

BIBLIOGRAPHIC STUDY OF AYURVEDA LITERATURE

PUBLISHED IN NEPAL

(1987-2067 B.S.):

A tool for saving time and resource to users

A thesis

**Submitted to the Central Department of Library and Information Science
in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Master's Degree in Library and
information Science**

Submitted by

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LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION

This is to certify that the thesis submitted by Champa Kumari Gurung entitled “**BIBLIOGRAPHIC STUDY OF AYURVEDA LITERATURE PUBLISHED FROM NEPAL (1987 to 2067 B.S.): A tool for saving time and resource to the users.**” is an original work prepared under my supervision and guidance. I, hereby, recommend the thesis for final evaluation.

.....
Dr. Madhusudan Karki
Head of the department
and Thesis Supervisor

Date:



LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE

The thesis prepared and submitted by Champa Kumari Gurung entitled **“BIBLIOGRAPHIC STUDY OF AYURVEDA LITERATURE PUBLISHED FROM NEPAL (1987 to 2067 B.S): A tool for saving time and resource to the users.”** Has been evaluated and accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts in Library and Information Science.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First of all, I would like to express my great thanks to my respected supervisor and teacher **Dr. Madhusudhan karki** because this research work would not have completed without the scholarly guidance or his valuable supervision. I convey owe to Central Department of Library and Information Science for its kind help and permission to write this thesis which was my hobby.

I am most grateful to the Head of Department **Dr. Madhusudan Karki** for frequently asking about my thesis work and topic of this research. I also, would like to express my regard to Ayurveda Campus, Kritipur and especially campus Chief **Dr. D.L. Bharkher** for providing me leave to study this Library and information science. Similarly, I would like to state thanks to the Singhadurbar Vaidyakhana Vikas Samiti Library (SVVSL), Naradevi Ayurveda Hospital Library (NAHL) and Ayurda Campus Library (ACL) family for the help of data collection which are focus of the study of this thesis. In this moment I would like to keep in mind **Mr. Rudra Prasad Dulal, Mr. Bishnu Prasad Aryal and Mr. Ashok Thapa** as leading persons of Library profession.

I am grateful to my late **Madam Leela Dahal, Mrs. Nirmala Shrestha, Mr. Bhimdhoj Shrestha, Dr. Mohan Raj Pradhan** and the Chief Librarian of TUCL **Mr. Krishna Mani Bhandari** and Library family.

Special thanks to **Dr. D.B. Roka, Dr. Kashi Raj Sharma Subedi, Dr. C.R. Sapkota, Dr. Pramod Bhatt, Dr. Santosh Kumar Thakur, Dr. Janak Raj Adhikari, Mr. Macha Bhai Shakyas, Miss. Radhika Bajracharya, Mr. Gyanendra Raj Aran** and all of the Ayurveda Campus Library team are also highly remembered in this moment. The researcher would have not been able to complete this thesis without the help of my husband **Mr. Yuddha Bdr. Gurung**. I express my grate thanks to his and his kind co-operation. My daughter (**Meena Gurung**) she has provided me good effort to do my typing work. **Bhanji: Sarita and Sumita Gurung, My son Manish Gurung, daughter Prema Magar,** who all is also supported for typing. I am really grateful towards my sister **Mrs. Ribha Kumari Gurung** who has highly encouraged and fully helped me to this thesis. Lastly, I am very thankful to all my friends those who are not mention over here.

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ABSTRACT

The thesis entitled **“BIBLIOGRAPHIC STUDY OF AYURVEDA LITERATURE PUBLISHED IN NEPAL IN (1987- 2067 B.S.): A tool for saving time and resource to users.”** By Champa Kumari Gurung is carried out with the main objectives of examining the status of annotated bibliography and maintained of a bibliography of Ayurveda Literature because many libraries have not maintained annotated bibliography. Moreover in the field of Ayurveda Literature, the work has not been done. Due to lack of annotated bibliography the library users faced various problems. The study basically investigates that the most of the modern Doctors’ attitude towards the information retrieval tools like bibliography and their idea about the information retrieve tool. Because of an important tool for information retrieval annotated bibliography is not well-developed in our libraries. On the one hand most of Doctors do not have good idea about the nature of bibliography on the other hand users are not familiar to annotated bibliography.

Total 50 questionnaires are distributed to the respondents and 48 respondents are returned fill the questionnaires. The data show that 96% of respondents are given response to the questionnaires. The respondents are doctors, doctors + teachers, teachers, officers, staffs, nurses and students (internees). The total number of respondents; doctors are 15, doctor + teachers are 8, teachers are 3, officer is only one, staffs are 7, nurses are 2 and students (internees) are 12. This research study shows that most of the doctors are responded toward the questioner for to make and maintain annotated bibliography of Ayurveda literatures and periodicals in the libraries.

To find out the present scenario of annotated bibliography previous literatures are reviewed. Similarly, this study is based upon the structured question as well as the qualitative research approach. In this thesis data are presented which are taken from qualitative research techniques. Equally, 22 volumes of Ayurveda Literature and 10 Journals are commented with informative annotation by their time chronology. In the same way Librarian will try to give continuous to do the annotation bibliography in the future too.

This research is organized in six chapters. Introduction and background study is in the first chapter. Statement of the problem, objectives of the study, scope and limitation of the study, significances of the study and definition of the terms and reference also fall under this chapter. The second chapter is entirely devoted to literature review which has been properly reviewed, relevant books, Journals and website, locally and internationally. Focus of the study is presented on the third chapter. The focus of the study in this research is the three Libraries sector of Kathmandu Valley : Singhdurbar Vadyakhana

Vikas Samiti Library, Ayurveda Naradevi Hospital Library, Ayurveda Campus Library. Research methodology of this study is discussed in the four chapters. Research design, population of the study, sampling and data collection procedures have been presented in this chapter. Presentation and analysis of the collected data have been done presented in the fifth Chapter. Table analysis has been done on the basis of the collection data. Summary, finding, conclusion and recommendation of the research study are presented on the six chapters. Required Bibliography, Appendix, Questionnaire and curriculum Vitae are included after the six chapters.

PREFACE

This thesis entitled **“BIBLIOGRAPHIC STUDY OF AYURVEDA LITERATURE PUBLISHED FROM NEPAL (1987to 2067 B.S.): A tool for saving time and resource to the users.”** has been written for the purpose of partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts in Library and Information Science (M.Lib.Sc.). Basically this thesis is related to the annotated bibliography of Ayurveda Literature published in Nepal. In first thesis research work is centered toward practical prospective of annotated bibliography and then it is oriented toward the survey of Bibliographic works of Nepal not only the field of libraries but also the other related field such as literary sectors. By this thesis the researcher is hopeful to that it will be a genuine work in the field of Ayurveda as well as the literary communities of Nepal and outside the country elsewhere. This research work concludes that information retrieval tool like bibliography is the helping tool to find the exact information which is needed for the users.

This research is organized in six chapters. Introduction and background study is in the first chapter. Statement of the problem, objectives of the study, scope and limitation of the study, significances of the study and definition of the terms and reference also fall under this chapter. The second chapter is entirely devoted to literature review which has been properly reviewed, relevant books, Journals and website, locally and internationally. Focus of the study is presented on the third chapter. The focus of the study in this research is the three Libraries sector of Kathmandu Valley: Singh Durbar Vaidyakhana Vikas Samiti Library, Ayurveda Naradevi Hospital Library, Ayurveda campus Library. Research Methodology of this study is discussed in the four chapters. Research design, population of the study, sampling and data collection procedures have been presented in this chapter. Presentation and analysis of the collected data have been done presented in the fifth Chapter. Table analysis has been done on the basis of the collection data. Summary, finding, conclusion and recommendation of the research study are presented on the six chapters. Required Bibliography, Appendix, Questionnaire and curriculum Vitae are included after the six chapters.

I hope this thesis will be an alleged identity in Central department of Library and Information Science, TU. Similarly, it will be a precise and useful source of information on the field of Ayurveda to Ayurveda Physicians, Doctors, Researchers, Librarians, information scientists, Ayurvedic Professionals, Teachers, students, rest of other people within and outside the country.

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CATALOGUE CARDS OF THESIS

Shelf List Card

D 016.615538 G969b	Gurung, Champa Kumari
3466	<p>Bibliographic study of Ayurveda Literature Published in Nepal (1987-2067 B.S.) : A tool saving time & resource to users / submitted by Champa Kumari Gurung. - Kathmandu, 2011. XVIII, 112p. ; fig., tables.</p> <p>Includes bibliography: 100-104P.,Photos Dissertation (Degree in Library and Information Science) Tribhuvan University, 2011AD.</p> <p>1. Bibliography-Nepal- Ayurvedic Medicine 2. Medicine, Ayurvedic-Nepal I.Title</p> <p style="text-align: center;">○</p>

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D 016.615538 G969b	Gurung, Champa Kumari
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<p>D 016.615538 G969b</p>	<p>BIBLIOGRAPHY - NEPAL - AYURVEDIC MEDICINE Gurung, Champa Kumari</p>
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Subject Added Card

<p>D 016.615538 G969b</p>	<p>MEDICINE, AYURVEDIC - NEPAL Gurung, Champa Kumari</p>
	<p>Bibliographic study of Ayurveda Literature Published in Nepal (1987-2067 B.S.) : A tool saving time & resource to users / submitted by Champa Kumari Gurung. - Kathmandu, 2011. XVIII, 112P.; fig.,tables. Bibliography: 100-104P.,Photos Dissertation (Degree in Library and Information Science) Tribhuvan University, 2011AD.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">○</p>

Title Added Card

<p>D 016.615538 G969b</p>	<p>Bibliographic study of Ayurveda Literature Published in Nepal (1987-2067 B.S.) : A tool saving time & resource to users Gurung, Champa Kumari</p>
	<p>Bibliographic study of Ayurveda Literature Published in Nepal (1987-2067 B.S.) : A tool saving time & resource to users / submitted by Champa Kumari Gurung. - Kathmandu, 2011. XVIII, 112P.; fig., tables. Bibliography:100-104 P.,Photos Dissertation (Degree in Library and Information Science) Tribhuvan University, 2011AD.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">○</p>

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AACR2= Anglo American Cataloguing Rule -2

AB = Annotated bibliography

AC = Ayurveda Campus

ACL = Ayurveda Campus Library

AD = Anno Domini

AHSBN= Annotated Health Science & Bibliography of Nepal

AL = Ayurveda Literature

APA = American Psychological Association

BAMS = Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine & Surgery

BNB = British National Bibliography

BSA = Bibliography Society of America

BS = Bikram Samvat

FSUAC= Free Students Union Ayurveda Campus

IAB = Informative Annotated Bibliography

ICIKM= International Conference of Information and Knowledge Management

IOM = Institution of Medicine

HMG = His Majesty Government

LIS = Library and Information Science

MARC= Machine Readable Cataloguing

MLA = Modern Language Association

NAH = Naradevi Ayurveda Hospital

NAHL= Naradevi Ayurveda Hospital Library

NHRC = National Health Research Council

NTFPs= Non-Timbers Forest Products.

No. = Number

P = Page

SDVVS= Singha Durbar VaidhyaKhana Vikash Samiti

SDVKVS= Singha Durbar Vaidhya Khana Vikash Samiti

SDVVL= Singha Durbar Vidhyakhana Vikash Library

S.N= Serial Number

TU= Tribhuvan University

TUCL= Tribhuvan University Center Library

TULSSAA= Tribhuvan University Library Science Student Alumni Association

URL= Uniform Resource Location

WHO= World Health Organization

WWW= World Wide Web

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1. Background of the study

This is the world of information. Use and explosion of information is exponential. Research might be incomplete and misguided by the lack of well-managed information while wasting time and resource. To manage the universe of information, some tools are developed. One of the tools is Bibliography. For the first time Louis Jacob de Saint Charles has introduced this term in his book *Bibliographia Parisiana* (Kumar and Kumar, 1993). Bibliography is regarded as a humanistic science because it deals with records of human mind. Generally, bibliography is the list of information and knowledge materials housed in monographs AVs, CDs, books, articles and others.

The person who works for bibliography is a bibliographer. Sometimes bibliography helps to trace out different aspects of materials such as writer, year/date, publisher, edition, colophone and subject matter of a book. The word bibliography is derived from the Greek words 'Biblion' and 'Graphein'. 'Biblion' expresses the theme and general information of book and 'Graphein' means to write. Etymologically, Bibliography means 'writing of books'. However, Bibliography is not a writing process of book itself. It is rather an informative tool to provide necessary information. In fact, we can easily say that bibliography means writing about books. It is the systematic order of materials. It is brief information of the materials like cataloguing. Nevertheless, there are vast differences between cataloguing and bibliography. Bibliography is the composition of library materials. It is a useful tool to manage information for easy access to the user (Eckwright and Keenan, (2005, p.70).

1.1 History of Bibliography:

The bibliography is useful tool for saving time and of resource to users in the world of information. The bibliography means the precise identification of books and the description of them as physical objects. General sense bibliography is the listing of books, as well as other records, in the ways that makes them readily accessible. The need for an orderly presentation of records began to be recognized as a serious problem shortly after the invention of printing. The Idea of bringing together into one list all of the scholarly books of the time occurred to Conrad Gesner, a doctor of Zurich, who was to become known as the Father of Bibliography. By using what lists he could find and by securing the great libraries of Europe, he managed to include approximately 12,000 books in his *Biblio the ca Universalis save catalogues omnium Scriptorum Locupletissimus in Tribus Linguis Latina, Graeca, ET Hebraica*, which he published in 1545. He arranged books by the first names of authors and provided an index grouping the books into twenty subject divisions. Ten years later he issued an appendix listing an additional 3,000 books.

Printing with movable type had been invented a mere one hundred years before Gesner compiled his list, but his diligent searching had accounted for approximately one third of the output of European presses. Although others tried, no one succeeded in listing in a single catalogue all the books in the world. As Europe entered the seventeenth century, with men like Galileo, Newton, and Boyle leading the search for scientific truth, the flood of print overwhelmed the bibliographers, who were forced to place realistic limits on their work. By these limits we may trace the beginnings of the principal types of modern bibliographers, like Andrew Maunsell, who in 1595 issued his catalogue of English printed book, confined themselves to the publishing output of their own countries. Modern bibliographers, following this tradition have developed reasonably complete national bibliographies. Another line of descent passes through the book sellers' catalogues prepared for the bookfairs that, beginning in the latter half of the sixteenth century were held at Frankfurt and Leipzig. This line leads to the modern, the modern trade bibliography, to books in print and for sale. A third type, the subject bibliographies, grew slowly at first, then flowered in the nineteenth century with great scholarly bibliographies like *Die Klassischen Altertumsforschung* (gr) (Berlin: W. Hertz, 1889) and Sir Thomas Duffus Hardy's *Descriptive Catalogue of Materials relating to the History of Great Britain and Ireland* (Longman & Roberts (1862-71), 4 vols.)

Research might be incomplete and misguided the lack of well-managed information while wasting time and resource. One of the Library resource tools is Bibliography. For the first time Louis J. A. Cob de Saint Charles has introduced this term in his *Bibliographia Parisiana* (Kumar and Kumar, 1993). Bibliography is regarded as a humanistic science because it deals with records of human mind. Generally, bibliography is the list of information and knowledge materials housed in monographs, AVs, CDs, articles and others.

The person who works for bibliography is a bibliographer. Sometimes bibliography helps to trace out different aspects of materials such as writers, publisher, edition, colophon and subject matter of a book. The word bibliography is derived from the Greek word 'Biblion' and 'Graphen'. 'Biblion' expresses (means) the theme and general information of book and 'Graphen' expresses (means) to write. Etymologically Bibliography means 'Writing Books'. However, bibliography is not a writing process of book itself. It is rather an informative tool to provide necessary information. In fact, bibliography means writing about details (important element/use) of book. It is the systematic order and brief information of the materials (documents) like cataloguing. Nevertheless there are differences between cataloguing and bibliography. Bibliography is a useful tool to manage information for easy access to the user (Eckwright and Keenan, 2000: P.70).

From 1985 the Health learning materials centre of the IOM which was the first WHO collaborating centre within Nepal, started collecting articles related to Nepal and formed a resource centre and Data Bank. It has brought out a number of volumes of the Annotated Health Science & Bibliography of Nepal covering the period from 1950 onwards. (Dixit, Hemang, 2005 A.D).

1.2. The use of bibliography:

Bibliography takes many forms. It may list and describe current publication within a particular country, or concern itself with a retrospective record of publishing. It may concentrate on the publications of a government, whether local or national, or on the records of an international body. It may bring together from many sources the writings on a given subject, or thread the maze of scholarly publication. From the beginning the purpose of bibliography has been to create a meaningful order among the records of human experience. For those whose work is concerned with records knowledge of the forms and conventions of bibliography becomes a necessity, for bibliography is the line which links scholar to scholar across political boundaries and opens the heritage of the past to scholars of the present and the future (Hackman, Martha L., 1970A.D.).

1.3 Concept

Bibliographic control means all the activities involved in creating, organizing, managing and maintain the file of bibliographic records like the materials held in a library or archival collection or the sources listed in an index or database. To provide the information to the readers or users 'bibliographic control' includes the scientific description and subject access by means of uniform catalogue code, classification Scheme and name authorities. The information adored using 'bibliographic control' also gives the physical and internal theme of the documents (Reitz, 2004; p.53).

Now-a-days, readers or researchers are facing the problem that which information is required or which is not due to massive uses of technology in information science. Researchers have to find the useful information in right time. However, they are unable to do so due to the bulkiness of the information available. Unnecessarily more time is needed to collect the information and even unable to find the information. Therefore, to provide quick access to right information, library should be expand and enrich their collection systematically. If information is controlled using bibliographic system, libraries can serve the user providing materials accordingly. Therefore, it can be claimed that bibliography is essential to develop and update the library service as user friendly. Moreover, bibliographic control is fundamental tool to scientific reference collection. There are various kinds of bibliographies in the area of library and information science. Out of them, annotated bibliography is the most useful concept of compilation.

1.4 Meaning and major purpose of Annotated Bibliography

An annotated bibliography refers to a list of citations of variety of materials like books, articles and other library documents. Here, bibliographer tries to incorporate a brief description and even evaluates the subject matters of available materials critically. It aims to provide the readers right information in right perspectives. Annotated bibliography is critical in nature and descriptive in size. The major purpose of annotated bibliography is to find out the idea of author and tries to define the main theme of document. It is also a branch of bibliography, which gives a summary of specific work done by the various authors. It guides the researcher to decide whether the document is useful for the specific purpose or not.

1.5 Meaning of the Literature

Literature is an art, which refers to human feeling by various media. It is an outline of written works. The name has traditionally been applied to those imaginative works of books and articles distinguished by the intentions of their authors and the perceived aesthetic excellence of their realization. Literature may be classified according to a variety of system, including language, nation, origin, historical period, genre, and subject matters. Although Nepal is a small south Asian country, it is well advanced in the areas of literal work. Ayurveda literature refers the literary work done in Nepali and English language. In broad sense, Ayurveda literature means not only the work done Nepali and English language but also of other dialects. There are different writers who have historical contribution to promote the Ayurveda literature of all two genres (book and articles). Each of them has their own historical background. It has not yet received the status of focal point of researchers in the comparison of other sectors. In the area of Ayurveda field, there are various fields of study. Though the bibliographical work has not taken place in our own language and literature. Hence, creating of bibliography of Ayurveda literature is necessary and inevitable work to be carried. This thesis mainly focuses on compilation of bibliography of Ayurveda Literature.

1.5.1. The history and Literature of Ayurveda

The term Ayurveda means “Knowledge” (Veda) concerning maintenance of “Ayus”. The origins of this knowledge are already evident in the Atharvaveda (The contents of which can be dated between circa 5000 -10000B.C). The treatment of disease (Chikitsa) in the Atharvaveda is largely religious and ritualistic, emphasizing such practices as the “Sacred utterances” (Mantra), penances (Niyama), amulets (Mani), sacred oblations (Mangala Homa), fasting (Upavasa), and purificatory rites (Prayaschitta), but the Atharvaveda also contains material about human anatomy, herbal medicines (Bhaishajya), and the classification of diseases (Lingivyadhi).

Brahma shared this Knowledge with Prajapati, who in turn passed on the tradition to the Ashwin kumaras and Indra. Surgery (Shalyant) was revealed by Indra to

Devodasa, the king of Kashi who was also an incarnation of the divine Dhanvatari, culminating finally in the classical shushruta tradition of Ayurvedic Surgery and Medicine. Internal Medicine (Kaya- Chikitsa) was revealed by Indra primarily to Atriya Punarvasa, culminating finally in the classical Charaka tradition of Ayurvedic general medicine. Ayurveda is considered as a supplement (uoanga) or even as an upaveda (Supplementary Veda) of Atharveda, Yajur and Atharva).

Numerous other texts of medicines, other than Charaka Samhita were regularly composed through the centuries, such as the Bhela Sambita, Kashyap sambita, and Agnivesha tantra (which were even earlier than the charka Samahila). Other notable contributions were Ashtanga Hridaya of Vaghhata (600 A.D.) and Madhav Nidana (700 A.D.). The Ayurvedic tradition continued as a vigorous expanding scientific tradition down into the 16th century. Its medical literature is oriented practically and operationally, although apparently it had an “elective affinity” for and an ongoing exchange with the classical Indian philosophies. The dominant intellectual influences on Ayurveda are those of the Samkhya and Vaisheshika Indian philosophies, although one also finds terms and notation from the Vedanta, Nyaya, Yoga and early Buddhist and Jain reflections.

The first historical documents concerning Ayurveda are found in Rigaveda and Atharvaveda.

The following are the eight important branches of Ayurveda:

- Kaya Chikitsa (Internal Medicine/Clinical Medicine)
- Shalya tantra (Surgery)
- Shalakyata tantra (The treatment of diseases of head and the neck)
- Agada tantra (Toxicology) (Forensic medicine)
- Bhuta vidya (the management of seizures by evil spirits and other mental disorders)
- Kaumarvritya / Bala Tantra (Paediatrics) / Stri-roga,Prasuti-tantra (Gynaecology,Obstetrics)
- Rasayana tantra (Generiatric including Rejuvenation Therapy)
- Vajikarana tantra (Science of Aphrodisiacs)

According to some Ayurveda Literature, Ayurveda Knowledge propagated accordingly.

1. According to Charak Samhila: Brahma-Daksha Prajapati-Ashwini Kumars-Indra-Bhardwaja-Atreya of his Pupils: 1. Agnivesh 2.Bhela 3.Jatukarna 4.Parasara 5.Harita and 6.Ksharapani
2. According to Sushruta Samhita: Brahma-Daksha prajapati-Twins Ashwini-Indra- Dhanwantari and his pupils: 1. Sushvut 2. Aaupadhenav 3. Vaitarana 4. Aurabhara 5. Paush kalawat 6. Karvirya 7. Gopurarakshita 8. Nimi 9. Dalhan 10. Gargya 11. Galava 12. Kankayan

3. According to Kashyapa Samhita: Brahma-Twins Ashwini- Indra- Kashyap vaishikh- Atri- Bhrigu
4. According to Puran: Brahma-Bhaskar-Dhanwantari-Ashwini-Nakul etc.

Historical descent of ayurveda upto Indra could be termed as Vedic Era.

1. Samhita Era
2. Buddhist Era
3. Medieval Era.

1.5.2 Original Text:

There are various scholars in Ayurveda Charaka, Sushruta and Bagbhatta. They gradually developed into “science of life”. They throughout the mediaval period Atharvaveda substantial number of new ayurvedic books.

Some of them are:

- Madhava Nidana: Written by Madhavakara in the field of Clinical Pathology.
- Sharngadhar Samhita: Written by Sarngadhara in the field of glossary of Pharmaceutics.
- Bhava Prakasha Nighantu: Written by Bhavanisra in the field of glossary of Medicinal Plants.
- Kalianakaraka: written by Ugradityacharya in the field of General Text.
- Siddasara samhita: Written by Ravi Gupta in the field of general Text.
- Dravyaguna Samhita: Written by Chakrapani Dutta in field of Lexicon of Medicinal Plants.

From the above text, three texts need a specific mention. Madhava Nidan (700AD), Sharngadhar Samhita (13th century) and Bhavaprakasha (16thas century) were distinctive in their nature as well as the contents. Thus, these three books are considered as Laghutrayi (The minortroid).

There are three texts on Ayurveda which are of great important and value called Astanga Ayurveda (Eight major Specialties). Brihatrayi (ee) i.e., Sushruta and Astanga Hridaya Samhita. There are three Texts on Ayurveda:

- A. Astanga Ayurveda
- B. Brihatrayi
- C. Laghu trayi

A. Astanga Ayurveda (Eight Major Specialties)

There are eight branches of Ayurveda collectively termed as Astanga Ayurveda.

1. **Kaya Chikista:** Kayachikitsa means general medicine. It deals with common medical problems. Ayurveda treats man as a whole, comprising body, mind and soul. Mind and body both affect each other and together form the disease.
2. **Shalya Tantra:** It deals with surgery of various parts of the body. Various Surgical procedure including abdominal operations for intestinal obstruction and stones in the bladder and also delineate specialized surgery like plastic surgical procedures such as kashar- sutra Chikitsa in ano-rectal disease is very famous advantages and useful in modern surgical operation.
3. **Shalakya Tantra:** It deals with disease of ear, nose, throat, eye, and mouth or parts above neck.
4. **Kaumarbhritya:** It deals with disease of children, pregnant women and postnatal baby care of the mother before conception and during pregnancy. Various diseases of children and their treatment come under this branch.
5. **Agada Tantra:** It deals with disease due to various types of poison, toxin etc. It also deals with post-mortem phenomena.
6. **Bhut Vidhya or Graha Vigyan:** It deals with mental diseases and due to ghost, demons etc.
7. **Rasayan Tantra and Jaravigyan (science of Rejuvenation):** It deals with longevity of life, reestablished of youngness.
8. **Vrisha Vigyan or Bajikaran (Science of Aphrodisiac):** It deals with means of increasing sexual fertility and efficiency.

