



An Overview of Nepal

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Major physical features



Mountain: (4000m to 8848m):
15% of land with snow
covered peaks



Hill: (1000 m to 4000 m) : 68%
of land covered



Terai: (300 m to 1000 m) : 17%
of land Strip of fertile plain

Population and demography: (Census 2011)

- Total population: 26,494,504 (26.6 million)
- Pop by Sex:
 - Male: (48.50%,)
 - Female : (51.50%)
- Pop by region: Mountain 6.73%, Hill 43.0%, Terai 50.27%
- Urban: 14%, Rural: 86%
- Pop growth rate: 1.35%
- There is high regional variation in population growth rate and density

contd..

- Family size: 4.88 persons.
- Density: 180 Per sq. km
- Under 15 years of age : 43.9%
- Age group of 15-59 population :51%
- Literacy rate: 65.9% (2,567,963 illiterate peoples)
 - Male: 75.1%
 - Female: 57.4

Nepal: Land of diversities

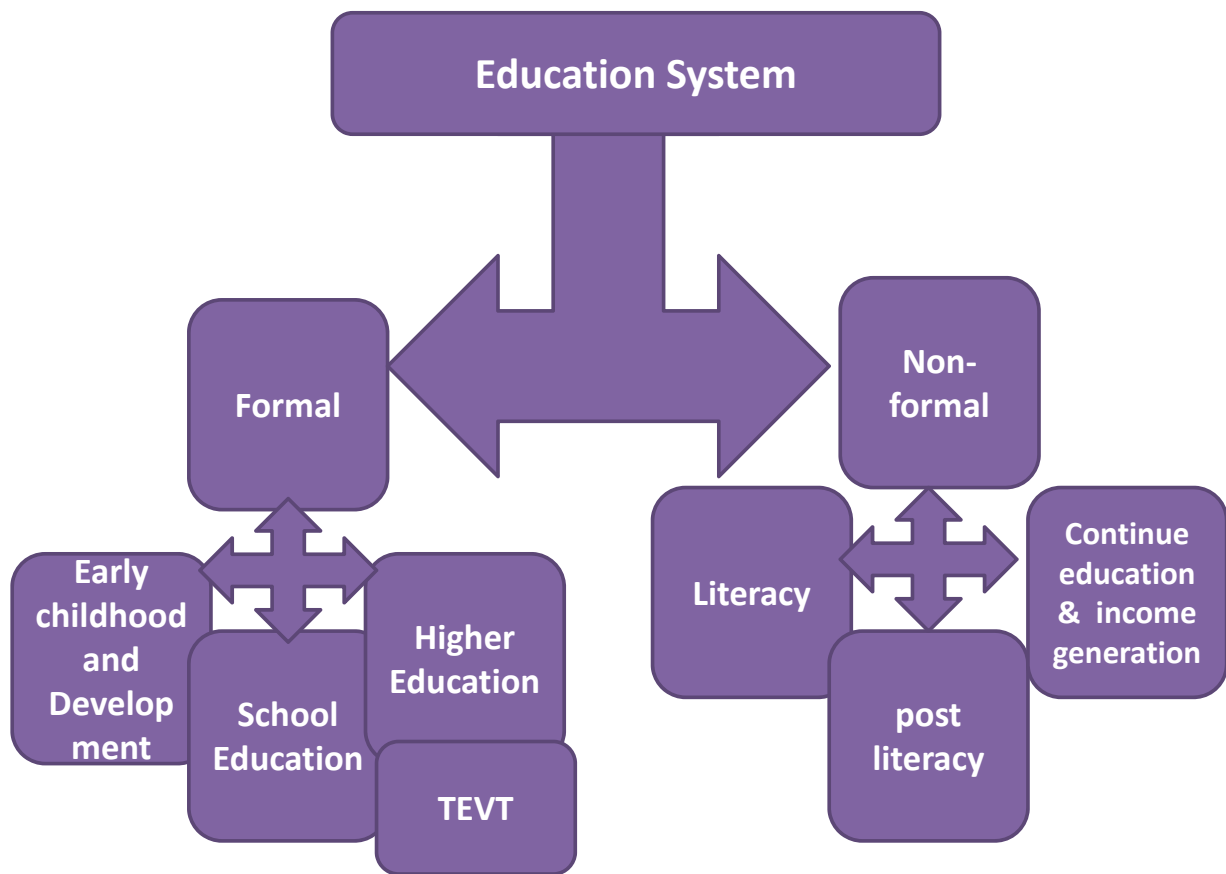
- Diversities in terms of;
 - **Language** - 123 different languages and a number of dialects,
 - **Ethnicity** – more than 130 ethnic groups
 - **Religion** – Hindu, Buddha, Islam, Christianity and others
 - **Living standard** – semi urban , rural and urban setting
 - **Educational status** – high network of educational facilities
 - **Geography** – high mountain, high hills and fertile low land (Terai)
- However,
 - Inter-regional, inter-ecological and inter-districts variations are very high but harmony between diversity is very deep

