

**CURRENT STATUS OF LIBRARY NETWORKING AND RESOURCE
SHARING WITHIN T.U. LIBRARY SYSTEMS**

OF

KATHMANDU VALLEY

A thesis submitted to the

Central Department of Library and Information Science in partial fulfillment of the

Requirements for the Master Degree in Library and Information Science

Submitted by

Chiranjibi Neupane

T.U Registration No. 466/072

Central Department of Library and Information Science

Faculty of Humanities and Social Science

Tribhuvan University

Kirtipur, Kathmandu

2014



Tribhuvan University
Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences

Katipur,
Kathmandu
Tel. No. 43313

Central Department of Library and Information Science

Date:

Reference No.:

E-mail: lib@tribhu.edu.np
Website: <http://www.tribhu.edu.np>



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Under my supervision and guidance.
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Dr. Madhusudan Karki
Thesis Supervisor

Date: September, 2014

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Tribhuvan University
Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences

Katup
Kathma
Tel. No. 4331

Central Department of Library and Information Science

Date:

et.org np
ed.edu.np

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E-mail: lib@tribhu.edu.np
Website: <http://www.tribhu.edu.np>



LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE

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The thesis here to attached, entitled "CURRENT STATUS OF LIBRARY NETWORK AND RESOURCE SHARING WITHIN T.U. LIBRARY SYSTEM KATHIMANDU VALLEY" submitted by Mr. Chiranjibi Neupane in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the MASTER'S DEGREE OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE is hereby accepted and approved.

mskarki

Mr. Madhusudan Karki
Thesis Supervisor

Mr. Krishna Mani Bhandary

Mr. Krishna Mani Bhandary
External Examiner

Mr. Bhis Dhoj Shrestha

Mr. Bhis Dhoj Shrestha
Department Head

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Thank you,

Date: September, 2014

ABSTRACT

The thesis entitled "**CURRENT STATUS OF LIBRARY NETWORKING AND RESOURCE SHARING WITHIN T. U. LIBRARY SYSTEMS OF KATHMANDU VALLEY**" in general based upon the current situation of networking and resource sharing among the libraries of Kathmandu Valley. Today, it is virtually not possible for any library, however big and rich to acquire all the information or publications. As well as libraries are collecting, processing and organizing the same documents making huge investment of money, manpower, materials and time. Networking and resource sharing is the best and effective measure to solve many of these problems and which allows effective use of the available information and knowledge sources between and among the entire libraries' network for the users community. It is not known that how many libraries are participating in resource sharing activities in Kathmandu Valley by using computer networks. CDS/ISIS library software is used by most of the libraries in Nepal. However these libraries have not maintained Common Communication Format (CCF).

The objectives of this study are (1) To study the existing coordination activities of T. U. library resources, facilities and services, (2) To find out the status and availability of professional manpower, work procedures, and resources, (3) To suggest a plan and policy for resource sharing and networking among these campus libraries. The studies are limited to seven libraries of Kathmandu Valley.

In the context of Nepal, there have been a few studies on the topic resource sharing and networking through computer networks. So, some of the related international literature have studied.

The study has focused on the digital resource sharing especially bibliographic database and e-resources which is easy to share among the libraries. Most of the libraries of Kathmandu valley are using ISIS library software. The population of the study is a number of those libraries which uses ISIS library software for creating database. Seven libraries have been selected as a sample for the data collection. The researcher has used a set of questionnaire including 22 questions, informal interview, and observation as a basic instruments of data collection.

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

All questions are analyzed and presented sequentially and certain findings drawn out. According to the objectives, the major findings of this study are shown as. All libraries are interested to provide resource sharing services but among the libraries have no any co-operation or agreement for resource sharing. 50% of libraries are providing resource sharing facility through their website. But this is not formal way of resource sharing on the principle of co-operation among the libraries. Because there is no any library network in Kathmandu valley to co-ordinate between and among the libraries. All libraries under the study have maintained bibliographic databases of their collections in computer and all of the libraries under the scope have known about CCF for creating databases. All libraries are interested to provide online resources but they haven't produced their own e-resources. They are providing access to some of the international e-resources like JSTOR, Project Muse, AGORA, HINARI, AsiaJOL, NepJOL etc. which are freely available along with TUCL is also providing Nepali Journals online (NepJOL).

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

Chiranjibi Neupane

PREFACE

Today development of technology made drastic change in the present society. Now-a-days development in the information technology field has also expanded. Information sciences also emerging new discipline such as digital library, knowledge management, etc. The impact of IT as well as Internet has been applied in every sector. So librarians all over the world are using IT in their library field. To provide good information to their clientele in time. The functions and services of library are increasing day by day. Its traditional functions of collecting and disseminating the books and journals are changing towards the digital and virtual libraries.

Library networking and resource sharing activities will help for this purpose. The application of Internet in libraries and information centers, networking and resource sharing has becomes easier. Vast amount of information in the form of journal, books, conference papers, as well as various important articles can be found in the Internet. The Internet using habit of new generation demands the online and web based information, which is increasing day by day. They prefer to get quick accessible online media rather than wasting time in turning over the printed books which are difficult to retrieve. Due to quick retrieval, easy to copy and convenience to store made maximum use of online resources. Now-a-days the library users are increasingly so vastly therefore their needs are ever increasing and uncompromising.

The research study consists of six chapters. The **Chapter First** has describe the general background of the study, problems, objectives, scope and limitations etc. The **Chapter Second** has dealt with the related literature review on networking and resource sharing. The **Chapter Third** has focused on the study of seven libraries of Kathmandu valley. **Chapter Four** dealt with research methodology, research design, population, sampling procedure, data collection

procedure etc. The **Chapter Fifth** has represented the analysis, presentation and interpretation of collected data. Tables and figures have also been included to describe the data collected from the seven libraries. **Chapter Six** has been included the summary, conclusion and recommendation.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AGORA:	
AsiaJOL:	Asia Journal On Line
BTTM:	Bachelor of Travel & Tourism Management
CAS:	Current Awareness Service
CC:	Colon Classification
CCF:	Common Communication Format
CCS:	Current Content Service
CD:	Compact Disk
CDPSL:	Central Department of Population Studies Library
CD-ROM:	Compact Disk Read Only Memory
CDS/ISIS:	Computerized Documentation System/Integrated set of Information System
CIP:	Cataloguing in Publications
CUP:	Cambridge University Press
DDC:	Dewey Decimal Classification
DOAJ:	Directory of Open Access Journal
HINARI:	
IDRC	International Development Research Centre
ILLINET:	Illinois Library and Information Network
INASP:	International Network for the Availability of Scientific Publication
INFLIBNET:	Information and Library Network
IOM	Institute of Medicine
ISBN:	International Standard Book Number
IT:	Information Technology

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AGORA:	Access to Global Online Research in Agriculture
AsiaJOL:	Asia Journal On Line
BTTM:	Bachelor of Travel & Tourism Management
CAS:	Current Awareness Service
CC:	Colon Classification
CCF:	Common Communication Format
CCS:	Current Content Service
CD:	Compact Disk
CDPSL:	Central Department of Population Studies Library
CD-ROM:	Compact Disk Read Only Memory
CDS/ISIS:	Computerized Documentation System/Integrated set of Information System
CIP:	Cataloguing in Publications
CUP:	Cambridge University Press
DDC:	Dewey Decimal Classification
DOAJ:	Directory of Open Access Journal
HINARI:	Health Inter-Network Access to Research Initiative
IDRC	International Development Research Centre
ILLINET:	Illinois Library and Information Network
INASP:	International Network for the Availability of Scientific Publication
INFLIBNET:	Information and Library Network
IOM	Institute of Medicine
ISBN:	International Standard Book Number
IT:	Information Technology

JSTOR:	
LAN:	Local Area Network
LCC:	Library of Congress Classification
LIBRA:	Library Software
LIC:	Library and Information Centre
MAN:	Metropolitan Area Network
MARC:	Machine Readable Catalogue
NepJOL:	Nepali Journal Online
NCCL:	Nepal Commerce Campus Library
NMLA:	National Medical Library Association
OA:	Open Access
OCLC:	Online Computer Library Centre
OPAC:	Online Public Access Catalogue
OUP:	Oxford University Press
PERI:	Program for the Enhancement of Research Information
PYCL:	Public Youth Campus Library
SAARC:	South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation
SDCL:	Shanker Dev Campus Library
SDI:	Selective Dissemination of Information
SOUL:	Software of Universities Libraries
TU:	Tribhuvan University
TUCL:	Tribhuvan University Central Library
TUNCL:	Tribhuvan University Nursing Campus Library
TUTHL:	Tribhuvan University Teaching Hospital Library

UDC: Universal Decimal Classification
UGC: University Grant Commission
UN: United Nations
UNCRD United Nations Centre for Regional Development
UNESCO: United Nations Educations, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA United Nations Fund for Population Activities
WAN: Wide Area Network
WINISIS: Windows/Integrated set of Information System

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

1.1.1 Library and its origin

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

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

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

The primitive human also recorded information by various styles, forms of drawings, shapes of materials and the following coming generation learnt consequently the practice, style and culture of recording information got importance. The importance of information which the human experienced as a powerful means of getting things done has continued the drawings, sketch and shape of material for future generation use. The history of civilization is from pre-ancient to post-modern era, given the proof. Libraries are collections of materials and other sources of recorded information.

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

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

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

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

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

'The combination of paper and the printing press has probably done more to preserve man's accomplishments than any other single human achievement. Without doubt it is largely responsible for the mountain of recorded information extant today.' (Prasher, c1991, p. 44) Monasteries of Western world found documents as an essential thing for the spiritual life. After 11th century when universities were established, the collection of information carriers grew steadily.

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

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

1.1.2 Information technology in the context of libraries

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

1.1.2.1 Computer technology and telecommunication in the libraries

Computer technology and telecommunication are the two major areas which constitute the field of information technology. Telecommunication, which is concerned with the transmission of information from a source to a destination, has undergone so change during the past, say one

hundred years. Today anybody can access remote computers, receive processed information held on them on a variety of subject, send messages to electronic mail boxes and engage in the conferences with the help of a telephone coupled with another suitable piece of communication equipment. All these have become possible because of the interlinking of computers with the help of telecommunication techniques and this particular aspect of telecommunication is referred to as data communication. (Devarajan, 1999, p. 9)

1.1.2.2 Communication system

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

1.1.2.3 Computer networks in the context of libraries

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

1.1.2.3.1 Topology of the network

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

1.1.2.3.2 Access methods or the control and flow of information

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

1.1.2.3.3 The protocols and standards to be followed

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

1.1.3 Library networks

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

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

1.1.4 Resource sharing among libraries and information centers

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

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

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

The concepts of resource sharing and networking have become an important aspect of present day practical librarianship throughout the world. Explosion of literature and large scale duplication of documents even among the nearby libraries of a place, and on the other hand, shrinking budgetary provisions force library authorities towards sharing of available resources. Some envisage networking as a means of access to the resource available even at distant places. The advent of the computer and state-of-the-art telecommunication technologies has come to play a major role in support of resource sharing and networking. Resource sharing is therefore

an important element in the national planning of library and information services to meet the needs for information, education and culture (which includes recreation) of the whole community at all levels.

1.1.4.1 Models of resource sharing

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

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

1.1.4.2 Network function and services of resource sharing

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

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

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

- i. Functions that serve the user:
 - Interlibrary loan
 - Reference and referral
 - Education
 - Access to database
- ii Functions that serve the member libraries directly and the users indirectly
 - Acquisition
 - Co-operative cataloguing
 - Circulation and control
 - Storage and delivery
 - Standardization
 - Processing and preparation
 - Marketing
 - Systems development and support
- iii Functions that support the network administration
 - Management and administration
 - Recruitment and training of personnel
 - Evaluation of network
 - Communication
 - Cost analysis

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

1.1.4.2.1 Catalogue based services

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

1.1.4.2.2 Database services

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

1.1.4.2.3 Document supply service

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

1.1.4.2.4 Collection development

This service will help the libraries to identify and select publications which are worth acquiring. After examining the strength and weakness in document collections in the libraries as well as

duplication and based on the specialization of libraries, the network can be used to evolve a co-operative acquisition system. Through this, the libraries will be able to develop their collection on the basis of mutually agreed and assigned profiles to each of them and avoid duplication in their acquisition. The network can also assist the libraries in the process of procurement by providing vital information on purchases like supplier, cost, ISBN number, local agencies, currency conversion, discount rates etc.