A. Brihatrayi

1. **Charak Samhita:** Charaka was the rishi who edited the Agnivesh Tantra. He is regarded the father of general medicine. After his edition, Agnivesh Tantra developed Charak Samhita. This compiled around 1500BC. It represents the Atreya School of physician. It is the systematic work divided into eight Sthanas or sections which are further divided into 120 chapters. Charak Samhita mainly deals with Kayachikitsa. The time period of charak is supposed to be 2nd to 3rd century.

2. **Susruta Samhita:** Sustra represents the D.Dhanwantari School of surgeon. He is regarded as the father of surgery. He has written Susruta samhita. It is supposed to be of second century. It is systematic work divided into eight sthanas or sections which are further divided into 120 to 66 chapters.
3. **Bagbhatta Samhita:** The next important scholar after Charak & Suruta is Bagbhatta who flourished about the accordingly seventh century. His treatise called astang hridaya & astang sangraha presented the summary of charak and susruta with gleaning from other Ayurveda writers like Agnivesh, Bhela and Harita. He summarized the views of Charak and Susruta and added original scientific data concerning the treatment of disease. Ashtang Hridaya is classified into six sections and contains 7444 verses in 120 chapters.(Giri, Rajendra kumar , 2061 B.S.)
4. **Kashyapa Samhita:** Kashyapa was propagated the knowledge about Kashayapa Samhita, which was written by Jeevak. It, especially, deals Kaumarbhritya I.E. various child related diseases and treatment comes under this branch. This ancient samhita is still available in Nepal in manuscript from which was published with special introduction of Pd.Hem Raj Sharma.

B. LAGHU TRAYI

From the second century onwards, **Laghu Trayi or Junior Traid** of Ayurveda Classics, Madhava Nidan especially related to the diagnosis of diseases. Alchemical preparations were found during this time.

Sharangdhar Samhita was found in the fourteenth century. The next writer is Bhavaprakash, The Author of Bhavapakash. A Syphilitic disease called Foreigners' (Firanga) disease is famous treatment during this time.

1.5.3 Introduction of Ayurveda

Ayurveda is the science of health and life practiced by the ancient Aryans. This science is based on Atharava-veda, one of the oldest scriptures of the Hindus, about 3,000years old; it is an encyclopedia of ancient medical wisdom. In spite of its antiquity it is practiced even today by at least one-fifth of the human race. Ayurveda is not considered to be merely a compendium of therapeutics based on herbal, animal and mineral resources of the world. It is claimed to be a philosophy of life and living; its object is to counteract the imbalance of three essential elements vata (air), pitta (bile) and kapha (phlegm); these three elements constitute the tridosh from which the human body originates; this tridosh regularizes the normal working of the human body.(source:Everybody's Guide To Ayurvedic Medicine/ J.F. Dastur, 1960, IIIp.)

1.6 Definition of Ayurveda:

The word 'Ayurveda' is composed of two Sanskrit terms, viz, 'Ayus' meaning 'life' and 'Veda' meaning of 'knowledge' and taken together, it means the "science of life". However, in a limited sense, it is always used to imply "Science of medicine". Carak has defined Ayurveda as the "Science though the help of which one can obtain Knowledge about the useful types of life (Hita and Ahita Ayus), happy and miserable types of life, things which are useful and harmful for such types of life, span of life as well as the very nature of life". It will be seen from this definition that Ayurveda lays emphasis upon not only leading a life which is full of happiness which implies an individualistic attitude but also leading a life which will be useful to society as a whole because man is a social being. He cannot withdraw from society (Vaidhya, Bhagwan Das, 1998A.D.).

1.6.1. Origin of Ayurveda

About the further hierarchy of Ayurvedic propounders, different Ayurvedi texts considerably vary. According to Susruta Samhita, Lord Dhanwantari learned it from India and he taught to Devodasa who in turn taught it to Susruta, Aupadhenava, Aurabhra, pauskalavata, Gopuraksita and Bhoja. According to Charaka Samhita, Bharadvaja learnt it from India and he taught to Atreya Punarvasu. The latter in turn taught it to Agnivesa, Bheda, Jatukarna, Parasara, Harita, Ksarapani etc. According to Kasyapa Samhita, Indra taught Ayurveda to Kasyapa, Vasistha, Atreya and Bhargu. Many different medical workers were composed by these sages of the past. However, all of them are grouped under two Schools. The Atreya School Primarily deals with medicine and the Dhanvantari School mainly with surgery.

Eras:

- 1) Ayurveda in pre-vedic Era
- 2) Ayurveda in the vedic Era
- 3) Ayurveda in the past – vedic Era
- 4) Ayurveda in Early Medieval Period

1.6.1.1 Ayurveda in Pre-Vedic Era

The history of Technology and Science in India as per the present day archaeological evidence begins with the Indus Valley. The period is usually called the pre-vedic period. Harappa had established commercial, as well as cultural links with the neighboring countries in the central and West Asian Regions. This civilization flourished in Northern and Western India between 2500B.C. the evidence from the examination of the skulls discovered at Mohanjo-daro and Harappa shows that they were of aboriginal proto-australoid type. There are many representations on the seals from Mohanjo-daro and Harappa of a male God bearded and three faced, sitting in the posture of Yoga, his legs bent double, heel and surrounded by animals. This was perhaps, the proto- type of the God of yoga and medicine.

Excavations of these sites have brought to light several therapeutic substances like Shilajeet, remedy for diabetes, rheumatism, etc., leaves of the Neem tree (*Azadirachata Indica A. Juss*) and horns of the red deer. Skulls on which cranial surgery had been performed were also excavated from these sites.

1.6.1.2 Ayurveda in the Vedic period Era

Gandharava (The science of fine arts) Dhanurveda (The science of architecture) and Ayurveda (The science of medicine) are considered to be the four upavedas or subsidiary subjects of the R.K (Riga), Yajur, Saman and Atharva Vedas, respectively. Sushruta has clearly stated Ayurveda to be an upaveda of the Athervavasa. According to caranavyuha, Ayurveda is the upaveda of RK Veda. According to another view, **Ayurveda is the fifth Vedas** and independent of the four Vedas. An analysis of the material in the Vedas reveals that all the four Vedas are replete with references to various aspects of medicines. The gods like Rudra, Agni, Varuna, Indra and Maruti were designated as the celestial physicians. The most famous Physicians at that time were the Asvins. In the Vedas many miraculous achievements in the field of medicine and surgery had been attributed to them. Revitalization of individuals and saints correction of sterility, giving longevity and cure of serious diseases like yaksma (tuberculosis) are attributed to them. Many surgical performances like transplantation of the head of a horse in a human head, providing artificial Limbs, connecting the head of Yajna to his trunk etc., are described in several places. In the Vedas, the fundamental principals of the science of medicine including the tridosa concepts, sapta dhatu concepts, the concept of digestion and metabolism, anatomical descriptions and descriptions of several diseases are available. In the RK (Riga) Veda, there is a described. Two hundreds in the Atherva Veda alone. In addition, description about 130 medicinal plants is available in Brahmana Literature. It is described in the RK Veda that Vispata, wife of khela King lost her legs during a war. She was supplied with a pair of artificial legs, and they were fitted to the body through prosthetic surgery.

1.6.1.3 Ayurveda in the post-vedic period Era:

Ayurveda in the post-vedic period occupied an honoured position as a rational assemblage of methodical competes and systematic therapertic practices even though the celebrated classical texts of the ayurveda viz the caraka and Susruta Samhitas, which have come down to us took their present after sedacations probably in the 7th century B.C. The thoughts and practices enshrined in them were undoubtedly in vogue much before this period. In its theoretical approach this science of life owes a great deal to the philosophies of the sankhya yoga and the vaisesika adopting the principles of the latter in so for as the Dravya guna Vijnana (material- neditica) the tridosa and the sapta dhatu theories are concerned and the former relating to the pancabhautika a composition of the body and its evaluation from Prakriti.

1.6.1.4 Ayurveda in Early medieval period

In Ayurvedic classics mostly drugs of vegetable and animal origin are described. It is during the medieval period that iatro-chemistry (Rasa sastra) came into being. Mercury and many other metals and minerals were incorporated into Pharmacopoeia (Bhaishajya vali) of Ayurveda. Nagarjuna is considered to be the father of iatro-chemistry. He endeavored to make the entire universe free from miseries by use of processed mercury.

With the advent of metals minerals which are used in small doses, and which produce their effect instantaneously, classical forms of treatment like Emesis, Purgation and Enema therapies came to disrepute and decline. They were no doubt very time consuming but they had long-rang effects in preventing and curing disease. Books on Ayurveda written during this period are mostly compilations from different other sources. (Vaidya, Bhagwan Das (1989A.D.)

1.7 Definition of bibliography and annotated bibliography

Bibliography is an alphabetical list of documents placed at the end of a written work. Towards the end of the research, report bibliographies are given in alphabetical or chronological order. Bibliography and annotated bibliography is related in nature. However, conceptually they are different in various ways. In annotated bibliography, inserts descriptive and evaluative explanation, access points and features of the cited works are given. Further, readers are benefited and they have found the required and important critical information through annotated bibliography. To prepare annotated bibliography, bibliographer must have some basic theoretical idea about bibliographic composition. It should be short paragraph of three to six sentences, roughly 150 words in length. **The main variations between bibliography and annotated bibliography are given below:**

Bibliography	Annotated bibliography
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A list of writings with time and place of publication in the final part of the research.• It is small in size and concise in nature.• Alphabetically various sources of material is listed.• It is bibliographical details of cited works of specific research.• APA, MLA, Little Brown, Chicago Manual of style etc. are the widely used format of bibliography.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• An annotated bibliography is a bibliography that gives a summary of research that has been done.• Relatively extensive in size than bibliography and descriptive in nature.• Complied similar subject in one topic.• It has its own patron of writing, basically in explanatory and somehow critical.• Indicative, Informative and critical are the widely used types of annotated bibliography.

1.8 Need

The need of an annotated bibliography is that it provides specific information about each source, which the users have required. As a researcher, annotated bibliography is needed as tool of information retrieval. Annotated bibliography helps to become an expert on our topic and have the ability both to explain the content and to assess the usefulness of our sources. Writing bibliography is also is an intellectual exercise and the researcher could be benefited. It is essential because it saves the resource and time of users. It provides important ideas and knowledge to the researcher in a large scale at a time. Therefore, an annotated bibliography is needed to the retrieve evaluative information and save their time.

1.9 Function

Functions of annotated bibliography are:

- It supports to users or researchers to think critically about the related works and its nature very nicely.
- It does locative function to readers.
- It suggests the readers to be a very conscious about information sources.
- It makes researchers a competent scholar.
- It provides right way to find fact in time.
- It helps readers to determine right information in right time.

1.10 Purpose

The main purpose of annotation of to deliver the users with an outline and the evaluation of source. Each annotation must be concise in an annotated bibliography. The purpose of annotated bibliography is:

- To show the scope and quality of research and scholarly works.
- To review the literature published on a specific topic and subjects.
- To provide the extra source of literature to researchers/ readers.
- To inform about genuine works in a historical periods.
- To attract and attention of the users who are unable to find out needed materials through catalogue.

1.11 Elements of annotated bibliography

Elements of annotated bibliography

- Appropriate citation standard like MLA, APA, Little Broun, Chicago Manual of style etc.
- Demands explanation of main points and/ or purpose of the work.
- Verification or critique of the author his qualification, experience and title of authority.
- Comments on the worth, effectiveness, and usefulness of the subject included the work.
- The bibliographer- point of view towards the materials should be pin- pointed.
- Coherence that should be in order to annotate documents and relevant links to other works that should be opposite thoughts.
- Special features of the documents.

1.12 Definition of annotation

An annotation summarizes the essential ideas contained in a document, reporting the author's thesis and main points as well as how they relate to own ideas or thesis. There are two types of annotation; Summative and Evaluative. Summative annotations provide only a summary of the author's main ideas. Summative annotation includes no statements of relevance or critical evaluation remarks. Evaluative annotations provide both a descriptive and critical evaluation of the source. Evaluative annotations usually begin with broad comments about the focus of the source then moves to more details. The comments should move from the details of the text to evaluation of the source. Annotations are typically brief (one paragraph) but may be longer depending on the requirements of assignment.

1.13 Type of annotation

There are different types of annotation in the area of bibliographic complication. Some of annotations are placed under.

1.13.1 Indicative annotation

Indicative annotation describes the variety of the sources, lists the significant topics, and explains what the source is related to. In this kind of annotation, there is no more extra and actual data like thesis. It provides common information about what kinds of issues are raised by the work. Sometimes it includes the use of chapter titles too. The main purpose of this annotation is to open the basic information of annotated materials. Readers cannot able to find critical and analytical fact from those types of annotation.

1.13.2 Informative annotation

Informative annotations sometimes read like straight summaries of the source material, but they often spend a little more time summarizing relevant information

about the author or the work itself. This type of annotation is a summary of the source. An informative annotation should include the thesis of the work, arguments or hypothesis, proofs and a conclusion.

1.13.3 Evaluative annotation

This type of annotation assesses the source's strengths and weaknesses how the source is useful and how it is not. Simply, this annotation evaluates the sources of usefulness.

1.13.4 Combine annotation

Most annotated bibliographies contain combination annotations. These types of annotation will summarize or describe the topic, and then evaluate the source's usefulness.

1.14. Statement of problem

Nepal has advanced history and thousands of ayurvedic text books, reference books and journals which are published within Nepal in English and Nepali languages. However, no venture toward the compilation of ayurvedic literature is seen its bibliography to date. Researchers are not oriented towards Ayurveda literature. Not only the librarians, but also the other literature field arena has worked substantially to compile its bibliography. It is the main problem that annotated bibliography of ayurveda literature has not been compiled to date now. In a nutshell the problems are stated as given:

1. Users are bewildered due to the lack of annotated bibliography.
2. Due to the lack of annotated ayurvedic bibliography the subject is not gearing up qualitatively and quantitatively as it is expected.
3. Due to the lack of annotated bibliography many problems are being faced by the readers, researchers and scholars in the field of ayurveda literature.

1.15. Objectives:

The study has highlighted the importance of ayurveda of bibliography and its compilation. Especially it aims to maintain annotation of contemporary ayurvedic creative works since 1987 to 2067 B.S. The objectives of the study are given below:

1. To familiarize the annotated bibliography to the professional communities.
2. To determine the present status of the ayurvedic literature through bibliographic compilation.
3. To start the annotated bibliographic compilation work of ayurveda literature as a tool for saving time and resources of users.

1.16. Scope and limitation

This thesis is limited to short chronological history of Ayurveda literature and incorporating the informative bibliography annotation of Ayurveda literature from 1987 to 2067 B.S. On the one hand this thesis shows the importance of the sector of literature and in the other hand it is an exclusive work of annotated bibliography for the ayurvedic research.

This annotated study covers some books and periodicals/journals related to ayurveda literature written in both English and Nepali languages. In spite of the significant work of the field, this work is limited only to the ayurvedic BAMS course and reference books and journals (periodicals) published within Nepal. Similarly, the data of this thesis are limited to the following three libraries of Kathmandu Valley. The data are collected within Falgun to Chaitra 2067.

1. Singhadurbar Vaidhyakhana Vikas Samiti Library, Anamnagar, Kathmandu
2. Naradevi Ayurveda Hospital library, Naradevi, Kathmandu
3. Ayurveda Campus Library, Kirtipur,

The populations of study are Doctors, Teachers and officers etc.

1.17 Significance of the study

In spite of urgent need of bibliography of ayurveda literatures, bibliographic works are not devised yet in its literary history. To fulfill this need this research work is being carried out as a very practical work for the readers and researchers who are interested to study about overview of ayurveda literature. All of the Nepali readers who are interested to study about Ayurveda literature are benefited through this research. This thesis is produced as a well and carefully devised annotated bibliography. Therefore, this work definitely helps to provide the information about the field of ayurveda literature. This bibliography can be a useful tool to locate the Literature on Ayurveda as it is compiled from resources kept in three Libraries. It helps the users to get familiarized with literature on history of Ayurvedic and related literature. It also helps to provide information to the external world about the Ayurvedic literature.

1.18 Definition of Terms

Because of the wide, varied and significant roles of annotated bibliography, there are various terms related to it, which are introduced in several ways. It is impossible to put here these all of the terms therefore some important terms are given below alphabetically.

Abstract: A brief, objective representation of the essential content of books, articles, speeches, report, dissertation, patent, standard, or other work, presenting the main points in the same order as the original but having no independent literary value. A well prepared abstract enables the reader quickly identify the basic content of document, to determine its relevance to their interests, and decide whether it is worth their time to read the entire document. An abstract can be informative, indicative, critical, or written from a particular point of view (slanted).

Analytical bibliography: It is the comparative and historical study of books as physical objects, including the methods and techniques of book production and their influence on texts. It seems to be synonymous of critical bibliography.

Annotated bibliography: A bibliography in which a brief explanatory of evaluative note is added to each reference or citation. An annotated can be helpful to the researcher in evaluating whether the source is relevant to a given topic or line of inquiry.

Astanga Ayurveda: There are eight branches of ayurveda collectively termed as Astanga Ayurveda.

Athurveda: Atherva Veda is the source book of Ayurveda.

Author bibliography: A bibliographic works written by or about a specific author, which can vary in detail and extent from an annotated list of selected titles to a comprehensive works about specific writer.

Ayurveda Special Libraries:

1. Ayurveda Naradevi Hospital Library.
2. Ayurveda Campus Library.
3. Singh Durbar Vaidhyakhana Vikas Samiti Library

Ayurveda: Ayurveda is an Upaveda (Part) of in Riga Veda and Atherva Veda.

B.S.: Stands for Bikram Samvat an era started by King Vikramaditya. This is started 57 years before the Gregorian calendar. Whilst most of the dates are given as per the Gregorian calendar the denotation of A.D.(Anno Domini) has not been written down in all such instances.

Bibliographer: A person who describes and lists books and other publications, with particular attention to such characteristics as authorship, publication date, edition, typography, etc. the result of this endeavor is a bibliography. A person who limits such efforts to a specific field or discipline is a subject bibliographer.

Bibliographic control: A broad term about all the activities involved in creating, organizing, managing the file of bibliographic records representing the items held in a library or archival collection or the sources listed in an index or database, to facilitate access to the information contained in them.

Bibliographic database: A computer file consisting of electronic entries called records, each containing a uniform description of a specific document or bibliographic item, usually retrievable by author, title, subject heading (descriptor), or keyword(s). Some bibliographic databases are general in scope and coverage; other provides access to the specific discipline or group of disciplines. An increasing number provide the full-text of at least a portion of the sources indexed. Most bibliographic databases are proprietary, available by licensing agreement from vendors, or directly from the abstracting and indexing services that create them.

Bibliographic essay: A critical essay in which the bibliographer identifies and evaluates the core literature of a sub-discipline or field study, providing guidance to students, researchers, and collection development librarians.

Bibliographic format: The standardized sequence and manner of presentation of the data elements constituting the full description of an item in a specific cataloging or indexing system. The machine-readable MARC record format has become the standard for library catalogs in many countries of the world.

Bibliographic hermaphrodite (neutral): A term coined by Crystal Graham, serials librarian at the University of California, San Diego, in reference to a publication in any medium characteristics of both monographs and serials. Most are complete in one part but have the potential to continue.

Bibliographic Instruction (BI): Instructional programs designed to teach library users how to locate the information they need quickly and effectively. BI usually covers the library's system of organizing materials, the structure of the literature of the field, research methodologies appropriate to the discipline, and specific resources and finding tools (catalogs, indexes and abstracting services, bibliographic databases, etc.).

Bibliographic Item: In AACR2, a document or set of documents in any physical format (print or non-print) that is given a single bibliographic description in cataloging, by virtue of having been published, issued, released, or otherwise treated as a single entity. As defined in FRBR (functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records), a single concrete exemplar of a manifestation of an expression of an intellectual or artistic work, in most cases a most physical object, such as a copy of an edition of a single-volume monograph. All the items constituting a manifestation normally contain the same intellectual/artistic content and are identical in physical form, but variations can occur subsequent to production, as in the case of a monograph rebound by a library. In some cases, an item consists of more than one physical object, for example, a video recording released on more than one cassette or a multivolume set of reference books.

Bibliographic record: An entry representing a specific item in a library catalog or bibliographic database, containing all the data elements necessary for a full description, presented in as specific bibliographic format. In modern cataloging, standard format is machine-readable (example: the MARC record), but prior to the use of computers, the traditional format was the catalog card.

Bibliographic reference: A written or printed citation containing all information necessary to uniquely identify a bibliographic resource in any format (print, audiovisual, digital, etc), published or unpublished. Bibliographic description references also help to ensure the intellectual integrity of research by crediting persons and organizations those previous works have contributed to the research.

Bibliographic resource: In functional terms, an expression or manifestation of a work, or a specific item, that is the basis for bibliographic in library cataloging (AACR2). Such a resource may be tangible (example: a printed publication) or intangible (an electronic text).

Bibliographic retrieval: The process in which a user queries a library catalog or bibliographic database, usually by author, title, subject heading (descriptor), or keyword(s), and receives a list of records representing items that satisfy the parameters of the search. Most commercial database allows the searcher to use techniques such as Boolean logic, truncation, and proximity to refine search statements.

Bibliographic service center: A regional broker in the business of handling access, communication, training, billing and other services for libraries located within a given geographic area that are connected to an online bibliographic network for example, Nelinet, which provides access to and support for OLC and a variety of bibliographic databases to libraries in the northeastern United state.

Bibliographic Utility: An organization that provides access to and support for bibliographic databases directly to member libraries or through a network of regional bibliographic service centers, usually via a proprietary interface. Relying on machine-readable cataloging provided by the library of congress, the major bibliographic utilities offer software for downloading, editing, and local record creation; authority control utilizing the library of congress authority files; and services to facilitate interlibrary loan based on holding information included in each record.

Bibliographical Society of America (BSA): It is an organization structured in 1904; the BSA promotes bibliographical research and issues publication on bibliographical topics. Membership is open to all who have an interest in bibliographical problems and projects, including libraries and librarians.

Bibliography: Severely speaking, a systematic list or details of written by or that share one or more common characteristics. When a bibliography is the bibliography is about a person, the subject is the bibliography. A bibliography may be comprehensive or selective. Long bibliographies may be published serially or in book form.

Bibliography: Strictly speaking, a systematic list or details of written works by a specific author or on a given subject, or that share one or more common characteristics (language, form, period, place of publication, etc). When a bibliography is about a person, the subject is the bibliographies. A bibliography may be comprehensive (complete) or selective. Long bibliographies may be serially or in book form. The person responsible for compiling a bibliography is the bibliographer.

British National Bibliography (BNB): The most comprehensive record of books and first issues of serials published since 1950 in the United Kingdom (UK) and Ireland, the BNB has been the responsibility of the British Library since the library's inception in 1073.

Cartobibliography: A systematic list of references to maps and works about maps arranged in some kind of order, with or without annotations, usually related to a particular location, region, subject, person, or time. Also the branch of bibliography relating to cartographic materials and mapping.

Catalogue: A comprehensive list of books, periodicals, maps, and other materials in a given collection, arranged in systematic order to facilitate retrieval. Most modern libraries provide an online catalogue that contains bibliographic records of the available collection.

Compilation: A work assembled from the works of various authors, into an ordered whole by a person other than the original author, without editorial alteration of the original text. Laws, rules, procedures, regulations and technical data are particularly subject to complication. The person who puts such a work together is a

computer. In a broader sense, any book or other written work assembled, sometimes over an extended period, from materials gathered from a variety of sources, for example, a bibliography or index. Compare with anthology and collection.

Current bibliography: A bibliography that includes only references to recently published sources on subject or in a specific field or discipline.

Descriptive bibliography: The close study and description of the physical and bibliographic characteristics of books and other library materials including detailed about author, title, publication history, format, pagination, illustration, printing, binding, appearance etc.

Dhanvantari: Dhanvantari is the father of Ayurveda who classified the clinical knowledge of Ayurveda. According to mythology, Dhanvantari emerged out of Ksheera sagar, with a vessel of Amrita in one hand and a set of herbs in another. Since the various mythology regards Dhanvantari as the God of Health and Immortality.

Digressive bibliography: A term introduced by Bodleian librarian Falconer Madan in the 20th century for his habit of varying the amount of detail in the bibliographic description of a work based on the period of time in which the work was published or on the importance of publication. Under this principle, the first edition of a work might merit more detailed description than a subsequent edition or printing.

Historical bibliography: The branch of bibliography devoted to the study of the history and methods of book production, including hand copying, illustration, publishing, printing, papermaking, binding, and preservation.

In academic libraries, bibliographic instruction is usually course-related or course-integrated. Libraries that have a computer-equipped instruction lab are in a position to include hands-on practice in the use of online catalogs, bibliographic databases, and internet resources. Instruction sessions are usually taught by an *instructional services librarian* with specialized training and experience in pedagogical methods. The University of Texas at Austin Library provides *Tips and Techniques for Library Instruction*. Synonymous with library instruction and library orientation. Compare with user education.

