

**A STUDY ON  
E-LIBRARY OF CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT CENTRE**

**A Thesis  
Submitted to The  
Central Department of Library and information Science  
For the Fulfillment of the Requirement for the  
Master's of Art in Library and Information Science**

**Submitted by  
VIJAY PRAKASH CHAUDHARY  
Exam Symbol Number: 06436 (2073/074)**

**Central Department of Library and Information Science  
Faculty of Humanities and Social Science  
Tribhuvan University  
Kirtipur, Kathmandu,  
July, 2019**

## **DECLARATION**

I declare that this thesis has been prepared entirely by me. It has not been submitted for any other degree or professional qualification. The data, analysis and experimental work are almost solely my own work. Due reference has been provided on all supporting literatures and resources wherever required. I am aware of and understanding the university policy and plagiarism

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Tribhuvan University  
Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences

# Central Department of Library and Information Science

Kirtipur,  
Kathmandu  
Tel. No. 4331316

Date: .....

*Reference No.:*

*E-mail:* [lisd@healthnet.org.np](mailto:lisd@healthnet.org.np)  
*Website:* <http://www.tulisd.edu.np>

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## RECOMMENDATION LETTER

This thesis work entitled "A Study on E-Library of Curriculum Development Centre" has been presented by **Mr. Vijaya Prakash Chaudhary** under my supervision and guidance. This is the outcome of his own intensive and independent research work and has been prepared in the format as required by the faculty. I hereby recommend this thesis work for approval and acceptance.

Date: .....

.....

**Parbati Pandey**

Thesis Supervisor



Tribhuvan University  
Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences

# Central Department of Library and Information Science

Kirtipur,  
Kathmandu  
Tel. No. 4331316  
Date: .....

Reference No.:

E-mail: [lisd@healthnet.org.np](mailto:lisd@healthnet.org.np)  
Website: <http://www.tulisd.edu.np>

## APPROVAL LETTER

This thesis work entitled "**A Study on E-Library of Curriculum Development Centre**" submitted by **Mr. Vijay Prakash Chaudhary** has been accepted as in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Masters of Art in Library and Information Science (MLISc)

### Approval Committee:

.....  
**Mr. BhimDhoj Shrestha**

Head of the Department

.....  
**Parbati Pandey**

Thesis Supervisor

Date: .....

.....  
**Mr. Sagar Raj Subedi**

External Examiner

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Access to information and knowledge are fundamental for education and development as well as being an essential requirement for improving the quality of life for people living in regions where the population has not yet reached a high level of economic and social development. Libraries play an important role in the educational and research process. A digital library can provide access to many of the knowledge networks around the world, which is a necessary component of any research experience.

A library is fundamentally an organized set of resources, which include human services as well as the entire spectrum of media (e.g., text, video, and hypermedia). Libraries have physical components such as space, equipment, and storage media; intellectual components such as collection policies that determine what materials will be included and organizational schemes that determine how the collection is accessed; and people who manage the physical and intellectual components and interact with users to solve information problems.

There are many reasons why one might want digital libraries. They might make research easier for scholars. They might ease the budget pressures on libraries. They might solve our increasingly urgent preservation problems, or they might help libraries extend collections into new media. But perhaps their most important advantage would be their ability to help society, to make information more available, raise its quality, and increase its diversity. Can digital libraries do that? This will depend on how we fund, regulate, and manage digital libraries, the new communications infrastructure and the new technologies which drive them.

My study focuses on the activities of E-Library of Curriculum Development Centre. I have visited CDC several times to accomplish my study. I am very much impressed by the development of the e-library of CDC. After the observation of the different activities of CDC library, I have tried to prepare this study on "**A Study on E-Library of Curriculum Development Centre**". However there might be some weaknesses of my study because of limitation of resources, times and technical knowledge in this field.

I am deeply indebted to my respected teachers, Parbati Pandey, Mrs. Nira Shrestha, Mrs. Sarita Gautam Bishnu Aryal Sagar Raj Subedi and Bhim Dhoj Shrestha, head of the Central Department Library and Information Science, TU, for his sheer guidance, encouragement, motivation and support throughout

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Last but not least my special gratitude due to my wife Mrs. Indu Chaudhary and all my family members who always encouraged me to promote my academic degree.

Finally, I am very much thankful to Mr. Arun Kumar Rai Library Officer of CDC, for helping to finalize this thesis.

**Vijay Prakash Chaudhary**

## **ABSTRACT**

This thesis entitled "A Study on E-library of Curriculum Development Centre" has been carried out as one of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts in Library and Information Science, Tribhuvan University. No study has been found on e-library in Curriculum Development Center. So this study has been conducted. The main objectives of the study are to explore the present status and problems of the e-library of Curriculum Development Centre, Bhaktapur.

More than fifteen related literatures are reviewed from books, journals, thesis, website etc. This study has been limited to focus only on the e-library development by CDC.

This is a descriptive study and purposive sampling technique has been used and questionnaire and interview instrument has been used for data collection. The study focused on the opinion of respondent's library users (15 library user and 10 staff members of CDC).

The study shows that e-library of CDC is very much useful and important for accessing the right information at right time on the right way. Sixty percent respondent stated the searching techniques are not easy. E-library users and e-resources downloaded also increased exponentially.

The e-library should be updated on time; all CDC's publications should be uploaded and upgrade on the e-library of CDC and the management of CDC has manage high storage server for the e-library of CDC. Thus this research study recommends that the e-library of CDC should be publicized through different types of media such as TV, Radio, Facebook and Twitter etc. so that number of users of e-library would increase in coming days. CDC should give priority for the sustainability of e-library.

Keywords: E-library, Resources Space, CDC

## **Preface**

This study about “**A Study on E-Library of Curriculum Development Centre** ” has been in user satisfactions library service and information materials. This research is organized in five chapters.

The first chapter has described about the background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, limitation, scope of the study, definition of terms fall under this chapter.

The second chapter is entirely devoted to literature review and deals with relevant studies i.e. review of literature. The saying and opinions of the experts are coated in different place according to their relevancy.

Third chapter has attempted to discuss the research methodology. It includes research design, population, sampling, source of data and data analysis procedure. The research has done with questionnaire to students.

The fourth chapter has mentioned the analysis part of the study. Analysis has been done on the basis of collected data.

The fifth chapter has summary, findings, conclusion and recommendation of the research. Required appendices are included after the fifth chapter.

**Vijay Prakash Chaudhary**



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## **ABBREVIATIONS/ ACRONYMS**

ARL	: Association of Research Library
CDC	: Curriculum Development Centre
CD – Rom	: Compact Disc Read only Memory
CMU	: Carnegia Mellon University
DLI	: Digital Library of India
E-Library	: Electronic Library
HELLIS	: Health Literature Library and Information Services
HINARI	: Health Internetworks Access to Research Initiative
HTML	: Hyper Text Mark of Language
ICSU	: International Council for Science
ICT	: Information and Communication Technology
IFLA	: International Federation of Library Association and Institution
IISc	: Indian Institute of Science
IITIH	: International Institute of Information Technology
INASP	: International Network for the Availability of Scientific Publication
ISP	: Internet Service Provider
MCIT	: Ministry of Communication and information Technology
MOS	: Mercantile Office System
NASA	: National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NepJOL	: Nepal Journal Online
NHRC	: Nepal Health Research Council
NNL	: Nepal National Library
NSF	: National Science Foundation
NSF	: National Science Foundation (USA)
NTC	: Nepal Telecommunication
OCLC	: Online Computer Library Centre
OLE Nepal	: Open Learning Exchange Nepal

OLPC	: One Laptop Per Child
OPAC	: Online Public Access Catalogue
PERI	: Program for Enhancement of Research Information
PMB	: PhpMyBibli
TUCL	: Tribhuvan University Central Library
URL	: Uniform Resource Locator
WWW	: World Wide Web

# CHAPTER -I

## INTRODUCTION

### **1.1. Background of the Study**

E-libraries are called electronic libraries. They are also called the library without paper and wall. The e-library is a website that makes regarding reading materials be available to any users and the users can access the full text of the searched resources. The resource may be documents, audio, videos, photos, and animations. Physical site and/or website that provide 24-hour online access to digitalize audio, video, and written material. The term electronic, digital and virtual libraries have been used interchangeably but the e-libraries are those types of libraries which have been scientifically kept in web based e-library software and kept on server in the Internet. The users can get the full documents (texts, photos, audios, videos, and animation) through searching options on website of the e-library.

Smith has defined an electronic library as an organized and focused collection of digital objects, including text, images, video, and audio, with the method of access and retrieval and for the selection, creation, organization, maintenance and sharing of collection (Smith 2001).

According to Bina Vaidya electronic libraries have their collection and library process the documents in the electronic forms. Electronic materials can include both digital materials as well as a variety of analog formats that require electricity to us. ( Vaidya 2002)

Curriculum Development Centre (CDC) has commenced library services and information services since its established period. And similarly e-library service has started from 2012. CDC has started e-library with the collection of documents, photo, audio and videos. The e-library is latest model of library from where resources (text, audio, video, and image) can be accessed with the help of ICT tools. It is one of the important tools to get the right information at the right time to the right person in the right format.

In Curriculum Development Centre has started e-library and OPAC from 2012 AD. The most of the resources of the CDC e-library are only CDC publication. The publications of CDC included in CDC e-library are document, audio, video, photo and animation. It is the repository types of e-library.

To disseminate CDC's publication to general public and researchers the CDC e-library is very important. The most resources in CDC e-library are free access. Due to developing CDC e-library, the resources or publications of CDC can be accessed anywhere where internet facilities available. So it helps to general public to get the resources of CDC easily and quickly.

CDC has used the software "Resource space" to develop e-library. It is the open source software for managing resources. It is developed in the United Kingdom (UK)

## **1.2. Statement of the Problems**

A library may procure contents in various sources and forms to service their clients. In the predominantly paper based environment all these contents are put to similar types of use, and copyright restriction are imposed based on the quantum of pages copied etc. In the digital and electronic perspective, owners of information are resorting to punitive measures regarding the use and content in digital forms.

Digital information facilities are getting much attention the world over due to their intrinsic benefits over the prevalent paper based mode of distribution information. The advances in technology are increasingly reducing the gap between developing and developed countries. A very few of our libraries are able to use online information facility, a few more are able to procure and service CD-ROM, DVD sources (digital library) in a stand-alone or network mode. Whereas when it comes to web (e-library), a large number of our libraries have been able to assimilate this technology either by using web information sources by hosting them. Availability of qualitative contents in substantial quantity is the key to involve in full-fledged e-library development, where most of our libraries still lag.

Library is a place containing systematic arrangement of information materials with some facilities, services and their institutions that is responsible for their maintenance. The main purpose of the library is to provide the right information to the right person at the right time. But most of the Nepalese libraries and information centers are passing through a very critical stage for providing the library services to the library users. In one hand it is compelled to adopt modern information technology to cope with time, on other hand, most of the senior library professionals do not have the knowledge and experience of modern information technology due to using the traditional library system.

