CCF's code record can be further improved by additional relevant data elements and can be identified by a standard method amenable to international standardization.

- The CCF also provides for identification of data not amenable to standardization.
- The CCF permits multilevel relationships and links among different bibliographic entities.
- The CCF is designed keeping in mind the highest degree of flexibility for deriving different outputs.

### 3.5 Tribhuvan University Central Library (TUCL)

Tribhuvan University Central Library was established along with the University in 1959. First it was located at Tripureshwor, Kathmandu. In 1967, it moved to the present building in the University Campus, Kirtipur. It was started with a collection of 1200 volumes. Now, the collection exceeds 3,25,000 volumes of documents. Many philanthropists and bibliophiles have contributed this library to grow into its present size. It is the largest library in Nepal in terms of collection, service, staff, library members, and its activities.

TUCL is an academic library. It supports the teaching, study and research programs of the University and also supporting the government ministries, foreign diplomatic missions and the general public. The library is trying to modernize itself and develop as one of the best libraries in Nepal.

TUCL is regarded as a second national library of Nepal. It is a depository library of United Nations, World Bank, Asian Development Bank, and International Monetary Fund's publications.

Besides regular activities such as collection development, reader's service, workshops, exhibitions, training programs it is also involved in international activities. Such as TUCL is the National Agency for issuing International Standard Book Number (ISBN). It has distributed ISBN more than 11,000 Nepalese publications since 2000. And library is also National Co-ordinating Agency of the INASP for the implementation of the PERI.

INASP/PERI provides access to more than 25,000 scholars, scientists, knowledge workers and other user, for free of cost for the year 2007.

To organize and manage the library materials library is using Dewey Decimal Classification Scheme, AACR I-II, Macro thesaurus, library of Congress Subject Heading (LCSH) etc. and CDS/ISIS software for creating bibliographic database using Common Communication Format (CCF). Since 1995 the library has maintained TUCL Master Database of the document processed by the library to allow searching for their materials at computer terminals in different locations. A database of 43,000 documents can be accessed online from the library's website as well as internal networks. The URL of the website is [www.tucl.org.np](http://www.tucl.org.np)

The library has established Information Literacy Unit to provide services from international and national e- resources like JSTOR, EBSCO Host, Emerald Insight, Wiley-Black, AGORA, HINARI, and NEPJOL etc. in the library.

### 3.6 Central Department of Population Studies Library (CDPSL)

The Central department of Population Studies Library is under T. U, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences. It was started in 1988. This departmental library is situated at University Campus, Kirtipur, Kathmandu. The objective of the library is to support the study, teaching and research programmes of the Central Department. It has more than 15,000 collections of documents related to the population studies. The library is fully supported by United Nations for Population Fund (UNFPA). It receives most of the reading materials from UNFPA.

To organize and manage the library materials the library is using Dewey Decimal Classification Scheme, AACR, UNESCO and POPIN thesaurus. And in 1988, library is used WINISIS library software for creating bibliographic database using CCF.



Users are allowed to search the information from the computer. Database with sufficient subject headings and keywords have made easier to retrieve the exact document through the myriad of information. The library provides E-resources like JSTOR, EBSCO Host, Emerald Insight, Wiley-Black, AGORA, and HINARI through internet.

### 3.7 Public Administration Campus Library (PACL)

The PACL is under T.U, Faculty of management. It was started since 1976. The library is located at Jamal, Kathmandu. It has around 15,000 collections of books, documents and periodicals etc. A basic objective of the library is to accelerate the study, teaching and research activities of the campus. It renders services to the teachers, students and staff. It provides book lending, photocopy facility, internet and e-mail facility to the users.

To organize and manage the reading materials the library is using Dewey Decimal Classification Scheme, AACR-II, and Sear's List of Subject Headings (SLSH). It has bibliographic database of library materials on computer using WINISIS but they haven't used CCF for creating database.

### 3.8 Nepal National Library (NNL)

The Nepal National Library was established by Government of Nepal in 1957, purchasing the private collection of late Royal Priest Hem Raj Pandey. The collection was moved to Sikri Dhoka, a building within the complex of Singh Durbar, a Rana Palace. At the time of purchase total collection of NNL was 47,000 volumes of books, periodicals, and reports etc. It serves various types of users and total collection of more than 85,000 volumes of documents in English, Nepali, Sanskrit, Hindi, Newari, Urdu, Maithali, Bangali and Marathi languages.

It was moved to its present location in 1961. It is presently housed in Harihar Bhawan, Lalitpur and is open to all for reading and reference services. Even in the absence of Legal Depository Act this library is trying its best to acquire publications published from the country. It is working as a depository of Asian Development Bank (ADB).

The library provides different types of services to the users like: Reference and reading service, CAS, Online access and local database, Audio-visual and microfilm service, CD-ROM database, photocopying, Mobile library service, Inter-library loan and children's library service. It has started children's unit from 1995.

The library has its own library website launched in 2005. On its website, the library has posted all the information about the library, its collections, online database and international E-resources like JSTOR and EBSCO Host. The URL of the website is <http://nml.gov.np>

To organize and manage the reading materials the library is using DDC, AACR, and Sear's List of Subject Headings. The library has created a bibliographic information system using the WINISIS software package developed by UNESCO and also used CCF for creating database. Twenty-one libraries in Nepal have joined the National Union Catalogue (NUC) Network. The first volume of NUC was published in 1997 and second volume in 2000.

### 3.9 Kaiser Library (KL)

Kaiser Shumsher left a most significant legacy in the form of his private library known as Kaiser Library. He was impressed by the library and museum system of Britain and developed his private library, which is now called Kaiser Library. He was interested in collecting books, antiques, animals' trophies, paintings and photographs. As a result of all these valuable collections, KL is not only a library but also a small museum in itself. Therefore, is considered the best library in the country in terms of historical and archaeological point of view.

The library remained private for many years even after the revolution of 1950. In 1964, his wife and two sons donated the library within Kaiser Mahal premises to the Government of Nepal for public use. Since then, the library has been running under the Ministry of Education and Sports. The KL is situated in the heart of Kathmandu at Kaiser Mahal, Kantipath, Thamel.

The library has more than 55,000 books, documents, periodicals, and manuscripts. The entire collections are separated into five categories – Kaiser Collection, Manuscripts Collection, New Collection, Periodicals Collection, and UNESCO Corner. The library serves various types of users. Only computer database is used and all the documents are recorded in database. WINISIS library software for English documents and Unicode based software for Devnagari scripts are used. The library has its own library website lunched in 2005. The library has posted all information about library, online database which is searchable through web OPAC and provides resource sharing facility through their library website. The URL of the library is <http://klib.gov.np>

### 3.10 Kathmandu Valley Public Library (KVPL)

The main characteristic of public library is to provide free services to the all type of users without any discrimination. In developed countries, their government established the public library in every village and city area to provide the knowledge based materials and right information. Some of the scholars are realized to establish that type of public libraries in Nepal.

In 2003, they decided to establish the public library and start the library services thinking that well managed and effective library would help to meet the educational needs of the public. And library starts its services to its users from 2005. It is situated at Bhrikutimandap, Kathmandu.

It serves all types of users and its collection is around 50,000 volumes of books, documents, reports, journals, historical photographs etc. The library acquires most of the books, documents etc through gift and donation. These collections are donated by individual person and institutions like British Council, Asia Foundation etc. British council also provides the all types of necessary materials to develop the library services. And now it started to give the membership for book lending services to the users from Dec. 2008.

To organize and manage the library materials, library is using Dewey Decimal Classification Scheme, Sear's List of Subject Headings. And to create the bibliographic database library is used WINISIS library software and saved 8,000 entries of database. It has maintained the CCF of UNESCO for creating database. The library used also ALICE library software, which is given by British Council because 10,000 databases of British Council collections were recorded in ALICE software. And library provides the computers to search the database for the users.

