

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the study

Library is a place where books are kept. It is widely taken as the room, building or, institution where books are kept. The word “*library*” comes from the Latin word “*liber*” which means book. In Sanskrit, it called “*Pustakalaya*” that means the home of books. The library is a product of our cultural maturation, a symbol of civilization and a need of society. Library, as a collection of graphic, acoustic and holistic material, such as books, periodicals newspapers, maps, manuscripts, charts, filmstrips, microfilm, phonograph, records etc, all are design for use.

Libraries has changed significantly over the course of history, they remain always responsible for acquiring or, providing access to books, periodicals & other media that meet educational, recreational & informational needs of their users. In the first half of third millennium BC, the well known society, Babylonian town Nippur was found to have a number of rooms filled with clay tablets, suggesting a well stocked archives a library. In Greece the country of scholars got libraries with perishable materials such as papyrus and parchment. Romans were fascinated to collect books in shelves. In 1440 A.D., the innovation of printing press had really brought revolution on the production of documents, its dissemination and its tool use Monasteries of western world found books as an essential thing for the spiritual life. After 11th century, when universities were established the collection of information carriers grew steadily, so the trend at that time was to build collections. Most of collections were belong to great scholars, kings or, emperors or, rulers. The hardship to acquire documents they were considered as valuable

property to be preserved well. Librarians of that time believed to store book was their sole duty. There is nothing permanent except change. French revolution made great impact on changing libraries of private ownership into public.

The library is a combination of three factors; the readers, the reading materials & the library staff. The service which establishes the close relations among the three factors of the library is technically known as library service. The forms of libraries have been changing with new developments in the form of books changing, reading & using habit of technological advancements. Information is an important resource. The process of modern society depends a great deal upon the provision of right kind of information in the right form & the right time in right place. Information service may be defined as services provided by, for a library which draws attention to the information posse in the library or, in any their library in the system in anticipation or, on demand. Information plays a vital role in education sector, where it is school, college, university or, research. It also plays a key role in decision making, planning either it is industry or, government.

Many historic steps took place for the result of changing services of library. The difficulties of library management grew in the 19th century. Libraries have increased in size, but their growth had been haphazard, administration had become weak, Standards of service almost non-existent, funds for acquisition tended to be inadequate: The post of librarian was often worked on as a part time position. As the society was marching toward agrarian from Stone Age, information was plays vital role for them even to make a maximum use of it. More information was necessary as the society proceeded through industry, with the changes in society; the library sector as well proceeded toward ups and downs. Contribution from mere storing to dissemination of information was due to valuable contributions made by different personalities like – Antonio Panizi, Charles Ammi Cutter, Charles C. Jewett, Melvil Dewey, S R Ranganathan and so on. Information is disseminated in analog and digital form. So the meaning of prompt services has been changed too. Library is a composition of six principles and objectives. That is education, information, reference, cultural, recreation and leisure reading.

1.1.1. History of Libraries

History of library presents itself either as an institution for transmission of group culture and knowledge or, as a social agency. In the ancient time libraries were regarded as store house & books were meant for preservation. The librarian was supposed to be a custodian or, a store keeper, whose duty was not primarily to encourage using of books. The readers were expected to use the library on their own. If a reader asked for a book the librarian would pass the book only for read not for borrow. As far as possible a library keeps out of the way of the readers. Libraries tended to be passive and archival institutors. There was not enough incentive for them to a special role to serve the readers. It was an ancient tradition of the role of the library.

In the context of Nepal, libraries could not develop is as it supposed to be. It was only the king Prithvi Narayan shah from whose reign the formal development of library began. King Prithvi Narayan Shah has collected the manuscripts, academic texts & the documents taken from Bhaktapur, Gorkha & Patan were brought in Hanuman Dhoka Darbar to preserve them. In Rana reign, the development of library was only limited within the boundary of their family & relatives. In such situation, some youths attempted to open libraries for public use. Instead of reward, they were punished severely which is known as “Library Parva” in the history of Nepal.

According to the Oxford English Dictionary, as early as 1374, the term library was employed in English to refer to a place where books were kept for “reading, study or, reference”. From by 19th century the library was regarded as a building, rooms containing of books for the use of the public, a member of society a public institution or, establishment charged with the care of collection.

1.1.2. Modern Libraries

Library is a collection of books or, other written or printed materials, as well as the facility in which they are housed and the institution that is responsible for their maintenance. Modern Libraries may contain a wide range of materials, including manuscripts & pamphlets, posters, photographs, motion pictures & videotapes, sound

recordings & computer databases in various forms. Modern libraries in addition to providing patrons with access to books & other materials often publish lists of accessions & may maintain a reader's advisory service. Inter library loan services, lecture series, public book reviews & the maintenance of special juvenile collections are other important recent developments.

Modern library should promote knowledge creation rather than knowledge consumption. Unlike the library services of the past that focused on distributing books & research materials and a one sided provision of information & resources? Through libraries, we do play a valuable role in bringing the world to the community. Modern libraries are community centers, they should reflect the needs, personality & nuance of the community they service & serve as a glue to bring disparate members of the community together.

Libraries are divided into various categories their services views, such as:

1. Personal or Private Library
2. National Library
3. Academic Library
4. Public Library
5. Special Library
6. Digital Library
7. Virtual Library
8. Foreign Library
9. Children's Library
10. Audio Visual Library

1. **Personal or Private Library:** A Private library is a library under the care of private ownership as compared to that of a public institution & is usually only established for the use of a small number of people or, even single person. The earliest libraries belonged to temples or, administration bodies, resembled modern archives & were usually restricted to nobility, aristocracy, scholars or, theologians.

2. **National Library:** A National Library is a library specifically established by the government of a country to serve as the preeminent repository of information for that country. National libraries are usually notable for their size, compared to that of other libraries in the same country. The first true national library was founded in 1753 as part of the British Museum. This new institution was the first of a new kind of museum – National, belonging of neither church nor, king freely open to the public & aiming to collect everything.
3. **Academic library:** An Academic Library is a library that is attached to a higher education institution which serves two complementary purposes to support the school's curriculum & to support the research of the university faculty & students. Academic libraries must determine a focus for collection development since comprehensive collections are not feasible. There is a great deal of variation among academic libraries based on their size, resources, collections & services.
4. **Public Library:** A Public library is a library that is accessible by the general public & is generally funded from public sources, such as taxes. Public library exists in many countries across the world & is often considered an essential part of having an educated & literate population. Public libraries are distinct from research libraries, school libraries & other special libraries in that their mandate is to serve the general public's information needs. Public libraries were often started with a donation or, were bequeathed to parishes' churches, schools or, towns. These social & institutional libraries formed the base of many academic & public library collections today.
5. **Special Library:** A special library is a term for a library that is neither an academic, school, public or, national library. Special libraries include corporate libraries, law libraries, medical libraries, museum libraries, news libraries & non-profit libraries. These libraries are not usually open to a general public, through many are available to specific elements of the public or, scheduled appointments. Special libraries are also sometimes known a information centers. Special libraries in traditional educational or, public settings & deal with more specialized kinds of information. They are

developed to support the mission of their sponsoring organization & their collections & services are more targeted & specific to the needs of their clientele.

6. **Digital library:** An electronic library is a focused collection of digital objects that can include text, visual material, audio material, video material, stored as electronic media formats along with means for organizing, storing & retrieving the files & media contained in the library collection. Digital libraries can vary immensely in size & scope and can be maintained by individuals, organizations or, affiliated with established physical library buildings or, institutions or, with academic institutions. An electronic library is a type of information retrieval system. The term digital libraries were first popularized by the National Science Foundation (NSF), The Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA), National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and digital libraries initiative in 1994.

7. **Virtual Library:** The Virtual Library is a oldest catalogue of the web. It was started by Tim Berner - Lee the inventor of Hyper Text Markup Language, commonly referred to as HTML and also of the web itself, in 1991 at The European Organization for Nuclear Research CERN in Geneva, Switzerland. During 1992 various individuals were contacted about participating in the virtual library project. Amongst these were colleagues at Indiana University. Thus begun the move to a distributed virtual library. A list of servers, which to a degree could coordinate people who were putting information on the web. When the list became larger, it needed to be organized so arranged it in two lists, by geography & by subject matter. Arthur secret set up the lists into what we called the virtual library, with a tree structure that allowed people to find things.

8. **Foreign Mission Library:** Foreign mission library is the library where in a country's embassy will run the library. The main purpose of the foreign mission library is inform the published books, magazines, audio-visual & other things to give the information about their countries history, culture, geography, literature, art, education, government & other related information. One who wants to visit their country to which they give information & to provide visa is also one of the part of

foreign mission library. International Organizations like The United Nations Organization for Education, Science and Cultural (UNESCO), The United Nations Development Program (UNDP), The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) have also their own libraries. American embassy and Indian embassy has also their own libraries that are called Nepal India Library. These are the examples of Foreign Mission Library.

9. **Children Library:** Children library is the library to give impression that “reading is fun” so the children can attract & come library frequently & they enjoy reading books. The children's library major purpose is to support the provision of the library service & reading promotion to the children & young people throughout the world. Its main objectives are to promote international cooperation in the field of library service to the children. In children's library there are so many things. Here is not only book but also sound books, Board books, pop up books, book without words, picture books, cartoon books, classic story books, picture dictionaries, encyclopedias, textbooks, general knowledge books, children's magazines, drawing book & lots of many other informative materials.

10. **Audio Visual Library:** Audio visual library is the library in which general services include computer & video projection or, display sound reinforcement in specified areas, digital audio & video recording equipment & webcams & other devices to support. Special services include videoconferencing, video streaming & consultation. Audio Visual means possessing both sound & visual component such as slide- tape presentation, films, television programs & the theatre productions. Audio Visual service providers frequently offer web streaming, video conferencing & live broadcast services computer-based AV equipment is often used in education with many schools & Universities installing projection equipments using interactive whiteboard technology.

1.2. Statement of the problem

The technological development of library related software has been used in the libraries of Nepal and it has made the access of books easy for students. The major problem of this study is to know the SOUL integrated library software replacing manual operating system in Kathmandu University Central Library which has been implemented since 2004, to know its utility and also to check its effectiveness towards service.

1.3. Objective of the study

The overall objective of this study will be to find out the working environment, problem and prospects of KU Central library before and after implementation of SOUL Integrated library system. The other specific objectives of this study are:

- To find out the function and efficiency of integrated library software in Kathmandu university library
- To get the feedbacks of students about the use and utility of software in library
- To find the merits and demerits of package software
- To determine future scope and ways of implementing software in other libraries and recommendation to other library for use
- To review the past use & impact of manual operating system in KU library.

1.4. Scope and Limitation of the study

A large number of students will not be considered for this purpose.

The scope of the study is relevant in the current scenario of the development of library related IT sources and its utility in our existing conditions.

This study will be helpful to implement this software in Kathmandu University High School Library.

1.5. Importance of the research

This study will be helpful to know the features of SOUL operating software, its impact on the traditional manual library system and if possible, also to use it in Kathmandu University High School Library.

1.6. Definition of the terms/ glossary

E- Books: Electronic book is a text and image based publication in digital form produced on, published by & readable on computer or, other digital devices.

Kathmandu University (KU): Kathmandu University is established in 1991 as a public institution with the objective of being a research cum teaching University. The University conducts academic programs in different disciplines through its seven schools.

Kathmandu University School of Science (SoSe): The School of Science is the first school of KU starting with the Intermediate of Science and now there are so many programs which is from under-graduate to Ph.D. levels. In this thesis, we have taken survey of under-graduate students only.

Kathmandu University School of Engineering (SOE): There are several engineering program under the roof of School of Engineering.

Kathmandu University School of Medical science (SOMS): It is one of the school of Kathmandu University dealing with medical programs and also it is a training center for medical students.

Reference Books: Reference book has its own importance. If in case electronic service is not provided on that case reference book shows its importance.

Reading Habits: For the purpose of study, the reading habit has been quantified in hours the students spent their time regularly in study.

Study: Refers to process of acquiring knowledge.

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CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This chapter deals with the relevant literature related to user's studies in Kathmandu University Central Library. Kathmandu University was established in Nov 1991. The University conducts various academic programs in different disciplines. Kathmandu University is situated in one of the beautiful hills of Dhulikhel, Kavre, 28 km east from Kathmandu which is surrounded by greenery & magnificent view of Himalayas in the north. Kathmandu University central Library is located centrally within the campus and is accessible within a reach of five minutes from each and every department.

Kathmandu University is being a research cum teaching university; the main focus has been given to enrich the reference collection with less priority for textbooks which on the other hand the students themselves would be able to purchase. With this view the central library of Kathmandu University spend most of the budget in purchasing reference materials. Thus the collection has proved to be a best collection in the respective field and is admired by faculty members & researchers within the campus as well as the outsiders & visitors, who needs to take help from library.

The main objective of literature review is to be familiarity with subject matter, to get enough knowledge to get conceptual framework, to validity the concepts and to adopt appropriate research methods. The past and present hold great promise for the development of the study and the comparative study is more useful, more functional and more comprehensive through the formulation of attainable goals, continued experimentation, research & cooperative effort.

A library is a growing organism. From this it follows that a library will keep growing. The physical form of the library has accordingly undergone many changes on time to time but the process has not ended. Library & information center can play dominant role in the dissemination of information at right time. The application of technology in the libraries has made the task information dissemination easier. Library services support technical & higher education for knowledge & development of full personality of young people.

T. M. Dahal has mentioned that in the age of information technology in our everyday life as well as most of the offices or, the system of organizations require scientific documentation of information resources. The use & effectiveness of computerized information system is an essential factor to organize, dissociate & provide information services & to integrate or, mobilize the system towards development process (Dahal, 1998, pp 48)

2.1. Technology in the context of libraries

Libraries are an essential link in this communication between the past, present & future. With the development in information & communication technology (ICT) libraries are also using their services for different words. One major change it has brought in libraries & information centre's is the accessibility of library resources. The development of computers & internet together produced the technological revolution of the late twentieth century. Now a days library are adopting to operate in a computerized environment. Different software & computer programs are available on the web for the use in library for different purposes & works, for daily routine works as well as for information storage & retrieval.

Different types of libraries required library software packages with different dimensions & capabilities. E.g., The university library where big collections & heavy circulation work has to be perform, a fully integrated software package is required with good response, time & strong searching facilities, whereas for research libraries or, other special libraries where the collections are limited but the readers have very specific

requirements, a software with good searching capability is needed, which will enhance the search & present the result what is exactly required (Ahmed, 1993).

Library & Information science education in India will be completing 100 years in 2011. History provides a picture of growth & development, which lends a perspective to such a study. The beginning of the 20th century marked the beginning of *LIS* education in India. There is a vast literature crediting Sayyaji Rao Gaekwad & then Maharaja of the east while princely state of Baroda, for imitating the *LIS* education movement in India. American librarians, William Alanson Bordan & Asa Don Dickinson were the first *LIS* teachers in India. Another landmark year in the history of *LIS* education in India is 1915 when it was started for the first time at the University level in Punjab University, Lahore. Asa Don Dickinson, the university librarian started the course. The subject taught comprised were basic like decimal, classification, Cataloguing rules, lists of subject heading, dictionary catalogue & open shelves. The duration of the course was 3 months.

Libraries hold a special position in the development of a society is evident from the fact that rulers took keen interest and are responsible for the origin of *LIS* education in the India. *LIS* education in India is fortunate to have its torch bearer none other than the father of Library Science the great Prof. S. R. Ranganathan of all his qualities, he is being a teacher was a boon to library science in India. History is a great teacher we learn from our tradition. What led to a name for the country in *LIS* education throughout the globe. One obvious reason is Ranganathan. But library professionals need to ponder over what he taught us & continue on those lines” (Kumar and Sharma, 2010, pp 3 – 8).