As a result, most of the libraries and information centre have not been able to explore new technology in their professions. This is the age of information and the earth is being the global village. As the time changes, the status of the society is also being change. Hence the role of libraries and information canthers as being of traditional could not be changed.

Curriculum Development Centre is providing library services and information services since its established period. But e-library service has started from 2012 AD in Sanothimi, Bhaktapur. CDC

has started e-library with the collection of documents, photo, audio and videos. This library has more than 1100 document, photo, audio and video of their CDC publication. These document, photo, video and audios are in open access and are available upon request (CDC 2019).The CDC e-library is in repository type of e-library. Some problematic issues are below:

- E-library is not the new concept but it is emerging and new concept in the context Nepalese library profession. No study has been performed in the concept of the e-library in Nepal.
- Due to the modern information and communication technology, information flows as air in developed countries but developing country like Nepal have not access them.
- Library trends are going to the manual to digital and virtual.

### **1.3 Research Questions**

The following research questions are prepared to achieve the objectives of the study:

- What is the status of e-resource available of CDC e-library?
- What is the purpose of using e-resources available in CDC e-library?
- What is the attitude toward and seeking behavior of digital information?

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

The main objective of the study is to find out the present status of e- library of Curriculum Development Centre (CDC). The specific objectives have been given to the following points:

- Find out the present status of e-resource available of CDC e-library.
- Find out the using e-resource available in CDC e-library.
- To look at user attitude toward and seeking behavior of digital information.

### **1.5 Scope of the Study**

Many studies have been conducted on social issues but very few studies are available regarding on library and information field. Moreover, there are almost none of the academic researchers on the issue of the e-library in Nepal. Curriculum Development Centre has developed e-library for documenting the resources, published by Curriculum Development Centre. This study has analyzed the present status and problem of development of the e-library in Curriculum Development Centre. Therefore, it is good documents those who are interested in conducting research in this field. Not only it, this study be very much helpful document who wants to manage the e-library. It may be reliable and useful for the student for research and users of every field.

It may also be helpful for all of them in future who want systematic study of the e-library .Shortly the study will be occupied its scope to the extent of following issue:

- It will be helpful for the research groups.
- It will be useful resources for library staff and library users.
- It will save the time of staff and users.
- It will provide a good feedback for e-library.
- It will be helpful for interested persons for developing and managing the e-library in their institutions.
- It will be a good document in the field of library and information profession in Nepal.

## **1.6. Limitations of the Study**

Basically this study conducted to fulfill the partial fulfillment of the of Masters' level 4th Semester run by Central Department of Library and Information Science under TU. With limited resources and time, this study only covered the basic components and usages of e- library developed by CDC. It has concerned the present status and problems and prospect of e-library of CDC. Thus it is not the comprehensive and multidimensional study of every aspect of e-library.

It is just the general study of collection, organization, and management and dissemination e- library developed by CDC. It is based on the field visit; observation, statistics, publications as well as the various resources either printed on online of CDC .The limitation of this study are given below:

- The study focuses only on the e- library developed by CDC.
- The study limits only the digital recourses (digital contents) available of CDC e-library. It does not cover online bibliographic database developed by CDC.
- The study mainly depends upon the primary data on the context of e- library obtained from library staff of CDC and users.
- This study is based on interview and questionnaire related to the e-from of CDC.

## **1.7 Definition of the Terms/Glossaries**

- **Computer Information Technology (CIT)**

The CIT refers to the creation, gathering, processing, storing and delivery of information and the process and devices that make all the possible

- **Database**



A database is simply a store of information appropriately cross-referenced and capable of being interrogated and manipulated. For example, online databases such as Medline, HINARI, OARE, AGORA HSBN (Health Science Bibliography of Nepal), JSTOR, Project Muse, Emerald insight, OECD, etc.

- **E-databases**

An E-database is an organized collection of information, of a particular subject or multidisciplinary subject areas; information within and E-database can be searched and retrieved electronically. E-database can be full-text or bibliographic. Full-text databases contain the whole content of an article such as citation information, text, illustrations, diagrams and tables, bibliographic databases contain only citation information of an article, such as author name, journal title and publication data and page numbers.

## **1.8 Organization of the Study**

- This whole research study has been divided into five chapters. The each chapter presents with topics in the following ways:
- The first chapter deals with introduction which includes background, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, scope of the study and limitation of the study and organization of the study.
- The second chapter deals with literature review which includes review of theoretical concept, review of research study and research gap.
- The third chapter presents research methodology adopted for study .It will be included selection of the topic as e-library of the Curriculum Development Centre, their nature and source of the data collection method as well as data analysis tools and techniques.
- The fourth chapter analyses the data on background, characteristics of the study areas likewise will be analysis the status of e-library, problems and prospect of the e-library of Curriculum Development Centre.
- Finally the chapter five presents summary, conclusion and recommendation of the study.

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## **CHAPTER-II**

### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

#### **2.1 Review of Theoretical Concept**

This chapter deals with the relevant literatures on e-library and digital library based on available reports, research articles and some web-based resources prepared for particular purposes of the study. The past literature is the mirror of present and future which helps to develop for understanding and insight into previous research works relates to the present study. It mainly bases on reports, research works, journal articles, books and web-based resources on related by national and international agencies, research scholars and library professionals. The literatures related to the research topic have been quoted here. It makes the study authentic, reliable, and stronger and finds the foundation for. Therefore, there are some reports, journals, books, newspapers, and web-based resources which have been published and they become very important and useful for this study.

##### **2.1.1 Definition of E-library**

Collin English Dictionary defines e-library is an electronic or online library where one can have access to books, journals, novels, articles, or any other information over net. Either general reader or a research scholar may have access to a number of e-libraries sitting at home it.

According to Cambridge Dictionary Online, e-library is a website that makes books and other reading material available to users. Physical site and/or website that provide 24-hour online access to digitized audio, video, and written material.

The National Diet Library, Japan has defined an electronic library is a type of service that allows users, without actually stepping into the library, to read library books and conduct research at home, in the office, or at school, using the Internet. Service which enables users to effectively employ electronic data by using an in-library network is also referred to as an "electronic library service." This is a new library service that applies rapidly advancing data processing technology and networking technology, and it is expected to become a highly convenient, epoch-making mode of service.

Jebaraj and Deivasigamani have mentioned their journal article an electronic library is a heterogeneous system in which information is available in hard copy, on magnetic tape and discs, CD-ROMs and videodiscs, and also from online sources. Storage and copying of information are done either by downloading or by printing from a master file. Such libraries are can provide very diverse information; however, electronic libraries will evolve in an incremental fashion and, at least

for the next few decades, we will operate in a dual paper-based and electronic environment (Jebaraj & Deivasigamani 2003)

The following are some of the principal advantages of the e-library in comparison to the traditional library: (1) resources are stored in a digital form are, therefore, easier to track; (2) the access to e-library collections is remote, fast, and fair; and (3) searching techniques offer increased flexibility and power to users (Barnett, 2013)

### **2.1.2 World Scenario of E-Libraries**

After almost 20 years without participation, the United States re-established its permanent delegation to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in 2003. Dr. James H. Billington, Librarian of Congress, was nominated as a commissioner of the U.S. National Commission to UNESCO and was invited to give a plenary speech at its inaugural conference in June 2005. His speech, entitled *A View of the Digital World Library*, described a vision in which the rich collections that "institutions, libraries, and museums have preserved could be given back to the world free of charge and in a new form far more universally accessible than any forms that have preceded it."

The first major acknowledgment of the importance of digital libraries came in a 1994 announcement that \$24.4 million of US federal funds would be dispersed among six universities for "digital library" research (NSF 1994). This funding came through a joint initiative of the National Science Foundation (NSF), the Department of Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA), and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). The projects were at Carnegie Mellon University, the University of California-Berkeley, the University of Michigan, the University of Illinois, the University of California-Santa Barbara, and Stanford University. <https://www.nsf.gov>, January 1994

These six well-funded projects helped set in motion the popular definition of a "digital library." These projects were computer science experiments, primarily in the areas of architecture and information retrieval. According to an editorial in *D-Lib Magazine*, "Rightly or wrongly, the DLI-1 grants were frequently criticized as exercises in pure research, with few practical applications" (Hirtle 2010). By 1996, social scientists who had previously worked with conventional libraries began trying to broaden the term "digital libraries" (Bishop 1997). But the real breakthrough came in late 1998 when the US federal government issued their highly funded DL-2 awards (Griffin 2005) to projects that contained some elements of traditional library service, such as custodianship,

sustainability, and relationship to a community of users. Also around that time, administrators of conventional libraries began building serious digital components.

As librarians and social scientists became more involved in these digital projects, efforts moved away from computer science experiments into projects that were more operational. We shall call this the "developing" stage of digital libraries. By the late 1990s, particularly under the influence of the US Digital Library Federation, projects began to address traditional library components such as stewardship over a collection and interoperability between collections. But even though digital library developers have made great progress on issues such as real interoperability and digital preservation, these are far from being solved in a robust operational environment. In order to enter the "mature" stage where we can really call these new entities "digital libraries", they will need to make much more progress in moving conventional library components, such as sustainability and interoperability, into the digital realm. And developers need to begin to seriously address how they can move library ethical traditions (such as free speech, privacy, and equal access) into the digital realm as well. The remainder of this chapter examines important efforts to move us in those directions.

Though these projects were exciting attempts to experiment with digital collections, in no sense of the word did they resemble libraries? They had little or no service components, no custodianship over collections, no sustainability, no base of users, and no ethical traditions. We will call this the "experimental" stage of digital library development. Because efforts during this experimental stage were the first to receive such widespread acknowledgment under the term "digital library", they established a popular understanding of that term that has persisted for many years (Besser, 2004).

The Library of Congress has made digitized versions of collection materials available online since 1994, concentrating on its most rare collections and those unavailable anywhere else. The following services are your gateway to a growing treasury of digitized photographs, manuscripts, maps, sound recordings, motion pictures, and books, as well as "born digital" materials such as Web sites. In addition, the Library maintains and promotes the use of digital library standards and provides online research and reference services. The Library provides one of the largest bodies of noncommercial high-quality content on the Internet. By providing these materials online, those who may never come to Washington can gain access to the treasures of the nation's library. Such online access also helps preserve rare materials that may be too fragile to handle.

As part of the National Digital Information Infrastructure and Preservation Program (NDIIPP), authorized by Congress in December 2000, the Library is helping develop a national strategy to

collect, archive and preserve the burgeoning amounts of digital content for current and future generations. The Library's commitment to providing digital access to materials of historical importance extends to content that exists only in digital form, including Web sites. In 2004, the Library's Office of Strategic Initiatives created a Web Capture team to support the goal of managing and sustaining at-risk digital content .