### 3.11 Social Science Baha Library (SSBL)

The Social Science Baha (SSB) was set up in 2002 to foster and facilitate the development of the study of the social sciences in Nepal. Here 'Baha' from the Newari equivalent of the Sanskrit term 'Bihar' that refers to the traditional monastic centre of learning in Kathmandu Valley. To fulfill its objectives, the SSB carries out four different activities.

- Social Science Baha Library
- Immersion Course on Contemporary Social Issues
- Lectures, Conferences and Workshops etc. and
- Publications

SSBL established in 2002 and formally opened to the public in Oct. 31<sup>st</sup> 2003. It is situated in Ramchandra Marg, Battisputali, Kathmandu. This is the special library of social science. Thus Baha's major priority is the development of a well-stocked and efficiently managed social science library. So its mission is to capture and organize relevant information/knowledge resources in both conventional and electronic formats not easily available elsewhere in Nepal to ensure efficient library and information services vital for the quality study, research and development activities that contribute to the development of the Nepalese society and thus the country as a whole.

It is a reference library with closed access system. It has so far collected 23,000 volumes of books, journals, reports etc. and also provides to users with access to online resources like JSTOR, EBSCO Host, Emerald Insight, Wiley-Black, AGORA, Oxford journal, and Cambridge International etc.

The SSBL attempts to satisfy its users most by providing information search service at least time. It renders a wide range of services such as user's education/guides, information search, downloading, printing, and CD burning of required articles, reference, CAS, CCS, SDI, and inter-library loan service from DELNET. SSBL is the member of DELNET. It started the resource sharing facility through DELNET which is one of the famous Indian library networks.

To organize and manage the materials library is using Dewey Decimal Classification Scheme for classification and has used WINISIS software maintaining only computerized bibliographic database for its collection. And it has used CCF for creating database.

### 3.12 International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development Library (ICIMODL)

The ICIMOD library was established in 1983, the year in which ICIMOD itself was established. It is located at Khumaltar, Lalitpur. Its main objectives are to be a multidisciplinary documentation centre and to enable and facilitate the equitable and sustainable well-being of the people of the Hindu Kush- Himalayas by supporting sustainable mountain development through active regional cooperation. It concentrates primarily on the acquisition of 'grey' literatures. It has been able to develop a good collection covering related materials of mountain development through purchase and permanent loan. The conventional resource consists of more than 20,000 volumes of books, documents and journals etc. Now ICIMODL started documents to put into digital format. Regarding electronic resources, it has online access to a vast treasure of scholarly journal literature in special field of Mountain Development through international online resources like JSTOR, EBSCO Host, Emerald Insight, Wiley-Black, AGORA, and Oxford University Press through PERI.

The ICIMODL attempts to satisfy its users most by providing pinpointed information search service at least time. The services are full text search service, information search, downloading, printing and CD burning of required articles, Current Content Service (CCS), CAS, SDI, Local database search and Inter-library loan service etc.

To organize and manage the reading materials the library is using DDC, AACR-II, Macro thesaurus for information processing in the field of Mountain Development, LCSH and AGROVOC for Subject Headings, and the library has created bibliographic database in computer using CDS/ISIS library software. The library didn't used CCF of UNESCO but they use their own format.

### 3.13 Center for Economic Development and Administration Library (CEDAL)

The research Center for Economic Development and Administration (CEDA) library was established in 1969. It is situated in CEDA building at University Campus, Kirtipur, Kathmandu. Its aim is to accelerate the centre's research activities in the field of Planning and Fiscal Policy, Rural Development, Economic Development, Population Studies, Human Resources and Management System. The library acquires books, documents and periodicals through purchase and gifts. It has more than 10,000 volumes of documents in its collection. It provides information services to the researcher and staff.

The library is using Dewey Decimal Classification Scheme, Anglo American Cataloguing Rules-II, and Sear's List of Subject Headings. It has created a bibliographic database of library holdings in computer using CDS/ISIS library software. It has used CCF developed by UNESCO for creating database.

The library had started resource sharing facility through DEVINSA library network as focal point of Nepal from 1987 to 1993. Development Information Network for South Asia (DEVINSA) was a regional information network for resource sharing in socio-economic development information under the aegis of the Committee on Studies for Cooperation in Development in South Asia (CSCD). The CSCD was established in 1987 by a group of scholars from Bangladesh, India, Iran, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri-Lanka in

collaboration with the Association of Development Institute of Asia and Pacific (ADIPA). Later on, Iran did not participate and Maldives joined it.

The need for establishing a database on South Asian Development Information was first realized by CSCD. The main purpose of DEVINSA was to establish a regional network for sharing socio-economic information among the participating members of CSCD. The establishment of this type of network would certainly help to solve the problems to a considerable context.

#### 3.14 Nepal Academy of Science and Technology (NASTL)

The Nepal Academy of Science and Technology (NAST) was established in 1982. The NAST library was also established along with this organization. It is located at Khumaltar, Lalitpur.

NAST conducts in-house research, either on its own initiation or in collaboration with other national and international agencies. Major research areas at present include Biotechnology, Natural products, Environment, Alternate energy, High Altitude Science and Technology, Solar PV Technology etc.

The library acquires books, journals and documents related to the science and technology through purchase and gift. It has more than 5,000 documents in its collection; it provides information services to the researcher and staff. And also provide documents lending service only to the staff.

To organize and manage the materials library is using DDC, AACR-II and Sear's list of Subject Heading. It has created a bibliographic database of library holdings in computer using CDS/ISIS library software. But it has used its own format for creating database. They don't use CCF of UNESCO.

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## Chapter IV

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research is essentially a systematic inquiry and organized effort to investigate a specific problem that needs a solution. Research has become an important aspect of human activity. It is through research that knowledge grows and develops. It also enables man to find solution to his problems and resolve conflicts. It generates new idea, knowledge which can be used for different purpose. It builds a theory, develop policies behaviors, support decision making and solve problems. The term research is also used to describe a collection of information on a specific topic. So, the use of technique for research is known as research methodology. For the study 'Resource sharing among libraries of Kathmandu valley: its situation with reference to CDS/ISIS database the researcher visited the ten different types of libraries in Kathmandu Valley.

#### 4.1 Research Design

A research design is the specification of methods and procedure for acquiring the needed information needed to solve the problems. It is the overall frame work of the research design as well as analytical research design. First, study area and the target population are identified and appropriate sample is chosen, according to research question the questionnaire is set. And the questionnaire is distributed hand to hand to fill up. The collected questionnaire was coded and data is presented in tabular and chart form and analyzed to achieve the objectives.

#### 4.2 Population

Most of the libraries of Kathmandu valley are using ISIS library software for creating database. The population of the study is a number of those libraries which uses ISIS library software for creating bibliographic database. The researcher has taken only ten different types of libraries from Kathmandu valley as the population of this study. Libraries are of either academic or public, governmental or non-governmental, special or research. They are:

- Tribhuvan University Central Library (TUCL)
- Central Department of Population Studies Library (CDPSL)
- Public Administration Campus Library (PACL)
- Nepal National Library (NNL)
- Kathmandu Valley Public library (KVPL)
- Kaiser Library (KL)
- Social Science Baha Library (SSBL)
- International centre for Integrated Mountain Development Library (ICIMODL)
- Center for Economic Development and Administration Library (CEDAL)
- Nepal Academy of Science and Technology Library (NASTL)

#### 4.3 Sampling Procedures

The researchers normally cannot study every unit of the population. Thus sampling has been done. The judgmental non probability sampling has been chosen for the purpose. The strategy in taking sample for the study was according to the types of libraries. Among them TUCL, CDPSL and PACL are academic library. NNL is the National library. KVPL and Kaiser Library are public library. ICIMODL and SSBL are special library. CEDAL and NASTL are research libraries. The selected libraries are only from Kathmandu and Lalitpur district. The researcher has chosen randomly those ten libraries depending upon the nature, types and easy availability.

