

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

The proliferation of publications which is known as “information revolution” expanding the frontiers of knowledge at a faster rate since the publication of 42 lines bible in 1450’s more than three cores of titles have so far been published currently about 8 lakhs of books, one lakh of periodicals, lakh of patents thousand of standards and numerous other types of documents are being published every year. According to an estimate the rate of growth is doubling approximately every fifteen years. Such information proliferation makes the people started to overcome from such type of problem. Regarding such type of problem, some controlling mechanism had been developed. Different international organization such as ISO developed the different for providing serial numbers for every types of data so that people can easily obtain their required information. Some numbering system such as ISBN(International Standard Book Number) and ISSN(International Standard Serial Number)has been developed in the world later on. International Standard Book Number (ISBN) identifies all the books published in the world. Likewise international standard Serial Number (ISSN) identifies all the serial publications published in the world. (Subedi, 2010)

International Standard Book Number (ISBN) is a system of numerical identification for monograph, microforms, digital and electronic publications assigning a unique number to each publications of a particular country.

ISBN provides with its own unduplicated and internationally recognized identification number. Publishers' booksellers, libraries, book industries, personal authors and all who are going to publish the publications are advised to obtain ISBN from ISBN National agency and use the number in their publications.

ISBN system is the scientific system that has benefited those who are related to the book industry such as publishers, booksellers, distributors, librarians and other agencies also, which are dealing in non- books materials. It provides unique

identification number that distinguishes publishers, different binding, editions, titles etc. It is the system developed by ISO(International Organization for Standardization).

ISO is the international organization for standardization. It is made up of national standards institutes from countries large and small, industrialized and developing, in all the regions of the world. ISO develops voluntary technical standards that add value to all types of business operation. They make trade between countries easier and frailer.

International standard began in the electro-technical field: the international-electro technical commission (IEC). Pioneering work in other fields were carried out by the international federation of National Standardization, Association ISA which was set up in 1926.

In 1946, delegates from 25 countries met in London and decided to create a new international organization of which the object would be “to facilitate the international coordination and unification of industrial standard”. The new organization, ISO, officially began operating on 23rd Feb 1947.

ISO currently has some 159-member organizations on the basis of one member per country. It is a non-governmental organization.

ISO standards are developed by international consensus among experts drawn from the industrial, technical, or business sectors, which have expressed the need for a particular standard.

ISO standards are technical agreement, which provide the framework for compatible technology worldwide. Technical work is coordinated from ISO central secretariat in Geneva, which also publishes the standard. Since 1947, ISO has published some 12,000 international standards. (Shakya, 2001)

The historical background of ISBN does not go beyond 1965. One British publishing house had been giving numbers to its books for nearly hundred Years. The urgency for a standardized system of book numbering became apparent in late 165 when the largest British Book chain W.H smith and Sons LTD., announced that they were moving to a purpose – built warehouse that would be computer controlled.

At that time a number of publishers in Europe were considering the use of computers for order processing and inventory control. Unique and simple identification number for every published item was the prerequisite for automation of published item.

W.H smith approached the council of the publishers association and jointly it was decided to invite professor R. Gordon Foster, Dean of London school of Economics to report on the need and feasibility of a standard system of book numbering. Professor Foster presented his report in may 1966. In his report, he wrote clearly about the need of standard numbering into the book trade and its benefits to all parties.

The publishers Association approached the Distribution and Methods committee to carry the report forward in cooperation with prof. Foster.

In NOV 1966, when the British publishers Association sponsored the report of Prof. Foster, the need and feasibility of an int'l numbering system for books was discussed at the third int'l conference on Book Market and Research and Rationalization, held in Berlin.

As a result of several meeting, in 1968, technical committee on Documentation of the International organization (ISO/TC 46) set up a work party to investigate the possibility of adopting the British System for international use.

A meeting was held in 1968 with representatives from Denmark, France, federal republic of Germany, Eire, the Netherlands, Norway, the United Kingdom, the United States of America. and an observer from Unesco. Other countries also contributed written suggestions and expression of interest. A report of meeting was circulated to all countries belonging to ISO. Comments on this report and subsequent proposals were considered at meeting held in Berlin and Stockholm in 1969.

Another meeting was held in April 1969, and there was the first time Book Trade members of the British Working party, librarians, publishers and book sellers agreed to work together to device an ISBN system.

At the 13th plenary meeting of ISO/TC 46, held in Lisbon, in April 1971, the secretariat of ISO/TC 46 announced that the German State library in Berlin had offered to provide staff and accommodation and pay for them. In 1972, an ISBN Agency was set up in Berlin within their STAATSBIBLIOTHEK PREUSSISCHER

KULTURBESITZ on potsdamer strasse. Originally, there were only four countries using ISBN System.

Ultimately the international standard ISO 2108-1972 sets out the principles and procedures for international Standard Book Numbering.

The purpose of the ISO 2108 is to coordinate and standardize internationally the use of ISBN to identify one or more editions of title from one specific publisher.

ISBN applies mainly to the books, for which the system was originally created. But by extension it may use for any item produced by publisher or collected by libraries.

The ISBN system is now integral to working of international book world of publishers, booksellers and librarians. Presently 159 countries worldwide officially use ISBN. ISBN is the only international Numbering System. (Caridia, 2000)

1.2 Controlling Office of ISBN

In 1965, W. H. Smith (the largest single book retailer in Great Britain) announced its plans to move to a computerized warehouse in 1967 and wanted a standard numbering system for books it carried. They hired consultants to work on behalf of their interest, the British Publishers Association's Distribution and Methods Committee and other experts in the U.K. book trade. They devised the Standard Book Numbering (SBN) system in 1966 and it was implemented in 1967.

At the same time, the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) Technical Committee on Documentation (TC 46) set up a working party to investigate the possibility of adapting the British ISBN for international use. A meeting was held in London in 1968 with representatives from Denmark, France, Germany, Eire, the Netherlands, Norway, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, and an observer from UNESCO. Other countries contributed written suggestions and expressions of interest. A report of the meeting was circulated to all ISO member countries. Comments on this report and subsequent proposals were considered at meetings of the working party held in Berlin and Stockholm in 1969. As a result of the thinking at all of these meetings, the International Standard Book Number (ISBN) was approved as an ISO standard in 1970, and became ISO 2108.

That original standard has been revised as book and book-like content appeared in new forms of media, but the basic structure of the ISBN as defined in that standard has not changed and is in use today in more than 150 countries. Today the ISBN Agencies around the world are administered by the [International ISBN Agency](#), located in London, UK. (Wikipedia)

1.3 CIP (Cataloguing-in-Publication)

There is another system is also developed in book industry, which is known as Cataloguing in Publication (CIP) .CIP is a kind of ornament of a quality publication developed country like, USA(Library of Congress), UK(British Museum), Iran(National library of Iran), national library of Australia, New Zealand, Canada, SAARC country Pakistan have started providing CIP to their publication. There is another system is also developed in book industry, which is known as Catalo

The CIP entry is derived from information supplied by publishers, A catalogue record for each title will be created. This record includes the author, title, publisher, date of publication and the International Standard Book Number (ISBN).

CIP helps to promote books even before they are published. CIP records appear in the Nepal National Bibliography and provide publicity for forthcoming books both locally and globally. A copy of the CIP is available and can be searched and retrieved from the TUCL database CDS/ISIS. The CIP record is also printed in publication and can be used by libraries for cataloguing and classification of new acquisitions.

ISBN and CIP are lately introduced system in Nepal. These both system have equal importance. Knowing their benefits every author, publisher & Author Publisher should implement these system for their publication in our country.(Upadhayaya, 2013)

1.4 ISO (International Organization for Standardization)

International Standard began in the Electro-technical field. The International Electro technical Commission (IEC). Pioneering work in other fields was carried out by the international federation of national standardization, Association ISA which was set up in 1926.

In 1946, delegates from 25 countries met in London and decided to create a new international organization of which the object would be “to facilitate the international co-ordination and unification of industrial standards”. The new organization, ISO, officially began operating on 23rd Feb 1947.

ISO currently has some 159-member organizations on the basis of one member per country. It is a Non-governmental organization. ISO standards are technical agreement, which provide the framework for compactable technology worldwide. Technical work is coordinated from ISO central Secretariat in Geneva, Which also publishes the standards. (Wikipedia)

1.5 Statement of the Problem

It had been very difficult to complete Nepalese libraries with bibliographical materials in a uniform standard. Nepal had been lacking behind ISBN so far and its scenario in the south Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) was highly progressing.

Among them, problem regarding

-) The present situation, importance, reasons of ISBN application in Nepal.
-) The effectiveness of using ISBN by TUCL.
-) The possibility of CIP application.

There is not much awareness about the necessity of ISBN and still the different publishers and author are not able to come under this umbrella due to several reasons. The present study tries to find out the reasons which have been as problems.

1.6 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study are listed as below:-

-) To find out the importance of ISBN among publishers & Authors.
-) To find out the problems in getting ISBN.
-) To derive the dependable solution if there is any Problems.
-) To find out whether ISBN can be a controlling device of book publication in Nepal.
-) To recommend the possibility of CIP in their Publication.

1.7 Scope and Limitation of the Study

The ISBN is a short, Machine-readable code that unambiguously identifies any book published internationally. ISBN contributes system. The introduction of ISBN led to the simplification of ordering, stock control, accounting and export procedure in many branched of book industry.

The limitation of the study is that the study is focused only on the identification of the book publication. It has informed only about the effectiveness of ISBN in Nepal.

The study as it is too broad to over the whole kingdom. It is limited to Kathmandu valley and the publishers, author publisher and only author of this place.

1.8 The significance of Study

It was the international Standard Book Number (ISBN) which was developed by J. Whitaker and Sons Ltd. developed it out of Standard Book Numbering System in the United Kingdom in 1967 and . Even though CIP program project was conducted by library of congress between June 1958 and 1959, in Nepal it is very newly introduced.

Even though ISBN and CIP both are started lately, where ISBN was began from in late 1970's and CIP was started by the year 2066 Jestha (2009 June) in Nepal . Therefore, this study shall be of a great significance in the context of Nepal and it shall help for booksellers, publishers, writers, authors and users and even to the librarians in understanding the system. Up to now there is no study has been done broadly about the importance of ISBN and CIP.

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Upadhyaya, Anupama, a thesis report on "*Cataloguing-in-Publication(CIP)progress in the context of Nepal: It's Difficulties and challenges*."