Library users increasingly expect everything to be immediately available on the web, free of charge at each point of service and coupled with the assurance of permanent access. At a cross-cultural level, libraries, museums and archives work together to a growing extent, to make their digital collections and objects available on the web for a large audience, very often through one central access point, a so called portal or digital library. IFLA recognizes the current shift of many libraries from analogue to digital, and increasingly includes digital libraries in its strategic agenda. This focus will be achieved not only by looking at the digitization process as such, but also at strategies for providing long term access to digital content. At the IFLA World Library and Information Congress in Milan in 2009, the IFLA Professional Committee together with the Italian government organized a one-day *conference on digital libraries* which focused on the user perspective and the way in which cultural heritage institutions and publishers respond to the digital shift in the library world.

As a result of this conference the IFLA Professional Committee drew up a vision statement for IFLA to form the basis to position and connect digital libraries related activities within the IFLA organization. This vision is formulated as follows. To employ the fullest potential of digital technology in partnership with users by enabling seamless and open access to all types of information without limits to format or geography, and to enhance the ability of libraries, archives and museums to collaborate among themselves and with others to offer the broadest and most complete service possible .

The Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Carnegie Mellon University (CMU), the International Institute of Information Technology, Hyderabad (IIITH), and many other academic, religious, and government organizations in India, a total of more than twenty "Content Creation Centres," has become partners in the Digital Library of India (DLI). The DLI seeks to preserve Indian heritage that is contained in books, manuscripts, art, and music. Each centre brings its own unique collection. This digital library is also a test-bed for Indian language research. The DLI is a leader in worldwide efforts to make knowledge free. A pilot project to scan some 10,000 books was initiated at CMU and then followed up at IISc, IIIT-H, and other organizations. All the processes involved have been perfected. The vision is to preserve all the knowledge of the human race in digital form and make

that content searchable, independent of language and location, and to ensure that the cultural heritage of countries like India is not lost during the transition from paper to bits and bytes, as they were lost during a former transition of cultural content from palm leaves to paper (Varatharajan & Chandrashekara 2007).

Funding for the DLI comes from multiple sources. The Office of the Principal Scientific Advisor to the Government of India is funding the project at the Indian Institute of Science. The Ministry of Communication and Information Technology (MCIT) is funding the project at various DLI partner centers. The National Science Foundation (USA) is providing funding for scanners and software research and development through Carnegie Mellon University. The First Citizen of India, His Excellency Dr APJ Abdul Kalam, President, who himself is one of the contributors to this vision, has personally taken a keen interest in making the Rashtrapathi Bhavan one of the major centres of the DLI (Varatharajan & Chandrashekara 2007).

### **2.1.3 Nepalese Scenario of E-Libraries**

Even though library has played an important role in the history of education and political activities in Nepal, the systematic and scientific development of libraries in Nepal have not been recorded properly. Nepal has long tradition in development in education but a comprehensive history of library development is not available. The development libraries in Nepal library was initiated very late as compared to other countries. The history and the development of libraries in Nepal can be described according to the following periods: The Early Period (Ancient Period), Pre-Modern Period (1869-2007) B.S. The modern Period (2007- up to now) B.S (Rai & Subba 2003).

The considerable amount of information produced in Nepal related to its own development is not consistently collected or made available to its users. The majority of development programs and R&D projects report their results in very limited quantities. These documents which accurately chart Nepal's development efforts experiences and priorities need to be preserved. Since these documents are not indexed in international journals and are not available through commercial channel, as a whole, much valuable, locally produced information goes uncultured and is irretrievable. The various tools used for creating local digital libraries are: www in HTML format, Database, CD-ROM (Pradhan 2003).

The Centre has also EBSCO Host databases, which provides access to full texts of nearly 1040 journals. Lexis-Nexis and ProQuest Direct are the business resources online. Lexis-Nexis has access of full text databases of over 6000 full text news sources on legislation. ProQuest Direct provides

immediate access to over 400 full text periodicals and magazines with citation and abstracts.(Vaidya 2002).

### **2.1.3.1 E-Pustakalaya**

**E-Pustakalaya** is an education-focused free and open digital library containing full-text documents, thousands of books, images, educational videos, audio-books, reference materials, and interactive learning software.

**E-Pustakalaya** is accessible on the Internet at [www.pustakalaya.org](http://www.pustakalaya.org). It can also be installed in low power servers and deployed in schools and community libraries that either do not have Internet connectivity or have low bandwidth connection. Such local instances of E-Pustakalaya will enable better user experience through fast access and quick downloads. To provide easy access to books in E-Pustakalaya, OLE Nepal has also launched a mobile application which can be freely downloaded from Google play store. The mobile app will give our users' unique experience in terms of ease and convenience in reading books anywhere they prefer <http://www.olenepal.org> 2019

E-Pustakalaya is designed and created for

**For students:** OLE Nepal started the development of E-Pustakalaya in 2008 with the Providing free and easy access to age-appropriate books will help improve children's reading skills and develop a reading culture in schools. The reference materials help students do research projects and for promoting the habit of independent inquiry.

**For teachers:** Teachers can benefit widely from various teaching resources and educational materials in core subjects as well as various other subjects such as agriculture, health, environment, and technology.

**For Community:** The communities around the schools can also access the content on the digital library. The audio-visual content on health, livelihood and agriculture can be of great benefit to the community members. Those with personal devices can also download the books to read later. The key characteristics of E-Pustakalaya

- Free access to all the content
- Browse, Search & Link facilities
- Offline servers allow fast and easy access in places without Internet connectivity
- Multiple readers can access the same item simultaneously, which can be very useful for teachers who want to assign the same reading to all their students.



### **Materials in E-Pustakalaya**

- **Language and Arts:** Adult and children's literature in Nepali, English and other Nepali languages, along with books and materials on different art forms, movements and artists, and children's arts and crafts materials.
- **Course-related materials:** School textbooks, supplementary readings by grade and subject, and interactive learning software.
- **Reference materials:** Dictionary, school Wikipedia, maps, atlas, government documents
- **General educational materials:** Awareness building and advocacy related materials on topics such as agriculture, health, environment, civic duties, disaster preparedness, etc.
- **Teaching support materials:** National curriculum, teaching manuals, teacher training materials, supplementary readings.
- **Newspaper & magazines:** Copies of various educational newspaper and magazines

E-Pustakalaya provides free access to over 6500 full text documents, books, educational videos, audio books, learning software, reference materials (OLE Nepal 2019).

### **2.1.3.2 Nepal Health Research Council (NHRC)**

NHRC library has started to fulfill its purpose. NHRC library has a collection of research based books/tapes/documents and CD-ROMs, and is actively networking with other health research libraries. Library data is classified under internationally accepted classification scheme developed by the National Library of Medicine, USA; using MESH (Medical Subject Heading).

NHRC library has established a network with other health related libraries and information centres based in Kathmandu. It is also an active member of Health Literature Library and Information Services (HELLIS) Nepal which is a communication centre and national focal point. Being Associated with HELLIS Nepal, NHRC library is participating in developing the HELLIS Nepal web page. This association will add the presence of NHRC Library not only at national but also at the International level.

NHRC library would like be known as active health research information centre, which will provide the research based information in all aspects of health related subjects available in the country.

NHRC library can access Up to 13,000 journals (in 30 different languages), up to 29,000 e-books, up to 70 other information resources are now available to health institutions in more than 100 countries,

areas and territories benefiting many thousands of health workers and researchers, and in turn, contributing to improve world health using HINARI. We have HINARI User Name and Password

### **2.1.3.3 Nepal Journal Online (NepJOL)**

Nepal Journals Online (NepJOL) is a service to provide access to Nepalese published research, and increase worldwide knowledge of indigenous scholarship. NepJOL is a database of journals published in Nepal, covering the full range of academic disciplines. The objective of NepJOL is to give greater visibility to the participating journals, and to the research they convey.

NepJOL was initiated in June 2006 and officially launched in September 2007. It is a project supported by the International Network for the Availability of Scientific Publication (INASP). It aims to promote the awareness and use of Nepal-published journals in all disciplines by providing access to tables of contents (TOCs), abstracts and full text on the Internet

NepJOL provides information on each participating journal, including aims and scope, contact details and general information. It also provides Tables of contents and abstracts (where available) for all articles published within these journals. Many full text articles are also available. All the material on NepJOL is free to view, search and browse, however copyright of all content is retained by the journals or authors – each journals will need to give permission for any use or re-use of the content that falls outside fair use.

NepJOL is not a publisher: NepJOL provides a service to the journals by hosting their content online, and actively promoting the website to encourage discovery of these titles and their articles. Individual journals are also using the website to publish their journals and they welcome submissions from registered users <https://www.nepjol.info/index.php/index/about> 2019.

### **2.1.3.4 Tribhuvan University Central Library (TUCL)**

Tribhuvan University Central library is also on its way to develop its e-library with its collection of digital resources and other collection of e-resources. The library is also digitizing the library resources and downloading the required information from the Internet. Not only these resources has TUCL been developing as the centre of e-library of Nepal. Tribhuvan University Central Library (TUCL) is the national coordinating institute for International Network for the Availability for Scientific Publication (INASP). INASP, a programmed under International Council for Science

(ICSU) was established in 1992 to provide access to scientific information particularly to the developing nations.

Programmers for the Enhancement of Research Information (PERI) are one of the important programmers of INASP. After PERI's implementation, Nepalese researchers, scientists, students, graduates, professors, scholars and all those interested in science and technology will have access to Full Text database of world's more than 25,000.00 high-quality scientific journals. Likewise, they will have a full access to contents, abstracts from 25,000.00 scientific journals.

The PERI has been introduced implemented in many countries to reduce the digital divide between the developing and developed countries. It works with publishers and local providers to make research literature available. We help librarians, policy makers and researchers to understand and access information resources that are available and of interest to them.

Since 1995 the library has maintained TUCL Master Database of the documents processed by the library to allow searching for their materials at computer terminals placed in different location. A database of 73,000 records can be accessed from the library's TUCL OPAC. Recently, TUCL has started using Digital Library Software D-Space for Full text Ph. D. Thesis and master thesis going to add more Dissertations, Report, Text book and course of study etc. in this software <http://www.tucl.org.np/> 2019

#### **2.1.3.5 Nepal National Library (NNL)**

Nepal National Library also has started e-library with the collection of the is and dissertation of PhD. This library has more than 1200 theses and dissertations of Ph.D. and Master Degree. These theses and dissertations are received from Tribhuvan University Central Library, Kathmandu University and other institutions. The theses and dissertations submitted to the Ministry of Education and Sports for Mahendra Vidya Bhusan are also collected here. These dissertations and theses are in closed access and are available upon request <https://www.nnl.gov.np> 2019

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## **CHAPTER - III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Research Design**

This study has been examined the status, usages, problems and prospect of the e-library of Curriculum Development Centre. In order to achieve the objectives, the descriptive research design has been followed. The descriptive research design has been useful to study the problem and prospect of e-library in Curriculum Development Centre. The study was focused on the opinions of two groups: the users (15 respondent of the e-library users) and staff (10 respondents of the e-library users) of the Curriculum Development Centre. Here for this both sets of questionnaire and published data were used. Thus in this study the survey research design which may help in this research has also been used. The descriptive research design has been used to fulfill the research topic

#### **3.2 Selection of Research Area**

This study has been examined the status, usages, problems and prospect of the e-library of Curriculum Development Centre. In order to achieve the objectives, the descriptive research design has been followed. The exploratory search design has been effective to explore the case and effective relationship of the e-library materials. The descriptive research design has been useful to study the problem and prospect of e-library in Curriculum Development Centre. The study was focused on the opinions of two groups: the users (15 respondent of the e-library users) and staff (10 respondents of the e-library users) of the Curriculum Development Centre. Here for this both sets of questionnaire and published data were used. Thus in this study the survey research design which may help in this research has also been used. The descriptive research design has been used to fulfill the research topic

#### **3.3 Nature and Source of Data**

This study was based on primary sources of information. It means that the study utilized primary data sources. The primary as well as secondary information was important for analysis and interpretation of research problems and to reach the conclusion. The source of data has been suitable to collect the different sphere of e-library users and the staff of CDC. The nature of data has been quantitative in the nature.