#### 4.4 Data collection procedure

The primary as well as the secondary sources of data is used for the study. The primary data is collected through questionnaire, observation and informal interview relating to the topic while the secondary data is collected through review of past literature, websites, and statistics issued by the libraries.

Questionnaire with a collection of questions was developed only for the librarians. The researcher included 18 questions in questionnaire to collect the data relating to the topic. The questionnaires were structured as closed and open ended questions. The researcher paid a visit to the respective libraries and personally distributed the questionnaire to the library professionals by hand to hand and collects them. And also collect the data through informal interview relating to topic but not included in questionnaire. See Annex for questionnaire.

#### 4.5 Data Analysis Procedure

The data from the questionnaire was collected, edited, coded, tabulated and classified for analysis. The data from respondents was analyzed manually. The results of the analyzed data were presented in the different form of tabulation and graphical, diagrammatical presentation. Finally relating to the findings, conclusions were drawn.

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## Chapter V

### DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION

The research title is 'Resource sharing among libraries of Kathmandu valley: its situation with reference to ISIS database'. The main objective of this research is to know the exact condition of resource sharing among the libraries of Kathmandu valley. So the data are collected by the researcher through the questionnaire and observation from the ten different types of libraries of Kathmandu valley. Different types of responses are found on the way of data collection. The responses found in the questionnaire are presented diagrammatically in the form of table and then the tabulated data are presented diagrammatically in the form of bar diagram and pie-chart. The individual name of the library is given in necessary tables and figures. It is hoped that those tables and figures are sufficiently and correctly represented those all responses.

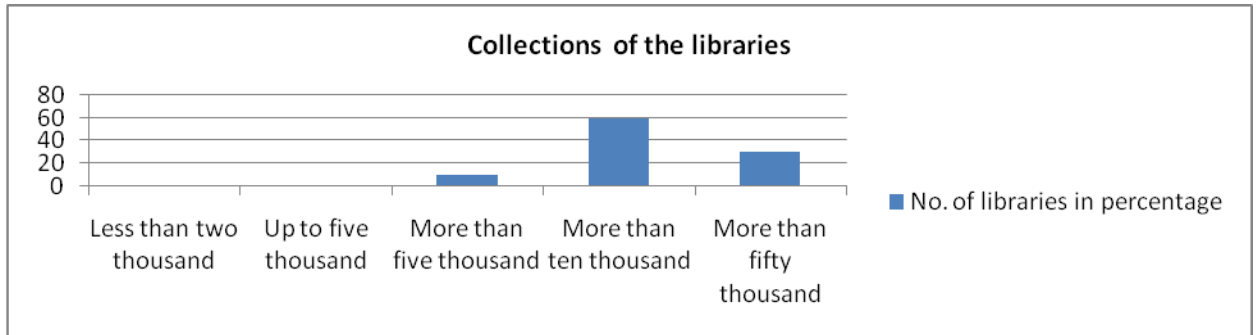
#### 5.1 Collections of libraries

The table no.1 clearly represents the collections of the different libraries and percentage of the total. Similarly, the bar diagram represents the total collections of the libraries. Among the total libraries, 60% have more than ten thousand collection, 30% have more than fifty thousand collection, and 10% have more than five thousand collection. And no libraries have less than two thousand and up to five thousand collections.

Table no.1: Collections of the libraries

| Collections of libraries | No. of libraries | Percentage |
|--------------------------|------------------|------------|
| Less than two thousand   | 0                | 0          |
| Up to five thousand      | 0                | 0          |
| More than five thousand  | 1                | 10%        |
| More than ten thousand   | 6                | 60%        |
| More than fifty thousand | 3                | 30%        |
| Total                    | 10               | 100%       |

Figure no.1: Collections of the libraries



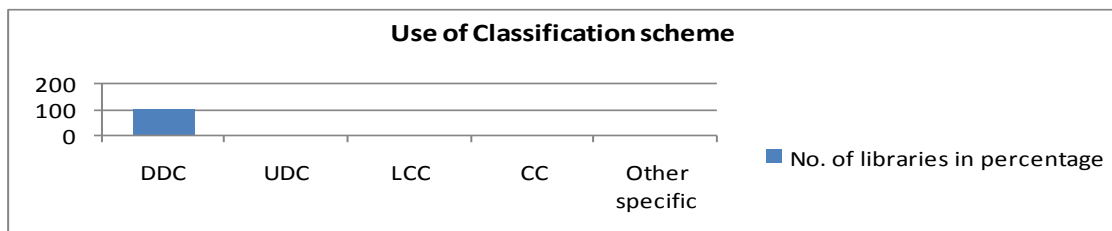
### 5.2 Use of Classification scheme in different libraries

The table no.2 and figure no.2 clearly shows the percentage of libraries using the different types of classification scheme. DDC is used by 100% libraries and no libraries used any other schemes.

Table no.2: Use of Classification scheme in libraries

| Classification Scheme                    | No. of libraries | percentage |
|------------------------------------------|------------------|------------|
| Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC)       | 10               | 100%       |
| Universal Decimal Classification (UDC)   | 0                | 0          |
| Library of Congress Classification (LCC) | 0                | 0          |
| Colon Classification (CC)                | 0                | 0          |
| Other Specific                           | 0                | 0          |
| Total                                    | 10               | 100%       |

Figure no.2 Use of classification scheme



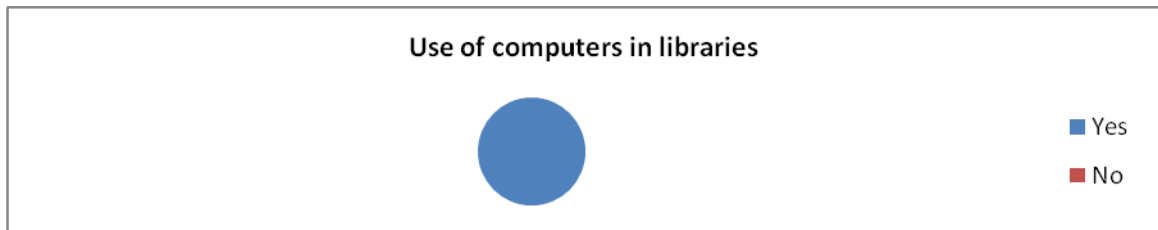
### 5.3 Use of computers in libraries

The table no.3 and figure no.3 clearly shows that 100% libraries are using computers. Because computers are also one of the pre-requisite for resource sharing through IT and it is essential for the present context.

Table no.3: Use of computers in libraries

| Computer use | No. of libraries | percentage |
|--------------|------------------|------------|
| Yes          | 10               | 100%       |
| No           | 0                | 0          |
| total        | 10               | 100%       |

Figure no.3: Use of computers in libraries



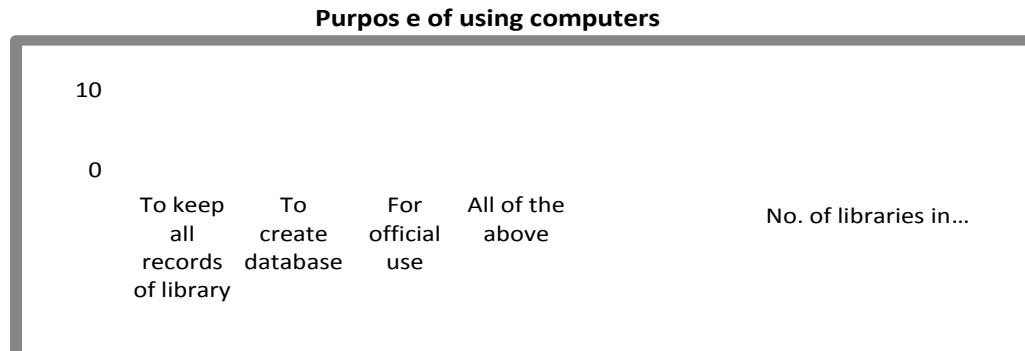
#### 5.3.1 Purpose of using computers

The table no.4 and figure no.4 represents the purpose of computers in different types of libraries. All of the libraries are using computers in all fields like to keep all records of library, to create database and for official use because 100% libraries responses are found to use computer for all of the above work.