Library & Information Science education has become increasingly challenging in the context of emerging information communication technologies & competitive with the frontier subjects like computer science, mass communication, management studies etc. The schools of library & information science across the world have to compete for students in the requirement market. *LIS* market needs a new breed of professionals who possess relevant capabilities & competencies in today’s changed context. In order to succeed, librarian’s in developing economies need to have a clear understanding of how & the extent to which an individual or, group of individuals or, societies generate, acquire, distribute, communicate & utilize information regardless of its nature, package,

quality, content & significance. Hence the need for continued review of the curriculum of the *LIS* School in developing countries 7 the redefinition of library & Information profession for professional identity & relevance of information work & workers in developing countries is required” (Siddiqui and Walia, 2013).

Information Technology has made a profound impact on availability & accessibility of e-resources. To provide quick & comprehensive access to resources by using best possible tools & techniques is the ultimate aim of every library. Multiple resources in the present electronic environment can be seamlessly integrated with a single login gateway which makes is user friendly.

Most of the academician’s today have become Internet dependent. It is the contribution of information & communication technology & impact of internet that information processing, storing, searching, dissemination and use has become expeditious, easy & user friendly. E-resources are available with increased accessibility beyond time & space restriction, restricting information users to visit physical libraries.

In the present electronics environment, user is highly impatient & time conscious, wants information just now or, never. So, libraries are forced to change from physical to virtual environment & make available tools & techniques so that flow & use of information is simple as well as effective. As printed materials have their own merits, they have not been replaced completely by e-resources. Therefore libraries have to continue functioning in a hybrid environment. Publication of e-books is increasing but their acquisition represents only a small proportion of acquisition of the academic libraries. If user’s behavior & attitude towards e-resources are taken into account, libraries are bound to shift from print resources to e-resources to meet their preferred approach towards e-resources. The user’s information seeking behavior can be summed up as under;

- Least reliance on physical structure of libraries
- More dependence on online world
- Convenience & instant availability & accessibility are dominant consideration
- Highly impatient just now or, never is the common behavior. They like to have a library on their desktop computers or, laptops, palmtops, even on mobile.

- Get satisfied with whatever is easily available even at the cost of standard & quality.

It can be summed up that the e-resources have arrived with their own problems & opportunities. The first & the foremost impact of e-resources revolution on libraries is about collection development followed by pricing, maintenance, archiving & management.

E-resources represent many challenges at every level of their selection, acquisition, preservation, maintenance & management. At the same time, these resources have also come with many advantages giving solutions to many professional problems like solution to space problem, providing remote access, convenience in use, increased readership with improved services, leading to more opportunities for productive research output & academic excellence within shortest possible time. Technology has been behind the evolution & development of e – resources, and the same technology may be able to provide better solutions & more opportunities to have complete bibliographical control over world literature which is impossible in case of printed resources (Chandel and Saika, 2012, pp 148 -154).

Library software is an application software used in the libraries for the automation of the major function of the library via, acquisition, cataloguing process, catalogue care generation, authority file maintenance, circulation, serial control, online public access catalogue, automatic indexing, thesaurus construction, union catalogue, directories, SDI services etc, depending upon the features of the software. The modules of the functions of libraries are already programmed & designed in the software & the library has to simply install & use it for proper function.

General features of the integrated library software –

- Single or multiple operators
- Capacity limitation
- Single & multiple Users
- Creating of database
- OPAC (online public access catalogue)

- Flexibility in the data display
- Linking of two or, three databases for the users
- Networking features
- Preparation of Union Catalogue
- Data conversion
- Customization
- Backup facility
- Bar coding facility
- IT applicable
- GIST interface
- Web based

Large number of library software's has been introduced by the librarians and the information scientists all over the world. Examples include MINISIS, MAITRAYEE, LIBSYS, SOUL, KOHA, ALICE, ATHENA, MIDAS, LIBRA, LIMS and LIB – INF.

Situational analysis of the software used in Nepal.

Integrated software

Implemented libraries

ALICE

British Council Library, Nepal

Kathmandu International School, Baneshwor

Trainers Training Institute, Sanothimi

National Tuberculoses Hospital, Bhaktapur

ATHENA

American Center, Kathmandu

LIB – INFO

Nepal Medical College, Jorpati

Supreme Court, Ram Shah Path

Parliament Secretariat, Singh durbar

Balkumari College, Chitwan

Copyright Registrar Office

St. Xavier's college, Maitighar

MIDAS	Public Youth Campus, KTM Global College of Management, Baneshwor
SOUL	Kathmandu University, Dhulikhel
LMS	Institute of Engineering, Pulchowk Apex College, Baneshwor
LIBRA	Dept. of Peace & Conflict Management, TU LRI School, Kalanki Kailali Multiple Campus, Kailali Aadikabi bhanubhakta campus, Damauli Army Staff college, Kathmandu Mahendra Ratna Campus, Tahachal Saraswoti Campus, Thamel Amrit Science Campus, Thamel Sankardev Campus, Putlisadak Birendra Multiple Campus, Chitwan Scholor's Home Academy, Samakhusi Rastriya Banijya Bank, Kathmandu Lumbini Banijya Campus, Butwal Higher Secondary Education Board, Bhaktapur.

New inventions in computer & communication technology have made possible to develop & design integrated automated library software for information management & service. The implemented full featured integrated software can automate all functions of the library. The important aspect of its use is the user's convenience. The user's can easily search the catalogue of the records of the library resources (Vaidya, 2008, pp 14 – 17).

Latest advancements in the field of information technology have compelled libraries to embrace automation as the facilities provided by automated libraries go far beyond the activities of traditional libraries. In developed countries computerization of libraries started in 1940s. The first use of computers in library & information centre in India was reported in 1965 at INSDOC, now known as National institute of science communication & information resources (INSCAIR), New Delhi. INSDOC initially computerized the author & subject indexes of Indian Science Abstracts & in 1967 brought out, “Roster of Indian Scientific & Technical Translators” using computers. Several Indian libraries particularly those attached to scientific & industrial research organizations used mainframe computers of their parent bodies in 1970s. The 1980s witnessed a gradual increase in the use of computers in library operations.

There are a number of library automation packages in India. Some of the well known library software's of foreign origin are Alice for windows, virtua, Techlibplus, etc. among the indigenous library software packages. Libsys is the widely used software. Other library software packages developed in India are Granthalaya, Maitreyi, Sanjay, DELMS (Defense Library Management system), Librarian, WYLYSYS (Wipro Library system), DELDOS, TLMS, Libsuiite ASP+ etc. Few of them have been developed by the government organizations while others by private software companies. The selection of relevant software is an important step in the library Automation process. It remains the decision of the individual library to select software that serves its requirements in the best way (Husain and Alam, 2007, pp 146 - 151).

2.2. E – Library Introduction

The term “e – library” is used synonymously with digital library, universal library, future library, virtual library & library without walls. An e - library generally contains books, journals, opacs, webliographies (equivalent to a printed bibliography), letters, maps, dictionaries, encyclopedias, still & moving images, sound recordings, indexes, proceedings, thesis, abstracts, reviews & handbooks. E – Books are the need of the future. Globally everything is changing very fast so the concept of reading from

hardcover to e – books is also changing. Everything has their own importance, there is an equivalent importance of hard cover book and e – book.

Traditional libraries have limited storage space, but e- libraries require very little physical space, which reduces the cost of maintaining an e – library. Thousands of e – book can be stored in a pen drive. Online purchase & download saves packaging & shipping cost & download in instant. They can be searched in a minutes. Resources needed for the establishment of e – library includes facility of internet, gadgets needed to read e – books which include computer or, e – book reader.

The role of historian happens to be much more crucial & significant to make an assessment of the growth & development of libraries. The father of Indian library & information science S. R. Ranganathan while giving a radio talk in April 1956 said that “An account of the libraries in the first periods (the Vedic, the Buddhist, the Medieval & the Muslim) must necessarily depend upon the historical research. This has not yet been done. The library profession is too small in India to spare a person to fill up this antiquarian gap. Those trained in the scientific method of tracing history are too preoccupied with dynastic & political history to spare sufficient time for cultural history in general & library history in particular”. For the purpose of scientific writing of history of libraries, an understanding of the nature of existing source material & knowing the art of using it is essential. The sources for writing the history are available in Pali, Sanskrit, Chinese, Arabic, Persian & European languages & most of them have been translated in English. Theses exist in various formats such as manuscripts, inscriptions, copper plates etc.

University libraries all over the world have their own place of importance in the scheme of higher learning. Libraries are not only repositories of knowledge but also dispensers of such knowledge. There is no doubt that where libraries of universities and institutions of higher learning are ignored or, not given due recognition, the country as a whole suffers because the standards of study, teaching & research very heavily depend upon the qualitative and quantitative service rendered by the university libraries. The Radhakrishnan commission (1948 – 1949) expressed that “the library is the heart of all the university’s work, directly so, a regards its research work and indirectly as regards its

educational work, which derives its life from research. Scientific research needs the library as well as its laboratories. Both for humanistic and scientific studies, a first class library is essential in a University.

D.S. Kothari, the former chairman of University Grant Commission, said that libraries always play vital role in the development of institutions of higher learning. The UGC attaches great importance to the strengthening of library facilities in the universities and colleges and their efficient administration. One of the most remarkable and identifiable development in the history of higher education and libraries was the foundation of the INFLIBNET in 1991. Information & Library network centre is an autonomous inter-University centre of the UGC of India (Bhatt, 2009, pp 55 – 67).

As a conclusion, Kathmandu University has been established in 1991 as a research cum teaching university. Initially there was the manual library system since its beginning but now there are integrated software systems for students. Library services support technical & higher education for knowledge & development of full personality of the people. Now a day, library is adopting to operate in a computerized environment. Different software & computer programs are available on the web for the use in library for different purposes & work, for daily routine works as well as for information storage & retrieval. Different integrated softwares have been implemented in the libraries of Nepal.

Also, the information technology has made a profound impact on availability & accessibility of e-resources. To provide quick & comprehensive access to resources by using best possible tools & techniques is the ultimate aim of every library. The e-library is used synonymously with digital library, Universal library, future library, virtual library & library without walls. E-books are the need of the future. Globally, everything is changing very fast so the concept of reading from hardcover to e-books is also changing. University libraries all over the world have their own place of importance in the scheme of higher learning. The library is the heart of all the university's work directly. Scientific research needs the updated library as well as its advanced laboratories. Both for humanistic & scientific studies, a first class library is essential in a university.

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CHAPTER III

FOCUS OF THE STUDY

3.1. Introduction to Kathmandu University

Kathmandu University has its own origin in Kathmandu valley campus that was founded in 1985 to run Intermediate of Science (I.Sc.) program with academic affiliation with Tribhuvan University. In November 1991, Kathmandu University was chartered by an Act of parliament. Kathmandu University began its own school of science in Tangal, Kathmandu from July 1992. Kathmandu University has settled in its current campus premises in Dhulikhel in August 1995. The University is located in Dhulikhel Municipality about 30 kilometers northeast of Kathmandu valley. At present, Kathmandu University offers various undergraduate, graduate and post graduate programs through its seven schools viz School of Science, School of Management, School of Engineering, School of Medical Sciences, School of Education, School of Arts & School of Law. The vision statement of the university is to become a world Class University devoted to bringing knowledge & technology to the service of Nepal. Kathmandu University offers more than 150 programs in undergraduate level under the seven schools. KU has also some facilities to promote research & other academic activities. Each school of KU has its own updated libraries for students and staffs.

3.1.1. School of Science

Kathmandu University School of science was established on 16th July 1992, and has been running undergraduate & graduate programs like, Pharmacy, Biotechnology & Environmental Science with aim of producing competent human resources that can contribute for the development of science & technology. The Department of Natural

Science is consisted of fundamental courses Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Statistics and Biology. Programs in these subjects focus on both teaching & research.

In School of Science, there are following academic programs:

Undergraduate programs

Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.) in Applied Physics,

Bachelor of Technology (B. Tech.) in Biotechnology

Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.) in Environmental science

Bachelor of Technology (B. Tech.) in Environmental Engineering

Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.) in Human Biology

Bachelor in Pharmacy

Graduate programs

M. S. by research (Biotechnology)

Master of Science (M. Sc.) in Environmental Science

Master of Pharmacy

M.S. by research (Pharmaceutical science)

Master of Philosophy (M. Phil.) in Chemistry

Master of Philosophy (M. Phil.) in Physics

Master of Philosophy (M. Phil.) in Mathematics

Master of Philosophy (M. Phil.) in Statistics

Master of Philosophy (M. Phil.) in Environmental Science

Doctor of Philosophy (Ph. D.) Programs

Ph.D. in Mathematics

Ph.D. in Biotechnology

Ph.D. in Environmental science

Ph.D. in Pharmaceutical science

Ph.D. in Physics

Ph.D. in Statistics

3.1.2. School of Engineering

Kathmandu University has started its engineering education program from 1994. It is the first educational institute in Nepal to start undergraduate & graduate level degree programs in mechanical, electrical, electronics & computer engineering studies. The education system of the school is especially focused on projects & applied research works where students from the very first semester of undergraduate undergo practical training and produce creative engineering models. The mission of the school develops creative leaders equipped with the quality knowledge & skills to solve the complex engineering problems as well as innovative technologies & intellectual properties as a contribution to the society.

In School of Engineering, these are the academic programs:

Undergraduate Bachelor of Engineering (B. E.) Programs

Bachelor in Computer Engineering

Bachelor in Electrical & Electronics Engineering

Bachelor in Mechanical Engineering

Bachelor in Geomatics Engineering

Bachelor in Civil Engineering

Graduate Master of Engineering (M.E.) programs

M.E. in computer Engineering

M.E. in Electrical Power Engineering

M.E. in Mechanical Engineering

M.E. in IT Engineering

M.E. in Planning & operation of energy systems Engineering

M.E. in land administration

M.S. by research & current candidates

Doctor of Philosophy (Ph. D.) Programs

Ph.D. in Mechanical Engineering

Ph.D. in Civil Engineering

Ph.D. in Electrical Engineering

Ph.D. in Computer Engineering

3.1.3. School of Medical Science

Kathmandu University, School of Medical Sciences is a non- governmental medical college of Kathmandu university. It was established in 2001 in joint collaboration with KU & Dhulikhel Hospital. KUSMS MBBS program is an autonomous program established to produce technically competent, socially responsible and behaviorally compassionate medical graduates. KUSMS educational strategy is based on problem based learning & community based learning.