For the reliable and valid result of the study has been given emphasis to primary data. The data have been obtained from library staff of CDC and library users who have been using e-library of CDC. The researchers selected 15 respondent users and 10 respondents of CDC staff who have been using e-library CDC. Field visit and observation also has been observed for the first hand information regarding the "E- library in CDC". Key informants interview and questionnaire were the major source of primary facts.

### **3.4 Data Collection Techniques and Tools**

For the reliable and valid result of the study emphasis was given to primary data. Data was obtained from key respondents.

Various types of information have been needed for this research study. Thus various type data collection techniques and tools were used to obtain the objectives of this research. Basically, the following methodology has been used to obtain the objectives of the study.

#### **3.4.1. Primary Source**

Primary data have collected through library staff of Curriculum Development Centre (CDC). Mainly the following sources have been used as primary sources to obtain the objectives. These primary sources are:

##### **3.4.1.1 Questionnaire**

Questionnaire is a clerical for collecting answer to question using a form which respondents fill by themselves. These answers were collected from reliable and qualitative information particularly for the preparation of this thesis.

Two sets of different types of questions for users and staff were distributed. These questionnaire given hand to hand to users and staff, were structured and closed ended type and few of them were open ended.

Altogether 25 questionnaires (15 for users and 10 for staff of CDC) were distributed. Out of 15 questionnaires distributed to users by researcher 14 questionnaire i.e. 99.85% return was answered and returned back. But in the side of staff of CDC 10 questionnaires were distributed CDC staff by researcher. Hundred percent was answered and returned back. So, it is thought that 80 percent answers were enough for researcher. The both questions distributed to users and CDC staff has been attached in annex 1 and 2.

### **3.4.1.2 Key Information Interview**

Interview is an excellent method of collecting access to information about event, opinions and experiences. This method was used in collecting data through oral- verbal question and oral-verbal response. Researcher had discussed and asked questions to the respondents especially to technical staff and executive director of CDC. Generally key information interview of this research is thought to be one of tools to catch up the experiences, opinions and sampling from the mass.

### **3.5 Data Processing and Analysis Method**

The data were collected through various tools, instruments and sources which have been above mentioned. These collected data were analyzed technically quantitative information using different tables and figures to make the study more strong and authentic. The relevant tables and figures are used in proper page which were taken during the observation. The collected information was analyzed using various relevant tools and techniques. The obtained from the survey was coded and analyzed. For analysis, method of tabulation-frequency distribution and percentage distribution were used. It has been done manually.

## CHAPTER -IV

### PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF FINDINGS

This chapter deals with the presentation, analysis and interpretation of the collected and observed data. In order to achieve the objectives of the study, the responses of the specified population were marked and the correct as well as incorrect responses were systematically tabulated. Two types of responses sheets were prepared to obtain the responses of the target group.

The researcher presented and analyzed the obtained data on the basis of questionnaires, observation and interview by descriptively and analytically. And then, researcher also included appropriate statistical tools like tables and charts.

#### 4.1 Users Perspectives

The researcher has given the questionnaire to 15 library users to know the present status of e-library of CDC. Only fourteen users have responded. Here are the types of users have been presented on the following table:

##### 4.1.1 Types of Users

**Table 1A: Types of User Status (n=14)**

<b>Faculty</b>	<b>Number of Users</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Science	2	14.29
Management	2	14.29
Humanities	4	28.57
Education	6	42.86
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Field Survey, 2019*



**Table 1B: Types of User Status (14)**

<b>Level</b>	<b>Number of User</b>	<b>Percentages (%)</b>
SLC	0	0
+2	2	14.29
Bachelor	4	28.57
Master	8	57.14
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Field Survey, 2019*

From the above table, we can assess that as the level of education increases the number of users also inclines respectively. Number of users holding master degree and education faculty is 8 and 6 respectively which account 57.14 % and 42.86 % respectively. The table also indicates that the users from science and management hold 14.29% and 14.29% users respectively. This means that the science and management students are not easily attracted towards the use of library. Similarly, users holding lower level of education i.e. SLC and +2 have lower also have less frequency of library visit particularly, the users holding SLC have zero percentage of frequency of library visit during the research period. Hence, we can conclude that the use of library is reciprocal to level of education.

#### **4.1.2 Distribution of Frequency of Visiting CDC Library by Respondent**

The questions no. 2 was designed to get the information of the frequency for visiting CDC Library. The collected data has been presented and analyzed in the following table with illustration.

**Table 2 : Time of user visit in library (n=14)**

<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Number of users</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Daily	0	0
Twice a week	2	14.3
Once a week	4	28.6
Sometimes	8	57.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: *Field Survey 2019*

From the above table we can observe easily that most of users of library are occasional. There is not frequency of regular visit to library. During the study period, daily visitors were not accounted by the researcher. It also indicates that visit to library is not yet become a habit among readers. Table shows that those who visit library sometimes holds 57.1% where as users who visit library once a week covers 28.6%.

#### **4.1.3 Visiting Purpose of CDC Library**

The questions no 3 was developed to find out the users' purpose for visiting CDC Library. The collected data has been presented and analyzed in the following table with illustration.

**Table 3 : Visiting Purpose of CDC Library (n=14)**

<b>Visiting Purpose</b>	<b>Number of users</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Research	4	28.6
Consulting Reference Resources	7	50.0
Reading Newspaper and Journals	3	21.4
Spending Leisure Time	0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: *Field Survey 2019*

Among total respondents, half of the respondents (50%) were visited CDC Library for the purpose for consulting reference resources, respectively, 28.6 for Research purpose and 21.4 for read journals and newspapers. More than half percentage respondents visited library for consulting reference resources, so CDC Library is to some extent Reference Library, so, CDC library should develop and update as Reference library. Thus reference resources should be selected collected, managed, disseminated and preserved as CDC library can.

#### 4.1.4 Getting Resources from CDC Library

The question no 4 was developed to find out the users' knowledge on accessing the library resources. The collected data has been presented and analyzed in the following table with illustration.

**Table 4 : Getting Resources from CDC Library (n=14)**

Getting Resources	Number of users	Percentage (%)
By staff	5	35.71
By own self	4	28.57
By Library Catalogue	4	28.57
By Friend	1	7.14
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: *Field Survey, 2019*

Table no. 4 shows that 5(35.71%) users got the resources by the help of library staff. Similarly, 4 (28.57%) and 4 (28.5%) users to get available resources by own self and using library catalogue respectively. 1(7.14%) users need the help of friend to access the resources available CDC library. It indicates that library users do not have the knowledge about searching technique of library. So, the library of CDC should do the orientation for library visitor on "how to get the library resources easily".

#### 4.1.5 Available of Computer for Searching Library Resources

The questions no 5 was developed to find out the availability of computer facility for searching the library resources. The collected data has been presented and analyzed in the following table with illustration.

**Table 5 : Available of Computer for Searching Library Resources (n=14)**

<b>Computer Available for Searching</b>	<b>Number of Users</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Yes	9	64.29
No	5	35.71
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: *Field Survey 2019*

Above table shows that 9 (64.29%) users agreed to the availability of computer facility for searching the library resources. Similarly 5 (35.71%) users disagreed that the availability of computer facility for searching the library resources. More than 60 % users have given the opinion on the availability of the computer for searching the library resources. It shows that the CDC library is using ICT for managing library resources.

#### **4.1.6 E-Library of CDC**

Question no. 6 is also designed to find out the publicity of the development of CDC e-library. The collected data has been presented and analyzed in the following table with illustration.

**Table 6 : E-Library CDC (n=14)**

<b>E-Library Visitor</b>	<b>Number of Users</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Yes	14	100
No	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: *Field Survey, 2019*

Above table shows that 100 percent respondents have used e-library for their study purpose. It means that the importance and significance of e-library is increasing.

#### **4.1.7 Frequency of Visiting CDC E-Library**

Question no. 7 is also developed to find out the frequency of visiting CDC e-library. The collected data has been presented and analyzed in the following table with illustration.

**Table 7 : Frequency of Visiting CDC E-Library (n=14)**

<b>Frequency of Visiting</b>	<b>Number of Users</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Daily	0	0
Twice a week	1	7.14
Once a week	2	14.29
Sometimes	11	78.57
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: *Field Survey, 2019*

From the above table, it is clear that most of the respondents visit e-library of CDC occasionally. Sometimes visit holds 78.57% where as those who visit once and twice a week 14.29% and 7.14% respectively. Thus this data shows the e-library of CDC should be published using various ICT media as Face Book, Twitter etc.

#### **4.1.8 Usefulness and Significance of E-Library of CDC**

Question no. 8 is also designed to find out the significance and usefulness CDC e-library for accessing the right information at the right time. The collected data has been presented and analyzed in the following table with illustration.

**Table 8 : Usefulness and Significance of E-Library of CDC (n=14)**

<b>Usefulness of E-Library</b>	<b>Number of Users</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Yes	14	100
No	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: *Field Survey, 2019*

Above table indicates that 14 (100%) respondents have given the usefulness of e-library of CDC. No respondents are disagreeing about the usefulness of e-library of CDC. It shows the e-library of CDC is very much useful and important for accessing the right information at right time on the right way. Thus it should be upgrading by keeping various types of resources.