1.1.4.2.5 Communication based service

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

1.2 Statement of the problem

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

It is not known that how many libraries are participating in resource sharing activities in Kathmandu valley by using computer networks. There is no record of facts and figures of libraries, library users and librarians regarding the use of computers for resource sharing. The

different methods for information sharing through the computer network of libraries and information centers are adopted in developed countries. But in case of Nepal due to lack of proper budget, resource sharing among libraries became a challenging task. Only the sufficient computer infrastructure, their communication system, networking and professional manpower can help to provide resource sharing among libraries.

There are so many things to be kept in mind that before implementation of resource sharing. Many libraries in Nepal are in favor of using library software. CDS/ISIS library software is used by most of the libraries in Nepal. However these libraries have not maintained Common Communication Format (CCF), due to lack of consortia. The following are the main problems of resource sharing and networking.

- a) Due to lack up of Book/Serials Acquisition policy of Tribhuvan University, there are duplication of information sources, such as books, journals, reports and other information etc.
- b) Shortage of professional manpower, same types of works are being done by many persons. Therefore there are duplication of technical and professional works.
- c) Tribhuvan University's financial resources are using for unnecessary repetitive work such as purchasing, cataloging, classifications and preparing documentation lists simultaneously.
- d) Lacking of networking and resource sharing there are different types of Information gap between these libraries: such as formation of library committees, issues and return policies, facilities to the users etc.

1.3 Objectives of the study:

The overall objective of this research is to find out the current status of library networking and resource sharing within T.U. library systems of Kathmandu Valley. The specific objectives are as follows:

- (3) To suggest a plan and policy for resource sharing and networking among these campus libraries.
 - a) To study the existing coordination activities of T. U., library resources, facilities and services.

- b) To find out the status and availability of professional manpower, work procedures, and resources.
- c) To suggest a plan and policy for resource sharing and networking among these campus libraries.

1.4. Scope and limitations of the study:

This study aims to explore or find out the exact situation of library networking and resource sharing among T.U. libraries of Kathmandu Valley. The study is limited to the following libraries:

1. Tribhuvan University Central Library (TUCL)
2. Nepal Commerce Campus Library (NCCL)
3. Public Youth Campus Library (PYCL)
4. Shanker Dev Campus Library (SDCL)
5. T.U. Teaching Hospital Library (TUTHL)
6. T.U. Nursing Campus Library (NCL)
7. T.U. Central Dept. of Population Studies Library (CDPSL)

This study has focused on the information and resource sharing through the medium of the computer networks. It satisfy the users providing searching facilities of information through computer networks and resource sharing activities. The researcher has taken only seven T.U. libraries of Kathmandu Valley. Library networking and resource sharing through computer networks will minimize the barriers of distance. It reduces time and repeated manual works, it makes different from previous activities. Large and vast information or resources can be retrieved and sharing with high speed.

1.5 Significance of the study:

There have been a few studies on the topic resource sharing and library networking in Nepal.

This research will help to provide the exact condition of resource sharing among the libraries of Kathmandu valley and also help to provide the view of library and library professionals about resource sharing. This study will provide the answer to the questions how library can provides the needed information easily and fast by using the new technology or computer networks through resources sharing. The following points to be achieved.

- a) It facilitates and develops electronic services among the libraries.
- b) It enhances the professionalism among the libraries.
- c) It helps to explore to the international community to share the knowledge.
- d) It can help to develop different types of services within the libraries.

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CHAPTER II

Literature reviews:

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

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

National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, USA(1986) has defined information exchange and library networking as follows: "Two or more libraries and/or other organizations engaged in a common pattern of information exchange through communications, for some functional purpose. A network usually consists of formation agreements whereby two or more different types of libraries share with their mutual users, materials, information and services. Libraries may be in different jurisdictions but agree to serve one another on the same basis on which each serves its own constituents. Computers and telecommunications may be among the tools used for facilitating communication among them".

Similarly the meaning of library networking is defined by The Joint Divisional Planning Committee for a Symposium on Multi-type Library Cooperation defined it as follows: "A multi-type library cooperative or network is a combination merger or contractual association of two or

more types of libraries (academic, public, special or school) crossing jurisdictional, institutional or political boundaries, working together to achieve a maximum effective use of funds to provide library and information services to all citizens above and beyond that which can be provided through one institution on a local level. Such co-operative networks may be designed to serve a community, a metropolitan area or region within a region, or may serve a statewide or multistate area".

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

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

Alphonse (1986) has defines it as:"...a formal organization among libraries for co-operation and sharing of resources in which the group as a whole is organized into subgroups with the exception that most of the needs of a library will satisfied within the subgroups of which it is a member".

Raynard (1986) defines library networks as a "concept that includes the development of co-operation system of libraries on geographical subject or other lines, each with some kind of center that not only coordinates the internal activities of the system but also serves as the system's outlet to and inlet from the centers of other systems. The concept is also hierarchical..."

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

Meera (1994) defines computer networking is as a "Libraries and information centers are the byproducts of modern information explosion. These institutions are actively involved in using computer technology to control and handle the challenges posed by information explosion. Computer networking is opening up new horizons for communicating, disseminating, storing, accessing and retrieving information and documents on many subjects to people all over the world."

Bhandary (1995) has stated that "Resource sharing is quick and easy access to databases and other information sources located at different places. This facilitates the exchange of information and thereby avoids duplication of resources and above all manages them in a cost-effective manner by inter-linking different organizations. Now-a-days networking has become a common concept. The unprecedented explosion of information, the ever increasing price of documents, the continued global financial crunch, and the high costs involved in housing materials have made it almost mandatory to form library network to serve the reader effectively. If clearly understood, the principles, techniques and methods of networking can be used by several organizations of similar nature. It is more economical and expedient to interconnect different libraries with similar objectives into a network ensuring quick access to the needed information located at any point in the network. Further, this network should be integrated into a national/regional/ international network."

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

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

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

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

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

resources of many other libraries in addition to their own one. The public libraries are also likely to benefit themselves by participating in networks."

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

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

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

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

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

Srivastava, (2007) highlights "the importance of libraries in 21st century as an effective mechanism to facilitate dissemination of knowledge, promoting information and knowledge sharing rather than as a store house of knowledge. The term network is used in place of resource sharing or co-operative system because of two important reasons, potential improvement of library and information operations by interconnecting individual library systems with the more recently developed facilities for data and information transfer, and the significant role played by the computer, telecommunications and new reprographic techniques. Networking, therefore, is one of the frontal areas of focus for the libraries of 21st century. "

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

Most of the nineteen (19) reviewed literatures are focused in the networking and resource sharing activities. So the researcher can suggest to apply the networking and resource sharing among the T.U. system's libraries of Kathmandu Valley.

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Chapter III

FOCUS OF THE STUDY

3.1 Resource sharing and its importance in the libraries:

Resource sharing is considered as an essential pre-requisite for effective library and information services. No library can have all the reading materials which may be demanded by its clientele. It may not be possible for any library to meet such demands by purchasing all the materials. Therefore resource sharing in every direction of library work will be conducive to provide useful books, serials and information with sharing each other. Hence, resource sharing is the only effective medium through which the primary and secondary objectives of any information system can be achieved.

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

The developments in library and information science warrant the need for resource sharing. The fast expansion of human knowledge due to knowledge explosion contributes a lot to the cause of resource sharing. The practical impossibility of the scholars, researchers and others to have access to a variety of literature owing to the geographical and financial constraints make resource sharing most relevant. Another foremost and vital factor is the enormous cost of reading materials; due to the high rise in the prices, no library can afford to procure all the materials. It is therefore networking and resource sharing activities, among the libraries are very much important in the present context. The following libraries are focused to study the present status and activities of resource sharing.

- * Tribhuvan University Central Library (TUCL)
- * Tribhuvan University Teaching Hospital Library (TUTHL)
- * Nepal Commerce Campus Library (NCCL)

- * Public Youth Campus Library (PYCL)
- * Tribhuvan University Nursing Campus Library (TUNCL)
- * Population Studies Library (PSL)
- * Shanker Dev Campus Library (SDCL)

3.2 TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY CENTRAL LIBRARY (TUCL)

A. Introduction:

Tribhuvan University Central Library (TUCL) was established in the year 1959. First it was located at Tripureshwor, Kathmandu. In 1967 it was moved to the present building in the University Campus, Kirtipur. It was started with a collection of 1200 volumes. Now the total collections of the Library is more than 3,30,000 volumes. Over 700 titles of periodicals are received on subscription, gifts and exchange.

B. Objectives:

TUCL is devoted to support and facilitate the teachers, research scholars, students and such others in their study, teaching and research works by providing library and information services. It collects, organizes, disseminates reading materials which are of high value and useful to its readers. Special attention is being paid to provide an efficient, effective and exhaustive information services from its collection to the users.

The following are the main objectives of the library.

1. To operate as a dynamic instrument of higher education.
2. To furnish a learning environment appropriate for reading.
3. To serve the teaching and research needs of the university.
4. To teach skill needed for the use of the library.
5. To provide documentation and information services.
6. To serve as a display center for materials of educational and cultural nature.
7. To conduct in-service training in Librarianship.

C. Organization:

T.U. Central Library is governed by a Library Development Committee chaired by the Rector of Tribhuvan University. It consists of Deans of all Institutes, Executive Directors of all Research Centre, Some selective Heads of Central Departments, selective teachers from constituent campus and affiliated campuses, librarians from TU and government libraries as a members and the Librarian of TUCL as a member secretary.

The library has the following main sections and beyond these sections it has other sub-section for the effective operation of its work so as to render effective services to the users.

They are as follows:

1. Acquisition Section
2. Periodical Section
3. Technical Section
4. Circulation Section
5. U.N. Section
6. Reference Section
7. Nepal Collection

Collection development:

The following sections are involving in collection development of the library.

1. Acquisition Section:

It acquires books and documents through purchase, gift, exchange and membership. Annually approximately 7/8 thousand volumes of books received from this section.

2. Periodical Section:

It collects national and international research journals, bulletin, newsletter and newspapers through subscription, gift and exchange, which are valuable to its users.

3. United Nations Section:

TUCL is the Depository library for the United Nations and its agencies publications since 1964. It regularly gets UN Publications of 14 organizations, which are: the United Nations, The World

Bank, The Asian Development Bank, The World Fertility Survey and the United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD), International Development Research Centre (IDRC), etc.

This section is maintained as a separate collection for Nepal. Now it has nearly 27,000 books/documents and periodicals.

Service rendered by the following sections:

1. Technical Section:

This section done the cataloguing and classification of the documents acquired in the library. It retrieves the knowledge, based on the books/documents and provides proper services to the users. Its function is technical as well as scientific way.

2. Circulation Section:

This section is the heart of the library. It disseminates the information to its members and provides borrowing facilities of books.

3. Reference Section:

It is the biggest collection of Reference Books in the country. The famous Reference books are The New Encyclopedia Britannica, Encyclopedia Americana, Oxford English Dictionaries, Encyclopedia of Language and Literature, Encyclopedia of Education etc. Most of the subject's dictionaries and encyclopedias are also available in this section. These reference books are mostly used within library premises.

4. Nepal collection and Dissertation collection Section:

It is the special collection of books/documents on Nepal and Nepali literature published from Nepal and India. Ph. D., M. Phil. and Master Degree dissertations of most of the subjects. Its 12,000 titles of English script of Books/documents and Dissertations and some Nepali script Books/documents and dissertations database has been created by the help of IDRC, Canada in the year 1993-1995

D. Digitization works and services:

In the year 1993-1995 Nepal Collection's 12 thousand books, dissertations records has been created using UNESCO devised CDS/ISIS Computerized Program by the financial support of the IDRC Canada. Since then newly received books and documents also added.