In School of Medical Science, these are the academic programs:

Certificate level –PCL Nursing

Undergraduate Programs

MBBS

Bachelor in Dental Science (BDS)

B.Sc. Nursing

Bachelor in Physiotherapy

Bachelor in Nursing Science

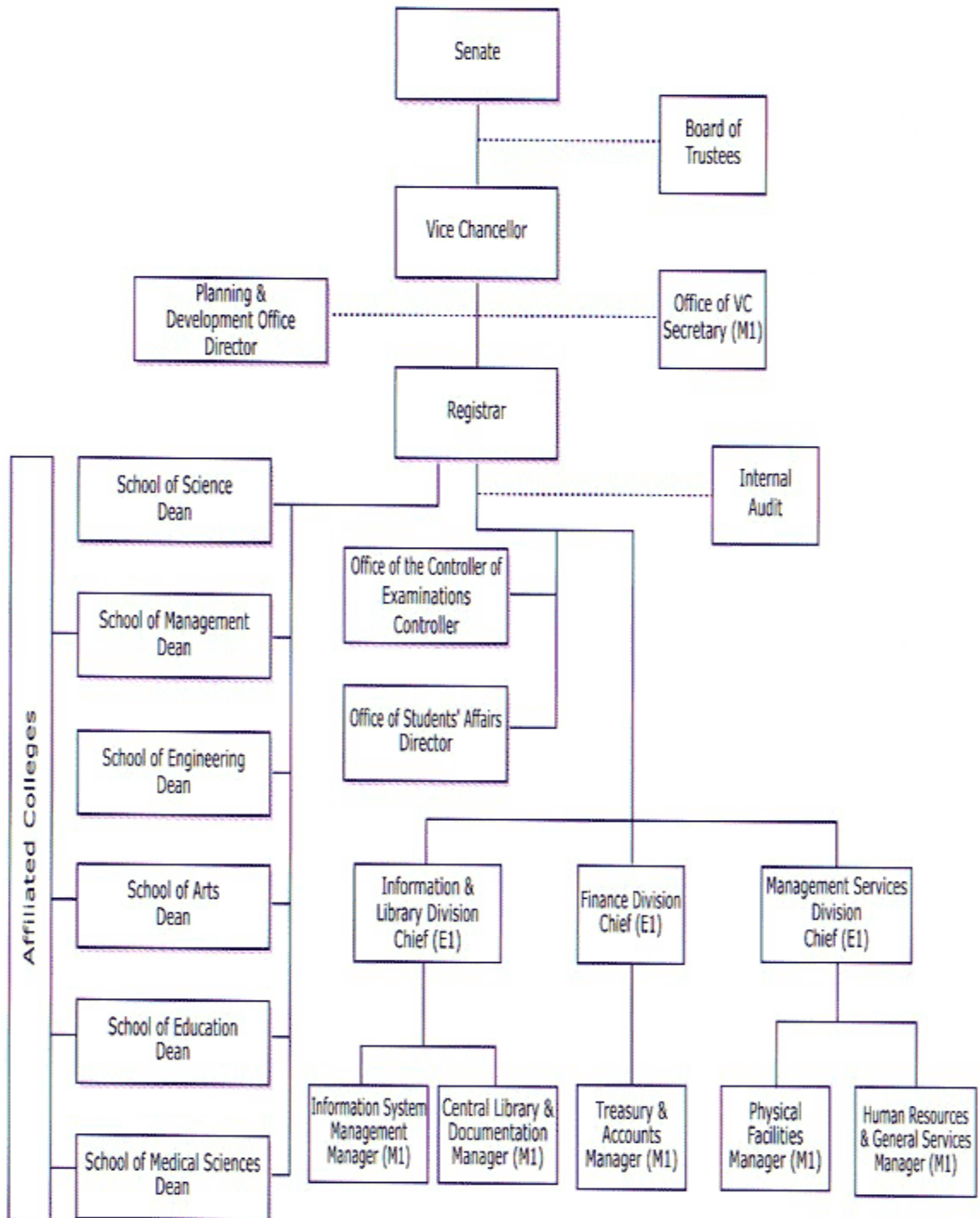
Post Graduate Programs

M.D. / M.S.

D. M. / M. C. H. and M. Sc. Medical

3.2. Organizational structure

Kathmandu University Organization Structure



3.3. Library and Information Units in KU

3.3.1. Introduction

Kathmandu University Central Library (KUCL) was established in the year 1991. KUCL is situated in Dhulikhel, Kavre. KUCL is centrally located within the campus and is accessible within a reach of five minutes from each and every department. To enhance research activities in the university KU has set up its own V – SAT with this facility KUCL provides Internet & e – mail services, allows access to e – journals from different information sources.

3.3.2. Objectives

KUCL support & facilitate the teachers, research scholar's, students the outsiders & visitors in their study, teaching & research works by providing library & information services. KU is being a research cum teaching university so the main focus has been given to enrich the reference collection. The access to online e – resources received through PERI, WHO & FAO further enriched the resources as well as the research activities in KU.

There are some main objectives of the library:

- To provide information for the fulfillment of the objectives of the university
- To provide information for teaching, research & management of the university
- To provide learning materials both in conventional & e – resources for study & research
- To adopt ICTs in housekeeping operations of the library
- To be a full fledged modern library

3.3.3. Infrastructure

The library has the following main sections. They are –

- Periodical Section
- Technical processing Section
- Reference section
- Stack – cum – reading room

- Circulation Section

3.4. Focus of SOUL

Library Automation means automating all the housekeeping operations of the library, such as acquisition, cataloguing, serials control, circulation, OPAC etc. all the libraries at KU previously used CDS/ ISIS for information storage & retrieval keeping in view the developments on the field of technology, it became necessary to automate all the housekeeping operations of the library often asked questions like “Is this library is computerized”, “Can data be accessed from anywhere?” etc. This type of question made library authority to think about library automation, software having web based OPAC facility so, they were aware of the SOUL , a software developed by the INFLIBNET , centre of UGC, India for library automating having retrospective conversion facility from CDS / ISIS to soul & soul to CDS /ISIS. Thus in 2004, KU has purchased SOUL & entered into the phase of library automation.

SOUL is the library Automation software designed & developed by the INFLIBNET centre. It is user friendly software developed to work under client server environment. Although looking at the name of the software one may think that it is meant for university libraries but in fact it is flexible enough to be used for automating any type or, size of the library.

Only trained person should be used for cataloguing modules data entry function. Efficiency of retrieval from the database is directly proportional to the strict adherence to the international standard observed. SOUL has a powerful and versatile search capability to search the database with almost all the permutation, combinations of the fields to be searched with Boolean logic under advanced search.

3.4.1. Features of SOUL

- Windows based user friendly software, well designed screens, & logically arranged functions with extensive help messages.
- Based on client server architecture allowing scalability to the users.
- Uses RDBMS to organize & query the data.
- Does not need extensive training to learn using it.

- Specially designed to work in large academic libraries as it is capable of handling large records.
- Multi user & multi lingual software hence there is no limit on simultaneous accesses.
- Supports internationally known standard such as CCF, MARC 21, & AACR ii etc.
- Provides export & import facility 7 adheres to ISO 2709 format.
- Versatile OPAC & very user friendly with all in built options.
- OPAC accessible over the web
- Provides comprehensive list of reports, master databases & authority files
- Provides facility to create, view & print records in Devanagri or, other regional language of India
- Functionally it covers every conceivable operation of the University library
- Affordable cost
- Fully rested at a number of university libraries & critically evaluated by a term of experts & practicing librarians.

Modules of SOUL

The SOUL consists of the following modules.

- Acquisition
- Catalogue
- Circulation
- OPAC
- Serials control
- Administration

The in-built network feature of the software will allow multiple libraries of the same university to function together as well as access to the distributed databases installed at university libraries and union catalogue mounted at INFLIBNET using VSAT network.

Catalogue -> Cataloguing Process -> Data Operation -> Book Bibliographic Details (Predefined)

Main Entry | Optional Entry

Leader: Fixed Field (006/8)

Title Statement (245)

Title \$a Remainder of Title \$b Edition Statement (250) Edition \$a
Statement of Resp. \$c Rem of Edition Stt. \$b

Contributors

Personal Name(100) Corporate Name(110) Meeting Name(111) Uniform Name(130)

Personal Name (100/700) Added Entry

Personal name \$a Dates associated with a name \$d
Relator term \$e Fuller form of name \$q

Publisher Information (260)

Name \$b Place \$a Language Class No. \$a
Date \$c Country ISBN (020) \$a

Physical Description (300)

Pagination \$a Illustration \$b Dimension \$c Acc. Material \$e

Location (852) Copy No \$t

Accn No \$p Collect. Tp \$b Coded Location \$f Department Supplier
Material Class No \$k Location \$a Budget Invoice No.
Status Book No \$m Shelving Location \$c Price Invoice Dt.
Issue Restricted? Date of Acq.

Multi Series Attachment

Series Information (490) Accession No.:
Series Statement \$a Vol. Seq. Designation \$v ISSN \$x

Record ID : 20802
Total No. of Copies : 36143

Catalogue -> Cataloguing Process -> Data Operation -> Book Bibliographic Details (Predefined)

Main Entry Optional Entry

Varying form of title (246)

Display text \$i

Title proper/short title \$a

Number of part/sec of work \$n

Remainder of title \$b

Name of part/sec of work \$p

Subject Added Entry (6XX)

Personal Name(600) Uncontrolled Term(653) Corporate Name(610) Meeting Name(611) Uniform Title(630) Chronological Term(648) Topical

Personal name \$a

Relator term \$e

Dates associated with a name \$d

Fuller form of name \$q

URL (856) \$u

Note : Please enter full URL (eg. http://.....)

Note (5XX)

General(500) Formatted contents(505) Bibliographic(504) With(501) Citation/Ref.(510) Language(546) Supplement(525)

\$a

Record ID : 20802

Total No. of Copies : 36143

New Edit Save Delete First Previous Next Last Close

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www.ku.edu.np/eng/

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CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research can be regarded as “*A careful study or, investigation in order to discover new facts or, information*”. Research is a search for knowledge. A good research should be systematic, logical, empirical & replicable. Research is associated with human behavior. It is an activity to achieve the truth. Research generates new ideas, knowledge which can be used for different purposes. It builds a theory, develop policies behaviors, support decision making & solve problems. The use of techniques for research is known as research methodology.

4. 1. Research Design

A research design is the specification of methods & procedure for acquiring the information needed to solve the problem. Many researches probably can't be addressed with an experimental design especially when the purpose of the study is descriptive. A descriptive study design will be used for the study. Information collected with this method will be used to assess the present condition of existing variables regarding the research problem & distribution & interrelation of variables within population.

4.2. Population

Few programs of Kathmandu University are selected as population for this study. The primary source of population is students from School of Science, School of Engineering and School of Medical Science at Central campus, Dhulikhel. Population of Science students includes that of Computer science, Biotechnology, Pharmacy & Applied Physics, Population of Engineering Students includes that of Electrical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Computer Engineering & Environmental Engineering & Population of Medical students are from MBBS at Kathmandu University. The researcher has taken only three school's student from Kathmandu University for this study.

4. 3. Sampling Procedures

Non probability purposive sampling was done. The sample size is taken as the number of students who were interviewed and its 459 in number.

4.4. Data Collection Procedures

There are many data collection tools for the research such as observation, questionnaire etc. Questionnaire is the most commonly used survey tool has been chosen for this study. The information has been collected through field questionnaire with selected libraries.

Data has been collected from the interview method by the researcher by doing survey in Kathmandu University school of Science, School of engineering & school of Medical Science.

4. 5. Data Analysis Procedures

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

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CHAPTER V

ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION

To analyze the relevance of the study habit and usefulness of the services in KU library to science, engineering and medical student of Kathmandu University, Dhulikhel through concern libraries, the responses have been critically analyzes through different questions. The obtained results have been presented in various tables, charts with specific interpretations.

5.1. Facility in library

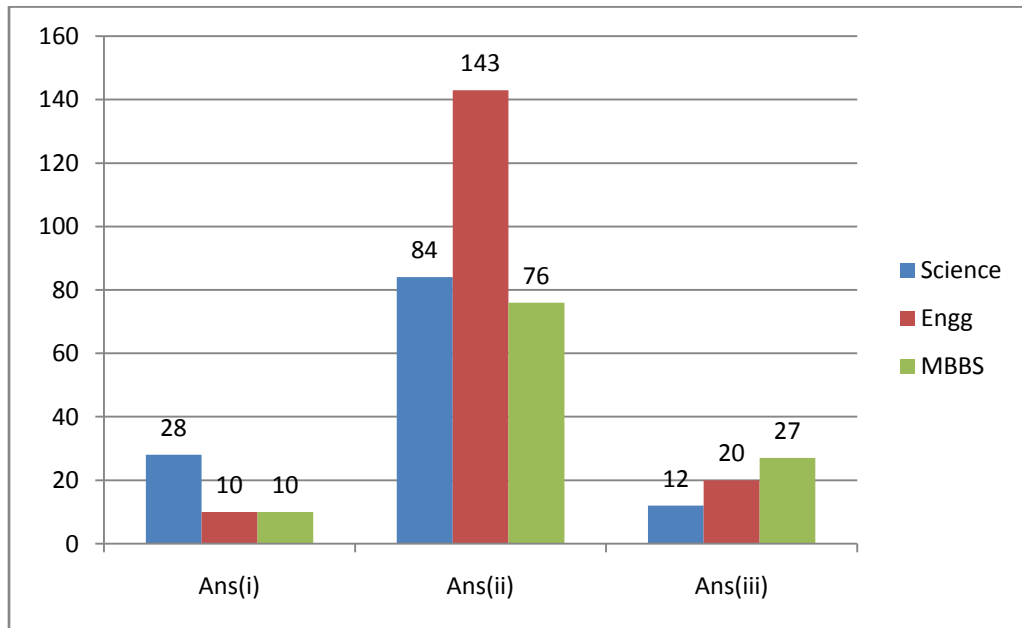
The students were asked about the facility in library and the available data is given in the Table 1 with the Figure 1:

Table No. 1: Facility in library

Program	Answer (i)	Answer (ii)	Answer (iii)	Total
Science	28	84	12	124(30.2%)
Engg	10	143	20	173(42.2%)
MBBS	10	76	27	113(27.6%)
	48 (11.7 %)	303(73.9%)	59(14.4%)	410

Source: Field Survey 2014

Figure: 1



Total 410 students responded this question in which 124 were from Science, 173 were from engineering and 113 were from medical students. About 12 % replied the useful of the facilities in KU library to the optimum degree, 74 % replied for the useful to some extent and 14% selected for less use.

5.2. Study hour

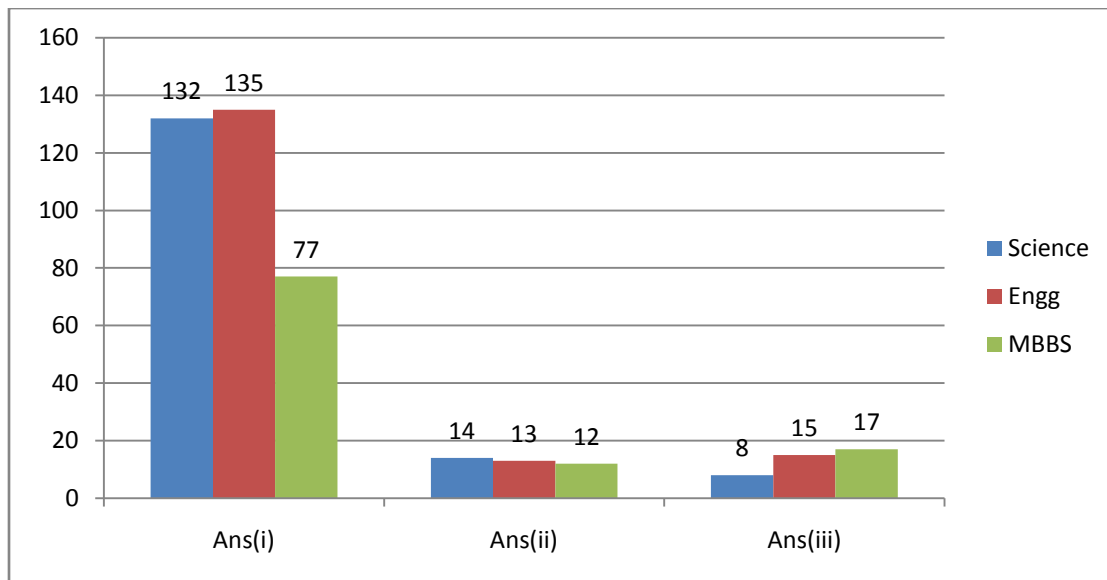
The students were asked about the study hour and the available data is given in the Table 2 with the Figure 2:

Table No. 2: Study hour

Program	Answer (i)	Answer (ii)	Answer (iii)	Total
Science	132	14	8	154(36.4%)
Engg	135	13	15	149(38.5%)
MBBS	77	12	17	106(25.1%)
	344(81.3%)	39(9.2%)	40(9.5%)	423

Source : Field Survey 2014

Figure: 2



Total 423 students responded this question in which 154 were from Science, 149 were from engineering and 106 were from medical students. About 81 % replied that they use library 1 – 3 hours, 9% replied they use library 3 – 6 hours & 10% agreed that they use more than 6 hours.