#### 4.1.9 Easiness of Searching Techniques of Resources Available in CDC E-Library

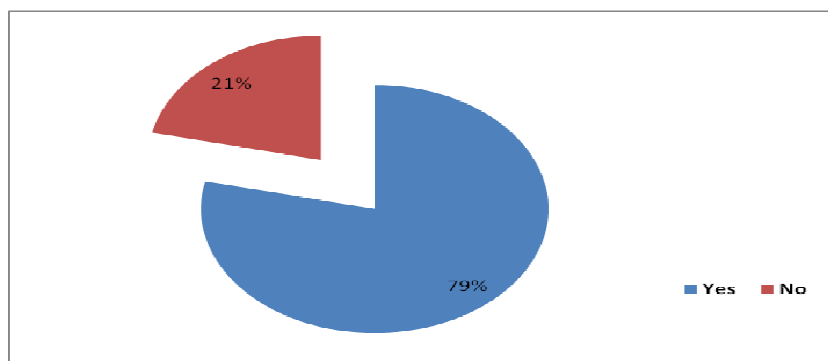
Question no. 9 is also designed to find out the present status of searching techniques which have been used on the e-library of CDC. The collected data has been presented and analyzed in the following table with illustration.

**Table 9 : Easiness of Searching Techniques of Resources Available in CDC E-Library (n=14)**

Easiness of Searching Techniques	Number of Users	Percentage (%)
Yes	11	79
No	3	21
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: *Field Survey, 2019*

Above table indicates that 78.57% of respondents have given the easiness of reaching techniques available on e-library of CDC. Similarly just 21.43% of respondents stated that resources are unavailable as they expected. It means that the e-library of CDC should include all kind of searching techniques to covers large number readers. Above data is presented on the following figures too.



**Fig 1: Easiness of Searching Techniques of Resources Available in CDC E-Library (n=14)**

Source: *Field Survey, 2019*

#### 4.1.10 Types of Resources Available in CDC E-Library

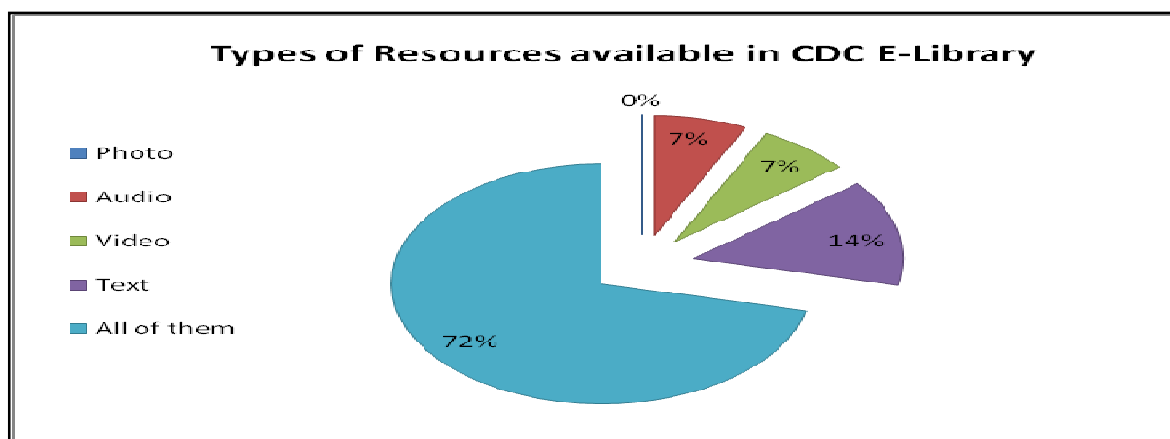
Question no.11 is also developed to find out the present status of types of resources available in the e-library of CDC. The collected data has been presented and analyzed in the following table with illustration.

**Table 10 : Types of Resources available in CDC Library (n=14)**

Types of Resources	Number of Users	Percentage (%)
Photo	0	0
Audio	1	7.14
Video	1	7.14
Text	2	14.29
All of them	10	71.43
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: *Field Survey, 2019*

Above table indicates that 10(71.43 %) of respondents have given the all type of resources available on e-library of CDC. Similarly just 2(14%) of respondents stated that only text documents are available. Likewise 1(7.14%) of respondents stated that only audio and video. It means that most more than 70% respondents are really visited in e-library of CDC. Above data is presented on the following figures too.



**Fig 2: Types of Resources Available in CDC E-Library (n=14)**

Source: *Field Survey, 2019*

#### 4.1.11 Easiness of Getting E-resources from E-Library of CDC

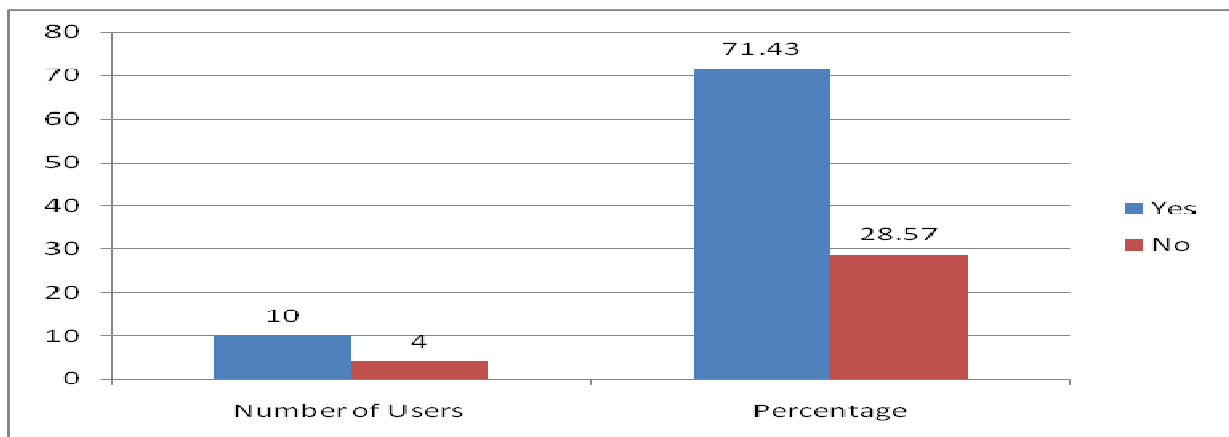
Question no. 12 is also designed to find out the present status of easiness of getting e-resources from e-library of CDC. The collected data has been presented and analyzed in the following table with illustration

**Table 11 : Easiness of getting e-resources (n=14)**

Easiness of Getting e-resources	Number of Users	Percentage (%)
Yes	10	71.43
No	4	28.57
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: *Field Survey, 2019*

Above table indicates that 71.43% of respondents have stated that they could get the resources easily from the e- library of CDC. Similarly just 28.57% of respondents stated that resources are not easily available as they expected. It means that the e-library of CDC should include all kind of reading resources but these resources are not enough for various types of library users. So CDC should include all types of reading materials in the e-library. Above data is presented on the following figures too.



**Fig 3: Easiness of getting e-resources (n=14)**

Source: *Field Survey, 2019*

#### 4.1.12 Availability of E- Resources in E-Library of CDC

The questions no 13 was developed to find out the availability of resources in the e-library of CDC. The collected data has been presented and analyzed in the following table with illustration.



**Table 12 : Availability of E- Resources in E-Library of CDC (n=14)**

Getting Resources by Search	Number of Users	Percentages (%)
Few Available	13	92.86
No Available	0	0.00
All Available	1	7.14
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: *Field Survey, 2019*

Above table indicates that 92.86% of respondents have stated that they could get few resources from the e- library of CDC. Similarly just 7.147% of respondents stated that all the resources are available. It means that majority of the respondents could get only few resources which they searched but few numbers of respondents could get all.

It indicates that the resources of e-library is not enough for satisfy the various type of e-library users. Above data is presented on the following figures too.



**Fig 4: Availability of E-Resources in E-library of CDC ( n=14)**

Source: *Field Survey, 2019*

#### 4.1.13 Problems of Organizational Structure of E-library of CDC

Most of the respondents have indicated that there is no easy access of the structure of CDC the e-library due to the lack of separate website. Some of the respondents also pointed out that the vast and

time consuming the searching menu is on the e-library of CDC. They also said that the organizational structure of CDC e-library was not user friendly. The researcher has concluded that the separate URL of CDC e-library should be developed with keeping user friendly.

#### **4.1.14 Suggestion and Opinion Provided by Respondents**

Most of the respondents have given suggestion to increase the number of documents to meet the requirement of the users of e-library of CDC. Some of the respondents also suggested that all the materials of CDC should be included in the e-library to meet the growing demand of the users from all over the country. Similarly, some of the respondent suggested publicizing the e-library and its significance through different types of media such as TV, Radio, Facebook and Twitter etc. so that number of user of e-library would increase in coming days. They also suggested continuing the recent works of publicizing different reading, audio and video materials in the e-library to make e-library sustainable.

### **4.2 Staff Perspectives**

Collected data analysis "A study E-Library of Curriculum Development Centre" by staff of Curriculum Development Centre responses are shown in the following tables, charts with description. It is hoped that the tables sufficiently and correctly represent those all responses which are classified on the basis of the questions given in the questionnaire with relevancy. Responses of staff are described as follow:

#### **4.2.1 Meaning and Collection of E-Library**

The questions no. 1 and 2 were designed to get the information about e-library. The collected data has been presented in the following table with illustration.

**Table 13 : Meaning and Collection of E-Library (n=10)**

Meaning of E-Library	Number of Staff	Percentage (%)	Collected Resources	Number of Staff	Percentage (%)
Yes	8	80	Only Printed Resources	1	10
No	2	20	Only Digital Resources	8	80
	<b>10</b>	<b>100</b>	Both of them	1	10
<b>Total</b>			<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: *Field Survey, 2019*

Above table shows that 8 (80 %) respondents stated yes on the meaning of e library and 2(20%) stated that no on the meaning of the e-library. Similarly 8(80%) respondents responded that the collection of e-library is only digital media. 1(10%) respondents stated that the collection of the e-library is only printed and both of them respectively. More than 80 % respondents have understood the meaning and collection resources of e-library. It indicates the CDC library should do the orientation for the CDC staff and library users in the regular basis.

#### **4.2.2 Management of Collected Resources of E-Library**

Question no 3 is also designed to access the knowledge of collecting process and storage media of the e-library. The collected data has been presented in the following table with illustration.

**Table 14 : Management of Collected Resources of E-Library (n=10)**

<b>Management of Collected Resources of E-Library</b>	<b>Number of Staff</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
In a Room	0	0
In a Computer	1	10
In a Website	9	90
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Field Survey, 2019*

From the above table we can observe easily that most of staff members of CDC know the storage media of e- library resources. Table shows that 9(90%) respondents who stated that in website are the media of collection and management of the e- library. Whereas only 1(10%) respondents stated that in a computer.

#### **4.2.3 Visiting of E-Library of CDC**

Question no 4 was prepared to find out the publicity of e-library within the staff of CDC. The presentation and analysis of the collected data have been illustrated below.

**Table 15 : Visiting of E-Library of CDC (n=10)**

<b>Visit of E-Library of CDC</b>	<b>Number Staff</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Yes	10	100
No	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Field Survey, 2019*

Above table indicates that 100 % of respondents have stated that they have visited e-library of CDC. It means that most of staff members of CDC do have the information about the development of the e-library of CDC.