Index: An alphabetical arranged list of heading consisting of the personal names, places, and subjects treated in written work, with page numbers to refer the reader to the point in the text at which information pertaining to the heading is found. In single-volume works of reference and nonfiction, any indexes appear at the end of the back matter. In a multivolume works, they found at the end of last volume. In very large

multivolume reference works, the last volume may be devoted entirely to indexes. Works of fiction are rarely indexed. The publisher of periodical may provide an index to each volume at the end of the last issue of the publication year. For best results, a professional indexer should do indexing.

Kaviraj: Local term of a category of Ayurvedic Practitioner.

Local bibliography: A bibliography of books and other materials about a specific geographic area smaller than a country, usually covering material about the history, geography, architecture, and environment of the area, as well as works about the people born or residing in it.

National bibliography: An ongoing list of the books and other materials published or distributed in a specific country, especially works written about the country and its inhabitants or in its national language, for example, Nepal National Bibliography.

Period bibliography: A bibliography limited to works covering a specific period, for example, American history of the colonial period or the progressive era.

Reference: A short note recognizing a source of information or of a quoted passage.

Retrospective bibliography: A bibliography restricted to materials published in the past usually limited to a specific period.

Sanjeevani: It means the magical herbal cure for all ills.

Selective bibliography: A bibliography that includes only a portion of the relevant literature usually based on predetermined selection criteria, such as the need of a particular group of users, desire for current retrospective material, or an evaluation of quality.

Singha Durbar: Literally “ Lion Place ” or the former official residence of the Rana Prime Minister after the political changes of 1951 A.D. It became the government secretarial or the seat of the government. (Singhdurbar Vaidyakhana Vikas Samiti Library)

Subject bibliography: A list of resources (books, articles, reports, etc.) on specific topic, usually compiled by a librarian or researcher with specialized knowledge of the subject to acquaint other researchers with the existing literature.

1.19 Organization of the Study

This research is organized in six chapters. Introduction and background study is in the first Chapter. Statement of the problem, objectives of the Study, scope and limitation of the study, significances of the study and definition of the terms and reference also fall under this chapter.

The second Chapter is entirely devoted to literature review, which has been properly reviewed, relevant books, Journals and websites are reviewed which are published locally and internationally.

Focus of the study is presented on the third chapter. The focus of the study in this research is the three Libraries sector of Kathmandu Valley: Singh Durbar Vaidyakhana Vikas Samiti Library, Ayurveda Campus Library and Ayurveda Naradevi Hospital Library.

Research Methodology of this study is discussed in the chapter four. Research design, population of the study, sampling and data collection procedures have been presented in this chapter.

Presentation and analysis of the collected data have been presented in the fifth chapter.

Summary, finding, conclusion and recommendation of the research study are presented in the sixth chapter. Required Bibliography, Appendix, Questionnaire and curriculum Vitae are included after the chapter six.

References:

Adhikari, I.P. (2008A.D.). Pustakalaya Tatha Srot Vevasthapan Avam Sanchalan, Kathmandu: Pustakalaya Vevasthapan Suchana Sewa Kendra.

Dali, I.(2003A.D.). 'Bibliography and its Compilation' TULSSA, 3:1, P.43-48.

Dixit, Hemang. (2005A.D.) Nepal's quest fo Health Kathmandu: Educational Publishing house.

Dulal, R.P. (2008A.D.) 'Indexing and information retrieval' in International conference on information and Knowledge management (ICIKM-2008). Kathmandu: Health Net Nepal & TUCL, p. 328.

Eckwright, G.Z. & Keenan, L.(1990A.D.). Reference services planning in the 90s, Issues 43-44 USA: The Haworth Press.

Eckwright and Keenan (2000 A.D., P.70) Bibliography

Feather, J. & Struges, P. (1997A.D.). International Encyclopedia of Information and Library Science. London: Routledge.

Giri, Rajendra kumar (2061B.S.) foundation of Ayurveda, Kathmandu: All Nepal Nation free Students Union Ayurveda Campus

Hackman, Martha L. (1970A.D.). The Practical Bibliographer, Anglewood: Printice-Hall, INC.

Harner, J.L. (2000A.D.). On compiling an Annotated Bibliography. New York : The Modern Language Association.

Kumar, G. & Kumar K. (1993). Bibliography. (3rded). Delhi : Vikas Publishing House

Manandhar, K. (1981A.D.). Pustakalaya Vigyan Ek Parichaya. Kathamandu: Pathyakram Vikas Kendra.

Rai, A. (et.al)(2007A.D.). Pustakalaya Vevasthapan. Kathamnadu: Vidharthi Pustak Bhandar

Reitz, J.M. (2004A.D.). Online Dictionary for library and Information Science. USA: Libraries unlimited.

Sharma, S.S. & Grove D.R. (2004). Reference Services Sources of Information. (2nded.) India: Ess Ess Publication.

Subedi, A. (1978). Nepali Literaure Background and History. Lalitpur: sajha Parkashan

Thakur, S.B. (ed.)(1975A.D.). 'Vivaranatmak Suchi Patra' Gorkhapatra. Kathamandu: CENAS.

Thapa, A. (2009A.D.). 'Bibliographic Control: its improntance'; INFOLIB, 2:2, Kathmandu: LISSA. P. 57-59

Thapa, Ashok (2010A.D.). Annotated Bibliography of Contemporary Nepali Drama.

Padhaya, K.P. (2007A.D.). Natak Tatha Rangamancha Udbhav Ra Vikas. Kathmandu: Vidharthi Pustak bhandar.

Stokes, Roy (1969A.D.). The function of bibliography. London, ANDRE, DEUSCH Ltd.

Kanel, Nav R. (2003A.D.), Guidelines to Format Theses and Dissertations, Kritipur, Kathmandu, Nepal: New Hira Books Enterprises

Vaidya, Bhagwan Das (1989A.D.). Fundamentals of Ayurvedic Medicine, 7th ed. Delhi: KKonark Publishes Pvt.Ltd., P.7-9.

Chapter II

Review of literature

2. Background

In the past, some research works are done related to the bibliography and annotated bibliography. According to the research based on 'bibliography' it has surface meaning and 'annotated bibliography' has wide sense in various subjects as a collective works. We can find these previous works or research works in the form of the book and some other works are in article, research, report and papers of conferences. Similarly, from the perspective of language, most of the literatures are written in Sanskrit while some are in English and Hindi. In this thesis, some literatures are taken from various e-resources like internet and e-databases. Similarly, contents of these previous works are partially related to this thesis and some little works which are done in past is centrally related to this works. As a review of literature, these various source of information which is taken from various form, languages and sector are critically mentioned below on the basis of time chronology.

Sajha Parkashan (2023B.S.) (a leading publication of Nepal) has published bibliographical details of publication of its own publication named Suchi Patra at 2032 B.S. with regular updates from past to date. It is only the bibliographic information of Published book by Sajha Parkashan.

Thapa, Ashok (2010 A.D.) have defined of Annotated Bibliography of Contemporary Nepali Drama (1973-2008 A.D.). He has focused in his annotated bibliography about need, function and importance of it.

Nepal Rajkiya Pragya Pratisthan (Now, Nepal Academy) (2042/044B.S.) has published a bibliographic booklet under the credit of Royal Nepal Academy before 2044. It indicates some outlook of publication works of Academy. It is not annotated bibliography but it becomes a common list of various books of this organization.

Bir Pustakalaya (2020B.S.) had developed a bibliography of collected materials of this library in 2020 B.S. named Brihatsuchipatram it had appeared in more four volumes. This can be taken as a sample of annotated bibliography. It is unique and important for that sense it is written in Sanskrit language with annotation of available books of this library.

Devrajan, D. (1989A.D.) users approach to information in the libraries.-. New Delhi: Ess Ess Publication, pp.67-80. This book is used to make one type of questionier 1 in the Chapter IV for the research data collection.

Kumar & Kumar (1993A.D.) have defined various branches bibliography and some technical aspect of it. They have classified the bibliography as national, trade,

selective, personal and bibliographies of bibliography are existing types of current bibliographies compilation.

Feather & Starges (1997A.D.) have defined bibliographic control as method of compilation and it placed published and unpublished library materials like journal magazine, atlas newspaper etc.

Harner, J.L. (2002A.D.) has discussed, concerning on the annotated bibliographic it is an inspector of every kind of researcher and scholar. He has focused that annotated bibliography directs the reader to evaluate whether the work cited is relevant or not.

Dali, I (2003A.D.) has defined about various aspects of bibliographic compilation and importance of it. In this research article, she aimed to explain about function and objective of bibliography. She also discussed about the structure of bibliography. She has defined levels of bibliographical description as well.

Rai & others (2007A.D.) has stated some idea of bibliography compilation. They also have placed some thought to concerning bibliography. They have informed us to that bibliographic information has expressed about the author, title, edition, publication, date and place, pagination, volume, number of the documents. They also have said that it helps user to find out the required information in time.

Adhikari, I. P. (2008A.D.) has defined bibliography is a kind of compilation process where bibliographer has in corporate about the author, title, publisher, and full description about specific books. He has also talked about to various types of bibliography and tried to separate the differences of bibliography and cataloging. In the process of defining bibliography, he has expressed some regarding concept of bibliographic compilation.

Thapa, Ashok (2009A.D.) has defined some basic idea about bibliographic control and its importance. He has explained to bibliography as an essential tool to manage the vast and scattered information. He has also been expressed about function and branches of bibliography.

Here, the researcher has reviewed related bibliographies chronologically. Except those above mentioned bibliographies, are not so much important in the view of annotation. So, the following works (bibliographies) are listed below according to their chronological order.

2.1. List of some Publishers in various titles.

S. No	Publishers	Books title & journals	Author	Year(B.S.)
1	All Nepal National Free Students Union, Ayurveda, Campus, Kirtipur	Foundation of Ayurveda	Dr. Rajendra Kumar Giri	2061
2	ADAN(Ayurveda Doctors	Shree Dhanwantri		

	Association of Nepal), Kathmandu	Pooja- Vidhi		
3	Antarastriya Manch, Kathmandu	Jadibuti bata Rogako Upachar	Janardhan Dungana	
4	Ayurvedigyan Pariwar, Ayurveda Campus, Kritipur			
5.	Ayurveda Vibhag			
6	Educational Intrerprises,Lalitpur, Nepal	Yoga, 5 th edition	Narendranath Bhattarai	
7.	Buddha Academic Publisher, Kathmandu		Sanu Devi Joshi	2058(2001)
8.	Gyan Kunj Prakashan,Kathmandu	Ayurvediya Arishat Vigyan	Rameshore Adhikari	2067
9	Hill Side Press (P) Ltd.,Kathmandu, Nepal	Non-Timber Forest Products of Nepal	Ishwor Chandra Datta	
10	Jadibuti Pravardhan Aayojan Pracharprasar Samaj Banaspati Vibhag,Kathmandu	Jadibutimala5 --- Sanrakshyan, Samvardhan Vidhi		2061
11	Khapthad Asharam Prakashan Samiti, Kathmandu	Yoga Vigyan, 2 nd ed., Aarogya Vigyan	Shiv Gopal Rishal(Tr.), Sachidananda Saraswoti(Khapad baba)	2060/ 064
12	Kulchandra Gautam Smriti Sansthan, Kathmandu	Svayam Vaidhya	Dr. Pramod Bhatt (Ed.)	
13	K.P Pustak Bhandar, Kathmandu			
14	Mahendra Sanskrit Vishvavidhyalaya, Dang	Saushruta Nighantu	K.R S.Subedi/ N.N. Tiwari	2057
15	M.K Pustak Bhandar,Kathmandu			
16	Makalu books & Stestionery, Kathmandu			
17	Manjuka Smriti Achaya Kosha, Kathmandu			
18	Naradevi Ayurveda Farma,Kathmandu			
19	Naradevi Ayurveda Chikitsa Samiti, Kathmandu			
20	Naradevi Ayurveda Hospital, Naradevi,Kathmandu			
21	Nepal Santi Niketan,Kathmandu			
22	Nepal Rajkiya Pragya Pratisthan, Kathmandu	Nepal Nighantu: Anek Bhasha Sangrahsahita:	Koshnath Devkota	2025
23	Nepal Herbs & Herbals Products Association, Nepal			
24	Nepal Health Research Council (NHRC),Kathmandu		R.R. Koirala/ Khaniya B.Nirajan	2066(2009A .D.)
25	Prashanti Pustak Bhandar,Kathmandu			

26	Prakritik Swastha Kendra, Lalitpur			
27	Punarjivan Yoga evam Prakritik Chikitsa Sewa Kendra, Chitwan			
28	Pairavi Pustak Bhandar, Kathmandu			
29	Piyushavarshi Aushadhalaya, Baudha, Kathmandu			
30	Rastriya Abhilekhalaya, Kathmandu	Aayurved Vishaya Ka Hastalikhit Granthaharu		2059
40	Ratna Pusta, Bhandar, Kathmandu			2023
41	Sharada Publishing House, Kathmandu (www.sharadabooks.com.)			
42	Sthaniya Ekikrit Vikas Samaj, Lalitpur, Kathmandu	Ayurveda Vigyan	Kashiraj Sharma subedi	
43	Sajha Parkashan, Lalitpur, Kathmandu	Dravyaguna Vigyan	Shyam mani Adhikari	2062
44	Sighdurbar Vaidhya Khana Vikas Samiti, Kathmandu			
45	TU, IOM, Family Health Programme			
46	Tribhuvan Vishvavidhyalaya Pathyakarma Vikas Kendra, Kritipur, Nepal	Charak Samhita(I, II) (Nepali Anuvad)		
47	Vidhyarthi Pustak Bhandar, Kathmandu	Charak Sanhita Shareesthan (Nepali anubad)	Rameshor Adhikari	2066
48	WWF Nepal, Kathmandu (www.wwfnepal.org)	Gairkashtha Van Paidawar Digdarshan(A Manual of NTFPs of Nepal Himalaya)		2065
49	Yoga Anushandhan Tatha Shikshan Aspatal, Palpa	Amrit Rasa, Prakritik Swasthya Vigyan	Dr. T.N. Pathik, editor	2049/050

Source: collect survey, 2011

Table: 1

Reference:

Ayurveda Vibhag, Kathmandu

Bir Pustakalaya (2020). Brihatsuchipatram part-4.Kathmandu: Bir Pustakalaya

Buddha Academy Publisher.Kathmandu

Gyan Kunj Prakashan, Kathmandu

Educational Enterprises,Lalitpur

Nepal Rajakiya Pragya Pratisthan(2042/044) .Nepal Rajkiya Pragya Pratisthan Suchi Patra. Kathmandu: Nepal Rajkiya Pragya Pratisthan

Nepal Rajakiya Pragya Pratisthan (2060). Vivaranatmak Grantha Kosh. Kathmandu: Nepal Rajakiya Pragya Pratisthan

Phisar,.M.(Ed.) (2021).Selected Bibliography of Source Material for Nepal. Kathmandu: Phisar W.Margaret

Piyushavarsi Aushadhalaya,Kathmandu

Ratna Pustak Bhandar (2065). Pustak Suchi Patra.Kathmandu: Ratna Pustak Bhandar

Sajha Prakashan (2023). Suchi Patra. Lalitpur: Sajha Parkhashan

Singhadurbar Vaidyakhana Vikas Samiti, Amamnagar, Kathmandu,Nepal

Sharada Publishing House, Kathmandu: (www.sharadabooks.com)

Vidharthi Pustak Bhandar ,Kathmandu

WWWF Nepal, Kathmandu(www.wwwf.org.)

CHAPTER III

Focus of the study

3. Background

The focus of the study in this research is the collections of Ayurveda Literature and three special libraries. History of ayurveda Literature is highly developed in qualitative, quantitative and creative aspects. There are many volumes of ayurvedic texts published in various times but readers are unable to find and retrieve this text due to their business and lack of systematic sources. This thesis has focused towards the annotated bibliography of the ayurveda literatures and journals. It is essential to compile the annotated bibliography of Ayurveda Literature as a whole. But it is impossible to put all of the history in this thesis. Therefore the researcher has focused ayurvedic text that are published in Nepal and housed in three libraries namely in Singha Durbar Vaidhaya Khana Vikas Samiti Library, Ayurveda Campus Library and Naradevi Hospital Library to meet the objectives of the study.

3.1. Singha Durbar Vaidhyakhana Vikas Samiti Library:

The SDVVS library was established in 2051 B.S. There is a small library in the organization of Singhadurbar Vaidhyakhana Vikas Samiti. It has five steel closed racks with glass, ten chairs and two tables. And there is a separate table with chair for the library staff.

Facilities and collections:

Books: 522 Vols. (Accession no. 1-101)

Journals: Dhanwantari Smarika,

Sanjivini Samrika (Souvenir)

Budget: Rs.1,00,000/-NC (One lakh)

Users of Library:

Doctors, officers, Staffs

Daily News papers:

Naya patrika, Gorkhapatra, Karobar, Rajdhani, Republica (Nepali + English), The Kathmandu Post, The Himalayan Times.

Weekly News Paper- The week

Singha Durbar Vaidhyakhana Vikas Samiti has published

Publications:

1. Dhanvatari Smarika
2. Ayurvedic Pharmacology
3. Therapeutic Index
4. Product list of medicine (164products) in 2067BS
5. Ayurvedic products of SDVKVS 2061 BS.

Contact Address:

Sighadurbar Vaidyakhana Vikas Samiti

Anamanagar, Kathmandu

Phone no.: 014770174

Fax no.: 0977-1-4770781

E-mail: sdvkvs@ntc.net.np,

Website: www.sdvkvs.gov.np

3.1.1 List of Books of SDVVS

S.N	Author	Title	Publisher	Year
01.		Ayurveda for Health of family Welfare		
02.	Sapkota, C.R. /Adhikari, S.M.	Ayurvedic Pharmacology	S.D.V.K.V.S.	2058
03.	Bhattarai, Dhurava Raj	Jadibuti Manjari		2058 B.S
04.		Ayurvedic Research Seminar on Respiratory Diseases		1977 AD.
05.	Bajracharaya, D.	Science of technology in Nepal		2001 AD
06.	Subedi, Koshi Raj Sharma	Ayurveda Vigyan	Sthaniya Ekikrit Vikas Samaj	2055

07.	Sharma, Somnath	Siddhant kaurmudi	Nepal Academy	2015 I
08.	Paudel, Dev Raj	Charak samhita Vol. I & II	T.U Curriculum Dept.	
09.	Dvarika Nath	Kaya chikitsa parichaya	Popular Prakashan	1962B
10.		Nighantu Kalpadram	Bhargav Pustakalya Gaayaghat	1967B
11.	Dept. of Medicinal plants	Flora of lantang	Ministry of forest & soil	1976B
12.	Dept. of medicinal plants	Catalogue of Nepalese vascular plants	Ministry of forest & Soil	1976E
13.	Pandel, Khadanand	Jadibuti Vigyan	Narajeevan Ayurveda Clinic	2058E
14.	Dept. of Medicinal Plants	Medicine Plants of Nepal	Ministry of forest & soil	1970E
15.		Pharmacology & Pharmacotherapeutics	Popular prakashan	1993E
16.		Wild edible plants of Nepal	Ministry of forest & soil	1902E
17.		Flora of Nagarjun	Ministry of forest & soil	1973E
18.		Flora of Phulchoki Godavari	Ministry of forest & soil	1974E
19.		Standards of Ayurvedic crude Drugs vol. I & II	Ministry of forest & soil	1986E
20.	Tiwari Narendra Nath	Himali Bhegaka Mahatvapurna Jadibuti Upayoga		
21.	Kathmandu University	Singhadurbar Vaidhayakhana Vikas Samiti (draft report of in prove performance of Marketing	K.U	
22.	Kathmandu University	A report on marketing strategies for SDKVS	K.U	
23.	Subedi, K.R. Sharma/ Adhikari, Shyam Mani	Therapeutic Index of SDVKVS		2056I
24.		Proposal to the European commission for strengthening Activities of SDVKVS		
25.	Bharkher, D.L.	Yoga of Human Health		2062

Source: S.D.V.K.V.S.library, Anamnagar, Kathamandu

Table No.: 2

3.2 Ayurveda Campus Library

Ayurveda campus is the only center for Bachelor Level of Ayurvedic Education in Nepali. It is located in Kritipur, Nepal. It resulted from HMG's Ayurveda Vidhyalaya and Chikitsalaya with the institute of Medicine in 1972 AD and from 2006 AD in kritipur. History reveals that Rajkiya Vidhyala ya was the first to start technical education in the country 1928 AD. At present Ayurveda campus is conducting BAMS (Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine and surgery) program as a branch of institution of Medicine (IOM) under Tribhuvan University. BAMS is a 5.5 years course equivalent to MBBS in the related field. It consists of 3 professionals of 18 months science, preclinical and clinical subjects with laboratory and different hospital practice respectively. After 4.5 years academic course one has to complete 1 year compulsory rotating intenship in different Department or Ayurveda Teaching Hospital.

The library of the campus is well equipped with books and Journal, teaching and learning materials with good environment.

Facilities:

- Audio visual CDs.
- Internet services.
- Printer services Rs...../- per exposure.

Users of Library:

- Doctors, Teachers and BAMS students.
- Officers, staffs and Students of TU.

Collections:

Books -12000 Volumes

Journals -1,000 Vols.

Computer --4 pcs

Printer -----2 pcs

Scanner -----1 pc

Budget: Rs. 25,000 - 50,000/-

Name of classification Scheme:

- National Library Medicine classification system for modern medical and ayurveda text books and journals
- Dewey decimal classification system for basic science, social science, and other languages and literatures.

Contact Address:

Ayurveda Campus, Kritipur, Nepal

Website: <http://www.ayurvedacampus.edu.np/>

Phone: +977 14332562

Fax: +9197714333947

Source: http://www.panchakarma.com/ayurveda_campus-kritipur-nepal-p-203.html

Reference:

Website: www.iom.edu.np

3.2.1. Ayurvedic related literatures

Translated ayurvedic related literatures available in Nepali Language

S.N	Title	Translators	Publishers	Year
01.	Charak Samhita(Part.I,II)	Dr. Devraj Paudel	T.U. Curriculum Development Centre, KTM	2042BS
02.	Haramekhala	Pdn. Krishna Pd. Bhattarai		
03.	Astanga Sangrah	Dr. Shyam Mani Adhikari	Mahendra Sankrit University	2062BS
04.	Yoga Kaumudi Ra Vaidyavallava	Dr. Kashi Raj Sharma Subedi	Nepal Rajkiya Pragya Pratishthan	2057BS
05.	Astanga Hridhya	Dr. Satya Raj thapalia	Unpublished	

Source: field survey,2011

Table no.:3

3.2.2. Published Ayurvedic related articles in Ayurvedigyan (2059-2062 B.S.)

Articles Title	Translators and authors	Vol.No.	Year(B.S.)	Page
First second Chapter	Dr. Kashi Raj Sharma Subedi	1,1	2059	10,11
Fourth, fifth Chapter	“	1,2	2059	13

Sixth Chapter	“	1,3	2059	22
Seventh Chapter	“	1,4	2059	20
Eight Chapter	”	2,1	2060	29
Nineth	”	2,2	2060	25
Tenth	”	2,3	2060	26
11 th	”	2,4	2060	29
12 th	”	3,1	2061	27
13 th	”	3,2	2061	31
14 th		3,4	2060	31
15 th	”	4,1	2062BS	30
Podash ()” (1)	”	4,3	2062BS	28
Podash ()” (2)	”	4,3	2062BS	39
17 th Chapter	”	4,4	2062BS	

Source: field survey, 2011

Table no.:4

3.2.3. Sanskrit/Ayurvediya Hitopadesh

Article Title	Translators and Author's	Vol.No.	Year(BS)	Page
Vaidic Sahityama Suswasthako Mahatva	Dr. Samir Kumar Adhikari	1,3	2059BS	2
Vaidic Sahitya Manas Swasthako Parikalpana	Dr. Samir Kumar Adhikari	1,4	2059BS	2
Vaidic Sahitya Manas Swasthako Parikalpana	Manoj Kumar Chaudhari	2,1	2060BS	2

Source: field survey,2011

Table no.:5

3.2.4. Ayurvedako Itihas

Article Title	Translators and Authors	Vol.No.	Year(BS)	Page
Ayurveda ka Aatha Angaharoo	Dr. K.S. Subedi	1,2	2059BS	11
Veda Vagmayama Ayurveda	Dr. Vashamvadamba Kaundiayani	2,2	2060BS	2

Brahaman tatha Upnishada Vangmaya Ma Ayurveda	Dr. Vashamvadamba Kaundiyayani	2,3	2060BS	2
Sanskriti kavya karan Bauddha Jain Sahityama Ayurveda	Dr. Vashamvadamba Kaundiyayani	2,4	2060BS	2
Puranharooma Ayurveda	Dr. Vashamvadamba Kaundiyayani	3,1	2061BS	2
Aatreya Sampradaya Avamcarak Samhita	Dr. Vashamvadamba Kaundiyayani	3,2	2061BS	2
Sushruta Samhita	Dr. Vashamvadamba Kaundiyayani	3,3	2061BS	2
Astangasangraha Ra Astanghridaya	Dr. Vashamvadamba Kaundiyayani	3,4	2061BS	2
Kashyapa Samhita	Dr. Vashamvadamba Kaundiyayani	4,1	2062BS	3
Rasa Shastra Ko Sankahipta Parichaya evam Itihas	Dr. Vashamvadamba Kaundiyayani	4,2	2062BS	3
Sarvabhaum Ayurveda	Dr. Vashamvadamba Kaundiyayani	4,3	2062BS	3
Vaidik Kalka Aacharyaharoo	Kapil Amgain	4,4	2062BS	3