Approxiamately 53 thousand records has created on that database. It is still using by the students. In 2067 B.S. those data has been converted into open source integrated Koha software. Now it has 73,000 (thousand) records and its users are using those data to their study, teaching and research purposes.

E. Other Services:

The Library has been providing the services to the teachers, students and staff of the University. As a biggest library in the country which has rich collections in Nepal. It serves not only the University family but also the government ministries, foreign diplomatic missions, local and foreign researchers and other interested people. The following are the main services offered to the users as a reference and readers service.

a. Orientation programme:

The Library has been conducting orientation classes for the newly admitted students of Central Departments of University Campus to acquaint them with the library rules, regulations and the other services. It helps to users to get their reading materials without loss of time. It creates the awareness to its members

b. Books/Journals display:

The library displays the newly received and processed books/journals and sometimes any special holdings of the library to inform the readers. This service is called Current Awareness Services.

Bibliographical Services:

The library has been providing reference service through compilation of bibliographies, such as:

- a. **Periodicals and Newspapers:** The Periodical Section compiled annually an alphabetical and subject wise list of research periodicals, newsletters and newspapers for the use of its readers.
- b. **Nepalese National Bibliography:** The library is publishing Nepalese National Bibliography on the basis of annual publication and sometimes 3 to 4 years separate publications in one volume. It was started since 1981 by the financial support from German government owned Nepal Research Centre, Kathmandu.

Press Clipping Services:

The library is maintaining a collection of Press clippings from Nepalese and Indian newspapers on the important and hot cake topics to support teaching and research work. It cover the Tourism,

Environment, Higher Education, SAARC, TU, Privatization, Poverty alleviation and Value Added Tax etc. It has also collected the Press digest done by Regmi Research Institute, Kathmandu as a gift.

Content Service (CAS) : The library has been providing content services of scientific research journals available in the library. The teachers as well as researchers of various science departments are getting contents facilities.

Reprographic Services: The Library has been providing the photocopying facility of library materials within its premises.

E-mail and Internet Service: The Library is providing database search of in-house databases of library holdings nearly 53,000 records as a Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC) within its premises. And also provides Online searching of 73,000 records of TUCL databases which is based on Koha software. TUCL has started E-mail services to its users since 1995. Internet services is also providing since January 1998. Since 2003 the Library is providing services of world famous journal's articles by the help of INASP/PERI.

ISBN Services:

Since January 26th, 2000 the Library has started working as the International Standard Book Number (ISBN) National Agency in Nepal. Now the library has been distributed 34,500 ISBN titles

CIP Services: On the auspicious occasion of the University Golden Jubilee 2066 B.S. the Library has started Cataloguing-In-Publication (CIP) service for the first time in the nation to the Nepalese publishers. Till the movement the Library has provided CIP service to approx. 619 Nepalese publications.

Membership: All the permanent teachers and staff of the University Campus, Kirtipur and permanent teachers of TU Campuses of Kathmandu Valley. Master Degree Students of the University Campus, Kirtipur as well as Campuses of Kathmandu Valley can be the members of the Library. Other institutions and public can be private members of the library by fulfilling the certain requirements.

3.3 NEPAL COMMERCE CAMPUS LIBRAR (NCCL)

A. Introduction:

NCC Library was established in the year 1966 (2021 B.S.). It has more than 50 thousand collections. It is located at Min Bhawan, Baneshwar, Kathmandu.

B. Objectives:

Objectives of the library is mainly devoted to support and strengthening the development of education. The library is the best laboratory for getting proper and useful knowledge and information.

C. Organization:

This library is running by the guidance of Library Development Committee. The committee consists of the following members: Campus Chief, Senior teachers, representative of student's union and Librarian. Campus Chief is the chair person, some teachers, union representatives are members and Librarian is the member secretary as well as liaison officer between library and committee.

D. Digitization of books and online services:

The library has 50 thousand collections of books among them some basic books' titles 5,528 (records) database has been created in the CDS/ISIS software. It is still using to search bibliographical records of books. Since 2065 B.S. the library is using LIBRA integrated software to record the books data & created Barcode. Now the library can serve the readers providing digital issue of nearly 51 thousand volumes of books. In the LIBRA software they have created the 51 thousand books with barcode and members profile.

3.4 PUBLIC YOUTH CAMPUS LIBRARY (PYCL)

A. Introduction:

The Public Youth Campus Library (PYCL) is as old as the campus. It was started when the campus was established in 1958. It is located at Chhetrapati, Kathmandu. It is a unique collection of all resources related to general management, travel and tourism, analytical and other subjects related to the BTTM studies. It has more than 50 thousand books.

B. Objectives:

Its main objective is to support study, teaching and research needs of the campus. It can develop the reading habits of the teachers and students providing good environment. It can accelerate the progress of the education.

C. Organization:

It is the combination of some authorities one who looks the library activities. The library is governed by the Library Development Committee. Chaired by Campus chief, other teachers and Librarian is the liaison officer as a member secretary.

D. Bibliographic database and online search:

PYC Library is maintaining bibliographic database of its holdings and also providing online services to the readers. All the members of this library can access those records through the help of computers. The researcher can access internationally subscribe online journals within the library premises. It has maintained its own website to inform outside readers.

3.5 SHANKER DEV CAMPUS LIBRARY (SDCL)

A. Introduction:

SDC Library was established in the year 1977 when it has changed its name from National College to Shanker Dev Campus. It is located at Putalisadak, Kathmandu to its campus building. The library has more than 40 thousand reading materials and more than 3 thousand hard copy dissertations with CD's. CD's database has been maintained in Greenstone software which can browse and can copy for the use.

B. Objectives:

SDC Library is accelerating the study, teaching and research work of the campus. Its main objectives or motto is to help the education and research work of particular subjects.

C. Organization:

SDC Library is under the campus administration and also governed by Library Development Committee chaired by Campus Chief and some other senior teachers as a member and Librarian as a member secretary. This committee makes rules & regulations of the library and the librarian implements those rules & regulation formulated by the committee.

D. Bibliographic database service and online service:

SDC Library provides services to its members and sometimes outside readers also. Its entire collection of books and available dissertations are maintaining digital format to serve its users as well as nationally and internationally users too. The members of campus library can also browse through the help of computers. All the issue able books' bibliographic details & barcodes profile has been created. All the members of the library profile has been created in the open source integrated database **Koha**. All the digital information of the books and dissertations can be use by its members. It is heavily used by the members to their study, teaching and research purposes.

E. Other services provided by the library:

- a) The library also compiles bibliographic services on requests.
- b) The Library is providing a photocopy service to their members.
- c) Soft copy of the dissertation submitted by the students can be read and copy from the library paying minimum charge as per the library rules.

3.6 T. U. TEACHING HOSPITAL LIBRARY (TUTHL)

A. Introduction:

T.U. Teaching Hospital Library (TUTHL) is established in the year 1983. It is situated at Maharajgunj, Kathmandu. It has more than 20 thousand documents in its collection. It has some research journals on medical subjects.

B. Objectives:

Its objective is to support the study and teaching programmes of the Teaching Hospital. Its main objectives is to provides best information about recent developments and findings about medical sectors.

C. Organization:

T.U. Teaching Hospital Library is governed by a Library Development Committee chaired by the Director of Hospital. Other concern peoples are as a members and the Librarianas a member secretary.

D. Online services:

This library is using free available database named HINARI, MedLine etc. The Professor, Doctors, MBBS students and nurses are browsing these database to their study, teaching and research purposes.

3.7 T. U. NURSING CAMPUS LIBRARY (TUNCL)

A. Introduction

IOM Nursing Campus Library was started since 1972 with a small room in the name of the library. In the beginning the collection was not technically organized due to lack of technical manpower. The advancement in technology in the library started only since 1978.

B. Objectives:

To facilitate the teaching/learning activities of students, teachers, and researcher through the:

- Provision of books, journals, pamphlets, periodicals slides, cassettes, CDs
- Provision of photocopy and computer printing services.
- Provision of information using Medline/HINARI/Internet

C. Organization:

A library committee was formed under the chairmanship of Campus Chief. All the chairman of the instruction committee is the members of the library committee and librarian is the member secretary.

D. Library users:

Certificate level students, B. Sc. Nursing, Bachelor of Nursing, Master of Nursing students, Ph. D. students. Can be the members of the library. BPH/MPH, MBBS students and nurses of IOM can be users of the library. Other concern students also can be used this library.

E. Library facilities:

Koha open source integrated software (web base) is used for database of books, thesis and documents. This database can be accessed in the web.

- Barcode system is used for circulation work.
- All the printed reading materials are in open access system.
- Bibliography of research reports/thesis also available.
- Photocopy services are also available on the payment basis.
- Information about Medline/PubMed HINARI, NepJOL, AsiaJOL etc. can be search through Internet.
- Audio-visual facilities for teaching/learning activities.

3.8 T. U. CENTRAL DEPT. OF POPULATION STUDIES LIBRARY (PSL)

A. Introduction:

The Central Department of Population Studies Library (CDPSL) is under TU Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences. It was started in 1988. This Departmental Library is situated at University Campus, Kirtipur, Kathmandu. It has more than 15 thousand books and documents in its collection and all related to population studies. The library is fully supported by United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA). It receives most of the documents from UNFPA.

B. Objectives:

The objectives of the library is to support the study, teaching and research activities of the department.

C. Digitization work and services:

The library is using WINISIS library software for creating bibliographical database of the holdings with Common Communication Format. Users are allowed to search the information from the computer.

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CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research is essentially a systematic inquiry and organized effort to investigate a specific problems that needs a solution. Research has become an important aspect of human activity. It is through research that knowledge grows and develops. It also enables human to find solution to his problems. It generates new ideas, knowledge which can be used for different purposes. It builds a theory, develop policies behaviors, support decision making and solve problems. The term research is also used to describe a collection of information on a specific topic. So, the use of techniques for research is known as research methodology. For this study ‘Problems and Status of Library Networking and Resource Sharing within some selected T.U. library system of Kathmandu Valley, the researcher has used different methodology for finding out facts, figures and data.

4.1 Research Design:

A research design is the specification of methods and procedure for acquiring the information needed to solve the problems. It is the overall framework of the research design as well as analytical research design. First, study area as resource sharing of academic libraries are selected and the target population seven are identified and appropriate random sample is chosen, accordingly to research questions the questionnaire are set. And the questionnaire is distributed hand to hand to fill up. The collected questionnaire was coded and data is presented in tabular and chart form and these data are analyzed to achieve the objectives.

4.2 Population:

Few libraries of TU system are selected as population of this study. Most of these selected libraries of Kathmandu valley are using ISIS library software for creating database. The population of the study is a number of those libraries which uses ISIS library software for creating bibliographic database. The researcher has taken only seven libraries from Kathmandu valley as the population of this study. All the libraries are academic only. They are:

- Tribhuvan University Central Library (TUCL)
- Central Department of Population Studies Library (CDPSL)
- Nepal Commerce Campus Library (NCCL)
- Public Youth Campus Library (PYCL)
- Shanker Dev Campus Library (SDCL)
- Teaching Hospital Library (TUTHL)
- Nursing Campus Library (TUNCL)

4.3 Sampling procedures

There searchers normally cannot study every unit of the population. Thus sampling has been done. The judgmental non probability sampling has been chosen for the purpose. The strategy in taking sample for the study was academic libraries only. Among them TUCL, CDPSL, NCCL, PYCL, SDCL, TUTHL, TUNCL from Kathmandu Valley. The researcher has chosen randomly those seven libraries.

4.4 Data collection procedure:

- a) Questionnaire
- b) Field visit

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

a. Questionnaire

Questionnaire with a collection of questions was developed only for the librarians. The researcher included 18 questions in questionnaire to collect the data relating to the topic. The questionnaires were structured as closed and open ended questions.

b. Field visit

The researcher paid a visit to the respective libraries and personally distributed the questionnaire to the library professionals by hand to hand and collects them. And also collect the data through informal interview relating to topic but not included in questionnaire. See Annex for questionnaire.