5.3. Purpose of the library visit

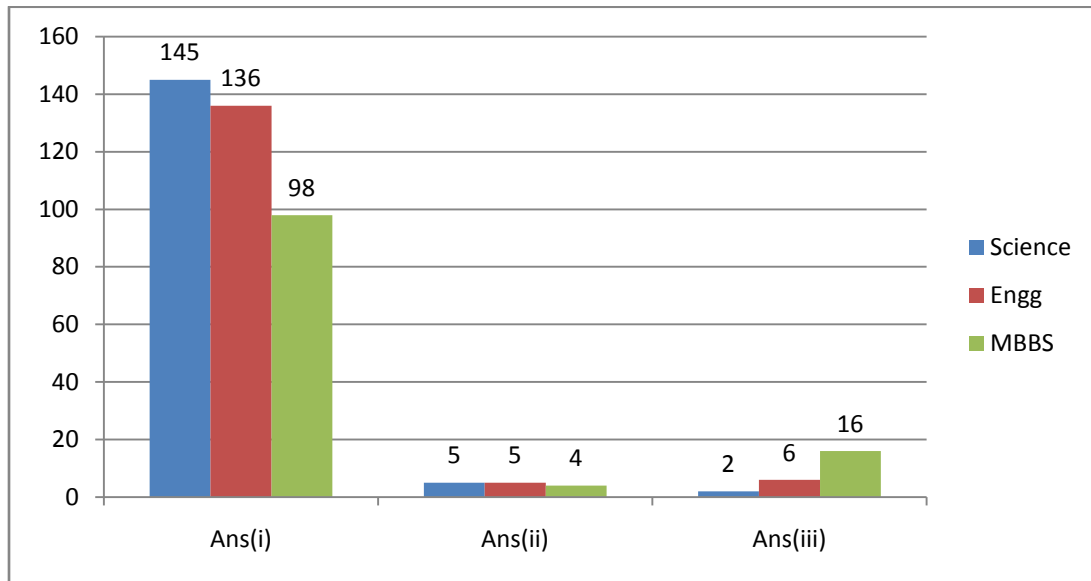
The students were asked about the purpose of library and the available data is given in the Table 3 with the Figure 3:

Table No. 3: Purpose of library visit

Program	Answer (i)	Answer (ii)	Answer (iii)	Total
Science	145	5	2	152(36.5%)
Engg	136	5	6	147(35.3%)
MBBS	98	4	16	118(28.2%)
	379(90.9)	14(3.4%)	24(5.7%)	417

Source: Field Survey 2014

Figure: 3



Total 417 students responded this question in which 152 were from Science, 147 were from engineering and 118 were from medical students. About 91% replied that they read & borrow textbooks, 3% replied that they read professional journals & 6% used to read magazines & newspapers.

5.4. Existing available books

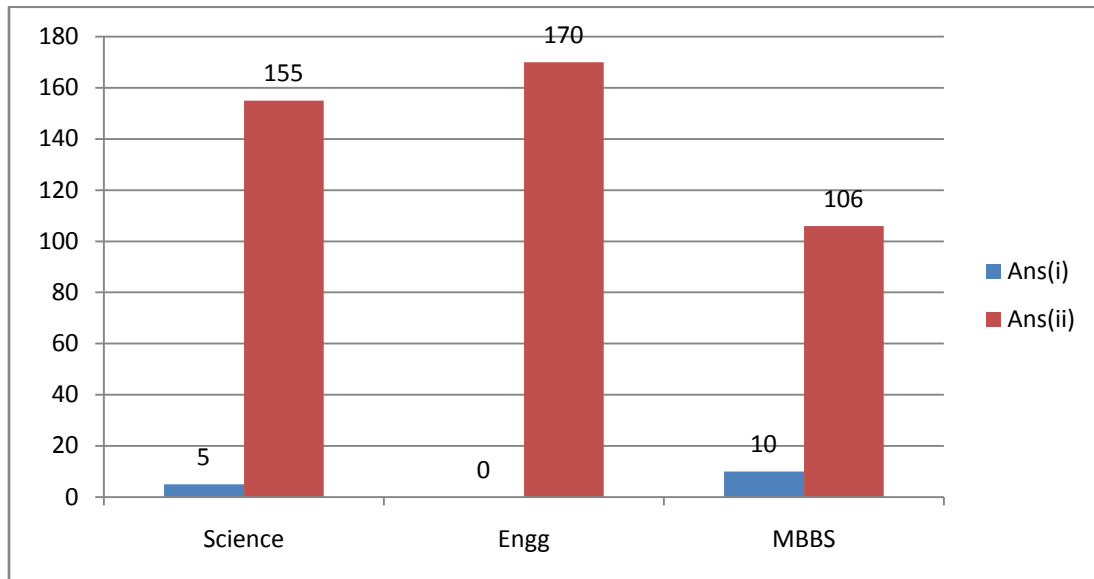
The students were asked about the number of existing books available to your program and the available data is given in the Table 4 with the Figure 4:

Table No. 4: Existing available books

Program	Answer (i)	Answer (ii)	Total
Science	5	155	160(35.9%)
Engg	0	170	170(38.1%)
MBBS	10	106	116(26%)
	15(3.3%)	431(96.6%)	446

Source: Field survey 2014

Figure: 4



Total 446 students responded this question in which 160 were from Science, 170 were from engineering and 116 were from medical students. About 3% replied that the existing books are sufficient and 97% replied that the existing books are not sufficient.

5.5. Types of documents

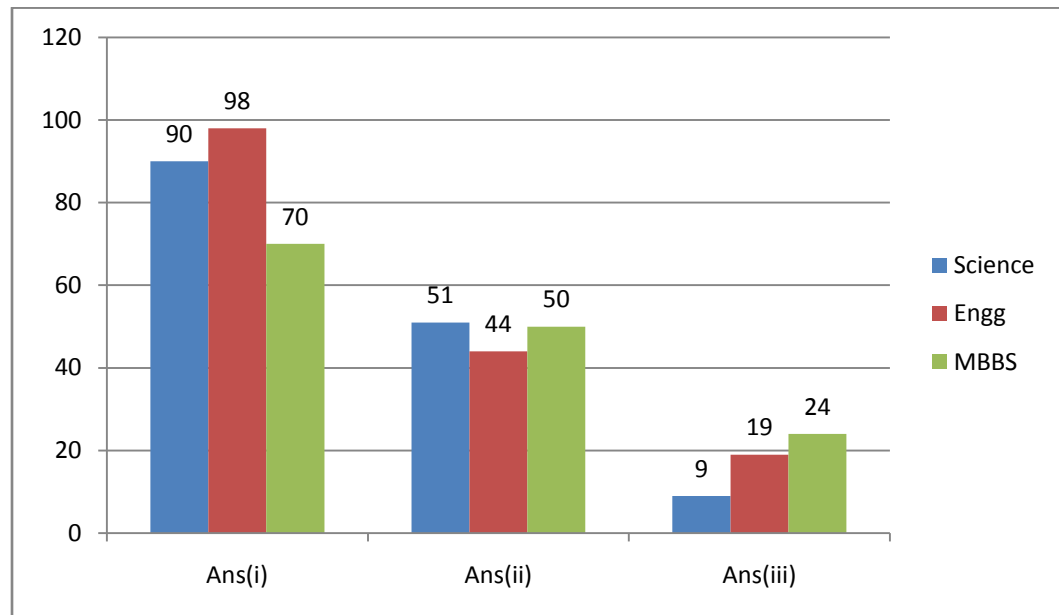
The students were asked about the types of documents available for students in the library and the available data is given in the Table 5 with the Figure 5:

Table No.5: Types of documents

Program	Answer (i)	Answer (ii)	Answer (iii)	Total
Science	92	51	9	162(32.9%)
Engg	98	44	19	172(35.4%)
MBBS	70	50	24	154(31.7%)
	258(56.7%)	145(31.9%)	52(11.4%)	455

Source: Survey work 2014

Figure: 5



Total 455 students responded this question in which 162 were from Science, 172 were from engineering and 154 were from medical students. About 57% replied that they likes to use textbooks, 32% likes to use scientific journals & articles & 11% likes to use magazines & newspapers.

5.6. Opening hour of library

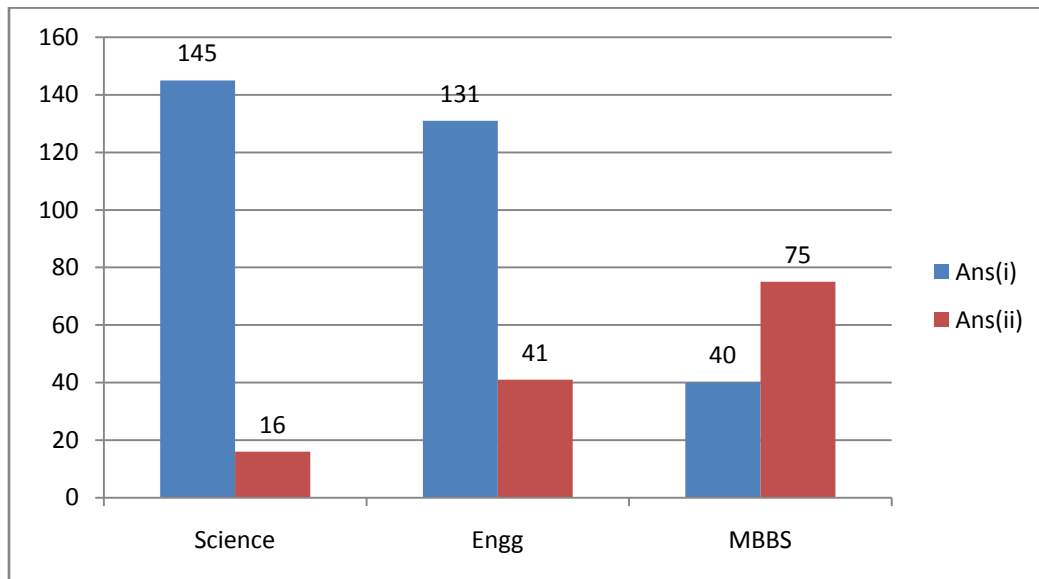
The students were asked about the opening hours of library suitable for students and the available data is given in the Table 6 with the Figure 6:

Table No.6: Opening hour of library

Program	Answer (i)	Answer (ii)	Total
Science	145	16	161(35.9%)
Engg	131	41	172(38.4%)
MBBS	40	75	115(25.6%)
	316(70.5%)	132(29.5%)	448

Source: Field Survey 2014

Figure: 6



Total 448 students responded this question in which 161 were from Science, 172 were from engineering and 115 were from medical students. About 70% of student answered that the opening hour of library is suitable & 30% has answered no.

5.7. Lending period of books

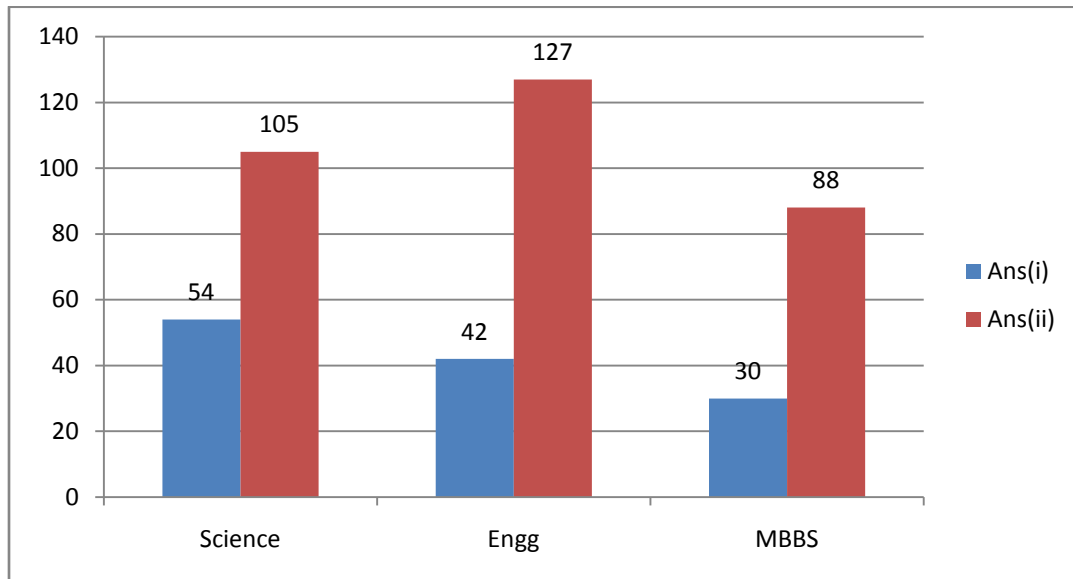
The students were asked about the lending period of books in library for students and the available data is given in the Table 7 with the Figure 7:

Table No. 7: Lending period of books

Program	Answer (i)	Answer (ii)	Total
Science	54	105	159 (35.7%)
Engg	42	127	169 (37.8%)
MBBS	30	88	118 (26.5%)
	126 (28.3%)	320 (71.7%)	446

Source: Field Survey 2014

Figure: 7



Total 446 students responded this question in which 159 were from Science, 169 were from engineering and 118 were from medical students. About 28% replied that the lending period of book is sufficient and 72% said that the period is not sufficient.