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

Literature review is essential part of all research studies. It is the way to discover other research in area four problems has uncovered. The terms of a literature review, “the literature” means the works we consulted in order to understand and investigate our research problem. “Review” is a process of systematic meticulous, and critical summery of the published literature in our field of research. How other has dealt with topics in our research subject and of what knowledge they have acquired? Scientific research must be based on past knowledge. The previous studies cannot be ignored because they provide the foundation to the present study and provide us with a handy guide to our particular topic. For the continuity in research there should be a link between present study and past research studies. For the fulfillment of the objectives of my dissertation topic I have reviewed some of works to understand and investigate my research problems which are included here

ISBN system user’s manual/international ISBN agency.-3rd rev.& enl.Ed.- Berlin.the agency,1986 This user’s manual provides the information about the use of the ISBN/system and is quite useful to the users of this system. ISBN stands for international standard book number. International standard book numbering system in the united kingdom in 1967 and the United States by R.R Bowker Company. It is short machine-readable code that unambiguously identifies any book published internationally. With the use of ISBN much of library functions such as book order, stock control, accounting and expert procedure can be simplified. It also facilitates ordering acquisition, cataloguing and circulation procedure in libraries and documentation centre, even across political borders. It also contributes to more efficient marketing of books. It identifies both publishers and product. (The agency, 1986)

The print foundation: An ISBN system for Nepal: a preliminary Report on follow up visit to Nepal by DR/H.K. Kuloy. In this report he said that as the NBPAN already has supported the TU Central Library as the ISBN Agency, it is recommended that the library to move the matter through the government and also to contact directly with Berlin to get further information on what is required to get agency of ISBN system

was established in Nepal at TUCL that deserved it. On 25th march 1999 K.M. Bhandari, Chief Librarian, TUCL requested Gerd Weideman, for Director International ISBN agency, Berlin for the decision of TUCL as a National agency. Eventually, on 15th June 1999 the chief librarian, TUCL sent a message to Hartmut walrarens expressing thanks for his wise decision to appoint the library as an ISBN Agency in Nepal. A message of congratulation from Anke Lehr was received by TUCL on 18th June 1999. The functioning of the national Agency standard only from 26th June 2000. In between the time period of establishing National Agency and its functioning TUCL was preparing for ISBN distribution. (Shakya, 2001)

"ISBN in Nepal": A report presented by Mrs. Neerana Shakya, a student of library and information science. In her report, she has clarified about the history, introduction, benefits, barriers, and efforts for establishing ISBN agency in Nepal. From her study it is concluded that Nepal is comparatively late in introducing the system in the country. Almost all of the users of ISBN are confined to Kathmandu valley; from her survey it was found that for the users of outside valley it is not possible to come valley for the purpose of ISBN. In the national agency, there is no separate unit to control the standard of book. (Shakya, 2001)

ISO catalogue 1999.- International Organization for Standardization, 1999. This book states that "ISO is made up of national standard institution from countries large and small industrialized and developing". (Wikipedia, 1999)

The proliferation of publication which is known as "Information Revolution" expanding the frontiers of knowledge at a faster rate such information proliferation makes the people started to overcome from such problem, some controlling mechanism had been developed. Different international organization such as ISO developed the different methods for providing serial numbers for every type of data so that people can easily obtain their required information. Some numbering systems such as ISBN (International Standard Book Number) and ISSN (International Standard serial Number) has been developed in the world later on. International Standard Book Number (ISBN) identifies all the serial Publication Published in the world.

International standard ISO 4: Information and documentation rules for the abbreviation of title words and titles of publications.- 3rd ed.-ISO, 1997. The basic

principles underlying in this international standard is that each title should have its own unique abbreviation. It also serves as the basis for the establishment of title word abbreviation by the ISSN network. (Wikipedia, 1997)

International standard ISO 216: writing paper and certain classes of printed matter trimmed sized –A and B series. - ISO, 1975. This international standard specifies the trimmed sizes of writing paper and certain classes of printed matter for administrative, commercial and technical use, and also to certain classes of printed matter such as forms, catalogues, etc. (Wikipedia, 1975)

International Book Numbering System in India/M.S Sharma.-New Delhi: Saraswoti Book, 1987.This book provides detailed information on ISBN system, its usefulness to different sectors in book industry, Library etc. Most of the chapters in this book were reviewed during the research. (Sharma, 1987)

International standard book number (ISBN) is a system of numerical Identification for monograph microforms, digital and electronic publication of assigning unique number to each publications of a particular country. ISBN provides with its recognized identification number. Publishers, book sellers, libraries, book industries, personal authors and all who are going to publish the publications were advised to obtain ISBN from ISBN National Agency and use the number in their Publication.

ISBN: Global and Nepali Scenario: an article by Bina Baidya, former Associate Librarian, TUCL. In this article she is trying to make aware about the Importance of ISBN with its history, its National agency, the process of obtaining ISBN. She has also included the Structure of ISBN.

Obtaining and using ISBN in the monographs is an opportunity to the publishers, authors and all other for international recognition of their publication and its standardization. Therefore all Nepalese author /writer are requested to show their interest in the system and use ISBN in their publication by obtaining ISBN from TUCL. (Baidya, 2014)

Report on visit to Nepal by Mrs. Marit Kleppa deputy librarian, library of Norwegian parliament (strtingsbibliteket) Oslo. This report says” the lecture hosted

by NBPAN emphasized the importance of getting ISBN system working in Nepal as it is already operational in most country in the world. (Shakya, 2001)

ISBN system is the scientific system that has benefitted those who are related to the book industry such publishers, booksellers, distributors, librarians and other agencies also which are dealing in non- books materials. It provides unique identification number that distinguishes publishers, different binding, editions, titles etc. After visiting the library of Nepal and knowing the importance of ISBN she requested for implementation of ISBN to make the library functions easier.

Encyclopedic Dictionary of library and Information Science edited by P.P Parmer, B. Bhuta [and] R.N. Chopra.- New Delhi: Anmol Publications, 1989. According to this book, ISO/R4; ISO/R8; ISO/R18; ISO/R77; ISO/R169;. ISO/R193; ISO/R214; ISO/R215; ISO/R216 and ISO/R218 are the publications of ISO and they are interest to the library and Librarians.(Parmer, 1989)

Libraries are providing various services and systems for the retrieval of most needed information they have categorizes information into different types such as books, periodicals, Non-book materials etc. so, this is the ISBN system which can provide a code for identification of them and help for making functions of library easier. Cataloguing-in-Publication(CIP) Program in the context of Nepal: its difficulties and challenges/thesis by Mrs. Anupama Upadhyaya, a student of Mlib.SC, 2065. For her partial fulfillment of master degree she had prepared a thesis on the topic of CIP (Cataloguing in Publication). In her study she has carried out with the main objectives of examining and analyzing about the cataloging-in-publication Data program in Nepal. The studies basically find out the use of CIP effectively with its objectives and purpose of resources. There are no services to provide a bibliographic record, lacking of CIP, no consistency and uniformity in classification as well as catalogue. (Upadhyaya, 2013)

After implementation of ISBN then emerge the concept of CIP produced. For this program TU Central Library circular authorized letter for Nepal Library Association, Central Department of Library and Information Science, Nepal National Library, Ministry of Education and requested to publisher for use this service. (Pangeni, 2011)

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CHAPTER III

FOCUS OF THE STUDY

3.1 Historical Background

International Standard Book Number (ISBN) system was developed out of the book numbering system introduced in the United Kingdom in 1967 by J. Whitaker & Sons, Ltd. and in the United States in 1968 by R.R. Bowker.

By Bill Pearce. Posted on Friday, May 11, 2007 - last reviewed and updated on Saturday, June 15, 2013.

1960s

In the mid-1960s as computer technology began to become an important part of trade, publishers began implementing their own, in-house, numbering systems in order to do business efficiently with their trading partners. Two such systems introduced at that time were those of United Kingdom publisher J Whitaker & Sons Ltd of London, from 1967 and that of R R Bowker in the USA, of 1968. In the United Kingdom at that time, the major book wholesaler and retailer W H Smith moved into new computer-controlled facilities, whose support was a major influence in the fledgling numbering systems. The help of the Publishers Association was sought to help develop a system with the intention of rationalizing the numerous disparate systems that were being implemented. The International Standards Organization (ISO) asked the British Standards Institute to become the secretariat for an international working party. From this, the ISO developed ISO Technical Committee 46 on Information and Documentation to develop the United Kingdom system for international usage.

1970s

Work in 1968 and 1969 resulted, in 1972, in the creation of the International Standard Book Number (ISBN) as the first edition of ISO standard 2108.

1990s

In 1978 the second edition of the standard came into being, and in 1992 the third edition was published. The first through to the third editions of the standard used a 10-

digit ISBN. For details of how the 10-digit ISBN works, see the Anatomy of a 10-digit ISBN page.

2000s

The fourth edition was published in May, 2005. It made the major revision of changing the ISBN from a 10-digit identifier to one of 13 digits. The main reason for the change was to increase the numbering capacity of the system, which was forecast to run out of numbers for new books in the coming years. From 1st January 2007 all ISBNs issued conform to the new 13-digit standard. For details of how the new 13-digit system works, see the Anatomy of a 13-digit ISBN page. At the same time, the ISBN system has merged with the Universal Product Code system known as EAN. (Wikipedia)

3.2 Efforts in bringing ISBN system in Nepal

In SAARC countries ISBN was first used in Pakistan in 1984. After that another four countries excluding Nepal and Bhutan introduced the system in to their countries.

It was on 26th Jan. 2000 that Nepal standard operating system in the country and Bhutan is the last to introduce and Bhutan is the last to introduce the system.

The importance and popularity of the system in several countries in the world compelled Nepal to think of introducing the system. For, this various effort were made.

The official record of TUCL shows that the library had sent a letter to international ISBN agency, Berlin inquiring about the procedures for getting the membership of international isbn agency in October 28, 1991

In response to this letter, the international ISBN agency suggested NNL to get approval from the education ministry. After then it took along. Time to get the approval letter from the ministry to designate NNL as a national agency of ISBN for Nepal. According to Mr. Dasharath Thapa, chief librarian, NNL, there was a bureaucratic problem towards is between NNL and the ministry.

On the other hand, on behalf of TUCL Mr. K.M Bhandari had been requesting for the implementation since October 1997 for the same . since then, there had been several correspondences. After that Mrs. Marit Kleppa, deputy Librarian Library of

Nov wegian parliament visited Nepal in 8th April 1998. A lecture was organized by NBPAN. Representatives of publishing firms, NNL, TUCL, Dept. of Library Science, NLA, UNICEF regional office English speaking editors of himal Journal, editors from Nepal and Asian studies attended it. On request of H.K. Kuloy, Director, print foundation , Mrs. Kleppaa delivered lecture on “ ISBN system also, she visited the potential libraries [NNL and TUCL] of Nepal and submitted her report on 30th April 1998. In her report, she stated that from my short visit I could see the library was functioning well as a scientific library. I have to be realistic in the matter, therefore I recommend that ISBN agency be situated in Tribhuvan University Central Library “.