4.5 Data analysis procedure

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

CHAPTER V

DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION

The main objective of this research is to know the exact conditions of library networking and resource sharing among the libraries of Kathmandu valley. So the data are collected by the researcher through the questionnaire and observation from the seven different types of T.U. libraries of Kathmandu valley. Responses of libraries are found in variety of form and formats on the way of data collection. The responses found in the questionnaire are presented diagrammatically in the form of tables and then the tabulated data are presented diagrammatically in the form of bar diagrams and pie-charts. The individual name of the library is given in necessary tables and figures. It is hoped that these tables and figures are sufficiently and correctly represented for the presentation of all responses.

5.1 Collections of TU Libraries

The table no.1 clearly represents the collections of the different libraries and percentage of the total collection. Similarly, the bar diagram represents the total collections of the libraries. Among the seven libraries, 3 libraries have more than fifty thousand collection, 1 library has more than forty thousand collections, 2 libraries have more than twenty thousand collection, and 1 library has more than ten thousand collection. And no libraries have less than ten thousand collections.

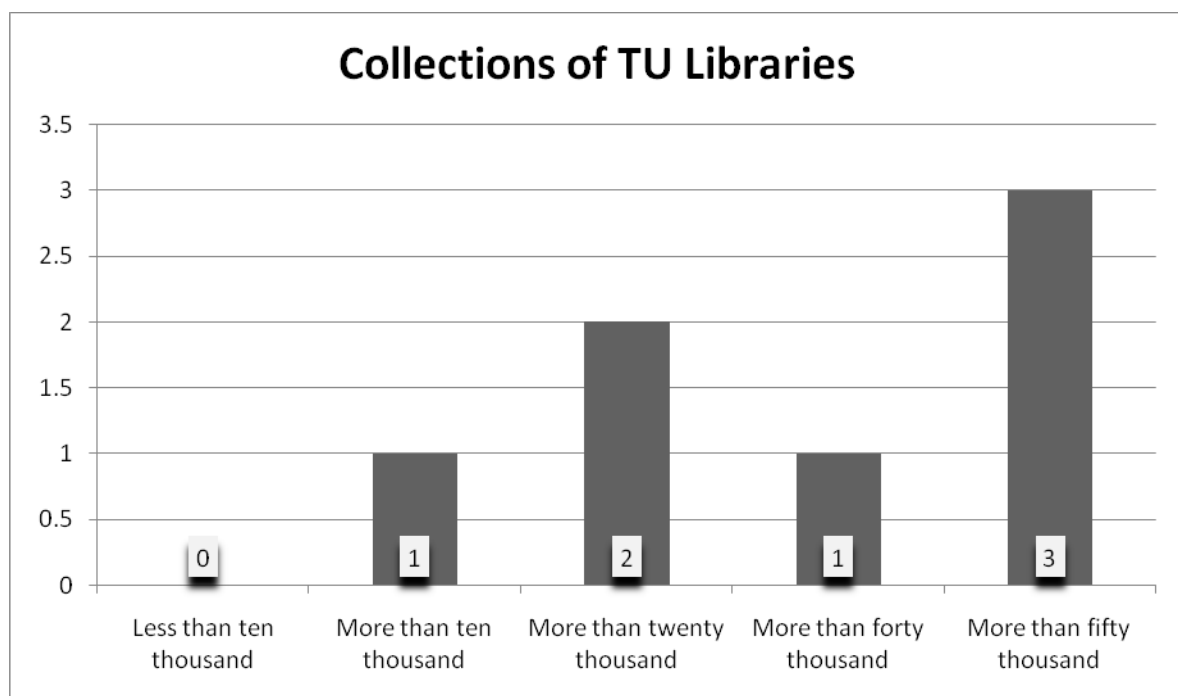
Table no.1: Collections of TU Libraries

Table 2

Collections of TU Libraries	No. of libraries
-----------------------------	------------------

Less than ten thousand	0
More than ten thousand	1
More than twenty thousand	2
More than forty thousand	1
More than fifty thousand	3

Figure no.1: Collections of TU Libraries



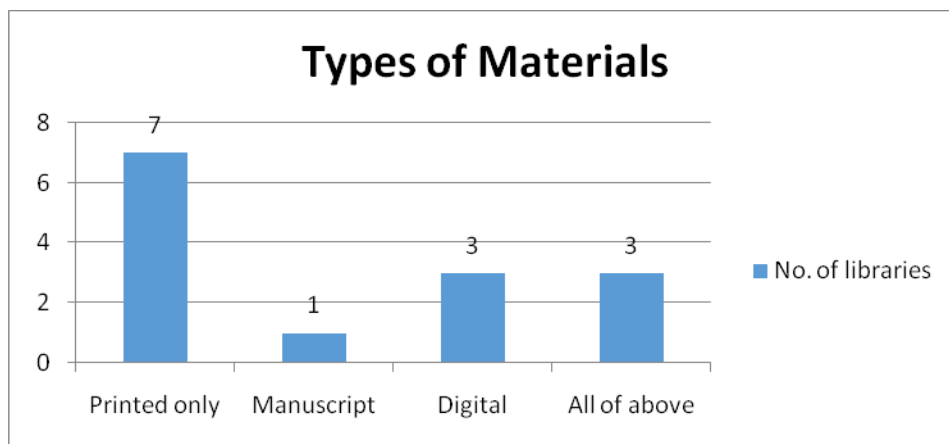
5.2 Types of Materials

Table No. 2 and figure no.2 shows that all the libraries have printed materials, among the seven libraries 3 libraries have digital materials and 1 library has manuscripts.

Table No. 2

Materials	No. of libraries
Printed only	7
Manuscript	1
Digital	3
All of above	3

Figure No. 2. Types of Materials



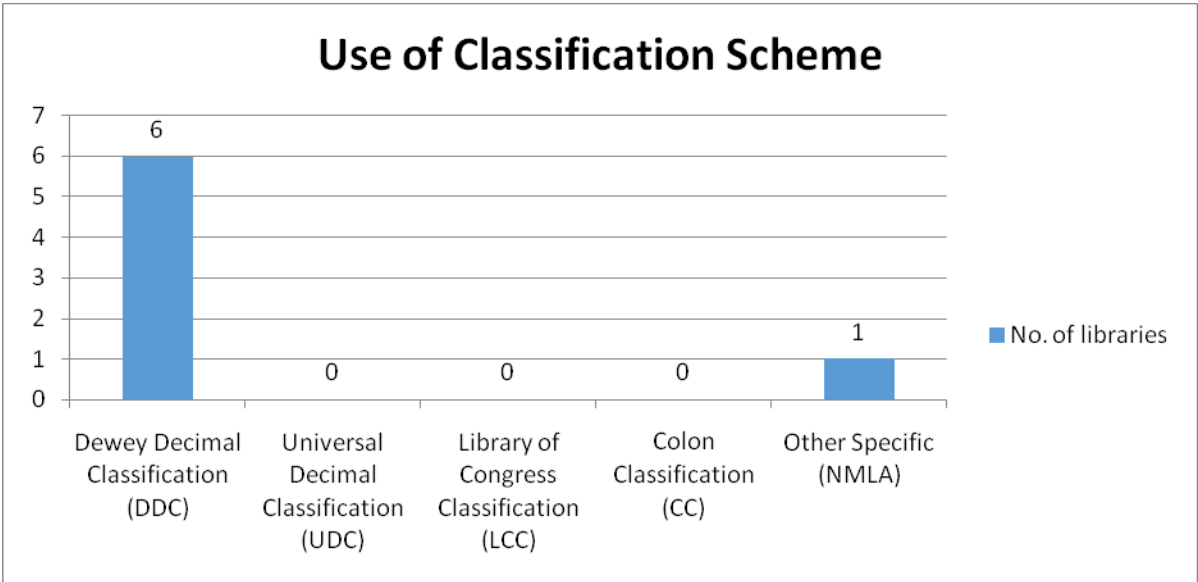
5.3 Use of Classification Scheme in Different Libraries

The table no.2 and figure no.2 clearly shows the percentage of libraries using the different types of classification scheme. 6 libraries are using Dewey Decimal Classification Scheme to manage documents, and 1 library is using National Medical Library Association Scheme to manage the medical literature.

Table no.3: Use of Classification Scheme in Libraries

Classification Scheme	No. of libraries
Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC)	6
Universal Decimal Classification (UDC)	0
Library of Congress Classification (LCC)	0
Colon Classification (CC)	0
Other Specific (NMLA)	1
Total	7

Figure No.3 Use of Classification Scheme



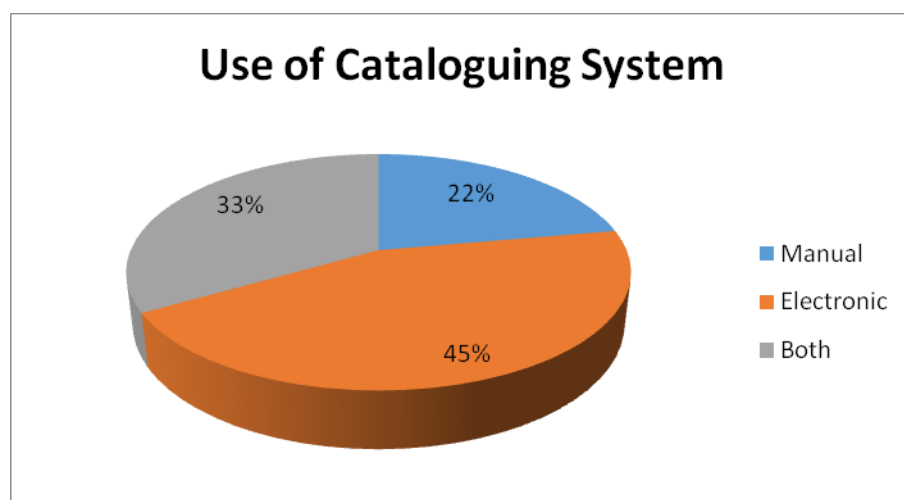
5. 4. Use of Cataloguing Systems in Libraries

Table no. 4 and Figure 4 shows that among the seven libraries 2 libraries are doing manual catalogues for their materials, 4 libraries are doing catalogue as an electronic formats and 3 libraries are using both manual as well as electronic formats.

Table No.4 Use of Cataloguing System

Use of Cataloguing System	No. of libraries
Manual	2
Electronic	4
Both	3
Total	7

Figure No. 4 Use of Cataloguing System



5.5 Use of Computers in Libraries

The table no.5 clearly shows that all the libraries are using computers. Because computers are also one of the pre-requisite for resource sharing through IT and it is essential for the present context.

Table No. 5.5: Use of Computers in Libraries

Computer use	No. of libraries
Yes	7
No	0
Total	7

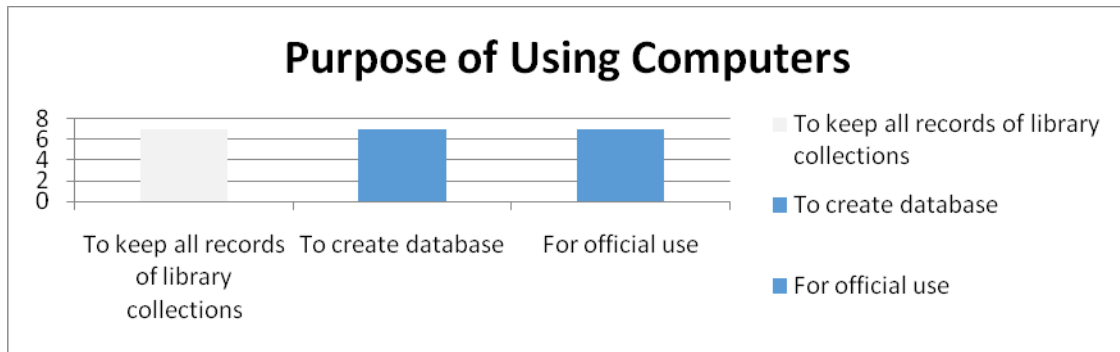
5.5.1 Purpose of Using Computers

The table no.5.1 and figure no.5.1 represents the purpose of computers in different types of libraries. All of the libraries are using computers in all fields like to keep all records of library, to create database and for official use.