5.8. Availability of internet facility

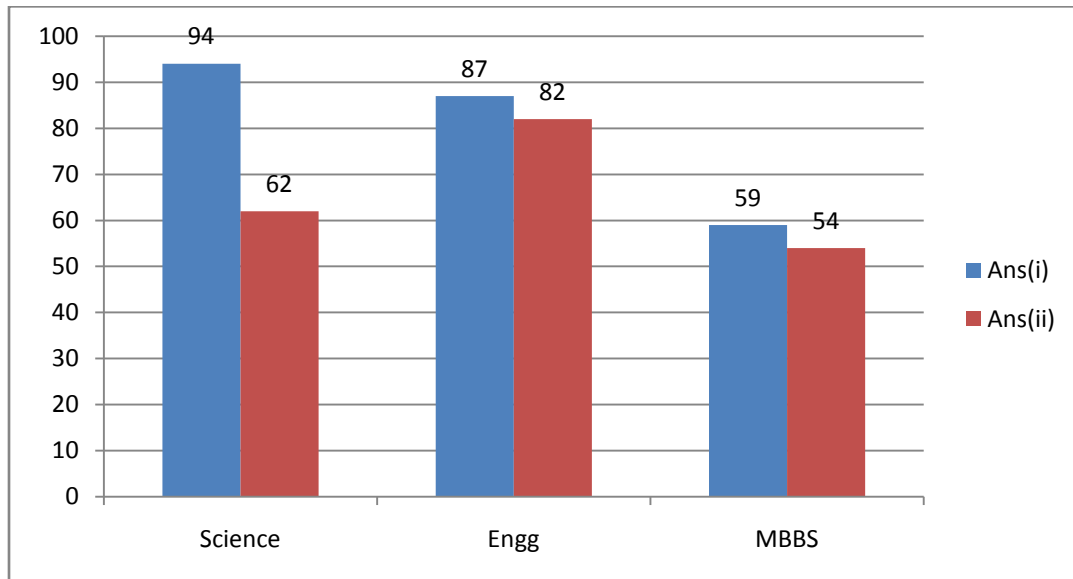
The students were asked about the internet facility available in library for students and the available data is given in the Table 8 with the Figure 8:

Table No. 8: Internet facility

Program	Answer (i)	Answer (ii)	Total
Science	94	62	156(35.6%)
Engg	87	82	169(38.6%)
MBBS	59	54	113(25.8%)
	240(54.8%)	198(45.2%)	438

Source: Field Survey 2014

Figure: 8



Total 438 students responded this question in which 156 were from Science, 169 were from engineering and 113 were from medical students. About 55% students replied that the internet facility is available, 45% has disagreed about the internet facility.

5.9. Use of internet facility

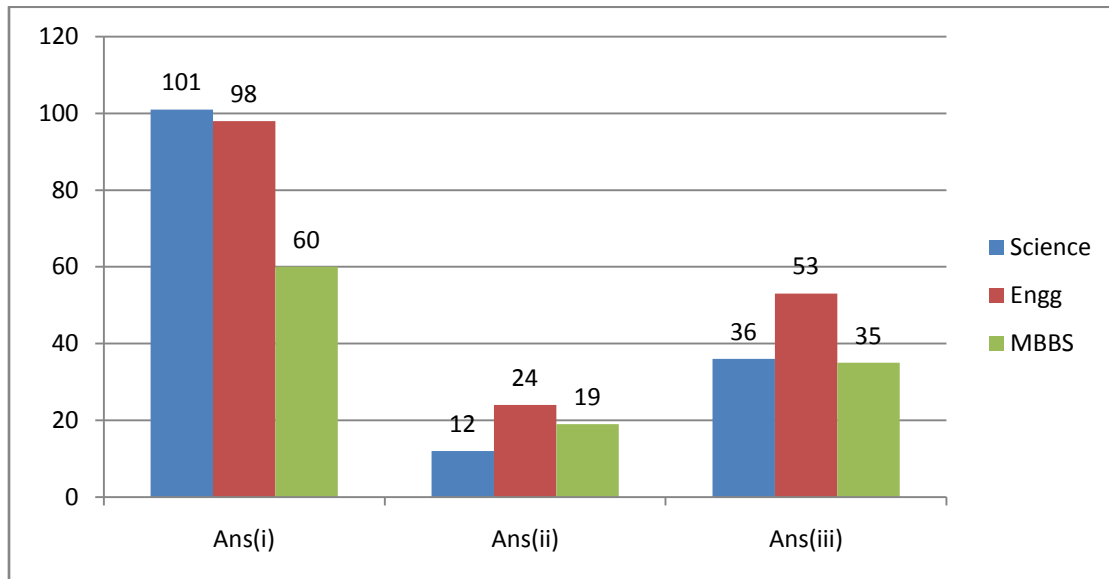
The students were asked about the use of internet facility in the library and the available data is given in the Table 9 with the Figure 9:

Table No. 9: Use of internet facility

Program	Answer (i)	Answer (ii)	Answer (iii)	Total
Science	101	12	36	149(34%)
Engg	98	24	53	175(39.9%)
MBBS	60	19	35	114(26%)
	259(59.2%)	55(12.5%)	124(28.3%)	438

Source: Field Survey 2014

Figure: 9



Total 438 students responded this question in which 149 were from Science, 175 were from engineering and 114 were from medical students. About 59% replied that they use internet for searching reading materials, 13% are using for e-mail & face book and 28% are using for getting current Information.

5.10. Familiar with e-library/ e-journals

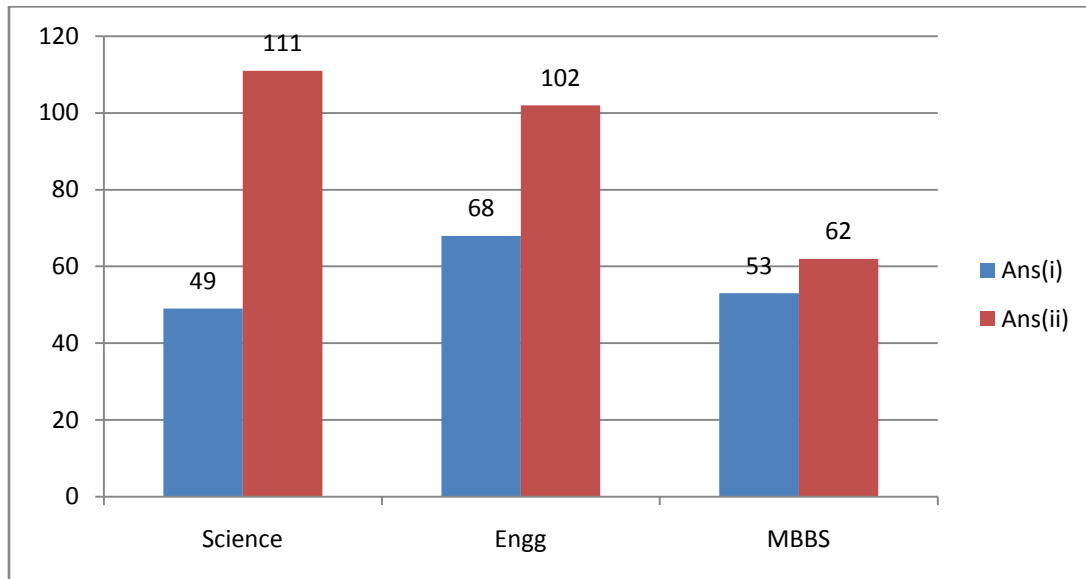
The students were asked about the familiarity with e-library or e-journals and the available data is given in the Table 10 with the Figure 10:

Table No. 10: Familiar with e-library/ e-journal

Program	Answer (i)	Answer (ii)	Total
Science	49	111	160(36.0%)
Engg	68	102	170(38.2%)
MBBS	53	62	115(25.8%)
	170(38.2%)	275(61.8)	445

Source: Field Survey 2014

Figure: 10



Total 445 students responded this question in which 160 were from Science, 170 were from engineering and 115 were from medical students. About 38% has answered that they are familiar with e-library and 62% was not familiar with e-library.

5.11. Need of e-library

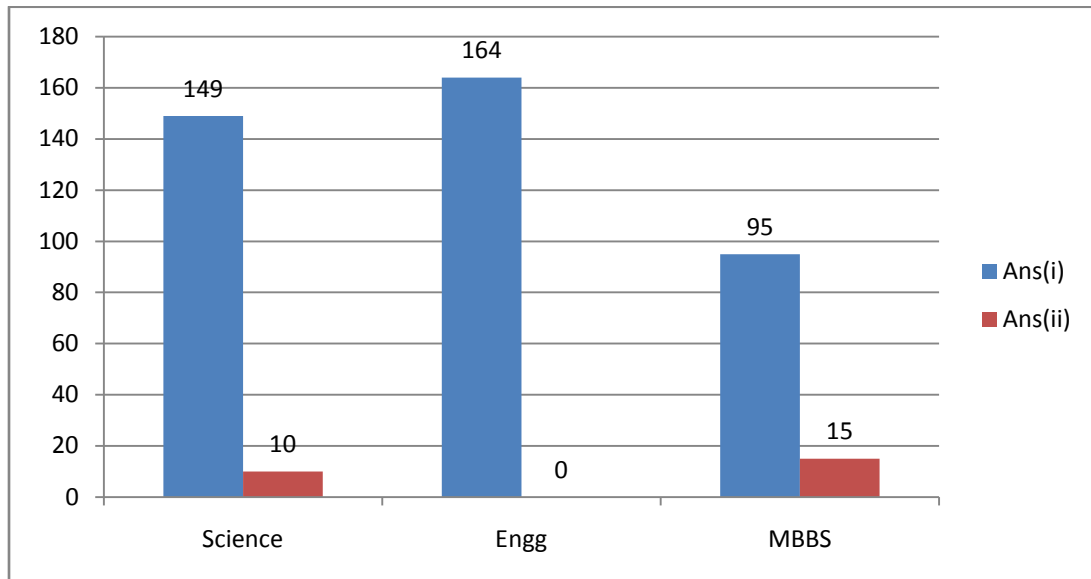
The students were asked about the need of e-library and the available data is given in the Table 11 with the Figure 11:

Table No. 11: Need of e-library

Program	Answer (i)	Answer (ii)	Total
Science	149	10	159(36.7%)
Engg	164	0	164(37.9%)
MBBS	95	15	110(25.4%)
	408(94.2%)	25(5.8%)	433

Source: Field survey 2014

Figure: 11



Total 433 students responded this question in which 159 were from Science, 164 were from engineering and 110 were from medical students. About 94% students answered that they need e-library & 9% has answered that they do not need e – library.

5.12. Aware of rules & regulations

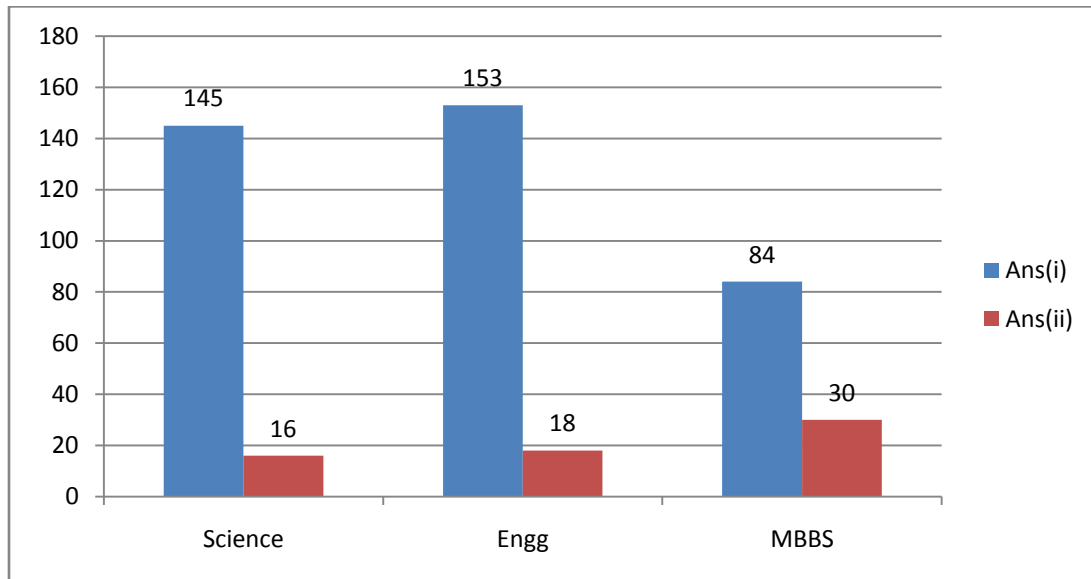
The students were asked about the rules and regulations of the library and the available data is given in the Table 12 with the Figure 12:

Table No. 12: Aware of rules & regulations

Program	Answer (i)	Answer (ii)	Total
Science	145	16	161(36%)
Engg	153	18	171(38.4%)
MBBS	84	30	114(25.6%)
	382(85.7%)	64(14.35)	446

Source: Field survey 2014

Figure: 12



Total 446 students responded this question in which 161 were from Science, 171 were from engineering and 114 were from medical students. About 86% replied that they are aware of rules & regulations & 14% replied that they are not aware.

5.13. Service of Library

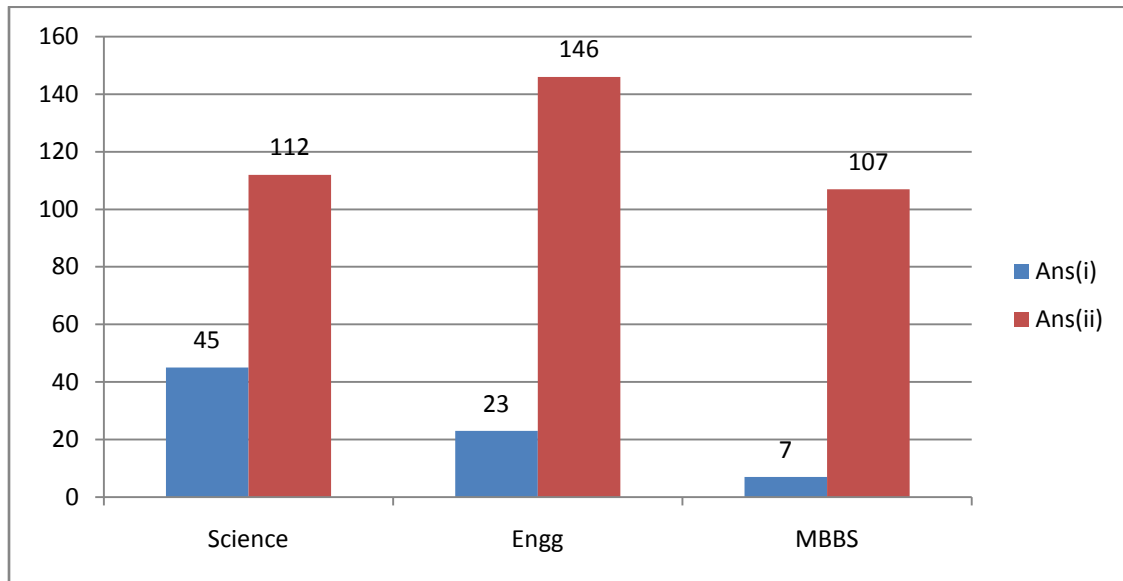
The students were asked about the service of library and the available data is given in the Table 13 with the Figure 13:

Table No. 9: Service of library

Program	Answer (i)	Answer (ii)	Total
Science	45	112	157(35.7%)
Engg	23	146	169(38.4)
MBBS	7	107	114(25.9%)
	75(17%)	365(83%)	440

Source: Field survey 2014

Figure: 13



Total 440 students responded this question in which 157 were from Science, 169 were from engineering and 114 were from medical students. About 17% replied that the service of library is adequate & 83% replied that it is inadequate.