Governance

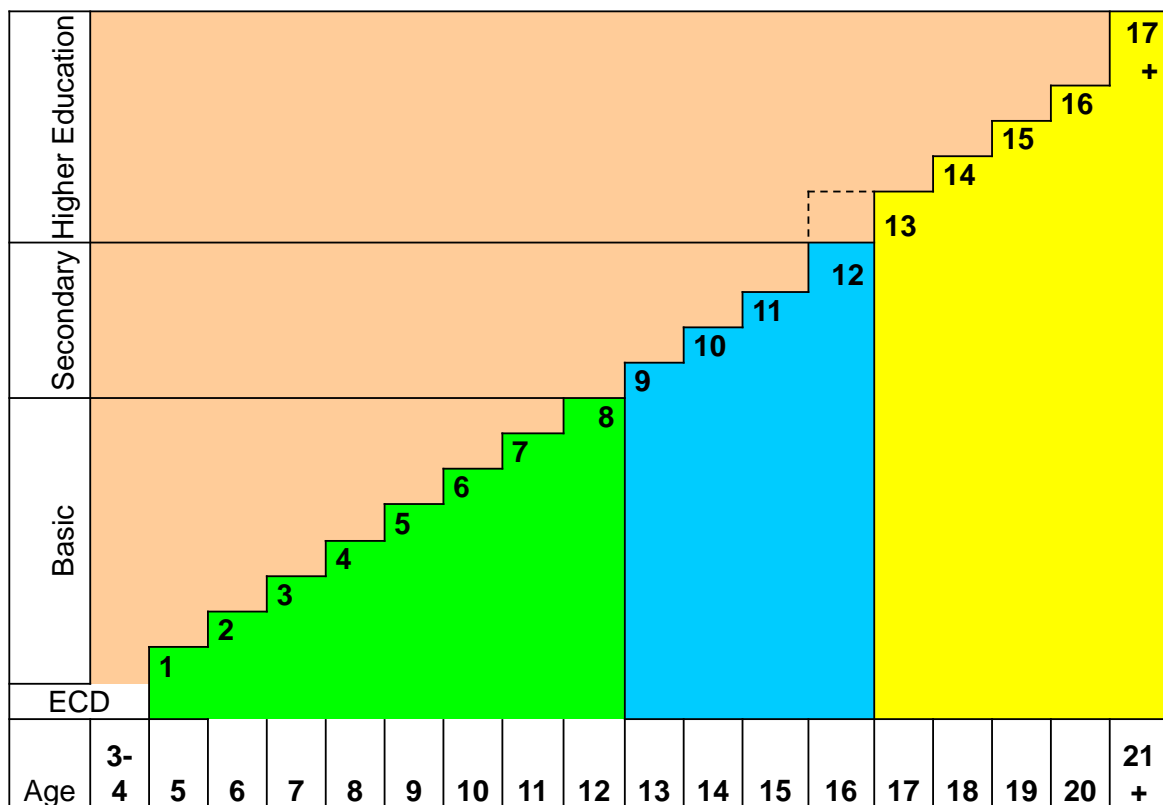
Federal democratic republic,

Administratively Nepal is divided into:

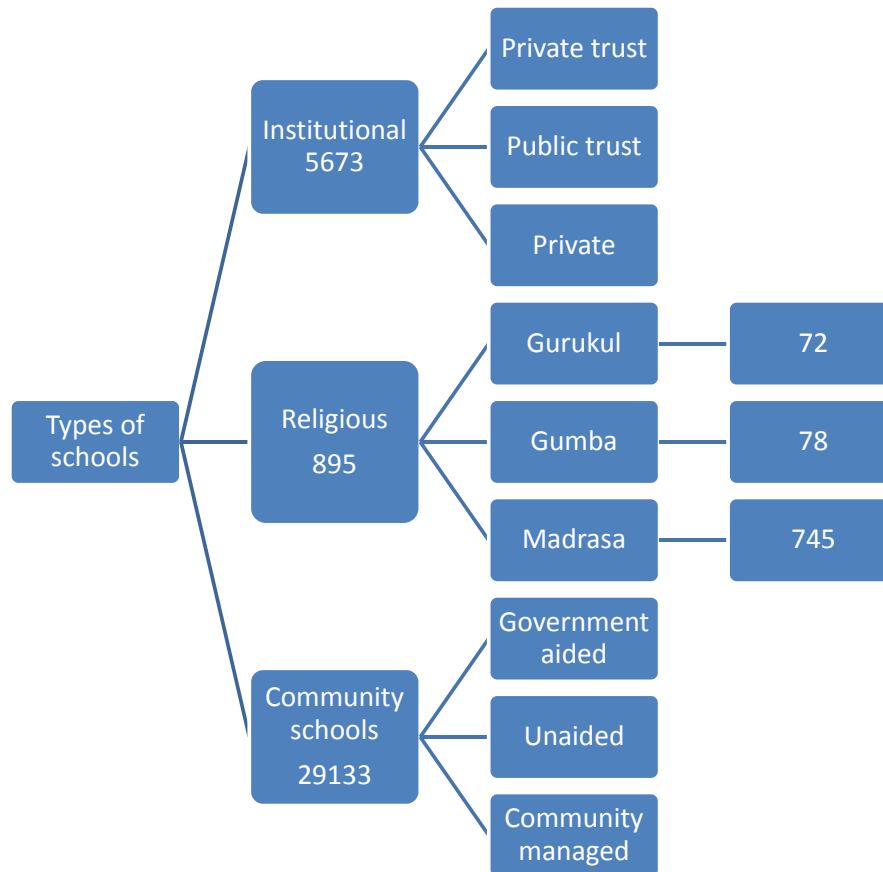
- five development regions,
- 14 zones,
- 75 districts,
- 217 municipalities and 3156 Village Development Committees (VDCs).
- recently Nepal has divided in 7 provinces by new Constitution (2015)



Education Structure of Nepal



Types & Number of Schools



Library development in early period (before-1740 ad)

- Temples, Monasteries, religious text as a God
- Specially manuscripts, Palm plates
- Limited in Palaces for their family members
- Religious text written in Papyrus, Parchment, Palm Leaves
- No library define as a proper safe
- Content basically Astrology, War, Hunting, Tantric

Library development in unification period (after-1740)

- King Prithavi Narayan Shaha Unified the Nepal (Great King of Nepal)
- Along with his unification movement he had collected so many texts and other materials for collection development
- King Griban Yuddha Bikram made legal protection for library in 1812

Library development in nepal rana period

- Tri-chandra college library established -1918
(15000 books)
- Guru Library- form of Nepal National Library
-1910

Library development in rana period

- Nepal was ruled 1846-1950 by a dictatorship of the Rana clan,
- They were not favor of general people
- Despite the negative thought, Bir Samser established BIR LIBRARY-1900
- Initiation of library movement were jailed and fined 1929 called LIBRARY PARVA
- Some personal libraries were started KAISER SAMSER-KAISER LIBRARY,1909 -personal use

Enthusiast of democracy after-1951

- Madan Puraskar Library-1957
- Nepal National Library-1957
- National Archives-1957
- TU Central Library-1960
- College Libraries
- School Libraries

Multi party system after-1990

- Sarwajanik Bidya Bhawan Library (Eastern)-
1998
- Pokhara Public Library-(Western)-1995
- Mahendra Pustakalaya-(Mid-Western) 1998
- Kailali Public Library – (Far-Western) 1998

Embassy/INGOs-concern

- The embassy of the PRC
- The US Embassy, Kathmandu
- Established more than 7 libraries (As a name of American Corner)
- British Council Library (But not physical collection yet)
- Japanese Library
- Russian Library
- ICIMOD Library
- READ-Network – Community Libraries

contd..