Table No.5.1: Purpose of Using Computers

Purpose of computers	No. of libraries
To keep all records of library collections	7
To create database	7
For official use	7
All of the above	7

Figure no. 5.1: Purpose of Using Computers



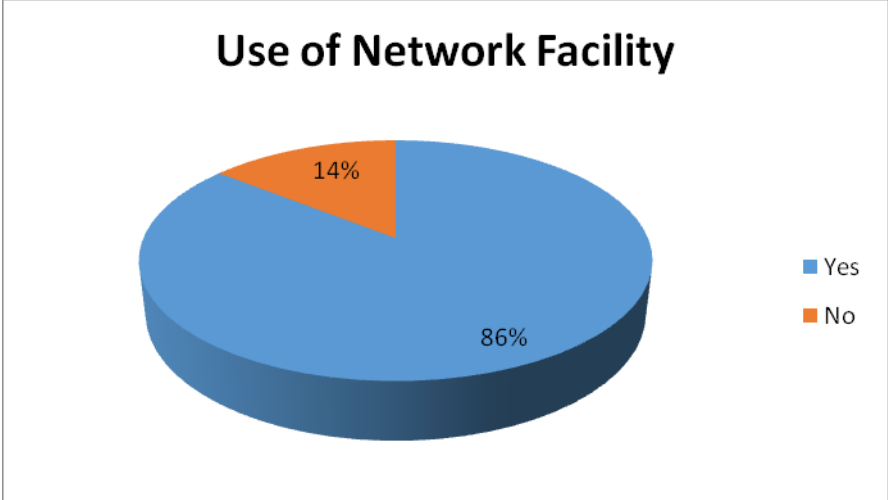
5.6 Use of Network Facility

The table no.6 as well as figure no.6 clearly represents that 6 libraries are using networking facility and only one library is not using network facility.

Table no.6: Use of Network Facility

Using internet facility	No. of libraries
Yes	6
No	1
Total	7

Figure No. 6 Use of Network Facility



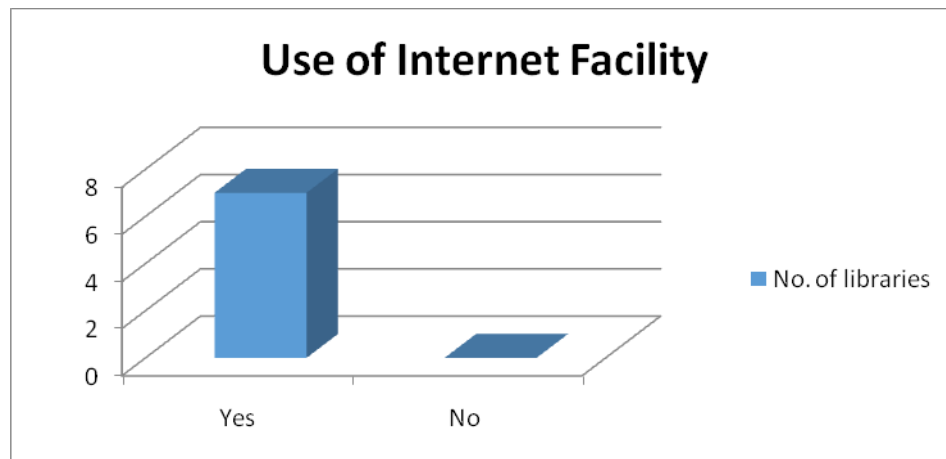
5.7 Use of Internet Facility

The table no.7 as well as figure no.7 clearly represents that all the libraries are using Internet facility to their library services.

Table no.7: Use of Internet Facility

Use of Internet Facility	No. of libraries
Yes	7
No	0
Total	7

Figure no.7: Use of Internet Facility



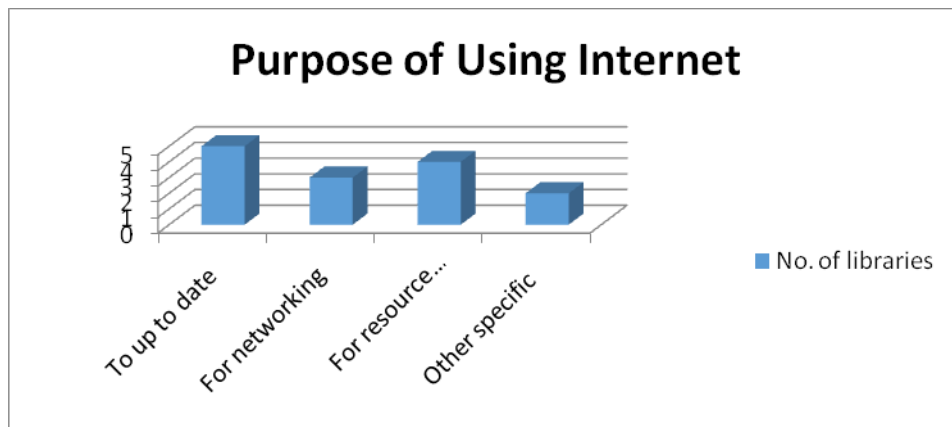
5.7.1 Purpose of Using Internet

The table no.7.1 as well as figure no.7.1 shows the purpose of using internet. Out of seven, five libraries are using the internet to up to date, three libraries are using internet for networking, four libraries are using internet for resource sharing and two libraries are using the internet for other specific purposes.

Table no.7.1: Purpose of Using Internet

Purpose of using internet	No. of libraries
To up to date	5
For networking	3
For resource sharing	4
Other specific	2

Figure no.7.1: Purpose of Using Internet



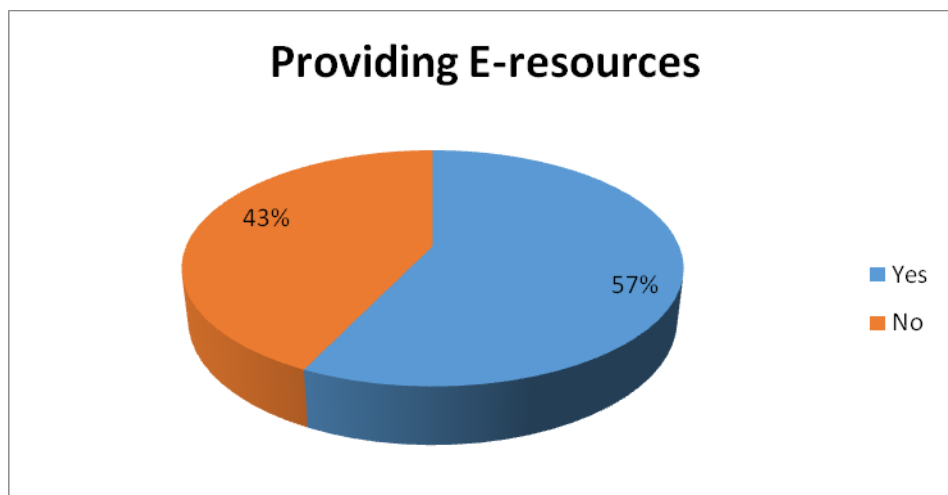
5.8 Providing E-resources through Computer Networks

The table no.8 as well as figure no.8 clearly shows the 4 libraries are providing E-resources through computer network and 3 libraries are not providing E-resources through computer network.

Table no.8: Providing E-resources through Computer Networks

Providing E-resources	No. of libraries
Yes	4
No	3
Total	7

Figure no.8: Providing E-resources through Computer Networks



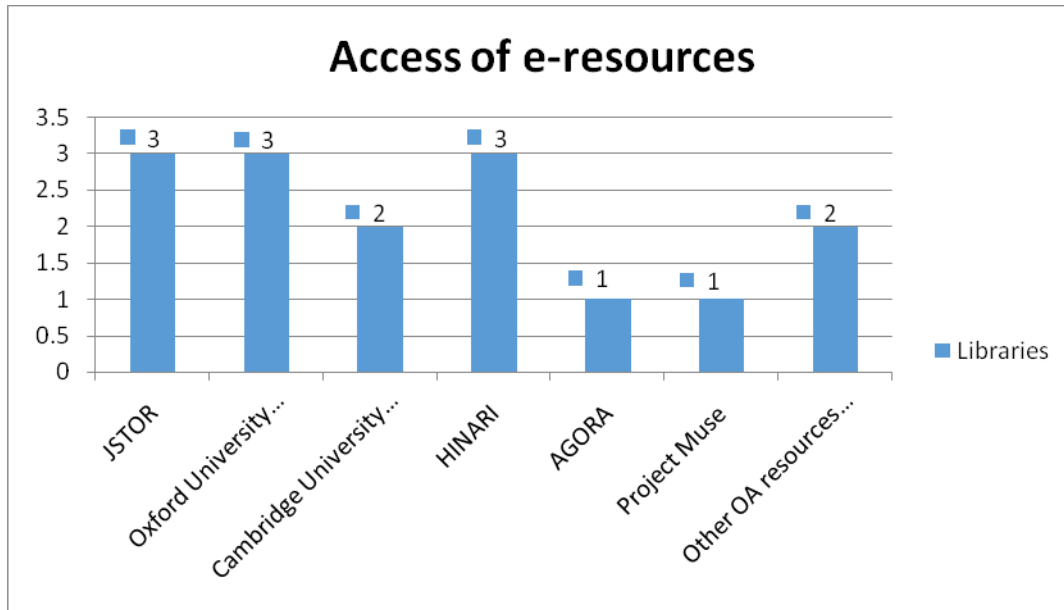
5.8.1 Access of E-resources by Libraries

The table no.8.1 and figure no.9 clearly show the different kinds of E-resources providing by the different libraries. JSTOR, OUP, CUP, AGORA, HINARI, Project Muse and also two libraries are providing other national and international E-resources.

Table no.8.1: Access of E-resources by libraries

Access of E-resources by libraries	No. of Libraries
JSTOR	3
Oxford University Press(OUP)	3
Cambridge University Press(CUP)	2
HINARI	3
AGORA	1
Project Muse	1
Other OA resources (DOAJ, AsiaJOL, etc.)	2

Figure No.9: Access of E-resources by libraries



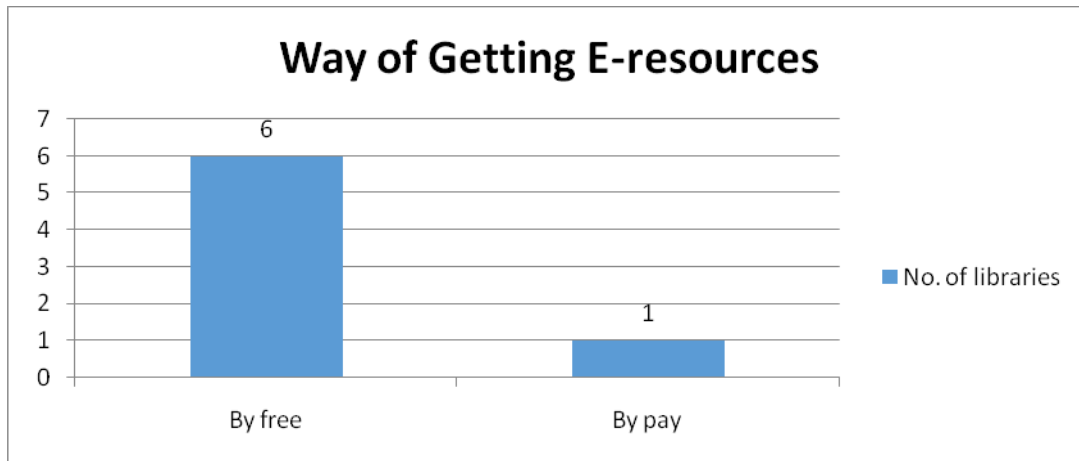
5.8.2 Way of Getting E-resources

The table no.8.2 and figure no.10 clearly shows that way of getting E-resources. Among the 7 libraries, 6 libraries are getting free and one library is getting by pay

Table No.8.2: Way of Getting E-resources

Getting E-resources	No. of libraries
By free	6
By pay	1

Figure No.10: Way of Getting E-resources



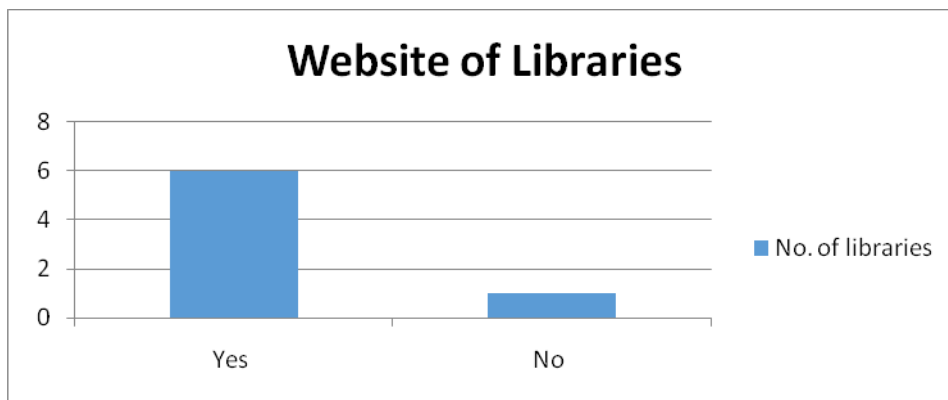
5.9 Website of Libraries

The table no. 9 as well as figure no. 9 shows that 6 libraries have their own website and 1 library has not website. The 6 libraries can provide resource sharing facility through their website to the users.