5.14. Availability of staff members

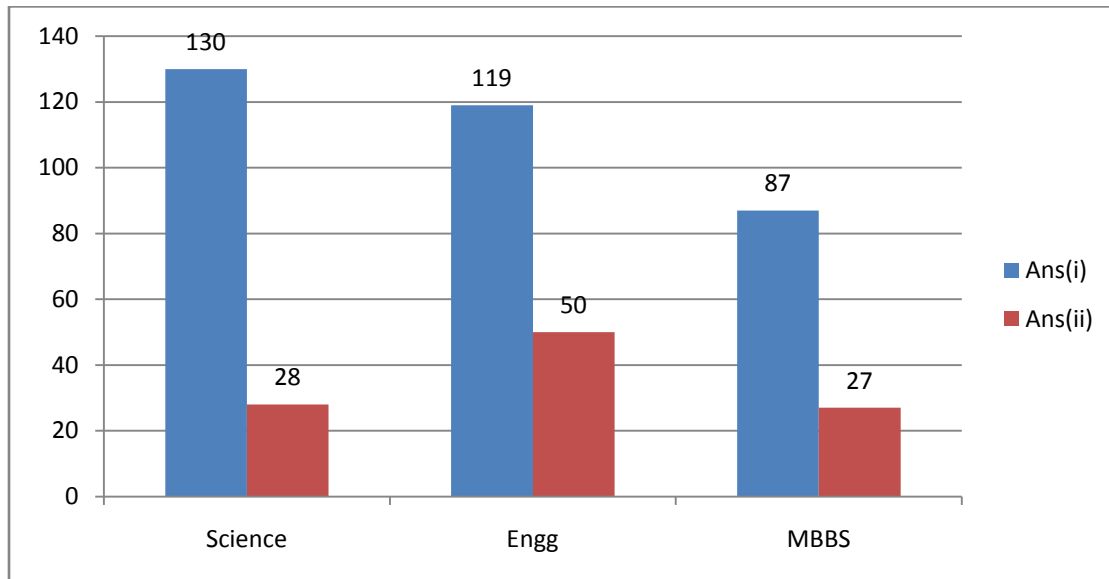
The students were asked about the availability of staff members in the library and the available data is given in the Table 14 with the Figure 14:

Table No. 14: Availability of staff members

Program	Answer (i)	Answer (ii)	Total
Science	130	28	158(35.8%)
Engg	119	50	169(38.3%)
MBBS	87	27	114(25.9%)
	336(76.2%)	105(23.8%)	441

Source: Field survey 2014

Figure: 14



Total 441 students responded this question in which 158 were from Science, 169 were from engineering and 114 were from medical students. About 76% replied that the availability of staff members is sufficient & 24% says no.

5.15. Trained & skilled staff members

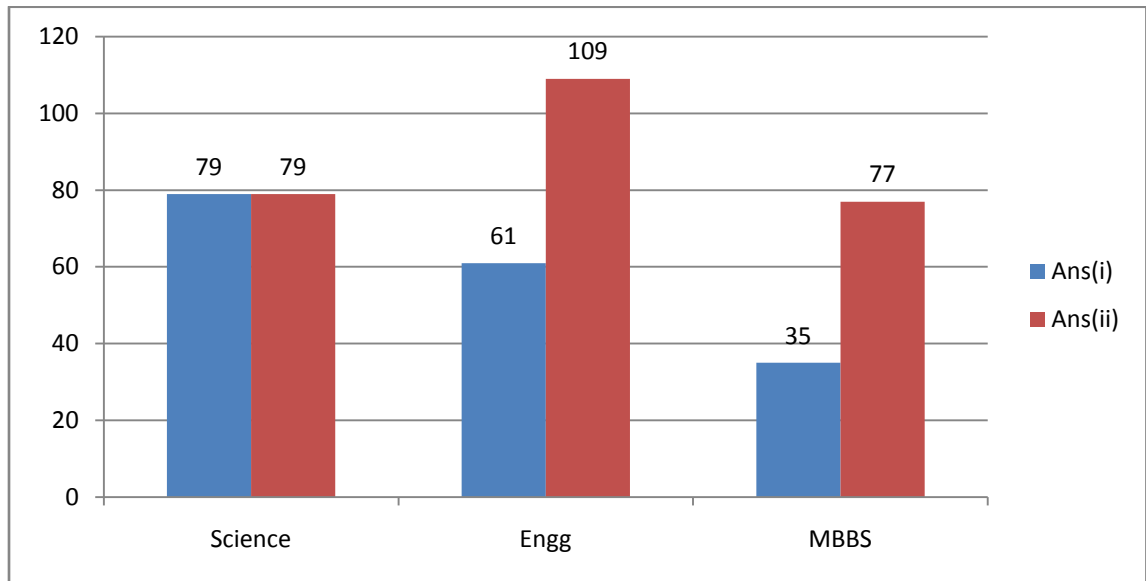
The students were asked about the availability of trained & skilled staff members in the library and the available data is given in the Table 15 with the Figure 15:

Table No. 15: Trained & skilled staff members

Program	Answer (i)	Answer (ii)	Total
Science	79	79	158 (35.9%)
Engg	61	109	170 (38.6%)
MBBS	35	77	112 (25.5%)
	175 (39.8%)	265 (60.2%)	440

Source: Field survey 2014

Figure: 15



Total 440 students responded this question in which 158 were from Science, 170 were from engineering and 112 were from medical students. About 40% replied that there is a trained & skilled staff member & 60% replied that they are not trained.

5.16. Behavior of staff members

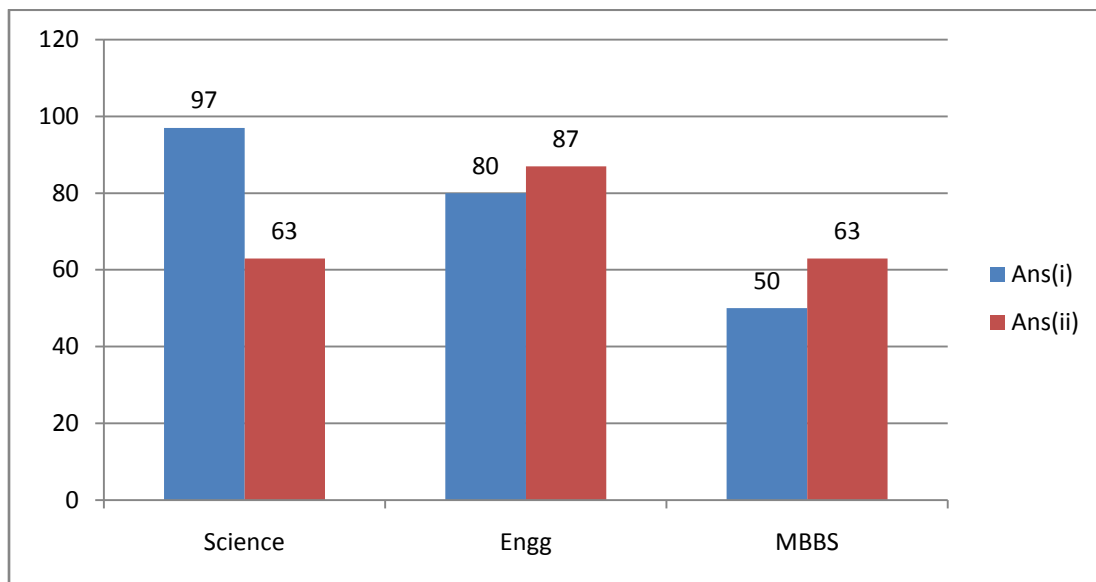
The students were asked about the behavior of the staff members in the library and the available data is given in the Table16 with the Figure 16:

Table No. 16: Behavior of the staff members

Program	Answer (i)	Answer (ii)	Total
Science	97	63	160(36.4%)
Engg	80	87	167(37.9%)
MBBS	50	63	113(25.7%)
	227(51.5%)	213(48.5)	440

Source: Field Survey 2014

Figure: 16



Total 440 students responded this question in which 160 were from Science, 167 were from engineering and 113 were from medical students. About 52% replied that the behavior of staff members is friendly & 48% replied they are not.

5.17. Scientific knowledge of staffs

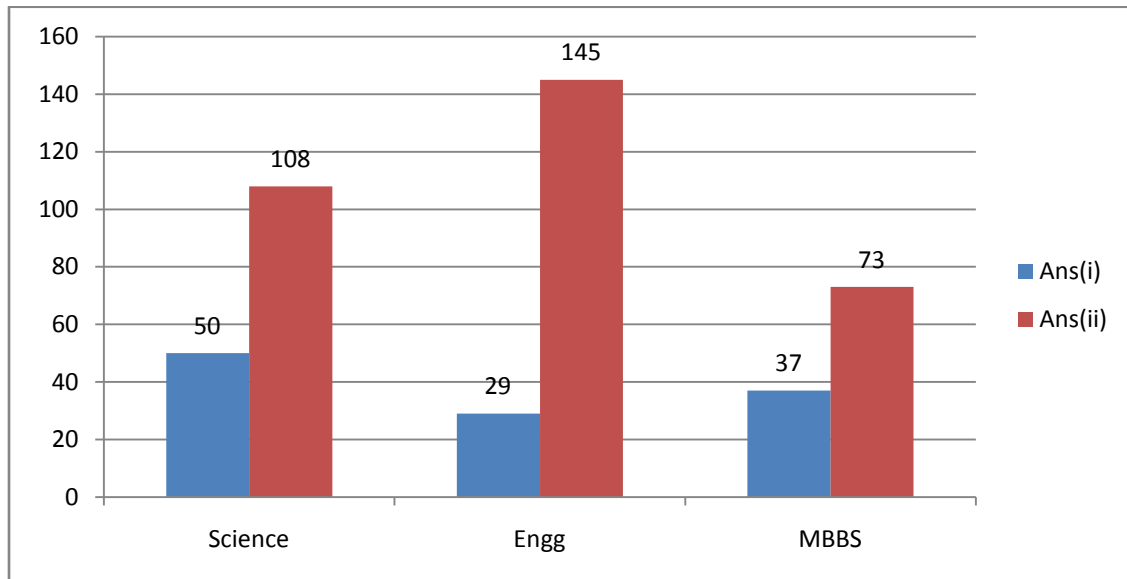
The students were asked about the scientific knowledge of staffs in the library and the available data is given in the Table 17 with the Figure 17:

Table No. 17: Scientific knowledge of staff s

Program	Answer (i)	Answer (ii)	Total
Science	50	108	158(35.7%)
Engg	29	145	174(39.4%)
MBBS	37	73	110(24.9%)
	116(26.2%)	326(73.8%)	442

Source: Field survey2014

Figure: 17



Total 442 students responded this question in which 158 were from Science, 174 were from engineering and 110 were from medical students. About 26% replied that the library staffs are familiar with scientific books & 74% replied the library staffs are not familiar with scientific books.

5.18. Need of training

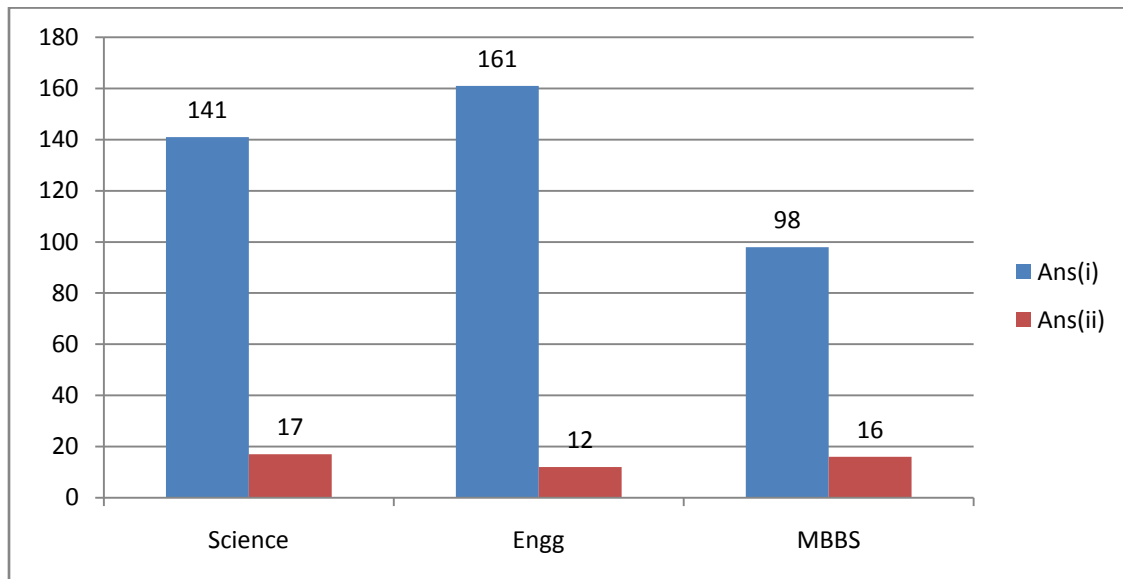
The students were asked about the need of training for staffs in the library and the available data is given in the Table 18 with the Figure 18:

Table No. 18: Need of training

Program	Answer (i)	Answer (ii)	Total
Science	141	17	158(35.5%)
Engg	161	12	173(38.9%)
MBBS	98	16	114(25.6%)
	400(89.9%)	45(10.1%)	445

Source: Field Survey 2014

Figure: 18



Total 445 students responded this question in which 158 were from Science, 173 were from engineering and 114 were from medical students. About 90% replied that there is the need of training for library staffs & 10% replied that there is no need of training.

5.19. Space in Library

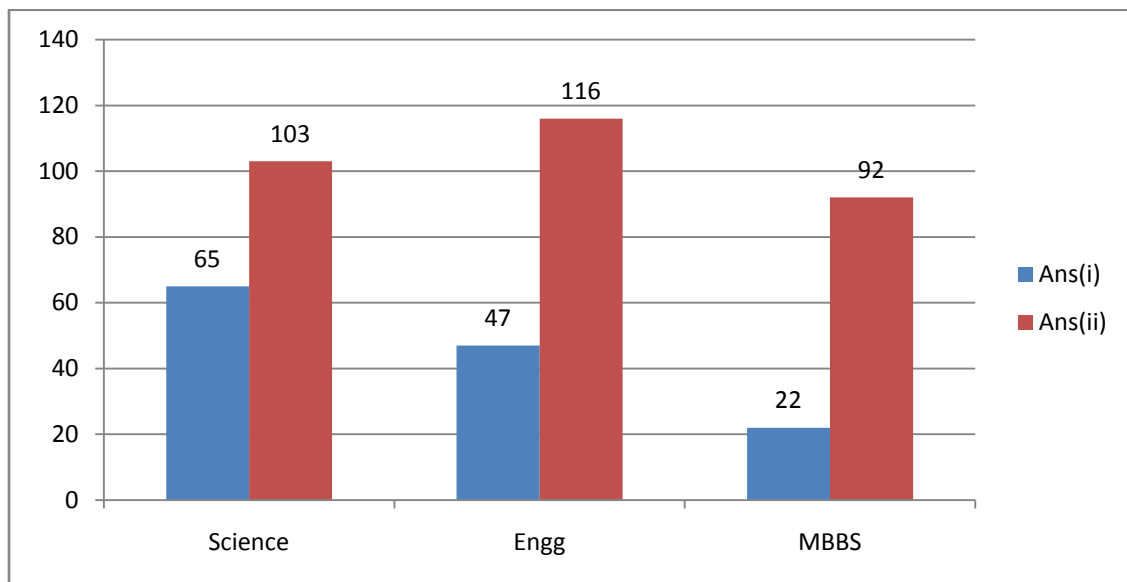
The students were asked about the space available for visitors in the library and the available data is given in the Table 19 with the Figure 19:

Table No. 19: Space in Library

Program	Answer (i)	Answer (ii)	Total
Science	65	103	168(37.8%)
Engg	47	116	163(36.6%)
MBBS	22	92	114(25.6%)
	134(30.1%)	311(69.9%)	445

Source: Field survey 2014

Figure: 19



Total 445 students responded this question in which 168 were from Science, 163 were from engineering and 114 were from medical students. About 30% replied that the space is sufficient in the library & 70% replied that the space is not sufficient.