Follow up visit was made by H.K. Kuloy, Director of print foundation on 10-12 may 1998 and discussed on the matter of establishing ISBN National Agency in Nepal with NBPAN and Chief Librarian, TUCL He submitted his report on 20th may 1998.

A discussion on national ISBN was held at Ratna Pustak Bhandar in presence of representatives of Library of NBPAN, NLA and DEPT. of Library science and TUCL. NBPAN Supported establishing ISBN Agency at TUCL.

On 28th may 1998, message regarding the approval of the authority to request and the support from NBPAN was sent to the international ISBN agency Berlin officially. In response to this message Mr. Kuloy on 11th June recommended for computer training for two weeks by Tom Riddle, Hawai University.

On the seminar held on 11th July 1998, NBPAN decided to designate TUCL as an ISBN national Agency for Nepal by providing required information and NBPAN's decision for that matter. Along with this, reports of Mrs. Marit Kleppaa and print Project were also enclosed and fixed on 30th July 1998.

Mrs. Anke Lehr, chief person of ISBN agency for federal republic of Germany visited Nepal in Nov. 1998 and held discussion with the executive committee members of NBPAN.

NBPAN officially requested the director of the international ISBN agency, Berlin in Nov.1998 in their letter, they stated: “our preference definitely lie on TUCL and feel that we can work together better to further the cause of publishing industry in Nepal.”

In may 1999 (2055.01.10), NNL again wrote to the Ministry of education requesting for designating NNL as a national agency. This time, the ministry was in favor of NNL. The government had neglected the recommendation of NBPAN for TUCL and lastly it had decided to designate NNL as a national agency for ISBN in June 1999(2055.04.05.B.S.). Tireless efforts of the then Librarian of TUCL Mr. K.M. Bhandari made the change of decision of the government. Thus, at last, in June 1999, the national agency of ISBN system was established in Nepal at TUCL.

Eventually, on June 15th 1999, the chief librarian of TUCL sent a message to Hartmut Waravenns expressing thanks for his wise decision to appoint the TUCL as an ISBN agency in Nepal. A message of congratulation from Mrs. Anke Lehr was received by TUCL on June 8th 1999.

The functioning of the national agency started only from Jan 26th 2000. In between the time period of establishing the national agency and its functioning, TUCL was preparing for the distribution of ISBN. (Shakya, 2001)

3.3 Tribhuvan University Central Library(TUCL)

Tribhuvan University Central Library (TUCL) was established in 1959. It is the largest Library in Nepal in terms of collection, services and the number of members. It began with a collection of 1200 volumes of books and now it has more than 3,35,000 volumes of books and documents including 37,000 back volumes of periodicals (2009/10). It serves various types of users mostly university students, professors, researchers etc. in the library electronic databases is put online for local users as a computerized bibliographic databases which can be retrieved with 5 different terminals while searching the bibliographic information. 'TUCL has started its electronic database from 1933. More than 60,000 records (2009/10) of the library materials are available on OPAC (online public access catalogue) computer terminals for in house sears; the same record is available in TUCL Website www.tucl.org.np. (TUCL, 2009/10,p.1)

Another most important function TUCL is to distribute ISBN (International Standard Book Number). It has distributed more than 20,000 thousand ISBN (2009/10) numbers to Nepalese publications since ISBN Began in January 2000. (TUCL,2009/10,p.2)

Apart from those functions TUCL has been publishing the Nepalese National bibliography (NNB). The Nepalese National Bibliography (NNB) from the years 1981 and onward is a research tools for persons interested in any aspect of life in Nepal, especially the country's development and its literary output. The NNB is published at irregular intervals, but it has the advantage over other existing bibliographies that do appear on a regular basis of not neglecting Nepalese publications in such language of Nepali, Newari, and Maithili. Since important works, academic or otherwise, are being written in these language a bibliography encompassing as many of these sources as possible fills a much useful niche. The present bibliography comprises 1,762 entries in total. In 2000, 565 entries, 2001,619 entries, 2002, 548 entries. (TUCL, 2008)

TUCL is the national ISBN agency to provide ISBN for the books published in Nepal since 2000. ISBN is the unique and identification number of books.

According to former chief librarian of TUCL Krishna Mani Bhandari CIP is essential for the Nepali publications which are published in Nepal. But lack of idea and authorization it is not being started. In the occasion of Golden jubilee of TU every department started to do something new in their department. TUCL also thought to do something in their Library and they decide for book exhibition of TUCL publication. At the same time Sajha publication interested to participate in this CIP program. At that time, Mr. Victor Pradhan was a General Manager in the Sajha Prakashan, who have knowledge about national library's role and function and he was aware about importance of CIP. He says that it helps to arrange books in systematic and scientific way. Being interested for this CIP program and more than 350 books getting CIP data from TUCL till the date 2012-08-30.

The CIP data helps to organize all documents in the same place which makes uniformity and consistency within all libraries. Thus TUCL started and suggested with writing formal letter to all ISBN users for use CIP service free of cost on their publication. CIP is a voluntary program, with cooperation between publishers and the TUCL. This is currently free of charge to participate more than more publishers of Nepal. A catalogue record of books published in verso of title page with date and number of CIP holder. Which carry the TUCL assigned ISBN will be created and given to the publisher before the book is published.

Central Library has started to provide cataloguing in publication data service to the Nepali publications on the occasion of Golden jubilee year 2066(June, 2009) of T.U. in 2009 June, the TUCL of Nepal launched a CIP program as an experiment in collaboration with some publishers. Retrospective Conversion of Catalogue Cards (RECON) is a process of converting manual record into machine readable form. TUCL has approximately one hundred thousand records which are still on catalogue cards and library is converting these records in to a machine readable from KOHA software under the TU strengthening project2009/10(TUCL, 2009/10,p-46)

3.4 Structure of ISBN

An ISBN always consists of thirteen digits preceded by the letter ISBN. The thirteen digit number is divided into four parts of variable length which must be separated clearly by hyphens or spaces:

ISBN: 978-0-571-08989-5 or ISBN: 978-90-70002-04-3

Group identifier

The first part of the ISBN identifies a country, area or language area participating in the ISBN system Examples ISBN 90.....

All group identifiers are allocated by the International ISBN Agency in Berlin.

Publisher Prefix

The second part of the ISBN identifies a particular publisher within a group. The publisher prefix may comprise up to seven digits.

Example: ISBN 90-70002...

Title identifier

The third part of the ISBN identifies a specific edition of a publication of a specific publisher. A title identifier may consist of up to six digits.

Example ISBN: 90-70002-04...

Check digit

The check digit is the last digit of an ISBN. It is calculated on modules 11 with

weights 20-2 using X in lieu of 10 where ten would occur as a check digit.

ISBN – 13 digits

Since January 2007 ISBN consists of 13 digits. This is in reference to agreement reached between International Article Numbering Association (FAN) and uniform code council (UCC) and ISBN Agency in 1996. According to the agreement the national identifier is replaced with a special Book land identifier represented by the digit 978. The 978 is followed by the rest of the 9 digit and check digit is calculated according to the EAN rule modulus – 10).

3.5 Benefits of ISBN

ISBN system is the scientific system that has benefited those who are related to the book industry such as authors, publishers, booksellers, distributors, librarians and other agencies also which are dealing in non-books materials. It provides unique identification number that distinguishes publishers, different binding, editions, title etc. it controls all parties, publisher, wholesalers, retailers, librarians and patrons to communicate with each other about a specific book in an ambiguous way without the burden of using complex bibliographic details, besides, some of the benefits are as given below.

1. Order control devices
2. Reduces errors
3. Helpful in execution of export order
4. Brings under uniform system
5. Mean for computer inventory
6. Helpful for computer inventory
7. Easy to compile bibliography

A short description of each benefits of ISBN

1. It is one of the order control devices

ISBN system simplifies and speeds up the procedures involved in book trade, so large number of publishers and wholesalers are using ISBN system as stock control devices. For librarians, the system simplified the ordering work.

2. Reduces errors

ISBN simply and uniquely identifies what is wanted. It has a check digit and will work in a computer if the number pertains to corrects title of need and ISBN is valid one.

3. It is helpful in execution of export order

ISBN helps to facilitate ordering simple by only the communication of ISBN between two parties. Billing and invoicing time is reduced to minimum, thus speeds up the export orders from one country to other.

4. Brings under uniform system

Through ISBN system, publishers and book traders throughout the world are brought under a unified system of business relationship.

5. Mean for co- ordination

ISBN is a mean for coordination and familiarization of personal involved in book publishing activities of the book trade from all fronts, International , national and local level.

6. It is helpful for computer inventory

ISBN facilitates the use of computer inventory and is a unique number for rapid exchange of information among people and agencies involved in the book trade.

7. Easy to compile bibliography

Publication of national and international bibliographies and book lists compile and computerize their listing on the basis of ISBN.

3.6 How to obtain ISBN from TUCL

To obtain ISBN from TUCL the Publishers have to fill up the ISBN Registration application form, which is available in website of TUCL (www.tucl.org.np) and also can be collected personally by paying the charge of form. The ISBN registration form includes all bibliographical details like title, subtitle, author, translator(original title/author) if any, publisher, producer, address, tel.fax, email, edition, hard bound, paperback, series, pages(preliminary and texts), photos, illustration, language, price,

signature. In the beginning TUCL was charging the fee for ISBN form 25 rupees, now it has been increased rupees 300 since January, 2014. To submit the completed ISBN Registration form the publisher has to present himself with bibliographical details of the monographs.

The location for printing ISBN on publication

The ISO 1086; 1991 has specified the locations for printing of an ISBN. It is stated that in the case of printed materials this has to put on the verso of the title leaf. Additional locations are at the foot of the right side back cover with Barcode.

After the submission of the form ISBN number of 13 digits (Book land identifier, publisher, publisher prefix, publication elements check digits) assigned by International ISBN Agency will be provided to the publisher by the National ISBN Agency TUCL and the publication will enroll in the ISBN system. The publisher has to submit one copy of his publication honestly to TUCL. TUCL has maintained separate office to operate the ISBN system in Nepal. A total of 946 ISBN were issued in the initial year 2001. But since 2012 the trend of acquiring ISBN has been constantly increasing in Nepal. Among them most of them are the Nepalese Language books. Now the number of issued ISBN has reached to 36000. Nepalese writers, authors and publishers are showing interest in acquiring the ISBN realizing its importance and value to put ISBN printed in their publications. But still it is not enough and TUCL has to put more effort and the number of distribution of ISBN to the publisher has to be increased.

Following is the ISBN distributed to a book entitled Five decades of Central Library published from Nepal by TUCL.