#### 4.2.4 Easiness to Search and Access of E-Library of CDC

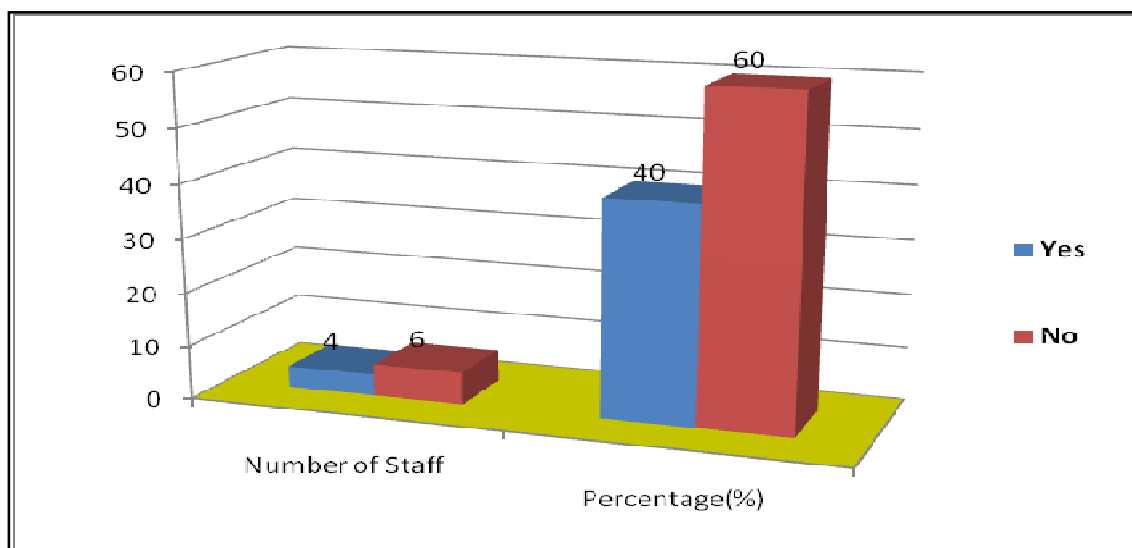
Question no 5 and 10 were prepared to find out accessibility and easiness of the e-library of CDC among the staff of CDC. The presentation and analysis of the collected data have been illustrated below.

**Table 16 : Easier to Search and Access of E-Library of CDC (n=10)**

Easiness to Search and Access of E-Library of CDC	Number Staff	Percentage (%)
Yes	4	40
No	6	60
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2019

The table shows that 6(60%) respondents stated the searching techniques are not easy. Similarly the 4(40%) respondents opined that the e-library of CDC is easy to search. It indicates that majority of the respondent are not satisfied to the searching techniques of the e-library of CDC. It means that the e-library of CDC should be upgraded and updated. Above table has been presented in the following figure.



**Fig 5: Easiness to Search and Access of E-Library of CDC (n=10)**

Source: Field Survey, 2019

#### 4.2.5 Getting Information about CDC E-Library

Question no. 7 was developed for sources getting information about CDC E-Library. The collected data have been presented

**Table 17 : Getting Information about CDC E-Library (n=10)**

<b>Getting Information about E-Library of CDC</b>	<b>Number of Staff</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
By Own self	0	0
Inform by Librarian of CDC	9	90
Help by Friend	1	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: *Field Survey, 2019*

Table no 17 shows that 9 (90%) respondents got the information about the development of e-library with the help of librarian. Similarly 1 (10%) respondents to get it by friend. It indicates that library users do not have the knowledge about the management and development of the e-library of CDC. So, the library of CDC should do the orientation on the e-library on the regular basis.

#### 4.2.6 Location of CDC E-Library

Question no 8 was prepared to find out location e-library of CDC among the staff of CDC. The presentation and analysis of the collected data have been illustrated below.

**Table 18 : Location of CDC E-Library (n=10)**

<b>Location of CDC E-Library</b>	<b>Number of Staff</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
In a Separate Building	0	0
In a Separate Room	0	0
In the CDC Website	10	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: *Field Survey, 2019*

Table no 18 shows that 10 (100%) respondents stated that the e-library of CDC is located on CDC URL. It indicates that the management of CDC has to manage high storage server for the e-library of CDC.

#### 4.2.7 Resources Available on CDC E-Library

Question no 9 was prepared to find out the resources available on the e-library of CDC. The presentation and analysis of the collected data have been illustrated below.

**Table 19 : Resources Available on CDC E-Library (n=10)**

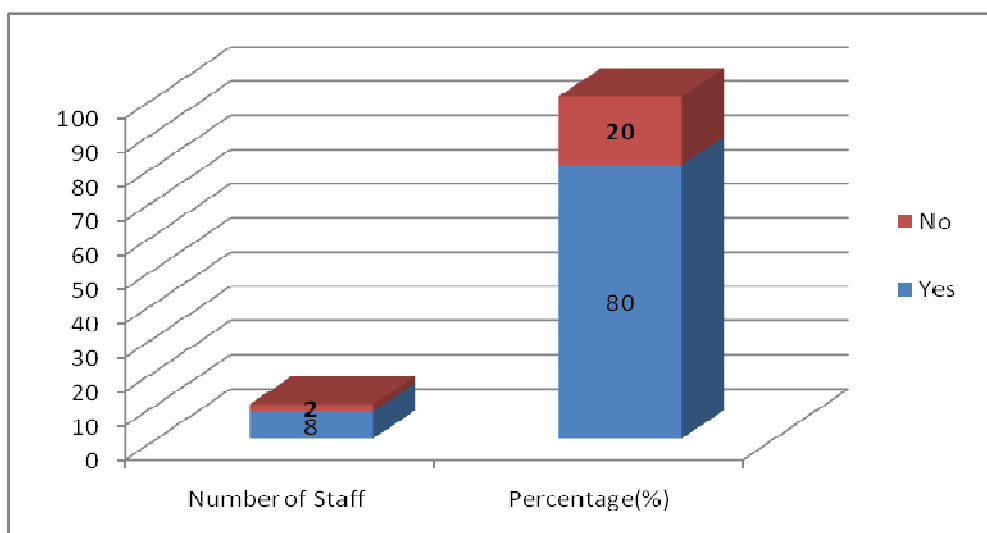
<b>Resources of CDC E-Library</b>	<b>Number of Staff</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Texts	1	10
Videos	0	0
Audios	0	0
Photo	1	10
All of them	8	80
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Field Survey, 2019*

Above table indicates that 8(80 %) of respondents have given the all type of resources available on e-library of CDC. Similarly just 1(10%) of respondents stated that only text documents are available. Likewise 1(10%) of respondents stated that only bibliographic databases. It means that most more than 70% respondents are really visited in e-library of CDC. It indicates that the organizational structures of the e-library should be managed user-friendly.

#### 4.2.8 Usefulness of CDC E-Library

Question no 11 was developed to find out usefulness and significance of the e-library of CDC. The presentation and analysis of the collected data have been illustrated below.



**Fig 1 : Usefulness and significance of CDC E-Library (n=10)**

Source: *Field Survey, 2019*

The above figure shows that 8(80%) respondents (staff members) out of 10 respondents have given the usefulness and significance of CDC e-library. But 2(10%) respondents stated that the e-library of CDC is not useful. It means that the e-library of CDC is very much useful and important for access the right information at right time. Not only this, it should be operating regular basis.

#### **4.2.9 Usefulness and Importance of CDC E-Library**

In questions no. 12 was designed to get the information of the usefulness and importance of the e-library of CDC. During the research most of respondents asked importance and usefulness of e-Library than manual library of CDC, the respondents reported that the e-Library is less time consuming, cheaper and online accessible. They can get valid and reliable information rather than manual library.

#### **4.2.10 Problems faced while using the E-library of CDC**

In questions no. 13 was designed to get respondents' problems while using the e-library of CDC. Respondents said the e-library of CDC does have limited number of resources, all the publication of CDC are not uploaded and available. Not only they have given their opinion as the e-library of CDC have not been updated



#### 4.2.11 Suggestion and Recommendation to Upgrade the E-Library of CDC

The staff members of CDC, who are using e-library that they recommended, all publications should be uploaded and the e-library should be sustainable. It is said that the e-library of CDC should be updated and upgraded on time. In addition, respondents suggested that, at present the e-library of CDC is operating with CDC's URL, however and user had suggested the e-library URL should build separate with URL of CDC.

### 4.3 Interview with Authentic Staff of e-Library

#### 4.3.1 E-Library Managed

Curriculum Development Centre provided library services and information services since its established period. But e-library service provided from 2010. CDC has started e-library with the collection of documents, photo, audio and videos. This library has more than 1100 document, photo, audio and video of their CDC publication. These document, photo, video and audios are in open access and are available upon request (CDC 2019)

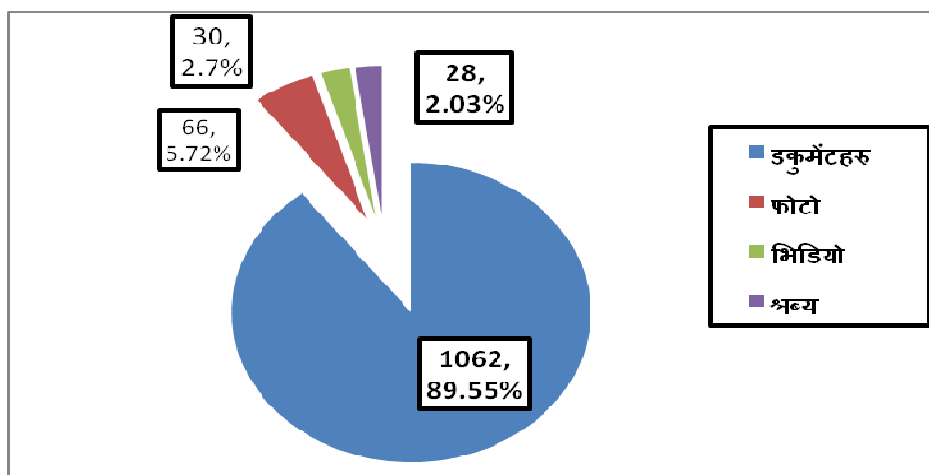
#### 4.3.2 Use of E-Library and its Availability

The question 2 and 5 design for e-library of CDC has total collection of 1186 resources. The presentation and analysis of the collected data have been illustrated below.

**Table 20: Types of E- Resources**

Total	Types of resource	Total	Percentage %
1186	Documents	1062	89.55
1186	Photos	66	5.56
1186	Videos	30	2.53
1186	Audios	28	2.36
Total		1186	100

Source: *Field Survey, 2019*



**Fig 7: Types of E- Resources**

Source: *Field Survey, 2019*

Above table indicates e-library of CDC includes documents, photos, videos and audios. In CDC e-library number of documents available are 1062 (89.55%), Photos 66 (5.56%), Videos 30 (2.53%) and Audios 28 (2.36%). Documents harbor the maximum percentage of resources available than others.