5.20. Familiarity with SOUL Operating System

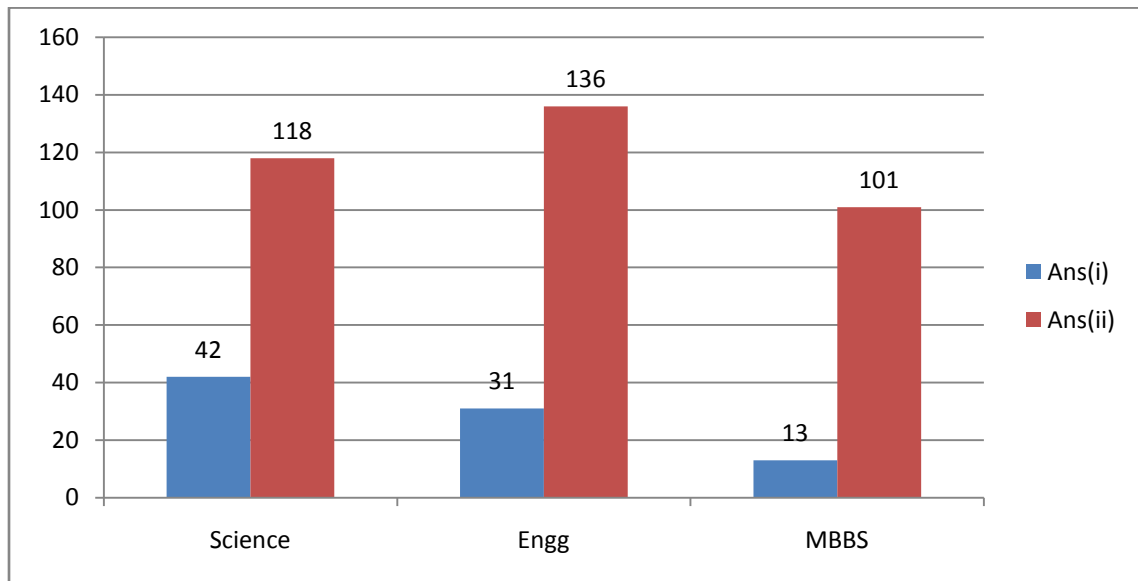
The students were asked about the familiarity with the SOUL operating system in the library and the available data is given in the Table 20 with the Figure 20:

Table No. 20: Familiarity with the SOUL operating system

Program	Answer (i)	Answer (ii)	Total
Science	42	118	160 (36.3%)
Engg	31	136	167 (37.9%)
MBBS	13	101	114 (25.8%)
	86 (19.5%)	355 (80.5%)	441

Source: Field survey 2014

Figure: 20



Total 441 students responded this question in which 160 were from Science, 167 were from engineering and 114 were from medical students. About 20% replied that they are not familiar with the SOUL operating system & 80% replied they are familiar with the SOUL operating system.

5.21. Efficiency of SOUL operating system

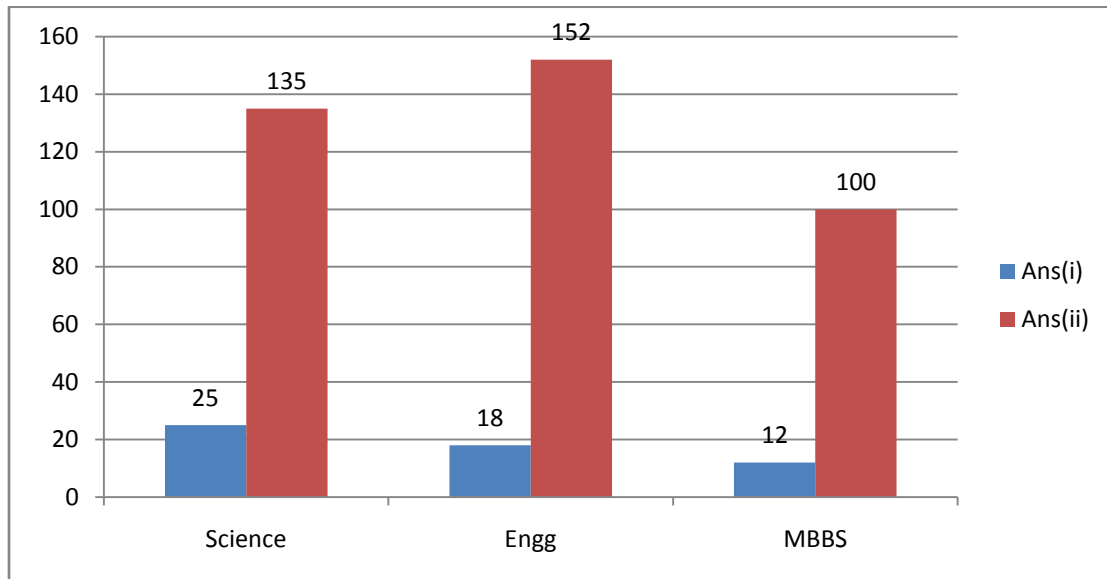
The students were asked about the efficiency of retrieving books from SOUL operating system in the library and the available data is given in the Table 21 with the Figure 21:

Table No. 21: Efficiency of retrieving books from SOUL operating system

Program	Answer (i)	Answer (ii)	Total
Science	25	135	160(36.2%)
Engg	18	152	170(38.5%)
MBBS	12	100	112(25.3%)
	55(12.4%)	387(87.6%)	442

Source: Field survey 2014

Figure: 21



Total 442 students responded this question in which 160 were from Science, 170 were from engineering and 112 were from medical students. About 12% replied that the efficiency of retrieving books from SOUL operating system is poor whereas 88% replied that the efficiency of retrieving books from SOUL operating system is good.

5.2.2. Management of books

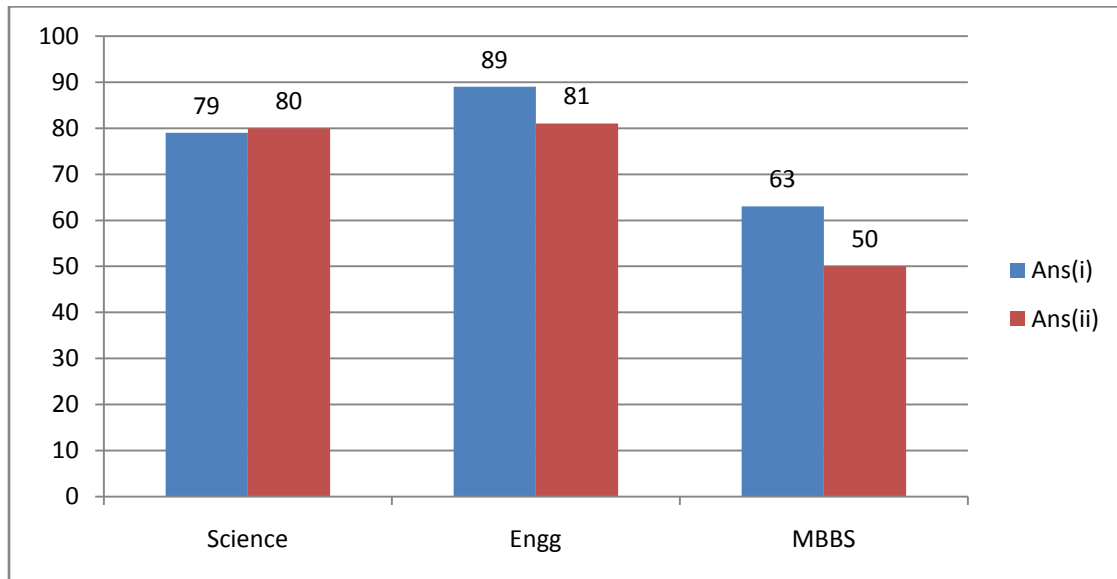
The students were asked about the proper management of books in the library and the available data is given in the Table 22 with the Figure 22:

Table No. 22: Management of books

Program	Answer (i)	Answer (ii)	Total
Science	79	80	159(35.9%)
Engg	89	81	170(38.5%)
MBBS	63	50	113(25.6%)
	231(52.3%)	211(47.7%)	422

Source: Field survey 2014

Figure: 22



Total 442 students responded this question in which 159 were from Science, 170 were from engineering and 113 were from medical students. About 525 agreed that the management of books in library is in proper way & 48% replied that the books in library are not managed properly.

5.23. Preference of online reading materials

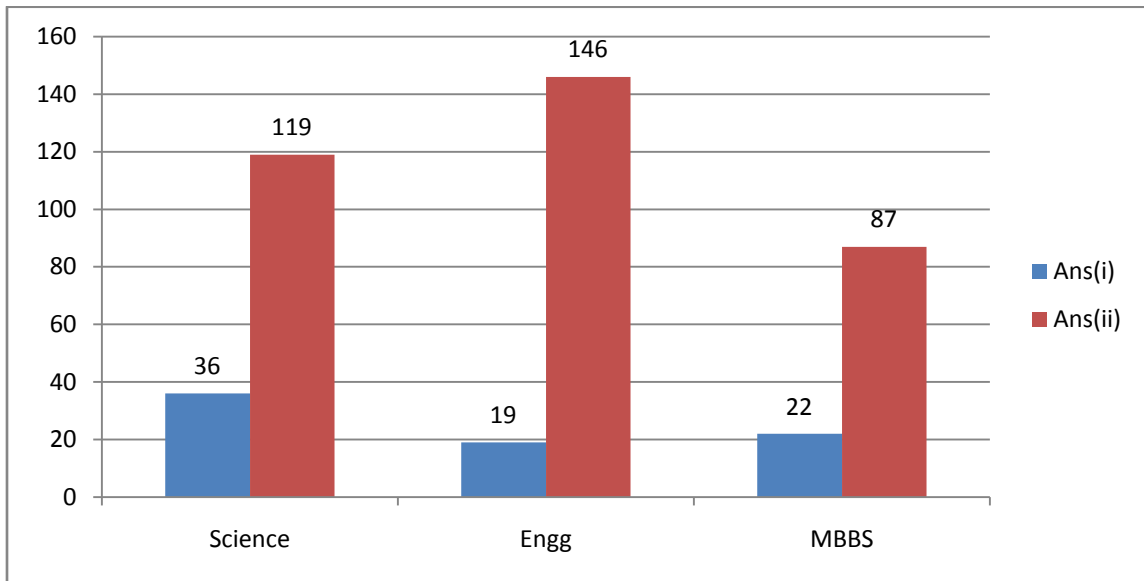
The students were asked about the preference of online reading materials in the library and the available data is given in the Table 23 with the Figure 23:

Table No. 23: Preference of online reading materials

Program	Answer (i)	Answer (ii)	Total
Science	36	119	155(36.1%)
Engg	19	146	165(38.5%)
MBBS	22	87	109(25.4%)
	77(17.9%)	352(82.1%)	429

Source: Field survey 2014

Figure: 23



Total 429 students responded this question in which 155 were from Science, 165 were from engineering and 109 were from medical students. About 18% agreed that the availability of online free reading materials in library & 82% did not agree the availability of online free reading materials in library.

5.24. Preference for online free books

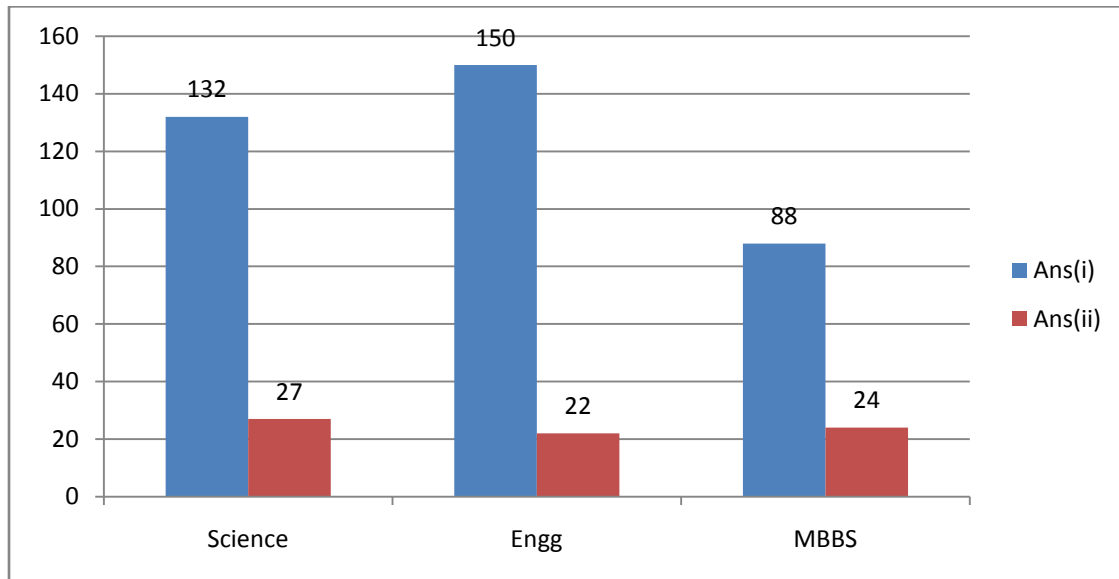
The students were asked about the preference for online free reading books in the library and the available data is given in the Table 24 with the Figure 24:

Table No. 24: Preference for online free reading books

Program	Answer (i)	Answer (ii)	Total
Science	132	27	159(35.9%)
Engg	150	22	172(38.8%)
MBBS	88	24	112(25.3%)
	370(83.5%)	73(16.5%)	443

Source: Field survey 2014

Figure: 24



Total 443 students responded this question in which 159 were from Science, 172 were from engineering and 112 were from medical students. About 84% replied that they prefer online free reading books in the library & 16% do not prefer online free reading books in the library.

5.25. Familiar with manual library system

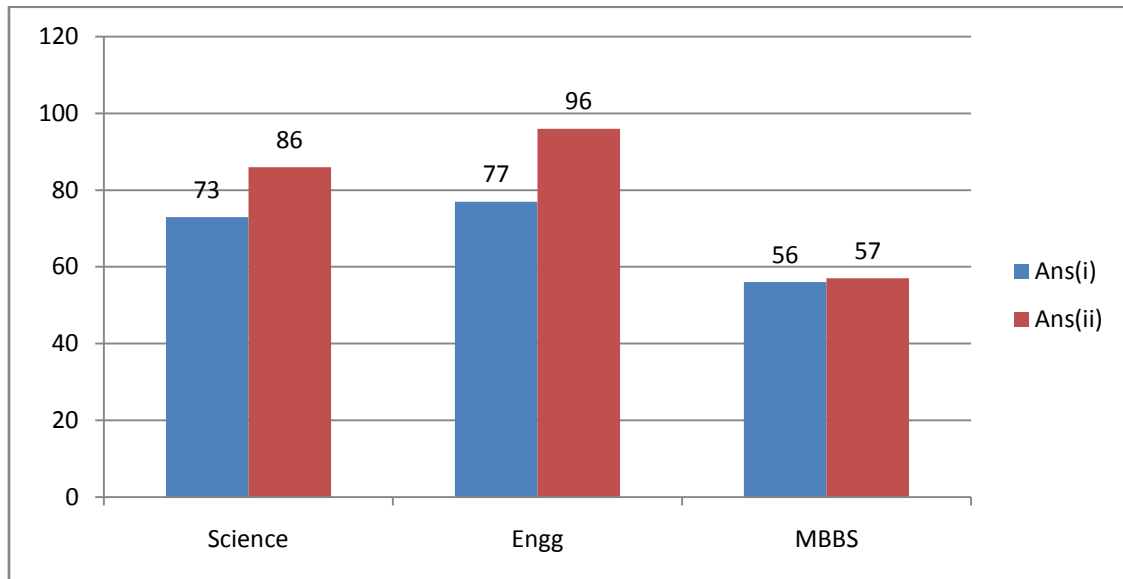
The students were asked about the familiarity with manual library system in the library and the available data is given in the Table 25 with the Figure 25:

Table No. 25: Familiarity with manual library system

Program	Answer (i)	Answer (ii)	Total
Science	73	86	159(35.7%)
Engg	77	96	173(38.9%)
MBBS	56	57	113(25.4%)
	206(46.3%)	239(53.7%)	445

Source: Field survey 2014

Figure: 25



Total 445 students responded this question in which 159 were from Science, 173 were from engineering and 113 were from medical students. About 46% replied that they are familiar with manual library system & 54% replied that they are not familiar with manual library system.