Five decade of Central Library (1959-2009 A.D.): History of Tribhuvan University Central Library/ Bhabaneshwar Pangei .- Kathmandu: Tribhuvan University Central Library, 2011.

Xxii, 444p. illus.photos

ISBN: 978-9937-524-29-2

978 is a special book identifier, which is common to all ISBN user and always comes in the beginning of ISBN

9937 is the country code digits and registration group element participated in the ISBN system allocated by International ISBN Agency.

524 stands for Tribhuvan University and comes in the third group (500 to 799).

29 is the publication number of Tribhuvan University or publication element that identifies specific title.

2 is check digit or final digit of ISBN that mathematically validates the rest number.

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www.tucl.org.np

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents the research methods of the study as research design, population, sampling procedure, data collection procedure and analysis procedure.

Research is an intellectual exercise based on scientific approach aimed to draw the most suitable solution for the problem concerned. In this process, the existing assumption, practices, facts are put into the key of observation, experimentation, interpretation and conclusion superimposing a new picture over the old one. A research is fed on to the currency of facts and on digesting; it produces a new proposition aiming for the better result.

Research methodology may be defined as a systematic process that was adopted by the researcher in studying problem with certain objective in view. In other words research methodology describes the methods and processes applied in the entire aspects of the study focus of data, data gathering instrument and procedure, data tabulating and processing and methods of analysis. Research methodology is an unavoidable guidance, which should be given due importance throughout the study. This chapter covers research design, population and source of data, data collection procedure & tabulation.

4.1 Research Design

Research design is an organized approach. It's an integrated system that guides the researcher in formulating, implementing and controlling the study. Useful research design can produce answer to the proposed research question.

In this study, the researcher has conducted his work during from Mangsir 2071 to yet. In this course of research study, the researcher has collected the historical data first and the analyzed to achieve the objectives some questionnaires were collected through email and received the answers.

4.2 Populations

In this procedure respondents like author, publisher, author publisher and others (related persons) were selected. The population was selected from that publication which was registered for assigning ISBN with the help of TUCL, as TUCL is national centre for ISBN. About 30 questionnaires were distributed to the different population. Among them 10 questionnaires were received blank. Therefore, total distributions of questionnaires were 20. The researcher has distributed the questionnaires to the following sample and received the completed the questionnaires as indicated on the following table.

Table 1
Status of respondents

S.N	Status of Respondent	Questionnaire distributed	Received Questionnaire	Not received Questionnaire
1	Authors	10	8	2
2	Publishers	10	8	2
3	Author Publishers	10	4	6
		30	20	10

Source: field Survey, 2015

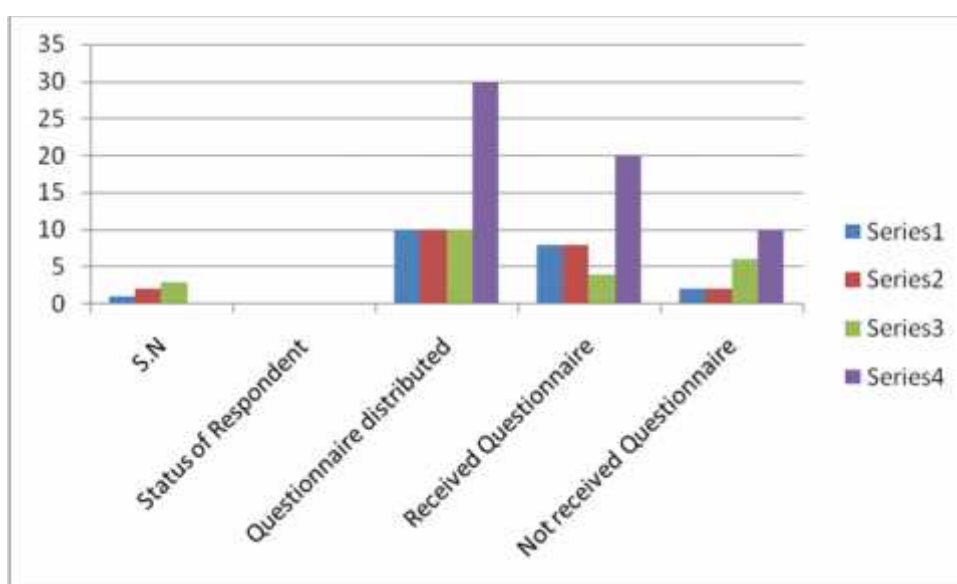


Fig: 1 Status of Population

4.3 Data collection Procedure

For the purpose of collecting data from the ISBN & CIP agent TUCL, author publisher, and Author Publisher the questionnaire contained subjective as well as objective questions. Some questionnaire were distributed the ISBN section of TUCL where author, publisher and author publisher filled when they came for assigning ISBN and other were distributed to the book Publication house too.

4.4 Sampling Procedure

Sampling is the process of selecting a number of individual for a study in such way that individuals represent enlarge group from which they were selected. The individual selected comprise the sample and the larger group referred to as population.

The purpose of sampling is to gain information about population.

4.5 Data Processing and Tabulation

The data in the form of questionnaire were collected, edited, coded, tabulated and classified for data analysis. The topic concerned data were classified as authors. Publishers and author publishers. The questionnaires of respondents were analyzed and data were interpreted in the form of tabulation. The result of analysis could be found in table, making references relevant to the research relation studied, and drawing conclusions about the relations.

CHAPTER V

ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION

In this chapter, the finding of the questionnaire is included. The questionnaires are divided in three groups. In first group general information of respondents are asked about their name, gender, status and faculty are included. In second group the respondent are asked they are familiar with their ISBN or not and, if they felt compulsorily to assign ISBN in every book publication. In the third group questionnaire are concentrated only for the ISBN officer. In the context of our Country there is only one person for providing ISBN so the researcher has analyzed the different parts of questionnaire separately.

Part A: Introduction

Part B: for the Author, Publisher & Author publisher

Part C: For authority provider

5.1. Part A: Introduction

5.1.1 Status of Respondents

The first question is asked about the status of the respondents. While collecting the data the researcher has distributed the questionnaire for author's publishers, & author publishers. Following are the statistics of the respondent's status.

Table 2
Status of respondents

S.N	Status of respondents	Number of respondent	Percentage
1	Authors	10	43%
2	Publishers	8	35%
3	Authors Publishers	5	22%
	Total	23	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2015

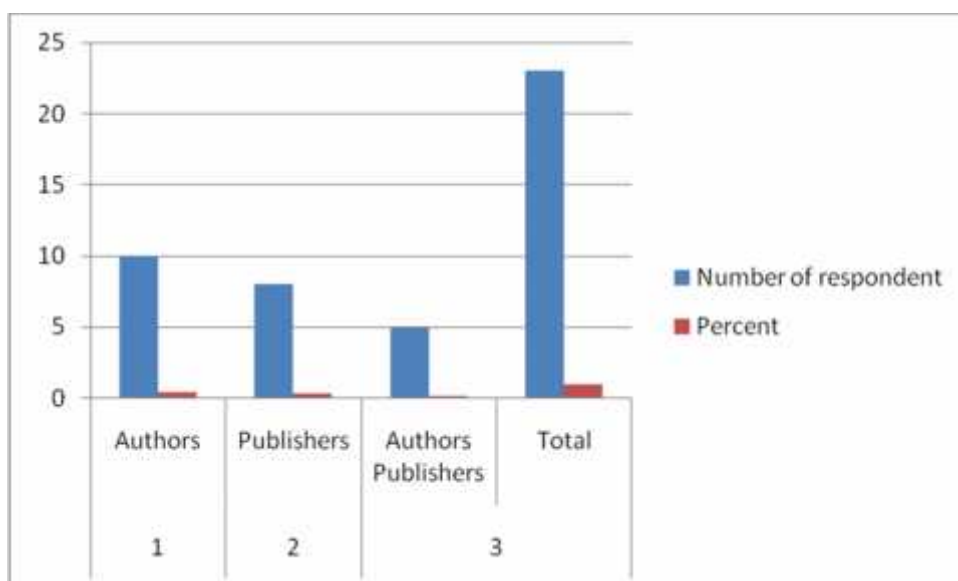


Figure 2: Status of respondents

Total respondents are 23, among them authors are 10, their percentage is 43% publishers are 8, their percentage is 35% & authors publishers are 5, & their percentage is 22%. It shows that the most of the author are included here for collecting the data in the research time.

5.1.2 Faculty of the respondent

In this question the researcher has attempted to see the respondent faculties. The researcher has taken the data from management, humanities and social science, education and others. The following shows the faculty of respondents.

Table 3
Faculty of the respondent

S.N	Faculty of respondents	Number of respondents	Percentage
1	Management	2	9%
2	Humanities and Social Science	5	22%
3	Education	1	4%
4	Others	15	65%
	Total	23	100%

Source: field Survey, 2015

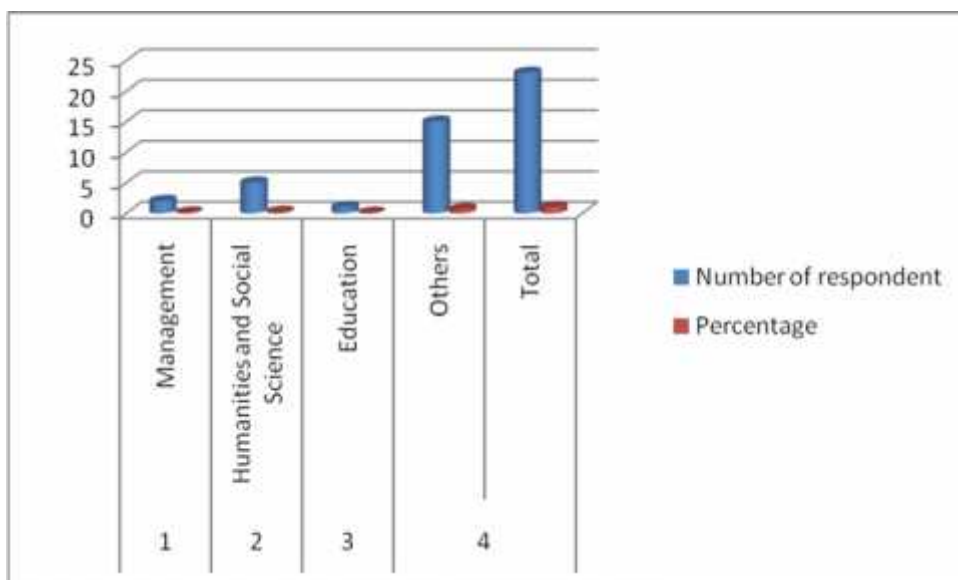


Figure 3 : Faculty of respondents

Total respondents are 23, among all two are from management faculty their percentage is 9, 5 are of humanities their percentage is 22, only one is from education the percentage is 4, and remain 15 are of other faculties who are not belonging among these mentioned faculties their percentage is 65. By this table it is found that the respondents number of Education faculty is in low number, similarly the respondents number of other faculty is high comparatively their percentage is 65.