Table no.4: Purpose of using computers

| Purpose of computers           | No. of libraries | percentage |
|--------------------------------|------------------|------------|
| To keep all records of library | 0                | 0          |
| To create database             | 0                | 0          |
| For official use               | 0                | 0          |
| All of the above               | 10               | 100%       |
| Total                          | 10               | 100%       |

Figure no. 4: Purpose of using computers



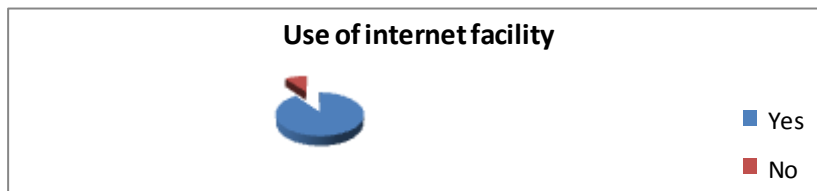
#### 5.4 Use of internet

The table no.5 as well as figure no.5 clearly represents that 90% libraries are using internet and only 10% libraries are not using internet.

Table no.5: Use of internet facility

| Using internet facility | No. of libraries | percentage |
|-------------------------|------------------|------------|
| Yes                     | 9                | 90%        |
| No                      | 1                | 10%        |
| Total                   | 10               | 100%       |

Figure no.5: Use of internet facility



#### 5.4.1 Purpose of using internet

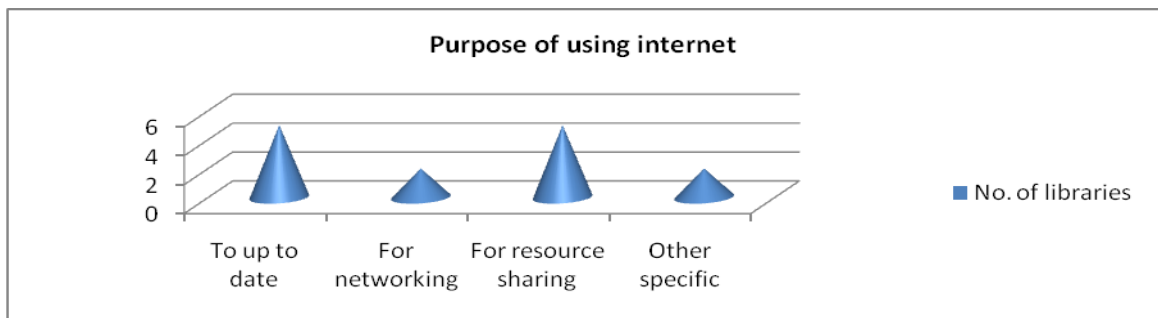
The table no.6 as well as figure no.6 shows the purpose of using internet. Out of nine, five libraries are using the internet to up to date, two libraries are for networking, five libraries are for resource sharing and two libraries are using the internet for other specific reason.



Table no.6: Purpose of using internet

| Purpose of using internet | No. of libraries |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| To up to date             | 5                |
| For networking            | 2                |
| For resource sharing      | 5                |
| Other specific            | 2                |

Figure no.6: Purpose of using internet



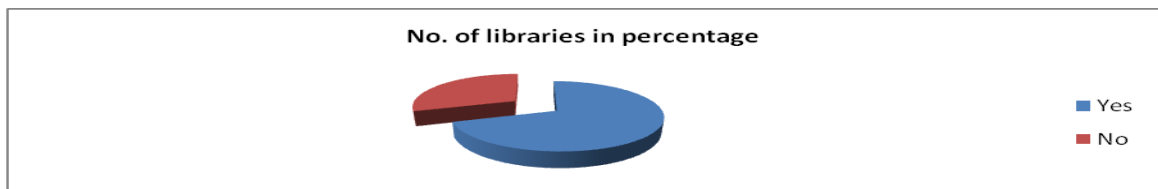
### 5.5 Providing E-resources through computer networks

The table no.7 as well as figure no.7 clearly shows the number of libraries providing E-resources through computer network. Out of total, 70% libraries are providing and 30% libraries are not providing E-resources through internet.

Table no.7: Providing E-resources through computer networks

| Providing E-resources | No. of libraries | percentage |
|-----------------------|------------------|------------|
| Yes                   | 7                | 70%        |
| No                    | 3                | 30%        |
| Total                 | 10               | 100%       |

Figure no.7: Providing E-resources through computer networks



### 5.5.1 Different types of international E-resources providing by libraries

The table no.8 and figure no.8, 9 clearly show the different types of international E-resources providing by the different libraries. JSTOR, EBSCO Host, Emerald Insight and AGORA international E-resources are providing by five libraries. Wiley Blackwell is providing by six libraries, four libraries are providing HINARI and also two libraries are providing other national and international E-resources.

Table no.8: Different types of international E-resources providing by libraries

| Libraries  | International E-resources |            |                 |                  |       |        |       |
|------------|---------------------------|------------|-----------------|------------------|-------|--------|-------|
|            | JSTOR                     | EBSCO Host | Emerald Insight | Wiley Black-well | AGORA | HINARI | Other |
| TUCL       | √                         | √          | √               | √                | √     | √      | √     |
| CDPSL      | √                         | √          | √               | √                | √     | √      |       |
| PACL       |                           |            | √               | √                |       |        |       |
| NNL        | √                         | √          |                 |                  |       |        |       |
| KL         |                           |            |                 |                  |       |        |       |
| KVPL       |                           |            |                 |                  |       |        |       |
| SSBL       | √                         | √          | √               | √                | √     | √      | √     |
| ICIMODL    | √                         | √          | √               | √                | √     | √      |       |
| CEDAL      |                           |            |                 |                  |       |        |       |
| NASTL      |                           |            |                 | √                | √     |        |       |
| Total      | 5                         | 5          | 5               | 6                | 5     | 4      | 2     |
| Percentage | 50%                       | 50%        | 50%             | 60%              | 50%   | 40%    | 20%   |

Figure no.8: Different types of international E-resources providing by libraries

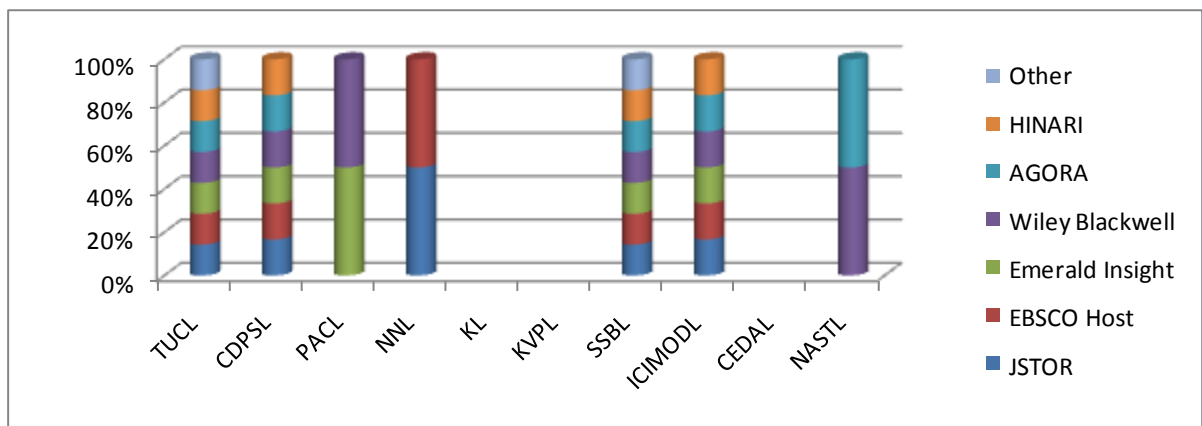
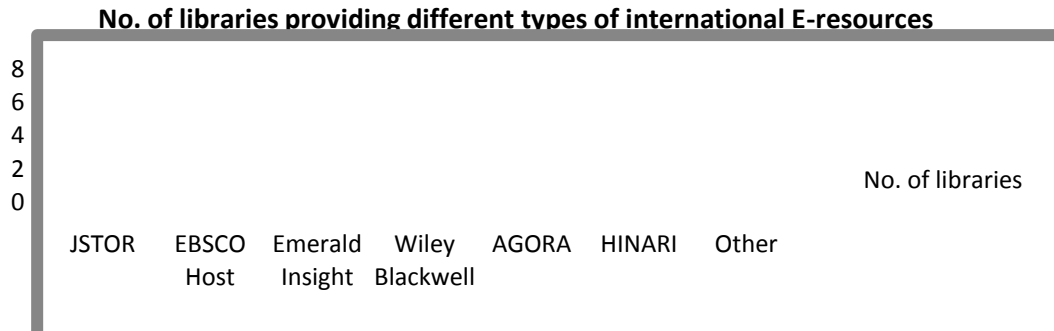