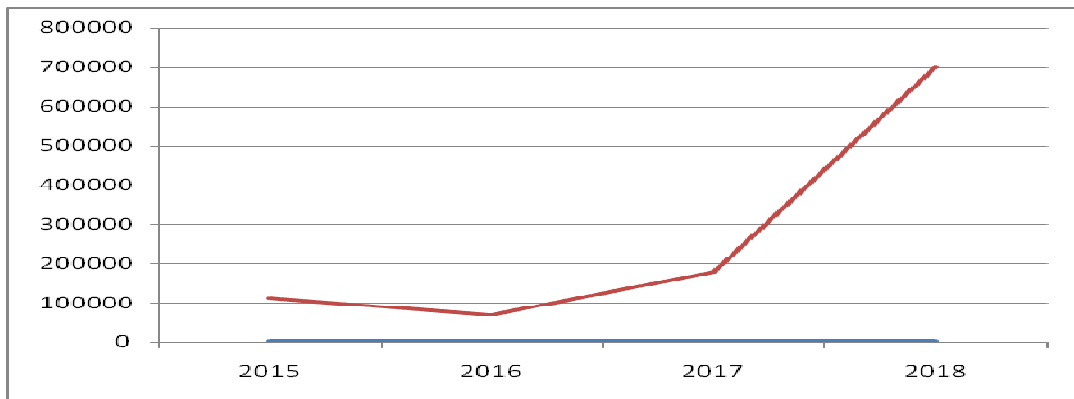
#### 4.3.3 Use of E-Library of CDC in 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018

In e-library all resources are free and used any where any time. Resource downloaded frequency

**Table 21: Use of E-Library of CDC in 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018**

Annual report	
Year	Resource downloaded frequency
2015	110545
2016	67792
2017	176843
2018	698826

Source: *Field Survey, 2019*



**Figure 8: Use of E-Resources Downloaded in 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018**

*Source: Field Survey, 2019*

Above table shows that the e-library users and the e-resources downloaded also increased exponentially (exceptionally decreased in the year 2016)

#### **4.3.4 USER TREND OF CDC E-LIBRARY**

A User used different types of resources. Some used it after downloading and some used directly online. The data of resources used online is as below: Online e-resources frequency

**Table 22: User trend of CDC E-Library**

Year	Resources	Online e-resources frequency
2015	आधारभूत पाठ्यक्रम कक्षा ६-८	10056
	Teachers' Guide Social Studies Grade 10	7650
	Teachers' Guide Social Studies Grade 9	50499
2016	माध्यमिक शिक्षा पाठ्यक्रम २०७१	11250
	राष्ट्रीय पाठ्यक्रम प्रारूप २०७१	10417
	आधारभूत शिक्षा पाठ्यक्रम कक्षा ६-८	3949
2017	शिक्षा निर्देशिका सामाजिक कक्षा १०	6907
	माध्यमिक शिक्षा पाठ्यक्रम २०७१	6858
	शिक्षक निर्देशिका गणित कक्षा ९	6388
2018	कक्षा १-३ को पाठ्यक्रम	12318
	कक्षा ४-५ को पाठ्यक्रम	11944
	माध्यमिक शिक्षा पाठ्यक्रम २०७१	11944

Source: *Field Survey, 2019*

Above table shows that in 2015 maximum user used online "आधारभूत पाठ्यक्रम कक्षा ६-८" is used 10056 times, similarly in 2016 "माध्यमिक शिक्षा पाठ्यक्रम २०७१" is used maximum times (11250), similarly in "शिक्षा निर्देशिका सामाजिक कक्षा १०" is used maximum times (6907) and finally in 2018 "कक्षा १-३ को पाठ्यक्रम" is used 12318 times. From the above data maximum users are found to be used curriculum.

#### 4.3.5 Attitude and Behavior of User

They used to seeking their information in well discipline manner. They used to searching their required information rather than opening other unnecessary sites and documents.

## **CHAPTER -V**

### **SUMMARY, FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

This chapter mainly based on the finding of the analysis of the data in chapter four. It deals with summary, the finding, conclusion and recommendation of the study. The recommendation forwards to the ideas and necessities for the further enhancement of the field of library and information science.

#### **5.1 Summary**

Library is considered as an ocean of knowledge, treasure of human civilization, seeds of knowledge and development, bud of science, flower of technology and fruit of new knowledge.

The library is also defined as "Library is the storehouse of knowledge. The main objective of a library is to provide the right information to the right person at the right time. Libraries are also called Knowledge Park where various types of information are scientifically managed to provide the pinpoint information to the users"(Rai & Subba, 2009, p.8).

Library is social institution as well as service institution. It selects, collects, organizes, and conserves information. It disseminates information to users and researchers and supports the generation for new knowledge. It is acquiring or providing access to text, audios, videos, images and other reading materials that meet educational recreational and informational activities and needs of its users.

The main propose of a library is to provide the right information to the right users at the right time with the right way in the right form on a right language. It means the main duty of library is to save the time of library user for accessing the information which is available in the library.

#### **5.2 Findings**

This study found that the e-library is very much importance to access the right information at the right time in the right form easily and quickly. Based upon the responses given by users and staff of CDC, observation of the e-library of CDC, interview with Executive Director of CDC, librarian of CDC and on the above mentioned summary, the researcher has found the following conclusion and findings:

- Number of users holding master degree and education faculty is 8 and 6 respectively which account 57.14 % and 42.86 % respectively. Most of the table also indicates that the users from science and management hold 14.29% and 14.29% users respectively. This means that

the science and management students are not easily attracted towards the use of library. Similarly, users holding lower level of education i.e. SLC and +2 have lower also have less frequency of library visit particularly, the users holding SLC have zero percentage of frequency of library visit during the research period. Hence, we can conclude that the use of library is reciprocal to level of education

- There is not frequency of regular visit to library. During the study period, daily visitors were not accounted by the researcher. It also indicates that visit to library is not yet become a habit among readers. Table shows that those who visit library sometimes holds 57.1% where as users who visit library once a week covers 28.6%.
- In total respondents, half of the respondents (50%) were visited CDC Library for the purpose for consulting reference resources, respectively, 28.6 for Research purpose and 21.4 for read journals and newspapers. More than half percentage respondents visited library for consulting reference resources, so CDC Library is to some extent Reference Library, so, CDC library should develop and update as Reference library. Thus reference resources should be selected collected, managed, disseminated and preserved as CDC library can.
- Analyzed data shows that 5(35.71%) users got the resources by the help of library staff. Similarly, 4 (28.57%) and 4 (28.5%) users to get available resources by own self and using library catalogue respectively. 1(7.14%) users need the help of friend to access the resources available CDC library. It indicates that library users do not have the knowledge about searching technique of library. So, the library of CDC should do the orientation for library visitor on "how to get the library resources easily".
- Most of the user that 9 (64.29%) users agreed to the availability of computer facility for searching the library resources. Similarly 5 (35.71%) users disagreed that the availability of computer facility for searching the library resources. More than 60 % users have given the opinion on the availability of the computer for searching the library resources. It shows that the CDC library is using ICT for managing library resources.
- Hundred percent respondents have used e-library for their study purpose. It means that the importance and significance of e-library is increasing.
- It is clear that most of the respondents visit e-library of CDC occasionally. Sometimes visit holds 78.57% where as those who visit once and twice a week 14.29% and 7.14%

respectively. Thus this data shows the e-library of CDC should be published using various ICT media as Face Book, Twitter etc.

- Hundred percent respondents have given the usefulness of e-library of CDC. No respondents are disagreeing about the usefulness of e-library of CDC. It shows the e-library of CDC is very much useful and important for accessing the right information at right time on the right way. Thus it should be upgrading by keeping various types of resources.
- More than seventy eighty percent of respondents have given the easiness of reaching techniques available on e-library of CDC. Similarly just 21.43% of respondents stated that resources are unavailable as they expected. It means that the e-library of CDC should include all kind of searching techniques to covers large number readers.
- Most of the user 10(71.43 %) have given response that the all type of resources available on e-library of CDC. Similarly just 2(14%) of respondents stated that only text documents are available. Likewise 1(7.14%) of respondents stated that only audio and video. It means that most more than 70% respondents are really visited in e-library of CDC.
- Most of the users 71.43% have stated that they could get the resources easily from the e-library of CDC. Similarly just 28.57% of respondents stated that resources are not easily available as they expected. It means that the e-library of CDC should include all kind of reading resources but these resources are not enough for various types of library users. So CDC should include all types of reading materials in the e-library.
- Analyzed data indicates that 92.86% of respondents have stated that they could get few resources from the e- library of CDC. Similarly just 7.147% of respondents stated that all the resources are available. It means that majority of the respondents could get only few resources which they searched but few numbers of respondents could get all.
- Data shows that 8 (80 %) respondents stated yes on the meaning of e library and 2(20%) stated that no on the meaning of the e-library. Similarly 8(80%) respondents responded that the collection of e-library is only digital media. 1(10%) respondents stated that the collection of the e-library is only printed and both of them respectively. More than 80 % respondents have understood the meaning and collection resources of e-library. It indicates the CDC library should do the orientation for the CDC staff and library users in the regular basis.
- We can observe easily that most of staff members of CDC know the storage media of e-library resources. Data show that 9(90%) respondents who stated that in website are the

media of collection and management of the e- library. Whereas only 1(10%) respondents stated that in a computer.

- Hundred percent of respondents have stated that they have visited e-library of CDC. It means that most of staff members of CDC do have the information about the development of the e-library of CDC.
- Sixty percent respondents stated the searching techniques are not easy. Similarly the 4(40%) respondents opined that the e-library of CDC is easy to search. It indicates that majority of the respondent are not satisfied to the searching techniques of the e-library of CDC. It means that the e-library of CDC should be upgraded and updated.
- Data shows that 9 (90%) respondents got the information about the development of e-library with the help of librarian. Similarly 1 (10%) respondents to get it by friend. It indicates that library users do not have the knowledge about the management and development of the e-library of CDC. So, the library of CDC should do the orientation on the e-library on the regular basis.
- Data indicate shows that 10 (100%) respondents stated that the e-library of CDC is located on CDC URL. It indicates that the management of CDC has to manage high storage server for the e-library of CDC.
- Eighty percent of respondents have given the all type of resources available on e-library of CDC. Similarly just 1(10%) of respondents stated that only text documents are available. Likewise 1(10%) of respondents stated that only bibliographic databases. It means that most more than 70% respondents are really visited in e-library of CDC. It indicates that the organizational structures of the e-library should be managed user-friendly.
- Figure 6 show that 8(80%) respondents (staff members) out of 10 respondents have given the usefulness and significance of CDC e-library. But 2(10%) respondents stated that the e-library of CDC is not useful. It means that the e-library of CDC is very much useful and important for access the right information at right time. Not only this, it should be operating regular basis.
- Table 20 indicates e-library of CDC includes documents, photos, videos and audios. In CDC e-library number of documents available are 1062 (89.55%), Photos 66 (5.56%), Videos 30 (2.53%) and Audios 28 (2.36%). Documents harbor the maximum percentage of resources available than others.