5.2 Part B: about ISBN and its Use

5.2.1 Familiar with ISBN Number

When asked the question to all types of respondents about the familiarity about the ISBN number all of the participants replied as they all know about it. 100% respondents are familiar about ISBN.

Table 4

Familiar with ISBN Number

S.N	Options	Number of respondents	Percentage
a.	Yes	23	100%
b.	No	–	

Source: field Survey, 2015

All types of respondent such as authors, publishers & author publishers are familiar about ISBN. Most of data are collected from those who are using ISBN number.

5.2.2 About the Full Meaning of ISBN

When asked question about the full form of ISBN, most of the respondent replied that ISBN is the International Standard Book Number. Most of them are well known about the meaning of ISBN only few percent respondents are unknown about it. The following table represents about result in total percentage.

Table 5
Full meaning of ISBN

S.N	Respondents	A Serial Number	A Standard Number	A code for International Standard	International standard Book number	Total
1	Authors	–	1	–	9	10
2	Publishers	–	–	–	8	8
3	Author publishers	–	–	–	5	5
	Percentage		4%		96%	100%

Source: field Survey, 2015

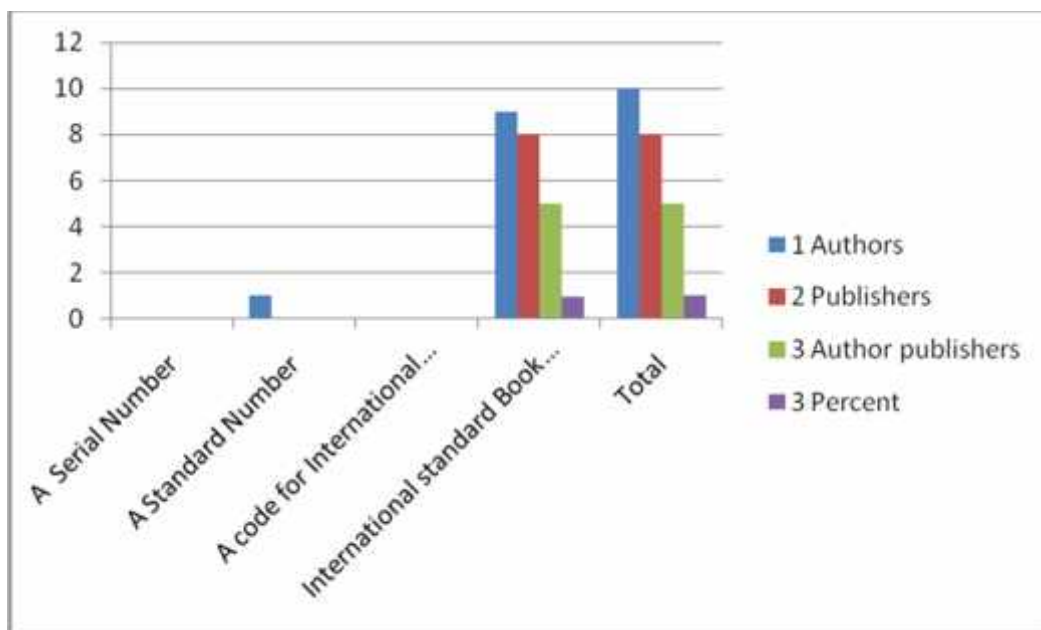


Figure 4: full meaning of ISBN

The total respondents are 23 among all of them 22 respondent including all authors, publishers & author publishers replied ISBN refers to International Standard Book Number, their percentage is 96. Only one from authors replied ISBN refers to A Standard Number. By this data it is cleared that still, there is doubt in the concept of ISBN. Finally it is concluded that among all the authors numbers are high for knowing the meaning of ISBN than publishers and author publishers.

5.2.3 About the benefits of ISBN

The question no.4 of group B is about the benefit of using ISBN. The researcher is trying to find that how many of users are applying ISBN by knowing its advantages and for what purpose ISBN is using the following data shows the result of this question.

Table 6
The benefit of ISBN

S.N	Respondents	Sales promotion	Compete ting in the International Market	Publicity in the International market	All of above	Total
1.	Authors		2	2	6	10
2.	Publishers			1	7	8
3.	Author publishers			3	2	5
	Percent		9%	26%	65%	100%

Source: field Survey, 2015

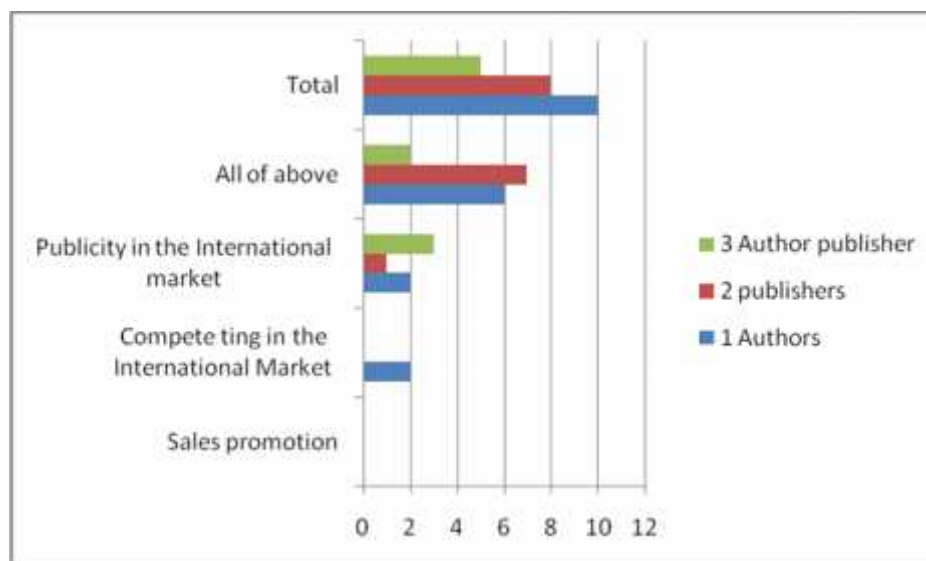


Figure 5 : The Benefit of ISBN

When asked the question about the benefits of ISBN, 9% among all replied competing in the International Market 26% among them said publicity in the International Market and remain 65% from all said that it is helpful system for Sales promotion, competing in the International Market and also grows the publicity in the International Market. It shows that the much of the publishers are more satisfied using ISBN number than authors and author publishers.

5.2.4 about the direct advantages of ISBN

When asked the question about the direct advantages of using ISBN, all type of respondents are included to answer. The researcher is tried o find that how many of users are realizing the usefulness of ISBN. This following table is the result of this question.

Table 7
The direct advantages of ISBN

S.N.	Respondent s	Publishers/Distributor s	Nepales e Authors	TUCL	Autho r	Total
1	Authors	2	2	2	4	10
2	Publishers	1			7	8
3	Author Publishers	–	1	1	3	5
	Percentage	13%	13%	13%	61%	100%

Source: field Survey, 2015

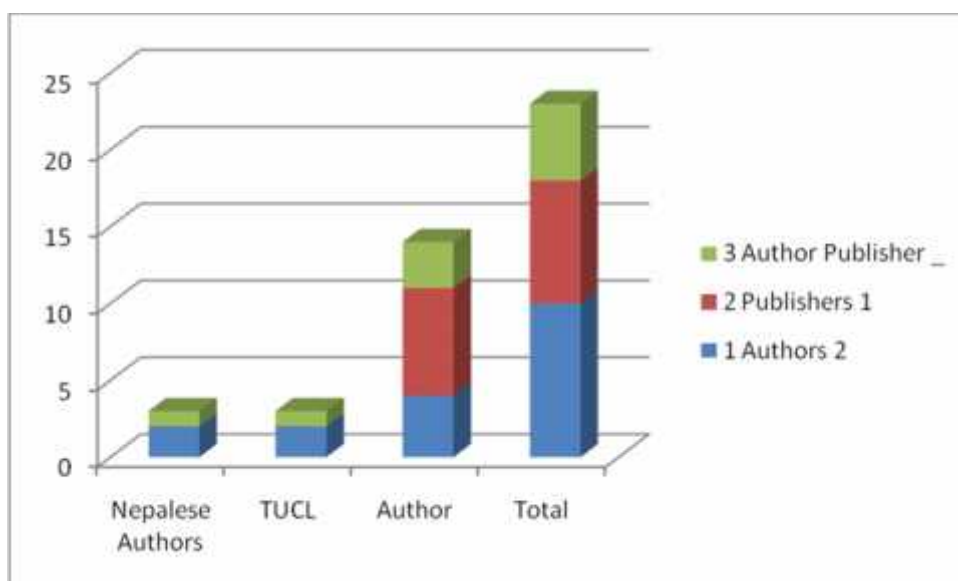


Figure 6 : The Direct Advantages of ISBN

Total respondents are 23 among all 13% replied publishers/distributers has got direct advantage of ISBN, 13% said Nepalese authors has got the advantage, 13% said TUCL .61% of total said only author can get the direct advantage of ISBN. Most of the respondent have same thought that the authors will be benefitted directly in use of ISBN.

5.2.5 About the National agency of ISBN

It is also tried to find by researcher whether all of respondent are known about the national centre to assign the ISBN number. All type of respondent are included for answering the question. The following table is the result of this question

Table 8
National agency of ISBN

S.N.	Respondents	YES	NO	Total
1	Authors	10	–	10
2	Publishers	8	–	8
3	Author Publishers	5	–	5
	Total	100%		100%

Source: field Survey, 2015

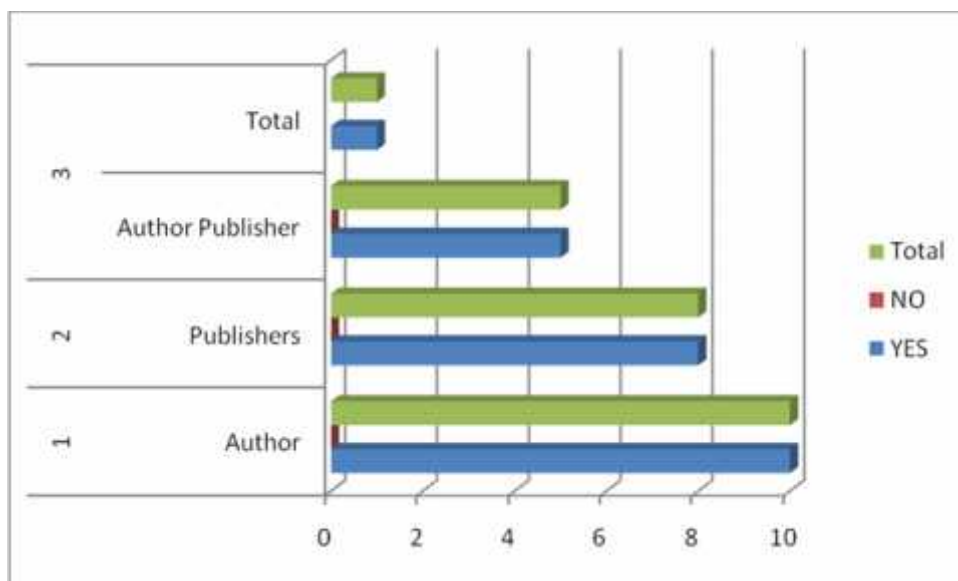


Figure 7: National agency of ISBN

When asked the question about which is the national agency for ISBN 100% of the respondents replied that TUCL is the National centre for ISBN. By this questionnaire the researcher has found that most of the users know that the TUCL is the National agency of ISBN.