Source: field survey, 2011

Table no.6

3.2.5 PadarthaVigyan

Article Title	Translators and Author's	Vol.No.	Year(BS)	Page
Padarthavigyan Parichaya	Kopila Adhikari	1,1	2059BS	1
Ayurvedasammata Padarthaharoo	Kumar Kasula	1,1	2059BS	5
Manko Khoj	Rajaram Dhungana	2,4	2060BS	10
Aatmagyan Ra Aatma Nubhooti	Kapil Agmain	3,4	2061BS	29
Vishayayan Ra Aatmagyan	Kapil Amgain	4,1	2062BS	28

Source: field survey,2011

Table no.:7

3.2.6. Astanga Sangrah

Article Title	Translators and Authors	Vol.No.	Year(BS)	Page
Vividhagana sangradhyaya	Dr. Kasiaj Sharma Subedi	1,1	2059BS	7
Rogaharobat Kasari Bachan Sakinachha (Schapter)	Dr. Kasiaj Sharma Subedi	3,2	2061BS	5

Source: field survey, 2011

Table no.:8

3.2.7. Swasthavrit evam Samudayik

Article Title	Translators and Author's	Vol.No.	Year(BS)	Page
Swasthya Sanarakshanma Upvasko Mahtva	Samir k. Adhikari	3,3	2061BS	26
Anti- Aksidentaharoo	Dr. Jaya Satyal	3,4	2061BS	12
Asal Swasthyako Lagi Mahatvapurna Bhitaminaharoo	Dr. Jaya Satyal	4,1	2062BS	15
Gajar Garibaharooko Lagi Syau Nai Ho	Dr.Kashi Raj Subedi	4,1	2062BS	1,7
Manisle Swasthyaka Lagi Katisamma Vyayan Garnu Uchita Hola?	Dr. Prakadh Raj Regmi	4,2	2062BS	10
Holistic Medicine a Poshanmoolak Upachar	Kapil Amgian	4,2	2062BS	15
Anar Nikai Upayogi Phal Ho	Sankalam	4,2	2062BS	25
Vitamin 'A' Kinachaahine?	Sankalam	4,2	2062BS	9
Swastha Jeevanka Lagi Ritu Acharanko Mahatva	Dr. Satya Raj Thapaliya	4,3	2062BS	5
Manar Jeevanma				

Source: field survey, 2011

Table no.:9

3.2.8 Dravyaguna Vigyan

Article Title	Translators & authors	Vol.No.	Year (BS)	Page
Dravyaguna Vigyan :Ek Vivechama Mahatvapurna Aushadhi jyotipmiti	Dr. N.N Tiwari	1,2	2059BS	2
Aduvako Guna Pani Chini Rakhau	Dr. Manju karki	1,2	2059BS	12
Daroorharida:Ek Vivechana	Dr. Manju Karki	1,4	2059BS	24
Kutaj :Ek Adhyay	Dr. Pradeep Pandey	2,1	2060BS	24
Gambhari	Dr. Anu Shakya	2,2	2060BS	9
Dravyaguna Vigyanma Dravyaharooko Namavali	Dr. Suresh Maharjan	2,3	2060BS	11
Aantarik Arshama so Oranakandako Prabhav	Dr. Suresh Maharjan	2,3	2060BS	31
Shirishako Varnan	Dr. K. R. Subedi	2,4	2060BS	12
Shirishako Varnan	Dr. Rajeshwar Aryal	2,4	2060BS	27
Rogaanusar Upayogi Ayurveda Aushadhi	Dr. Rajeshwar Aryal	3,1	2061BS	20
The Benefits of Brahmi	Bharat Shukla	3,1	2061BS	26
Upayogi Ayurveda Aushadhi (1)	Dr.K.R Subedi	3,1	2061BS	30
Dravyagana Vigyanka Sapta Padarthaharoo	Dr. Shyam Mani Adhikari	3,2	2061BS	13
Upayogi Aushadhiharoo(2)	Dr.K.R.S Subedi	3,2	2061BS	29
Upayogi Aushadhiharoo(3)	Dr.K.R.S Subedi	3,2	2061BS	13

Dravyaharooko Namakaran Ra Payayko Aadhar	Dr. Shyam Mani Adhikari	3,4	2061BS	6
Atyavashyak Aushadhiharoo	Dr. Shyam Mani Adhikari	4,1	2062BS	18
Aushadhi Prayogajanya Nakaratmak Asarharoo	Dr. Shyam Mani Adhikari	4,2	2062BS	17
Kehi Vanapatiharooko Chikitsama Mahatva	Dr. Shyam Kumar Adhikari	4,3	2062BS	12
Ayurvedama Anusandhanka Kshetra	Dr. Shyam Mani Adhikari	4,3	2062BS	9
Upayogi Aushadhivasa(Asuro)	Vashamvadama Kaundinyayani	4,4	2062BS	5

Source: field survey,2011

Table no.:10

3.2.9. Rasashatra

Article Title	Translators & authors	Vol.No.	Year (BS)	Page
Rasashatrako Itihas evam Paribhashik Shabdaharoo	Dr. Prabhakar Jha	1,2	2059BS	9
Rasashastrama Prayog Hune Yantraharoo	"	1,3	"	14
Rasaudhi Nirmanma Upayogi Upakaranharoo	"	1,4	"	6
Rasaudhi Nirmanka Koshtiharooko Prayog	"	2,1	"	8
Rasashastrama Putaharooko Varnan	"	2,2	"	6
Rasashatrana Paaradako Vivechana	"	2,3	"	15
Paaradako Aatha Sanskarharoo	"	2,4	"	7
Ayurvedama Abhrakha Bhasmako Upyogita	Dr. Subadha Mishra	2,4	"	-
Paaradaka Moorchchhana	Dr. Prabhakar Jha	3,1	"	14
Paaradako Parpatikalpaharoo	"	3,2	2061BS	6
Paaradako Parpatikalpaharoo(2)	"	3,3	"	11
Makardhvaja-Aushadhi Ek Labha Aneka	Jitendrara Shrestha	4,1	2062BS	27
Rasaushadhiharooma Abhrakha Bhasmako Mahatva	Jitendra Shrestha	4,3	2060BS	31

Source: field survey,2011

Table no.:11

3.2.10 Bhaishajya Kalpana

Article Title	Translators & authors	Vol.No.	Year (BS)	Page
Bhaishajya- Kalpana- Vivechana	Dr. Chandra Raj Sapkota	1,3	2059BS	1
Bhaishajya Kalpana Antargatka Kalpaharoo	" / Dr. kumar kasula	1,4	2059BS	1
Bhaishajyakalpana Antrgat Vividha Kalpaharoo	Dr. Chandra Raj Sapkota	2,1	2060BS	1

Ayurvedama Pathyakalpana	“	2,2	2060BS	10
Snehakalpana- Parichaya	“	2,4	2060BS	-

Source: field survey,2011

Table no.:12

3.2.11 Agadatantra

Article Title	Translators & authors	VOL.No.	Year (BS)	Pa
Agadatantra- Parichaya	Dr. Kashi Raj Sharma Subedi	1,3	2059BS	16
Agadatantra Vishketo Niroopana	“	3,1	2061BS	9
Vishako Prakar Ra Bhedaharoo	“	3,2	2061BS	21
Vishako Parikshan Evam Vishaktako Nidan	“	4,2	2062BS	23
Vishaktako Nidana	“	4,3	2062BS	35

Source: field survey,2011

Table no.:13

3.2.12 Vyavaharayurveda

Article Title	Translators & authors	VOL.No.	Year (BS)	Pa
Vyavaharayurveda Ek Adhyayan	Dr. Kashiraj Sharma Subedi	1,2	2059BS	4
Vyaktigat Sanakhatama Aayuko Mahatva	”	2,1	2060BS	15
Vyavaharayurvedama Mrityu- Ek Adhyaayan	Laxmi Pd. Ghimire	2,2	2060BS	18
Yaun Aparaadh	Saman Rupakheti	4,3	2062BS	37
Vyavaharayurvedama Mrityuko Vivechanaa	”	4,4	2062BS	9

Source: field survey,2011

Table no.:14

3.2.13 Roga Vigyan/ Vikriti Vigyan

Article Title	Translators & authors	VOL.No.	Year (BS)	Pa
Roga Vigyan evam Vikriti Vigyan	Dr. Laxmi Pd. Ghimire	1,4	2059BS	17
Roga evam Rog Margaharoo	“	2,1	2060BS	9
Dosha evam Dooshyaharooko Vivechanaa	Dr. Kashi Khativada	2,2	2060BS	4

Source: field survey,2011

Table no.:15

3.2.14. Charaka Samhita

Article Title	Translators & authors	VOL.No.	Year (BS)	Pa
Charak Samhita Ek Adhyaayan	Dr. Jaya Satyal	1,3	2059BS	6
Ayurvedaka Mool Sidhantaharoo	“	1,4	2059BS	3
Panchakarmama Prayukta Hune Dravyaharoo	“	2,1	2060BS	5

Brahmi: Parimarjanopayogi Aushadravyaharoo	“	2,3	2060BS	13
Padvirechanashritiya Adhyayan	“	2,3	2060BS	18
Swastha jeevanko ek Aadhar Dinacharya evam Uchita Aahar	“	3,1	2061BS	12
Swastha Sanarkshanma Ritucharyako	“	3,3	2061BS	9
Manisko Pramukha Chahanaharoo	Dr. Samir Kr. Adhikari	3,	2061BS	18

Source: field survey,2011

Table no.:16

3.2.15. Kaya Chikitsa

A) Chikitsa

Article Title	Translators & authors	Vol.No.	Year (BS)	Pa
Kayachikitsa-Ek Vivechana	Dr.kashi Khativada	1,4	2059BS	8
Kayachikitsa- Ek Vivechana	“	2,1	2060BS	3
Ayurvedama Dosha Ra Dooshayako Vivechana	“	2,2	2060BS	5
Madhumeha Vivechana	Dr. D.L. Bharkher	2,2	2060BS	15
Aachar Rasayan	Sanjeev Budhathoki	2,2	2060BS	24
Tanav Ra Tyasako Nirakarna	Dr. Kalpana Duvedi	2,3	2060BS	6
Vyadhiko Abhivyaktima Doshaka Vibhinna Avasthaharooko Kuraharoo	Dr. Kashi Khativada	2,3	2060BS	22
Mutel sambandhi Rogaharooma Hitagarne Kuraharoo	Dr. Hari Pd. Pokherel	3,2	2061BS	7
Jyvarko Vivechana	Dr. Kashiraj Khativada	3,2	2061BS	20
Kamla Roga Vishesh Upayogi Dravyaharoo	Dr.Dinesh Gyavali	3,3	2061BS	9
Nija Jvar Vivechana	Dr. Kashiraj Sharma Subedi	3,3	2061BS	10
Madhumehako Upacharma Upayogi Dravyaharoo	Shree Balkrishna Thapaliya	3,4	2061BS	10
Nijarvar Vivechana	Dr. Kashi Raj Sharma Subedi	3,4	2061BS	11
Vibhanma Rogaharooma Upayukta Anupanharoo	Girendra shrestha	3,4	2061BS	30
Vividha Jvar-Vivecharra	Dr. Kashi Raj Sharma Subedi	4,1	2062BS	11
Shvasanak Jvar Vivechana (Pneumonia)	“	4,2	2062BS	6
Uchcha Raktachapako Nidan Avam Upachar	Dr.Jaya Satyal	4,2	2062BS	2
Shleshmak (Influenza) Jvar	Dr. Kashi Raj Sharma Subedi	4,4	2062BS	7

Source: field survey,2011

Table no.:17

B) Panchakarma

Article Title	Translators & authors	Vol.No.	Year (BS)	Pa
Panchakarma Bhaneko Ke Ho?	Dr. Kashi khativada	3,3	2061BS	31

Source: field survey,2011

Table no.:18

C) Rasayan -Vajikaran

Article Title	Translators & authors	Vol.No.	Year (BS)	Pa
Rasayan Tatha Vajikaran Chikitsa Prashnottar	Dr. Kashi Raj Sharma Subedi	1,3	2059BS	17

Source: field survey,2011

Table no.:19

3.2.16 Shalyatantra (Surgery)

Article Title	Translators & authors	Vol.No.	Year (BS)	P
Ksharsootra ek Saphal Shalya-Chikitsa	Dr. Jhula Ram Adhikari	2,2	2060BS	2
Pranashta Shalya Vigyan	Dr. Kashi Raj Subedi	2,4	2060BS	2
Shalya Panayan Vidhiharoo	"	3,1	2061BS	2
Shalya Tantra Sambandhi Mahtvapoorna Prashnottarharoo	Dr. Jaya Satyal	3,3	2061BS	1
Sankraman	Dr. Kashi Raj Sharma Subedi	4,1	2062BS	2
Shalyatantrama Sankramanko Mahatva	"	4,2	2062BS	2
Haadaharoo Makyane Samaya	Arun Upreti	4,2	2062BS	1
Raktashravako Nitan Lakshan evam Upachar	Dr. Kashi Raj Sharma Subedi	4,3	2062BS	2

Source: field survey,2011

Table no.:20

3.2.17. Shalakyatantra (E.N.T.)

Article Title	Translators & authors	Vol.No.	Year (BS)	P
Shalakyatantra Antargataka Rogaharoo	Dr. Sabbu Thasineku	1,4	2059BS	2
Shiro Roga-Ek Parichaya	"	2,1	2060BS	2
Ayurvedama Netrasharira evam	Dr. Laxmi Kant Mishra	2,2	2060BS	1

Netrarogaharoo				
Sarvasar Mukhayoga Sankshipta Parichaya	Dr. Sabuu Thasineku	2,2	2060BS	21
Netra Sandhigata Rogaharooko	Dr. Laxmi Kant Mishra	2,3	2060BS	24
Ayurvedama Mukharogako Vargikaran	Dr. Sabbu Thasineku	2,4	2060BS	25
Vartmagata Rogaharooko parichaya	Dr. Laxmi Kant Mishra	2,4	2060BS	17
Osthagata Rogaharooko Samaya Parichaya Avam Upachar	Dr. Sabbu Thasineku	2,4	2060BS	25
Shuklagata Rogaharooko Vivechana	Dr. Laxmi Kant Mishra	3,1	2061BS	17
Aankhama Hune Krishnagata Rogaharoo	"	3,2	2061BS	9
Dantagata Roga Parichaya evam Chikista	Dr. Sabbu Thasineku	3,3	2061BS	20
Drishtigata Roga Roganiroopan	Dr. Laxmi Kant Mishra	3,4	2061BS	25
Drishtigata Rogavivahan	"	4,1	2062BS	12
Aankhama Hune Sarvagat Rogaharoo Ra Tihako Upachar	"	4,2	2062BS	11
Netra Rogama Upayogi Kriyakalpaharoo	"	4,3	2062BS	32
Netrarogama Upayogi Kriyakalpaharoo	"	4,4	2062BS	10

Source: field survey,2011

Table no.:21

3.2.18. Kaumar Bhritya

Article Title	Translators & authors	Vol.No.	Year (BS)	Pa
Balarogama Upayogi Kehi Aushadhiharoo	Dr.Kashi Raj Sharma Subedi	4,4	2062BS	

Source: field survey,2011

Table no.:22

3.2.19. Prasutitantra/Striroga Vigyan (Obs/Gya)

Article Title	Translators & authors	Vol.No.	Year (BS)	P
Prasooti Tatha Strirogavigyan	Dr. Sirjana Shrestha	1,4	2059BS	2
Strishabdako Artha ra Vaya Anusar Namaharoo	"	2,1	2060BS	1
Yonivyapadda	Dr. Manju Karki	2,1	2060BS	2
Rajovigyan: Ek Parichaya	Dr. Sirjana Shrestha	2,2	2060BS	2
Rakta Pradar Tatha Yoniroga Karan evam Upachar	Dr. Usha Maharjan	3,4	2061BS	2
Kashtartava Roga: Lakshan evam Upachar		4,3	2062BS	3

Source: field survey,2011

Table no.:23

3.2.20. Vividha

Article Title	Translators & authors	Vol.No.	Year (BS)	Pa
Nepal ka Ayurveda Chikitsa evam Ayurveda Sansthanharoo		3,4	2061BS	13
Ayurvedic Accupuneture	Dr. Kapil Amgain	4,3	2063BS	29
Ayuurveda Ra Prakriti	Dr. D.L. Bhankher	1,3	2059BS	3
Astanga Ayurveda- Ek Parichaya	Dr. Radhika Thapaliya	3,3	2061BS	4

Source: field survey,2011

Table no.:24

Reference:

Subedi, Kashi Raj Sharma (2062B.S.) Ayurvedigyan ,Chaita 31,year-4, number-4, (13th April,2006) p.24.

3.2.21. Author's book list in Nepal (2025 to 2067 B.S.)

Author's name	Title	Publisher	Year
1. Dr. Chandra Raj Sapkota	2. AyurvediyaAushadha-Nirman Vigyan	Self auther	2057
	3. Sanjeevani	JIT/ Joint author	2059
	4. Ayurvediya Rosa shastra/vigyan	Shree Shoba Devi sapkota	2061
	5. Ayurvedic Pharmaco Logy	Singh D.V.K.V. Samiti Kathmandu	2058
	6. Rasaudhi Chikitsa Vigyan	Gyankunja Prakashan Kathamndu Nepal	2065

Source: field survey,2011

Table no.:25

Author's name	Title	Publisher	Year
1. Dr. Thakur Raj Adhikari.	1. Ayurveda ka Maulika Sidhantaharoo 2. Swasthavrita Nidan Chikista 3. Ayurveda	Thakur Raj Adhikari Pravidhika Shisha evam Vyavasayik Talim Parishad, Sanothimi / Janaka Shiksha Samagri Kendra, Kathmandu	
3. Mr. Vidvachchiro mani kulchandra Gautam	1. Yoga Kaumudi Ra Vaidhavallava	Nepal Rajakiya Pragya Pratishthan, Kathmandu	
4. Khapladaswami	1. Vichar Vigyan 2. Swasthaya		
5. Dr. Narendranath Tiwari	1. Himali Kshetraka Mahatrapurna Jadibutiharuko Upayoga	Durgam Kshetra Vikas Samiti	
6. Mr. N.P. Manandhar	1. Medicinal Plants of Nepali Himalaya	1. Ratna pustak Bhandar, Kathmandu	1980BS
7. Dr. Shayam Mani Adhikari	1. Astanga Sangraha: Sutrasthanam (with English + Nepal translation) 2. Sthaniya jadibuti Dwara Svastharaksha 3. Ayurvedra vigyan	Mahendra Sanskrit University, Danga Mahendra Sanskrit University, Danga Joint Author	2061BS
8. Dr. Kasha Raj Sharma Subedi	1. Ayurveda Vigyan 2. Ayurveda-Darshanko Ruiprekha(Padartha-Vigyan) 3. Ayurvediya Shalya Vigyan 4. Kaumarbhritya 5. Yogakanmudi Ra Vaidhavallabha(va) (with Nepal translation) 6. Saushruta nighanta (Grantha sampadan) 7. Ayurveda Vigyan 8. Parchalit kehi Rogaharooko Parichay Tatha Ayurvedik Upachar	Sthaniya ekikrit Vikas Samaj, kathmandu Sajha Prakashan, Lalitpur Sajha Prakashan, Kathmandu Janak Shiksha Samgri Kendra,	2055-62 2058 2060 2056 2057 2057 2058-59

10. Dr. Dhanik Lal Bharkher	1. Yoga & Human Health 2. Kaya Chikitsa (Ayurvedic Medicine)	Self author	2062 2064
11. Dr. Samir Kumar Adhikari	1. Ayurveda Chikitsa	K.P. Pustak Bhandal	2063
12. Dr. Maya Giri	2. Prakritik Chikitsa Vigyan (Nepali Ayurveda)	Punarjeevan Tatha Prakritik Chikitsa Seva, Chitwan, Nepal	2063
13. Dr. Damodar Sharma Chalise	1. Prachya Ayurvedigyan	Self Author	
14. Dr. Khandanada Paudel	1. Nirogi Banne Aadharbhoot Upayaharoo 2. Dukha Nai Sukhako Bato 3. Sharangadhar Samhitaki Vanspatiya (Plants of Sharangdhara Samhita) 4. Jadi-Buti Pahichan Tatha Namuna Sankhalama Pustika 5. Jadi- Buti: ek Parichaya 6. Jadi – Buti Vigyan	Unpublished Shreemati Mina paudel	2046 1999A D 2058
15. Dr. Brahmander Jha	1. Abhinav Drayaguna		
16. Salauddin Miya	1. Dravyaguna evam Rasa Shastra 2. Nidan Chikitsa	Pravidhika Shiksha evam Vyavasayika Talim Parishad, Sanothimi Pradhika....Parishad,, Sanothimi	
17. Dr. Shyam Sharan Duve	1. Dravyaguna Bigyan		
18. Kaviraj Purnachandra	1. Aushadhi Purna chandrodaya	Babu Madhav Pd. Sharma	
19. Ram Mani	1. Chalanchalatika Aushadhi		
20. Vasudeva Kandel	1. Svasthavrita Nidan Chikitsa	Vyavasayik Talim Parishad, Sanothimi	
21. Dr. Maheshvar Mishra	1. Rasa Shastra Tatha Bhaishajya Kalpana	Joint Author	
22. Dr. Bhupa Narayan Jha	1. Rasa Shastra Tatha Bhaishajya Kalpana	Joint author	
23. Dr. Dhurva Raj Bhattarai	1. Jadibuti Manjari		

24. Dr. Kamdeva Jha	1. Madhav Nidan	Parivar Swasthya Pariyojana	
25. Kosha Natha Devkota	1. Nepali Nighthantu-1 st ed	Nepal Rajkiya Pragya Pratishtan	2025BS
26.	1. Nepal Ayurveda Bhaishajya Samhita	Ayurveda Vibhag	
27. Dr. Hemanta Ram Bhattarai	1. Pathya Pathaya Aushadhi Vigyan		
28. Pushkala Prasad Regmi	1. Patram Pushpam	N.R.P Pratishtan, Nepal	
29. Kaviraj Narendra Nath Rimal	1. Arogya Darpana		
30. Kaviraj Kirana Prasad Dhungana	1. Bhojana		
31. Siddhi Gopal Vaidhya	1. Dravyagun Vigyan		
32. Dr. Modnath Prashrita	1. Vanaushadhi Vigyan		
33. Dr. Janak Raj Adhikari	1. Ayurveda Sara Sangrah	Joint Author	
34. Dr. Aishvarya Shrestha	1. Ayurveda sara Sangrah	Joint author	
35. Dr. Rameshvar Adhikari	1. Sharira Kriya Gutika	Shree Sarsvati Sharma, Lamjung	2063
36. Dr. Laxmi Kanta Mishra	1. Sharirika Vyadhiyauka Mana Para Prabhava (Hindi Thesis) 2. Charak Samhita (Hindi Anuvad)	Unpublished Chaukhamba Sanskrit Bhavan, Bharat (Unpublished)	1963.A D

Source: field survey,2011

Table no.:26

Reference:

Subedi, K.R.S(2062B.S.),Ayurvigyan 11th Baishakh (Ayurvedko traimasika patrika), Vol-3, No.4, (April 2005 AD) P.12

3.3. Naradevi Ayurveda Hospital Library (NAHL)

In Naradevi Ayurveda Hospital, there is a one roomed small library. It is located at Naradevi in Kathmandu and established in 1975BS. In the library there are 174 (Page Ka-CHA) +324= 498 volumes of different subject of books in Nepali, English, Sanskrit and Hindi languages which are found in this library. There are 40 volumes of books and 32 articles on Ayurveda in the library which are published in Nepal.