- E-library users and the e-resources downloaded also increased exponentially (exceptionally decreased in the year 2016)
- In 2015 maximum user used online "आधारभूत पाठ्यक्रम कक्षा ६-८" is used 10056 times, similarly in 2016 "माध्यमिक शिक्षा पाठ्यक्रम २०७१" is used maximum times (11250), similarly in "शिक्षा निर्देशिका सामाजिक कक्षा १०" is used maximum times (6907) and finally in 2018 "कक्षा १-३ को पाठ्यक्रम" is used 12318 times. From the above data maximum users are found to be used curriculum.

**By Observing the E-Library of CDC research can the summary as below:**

- The use of e-library of CDC in the year 2018 AD has increased in comparison to the previous year of 2017 AD. It means that the significance of the e-library of CDC has increased drastically as we can see that the total number of downloads of resources from e-library of CDC in the year 2018 AD from January to December is 698826 times where as the total number download of the resources from e-library of CDC in the previous year of 2017 AD for whole year was 176843 times. The daily download of the resources average for active days also justified the above statement.

### **5.3 Recommendations**

The main objective of a library is to select, collect, organize, disseminate and preserve the resources. The e-library is the emerging terminology in the field of library and information science. Due to the development of ICT, in the field of library and information has been drastically changed. It can be said that by the help of the e-library most of the objectives can be easily fulfilled due to it is available on online. On the basis of the findings derived from the study, the researcher has made the following recommendation:

1. CDC library should provide various types of e-library orientation program to library users and the CDC staff time to time.
2. CDC should give priority for the sustainability of e-library
3. The e-library of CDC should be updated and upgraded on time.
4. It is suggested that the separate URL of the e- library of CDC should be managed.
5. All the materials of CDC should be included in the e-library to meet the growing demand of the users from all over the country
6. The e-library of CDC should be publicized through different types of media such as TV, Radio, Facebook and Twitter etc. so that number of users of e-library would increase in coming days.

7. Special training on e-library and digital library management should be given to the professional of the library

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# ANNEX -A

## Questionnaire

Dear sir/madam

This is to my research study on the "A Study on E-Library of Curriculum Development Centre". This questionnaire is for the purpose of the condition, usage and problems of e-library developed by CDC. The main aim is to study the usage and importance of the e- resources available in CDC library.

The information that you provide will be very useful for highlight the importance, usage and problems of e-library of CDC. Not only this, it will help to examine various aspect essential to conduct the provision of e-library in the Curriculum Development Centre. The information given by you will be kept confidential and used only for the purpose of this study.

### Personal information

Name:.....

Designation: .....Name of Institution: .....

.....

Section: ..... Date: .....

### Please give the answer of the following questions:

1. Do you know about of e-library in CDC?
  - a. Yes
  2. No
2. What are the resources collected in e-library of CDC?
  - a. Only printed resources
  - b. Only digital resources
  - c. Both of them
3. How are the collected resources of e-library managed?
  - a. In a room
  - b. In a computer
  - c. In a website
4. Have you used the e-library Curriculum Development Centre?
  - a. Yes
  - b. No
5. Is the e-library of CDC easy to search the available resources?
  - a. Yes
  - b. No

6. If no, what are the problems of the organizational structure of the e-library of CDC? Mentions only three points:  
a.-----  
b.-----  
c.-----
7. How do you find the e-library of CDC?  
a. By own self                      b. Inform by librarian of CDC                      b. Help by friend
8. Where is the e-library of CDC located?  
a. In a separate building                      b. In a separate room                      c. In the CDC Website
9. What are the resources available in the e-library of CDC?  
a. Text    b. Videos    c. Audio    d. Photo    e. All of them
10. Can you get the search and access the resources easily from the e-library of CDC?  
a. Yes                                      b. No
11. Is the e-library of CDC useful for you?  
a. Yes                                      b. No
12. If yes, please mention its importance and usefulness in the four points.  
.....  
.....  
.....
13. What are the problems while using the e-library of CDC?  
.....  
.....
14. Have you got all resources from the e-library of CDC?  
a. Yes                                      b.No
15. Do you have any opinion and suggestion?  
-----  
-----  
-----

*"Thank you for your kind cooperation"*

## **ANNEX -B**

### **Questionnaire**

#### **To all users**

This is to my research study on the " A Study on E-Library of Curriculum Development Centre ". This questionnaire is for the purpose of the condition, usage and problems of e-library developed by CDC. The main aim is to study the usage and importance of the e- resources available in CDC library.

The information given by you will be kept confidential and used only for the purpose of this study.

#### **Personal information:**

Name:.....Level:...

..... Faculty:.....

Address:.....

Contact No:

Please choose any one answer:

1. Have you visited the CDC library?
  - a. Yes
  - b. No
2. How often have you visited the CDC library?
  - a. Daily
  - b. Twice a week
  - c. Once a week
  - d. sometimes
3. For what purpose do you visit CDC Library?
  - a. To research purpose
  - b. To consult reference resources
  - c. To read journals and newspaper
  - d. To spend leisure time
4. How do you get the resources from this library?
  - a. By staff
  - b. By own self
  - c. By library catalogue
  - d. By friend
5. Does this library have computer for searching the resources?
  - a. Yes
  - b.No
6. Have you visited the e-library developed by CDC?
  - a. Yes
  - b.No



7. How often have you visited the e-library of CDC?  
a. Daily   b. Twice a week   c. Once a week   d. sometimes
8. Is this e-library CDC useful for you?  
a. Yes   b. No
9. Is the e-library of CDC easy to search the available resources in e-library of CDC?  
a. Yes   b. No
10. If no, what are the problems of organizational structure of the e-library of CDC? Mention two points:  
a. ....  
b. ....
11. What are the resources available in this library?  
a. Text   b. Audio/Video  
c. Photo   d. All of them
12. Have you got the resources easily according to your needs from the e-library of CDC?  
a. Yes   b. No
13. If yes, how much the resource have you got?  
a. All Available   b. few available   c. Not available
14. Are you satisfied the e-library of CDC?  
a. Yes   b. No
15. If No, what are the problems of this library? Please mention your opinion.  
.....  
.....  
.....
16. Do you have any suggestion and opinion about e-library developed by CDC?  
.....  
.....  
.....

*Thanks for your kind cooperation*

# ANNEX-C

## Interview

Dear sir/madam

This is to my research study on the “A study on E-library of Curriculum Development Centre”. This interview is for the purpose of the condition, usage and problems of e-library developed by CDC. The main aim is to study the usage and importance of e-resources available in CDC library.

The information that you provide will be very useful for highlight the importance, usage and problems of e-library of CDC. Not only this, it will help to examine various aspect essential to conduct the provision of e-library in the Curriculum Development Centre. The information given by you will be kept confidential and used only for the purpose of this study.

Personal information

Name.....  
.....

Designation.....Name of Institution.....  
.....

Section.....Date.....  
.....

Please give the answer of the following questions:

1. When did e-library of CDC manage?  
.....  
.....  
.....
2. How many collection does e-library of CDC?  
.....  
.....  
.....
3. Can your help me the resources downloaded by user in the year of 2015,2016, 2017 and 2018?  
.....  
.....  
.....
4. What are the trend of the user to use e-resources of CDC E-library?

- .....  
.....  
.....
5. Which types of resources are user being used from CDC e-library?  
.....  
.....  
.....
6. Can you provide the records of e-resources used only online not downloading?  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

“Thank you for your kind cooperation”

## **ANNEX-D**

### **INSTITUTIONAL PROFILE**

Curriculum Development Centre (CDC), an academic centre, under the ministry of Education is established with an aim to develop curricula, textbooks along with other instructional materials for school education in order to achieve the nation's goals of education. This centre conducts annual as well as periodic discussion, interaction, dissemination programs on the usefulness of the instructional materials. Furthermore, it also conducts research-oriented programs to make school education relevant, practical and competitive. School education is considered as the foundation stone for the development of responsive and capable citizens. Therefore this centre, which was initially established as Curriculum, Textbook and Supervision Centre later in 1971, is determined to integrate the needs and interest of students in school education through learner centered teaching learning process from its inception.

This Centre is headed by a Gazette I class officer as the Executive Director and the centre teams with 60 staff comprising of both technical administrative fields. The office of this centre is located at Sanothimi, Bhaktapur.

### **Vision**

The vision of CDC is to identify itself as an academic centre by developing appropriate curricula, textbooks and other instructional materials required for job oriented, student centered, practical, life skill oriented, vocational, competitive and qualitative school education

## Curriculum Vitae

### Personal Information:

Name: **Vijay Prakash Chaudhary**

Sex: Male

Date of Birth: 2038 -06 -24

Nationality: Nepali

Permanent Address: VDC -Kalyanpur -5, Saptary, Nepal

Temporary Address: Kathmandu -32, Koteshower

Tel No. 977-1-9842831748

E-mail: vijay748.chy@gmail.com

Family Status: Married

### Education:

Period	Name and address of the institution	Name of studies	Qualifications obtained	Grade /results
2015	Central Department of library and information science, Kritipur, Kathamandu	Humanities	MLISc	
2014	Patan Multiple Campus, Patan Dhoka, Lalitpur	Humanities	BA	Pass
2003	Budhi Lal.B.Mu.H.School Bhagwatpur, Barhari, Saptari, Nepal	Science	+2	Second
2000	Bh..Pr.S.R.Pr.J. M.V. Kalyanpur, Saptari, Nepal	High School	School Living Certificate	First

## Training

Period	Name of the Institution	Name of Subject	Venue
2011 March- 2011 April	T.U. Central Library	Basic Library Management	Kirtipur, Kathmandu
2062 Bhadra- 2062 Manshir	New Bios Computer Training Center	Certificate in Computer Application	Kathauna, Saptari, Nepal
17th-18th September, 2018	Research 4life	Research4 life HINARI, AGORA, GOALI, OARE, ARDI	Kathmandu, Nepal
12th July 2018	Keiser Library	Librarian in Digital Age: Digital Ssset Management in Modern Library	Kathmandu, Nepal
14 January 2019	Keiser Library	One day workshop on KOHA ( Open Source Library System)	Kathmandu, Nepal

## Technical Skills for library software

- Koha Software, PMB software, DSpace, ResourceSpace, Pathasala Software , E-zone, Luniva

## Professional Experiences

Period	Name and address of employer	Position and description of responsibilities	Sector
2075/7/25 to till Now	Himalayan college of Engineering	Librarian	Library
2071/09/14 to till now	Peoples dental college	Librarian	Library
2074/07/16 to 2075/7/24	Kantipur Academy of Health Science Tinkune, Kathmandu	Librarian	Library
2068 Manshir- 2069 Baishakh	Curriculum Development Center, Sanothimi, Bhaktapur	Library technician	Library