5.2.6 About the procedures to be followed for assigning ISBN

The researchers tried to mention that how is the procedure to be followed for assigning ISBN. In this questionnaire all kind of respondents, such as authors, publishers, author publisher are involved for replaying the following data shows that how many are feeling it easy or hard. By the study about this questionnaire, it is drawn that most of the users feel easy the procedures to be followed for assigning ISBN and less no of respondents use to take it as not easy.

Table 9

The procedures to be followed for assigning ISBN

S.N.	Respondents	Easy	Hard	Total
1	Authors	7	3	10
2	Publishers	7	1	8
3	Author Publishers	5	–	5
	Percentage	83%	17%	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2015

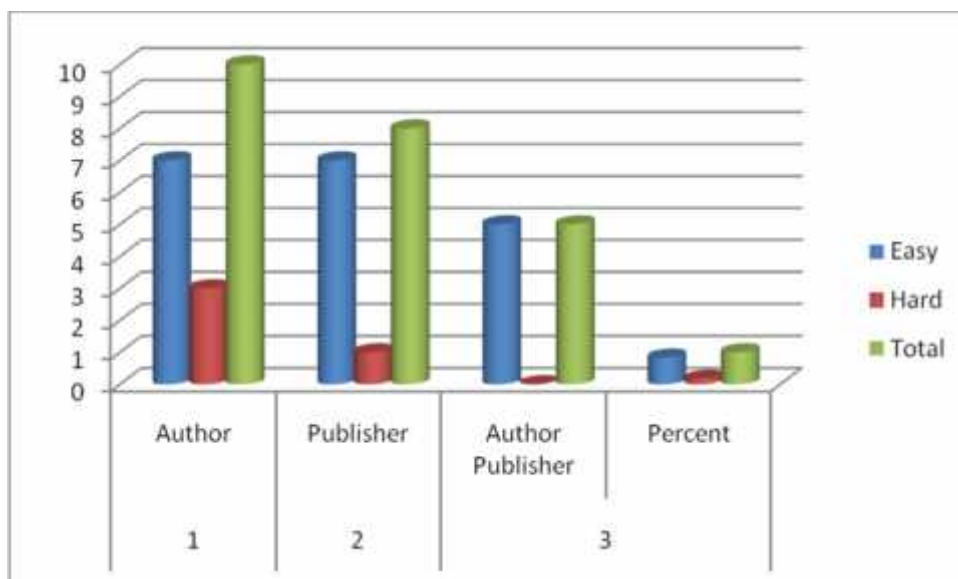


Figure 8: The Procedures to be followed for assigning ISBN

Among 23 respondents 83% replied it is easy the procedure to be followed for assigning ISBN .And remain 17% replied that it is not so much easy.

5.2.6 About the charge for gaining ISBN

While collecting the data it is also asked whether there is any cost provision for gaining the ISBN number, all types of respondents replied positively that there they should pay charge before getting the Number for their publication. The result is below in table:-

Table 10
About the cost provision to get ISBN

S.N	Respondents	Yes	No	Total
1	Authors	10	–	10
2	Publishers	8	–	8
3	Author publishers	5	–	5
	Percentage	100%		100%

Source: field Survey, 2015

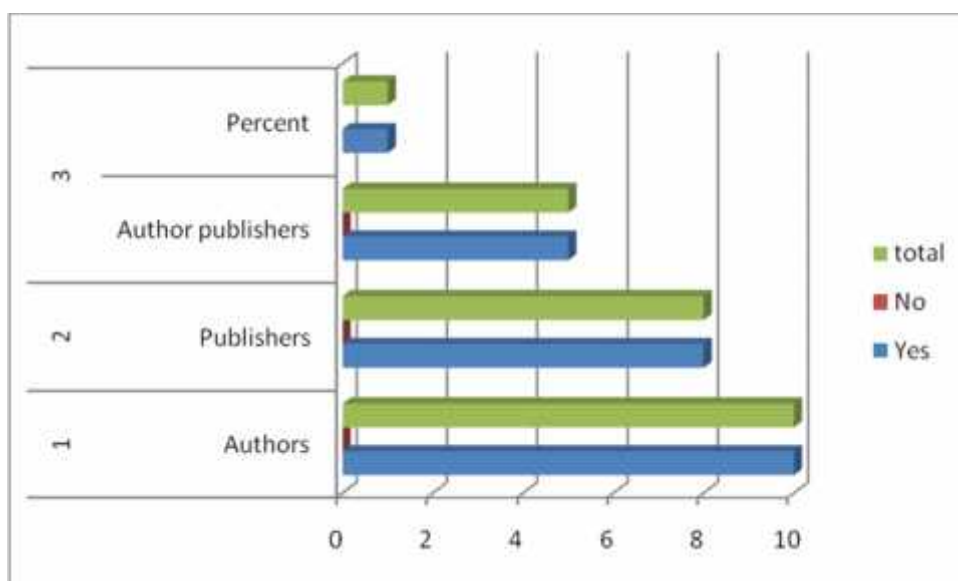


Figure 9: About the cost provision to get ISBN

All of the respondents who are included for replying the question about the cost provision of assigning the ISBN number, answered Yes, there is provision of charge to have the ISBN number. It clears that in ISBN agency users have to pay a fixed charge.

5.2.8 About the popularity of ISBN all over Nepal

It is also asked by researcher to respondents that is ISBN popular all over Nepal. All of respondents have different idea about this question. The found result is given in table here

Table 11

The popularity of ISBN all over Nepal

S.N	Respondents	Yes	No	total
1	Authors	5	5	10
2	Publishers	2	6	8
3	Authors publishers	2	3	5
	Percentage	39%	61%	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2015

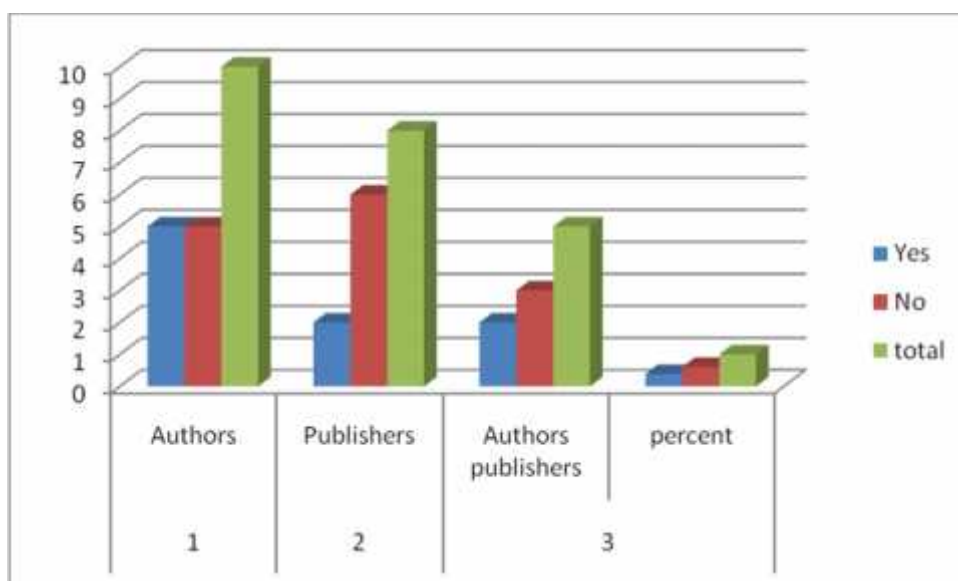


Figure 10: The popularity of ISBN all over Nepal

By this result it is found that 39% of respondents are replied that ISBN system is popular all over Nepal but 61% other have to say that the system is not popular all side of our country. This questionnaire meets the awareness of ISBN system. Most of the respondents have same thought that this newly introduced ISBN system is not popular all corner of the country. 39% are unknown about the present standard of the ISBN system and its application.

5.2.9 About the problem faced while getting ISBN

When asked question about the problem which is to be faced while gaining ISBN, 39% of respondents said Delay in work, 4% of all replied High cost to be paid, & 57% replied that there is no any problem while getting ISBN for their publication the result is prepared in table here.

Table 12

The problem faced while getting ISBN

S.N	Respondents	Delay in work	High cost to be paid	Complicated procedure to be followed	No problem	Total
1	Authors	3			7	10
2	Publishers	3			5	8
3	Authors publishers	3	1		1	5
	percentage	39%	4%		57%	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2015

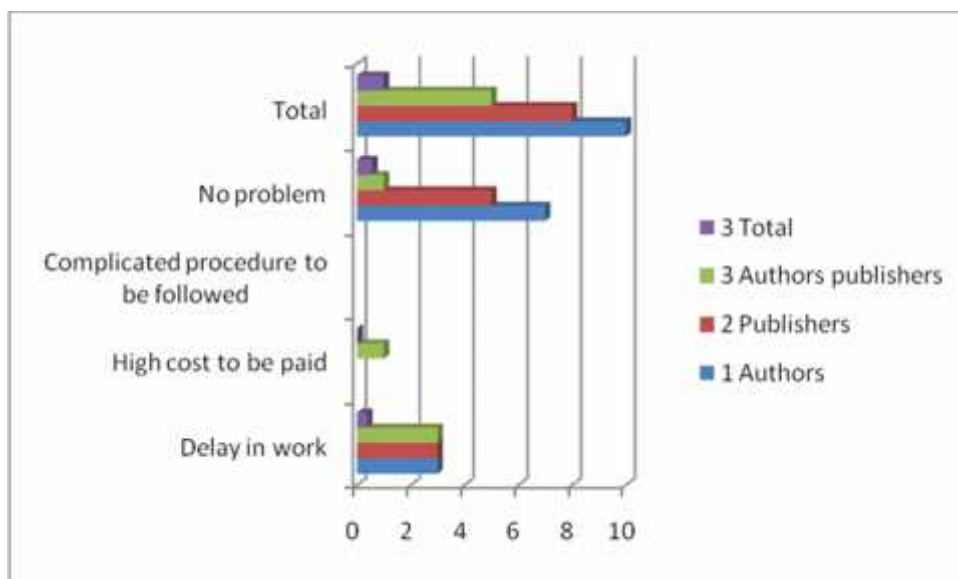


Figure 11: The problem faced while getting ISBN

Among all 23 respondents all have answered according to their view. This question meets the problems for getting ISBN number. Which is also can be known as disadvantages of the system. By this research it can be drawn that who are using it from long time cannot feel any problem knowing its value and importance and new users can be confused some time without cooperation to the providers. Among the respondents authors numbers is in high to have no problems.