Table no. 9 Website of Libraries

Library website	No. of libraries
Yes	6
No	1
Total	7

Figure no.9: Website of Libraries



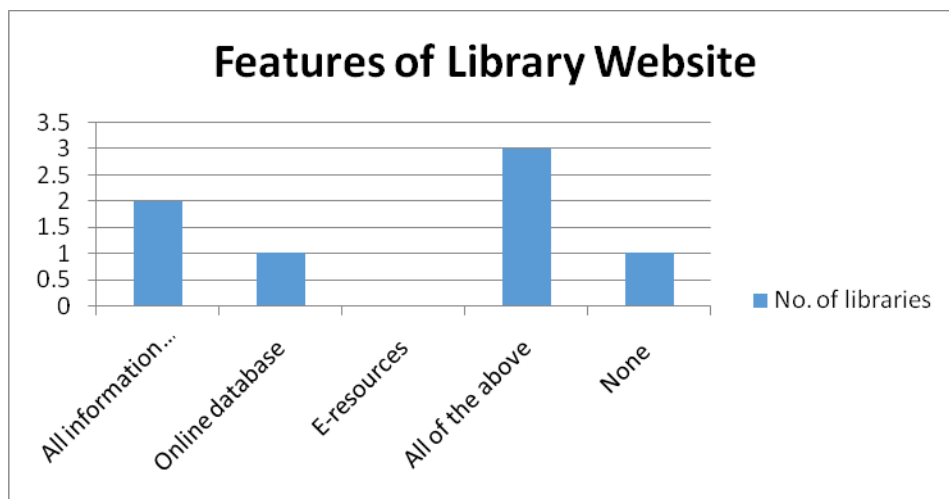
5.9.1 Features of the Library Website

The table no.9.1 as well as figure no.9.1 clearly represents the available features in the library website. Among the six website maintained libraries, two libraries are providing all information about library, one library is providing online database, three libraries are providing all of the features like all information about library, online database and e-resources and one library is not providing any features in their website.

Table no. 9.1 Features of the Library Website

Provided Features of the Library Website	No. of libraries
All information about library	2
Online database	1
E-resources	0
All of the above	3
None	1
Total	7

Figure no.12 Features of Library Website



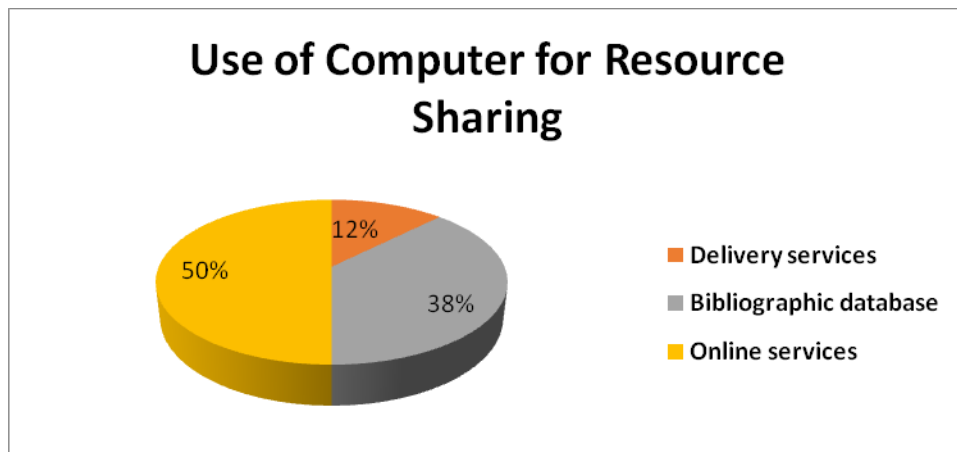
5.10 Use of Resource Sharing through Computer Networks by Libraries

The table no.10 and figure no.13 clearly shows that 6 libraries are not using library networks and only 1 library is using library networks for resource sharing.

Table no.10: Use of Resource Sharing through Computer Networks by Libraries

Use of computer networks for resource sharing	No. of libraries
Yes	1
No	6
Total	7

Figure No.12 Use of Computer for Resource Sharing

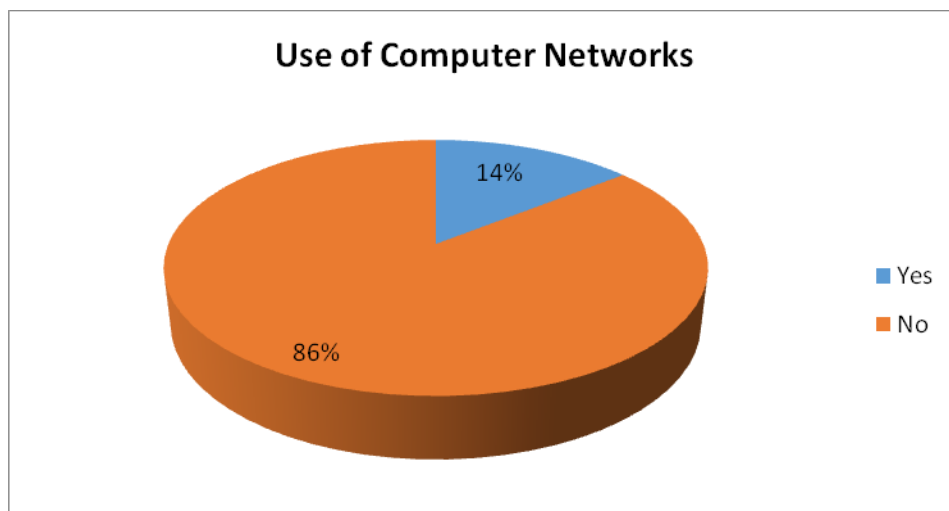


The table no.10.1 and figure no.13 clearly shows that 6 libraries are not using computer networks and only 1 library is using computer networks for resource sharing.

Table No. 10.1 Use of Computer Networks

Use of computer networks	No. of libraries
Yes	1
No	6
Total	7

Figure no.13 Use of Computer Networks



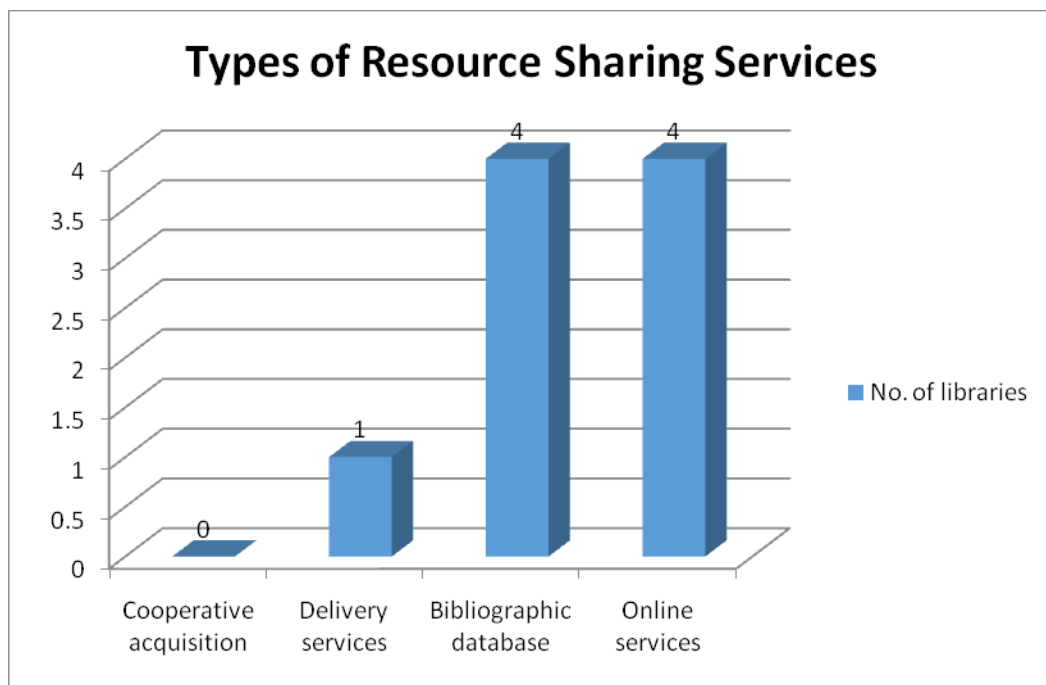
5.10.1 Types of Resource Sharing Facility Provided by Libraries

The table no.10.2 and figure no.14 clearly shows that among the seven libraries, 4 libraries are providing online services, 4 libraries are providing Bibliographical database and one library is providing document delivery services. But there are no any co-operative acquisition between these libraries.

Table no.10.2 Types of resource sharing services provided by libraries

Resource sharing facility	No. of libraries
Cooperative acquisition	0
Delivery services	1
Bibliographic database	4
Online services	4

Figure No.14 Types of Resource Sharing Services

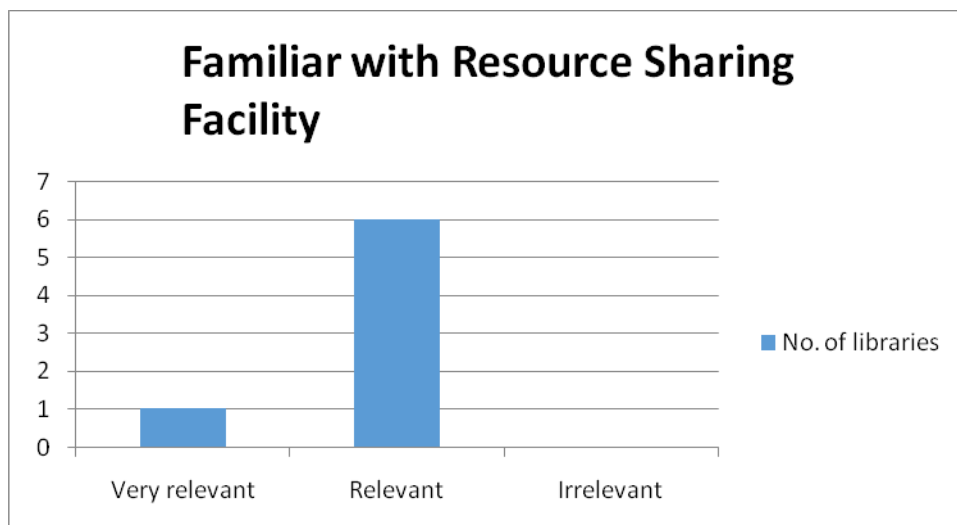


5.11 Familiar with Resource Sharing Facility

The table no.11 and figure no.15 clearly shows the familiar with resource sharing facility provided by libraries.