- Room to Read network-School Library-1998
- Chimdim Foundation – Based on Solokhumbu-2004
- Peepal Chaya Foundation Library-2008-Community Library – Dailekha District
- Lions Mana Ram Foundation-2005- School Library

Associations of Nepal

- NLA - Nepal Library Association-1980
- NASAL- School Librarians' Association
- TULSSAA- Trubhuvan Univesity Library Science Student Alumnae Association
- LDF- Library Development Forum
- NCLA- Nepal Community Library Association
- BLA- Bhaktapur Library Association
- PLA- Pokhara Library Association
- DLA- Dang Library Association
- LISSA- Library & information Science Student Association

contd..

- LLA- Lumbini Library Association
- PLA- Purwanchal Library Association
- CLA- Chitwan Library Association

Nepal National Library



About NNL



- Objectives:
 - National bibliography publication,
 - To development national archive for publications,
 - To provide advisory service to GoN,
 - Collection, storage, management and dissemination of published information.
 - To promote literacy through mobile library service,
 - To help in development of public library in different regions/province of the country.
 - Library automation and digitization.

contine

- Regional libraries of NNL
 - Sarwajanik Bidhya Bhawan library, Dharan
 - Pokhara public library, pokhara
 - Mahendar library, Nepalgunj
 - Kailali jana pustakalaya, Dhangadhi, Kailali
- Publication of NNL
 - Jaganmohanam Volume 1, 2
 - Bhasa Bansawali Vouolume 1,2
 - Boudha Philosophy bibliography volume 1,2
 - Astrology bibliography volume 1,2
 - Samitprakashamkabyam
 - Prasastiratnawali
 - Ishtatwam
 - Bibliography of sanskrit language and national bibliography 1997, 2000, 2004 and NNL newsletter.

History

- GoN purchased the collection of royal priest pundit Hem Raj Padey in 1956 and merged with central secretariate Library.
- Former PM Tanka Prasad Achharya's visit to National Library of India encouraged to establish national library.
- Formally in 1957 January 2, Nepal National Library was established with the collection of 84000 volumes of books, journals and other materials in different languages.

Collection

- Currently, 150000 volumes of books, journals and other materials in different languages are available.
- After devastating earthquake of 2015, all collections are packed in sacks and placed in Mahendrabhawan school, sano Gaucharan, Kathmandu.
- Nepal National Library is currently functioning in small temporary building of children section, Hariharbhawan, Lalitpur.

Opening hours

- Summer: 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. (except on public holiday)
- Winter: 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. (except on public holiday)
- Friday: 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.

challenges

- Currently, NNL is not having its own land and building.
- Insufficient funding from government.
- Limited manpower (22 staffs) and frequent transfer.
- Limited implementation of one school one library policy of GoN
- Lack of act and law for integrated library.
- Limited use of technology in library sector of Nepal.
- library sector has been intervened by other sector.

Ongoing programs

- committee formed in MoE by decision of council of ministers handed over three different policies Nov 20, 2016 for implementation (National Book Policy, Library development master plan and Library record management through automation/digitization).
- GoN is providing land for building construction in Hariharbhawan, Lalitpur.

Way forward

- Building construction and management of the books.
- Collaboration and support from development partners.
- Priority and sufficient funding from GoN.
- Formulation of Depository act and library act as soon as possible.
- Human resource development.
- Use of modern technology.
- Cooperation from National Libraries of other countries for capacity building.

A glimpse of the NNL after devastating earthquake in 2015



Main building damaged by earthquake



book stacks after earthquake



150000 books packed in 5000 sacks to preserve



3000 sacks of books has been shifted to book stacks



we are operating in this section currently



children section is well functioning



Library administration room



Thank you for your kind attention

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