Figure no.9



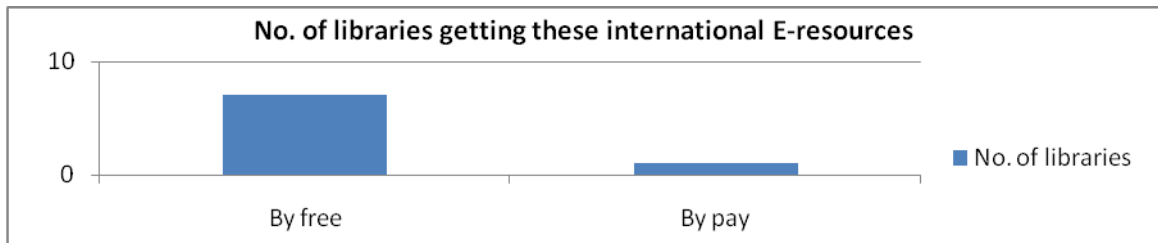
### 5.5.2 Way of getting E-resources

The table no.9 and figure no.10 clearly shows the getting source of these international E-resources. Among the seven E-resources providing libraries, seven libraries are getting free these e-resources and one library is getting by pay these E-resources. Among the total ten libraries, only one library is paid to get this type of international E-resources.

Table no.9: Way of getting E-resources

| Getting E-resources | No. of libraries |
|---------------------|------------------|
| By free             | 7                |
| By pay              | 1                |

Figure no.10: Way of getting E-resources



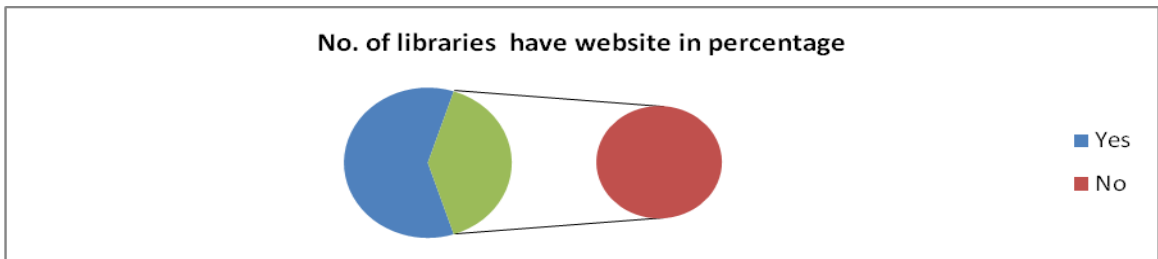
## 5.6 Website of libraries

The table no.10 as well as figure no.11 shows that 60% libraries have their own website and 40% libraries have not website. The 60% libraries can provide resource sharing facility through the website to the users.

Table no.10: Website of libraries

| Library website | No. of libraries | percentage |
|-----------------|------------------|------------|
| Yes             | 6                | 60%        |
| No              | 4                | 40%        |
| Total           | 10               | 100%       |

Figure no.11: Website of libraries



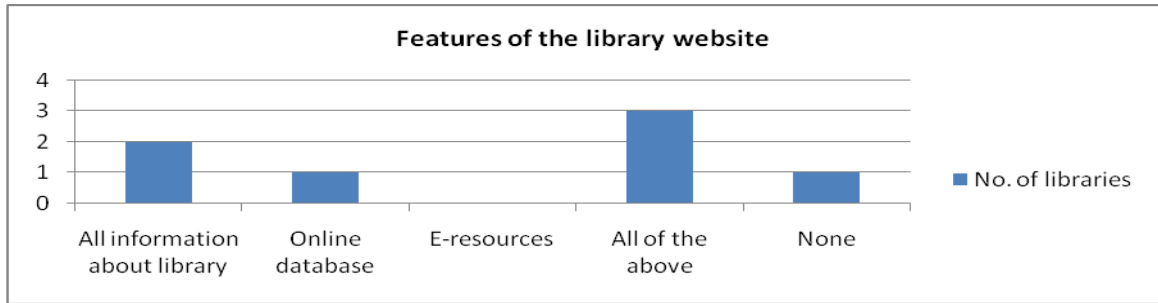
### 5.6.1 Features of the library website

The table no.11 as well as figure no.12 clearly represents the available features in the library website. Among the six website maintained libraries, two libraries are providing all information about library, one library is providing online database, three libraries are providing all of the features like all information about library, online database and e-resource and one library is not providing any features in their website.

Table no.11: Features of the library website

| Provided features of website  | No. of libraries |
|-------------------------------|------------------|
| All information about library | 2                |
| Online database               | 1                |
| E-resources                   | 0                |
| All of the above              | 3                |
| None                          | 1                |

Figure no.12



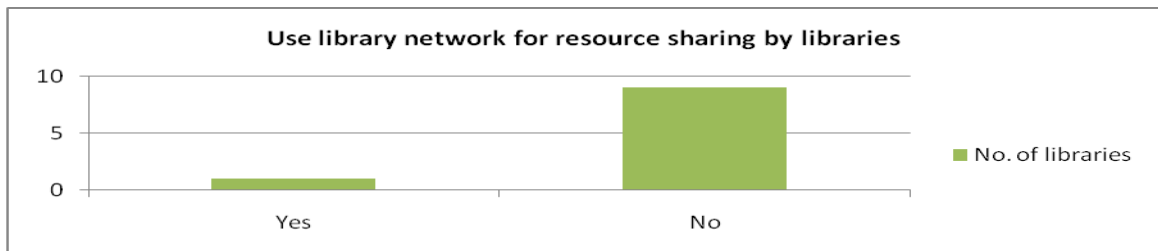
### 5.7 Use library networks for resource sharing by libraries

The table no.12 and figure no.13 clearly shows that 90% libraries are not using library network and only 10% libraries are using library network for resource sharing.

5 Table no.12: Use library networks for resource sharing by libraries

| Use library network for resource sharing | No. of libraries | percentage |
|------------------------------------------|------------------|------------|
| Yes                                      | 1                | 10%        |
| No                                       | 9                | 90%        |
| Total                                    | 10               | 100%       |

Figure no.13



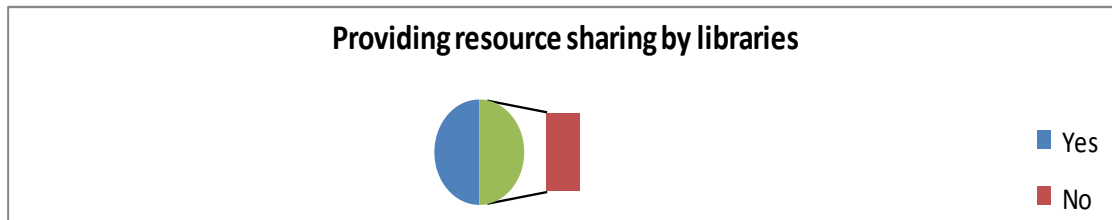
### 5.8 Resource sharing provided by libraries

The table no.13 and figure no.14 clearly shows the number of libraries providing resource sharing facility. Among the total, 50% libraries are providing and 50% libraries are not providing resource sharing facility.