3.3.1 List of books of Ayurveda published in Nepal

1. Charak Sanhita (Nepali Anuvad)	Dr. Dev Raj Poudel
2. Ashtanga Sangrah (Anuvad)	Dr. Shayam Mani Adhikari
3. Ayurvedaka Maulik Siddhanta ra Sanchipta Prachaya	Dr. Ram Nath Bhattarai
4. Ayurveda ka Maulik Sidanta	Dr. Thakur Raj Adhikari
5. Prachaya Ayurvigyan	Dr. Damodar Sharma Chalishe
6. Abhinav Dravya Guna Vigyan	Dr. Bramha Dev Jha
7. Dravya Guna evam Rasta Shastra	Dr. Salaudin miyan
8. Dravya Guna Vigyan	Dr. Shayam Sharan Dube
9. Sthaniya Jadibuti Dvara	Dr. Shayam Mani Adhikari
10. Aaushadh Purna Chandrodaya	Kabi Raj Purna Chandra
11. Chalan Chaltika Aaushadhi	Dr. Kashi Raj Sharma Subedi
12. Ayurveda Vigyan	Dr. Chandra Sapkota
13. Ayurvediya Aausadhi Nirman Vigyan	Dr. Chandra Raj Sapkota
14. Swastha Vritta Nidan Chikitsa	Dr. Thakur Raj Adhikari
15. Nidan Chikitsa	Dr. Basudev Kandel
16. Kaumar Vritya Tantra	Dr. Kashi Raj Sharma Subedi
17. Rasha Shastra Tatha Bhaishajya Kalpana	Dr. Maheshwor Mishra
18. Ayurvedic Rasha Shastra	Dr. Chandra Sapkota
19. Jadibuti Manjari	Dhruba Raj Bhattari
20. Jadibuti Vigyan	Dr. Khadananda Paudel

21. Yoga Kaumudi ra Baidyavallav	Kul Chandra Gautam
	Dr. Kashi Raj Subedi (Tr.)
22. Madhav Nidan	Dr. Kamdev Jha
23. Prachalit Kehi Rogharuko Parichaya Tatha Ayurvedic Upachar	Dr. Kashi Raj Subedi
24. Bichar Vigyan	Khaptad Shwami
25. Shwasthya	Khaptad Shwami
26. Ayurvedic Shalya Vigyan	Dr. Kashi Sharma Subedi
27. Pathyapathya Aushadi Vigyan	Dr. Hemant Ram Bhattarai
28. Ayurveda (Class 9 or 10)	Dr. Thakur Raj Adhikari
	Dr. Shyam Mani Adhikari
	Dr. Kashi Raj Adhikari
29. Nepali Nighantu	Kosh Nath Devkota
30. Himal Kshetraka Mahatvapurna Jadibutiharuko Upayog	Dr. Narendra Nath Tiwari
31. Ayurveda Darshanko Ruprekha	Dr. Kashi Raj Subedi
32. Nepal Ayurveda Bheshaj Samhita	
33. Patram Pushpam	Pushkal Prasad Regmi
34. Arogya Darpan	Kaviraj Narendra Nath Rimal
35. Bhojan	Kaviraj Kiran Prasad Dhungana
36. Dravya Vigyan	Shiddi Gopal Vaidya
37. Banaushadhi Viyan	Shiddi Gopal Vaidya
38. Harmekhala	Tr. P. Krishna Prasad Bhattarai
39. Sanjivani	Dr. C.R.Sapkota
40. Ayurveda Sara Sangraha	Dr. Janak Raj Adhikari
	Dr. Aishvarya Shrestha

3.3.2 List of articles of Ayurveda

1. Efficacy of "Piles Cure" in Piles
2. Concept of Jatharagni/Bhutagni/Dhatwagni in Ayurveda
3. Indigenous medical knowledge for intellectual property rights
4. Present Situation of Ayurveda in Srilanka
5. Campaign to save Herbal Medicine is launched
6. Alternative medicine is becoming mainstream
7. Traditional Medicine in Myanmar
8. The traditional medicine may find its rightful place
9. Ayur Expo-2009
10. Ayurvedic medicine can cure swine flu
11. 80% of the population depend on traditional medicine, WHO says
12. A Grand Ayurveda Research Project Begins
13. Exports of Ayurvedic Herbal Remedies and SPS Issues: A case study by WTO
14. Address at the WHO Congress on Traditional Medicine
15. Management of Fitstula in ano by Ksharasutra
16. Leech therapy 'cures' paralysis, osteo-arthritis
17. Present Status of Ayurveda System in Nepal
18. Present Status of Traditional Medicine in Nepal
19. Discovering Cordyceps sinensis in Ayurveda
20. Ayurveda
21. Situation of Ayurveda in Nepal
22. Traditional Chinese Medicine and popular Herbs in Thailand
23. International Training TCDC in TCM
24. Ayurveda: Its Context and Prospects in Nepal
25. Naradevi Ayurveda Hospital in the field of Ayurveda
26. Kutaj In Ayurveda: The Research based prescription
27. Traditional Medicine System in Nepal
28. Pronicple of Cultivation of Medicinal Plants in Higher Altitude of Nepal
29. Research In Ayurveda: More Priority Required
30. Health Challenges of 21st Century
31. Ayurveda And Nepal
32. Ayurveda and issue of integration

Collections:

Books: 398 Vols.

Journals: Some

Budget: Rs. 10,000 – 15,000/-

News papers:

Gorkhapatra, Kantipur

Users of Library:

Doctors/Nurses/ Staffs

3.4 List of Ayurveda Books of TUCL

S.N	Author/Ed./Tr.	Title	Publisher	Year B.S
1.	Adhikari, Shyam Mani	Dravyagun Vigyan 1 st ed.470p.	Sajha Prakashan, Lalitpur	206
2.	Adhikari, Samir kumar	Ayurveda Chikitsa Sara	K. P. Pustak Bhandar, Kathamandu	206
3.	Bajarcharya, Piyusha Bajra	Kamalpitta (Nepali Medium)	By Author	NE
4.	Barakoti, Kshitij	Gastric, Kabjiyat, Ulcer, 3 ^d ed.20	Dr. Meena Baskota Vaisha	206 05
5.	Bhattarai, Krishna Prd.(Translator)	Haramekhalako Chikitsa Parichched (Nepali Translate)	Kathmandu: Krishna Pd. Bhattaria	206
6.	Bhattarai,Ram Nath	Ayurvediya Maulik Siddhant Avam Sankshipta	TU,IOM Family Health Programme	206
7.	Bhattarai, Hemantaram	Pathya Pathyaushadhi Vigyan		
8.	Bhattarai, Hemantaram	Tridosh Tatvam (Maulik Siddhantam)		196
9.	Dhungana, Janardan	Jadibuti Bat, Rog Upachar (Traditional Technology T/t)	Antararshtriya Manch, Kathmandu	
10.	Gautam "Palapali" Ramesh	Daktar Nai Kin (Jadibuti Sambandhi)	By Author	206
11.	Jha, Kamadev (Tr.)	Madhav Nidan (Nepali Bhasa Anuvad) Mahamati Shree Manmadhakar Madhav Nidanam)	Pathyakarma Vikas Kendra, Kathmandu	206
12.	Kayastha, / Shrestha, Ramesh	Madhumeh Ra Praktik Upachar(Diabeties and Natuotherapy)	Praktik Swasthya Kendra	206
13.	Manasagni (Dr. T.N. Pathik Vigyan (Ed.)	Praktik Swasthya Vigyan	Prem Brd. Shrestha	206
14.	Manasagni(Dr. T.N. Pathik vgyan (Ed.)	Amrit Rasa	Yog Anusandhan Tatha Shikshan Aspatal, Palpa	206
15.	Pathik, T.N	Prikritik chikitsa vgyan (Science of Nature Care) 2 nd ed. 262p.	Pairavi Prakashan, Kathmandu	206
16.	Pathak, T.N (Yogi charya)	Praktik chikitsa 1 st ed. 248p		206
17.	Raja bhandari, Laxman	Kehi sansarga Janya Rog aharu (Saruva Roga Bare Sahaya Pustak) 1 st ed. 119p.	Ratna P.B, Kathmandu	
18.	Sharma, Narendra Nath kaviraj	Aarogya Darpan, 195p.	By Author	206

19	Subedi , Kashi Raj Sharma	Ayurvediya Shalya Vigyan 1 st ed.188p.	Sajha Prakashan, Lalitpur	2051 60
20	Poudel ,Dev Raj (Tr.)	Charaka Sanhita (Anuvad, part I II(Bhag)	TU,Pathayakram Vikas Kendra	2041
21	Subedi , Kashi Raj Sharma(Tr.)	Vidvachchhiromani Shree Kulchandra Gautamdwar rachit Yogakaumudi Ra Vaiddhavallav 1 st ed	Nepal Pragma Pratisthan, Kathmandu	2051

Source: TU, Central Library, 2066/067

Table: 27

During the research work, Researcher has visited TUCL several times in 2067 falgun to chaitra 10. Within that period researcher have got 21 books of collection for Ayurveda literature because of ISBN system. Hence, the users are benifited by those books in TUCL was not the focus of study of thesis work. However, users who want to find these books, they can to go TUCL for some collection. There is not enough collection of Ayurveda Literature found but few numbers of related books help to the users. So, TUCL have such collections as given in above list.

3.4.1. List of Ayurveda Literature published from Nepal (1987 to 2067BS).

S. N	Author/Ed./Translator	Title	Publisher	Year B.S)
1	Adhikari, Samir Kumar	Ayurveda Chikits Sar	Kathmandu: KP pustak Bhandar	2063 karti
2	Adhikari, Rameshvar	Sharirikkriya Gutika	Shareera Kriyagutika, Lamjung	2063
3	ADAN	Dhanwantari Pooja Vidhi	Kathmandu: ADAN of Nepal	2064
4	Adhikari, Janakraj	Ayurveda Sar Sangrah	Kathmandu: Prashanti Pustak Bhandar	2061
5	Adhikari, Shyam Mani	Status of Ayurvedic Medicines Avaiable in the Market of Nepal		
6	Adhikari, Shyam Mani	Dravyagun Vigyan,		
7	Adhikari, Shyam Mani	Sthaniya Jadibutidwara Swasthya Raksha...		2055
8	Adhikari, Rameshwar	Ayurveda Arista Vigyan		
9	Adhikari, Rameshvar	Charak Sanhita		
10	Binda Bhairab Prasad	Upachar Anubadh		
11	Bhandari Durba Raj	Jadibuti Manjari		2057
12	Binda Laxmi Kant	Shalya tantra		
13	Batta, Pramod	Svamvaidya(Aushadhi ratna	Kulendra, Gautam Smriti	2067

		Sangrah)	Sansthan, Kathmandu	
14	Bajarcharya, Mana Bajra(Ed.)	The Ayurvedic Records of Cancer Treatment	Piyushavarsi Ausdhalaya, Kathmandu	1987
15	Bajarcharya, Piyusha vajra	Kamal Pitta	Piyushvarsi Aushadhalay, Mahabaudha, Kathmandu	
16	Bhattari, Krishna	Harmekhalako Chikitsa Parichchheda (Nepali Medium)		2021
17	Bharkher, Dhanik Lal	Kaya Chikitsa (Ayurvedic Medicine)	By Author	2064
18	Bharkher, Dhanik Lal	Yoga & Human Health	By Author	2064
19	Bhattara, Ramnath	Aa.Mau.Si tatha Sankshipta Sharira		2031
20	Devkota Koshnath	Nepali Nighantu	Nepal Rajkiya Pragya Pratisthan	2021
21	Dutta, Ishwor Chandra	Non Timber Forest Products of Nepal	Hill Side Press (p. Ltd)	2064 (2000)
22	Giri, Rajendra Kumar	Founfation of Ayurveda		2064
23	Ghimire, S.K	Gairkasta Van Paidhawar Digdarshan (A manual of NTFPs of Nepal Himalaya)	WWF Nepal, Kathmandu	2064 (2000)
24	Giri, Maya	Prakritik Chikitsa		
25	Giri, Maya	Prakritik Manav Prajati ra Prakritik Chikitsa		2064
26	Jha, Kamdev	Madhav Nidan		2031
27	Joshi, Sanu Devi	Genetic Heritage of Medicine	Bhuddha Academy, Kathmandu	2004 (2000)
28	Koirala, R.R./ Khaniya, B.N.	Present status of Traditional Medicines plants related resources & organization in Nepal	Nepal Health Research Council, Kathmandu	2064 (2000)
29	Koirala, Rishiram/Nirajan Bhupendra	Present status of Traditional Medicines & Medicinal & Aromatic Plants related resources & organization in Nepal	"	2064 2000
30	Kaundiyani, Vashamvadaamaba	Ayurvedako Sankshipt Iti hash	Ayurvedigyan Parivar, Kathmandu	2064
31	Mishra, Lakshmikant	Shalakyta Tantra (Part. I)	"	2064
32	Maharash, Dharma	Gatishil Chikitsa Vigyan		2064
33				
34	Oli, Krishna Kumari	Yog Darshan		204
35	Paudel, Khadanand	Jadibuti Vigyan		205
36	Publicity of Documentation section, Dept. of P.R.	Plants Resources		200

	Thapathali			
37	“	“		2004
38	“	“		2005
39	SDVVS	Ayurvedic products of SDVKVS	SDVKS, Anamanagar, Kathmandu	2061
40	Shrestha, Aishvarya / Satyal, Jaya	Panchkarm Chikitsa		
41	Swami, Khaptada Baba	Aarogya Vigyan		
42	Subedi, kasha Raj Sharma	Ayurveda Darshanko Ruprekha (Padartha Vigyan)	By author	2058
43	Subedi, Kashi Raj Sharma	Sthaniya Jadibuti Tatha Khadhanyaharoodwara Swathya Sanrachana ra Samanya Rogaharooko Upachar		2063
44	Subedi, Kashi Raj Sharma/Tiwari, Narendra Nath	Saushrut Nighantu		2057
45	Satyal, Jaya/K.C. ,	Dravya Guna Vigyan		
46	Shrestha, Boom Prasad	Forest plants of Nepal		1989
47	Subedi, Kashi Raj Sharma	Ayurvediya Shalya Vigyan		2058
48	Subedi, Kashi Raj Sharma	Yogakaumadi Ra Vaidyavallav		2057
49	Sapkota, Chandra Raj	Ayurvediya Aushadi Nirman Vigyan	By Author	2057
50				
51	Sanyojak:Dr. Sapkota ,Subedi, Adhikari,	Nepal Ayurvediya Vaishaya Sanhita		
52	Sapkota, Chandra Raj	Rasaudhi Chikitsa Vigyan		
53	Sapkota, Chandra Raj	Sanjivani		
54	Subedi, K R.Sharma	Ayurvediya Vigyan		2059 2062
56	Subedi, Kashi Raj Sharma	Kaumarvrit Tantra		
57	Tiwari, Narendra Nath	Himali Kshetraka Mahatvapurna Jadibuti		

Source: field survey,2011

Table no.:28

3.4.2 List of Ayurvedic Periodicals / Journals of A.C.L.

Acc.No	S. No.	Title	Publisher	Vol	No	Year(B.S.)/ Date	Frequen- cy	Type	Hold
G. 1056	1	Abhilekh	Rastriya Abhilekhalaya	25		2064	Annual	Souvenir	Ayu da Car , Libr kirti
	2	Ayurveda Sambardh ana	TUTA, Ayurveda Campus, Kirtipur	1 2	1 2	2066 2067			
943	3	Ayurveda	Janta Vidyapith, Ayurveda Ekai			2059			
	4	Ayur Vision	NAMSS, Ayurveda Campus. Kirtipur,IOM, TU	12	12	2066	Annual		
451	5	Dhanvant ari	Singhdarbar Vaidyakhana Vikash Samiti, Kathmandu			2058	Annual		
492	6	Jadan	Nepal Ayurveda Chikitsa Sangh, Kathmandu	1	1	2054	Annual		
1089	7	Nepal Ayurveda Chikitsak Sangh's Mukhpatr a (JADAN)	Nepal Ayurveda Chikitsa Sangh , Kathmandu	6	6	2064	Annual		
2023	8	Nepal Ayurveda Chikitsak Sangh's Mukhpatr a	Nepal Ayurveda Chikitsa Sangh , Kathmandu	8	8	2066	Annual		
1064	9	JADAN SOUVEN IR	Nepal Ayurveda Chikitsa Sangh , Kathmandu	6	6	2066	Annual		
	10	Manchuk a Smriti Akshay Kosha	Lalitpur Gramin Prabidhi Kendra			2066	Annual		

418	11	Jivan	Shyam Raja Pandey	3	12		2059	Monthl y		
	12	Sopaan	Ganesh Prasad Chapagain/ Vasudev Dhakal	3	2		2063	Monthl y		
696	13	Swasthya Sandesh	International Forum, Kathmandu	3	6		2063	Monthl y		
2031	15	Upachar	Saujanya Prasad Satyal, Kathmandu	5	1		----- --to 2066	Monthl y		
2077	14	Yauvan	SOLID Nepal, Lalitpur	4	16		2064	mashik	Magazine	
1062	16	Yauvan	SOLID NEPAL, Lalitpur	5	22		2065, Bhadra	Monthl y	„	
1059	17	Yauvan	SOLID NEPAL, Lalitpur	6	23		2066, Baisakh	Monthl y	„	
2020	18	Yauvan	SOLID NEPAL, Lalitpur	6	27		2066, Magh	Monthl y	„	
	19	Yauvan	SOLID NEPAL, Lalitpur	6	26		2066, Asoj	Monthl y	„	
600	20	Svasthya Sandesh	International Forum, Kathmandu	3	2		2060, Jestha	Monthl y	Health Herald	
477	21	Svasthya Sandesh	International Forum, Kathmandu	1	3		2058, Asadh/Shravan	Monthl y	Health Herald	
599	22	Svasthya Sandesh	International Forum, Kathmandu	3	4		2060, Shravan	Monthl y	Health Herald	
502	23	Svasthya Sandesh	International Forum, Kathmandu	2	8		2059, Poush	Monthl y	Health Herald	
559	24	Svasthya Sandesh	International Forum, Kathmandu	2	10		2059, Chaitra	Monthl y	Health Herald	
923	25	Svasthya Sandesh	International Forum, Kathmandu	5	10		2062, Magh	Monthl y	Health Herald	
999	26	Svasthya Sandesh	International Forum, Kathmandu	6	11		2063, Falgun	Monthl y	Health Herald	
406	27	Yauvan	SOLID	1	5		2059,	Monthl	Health	

			NEPAL, Lalitpur			baisa kh/ jestha	y	Magazine
425	28	Yauvan	SOLID NEPAL, Lalitpur	1	6	2059 Shrav an/Bh adra	Daimas hik	Health Magazine
385	29	Yauvan	SOLID NEPAL, Lalitpur	1	1	2058 Magh , Falgu n		Health Magazine
386	30	Yauvan	SOLID NEPAL, Lalitpur	1	3	2058 Karti k/Ma ngsir		Health Magazine
686	31	Yauvan	SOLID NEPAL, Lalitpur	3	7	2060 Falgu n/Cha itra		Health Maaagazi ne
733	32	Yauvan	SOLID NEPAL, Lalitpur	3	8	2061 Jestha /Asha d		Health Magazine
789	33	Yauvan	SOLID NEPAL, Lalitpur		9	2061 Bhadr a/Asv in		Health Magazine
1035	34	Yauvan	SOLID NEPAL, Lalitpur	3	9	2061 sharw an/bh adra		Health Magazine
1036, 841	35	Yauvan	SOLID NEPAL, Lalitpur	3	10	2061 Chait ra		
1037	36	Yauvan	SOLID NEPAL, Lalitpur	4	11	2062, Asar		
1038	37	Yauvan	SOLID NEPAL, Lalitpur	4	12	2062, Bhadr a/Ash vin		
1078	38	Yauvan	SOLID NEPAL, Lalitpur	4	13	2062 Magh		
1079	39	Yauvan	SOLID NEPAL, Lalitpur	4	14	2063 Jestha		
1080	40	Yauvan	SOLID NEPAL,	4	15	2063 Ashvi		

			Lalitpur			n/Kar tik			
1081, 1082	41	Yauvan	SOLID NEPAL, Lalitpur	4	16	2064 Baisa kh/Je stha			
1084	42	Yauvan	SOLID NEPAL, Lalitpur	4	17	2064 Shrav an, Bhadr a			
1083	43	Yauvan	SOLID NEPAL, Lalitpur	4	18	2064 Magh / Falg un			
786	44	Ayurdeep (FSUAC) Mukhapat ra	Free students union, Ayurveda Campus			2061	Annual	Journal	
961	45	Ayur Vision(3 rd batch)	NAMSS, Ayurveda Campus IOM,TU			2004	Annual	Journal	
860	46	Ayur Vision(4 th batch)	NAMSS, Ayurveda Campus IOM,TU			2005	Annual	Journal	
1087	47	Ayur Vision(6 th batch)	NAMSS, Ayurveda Campus IOM,TU			2007	Annual	Journal	
2046	48	Ayur Vision(7 th batch)	NAMSS, Ayurveda Campus IOM,TU			2008	Annual	Journal	
1055	49	Ayur Vision(8 th batch)	NAMSS, Ayurveda Campus IOM,TU	12	12	2009 Bhadr a	Annual	Journal	
	50	Ayur Vision(9 th batch)	NAMSS, Ayurveda Campus IOM,TU			2010	Annual	Journal	
2043	51	Ayur Info (Special edition)	Ayurinfo: For Activity Creativity and unity Ayurveda Campus IOM, TU			2067 Shrav an		Journal	

272	52	NAMSS, Journal 2000	NAMSS, Ayurveda Campus IOM, TU				1998		Smarika	
453	53	NAMSS, Journal 2002	NAMSS, Ayurveda Campus IOM, TU				2059 Bhadr a		Smarika	
2017	54	Dhanawantari Smarika	Ministry of health and population, Singadarbar vaidhayakhana vikas samiti, Kathmandu				2066		Smarika	
697	53	Ayurveda Sandesh	Ministry of health and population, department of Ayurveda teku, Kathmandu				2060		Smarika	
453	53	Ayurvigyan	Dr. Kashi Raj Subedi, Ayurveda campus	1	4		2060 Chaitra	Trimonthly	Smarika	
542	57	Ayurvigyan	Dr. Kashi Raj Subedi, Ayurveda campus	1	3		2059 Makarsankranti	Trimonthly	Magazine	
465	58	Ayurvigyan	Dr. Kashi Raj Subedi, Ayurveda campus	1	2		2059 Dhanawantari puja	Trimonthly	Magazine	
423	59	Ayurvigyan	Dr. Kashi Raj Subedi, Ayurveda campus	1	1		2059 Gurupurnima	Trimonthly	Magazine	
594	60	Ayurvigyan	Dr. Kashi Raj Subedi, Ayurveda campus	2	1		2060 Asar	Trimonthly	Magazine	
666	61	Ayurvigyan	Dr. Kashi Raj Subedi, Ayurveda campus	2	2		2060 Aswin	Trimonthly	Magazine	
682	62	Ayurvigyan	Dr. Kashi Raj Subedi, Ayurveda campus	2	3		2060 paush	Trimonthly	Magazine	
757	63	Ayurvigyan	Dr. Kashi Raj Subedi, Ayurveda campus	3	1	1	2061 Asar	Trimonthly	Magazine	

			a Campus							
810	64	Ayurvigyan	Dr. Kashi Raj Subedi, Ayurveda Campus	3	2	14	2061 kartik	Trimonthly	Magazine	
830	65	Ayurvigyan	Dr. Kashi Raj Subedi, Ayurveda Campus	3	3	15	2061 Magh	Trimonthly	Magazine	
913	66	Ayurvigyan	Dr. Kashi Raj Subedi, Ayurveda Campus	4	2	14	2062 Aswin	Trimonthly	Magazine	
852	67	Ayurvigyan	Dr. Kashi Raj Subedi, Ayurveda Campus	4	1	12	2062 Baishak	Trimonthly	Magazine	
388	68	Ayurvigyan	Dr. Kashi Raj Subedi, Ayurveda Campus				2054 kartik	Trimonthly	Magazine	

Source: field survey, 2011

Table no.:29

3.4.3 List of Ayurveda periodicals/ journals in Nepal:

S.N	Title	Publisher	Year(B.S.)/date	Vol.N	Frequency	Type
1.	Amarlata	Naradevi Chikitsa Samiti, Naradevi	2064/065/067	1,2,3	Annual	Smarika
2.	Ayurveda Raksha	Vaidya Divyavajra Bajracharya	2016 to 2020	1-8	Tri-monthly	Magazine
3.	Ayurveda Masik	Dr. Divya Ratna Bajracharya	2058		Monthly	Magazine
4.	Ayurvigyan	Ayurveda Campus Pariwar	1959		Tri-monthly	Magazine
5.	Ayurveda-Samvardhan	TUTA, Ayurveda Campus Unit	2066/67	1,1,2,2	Annual	Magazine
6.	Ayurveda Sandesh	Ayurveda Vibhag	2053		Annual	Magazine
7.	JADAN	ADAN	2054		"	Smarika
8.	BAMS Smarika	NAMSS, Ayurveda Campus	2055		"	"
9.	Prakriti Ra Swasthya	Gorkha Ayurveda Company	2056		Tri-monthly	Magazine
10.	Dhanwontari Smarika	SVVS	2057		Annual	Smarika
11.	Abhilekh	Rastriya Abhilekhalaya, Kathmandu	2064	25	Annual	Souvenir
12.	Janta Ayurveda Smarika	Janta Campus, Bijauri, Dang	2058		Annual	Smarika
13.	NAMSS Buletine	NAMSS Ayurveda Campus	2056		Forth monthly	Buletine

14.	Manchuka smriti Akshayakosha	Gramin Prabidhi Kendra, Lalitpur	2065		Monthly	Magazi
15.	Naradevi Ayurveda Chikistalaya(Hos pital)	Naradevi Ayurveda Chikitsalaya, Naradevi	2060		Annual	Smarika
16.	Prakrit, Asoka	Nepal Herbs/ Herbal Association	2060/06 1	1,2,	Tri- monthly	Magazi
17.	Rastriya Masik Swastha Hamro Sarokar	Annarnagar, Kathmandu swasthyasarokara@gmail.com			Monthly	Magazi
18.	Salleriko Ayurveda	Jilla Ayurveda Swastha Kendra Salleri ,Solukhumbhu	2067			
19.	Sanjivini Smarika					Souven
20.	Swasth Drapan					
21.	Swasth Masik					
22.	Swasth Sandesh Masika	International Forum, Kathmandu	2058- 2063		Monthly	Magazi
23.	Sopan	Ganesh Pd. Chapagain, Basuder	2063	3,2	Monthly	Magazi
24.	Upachar	Sajanya Prasad Satyal, Kathmandu	2066	5,1	Monthly	“
25.	Ayurveda Smarika	Janta Vidyapith Ayurveda Ekai	2059			Smarika
26.	Ayurdip	FSUAC (Free Student Union Ayurveda Campus)	2061		Annual	Mukha tra
27.	Yauvan	Solid Nepal	2062		Monthly/ Bi- Monthly	Magazi

Table no. 30

Source: Subedi, Kashi Raj Sharma (2061 B.S.) “Nepalka Ayurveda Patrikaharoo”, p. 4-6., Ayur Vision, 2004 AD, NAMSS, Ayurveda Campus, TU, IOM.