5.26. Preferable System

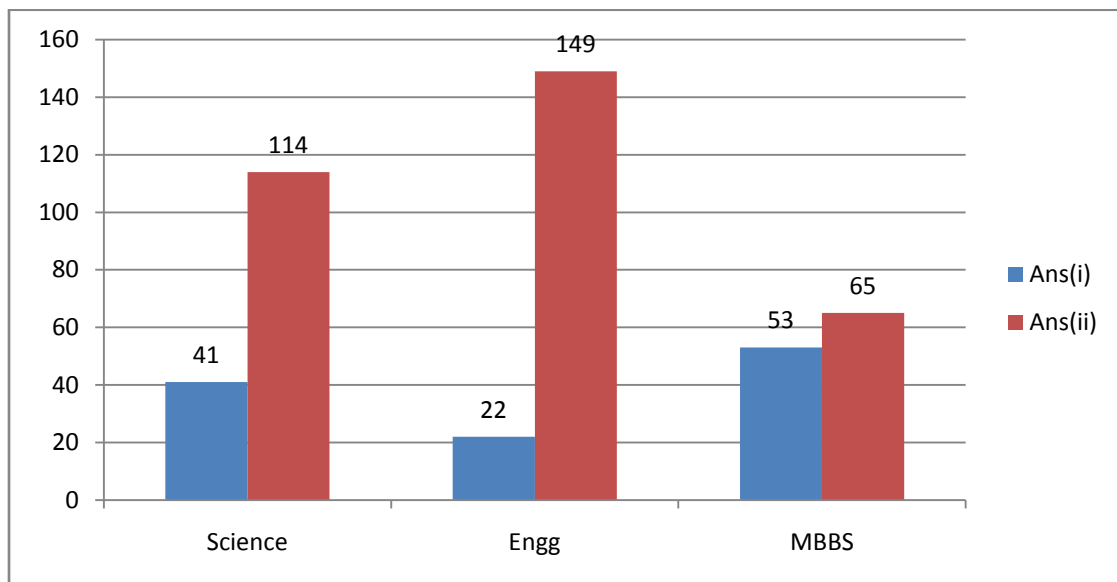
The students were asked about the preferable system manual or electronic in the library and the available data is given in the Table 26 with the Figure 26:

Table No. 26: Preferable system

Program	Answer (i)	Answer (ii)	Total
Science	41	114	155(34.9%)
Engg	22	149	171(38.5%)
MBBS	53	65	118(26.6%)
	116(26.1%)	328(73.9%)	444

Source: Field survey 2014

Figure: 26



Total 444 students responded this question in which 155 were from Science, 171 were from engineering and 118 were from medical students. About 26% replied that they prefer manual system & 74% replied that they prefer electronic system.

5.27. Availability of project materials

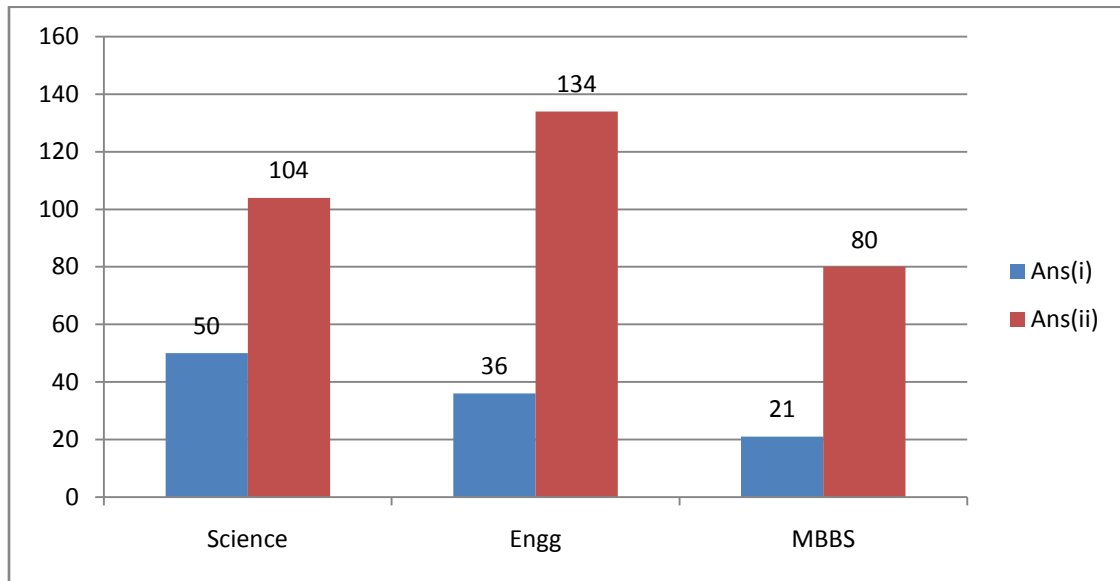
The students were asked about the availability of project materials in the library and the available data is given in the Table 27 with the Figure 27:

Table No. 27: Availability of project materials

Program	Answer (i)	Answer (ii)	Total
Science	50	104	154(36.2%)
Engg	36	134	170(40%)
MBBS	21	80	101(23.8%)
	107(25.2%)	318(74.8%)	425

Source: Field Survey 2014

Figure: 27



Total 425 students responded this question in which 154 were from Science, 170 were from engineering and 101 were from medical students. About 25% replied that the project related material available in KU library & 75% replied that the project related material are not available in KU library.

CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY, FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1. Summary

This thesis has been prepared for the partial fulfillment of Master's Degree of Library & Information Science. In the present period, informations have been distributed so vastly that it has become a challenging task to collect & organize them. The main purpose of this study is to know about SOUL Integrated library software and Manual operating system in Kathmandu University Central Library. For this purpose, a researcher has taken primary views of undergraduate students from Kathmandu University School of Science, School of Engineering & School of Medical Science.

The major objectives of the study are as follows:

- To know about the study habits of the students among Science, Engineering & Medical Students.
- To know the scope of using SOUL in the KU libraries.
- To know the use of the internet for searching reading materials.
- To know the impact of software system related to manual system.
- To know the limitations of software system in the library.

The research was conducted based in the questionnaires prepared (as in Appendix I, page 70 – 72). It was distributed to the students of Science, Engineering & Medical, who are studding in undergraduate levels at KU. The results of the survey was evaluated and presented in various diagrammatic representations & the conclusion has been derived.

- ◆ Knowledge of the student regarding the available facility in the library
- ◆ Comparison between SOUL Integrated System and Manual System

- ◆ Human resource person related to SOUL Integrated system
- ◆ Availability of resources for the development and promotion of SOUL Integrated System
- ◆ Limitations of software's

6.2. Findings

The study revealed that majority of students accept that the facilities in KU library are useful to some extent. Most of the students use to spend 1-3 hours per-day in the library. The purpose of their visit in the library is to read & borrow text books. Most of the students replied that the existing books available in the library are not sufficient and the majority of students agreed that more textbooks should be included in the Kathmandu University Central Library relative to the number of students. The students are satisfied with the existing opening hours of the library but they are not satisfied with the lending period of the books. They said that the lending period of the books should be extended. The majority of students answered that the internet facility of the library is good. They use internet for searching reading materials too. Most of the students agreed that they are not familiar with e-library system but they agreed that e-library is now necessary in the library. Majority of students are aware to the rules & regulations and services of KU Library. The students answered that the service of the KU library is inadequate. The majority of students replied that the library staff members are not well trained and skilled relative to scientific books available in the library but the behavior of stall members of the library is friendly. The view of most of the students suggested that the staff must be well familiar with the available scientific books and for this, there is the need of library staff to be trained properly.

6.3. Conclusions

As the information has been explosion so vastly that it has become a challenging task to collect & organize it. Therefore, the researcher has done the research about the study habits of the students among science, engineering & medical science in Kathmandu

University Central Library and also the scope of using SOUL in the library. To fulfill the objective, the study and research were conducted based in the questionnaires. The undergraduate students from SOSc, SOE, and SOMS at Kathmandu University were answered for this purpose. They agree that the facilities in KU library are useful to some extent & majority of students spend 1 – 3 hours per-day in the library. They accepted that e – library is essential in the library. Most of the students like to prefer online free reading books in the library. Majority of students like to prefer electronic system in the library. Libraries should focus on online e-books & e-journals since it is easy to store & disseminate to the users. The staff should be well trained about Soul integrated library software for the help of the users. Library should make available the online free reading materials for the benefit of the users.

6.4. Recommendations:

The libraries of 21st century should facilitate the transition of today's literate society to a knowledge based society for tomorrow. There has been a tremendous increase in the use of information technology relative to the libraries in recent years and to put library resources for effective use. The technological advances have further helped the libraries to link the computer system. On the basic of findings, the following recommendations for KU Library have been proposed for the improvements:

- Libraries should focus on e – books & e – journals since it is easy to store and disseminate to the users.
- Libraries should include more updated sufficient scientific textbooks to take more benefits and the concern staffs must be familiar with these books.
- The staff should be well trained for SOUL Integrated software to help the users.
- Users like to prefer electronic system like SOUL in the library, so electronic system should be managed.
- Library should make available of the on-line free reading materials for the users.
- The behavior of the library staff should be encouraging and user's friendly with cooperative.
- Libraries should increase its lending period for reading materials/books.

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Appendix - I

Study of Kathmandu University Central Library with Special Reference to SOUL and Manual Operating System

Questionnaire

Objective: “ Reader’s Attitude Regarding The Use of KU Library”

School of : Program: Year:

Please TICK the most appropriate answer from the given ones:

1. The facilities in KU library are

- (i) Useful to the optimum degree; (ii) Useful to some extent; (iii) less use

2. The study hour in the Library per day is :

- (i) 1 – 3 hours; (ii) 3 - 6 hours; (iii) More than six hours

3. The purpose of library visit is:

- (i) To read & borrow textbooks; (ii) To read professional journals

- (ii) To read magazines & newspapers

4. The number of existing books available to your program is:

- (i) Sufficient; (ii) not sufficient;

5. Types of document to be included in the library are:

- (i) Text Books; (ii) Scientific Journals & Articles; (ii) Magazines & Newspapers

Please turn over

6. The opening hours of library are suitable: (i) Yes; (ii) No
7. The lending period for books (15 days) is sufficient: (i) Yes; (ii) No
8. The Internet facility is available in library: (i) Yes; (ii) No
9. The Internet facility in the library is used for:
- (i) Searching reading materials; (ii) Using for email & face book
- (iii) Getting current Information
10. Are you familiar with e-library: (i) Yes; (ii) No
11. Do you think e-library is essential in the library? (i) Yes; (ii) No
12. Are you aware to the rules & regulations & services of the KU library?
- (i) Yes; (ii) No
13. The service of the KU library is: (i) Adequate; (ii) Inadequate
14. The number of staff members in KU library is sufficient: (i) Yes; (ii) No
15. The library staff members well trained & skilled: (i) Yes; (ii) No
16. The behavior of library staff members is: (i) Friendly; (ii) Not friendly
17. The library staffs are well familiar with the scientific books: (i) Yes; (ii) No
18. There is the need of library staff to be well trained: (i) Yes; (ii) No
19. The space in the library is: (i) Sufficient; (ii) Not sufficient
20. Are you familiar with SOUL operating system? (i) No; (ii) Yes
21. How is the efficiency of retrieving books from SOUL system?
- (i) poor (ii) good

Please turn over

22. The online free reading materials are available in library: (i) Yes ; (ii) No
23. The books in the library are properly managed: (i) Yes; (ii) No
24. Do you prefer online free reading books in the library: (i) Yes; (ii) No
25. Are you familiar with manual library system? (i) Yes; (ii) No
26. Which system do you prefer? (i) Manual; (ii) Electronics
27. The project related material available in KU Library: (i) Yes; (ii) No

Any Suggestion(s):

Thanks for your cooperation!!

Appendix II

BIO-DATA

Name: **JHA, MEENA KUMARI**

Father's Name: Mr. Digamber Jha

Date of Birth: **March 05, 1975** (2031.11.21 BS)

Permanent Address: **Mauwaha- 01**, Saptari, Sagarmatha, Nepal.

Sex: **Female**

Nationality: **Nepali**

Marital Status: Married (Two Sons: **Atul Jha** and **Anmol Jha**)

Mailing Address: Dr. Kanhaiya Jha (c/o), Kathmandu University,

P.O. Box No. 6250, Kathmandu, Nepal.

Tel. No. 011-661399/ 661511 Ext **1544** (R) KU Staff Quarter N. 301 D

E-mail: **meenakjha(at)gmail.com**

Mobile Number: **00977-9841 951349**

PRESENT POSITION

Librarian, Kathmandu University High School (**KUHS**) (a sister School of Kathmandu University), Chaukot, Kavre since September 2007

ACADEMIC QUALIFICATION

1990 : Matriculation, Bihar Examination Board, Patna, India, Second Division

1990 – 1992: Intermediate of Arts (**I.A.**), Bihar Intermediate Education Council (**BIEC**), Patna, India, Second Division

1992 – 1995 : Bachelor of Arts (**B.A. Honours**), B.N. Mandal University, Madhepura, Bihar, India, Second Division (major subjects: *English*, Sociology, Psychology)

2009 - 2015: Master of Library and Information Science (**M.Lib. Sci.**), Central Department of Library and Information Science, Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur, Kathmandu

TRAININGS

- ◆ Participated in the Five Days Training on Data Analysis and Statistical Interpretation using Computer Software at Kathmandu University, Dhulikhel, Kavre from *February 25 - March 3, 2014*.
- ◆ Participated in the Training to Librarians on *R4L* (HINARI, AGORA, OARE), organized by World Health Organization (**WHO**), Regional Office for South-East Asia at Dhulikhel Hospital – Kathmandu University, Dhulikhel, Nepal from *September 29 – 30, 2013*.
- ◆ Participated in Teacher’s Workshop on Learners Centered Teaching Method (**LCTM**) organized by Kathmandu University High School (**KUHS**) with technical support from Training Institute for Technical Instructions (**TITI**) from *February 6 – 7, 2009*.
- ◆ Proficiency in Computer Application, College of Software Engineering (**CSE**), Biratnagar, Morang, Nepal in 2002.
- ◆ Library and Information Science Level – 3, conducted by Nepal Library Association (**NLA**) at Central Library, Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur from *December 30, 1998 – February 04, 1999*.

INVOLVEMENT

- ◆ Organizing Committee members of the Instructional Workshop on Applied Mathematics (**IWAM 2014**) organized by Kathmandu university in collaboration with Tribhuvan University, Nepal Sanskrit University and Nepal Mathematical Society at Kathmandu University, Dhulikhel from *February 20 – 26, 2014*.
- ◆ Organizing committee member of **CIMPA-UNESCO-NEPAL Research School** on Number Theory in Cryptography and Its Applications which was organized by the International Centre for Pure and Applied Mathematics (**CIMPA**), France at Kathmandu University, Dhulikhel from *July 19 – 31, 2010*.