Table no.13: Resource sharing provided by libraries

| Resource sharing facility | No. of libraries | percentage |
|---------------------------|------------------|------------|
| Yes                       | 5                | 50%        |
| No                        | 5                | 50%        |
| Total                     | 10               | 100%       |

Figure no.14



#### 5.8.1 Types of resource sharing services providing by libraries

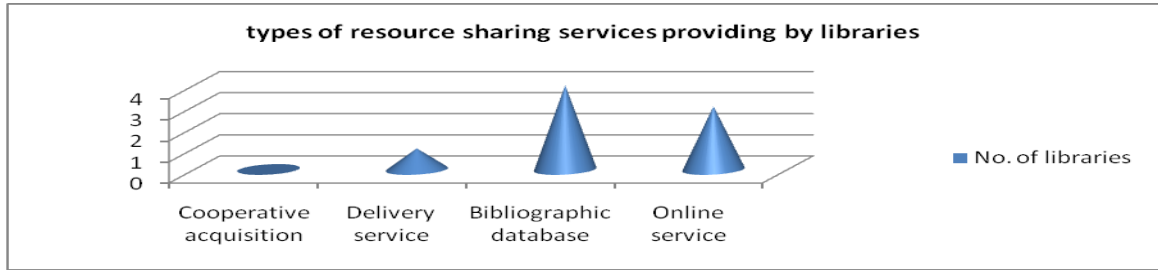
The table no.14 and figure no.15 clearly shows the resource sharing services providing by libraries. Among the five libraries that provide resource sharing facility, no libraries are providing cooperative acquisition service, one library is providing delivery service, four libraries are providing bibliographic database service and three libraries are providing online service for resource sharing.

Among the whole libraries, 40% libraries are providing bibliographic database service, 30% libraries are providing online service, 10% libraries are providing delivery service and no libraries are providing the cooperative acquisition service.

Table no.14 Types of resource sharing services providing by libraries

| Types of resource sharing services | No. of libraries | percentage |
|------------------------------------|------------------|------------|
| Cooperative acquisition            | 0                | 0          |
| Delivery service                   | 1                | 10%        |
| Bibliographic database             | 4                | 40%        |
| Online services                    | 3                | 30%        |

Figure no.15



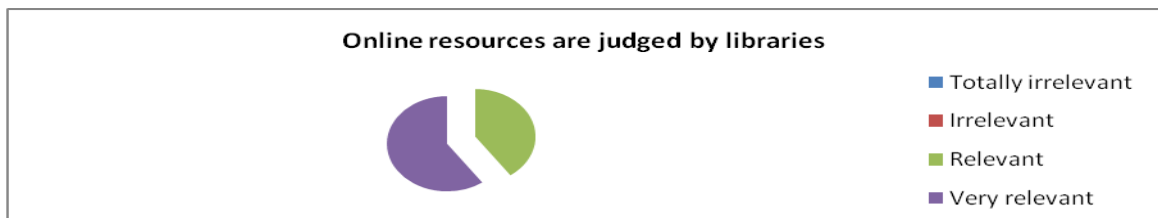
### 5.9 Online resources judged by libraries

The table no.15 as well as figure no.16 clearly shows that 60% response found for very relevant, 40% response found are relevant and no response is found for totally irrelevant and irrelevant.

Table no.15: Online resources judged by libraries

| Online resources judged | No. of libraries | percentage |
|-------------------------|------------------|------------|
| Totally irrelevant      | 0                | 0%         |
| Irrelevant              | 0                | 0%         |
| Relevant                | 4                | 40%        |
| Very relevant           | 6                | 60%        |
| total                   | 10               | 100%       |

Figure no.16



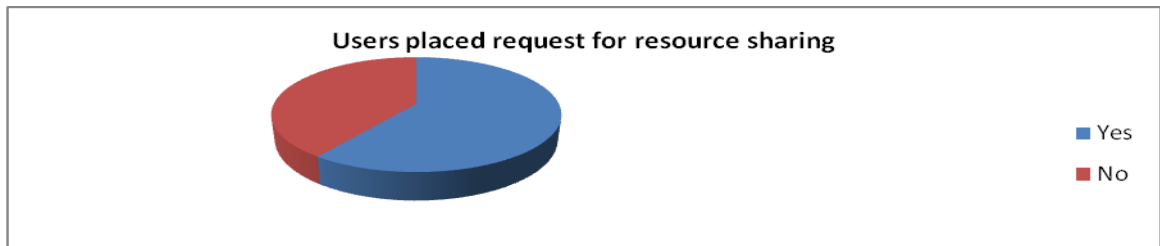
### 5.10 Users placed request for resource sharing

The response found for question no. 10 is represented in the table no.16 as well as figure no.17 which shows 60% libraries have faced users request for resource sharing and 40% libraries have not faced any request from users for resource sharing.

Table no.16: Users placed request for resource sharing

| Request for resource sharing | No. of libraries | percentage |
|------------------------------|------------------|------------|
| Yes                          | 6                | 60%        |
| No                           | 4                | 40%        |
| Total                        | 10               | 100%       |

Figure no.17



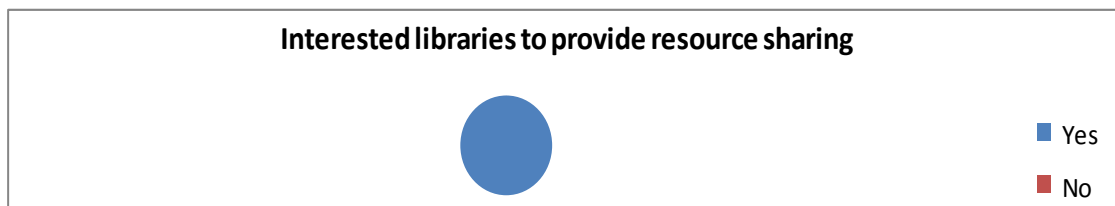
#### 5.11 Interested libraries to provide resource sharing facility

The table no.17 and figure no.18 shows that all the libraries are interested to provide resource sharing facility through IT on the principle of co-operation because 100% responses are found 'Yes'.

Table no.17: Interested libraries to provide resource sharing facility

| Interested libraries to provide resource sharing | No. of libraries | percentage |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------|
| Yes                                              | 10               | 100%       |
| No                                               | 0                | 0%         |
| Total                                            | 10               | 100%       |

Figure no.18





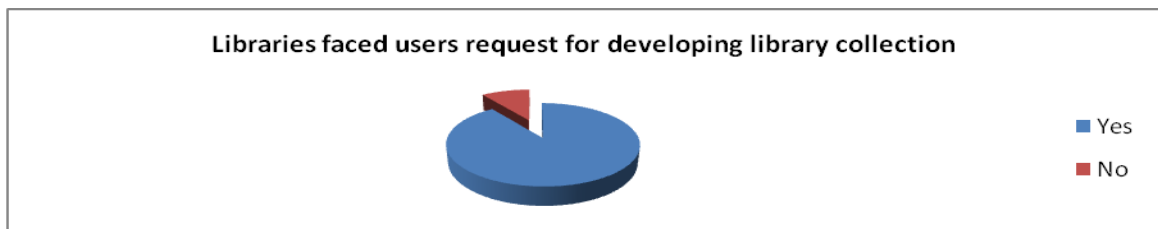
### 5.12 Users request for developing library collection

The table no.18 and figure no.19 represents 90% libraries have faced users request and only 10% libraries have not faced any users request for developing library collections.