3.4.4 List of Ojhelma Pareko Ayurveda Patrikaharoo:

S.N	Title of Periodical	Date/year(BS)	Vol. No.	Type
1	Ayurveda Rakshaa	2016/11/28	1	Tri-monthly
2.	“	2017/01/20	2	“
3.	“	2017/03/25	3	“
4.	“	2017/05/16	4	“
5.	“	2017/07/	5	“
6.	“	2017/07/30	6	“
7.	“	2017/09/5	7	“
8.	“	2017/10/22	8	“

Source: field survey,2011

Table no.31

Note: This magazine is publishing regularly in the named “Ayurveda Rakshaa” from 2016- falgun 28 after 16(2020 BS bhadra 8 no. publications this magazine was stoped publishing. For the details information users can ask to **Pandit Nayaraj Panth and Shree Maheshraj Panth**, Dallu, Kathmandu. Ayurveda Rakshaa magazine was published by Vaidaya Divyavajra Bajracharaya in 2016 B.S.

Source:

Subedi, Kashiraj Sharma (2064 (2007)) Ojhelmapareko Ayurveda Patrikaharoo ayurveda Rakshaya.Ayur Vision August (2004 and 2007), NAMSS (Nepal Ayurveda Medical Students Society,Nepal. Ayurveda Campus IOM,,T.U., P.17.

Chapter IV

Research Methodology

4. Study design and method of the research

Qualitative and quantitative research techniques are being used for finding out the facts figure and data in this thesis. Questionnaire, interview and review of secondary literatures are the main tools for data collection. The data is analyzed and report is prepared under the instruction of these research techniques. Therefore, this work is known as descriptive and analytical work.

This study has adopted qualitative and quantitative research technique to find the data. The researcher uses different approaches in collecting data, such as the grounded theory (on the spot study). Forms of the data collection also include interviews, various texts, websites and other materials related journals, analysis of documents and materials. Some questions are asked to 30 (Doctors, Doctor + Teachers, physician of Ayurveda) and as well as 20 library users (Pharmacists, Officers, Students (internes) and staffs) to find out the value of annotated bibliography. The responses of respondents help to determine that how is the main thought of users toward the annotated bibliography and what do the doctors are thinking about the annotated bibliography as an information retrieval tool. Similarly, by using the available list researcher obtained the figure of Ayurveda Literature (which is another tool of data collection) the researcher has compiled an informative annotated bibliography.

4.1 Sources of data

In this thesis, the researcher has used both the primary and sources of the data. Primary data are taken through questions (see Questionnaire-1,2) and secondary data are by list of various books of Ayurveda Literature from selected three libraries. Similarly, related various book and journals from the selected libraries. Therefore, related journals, encyclopedias, reports and internet, thesis are also consulted as the tools of secondary sources of data.

4.2 Population of the study

The main population of the study of this thesis is a list of focused special libraries which is already surveyed in chapter three. On the one hand this thesis had focused the views of the users; and need, importance and view of the users, on the other hand it develops a compiled list of annotated bibliography of the Ayurveda Literature (Journals).

4.3. Tools for data collection

Total 50 questionnaires are distributed to the respondents and among them 48 are returned after filling them. The above data shows that 96% of respondents are given response to the questionnaire. The respondents are doctors, teachers, officers, staffs, nurses and students (internees). The total number of respondents; doctor are 15 doctors + teachers 8, teacher 3, officers is only one, staffs are 7 nurses are 2 and 12 students (internees). This study shows that most of the respondents are given response towards the questionnier which was distributed to the users.

In this research study shows that whole users are respondents toward the questionnaires for need of language, different type of information, periodical in user's subject, name of the library reference materials, library materials, try to find out material to interested topic, how do you collect the information, services from library, visit other library, experience of any difficult, etc.

4.3.1. Questionnaire

As a data collection tool a questionnaire I consisting of 16 questions are asked for various Doctors, Teachers, officers, and other questionnaire II consists of pattern A to C for Staffs and Students (Internees) from three special Libraries: Singhdurbar Vaidhyakhana Vikas Samiti Library, Naradevi Ayurveda Hospital Library and Ayurveda Campus Library. Likewise, questions are asked to 30 Doctors and 20 other library users who look for annotated bibliography. There are different types of questions such as subjective questions, objective questions, and multiple choice questions.

4.4 Process of data collection

To collect the data questions are asked to 30 Doctors, Doctors +Teachers, officers, teachers and 20 library users (Nurses/Staffs/ Students (Internee)). Some responses of the questions are received in personally with the Doctors, Doctors +teachers, teachers, officers, staffs and students (Internees). For the data collection, total 50 questioniers are distributed to the three selected Libraries users given above. There are two types of questionnaires format used questionairner 1 & 2 in A, B, C pattern with questions to different users.

4.5 Process of data analysis

After receiving the responses the researcher has analyzed have responses of various Doctors as well as the users. Data are first tabulated and presented in pie chart.

4.5.1 Response from Doctors and other users.

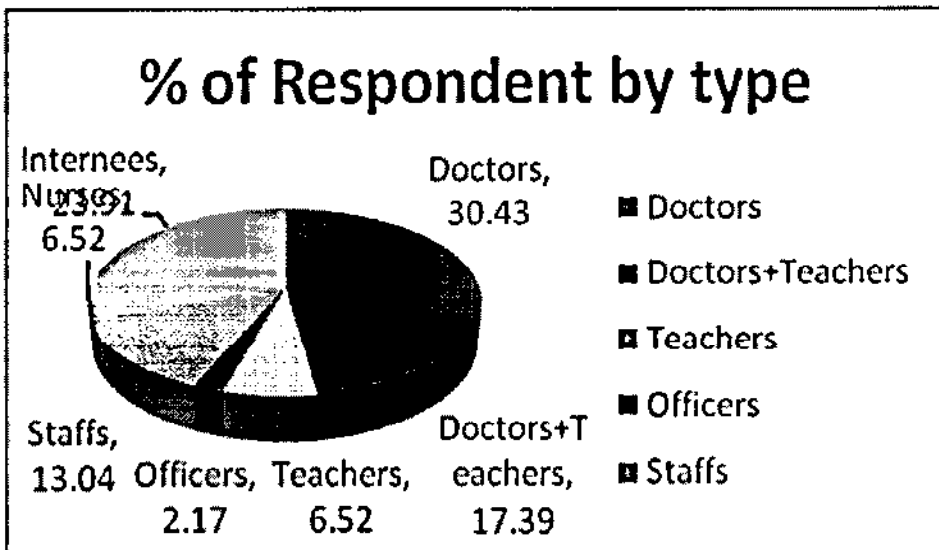
The response of the 15 Doctors from three different libraries are tabulated, analyzed and presented in pie chart and a brief description to each chart is provided.

4.5.2 Total Respondents type by pie-chart.

List of % of respondents by type

Category	N	%
Staffs	7	14.58
Nurses	2	4.17
Students(internee)	12	25
Doctors	15	31.25
Doctors + Teachers	8	16.67
Teachers	3	6.25
Officers	1	2.8
Total	48	100

Source: field survey,2011



The 50 questionnaires are distributed to the respondents and 48 respondents are returned after filling the questionnaires. The above data show that 96% of respondents are given response to the questionnaires. The respondents are doctors, doctors + teachers, teachers, officers, staffs, nurses and students (internees). The total number of respondents; doctors are 15, doctor + teachers are 8, teachers are 3, officer is only one, staffs are 7, nurses are 2 and students (internees) are 12. This research study shows that most of the doctors are respondents toward the questionnaire to make and maintain annotated bibliography of Ayurveda literatures and periodicals in the libraries.

Questionnaire No.1:

4.5.3. Response from doctors, doctors+teachers, teachers, officers

The responses of the total 27 technical professionals: doctors, doctors + teachers, teachers and officers (pharmacists) from three special libraries are tabulated, analyzed and presented in pie-chart and a brief description to each chart is provided.

S.no	Category→	Doctors		Doctors+Teachers		Teachers		Officers		Total	
		N	%	N	%	n	%	n	%	N	%
a.	Thought About list of documents	8	53.33	5	62.50	2	66.67		0.00	14	51.8
b.	An Alphabetic record of document	5	33.33	3	37.50	1	33.33		0.00	9	33.
c.	Citation of used materials in research	2	13.33		0.00		0.00	1	100.00	3	11.1
	Total	15	100.00	8	100.00	3	100.00	1	100.00	27	100.

Source: field of survey, 2011

table no.32

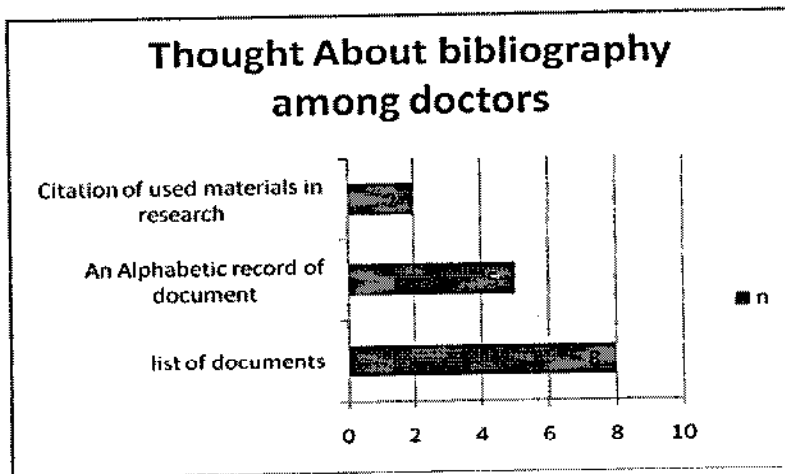


Fig.1

This “response of the doctors, doctors + teachers, teachers, officers“ show that attitude of doctors, doctors + teachers, teachers, officers towards the bibliography. The figure shows that 53.33% of the doctors and the total users (according to table) 53.85% said that a bibliography is a list of documents. But bibliography is not only the list of bibliography it is an organized tool to retrieve the information. On the other hand, 35.71% of doctors thought and total users 34.62% said that the bibliography is only an alphabetic record of document. According to the figure, only 14.29% of doctors and total users 11.54% are cleared about the citation of used materials in research. An addition to the over mentioned fact this figure also proved that first of all doctors should be clear on the characters as well as the significance of annotated bibliography of the research or scholars.

Q. No. 8 Ever used annotated bibliography.

S.N	Category→	Doctors		Doctor+Teachers		Teachers		Officers		Overz	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	n	%
A	Yes	8	53.33	6	75	3	100.00		0.00	17	6
B	No	7	46.67	2	25		0.00	1	100.00	9	3
	Total	15	100.00	8	100	3	100.00	1	100.00	27	10

Source: Field survey,2011

Table No.: 33

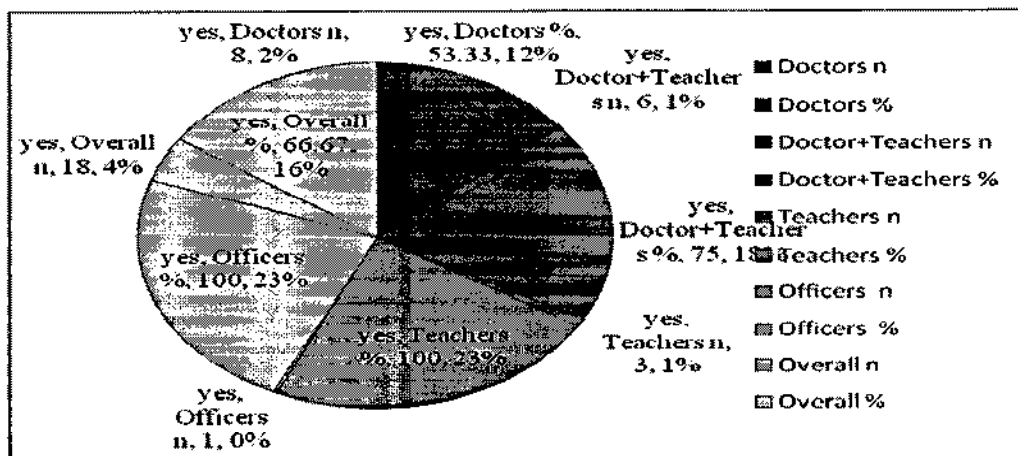


Fig.2

In this figure, 65.38% of total users have used annotated bibliography and 34.62% of the total users have not used annotated bibliography. The research shows that most of the users are using annotated bibliography. But among the users 75% doctors + teachers are using annotated bibliography, 57.14% of doctors and 100% of the teacher have ever used annotated bibliography.

Q.No.10. Different between bibliography and annotated bibliography.

S.N	Category→	Doctors		Doctor+Teachers		Teachers		Officers		Overall	
		N	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
a.	Long and short in size	4	28.57				0.00		0.00	4	15.38
b.	one has comment and another do not have	3	21.43	5	62.50	2	66.67		0.00	10	38.46
c.	Bibliographical details with comment	7	50.00	3	37.50	1	33.33	1	100.00	12	46.15
	Total	14	100.00	8	100.00	3	100.00	1	100.00	26	100.00

Source: Field survey, 2011

Table No.:34

The above data shows that 46.15% of total users said bibliographical details, 38.46% of the total users said that one has comment and another do not have and 15.38% of the total users said that long and short in size. The research study said that the different between bibliography and annotated bibliography.

Q.No.11 Maintain bibliography in your library ?

S.N	Category→	Doctors		Doctor+Teachers		Teachers		Officers		Overall	
		n	%	N	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
A	Maintain Bib. In No	15	100	8	100	3	100.00	1	100.00	27	100.00
B	Yes	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Total	15	100	8	100	3	100.00	1	100.00	27	100.00

Source: Field survey,2011

Table No.35

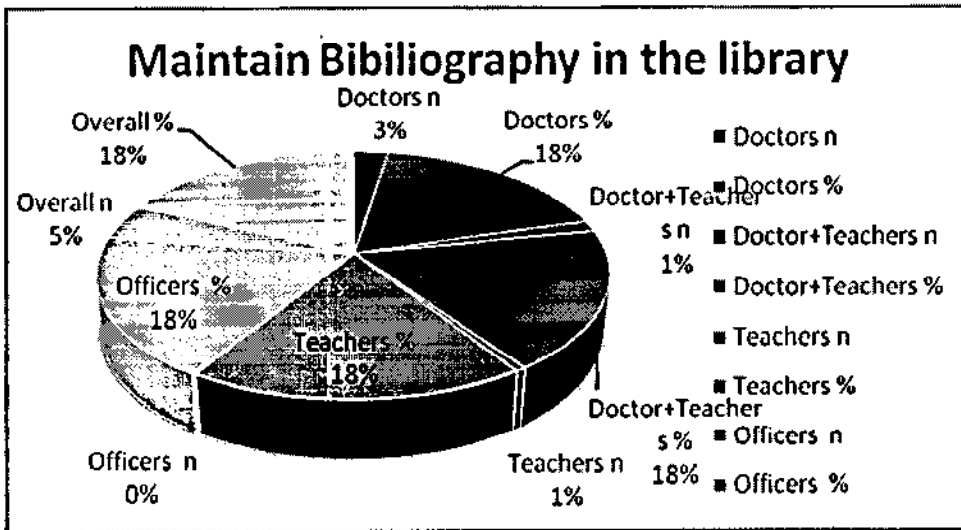


Fig.3

According to the above data, the total users have not maintained bibliography in their organization. So, the research study shows that the need of maintain bibliography in their organization should be encouraged.

Q. No. 12 Benifited by annotated bibliography.

S.N	Category→	Doctors		Doctor+Teachers		Teachers		Officers		Overall	
		n	%	N	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
A	They can find ready-made information in one inclusive form.	2	13.33	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00	3	11
B	It has detail concept for better understanding.	2	13.33	3	37.50	1	33.33	0	0.00	6	22
C	It provides key points of the materials.	11	73.34	5	62.50	2	66.67	0	0.00	17	62
	Total	15	100.00	8	100.00	3	100.00	1	100.00	27	100

Source: Field survey,2011

Table No.: 36

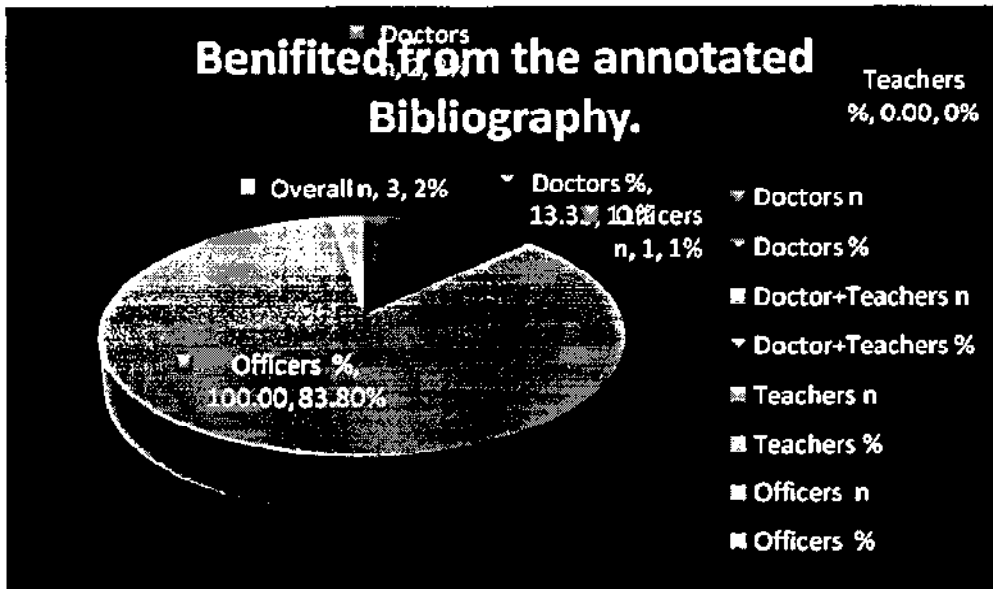


Fig.4

The above figure shows that annotated bibliography is most important source because it provides key points to the users 71.43% of doctors are aware that users are benifited by using annotated bibliography because it helps to provide key points to the related users. Likewise, 65.38% of the total users are also getting benefits from the annotated bibliography.

Q.No.13 How annotated bibliography helps the users to save the resource and time?

S.N	Category→	Doctors		Doctor+Teachers		Teachers		Officers		over	
		N	%	n	%	N	%	N	%	n	%
A	Annotated bib. Helps the users to save their resource	14	93.33	7	87.50	3	100.00	0.00	24	88.	
B	It provides already prepared document to users.		0.00	1	12.50		0.00	0.00	1	3.	
C	it is easy to handle time	1	6.67	0	0.00			1	100.00	5	18.
	Total	15	100.00	8	100.00	3	100.00	1	100.00	27	100.

Source: Field survey,2011

Table No.:37

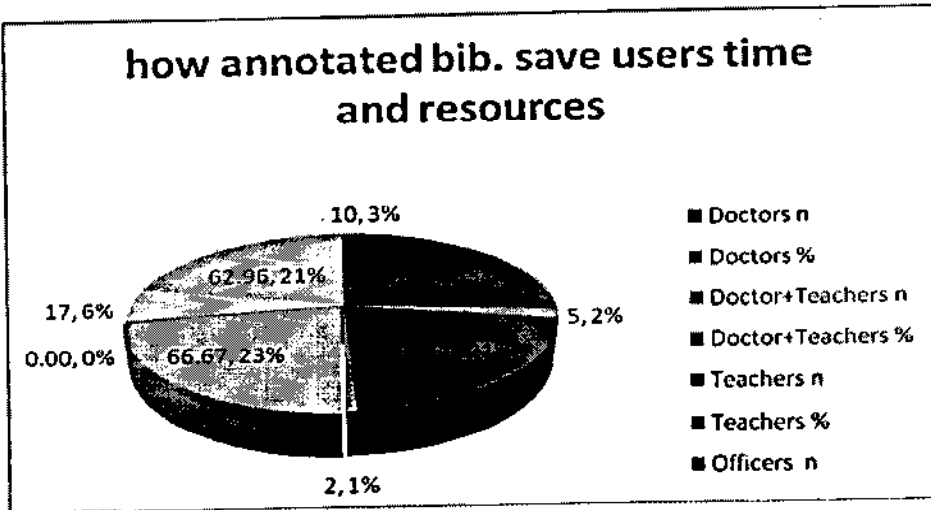


Fig.5

The above figure shows that 88.89% of users said that annotated bibliography helps the users to save their resource and time. Among the users doctors' said 93.33% of it helps the users to save the resource, 87.50% of doctors + teachers said the same and 100% of teachers said that it helps the users to save resources. The research shows that annotated bibliography save the user's time and resource because it includes various needed documents of the materials.

Q.N.14 present condition of bibliography of Ayurveda Literature

S.N	Category→	Doctors		Doctor+Teachers		Teachers		Officers		Overall	
		N	%	N	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
A	Very good	1	6.67	1	12.50		0.00		0.00	2	7.4
B	Satisfactory	7	46.67	6	75.00	2	66.67		0.00	15	55.5
C	Unknown	7	46.67	1	12.50	1	33.33	1	100.00	10	37
	Total	15	100.00	8	100.00	3	100.00	1	100.00	27	100

Source: Field survey, 2011

Table No.:38

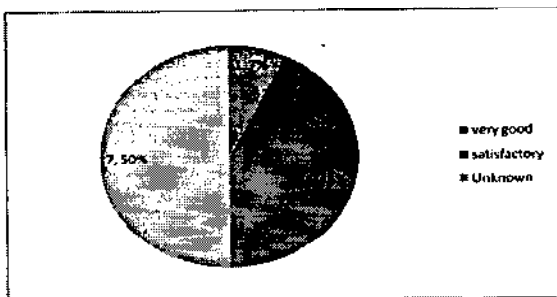


Fig.6

The chart shows that the fact 55.56% of users is satisfactory of the annotated bibliography only. 7.41% of the users said that condition of annotated bibliography is very good. Among the total users 37% of the users are unknown about the present

condition of bibliography. The research of the study shows that most users are satisfied with the present condition of annotated bibliography.

Q.No. 16 How can annotated bibliography saves time of the users?

S.N	Category→	Doctors		Doctor+Teachers		Teachers		Officers		Overall	
		N	%	N	%	n	%	N	%	n	%
A	Collective information	11	73.33	5	62.50	2	66.67		0.00	17	62.96
B	Detail		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	0	0.00
C	Short, Sweet and readymade	4	26.67	3	37.50	1	33.33	1	100.00	9	33.33
	Total	15	100.00	8	100.00	3	100.00	1	100.00	27	100.00

Source: Field survey, 2011

Table No.:39

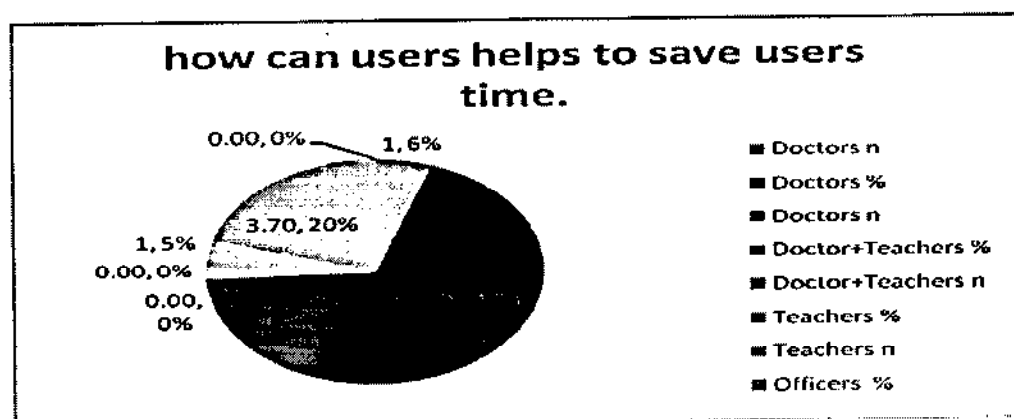


Fig.7

Above figure shows that 62.96% of the users said that annotated bibliography save users time because it has collective information. Among the total users 73.33% doctors, 62.50% doctors + teachers, 66.67% teachers and said that same points. 34.62% of the total users said that it is short, sweet and readymade. The research study annotated bibliography save users time because it has collective information.

Q.No.1. In which languages do you need books ?