5.2.10 About getting ISBN number for all types of books

It is also said that the ISBN is not provided for all types of books but also said that all book form of information can have their ISBN no. so the researcher mentioned the question. The following table is the found result by collecting data.

Table 13
About getting ISBN number for all types of books

S.N	Respondents	Yes	No	Total
1	Authors	4	6	10
2	Publishers	1	7	8
3	Authors publishers	1	4	5
	Percentage	26%	74%	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2015

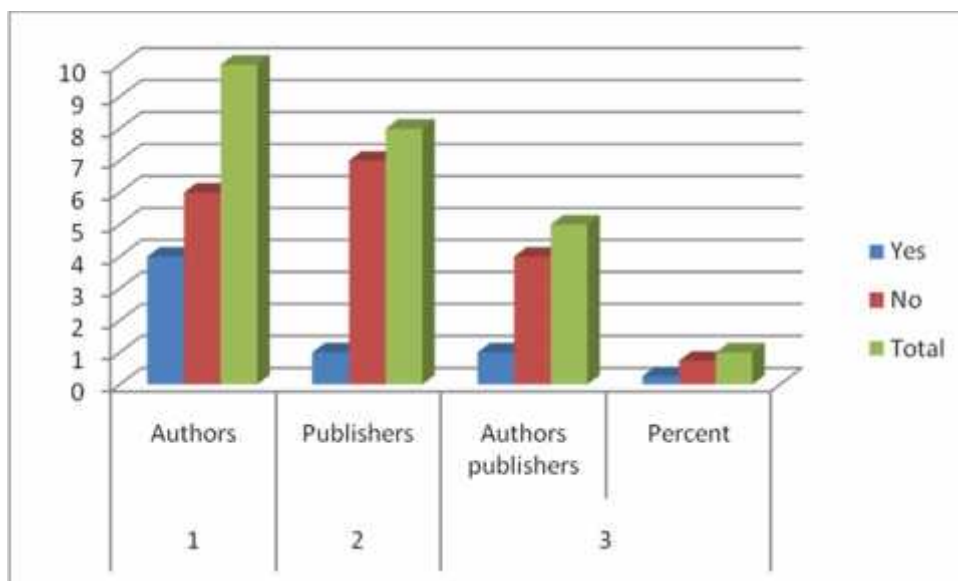


Figure 12: About getting ISBN number for all types of books

All 23 respondents were asked this question. Among all 26% replied that ISBN no is provided for all types of books and 74% of respondent said that ISBN no is not provided to all types of books, especially reference books are unable to have ISBN Number.

5.2.11 To publisher/ authors/author publisher outside valley about the importance of ISBN No.

When asked whether the national centre should take any step to encourage publisher/ authors /author publisher outside valley about the advantages of assigning ISBN no. 15 respondent answered positively which is 5% and 35% respondent answered they should not take any step the result is shown below:

Table 14

To encourage publisher/ authors/author publisher outside valley about the importance of ISBN No.

S.N	Respondents	Yes	No	total
1	Authors	5	5	10
2	Publishers	7	1	8
3	Authors publishers	3	2	5
	Percentage	65%	35%	

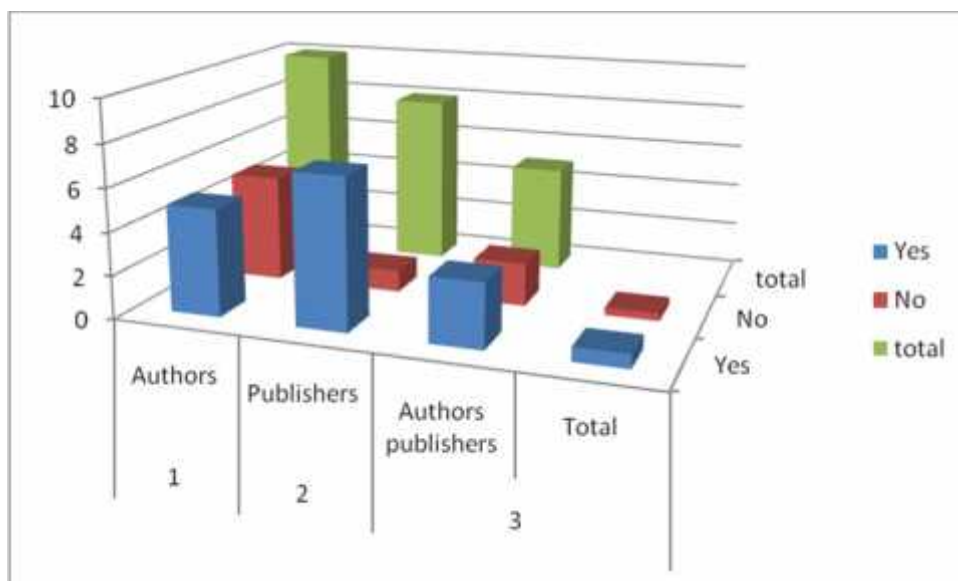


Figure 13: To encourage publisher/ authors/author publisher outside valley about the importance of ISBN No.

About the step that should be taken by national centre to encourage publishers/authors/authors publishers outside valley to assign the number. This questionnaire meets the objective to make aware of ISBN to the all book writer and publishers. Most of the respondents said that the national centre should take some of steps to encourage about the ISBN system to the authors and publishers of outside of valley.

5.2.12 About the CIP meaning

The researcher also asked the few questions about CIP because it also related to book industry. The question is asked to all 23 respondents and found result is given below.

Table 15
About the CIP meaning

s. n	Respondents	Cataloguing in publication	Concept in publication	A computer imprint	Control in publication	No reply	Total
1	Authors	3	–	–	–	7	10
2	Publishers	3	–	–	–	5	8
3	Author publishers	2	–	–	–	3	5
	Percentage	35%				65%	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2015

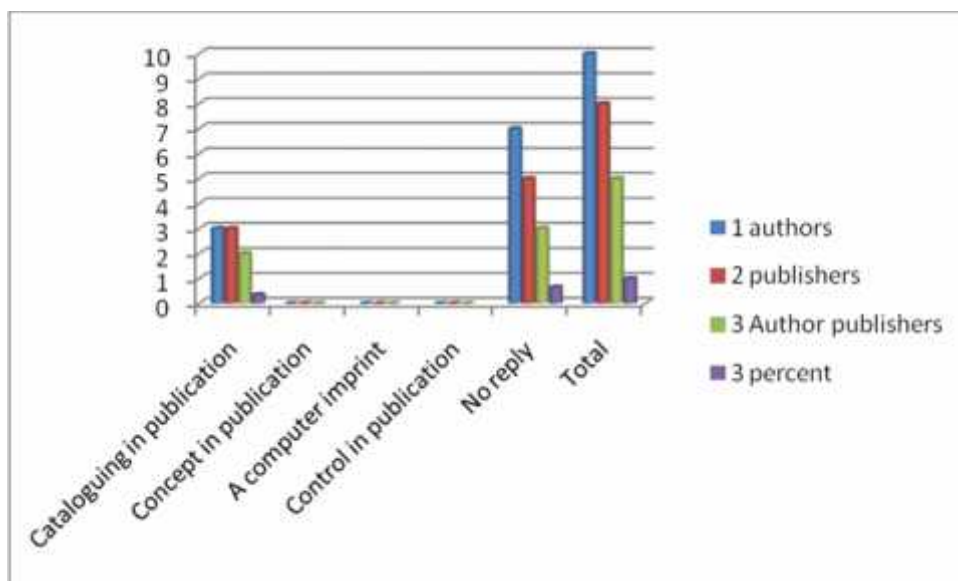


Figure 14: About the CIP meaning

Only the 35% of respondents replied that CIP refers to Cataloguing in publication and other 65% of them did not say anything about it. This questionnaire meets the awareness about the cataloguing in Publication. Only least of respondents know about the CIP, and most of them did not have any idea about CIP.

5.2.13 About the importance of CIP

To find out the awareness of the CIP importance the researcher mentioned the question why the CIP is importance. Due to lack of knowledge about the CIP, many of respondents did not reply any options.

Table 16

About the importance of CIP

S.n	Respondents	Demand of time	Easy for user's	Control information	Expansion of Knowledge	No response	Total
1	Authors	3	–	–	–	7	10
2	Publishers	1	–	–	–	7	8
3	Author publishers	2	–	–	–	3	5
	Percentage	26%				74%	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2015

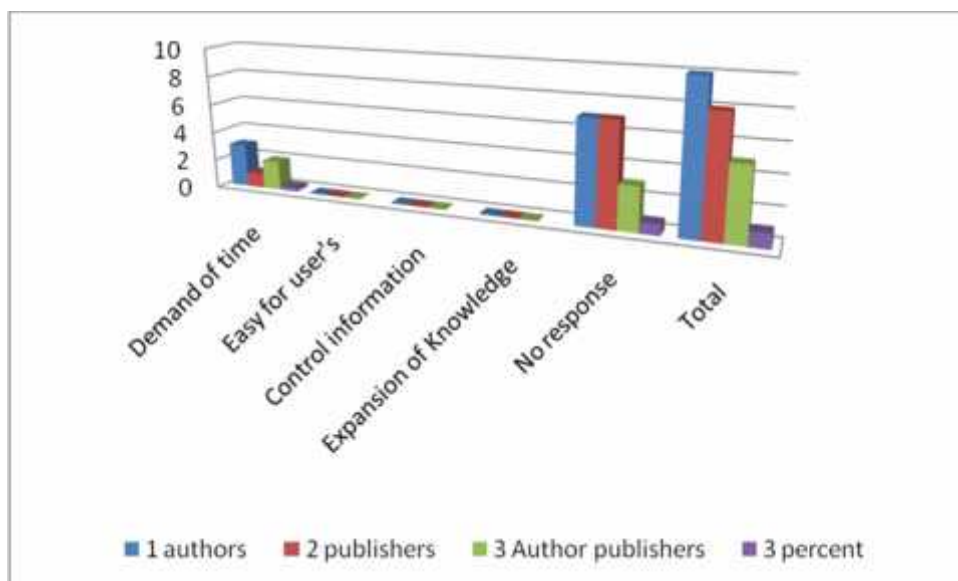


Figure 15: About the importance of CIP

The question is asked to all participants among 23, 26% replied demand of time and other 74% of them did not reply. As it is also introduced newly, there are no more users of its applications. It is most important that the national agency should organize different programs to encourage about its value in book industry.