Table no.18: Users request for developing library collection

| Request for developing collection | No. of libraries | percentage |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------|
| Yes                               | 9                | 90%        |
| No                                | 1                | 10%        |
| Total                             | 10               | 100%       |

Figure no.19



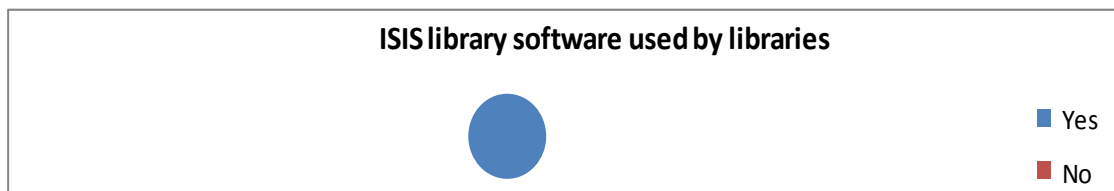
### 5.13 ISIS library software used by libraries

The table no.19 and figure no.20 shows that 100% libraries are using ISIS software because the focus of the study is ISIS database.

Table no.19: ISIS library software used by libraries

| Using ISIS software by libraries | No. of libraries | percentage |
|----------------------------------|------------------|------------|
| Yes                              | 10               | 100%       |
| No                               | 0                | 0%         |
| Total                            | 10               | 100%       |

Figure no.20



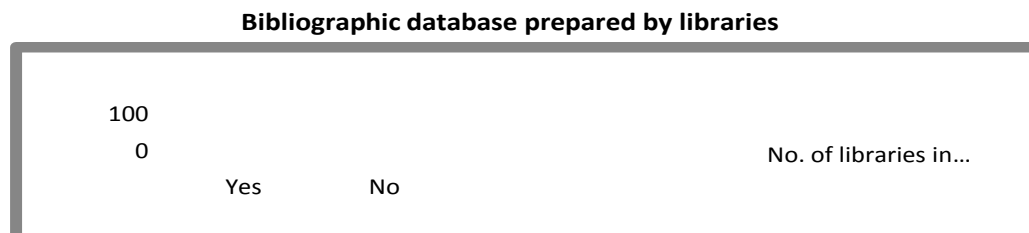
#### 5.14 Bibliographic database prepared by libraries

The table no.20 as well as figure no.21 shows that all of the libraries have prepared the bibliographic database in computer because 100% responses are given 'Yes'.

Table no.20: Bibliographic database prepared by libraries

| Bibliographic database of libraries | No. of libraries | percentage |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|------------|
| Yes                                 | 10               | 100%       |
| No                                  | 0                | 0%         |
| Total                               | 10               | 100%       |

Figure no.21



#### 5.15 Knowledge about CCF in libraries

The table no.21 as well as figure no.22 presents all of the libraries are known about CCF because 100% responses are given 'Yes'.

Table no.21: Knowledge about CCF in libraries

| Known about CCF | No. of libraries | percentage |
|-----------------|------------------|------------|
| Yes             | 10               | 100%       |
| No              | 0                | 0%         |
| Total           | 10               | 100%       |

Figure no.22



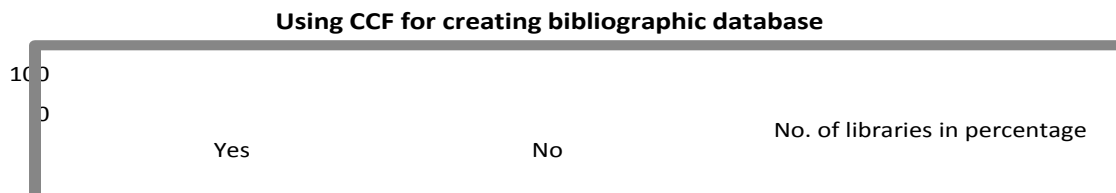
### 5.15.1 Use of CCF by libraries

The responses found in the table no.22 and figure no.23 which represent 70% libraries are using CCF and 30% libraries are not using CCF for creating database.

Table no.22: Use of CCF by libraries

| Using CCF for creating database | No. of libraries | percentage |
|---------------------------------|------------------|------------|
| Yes                             | 7                | 70%        |
| No                              | 3                | 30%        |
| Total                           | 10               | 100%       |

Figure no.23: Use of CCF by libraries



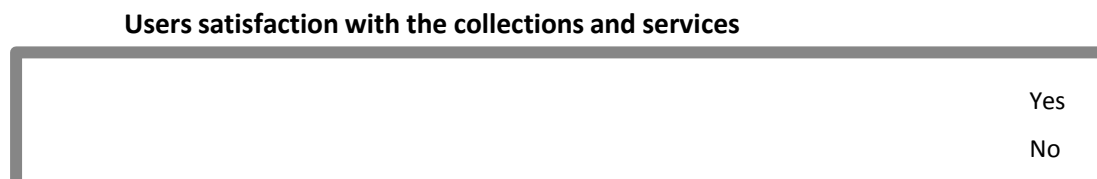
### 5.16 Users satisfaction with the collections and services

The table no.23 as well as figure no.24 represents the 60% libraries response is users are satisfied and 40% libraries response is users are not satisfied with all the collections and services of the library.

Table no.23: Users satisfaction with the collections and services

| Users satisfaction with the collections and services | No. of libraries | percentage |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------|
| Yes                                                  | 6                | 60%        |
| No                                                   | 4                | 40%        |
| Total                                                | 10               | 100%       |

Figure no.24



## Chapter VI

### SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

#### 6.1 Summary

Library is an institution which organizes information. It collects information from various sources and disseminates it to the users at their need. Due to information explosion, it became challenging task to collect and organize all them. No library can stand alone in this situation even Library of Congress can't access all the materials. So resource sharing is the very useful and effective service to solve this problem. In the other hand the technological development and its application in the information sector made to emerge new discipline named "Information Technology". The use of computer and electronic medium made easy for the storage and flow of information from one place to another within few seconds. Internet connected whole world as a society. Information from one corner to another corner of this society could be shared with each other. Vast amount of information could be put in the Internet websites so that others can access that. Some of the functions of the Internet are similar to the library. In this way it helped the library. It became a global library. The resource in the Internet is called e-resources or the online resources.

The concept of resource sharing and networking have become an important aspect of present day practical librarianship throughout the world. Explosion of literature and large scale of duplication of documents even among the nearby libraries of a place and on the other hand, shrinking budgetary provisions force library authorities towards sharing of available resources. There are four types of resource sharing models. They are as follows:

- Bilateral exchange model,
- Pooling model,
- Dual-service model, and
- Service centre model

The aim of this study is to know the exact condition of resource sharing among the libraries of Kathmandu valley with reference to ISIS databases. In case of developing countries like Nepal, due to lack of proper budget and e-resources, resource sharing among libraries is a challenging task. Only the sufficient e-resources, and computer infrastructure their communication system, networking and professional manpower should help to provide resource sharing among libraries.

So, the ten different types of libraries have taken as a sample for the research. The data are collected form the questionnaire, informal interview<sup>0</sup>- and observation and presented in tabular and graphical form.

## 6.2 Conclusion

Resource sharing activity among libraries has revealed that there is a large scale duplication of serials and books among libraries and these libraries have not taken any measures to share the library resources. Further, there is a need for networking of the libraries in the Kathmandu valley which would help to promote the sharing of resources and thus in turn improve the economy of libraries. Though libraries have been practicing the resource sharing all over the world through library co-operation, inter-library loan, etc., only in the recent decades it has gained momentum due to the adoption of information technology in libraries.