S. No.	Category → Language	Staff		Nurses		Student(Internee)		Total	
		N	%	n	%	N	%	n	%
a.	English	4	30.77	1	25	6	31.58	11	30.56
b.	Nepali	5	38.46	2	50	5	26.32	12	33.33
c.	Hindi	4	30.77	1	25	3	15.79	8	22.22
d.	Sanskrit		0.00		0	4	21.05	4	11.11
e.	Above all		0.00		0	1	5.26	1	2.78
f.	Any other language		0.00		0		0.00	0	0.00
	Total	13	100.00	4	100	19	100.00	36	100.00

Source: Field survey, 2011

Table No.40

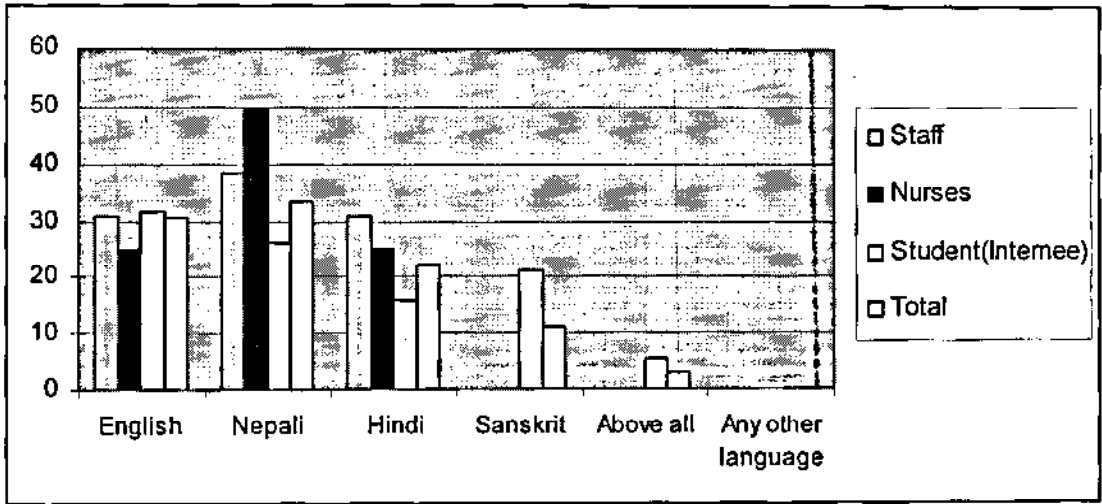


Fig.8

The above data shows that 33.33% of the total users prefer Nepali language and 30.56% of the users prefer English language, then 22.22% of the total users prefer Hindi language and 11.11% of the total users prefer Sanskrit language, only 2.78% of the total users prefer all above language. This research shows that users prefer Nepali as well as English languages.

Q.No 2.Different type of information sources....

Q.No. 2	Category → Different type of information	Staff		Nurses		Student(Internee)		Total	
		n	%	n	%	N	%	N	%
a.	Peridicals	5	27.78	1	33.33	9	23.68	15	25.42
b.	books	6	33.33	2	66.67	11	28.95	19	32.20
c.	Monograph		0.00		0.00	7	18.42	7	11.86
d.	Reference books	5	27.78		0.00	10	26.32	15	25.42
e.	Thesis	2	11.11		0.00	1	2.63	3	5.08
f.	Any		0.00		0.00		0.00	0	0.00
	Total	18	100.00	3	100.00	38	100.00	59	100.00

Source: Field survey, 2011

Table No.41

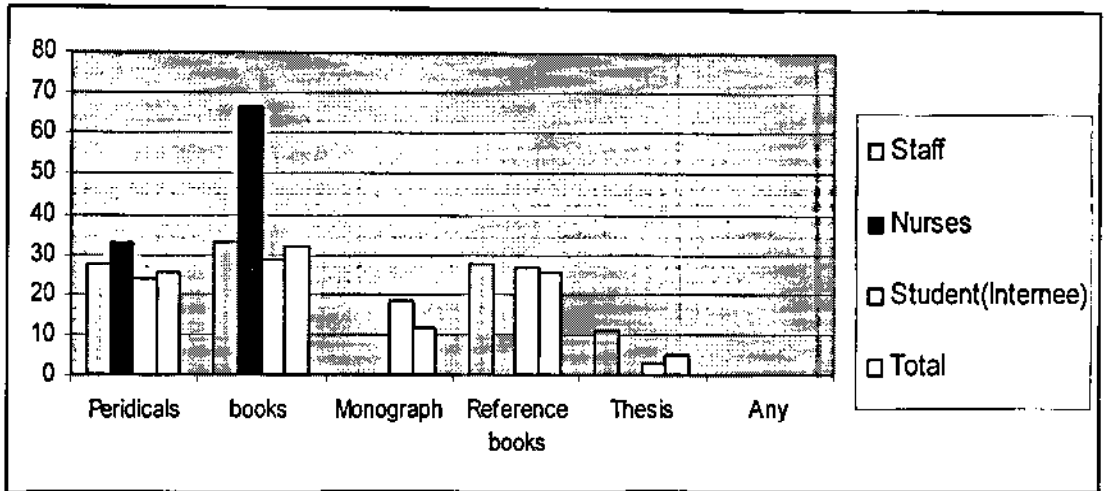


Fig.9

The above figure shows that 32.20% of the users need books for the information. 25.42% of the total users want periodical and reference books for the information. 11.86% of the users need monograph for the information and only 5.08% of the users want thesis for the information types. This research shows that the maximum users prefer books for the types of information.

Q.No .3 Do you read periodicals in your subjects ?

S.N	Category → Do you read periodicals in your subjects	Staff		Nurses		Student (Internee)		Total	
		N	%	n	%	N	%	n	%
a.	Yes	5	71.43	1	50.00	11	91.67	17	80.95
b.	No	2	28.57	1	50.00	1	8.33	4	19.05
	Total	7	100.00	2	100.00	12	100.00	21	100.00

Table.42

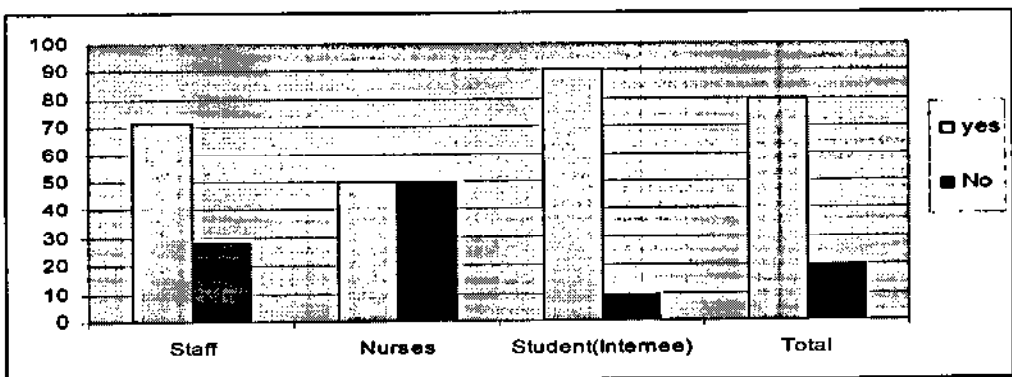


Fig.10

If Yes, According to the figure, the users said that 80% of the student have read periodical in their subjects and 20% of the users haven't read the periodicals. The study shows that the need of the periodicals is more.

If yes how do you collect the information			
S.N	Name of the reference	Total	%
a.	News paper	2	22.22
b.	Ayurveda material	1	11.11
	Health magazine	3	33.33
	Ayurveda magazine	2	22.22
	Yoga naturopathy &	1	11.11
	total	9	100.00

For the answer Yes, Source: Field survey, 2011

Table No.43

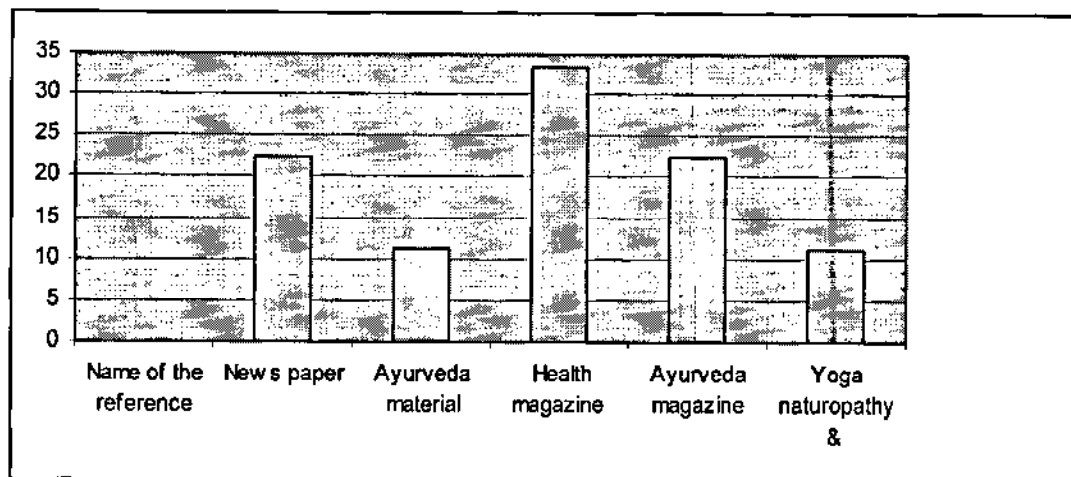


Fig.11

The users uses for the reference are Newspaper, Ayurveda materials, Health magazine, Ayurveda magazine and Yoga naturopathy. According to the figure, the research shows that 20.22% of the users use newspaper and the Ayurveda magazine as their reference and 33.33% of the users used health magazine as their reference.

Q.No 4 Have you ever tried to find outintrest topic

S.N	Category → Have you ever tried to find out material interested topic	Staff		Nurses		Student(Internee)		Total	
		N	%	n	%	N	%	n	%
a.	Yes	7	100	2	100	12	100	21	100
b.	No		0		0		0	0	0
	Total	7	100	2	100	12	100	21	100

Source: Field survey,2011

Table no.: 44

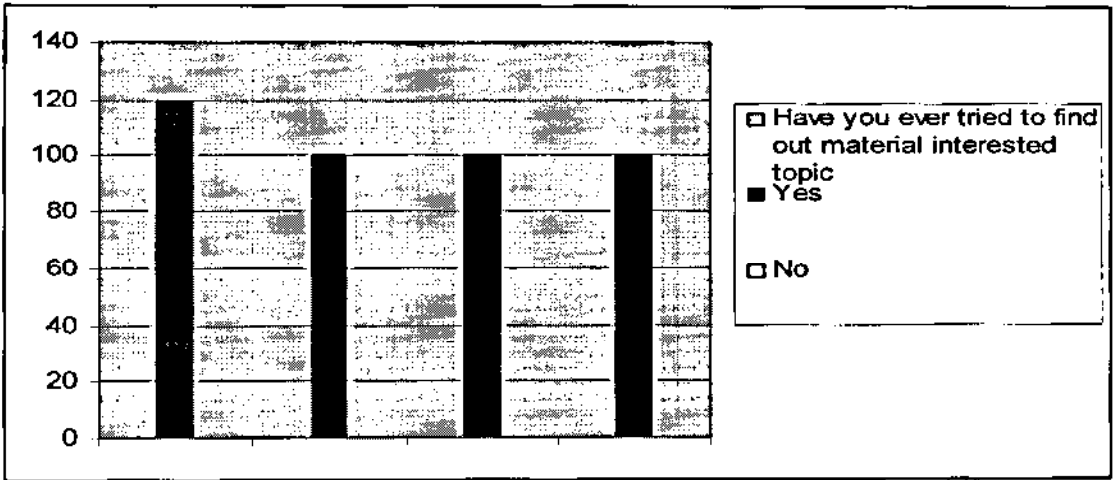


fig.12

If yes, the above facts show that 100% of the total users have tried to find out materials in interested topic. The research shows that the users have tried to find out materials in interested topic.

S.N	Category →	Staff		Nurses		Student(Internee)		Total	
		n	%	N	%	n	%	N	%
A	Searching the shelves	1	14.29	2	40.00	10	35.71	13	32.50
B	Subject Catalogues	2	28.57	2	40.00	7	25.00	11	27.50
C	Asking the librarians	4	57.14	1	20.00	11	39.29	16	40.00
D	Discussion with catalogues		0.00		0.00		0.00	0	0.00
E	Any others		0.00		0.00		0.00	0	0.00
	Total	7	100.00	5	100.00	28	100.00	40	100.00

Source: Field survey, 2011

Table No.:45

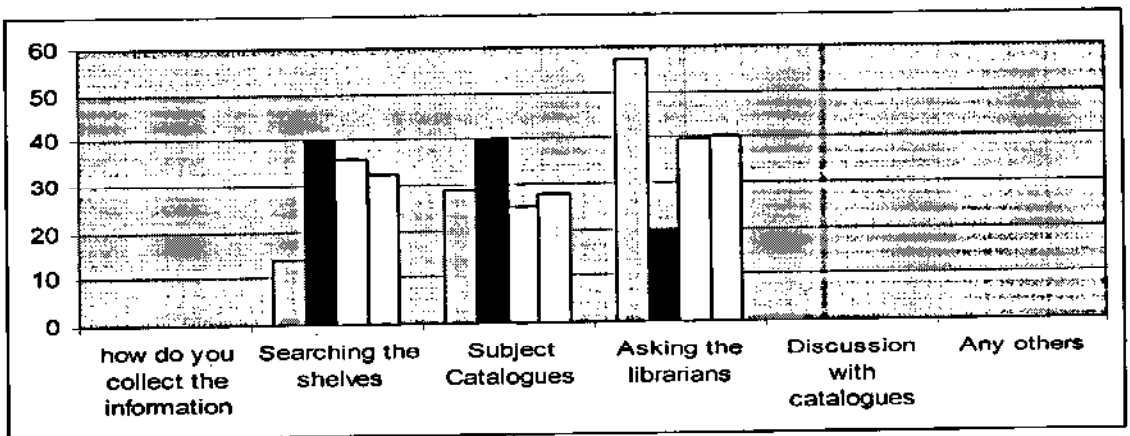


Fig.13

The users show that 40% of the users need asking the librarian to collect information. 32.50% of users want searching the shelves to collect information and 27.50% of the users need subject catalogue for the process of collecting the information.

Q.No 5 Services from library...

S.N	Wish to have services from Library following services	Staff		Nurses		Student(Internee)		Total	
		N	%	n	%	n	%	N	%
a.	Clipping	2	14.29		0.00	5	12.50	7	12.90
b.	Current title	3	21.43	2	66.67	6	15.00	9	16.67
c.	xerox copying	2	14.29		0.00	6	15.00	8	14.81
d.	internet service	1	7.14		33.33	5	12.50	6	11.11
e.	Refrence service	3	21.43		0.00	6	15.00	9	16.67
f.	Bibliography		0.00		0.00	4	10.00	4	7.41
g.	print service	3	21.43		0.00	8	20.00	11	20.37
	Total	14	100.00		100.00	40	100.00	54	100.00

Source: field survey,2011

Table no.: 46

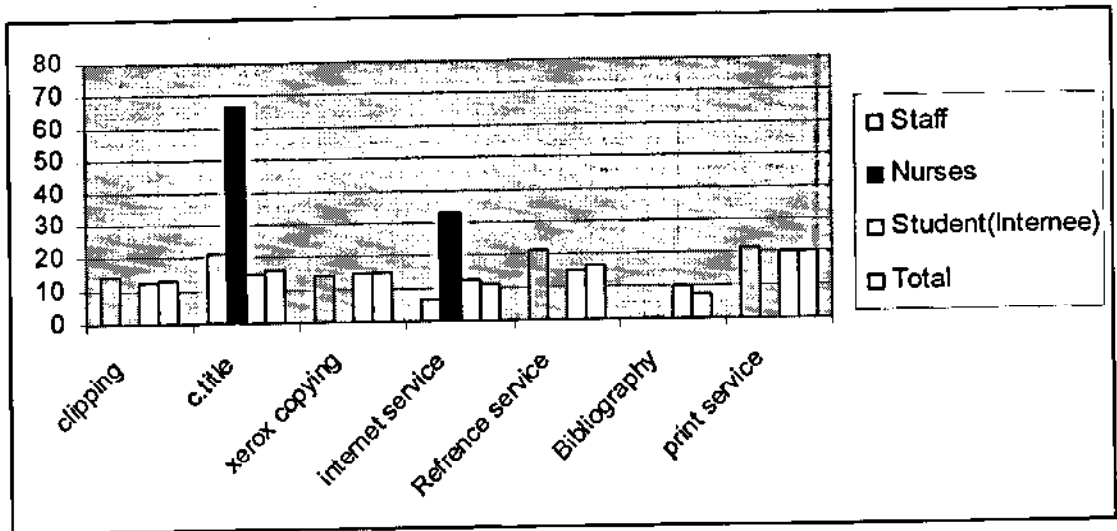


Fig.14

The above facts show that 20.37% of the total users want print service, 16.67% of the total users need current title and reference service, 14.81% of the users want Xerox copying, and 11.11% of the users need internet service and only 7.41% of the users need bibliography for the service from the library

Q.No.6 Do you visit other libraries...

S.N	Category →	Staff		Nurses		Student(Internee)		Total	
		N	%	n	%	N	%	n	%
a.	yes	1	14.29	2	100.00	9	75	12	57.14
b.	No	6	85.71			3	25	9	42.86
	Total	7	100	2	100.00	12	100.00	21	100.00

Source: Field survey, 2011

Table no.: 47

If yes, above figure shows that 57.14% of the users have visited different libraries and 42.86% of the users haven't visited libraries. The research study shows that most of the users have visited different libraries and among the many most visited libraries is Central Library T.U.

S.N	if yes(Name of the Libraries)	Total	%
	Awan Library	1	4.76
	American Library	1	4.76
	Central Library TU	6	28.57
	Nepal Bharat Library	3	14.29
	Ayurveda campus	2	9.52
	Library IOM, TU	5	23.81
	British council Library	1	4.76
	Kaisher Library	2	9.52
	Total	21	100.00

Table.48

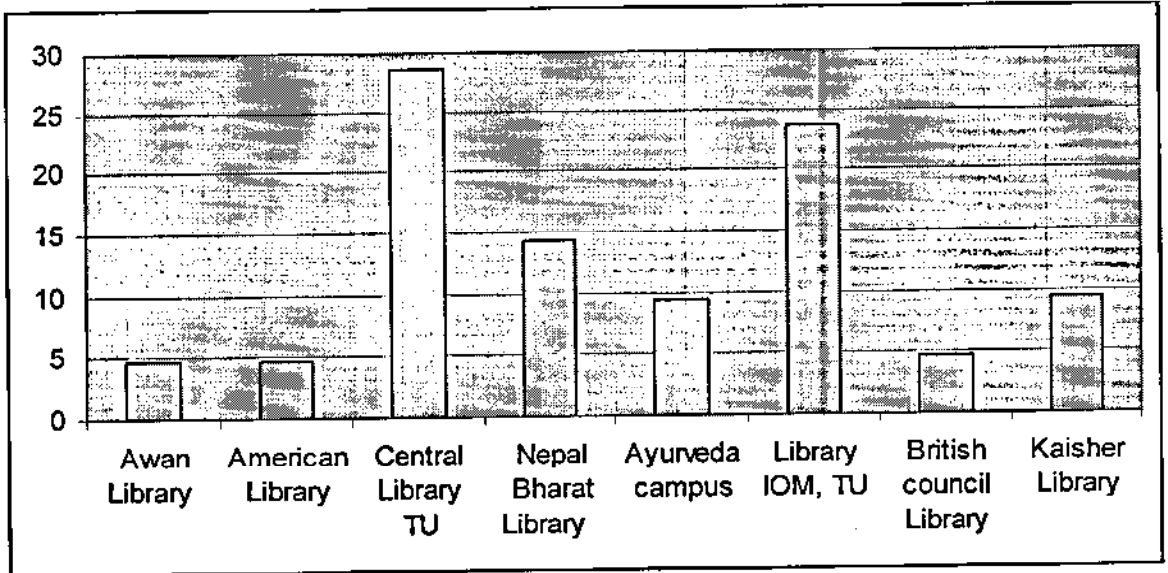


Fig.15

S.N	Category → Experience of any difficulty	Staff		Nurses		Student(Internee)		Total	
		N	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
a.	Yes	1	14.29	1	50	9	75	11	52.38
b.	No	6	85.71	1	50	3	25	10	47.62
c.	Total	7	100	4	100	12	100.00	21	100.00

Source: Field survey, 2011

Table No.:49

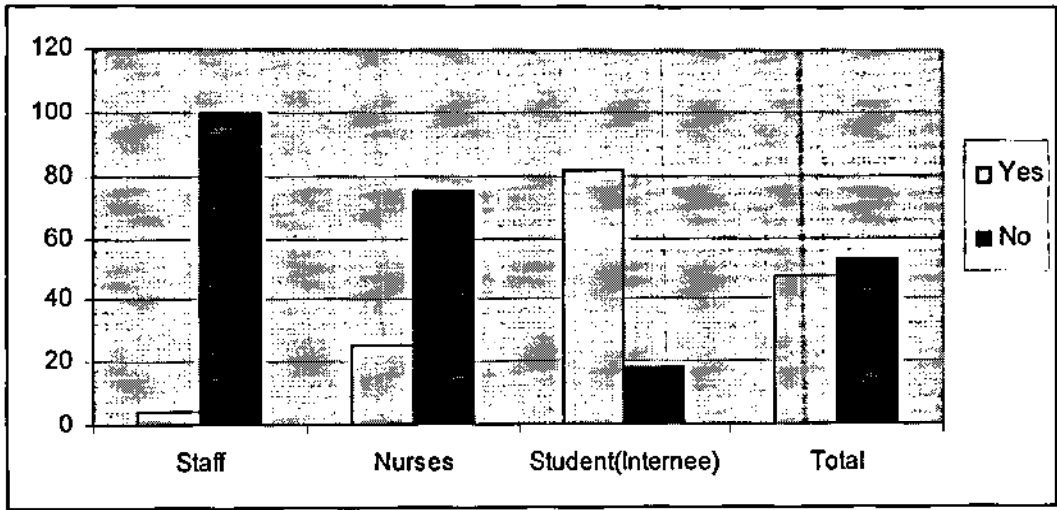


Fig.16

The above given figure shows that 52.38% of the total users felt difficulty and 47.62% of the users don't feel difficulty in the preparation of seminar papers, projects, etc. due to non-availability of required documents in the libraries. The research study shows that some percent of the users have experience of any difficulties in the preparation of seminar papers, projects etc. due to non-availability of required documents in the library.

Q.No .7 Do you.....medical science subject.....problem of inadequacy of information.....

S.N	Category → Problem of inadequacy	Staff		Nurses		Student (Internee)		Total	
		n	%	N	%	n	%	n	%
a.	Yes	4	57.14	1	25	12	100	17	80.95
b.	No	3	42.86	3	75		0	6	28.57
c.	Total	7	100	4	100	12	100	21	100.00

If yes,

Table no.50

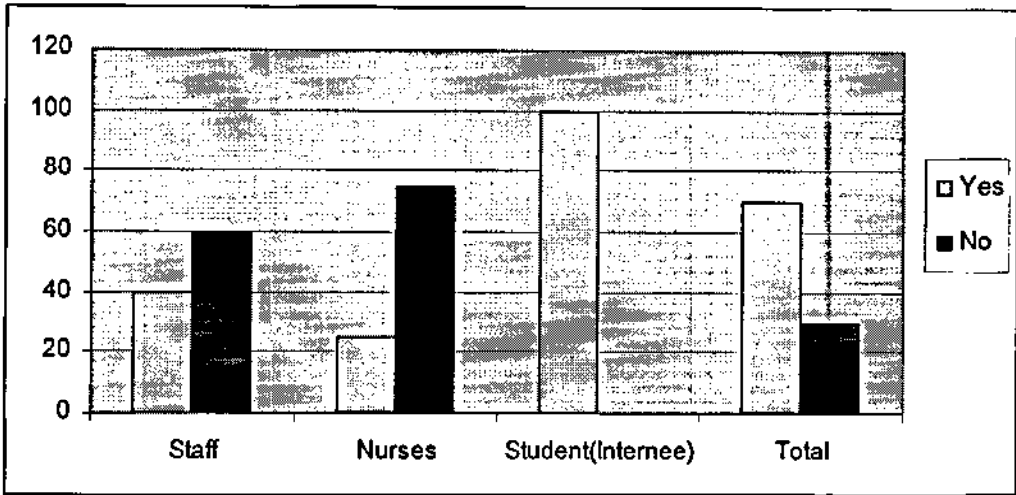


fig.17

	If Yes,	
	Central Library TU	1
	TUTH Library (IOM Library)	1

Source: Field survey, 2011 Table No. 51

The above facts show that 80.95% of the users have the problem of the inadequacy and 28.57% of the users don't have problem of inadequacy. The research shows that the users have the problem of inadequacy.

Chapter V

Analysis Presentation and Interpretation of Data

5. Background

This thesis has been done using both the qualitative and quantitative methods. To generate the idea, 16 questions were asked to various Doctors and pattern A, B, C questions to Library users (see Chap.4). Similarly, to find out the attitude of respondents about bibliography and its needs or functions, respondents were selected comprising of diverse natures and categories. After mentioning the views of doctors and the users toward bibliography, here (In this chapter) annotated bibliographies of Ayurveda Literature are placed with informative method of annotated under the provision of APA style.