5.3 Part C: for Provider

This part is only for provider/ ISBN officer of TUCL. Due to lack of ISBN professional only one person is taken for data collection. About 5 questions is asked for him.

5.3.1 about the similarity between CIP and ISBN

The researchers asked to the ISBN officer about the similarity between the CIP and ISBN and the provider replied that no there is not any similarity between that system and he also said ISBN is only a part of CIP.

5.3.2 Awareness program for authors/ publishers

The researcher also tried to find whether they have conducted any awareness program about these systems. In this question the provider answered, no they have not conducted any awareness program yet.

Due to lack of proper manpower they are unable to do this awareness program.

5.3.3 Using these system from out of valley

When it is asked to the ISBN officer, Do the other publisher and author from out of valley also are using the ISBN system? In this question he replied that yes, many of author and publisher are using the ISBN system from out of valley.

By this is found that not only the author/publishers of valley know about the importance of ISBN but also the authors/ publishers of out of valley using ISBN system knowing its importance.

5.3.4 Efforts for encouraging publishers/authors outside valley to assign the number who are unknown about these system

The fourth question for provider is what can be the way to encourage publishers/authors outside valley to assign the number who are unknown about ISBN system. In this question he replied different program such as, meeting, free seminar should be conducted to aware about it.

5.3.5 Uploading document data in its websites

If no what would be the reason, please specify

.....

It is also asked during the study that do they upload the ISBN document data in its websites, the response is no it is not done up to now being unable. Due to lack of proper manpower or knowledge it is hard to do.

From this study it is found that many of authors/publishers are unknown about ISBN system. For the extending the knowledge about the importance of ISBN system manpower should be increased. Different program such as seminar, meeting should be organized freely.

CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

6.1 Summary

The study of "awareness of ISBN to the publisher and author" some of conclusion are drawn. In spite of immense importance of the system in the world. Our country Nepal is comparatively late in introducing the system in the country. Most of government publications are ignored regarding the ISBN system. There is no possibility to make aware publisher & author of outside of valley by ISBN provider due to lack of proper manpower or expertise. It is found that almost all of the users of ISBN are confined to Kathmandu valley. From this survey it is found that for the user of outside valley it is not possible to come to valley for the ISBN but some of author & publisher also se to come to have ISBN for their publication. In the National agency, there is no separate unit to control the standard of books. Relation with ISBN and CIP is very near to more reachable in the formation has helped to meet the need the target with minimum exercise should increase and success CIP objectives of Nepal. The ISBN is most important in present age for identifying publication with unique code. It is equally important to all book industry such as, publishers, Authors, and Author Publishers.

6.2 Conclusion

On the basis of the response most, it is found that all of the users of ISBN are confined the Kathmandu valley. From this study the researcher has found that for the users outside valley, it is too hard to come to valley for the purpose of ISBN. There is no separate unit to control ISBN.

An ISBN is machine- readable code that uniquely identifies a title. The introduction of the system led to the simplification of ordering, stock control, accounting and export procedure in many branches of book industry.

The researcher has been concluded that if there is any sub agency in Nepal to provide ISBN system to the publishers and if the TUCL would provide the service for filling up the required form on the on-line then the the application of ISBN system may be

more effective in Nepal also. It is except that, the role of TUCL and communication media may also play the vital role for making the system more effective in Nepal.

6.3 Finding

The study of "awareness of ISBN to the author and publisher". The researcher has got following key finding on the basis of the author, publishers & authors publishers.

1. As ISBN is particularly for author, publishers or author publishers equally but the number of authors are more than other & author publishers number is lower among all.
2. The ISBN number is mostly used by Humanities and social Science faculty but faculty of Education found less use of ISBN.
3. All of respondents know about ISBN.
4. About the meaning of ISBN the author's number is more than publishers and author publishers.
5. Comparatively most of the publishers are satisfied using the ISBN system to their publication & they are realizing the advantages of ISBN.
6. The direct advantages of using ISBN same way most of the respondents said author will be benefitted using ISBN.
7. All respondents know that TUCL is the National agency of ISBN.
8. Most of the users feel easy the procedures to be followed for assigning ISBN and less no of respondents take it as not easy.
9. All of the users of ISBN know that there is the provision for paying charge to assign the ISBN number. It means all of them are using the ISBN number.
10. The ISBN system is not popular all over Nepal and most of respondent also said that this system is not popular all over Nepal but 39% of all said it is popular to whole place of country.
11. ISBN number to those who knows its advantages & importance but new users can get some of problems. Among all 57% said there are no any problem & others said there is some of problems such as, delay in work, High cost to paid.

12. The ISBN number is only for book publication. All types of books should get the ISBN number but many of respondents said that ISBN is not provided for all types of book. The reference book ISBN is not provided.
13. The ISBN is most important to book publication which provides uniqueness to book publication individually. This system should be used by all authors & publishers from all place of country. Most of the respondent said that the national centre should take the some of steps to encourage about the ISBN system authors, publishers outside of valley.
14. CIP is also new controlling system as ISBN and it is more beneficial to book industry. But only least of respondents know about the CIP, most of the respondent did not reply any options.
15. As CIP is most useful & important system, many of respondents are unknown about this system.
16. As CIP and ISBN both are useful system for books, ISBN is only a part of CIP.
17. It is the main responsibility of national agency to extend the awareness about this system in all area of country the respondent replied that they are unable to organize these programme up to now.
18. Some of the users are also using ISBN system from out of valley.
19. Many of the programme should be organized freely to extend the importance of ISBN & CIP. The provider also has same thought about it.
20. It is most important to upload the ISBN data on its website only then it can be effective in international way. But TUCI is unable to do this due to lack of proper manpower.

6.4 Recommendation.

6.4.1 Recommendation to the National Agency

For creation of awareness to the users

From this study, it is found that there are many publishers and authors who are unknown about ISBN and CIP.

The National Agency should make the wide advertisement and correspondences of ISBN system in the country so that the Nepalese publishers, author & author publishers know the importance of the system and they are encouraged to use it.

The National Agency should publish National catalogue of ISBN titles in Nepal.

The publicity of the system should be made through mass media, personal contact, newspapers, talk programs, seminars, participating in and organizing various national book fairs, world book fairs, book exhibitions and through the help of various associations of publishers and booksellers, trade journalists etc.

The manpower also should increase to manage the ISBN section in national agency that's why the function can be carry on systematically.

The national agency should present the proposal to government for establishing different branches of ISBN agency outside of valley.

Waste of publishers-prefix and ISBN may be misused without prior knowledge. The agency staff should help the ISBN users in allocating the ISBN correctly and answer regarding these questions should be given promptly.

It is most necessary to bring the publishers authors and author publishers of the whole country under single umbrella, for it the National Agency should establish the branch offices at different remote places.

There should be a separate standard control unit in the National Agency to control the qualities of books so that we may feel proud of the int'l book industry.

The national agency should take the steps for the process to upload ISBN data on its websites.

6.4.2 Recommendation to Publishers and Authors

The ISBN should not be misused, for that the cooperation between provider and users is most necessary.

The int'l ISBN and other interested institutions can also help by sponsoring seminars of Publishers, authors, author publishers printers, booksellers, and National ISBN Agency.

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APPENDICES

Dear sir /Madam

I am Binita Giri, a student of Library and Information Science Department of Tribhuvan University. For the partial fulfillment of my Master Degree, I have to prepare my thesis. I have chosen the topic ISBN (International Standard Book Number) Used in Book Publication. ISBN is the number assigned to monograph, microforms, digital and electronic publications of a particular country from the international centre. Tribhuvan University Central Library is the National centre for the ISBN. I have prepared following questionnaire which is divided in three parts. Part A introduction of respondent, Part B: questionnaire for publisher, authors and author publishers (who writes book & publish) and part C is for Providers. I request for your full cooperation to response questionnaire.

Part A: Introduction of respondent

1. Name _____ Age ____ Gender () M ()F
2. Status
() a) Authors
() b) Publishers
() c) Author Publishers
3. Faculty () a) Management
() b) Education
() c) Humanities and Social Science
() d) others

Part B: Questions for Author and publisher

1. Do you know about ISBN?
() Yes () No
2. What is ISBN?
 - a. A Serial Number ()
 - b. A Standard Number ()
 - c. A code for International Standard ()
 - d. International Standard number ()
3. Have you gain any benefit from ISBN?
() Yes () No
4. ISBN is useful for:
 - a. Sales promotion. ()
 - b. Competing in the international market ()
 - c. Publicity in the international market ()
 - d. All of the above. ()
5. Who has got the direct advantage of ISBN System in Nepal?
 - a. Publishers/Distributers ()
 - b. Nepalese authors ()
 - c. TUCL ()
 - d. All of the above ()
6. ISBN contributes to the:
 - a. Rationalization of Book-Publication ()
 - b. More efficient marketing of Book Publication. ()
 - c. facilities in information retrieval in library services ()
 - d. all of the above ()
7. TUCL is the National centre in Nepal to provide ISBN system to the Publisher
a. yes () b. No ()
8. Do you think that the procedures to be followed for assigning ISBN are easy enough?
 - a. Yes () b. No ()
9. Whether you should pay any charge for gaining ISBN?
 - a. Yes () b. No ()If yes, how much? _____

10. Is ISBN is popular all over Nepal?
- Yes ()
 - No ()
11. What is the problem you faced while getting ISBN for your publication?
- Delay in work. ()
 - High cost to be paid. ()
 - Complicated procedure to be followed. ()
 - No problem ()
12. Do you get ISBN for all type of book?
- Yes ()
 - No ()
- If no, which type of book you do not get ISBN_____
- _____.
13. Should the National centre take any step to encourage publisher/Authors outside valley to assign the Number?
- Yes ()
 - No ()
- Why
- _____
- _____.
14. Do you have some concept about CIP?
- yes()
 - No ()
- If yes, please
- Specify_____
- _____.
15. How much have you realized the importance of CIP in these days?
- Demand of time ()
 - Easy to access for user's interest ()
 - Expansion of knowledge ()
 - Rapid growth in information ()