Automation of libraries helped to improve the services of individual libraries, whereas networking of libraries improved exchange of information among libraries promptly. Any study on resource sharing and networking naturally involves varied aspects in its coverage. Unless the scope is defined and restricted it would be difficult to proceed. Therefore, the study is restricted to the ten different types of libraries of Kathmandu valley.

The method of library resource sharing in the libraries of Kathmandu valley is not effective and formal because libraries are providing resource sharing service through their website but not on the principle of co-operation among them. But there is only one library which is using Delhi Library Network (DELNET) for resource sharing and

providing the services to the users. So, it indicates that there is no any their own library network for resource sharing and the existing method of resource sharing in the libraries of Kathmandu valley is not effective.

Dewey Decimal Classification is used by 100% libraries. It represents that DDC is famous scheme for classification in Kathmandu valley. If they used same scheme of classification it would be helpful for libraries to share their bibliographic databases among them.

All of the libraries are using computers for maintaining all of the works like keep all records of library, to create databases, and for official use etc. Because computer is one of the prerequisite for resource sharing through IT and it is essential for the present context.

Internet is that type of technology which is basically used for sharing the resources. In this research 90% libraries are using internet in their libraries and 60% libraries have their own website. In the present context, library website is the effective medium for sharing their resources and services. Now, 50% libraries are using internet for resource sharing.

The data clearly shows that 70% libraries are providing international e-resources through computer network and different types of e-resources which is provided by different types of libraries. These types of e-resources are very easy to share among the libraries through computer network. Most of the libraries are using only free e-resources. It indicates that all types of libraries of Kathmandu valley have no sufficient financial resource to purchase other important e-resources and also clears that most of the libraries haven't their own e-resources to provide the users.

All of the libraries have given the positive answer about the online resources because it is easy to store and disseminate to the users, so online resources are going to popular day by day among the libraries and library users.

The data shows that 60% libraries have faced users' request for resource sharing on the principle of cooperation and also shows that 90% libraries have faced users' request for

collection development. It indicates that users are known about resource sharing and they are not satisfied with the collections and services of the library.

All of the libraries are interested to provide resource sharing facility through the use of IT on the principle of cooperation within Kathmandu valley.

All of the libraries have maintained bibliographic databases of their collections in computer and also known about CCF which is specially designed by UNESCO for exchanging bibliographic databases among the libraries. But only 70% libraries have used CCF when creating the databases. It clears that 30% libraries are neglecting the standard of CCF. It hampers them to exchange their databases among others. And also 40% libraries have uploaded their bibliographic databases on their website in online for sharing.

The different libraries have different collections. The data shows that 60% libraries response is users are satisfied with all the collections and services of libraries. It shows libraries can be satisfied with their collections on the basis of their standard and services. If the libraries are sharing their collections among them it avoids the duplication of documents in libraries and save the financial resource. So, libraries can extend their new collections and services to satisfy their users' need.

### 6.3 Recommendations

The libraries of 21<sup>st</sup> century should facilitate the transition of today's literate society to a knowledge-based society of tomorrow. We have to create local area network of libraries and information system so as to facilitate global access of knowledge sharing.

The study on the sharing of resources among libraries of Kathmandu valley indicates that there is no formal exchanging system of resource sharing. With the result that the readers are not able to get their required information within a reasonable cost and time. Hence there is a strong feeling and urgent need to establish a workable and practical resource sharing system through networking of all the libraries of Kathmandu valley.

There has been a tremendous increase in the use of information technology in the libraries in recent years to put library's resources to effective use. The technological advances further helped the libraries to link the computer systems of a library to another library and thus help further to share the resources across the libraries. The library networks are formed in many countries to exploit the country's library resources to a maximum use. On the basis of findings following recommendations have been made to enrich the field of resource sharing in Nepal.

- Libraries should use internet because internet connected whole world as a society.
- Libraries should have their own website because vast amount of information could be put in the internet website so that others can access that.
- Libraries should create their own e-resources and not only focus on free e-resources but also focus on the other important payable e-resources to provide better services to the users.
- The method of library resource sharing in the libraries of Kathmandu valley is not effective and formal. So, there is urgent need of library network.
- Libraries should create financial resource to develop the library network.
- Libraries should use same type of classification scheme if they want to share their resources among others.
- Libraries should create bibliographic databases of all the library collections in computer.
- Libraries should use CCF when creating the databases because without CCF no libraries can exchange their databases easily among others.
- Tribhuvan University Central Library (TUCL) is the biggest library of Nepal so it should take a lead and work as a central host and all other libraries as a participating.



- Libraries should focus online resources like e-books and e-journals etc. because it is easy to store and disseminate to the users and share among the libraries through computer networks.
- Libraries should address users' demand.

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Annex

Researcher: **Shubodh Neupane, MLISc.**

Dear Sir/Madam

This is my research study on the "**Resource sharing among libraries of Kathmandu Valley: its situation with reference to ISIS database**". The purpose of the questionnaire is to know the view of your library about the resource sharing among the libraries and its situation with reference to library software. Its aims to find out the problem of resource sharing to apply among the libraries of Kathmandu valley.

Your cooperation in filling up this questionnaire is solicited. The information given by you will be kept confidential and used only for the research work.

General information of Professional:

Full Name:

Name of Library:

Designation:

Number of users to be served per day:

Date:

Q1. How many collections do you have in your library?

- a) Less than two thousand
- b) Up to five thousand
- c) More than five thousand
- d) More than ten thousand
- e) More than fifty thousand

Q2. Which of the classification system do you apply in your library?

- a) DDC
- b) UDC
- c) LC
- d) CC
- e) Other specific

Q3. Do you have computer in your library?

- a) Yes
- b) No

If yes, for what purpose is the computer being used?

- a) To keep records of library collections
- b) To create database
- c) For official use
- d) All of the above

Q4. Do you use internet in your library?

- a) Yes
- b) No

If yes for what purpose do you use internet?

- a) To up to date
- b) For networking
- c) For resource sharing
- d) Other specific

Q5. Do you provide any kinds of electronic resource through computer networks?

- a) Yes
- b) No

If yes, which kinds of electronic resource do you provide?

- a) JSTOR
- b) EBSCO Host
- c) Emerald Insight
- d) Wiley - Blackwell
- e) AGORA
- f) HINARI
- g) Other

If your library provides e-resources, how can you get these e-resources?

- a) By Free
- b) By Pay

Q6. Do you have your own library website?

- a) Yes
- b) No

If yes, what are the features do you provide in your website?

- a) All information about library
- b) Online database
- c) E-resources
- d) All of the above
- e) None

Q7. Does your library use any type of library network for resource sharing facility?

- a) Yes
- b) No

Q8. Does your library provide resource sharing facility through computer networks?

- a) Yes
- b) No

If yes, which types of resource sharing services do you provide in your library through computer?

- a) Cooperative acquisition
- b) Delivery service
- c) Bibliographic database
- d) Online service

Q9. How do you judge online resources?

- a) Totally irrelevant
- b) Irrelevant
- c) Relevant
- d) Very relevant

Q10. Have your users placed any request for resource sharing facility in your library?

- a) Yes
- b) No

Q11. Are you interested to provide resource sharing facility through the IT on the principle of Co-operation?

- a) Yes
- b) No

Q12. Have your users placed any request for developing your library collection?

- a) Yes
- b) No

Q13. Does your library use ISIS library software?

- a) Yes
- b) No

Q14. Do you prepare bibliographic database in your library computer?

- a) Yes
- b) No

Q15. Do you know about Common Communication Format (CCF) which is specially used for creating a bibliographic database?

- a) Yes
- b) No

If yes, do you use CCF for creating database in your library?

- a) Yes
- b) No

Q16. Do you think that users are satisfied with all the collections and services of your library?

- a) Yes
- b) No

Q17. Please give your argument about the resource sharing with traditional and modern approach for information dissemination?

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Q18. What is your grievances or complain to the resource sharing in the library of Nepal?

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\*\*\*Thank You\*\*\*



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