Table No.11 **Familiar with Resource Sharing Facility**

Familiar with resource sharing facility	No. of libraries
Yes	1
No	6
Total	7



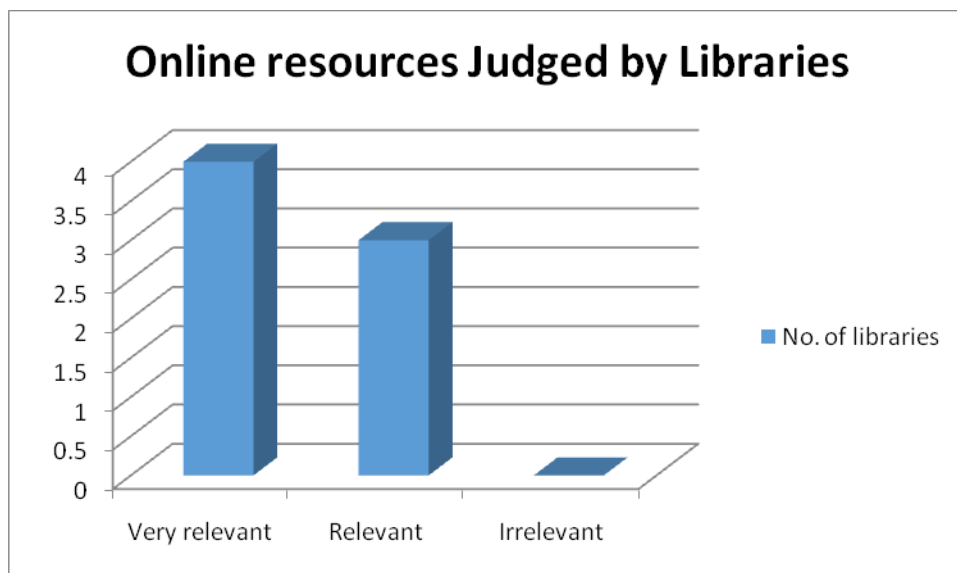
5.12 Online Resources Judged by Libraries

The table no.12 as well as figure no.16 clearly shows that 4 libraries responses are found very relevant, 3 libraries responses are found relevant and no response is found totally irrelevant.

Table no.12: Online Resources Judged by Libraries

Online resources judged	No. of libraries
Very relevant	4
Relevant	3
Irrelevant	0
Total	7

Figure no.16 Online Resources Judged by Libraries



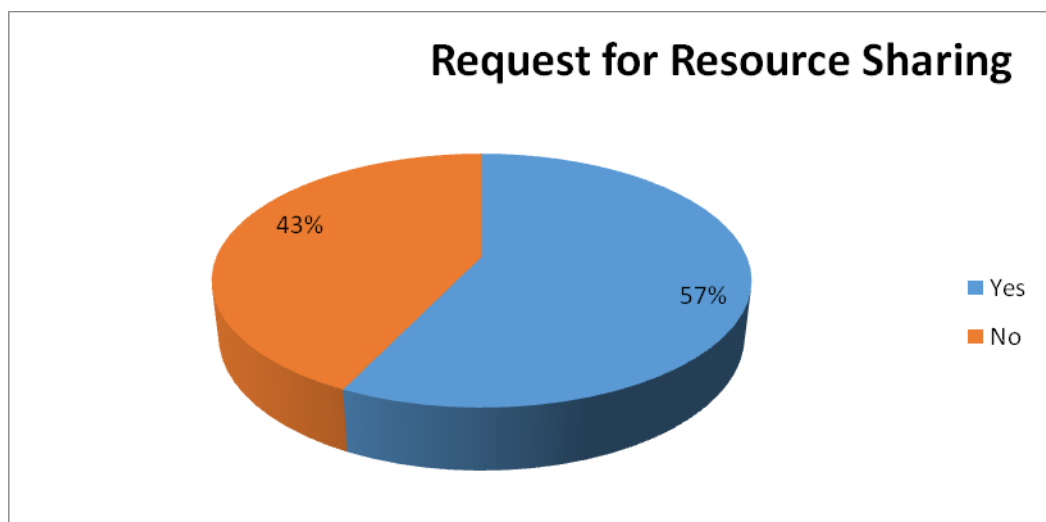
5.13 Users Placed Request for Resource Sharing

The response found for table no. 13 as well as figure no.16 which show that 4 libraries have faced users request for resource sharing and 3 libraries have not faced any request from users for resource sharing.

Table no.16: Users Placed Request for Resource Sharing

Request for resource sharing	No. of libraries
Yes	4
No	3
Total	7

Figure No. 16 Request for Resource Sharing

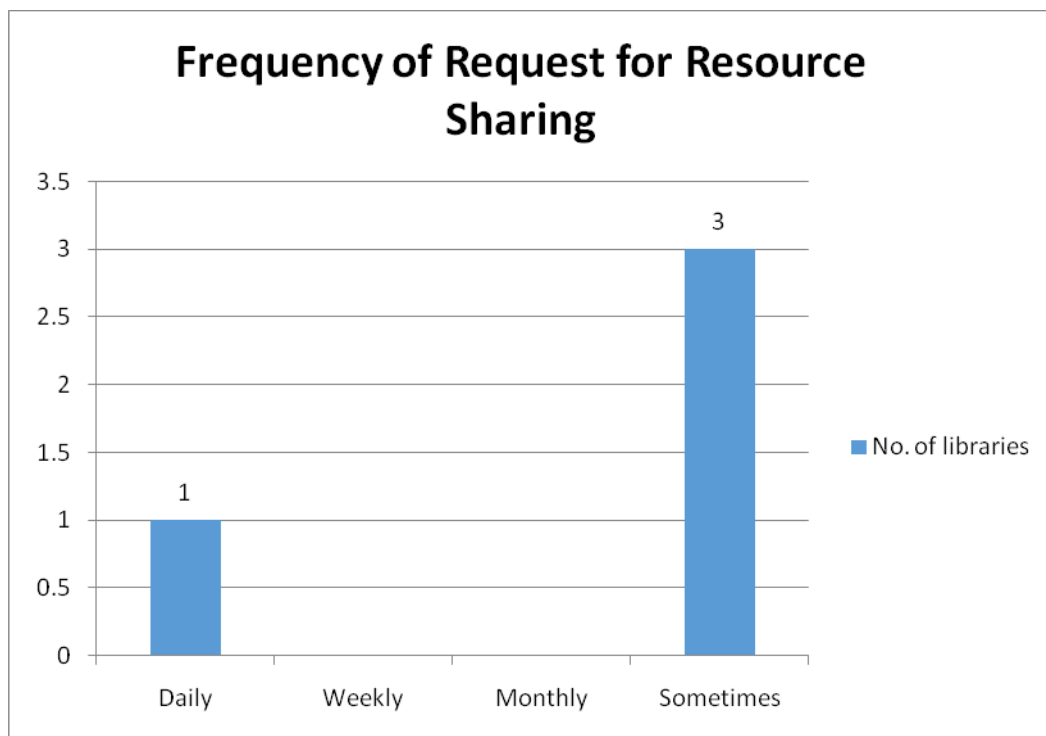


5.14 Frequency of Request for Resource Sharing

Table no. 14 and figure no. 17 presents that there is only one library request for daily and 3 libraries request are sometimes for resource sharing.

Table no.16: Frequency of Request for Resource Sharing

Frequency of request for resource sharing	No. of libraries
Daily	
Weekly	
Monthly	
Sometimes	
Total	



5.15 Interested Libraries to Provide Resource Sharing Facility Through IT

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

Table no.17: Interested Libraries to Provide Resource Sharing Facility Through IT

Interested libraries to provide resource sharing	No. of libraries
Yes	7
No	0
Total	7

5.16 Users Request for Developing Library Collection

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

Table no.18: Users Request for Developing Library Collection

Request for developing collection	No. of libraries
Yes	7
No	0
Total	7

5.17 Library Software Used by Libraries

The table no.17 shows that all libraries are using any type of library software to manage library resources.

Table no.17: Library Software Used by Libraries

Using library software by libraries	No. of libraries
Yes	7
No	0
Total	7

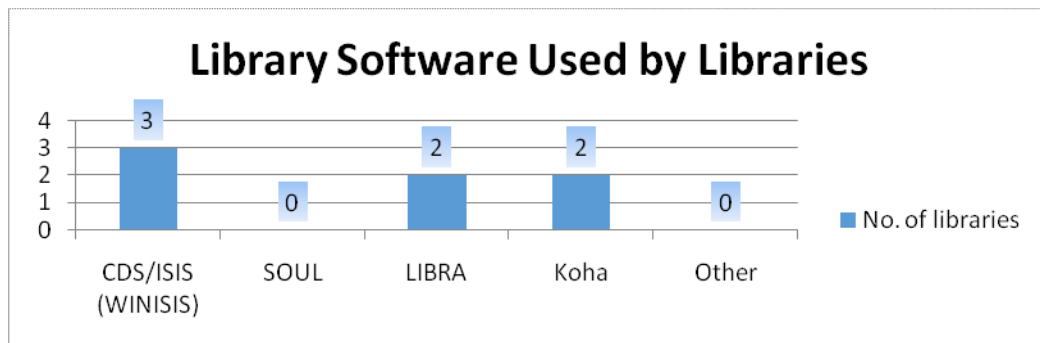
5.18 Library Software Used by Libraries

The table no.18 and figure no.18 shows that 3 libraries are using CDS/ISIS (WINISIS), 2 libraries are using LIBRA and 2 libraries are using Koha software to manage library resources.

Table no.18: Library Software Used by Libraries

Library software by libraries	No. of libraries
CDS/ISIS (WINISIS)	3
SOUL	0
LIBRA	2
Koha	2
Other	0
Total	7

Figure no.18 Library Software Used by Libraries



5.19 Bibliographic Database Prepared by Libraries

The table no.19 shows that all of the libraries have prepared the bibliographic database in computer because all responses are given 'Yes'.

Table no.19: Bibliographic Database Prepared by Libraries

Bibliographic database of libraries	No. of libraries
Yes	7
No	0
Total	7

5.20 Knowledge About CCF in Libraries

The table no.20 presents all of the libraries are known about CCF because all responses are given 'Yes'.

Table no.20: Knowledge about CCF in Libraries

Known about CCF	No. of libraries
Yes	10
No	0
Total	10

5.20.1 Use of CCF by Libraries

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

Table no.21: Use of CCF by Libraries

Using CCF for creating database	No. of libraries
Yes	7
No	3
Total	10

5.21 Users Satisfaction with the Collections and Services

The table no.22 represents that response of 4 libraries users (Teachers, Researchers and Students) are satisfied and 3 libraries responses are not satisfied with all the collections and services of the library.

Table no.22: Users Satisfaction with the Collections and Services

Users satisfaction with the collections and services	No. of libraries
Yes	6
No	4
Total	10

5.22 Users of Libraries

Table no. clearly shows that users or members are the main factors of libraries. These libraries have the sufficient staff and users to provide services.

Table No.

Teachers:

Up to 100	4
More than 200	3
Total	7

Researcher

Users of libraries	No. of libraries
Up to 10	4
Less than 50	3
Total	7

Students

Users of libraries	No. of libraries
Up to 2000	4
More than 2000	3
Less than 5000	0
Total	7

Staff

Users of libraries	No. of libraries
Up to 10	4
More than 20	3
Total	7

Lacking pointed out provided by the respondents:

1. The development of networking and resource sharing is too slow in Nepal.
2. Sufficient electricity for the use of networking and resource sharing in the library of Nepal is not available.
3. Information plays the vital role for development. Manage the entire infrastructure which can help to establish library network and it can disseminate all the information to all around the world.
4. Should be change all the systems of library then it will be easy to establish resource sharing.
5. The library networking is essential for resource sharing activities.

6. Library networking is essential for resource sharing through modern and technical way. Every library has to disseminate their information through online so that users should be able to access the information of each library.
7. Up to now networking program in Nepal is not developed successfully. Hope, this process should be starts from T.U. Central Library with coordination of other libraries in this activities.

CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

6.1 Summary

Now-a-days information has been explosion so vastly therefore it became challenging task to collect and organize them. No library can stand alone in this situation even the British Library as well as Library of Congress can't access all the materials. So resource sharing is the very useful and effective services to solve this problem. In the other hand the technological development and its application in the information sector made to emerge new discipline named "Information Technology". The use of computer and electronic media made easy for the storage and flow of information from one place to another within few seconds. Internet connected whole world as a society. Information from one corner to another corner of this society could be shared with each other. Vast amount of information could be put in the Internet websites so that others can access. Some of the functions of the Internet are similar to the library. It is called a global library. The resource in the Internet is called e-resources or the online resources.

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

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

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

So, the seven libraries have taken as a sample for the research. The data are collected from the questionnaire, informal interviews- and observation and presented in tabular and graphical form.

6.2 Findings

The study revealed that there are a large numbers of duplication of books and serials. The library under the study have not taken any measures to share the library resources themselves. Further, there is a need for networking and resource sharing of the libraries in the Kathmandu valley which would help to promote the sharing of resources.

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

The method of library resource sharing in the libraries of Kathmandu valley is not effective and formal because libraries are providing resource sharing service through their website but not on the principle of co-operation among them. So, it indicates that there is no any library network for resource sharing and the existing method of resource sharing in the libraries of Kathmandu valley is not effective.

Among these seven libraries six (6) libraries are using the Dewey Decimal Classification Scheme. It represents that DDC is famous and useful scheme for library classification in Kathmandu Valley. If all of them used same scheme of classification it would be helpful for libraries to share their bibliographic databases among them.

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

Internet is that type of technology which is basically used for sharing the resources. In this research all the libraries are using Internet in their libraries and 6 libraries have their own website. In the present context, library website is the effective medium for sharing their resources and services. Now 50% libraries are using internet for resource sharing.

The data clearly shows that 4 libraries are providing international e-resources through computer network and different types of e-resources. These types of e-resources are very easy to share among the libraries through computer network. Most of the libraries are using only free e-resources. It indicates that all types of libraries of Kathmandu Valley have no sufficient financial resources to purchase other important e-resources.

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

The data shows that 4 libraries have faced users' request for resource sharing on the principle of co-operation and also shows that all libraries have faced users' request for collection development. It indicates that users are known about resource sharing and they are not satisfied with the collections and services of the library.

All of the libraries are interested to provide resource sharing facility through the use of IT on the principle of co-operation within Kathmandu Valley.

All of the libraries have maintained bibliographic databases of their collections in computer and also known about CCF which is specially designed by UNESCO for exchanging bibliographic databases among the libraries. But only 4 libraries have used CCF when creating the databases. It clears that 3 libraries are not familiar with the standard of CCF. Without using common communication format unable to exchange their databases among others. And also 2 libraries have uploaded their bibliographic databases on their website for online sharing.

The different libraries have different collections. The data shows that 4 libraries users are satisfied with all the collections and services of libraries. They indicates that libraries tried to satisfied users with their collections on the basis of their standard and services. If the libraries are sharing their collections among them it avoids the duplication of documents in libraries and save the financial resource. So, libraries can extend their new collections and services to satisfy their users' need.

6.3 Recommendations

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

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

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

- Libraries should use internet because internet connected whole world as a society.
- Libraries should have their own website because vast amount of information could be put in the internet website so that others can access that.
- Libraries should create their own e-resources and not only focus on free e-resources but also focus on the other important payable e-resources to provide better services to the users.
- The method of library resource sharing in the libraries of Kathmandu Valley is not effective and formal. So, there is urgent need of library network.
- Libraries should create financial resources to develop the library networks.
- Libraries should use same type of classification scheme if they want to share their resources among others.
- Libraries should create bibliographic databases of all the library collections in computer.
- Libraries should use CCF when creating the databases because without CCF no libraries can exchange their databases easily among others.
- Tribhuvan University Central Library (TUCL) is the biggest library of Nepal so it should take a lead and work as a central host and all other libraries as a participating.
- Libraries should focus online resources like e-books and e-journals etc. because it is easy to store and disseminate to the users and share among the libraries through computer networks.
- Libraries should address users' demand.
- Resource sharing activities is based on uniformity about the documents which is based on same type of cataloguing system.
- Networking and resource sharing process needs use of computers among these libraries.
- Networking and resource sharing activities depends upon the access of e-resources. Therefore every library should have the access of e-resources available in national and international level.
- Now the age of 21st century the world has generated lots of literature in every field, therefore the networking and resource sharing library should subscribe the affordable e-resources.

- Networking and resource sharing libraries should be put information about the libraries in the website.
- Every library should be familiar with resource sharing facilities.
- Most of the involving library should be provide resource sharing all the services of the library.
- In the globe there are so many online resources are available but the networking and resource sharing libraries should be select actual useful resources.
- Resource sharing activity is very important functions of each library therefore every library should try to use resource sharing by any type of methods.
- Networking and resource sharing activities depend upon the library collection whatever it may be like books, journals, e-resources etc.
- Networking and resource sharing activities depends upon the same type of software used.
- All the seven libraries they are interested to use networking and resource sharing facilities among each others.
- In this 21st century's readers they are very much eager to use more resources, more resources can get only through networking and resource sharing process.
- This is the age of information, every second millions of information generated in any part of the world therefore users are not satisfied with their limited resources. Therefore each library must start the resource sharing activities among themselves.

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Appendix - I

Current Status of Library Networking and Resource Sharing within T.U. Library Systems of Kathmandu Valley

Questionnaire

Conducted by Chiranjibi Neupane

Dear Sir,

You are kindly requested to help in collecting information about your library services for the establishment of effective Library Networking and Resource Sharing services among the libraries of your institute. Please provide all the information requested on the following pages. Your cooperation is highly appreciated and the information provided by you will be kept in confidential.

General information of Professional:

Full Name:

Designation:

Name of Library:

Date:

Number of users to be served per day:

A. COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT

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

- a) Less than ten thousand
- b) More than ten thousand
- c) More than twenty thousand
- d) More than forty thousand
- e) More than fifty thousand

Q2. What type of materials do you have in your library?

- a) Printed materials
- b) Non-printed
- c) Both of them

B. TECHNICAL PROCESS:

Q3. Which of the classification system do you apply in your library?

- a) DDC
- b) UDC

- c) LC
- d) CC
- e) Other specific

Q4. Cataloguing system

- a) Manual
- b) Electronic
- c) Both

Q5. Do you have computer in your library?

- a) Yes
- b) No

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

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

C. NETWORKING:

Q6. Does your library use any type of networking facility?

- a) Yes
- b) No

Q7. Do you use internet in your library?

- a) Yes
- b) No

If yes for what purpose do you use internet?

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

Q8. Do you provide any kinds of electronic resources through computer networks?

- a) Yes
- b) No

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

- a) JSTOR
- b) OUP
- c) CUP
- d) AGORA
- e) HINARI
- f) Other (DOAJ, AsiaJOL, etc)

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

- a) Free
- b) By Subscribe

Q9. Do you have your own library website?

- a) Yes
- b) No

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

- a) All information about library
- b) Online database
- c) E-resources
- d) All of the above

Q10. Does your library provide resource sharing facility through computer networks?

- a) Yes
- b) No

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

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

Q11. Are you familiar of these resources sharing facility?

- a) Yes
- b) No

Q12. How do you judge online resources?

- a) Very relevant
- b) Relevant
- c) Irrelevant

Q13. Have your users placed any request for resource sharing facility in your library?

- a) Yes
- b) No

If yes, how often have your library faced such kinds of requests?

- a) Daily
- b) Weekly
- c) Monthly
- d) Sometimes

Q14. Are you interested using networking and resource sharing facility through IT?

- a) Yes
- b) No

Q15. Have your users request for developing your library collection?

- a) Yes
- b) No

Q16. Does your library use any type of library software?

- a) Yes
- b) No

If yes, which type of library software is being used?

- a) CDS/ISIS (WINISIS)
- b) SOUL
- c) LIBRA
- d) Koha
- e) Other

Q17. Do you prepare bibliographic databases in your library computer?

- a) Yes
- b) No

Q18. Do you know about Common Communication Format (CCF) which is specially used for creating a bibliographic database?

- a) Yes b) No

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

- a) Yes b) No

Q19. Do you think that users are satisfied with all the collections and services of your library?

- a) Yes b) No

Q20. Please give your argument about the Library networking and resource sharing with traditional and modern approach for information dissemination?

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Q21. Do you have any complain to the networking and resource sharing in the library of Nepal?

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

E. LIBRARY USERS:

Q22 Total users of your library (Put marks)

- a) Teachers up to 100
 More than 200
- b) Researcher up to 10
 Less than 50
- c) Student up to 2000
 More than 2000
 Less than 5000

d) Staff up to 10
More than 20

*****Thank You*****

BIO-DATA

NAME: CHIRANJIBI NEUPANE

ADDRESS: Imadol VDC, Ward No.6, Lalitpur, Nepal

OFFICE: T.U. Central Library, Kirtipur, Kathmandu

SEX: Male

DATE OF BIRTH: 2010-11-26 (March 11, 1954)

CITIZEN: Nepali

RELIGION: Hinduism

EDUCATION:

S.No.	Name of institute	Degree	Division	Year
1.	S.L.C. Board, HMG, Kathmandu	S.L.C.	PASS	2027 B.S. (1970)
2.	Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu	I.Com.	PASS	2030 B.S. (1974)
3.	Tribhuvan University,Kathmandu	B.Com.	PASS	2035 B.S. (1979)
4.	Calcutta University, Calcutta	B.Lib.Sc.	SECOND	2037 B.S. (1980)

TRAINING:-

S.No.	Name of Institute	Training Course/Seminar	Duration
1.	Ratna Typewriting Institute, Lagankhel	Diploma in English & Nepali Typing	3 & 6 Month
2.	National Computer Center, Kath	Course on Basic Computer Programming	1 Month (1988)
3.	Asian Institute of Technology, AIT, Bangkok, Thailand	Course on Information Technology and Computerized Library Services	12 Weeks (7 May - 27 July 1990)
4.	Asian Institute of Technology, AIT, Bangkok, Thailand	Course on Mini Micro CDS/ISIS Advanced Level	2 Weeks (June 1- 12, 1992)
5.	RONAST/UNESCO, Kathmandu	INNERTAP National Workshop on Energy Inforamtion Handling	Jan 26-29, 1987
6.	IOE Western Region Campus, Pokhara	National Workshop/Seminar on Computer in Management	NOv. 13-17, 1989
7.	INSDOC, New Delhi, India	Workshop on Library Automation	Oct. 15-23, 1996
8.	CDS/ISIS Society, Nepal	Workshop/Training Programme in Advance CDS/ISIS and CCF	2 Weeks

9.	RONAST/IDRC, Kathmandu	Training on Information Marketing	July 1-5, 1996
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SERVICE EXPERIENCES:-

S.No.	Post	Permanent/Temporary	Date	Office
1.	Typist-Cum Clerk	-Temporary -Permanent	2029-1-2 (1972) 2031-7-29 (1974)	T.U. Central Library, Kirtipur
2.	Sub-Accountant	Acting	2031-7-21 (1974)	"
3.	Head Assistant	Permanent	2034-1-9 (1977)	"
4.	Asst. Librarian	-Acting -Permanent	2038-3-31 (1981) 2040-3-31 (1983)	"
5.	Deputy Librarian	Permanent	2056-6-6 (1999)	IOE, Thapathali Campus/ T.U. Central Library

CONTRACT WORK EXPERIENCE IN UN OFFICES

S.No.	Period	Date	Office
1.	2 Months	15 th Dec. 1996 to 14 th Feb. 1997	UNDP/UNOPS
2.	3 Months	21 st May 1997 to 21 st Aug. 1997	UNICEF/ROSA
3.	3 Months	1 Feb 2004 to 30 April 2004	UNICEF

AWARD:- Education Award Provided by HMG Ministry of Education & Culture/Nepal in 1991 (2047 B.S.)