5.1. List of Ayurveda Literature:

However 100 ayurveda books are selected through the survey of focused libraries, non- annotations are located there. Other remaining ayurveda books are left because of inability of books and time limitation. The available books are listed below:

S.N	Author/Ed./Translator	Title	Publisher	Year(B.S)
1	Adhikari, Samir Kumar	Ayurveda Chikista Sar	Kathmandu: K P Pustak Bhandar	2063 kartik
2	Adhikari, Rameshor	Sharirakriya Gutika	Lamjung	2063
3	ADAN	Dhanwantari Pooja Vidhi	Kathmandu: ADAN of Nepal	2064
4	Adhikari, Janak Raj	Ayurveda Sar Sangrah	Kathmandu: Prashanti Pustak Bhandar	2061
5	Adhikari, Shyam Mani	Status of Ayurvedic Medicines Available in the Market of Nepal		
6	Adhikari, Shyam Mani	Dravyagun Vigyan,		
7	Adhikari, Shyam Mani	Sthaniya Jadibuti Dwara Swasthya Raksha,		2055
8	Adhikari, Rameshor	Ayurveda Aristha Vigyan	Gyan Kunj Prakashan	2067
9	Adhikari, Rameshor	Charak Sanhita		
10	Binda, Bhairab Prasad	Upachar Anubandh		
11	Bhandari, Dhurba Raj	Jadibuti Manjari		2057
12	Binda, Laxmi Kant	Shalya Tantra		
13	Batta, Pramod	Svayam Vaidya		
14	Bajarcharya,	Kamal Pitta	Mahabaudha,	

	Piyushvajra		Kathmandu	
15	Bhandari, Krishna	Harmekhalako Chikitsa		2026
16	Bharkher, Dhanikalal	Yoga & Human Health		
17	Bhattarai, Ramnath	Ayurvediya.Maulik.Sidhhant tatha Sankshipta Sharira		2038
18	Devkota, Koshnath	Nepali Nighantu		2025
19	Dutta, Ishwor Chandra	Non Timber Forest Products of Nepal		1989 AD
20	Giri, Rajendra kumar	Founfation of Ayurveda		2061
21	Ghimire, S.K	Gairkasta Van Paidawar Digdarshan		2065
22	Giri, Maya	Prakritik Chikitsa		
23	Giri, Maya	Prakritik Manav Prajati ra Prakritik Chikitsa		2066
24	Jha, Kamdev	Madhav Nidan		2039
25	Joshi, Sanu Devi	Genetic Heritage of Medicine		2001 AD
26	Koirala, Rishiram/Nirajan Bhupendra	Present status of Traditional Medicines & Medicinal & Aromatic Plants		2051
27	Kaundinyani, Vashamvadamavada	Ayurvedako Sankshipta Itihas		
28	Maharash Dharma	Gatisil chikitsa vigyan		2065
29	Bajracharya, Man Bajra	The Ayurvedic Records of Cancer Treatment		1987
30	Oli, Krishna Kumari	Yog Darshan		2049
31	Paudel, Khadanandh	Jadibuti Vigyan		2058
32	Publicity of Documentation section, Dept. of P.R. Thapathali	Plants Resources		2003
33	"	"		2004
34	"	"		2005
35	SDVVS	Ayurvedic products of SDVKVS		2061
36	Shrestha, Aishwarya/ Satyal, Jaya	Panchkarm Chikitsa		
37	Swami, Khaptdababa	Aarogya Vigyan		
38	Subedi, Kashi Raj Sharma	Ayurveda Darshanko ruprekha (Padartha Vigyan)		
39	Subedi, Kashi Raj Sharma	Sthaniya Jadibuti Tatha Khadhanyaharoo Dwara Swathya sanrachana ra Samanya Rogaharooko Upachar		2063
40	Subedi, KashiRaj Sharma/ Narendra Nath Tiwari,	Saushrut Nighantu		2057
41	Satyal, Jaya/K.C.	Dravyagun Vigyan		

	Jaya			
42	Shrestha, Boom Prasad	Forest plants of Nepal		1989
43	Subedi, Kashiraj Sharma	Ayurvediya Shalya Vigyan		2060
44	Subedi, Kashiraj Sharma	Yogakaumadi ra Vaidhya valllav		2057
45	Sapkota, Chandraraj	Ayurvediya Aushadi Nirman vigyan		2057
46	Sapkota, Chandraraj	Ayurvediya Bhaishajya		
47	Sanyojak: Dr. Sapkota, Subedi, Adhikari,	Nepal Ayurvediya Bhaishajya Sanhita		
48	Sapkota, Chandra Raj	Rasaudhi Chikitsa Vigyan	Gyan kunj	2064
49	Sapkota, Chandra Raj	Sanjiwani		
50	Subedi, K.R. Sharma	Ayurvediya Vigyan		2055- 2062
51	Subedi, Kashi Raj Sharma	Kaumarbhritya tantra		
52	Tiwari, Narendra Nath	Himali Kshetraka Mahatvapurna Jadibuti		

Source: field survey, 2011

Table no.: 45

5.2. List of Annotated books of Ayurveda Literature:

1. ADAN (2064BS). Shree Dhanvantari Pooja- Vidhi, Kathmandu: ADAN (Ayurveda Doctor's Association of Nepal) P.1- 34
2. Adhikari, Rameshwor (2063 BS). Shareerakriyagutika., - Lamjung: Shreemati Sarvati Sharma
3. Adhikari, Janak/Shrestha,----(2061BS). Ayurveda Darpan (Ayurveda Mirror). – Kathmandu: Prashanti Pustak Bhandar
4. Adhikari, Samir Kumar (2063 BS (2006 AD)) Ayurveda Chikitsa Sara.-/ Kathmandu: K.P. Pustak Bhandar
5. Bajracharya, Piyushavajra (ND) Kamalpitta (Jaundice). Mahabaudha (Kathmandu): Piyushavarshi Aushadhalaya
6. Bhattarai, Krishna Prasad (2026 BS). Haremekhalako Chikitsa Prichchheda (Nepali Anuvad). Kathmandu: Pd. Krishna Prasad Bhattarai.
7. Bajracharya, Mana Bajra (Ed.) (1987B.S.). The Ayurvedic Records of Cancer Treatment,- Kathmandu: Piyushavarsi Aushadhalaya. P.1 04, fig.37. col.
8. Bharker, D.L (2062 BS). Yoga & Human Health. - Kathmandu: Dr. D.L Bharker. P. 1 -70
9. Bharker, D.L (2064 BS) Kaya-Chikitsa (Ayurvedic Medicine). -, Kathmandu: By Author, p.1 -177

10. Bhatt, Pramod Ed (2067 BS). Svayam Vaidya (Aushadhiratan Sangrah). -, Kathmandu: Kulendra Gautam Smriti sanstha, P.I- 164.
11. Sapkota, Chandra Raj, (2057BS) Ayurvediya Aushadha Nirman Vigyan. -. , Kathmandu: By Author, P.I- 118.
12. Ghimire, Suresh Kumar, Pyakurel, D.....(2008 AD) A manual of NTFPs of Nepal Himalaya (Gairkasta van paidawar digdarshan)
13. Joshi, Sonu Devi (2001 AD). Genetic heritage of Medicinal and Aromatic plant of Nepal. Himalayas.-., Kathmandu: Buddha Academic Publishers, p. I-239,
14. Koirala, Rishi Ram /Khaniya, B.N. (2009AD) present status of traditional Medicines plants and medicinal & Aromatic, related Resources & organizations in Nepal.-., Kathmandu: Nepal Health Research
15. Kaundinyani, Vashamvadamava (2067BS) Ayurvedako Sankshiya Ethnic (Ayurvedako Sankshiya Itihas, Part-I) Kathmandu: Ayurvedigyan Pariwar,P.I-56.
16. Mishra, Lakshmikant (2067BS). Shalaky Tantra, Part. I. --, Kathmandu: Ayurvedigyan Privar.,IV, p.I-58.
17. Subedi, Kashiraj Sharma (2057BS) Saushruta Nighantu Dang: Mahendra Sanskrit University P. I- 166
18. Subedi, K.R.S. (Tr.) (2057BS) Yogakaumudi Ra Vaidyavallava (bha). Kathmandu:Nepal Rajkiya pragya Pratishthan. P.I-195.
19. Subedi, K.R.S (2058BS) Ayurvediya Shalyavigyan. Kathmandu: By Author P. I - 188.
20. Subedi, K.R.S (2058 BS). Ayurveda Darshanko Rooparekha (Padarthavigyan) P.I- 236.
21. SDVVS (sighadurbar vaidyakhana vikas Samiti (2061 BS) Ayurvedic Production of SDVKS.-., Kathmandu: SDVVS
22. Sapkota , Chandra Raj (2065) Rasaushadhi chikitsa Vigyan, Kathmandu:

Annotation details:

ADAN(2064 B.S.). Shree Dhanvantari Pooja-Vidhi (1st Ed.). Kathmandu: ADAN (Arurvedic Doctor's Association of Nepal)

Shree Dhanvantari Pooja, celebrated in Ayurvedha chikitsalaya singhadurbar vaidyakhana and Ayurveda campus Naradevi, IOM TU and other Ayurvedic private organization as well as in other related sectors at the time of Kartik Krishna Trayodash, is well described in this book. The first time, the book was published by shree Bhishagartna Daivagya K. Narayan Shastri in 1998 BS(1942 AD). 2000 copies were published in Devpatan, Patan,Nepal. Next the book (500 copies) was published by ADAN. Dr. Shyam Mani Adhikari was the president in 2064 BS, consisting six broad headings viz:

1. Pooja samagri evam sthapna vidhi
2. Purvakarma, Mangashodashi, Karma patra Nirman, Sankarpa Avam Aahvan garne Mantraharoo (v).
3. Shree Dhanvantri pooja vidhi
4. Vaidhya pooja
5. Orgashana vidhi
6. Sankshipta Dhanvanrti pooja vidhi

This book consists of 34 pages with preliminary pages and colourful photo of god Dhanvantri. The book was published in Nepal and written in both Sanskrit and Nepali languages. List of contents of this book maks it very useful for the readers. It is available in Ayurveda campus library.

Adhikari, Rameshvar (2063BS). Shareerakriyagutika. Lamjung: Shreemati Sarasvati Sharma.

This small size book is written by Dr. Rameshwar Adhikari. Shareerakriyagutika describes human physiology according to Ayurvedic philosophy. It has 32 pages with preliminary. Original book of Ayurveda is written in Sanskrit language. There are many collection of shloka's in Paddhya and Gaddhya from different ayurveda texts like Sushrut Samhila, caraka Samhita, Astanga Hridya Samhita, and Sharngudhara Samhita in Shreerakriyagutika. It describes human physiology according to Ayurvedic philosophy. The collections of Sanskrit Shlokas are very useful for BAMS students of 1st proffesion and subject related researchers.

Adhikari, Janak / Shrestha, Aishvarya/ Satyal, Jaya (2061 B.S.) –, Ayurveda Darpan (Ayurveda Mirror) Kathmandu: Prashanti pustak Bhandar.

This book edeavours valuable information regarding various subject matters like: Maulik Siddhanta (Ayurveda Mirror), Saririk Kriya (Ayurvedic physiology), Sharirik Rachana (Anatomy), Manasik Roga (psychological diseases) etc. We can find basic information about pathology and diagnosis of diseases in this book. The book is published in Nepal and written in Nepali language consisting 310 pages along with preliminary appendices pages. The original texts were basically written in Hindi and Sanskrit languages. Mostly the candidates who are preparing Loksewa Aayog (Public Service Commission) examination are benefited from the book. Since the book is written in very simple language, it is widely useful for students and medical offices.

Adhikari, Samir Kumar (2063, Kartik B.S.). Ayurveda Chitiksa, Kathmandu: K.P. Pustak Bhandar.

This book is a short synopsis of all the subjects BAMS 3rd phase, a clinical phase. All the subjects of phases are directly related to the practical aspects of medical knowledge.

It does not contain Charak Samhita; however, all other subjects are included in accordance to syllabus. Although, this may not be standard book.

Bajracharya.P. (N.D.). Kamalpitta (Jaundice). Mahabaundha Kathmandu: Piyushavarshi; Aushdhalaya.

This book provides information to people about Jaundice (Locally known as Kamalpitta). We can find important facts concerning Jaundice its causes and cures. Such as herbs used to cure, signs of recovery and prohibited diet etc. This book consists of 65 pages alongwith preliminary and appendices pages. The book is published in Nepal and writted in Nepali languages. Since the book throws light regarding prevention, it is useful for common people. TUCL.

Bhattarai, Krishna Prasad (2026 BS). Haremekhalako Chikitsa Prichchheda (Nepali Anuvad). Kathmandu: Pd.Krishna Prasad Bhattarai.

The book 'Haremekhala' is the translated version written by mahakavi Maghaka Vanshaja Shree 'Madhuka' Dhirasahayak Pandit. It has seven chapters and 100 pages with preliminary. Out of them the fourth chapter deals with medicine in which approximately five hundred selected, felt, yogas are found. The book addition, Shalya Tantra (Surgery), Shalakyas (ENT). Bhuta viddha, Kaumarvritya, Agat Tantra (Toxicology), Chemistry (Rasayan), Bajikarana have also been included. In this book the writer has given ways of treatment and medicine to all human beings i.e. Male, Female, Child, old and pregent. The writer has presented the way of treatment in poetic form and talked briefly about the treatment system of horses and cow's too. The book is very useful to researchers and every person. TUCL.

Bajracharya, Mana Bajra (Ed.) (1987 B.S.) The Ayurvedic Records of Cancer Treatment, 1sted. Kathmandu: Piyushavasi Ausadhalaya. 104 p., Fig.37 col.

"The Ayurvedic Records of Cancer Treatment", the title of this book, infact is the result of author's five years study. It is compiled in order of translation of Sanskrit references of Ayurvedic text. To make the Ayurvedic view point clear, some notes and clarifications of complicated subjects have been presented along author, as a vaidya (Ayurvedic Doctor) have experience of proper treatment. So the Ayurvedic Knowledge of cancer treatment presented in this book will be a new alternative guideline for modern Medical Scholars who are really serious for research for cancer treatment.

Ayurveda, the traditional medical science of the Himalayan valley has its own definition and principle which are very important to know for proper diagnosis and treatment of cancer in this sense, the Ayurvedic approach, concerned here for readers. Ayurveda has classified all kinds of neoplasm to find out their malignant or non-malignant nature for proper diagnosis and treatment. Readers, who are interested for research in the field of Ayurveda, Should know it. Otherwise, the Ayurvedic approach which is not based on the modern medical Science will be still not cleared. All the

original Ayurvedic texts are written in sankrit language. Some Sanskrit words for diseases, medicinal prininciples and plants are not easy to translate into English. Easpecially, the words for plants which havenot been analysed in a proper way by botanists, are very difficult to translate. Even the botanical name of Ayurvedic medicinal plants course big confusion, because some plants are misused presenting different species. Following these problems, so as not to confuse the readers, the standard Sanskrit words for diseases, medicinal principles and plants are presented here along the English translation for it is possible. It has 104 page with X preliminary and 37 colorful figures. This book is written in English Language. It is available in ACL .

Bharkher, D.L (2062 BS). Yoga & Human Health, Kathmandu: Dr. D.L. Bharkher, P.70.

In this book covers the meaning, importants, types of yoga and rules & technique of Yogasana. It has 70pages along with six preliminary pages. It is a retrieval course related ref.book and written in English language. Its cover page is colourful. Its contents are useful for BAMS student, health workers and general people. It is available on AL.

Bharkher, Dhanik Lal (2064 BS) Kaya- Chikitsa (Ayurvedic Medicine). -Kathmandu : Dr. Dhanik Lal Bharkher, p.177.

This book is focused on BAMS course and very usefull for researchers and general people. It is written in English, Sanskrit and Nepali languages.Its cover page is colourfull and with God Dhanvantri Photo.

Bhatta, Pramod. (2067 BS) (Ed.) Svayam Vaidya (Aushadhi Ratn Sangrah). Kathmandu: Kulchandra Gautam Smriti Sanstha.

This is a pocket book type Therapeutic guide (General Internal medicine) written to help people to prevent them from simple health problems and cure them by the method of Ayurvedic medicine. The main text has 162 pages. There are editorial, coment by scholar Dr. Krishna Kanta Adhikari; The translator's comment with proface of main writer also. The last of list of annex part;s covered by sanskrit schokas, method of using medicine, tantric method color photographs of 26 medicinal plants : Kurilos, Dubo, Ghodtapre etc.

It was in four parts. Swayamvaidya is the first part of it. Second part concerns with surgical problems. But this book is available now. Third and fourth parts are published by the name of Yogakamudi and Vaidyavallabha.

There are 16 chapters. Each chapter of book from second chapter describes about some disease like Jwara, Atsara, pravahika, Grahani etc. The first chapter relates the basic principle Ayurveda. Every disease described here is with its diagnosis, types, symptom, useful ayurvedic medicine followed by its dise and anupana also.

It is useful for every Nepali people who want to know about Ayurvedic medicine and use it to cure common health problem.

Ghimire, Suresh Kumar, Pyakurel Dipesh, Nepal, Balkrishan Sapkota, Indu Bikal, Prajuli, Rudriksha and Oli, Bnesharaj(2065 BS). A Manual of NTFPs of Nepal Himalaya. WWF Nepal, Kathmandu

The main contents are as follows:

- 4.1 Argele- *Edgeworthia gardneri* (wall). Meisner
- 4.2 Kuteki- *Neopicrorhiza Scrophulariiflora* (Pennell) D.Y. Hong
- 4.3 Chiraito- *Swertia Chirayita* (Roxb. Ex Fleming) Karsten
- 4.4 Jatamasi- *Nardostachys grandiflora* Dc
- 4.5 Dhupi- *Juniperus* spp
- 4.6 Panchaule- *Dectylorhiza hatagirea* (D.Don) Soo
- 4.7 Bhuinchuk & Dale chuk- *Hippophae* spp
- 4.8 Yarsagumba- *Cordyceps sinensis* (Berk.) sacc
- 4.9 Lokta- *Daphne* spp
- 4.10 Sugandwal- *Valeriana Jatamansii* Jones
- 4.11 Sunpati- *Rhododendron anthropogon* D. Don

This book is very usefull for the ayurveda researchers and BAMS Students in Ayurveda Campus.

Joshi, Sanu Devi (2001 AD) Genetic Heritage of Medicinal and Aromatic plants of Nepal Himalayas. Kathmandu: Buddha Academic publishers, 239p.

This book is a comprehensive work about useful information on medicinal and aromatic plants of Nepal Himalayas. It contains their names, families, chromosome number, morphological description, distributions, part used, important biochemical constituents and uses. It also contains abbreviation, list of contents and introduction in beginning. It is decorated by colourful photos of medicinal and aromatic plants, monographs, glossary of medical terms, references and general index also. It is useful to university students, research workers, studing economic botany, and ethnobotany, medicinal plants of Nepal and Ayurvedic medicine.

Koirala, Rishi Ram / Knaniya, Bhupentra Nirajan (2066B.S.). Present status of Traditional Medicines and Medicinal Aromatic Pants related resources of organizations in Nepal.(2009A.D.) Kathmandu: Nepal Health Research Council.

This report is based on the research condncted in April -July 2008 It is an example that shows the countrys rich ness in natural resources and in digenious knowledge, and also shows how these valuable weath are in threats. We do hope our

endeavor to provide adequate data and information that may be highly useful for further study and management in the future. It has 64 pages with preliminary and with colorful useful photos. It is written in both English and Nepali Languages. Acc.no. RPG.2051, ACL

Kaundinyani, Vashamvadamaba (2067 BS). Ayurvedako Sankshipta Itihas (First part), Kathmandu: Ayurvigyan Parivar. Page.1-56.

This is the first ayurveda text book written in Nepali Language. The author is an ayurveda gold medalist doctor. It has course contents like Veda-Vangmayama Ayurveda, Puran vangamayama, Ayurveda, Aatreya Sampradaya evam Charak Samhita Astangahridaya, Kashyap samhita and Rasashastrako Sankshipt Parichaya evam Itihas. It is a course book of first professional. There are mainly three Indian published the course book in Hindi language:

1. Tripathi, Ravi Datta/ Shukla, Vidhadhar (1998AD) Ayurvedaka Vrihada Itihas. India:Chaukhamba Sanskrit pratishthan.
2. Viddhadhar Atridev (1991 A.D.). Ayurvedako Vrihada Itihas. India: Uttarpradesh Hindi Sansthan.
3. Sharma, Priyavrata (1975A.D.). Ayurvedaka Vaigyanik Itihas. India:Chaukhamba.

Hence, it is useful book for BAMS students and researchers.

Mishra, Lakshmi Kant (2067 BS) Shalakyta Tantra (Part I) Kathmandu: Ayurvigyan Parivar, IV, p. 58.

This book is written in Sanskrit and Nepali languages. Dr. Lakshmi Kant Mishra is experienced teacher of Ayurveda Campus in subject of Shalakyta Tantra. It is very useful of BAMS students, researchers and general people.

Dutta, Ishwor Chandra (2007AD) 2063 BS). Non – Timber Forest products of Nepal (Identification, classification, Ethnic uses & cultivation,- Kathmandu, Nepal: Hill side press (P) Ltd. VII P.484, col.

Nepal is renowned for its richness in diversity of its forest products, especially because of its gifted endowment of altitudinal variations in shortest geographical spans. Non timber forest products (NTFPs) are some of the vast range of forest majority of which avail elites. Medicinal and aromatic plants of the Himalaya are an invaluable resource not only for the local communities and the nation. Once largely relegated to the background of research and development and natural resources management programmes, NTFPs has now come to the forefront of efforts in biodiversity conservation, sustainable livelihoods and notational economic development. The present book "Non Timber Forest products of Nepal:" has been written in four chapters.

The first chapter deals with the identification of the NTFPs. It describes plants, scientific, vernacular, English, Sanskrit and /or names with their important chemical constituents and uses in greater details. It also presents the occurrence and habitat of the plants, their description accompanied by photographs for easy in identification.

The second chapter deals with 19 different classes of the NTFP species with their scientific names, local/common names and their uses in tabular form for their easy and quick understanding. A small description in each class has also been given for making it simple.

The third chapter deals with ethnic uses of plants; this chapter describes ethnonbotanical uses by thirteen different ethnic group's vii. Chepang, Danuwar, Darai, Limbu, Magar, Maithil, Mooshhar, Newar, Rai, Satar, Sherpa, Tharu and Tamang of Nepal from extreme south plain areas to the extreme north hills and mountains. Maithili speaking groups of Terai uses plants and NTFPs for painting, coloring and other purposes which is a new addition to it. In this chapter introduction to each ethnic group has been given and scientific names, ethno names and plants uses have been presented in the tabular form.

Finally, the fourth chapter deals with the cultivation and propagation techniques and site sociability of different ecological but commercially important species. This includes some of the most prior zed species for cultivation in Nepal with the information presented in there, chapters one can easily identify, uses, and cultivates most common and important NTFP species of Nepal. It is useful resource and extension manual for sustainable use NTFPs and prove useful to Bsc. And M.Sc forestry curriculum students teachers, researchers, for managers and professionals to study conserve and manage NTFPs. This can be also used BAMS students for studying or training purpose as well. It has different colorful medicinal plants photos list of botanical terms and references. It is also available in Ac library.

Devakota, Kosha Nath (2025BS). Nepali Nighantu: Aneka Bhasha Sangrahitā.-., Nepal: Nepal Rajakiya Pragya Pratishthan, p.604.

This book is very important of Nighantu vīgyan. Its documents are published in Sanskrit and other different languages. So, it is must valuable book of doctor's field with general Nepalese people. It has 604 pages with preliminary. It covers Anukramanika (list of) in Nepali, Sanskrit, Hindi, Bangali, Madharashtri, karnataki and Lantin language. There is a valuable book available in Ac library.

Sapkota, Chandra Raj, (2057 BS). Ayurvediya Aushadha Nirman Vīgyan. Kathmandu: Dr. Chandraj Sapkota

This book is related to Ayurveda pharmacy written by Dr. Chandraraj Sapkota. It has 118p with XII pages. Contents of this book like historical background of Ayurvedic drug preparation, basic principles of drug preparation, ingedents use and

doses in diseases, and list of contents of this book makes very useful to BAMS students and researchers. It is called pharmaceutical science. It is preparation by an ancient book like Sharngadhav, Bhashjya Ratnavali and Caraka Samahita. It is available in the AC library.

Sapkota, Chandra Raj (2065 BS) Rasauashdhi Chikitsa Vigyan. Kathmandu: Dr. Chandra Sapkota:

This is most important and popular text of Rasashatra written by prof. Dr. Chandra Raj Sapkota (Prof. Head Depart of R.S.B.K.) Ayurveda campus Kritipur) Publication 2065 BS. This publication benefit of BAMS as well as M.D students pharmaceutical company also.

All three sources of materials (plant, Animal and mineral) were identified for therapeutic purposes and used as raw materials in drug manufacturing. Minerals are associated with various impurities and incineration of minerals to make them suitable for internal uses. It was a part of the study of Ayurveda and along with the clinical.

Subedi, Kashi Raj Sharma (2057 BS). Saushruta Nighantu: Dang: Mahendra Sanskrit University. 166p.

This book is edited by Dr. Kashiraj Sharma Subedi and Dr. Narendranath Tiwari. It is useful course book of Dravyagana vijunana Published by Mahendra S. University which is an reference text for researchers in Sanskrit language. It has 166 pages with preliminary and Anus. This valueable book is edited from the manuscript collected in vKesha Library.

Subedi, Kasha Raj Sharma (Tr.) (2057 BS). Yogakaumandi Ra Vaidyavallava. -, Kathmandu: Nepal Rajkiya Pragya Pratisthan.

This is a combination of two works on Ayurveda written by Vidvatshiromani kulchandra Gautam. Yogakaumadi is related to Rasashastra, where as vaidhyavallabha relates to Rogvigyan. In Yogakaumudi Rasa preparation as makardhvaja, Abhraka Bhasma, Shilajatu, Banga Bhasm and others are described to be used in many diseases with several anupans. Aim of this book is to inform vaidyas about the important and effective medicine in several diseases. It is also claims to increase the glory of Ayurveda by this attempt.

Vaidyavallava describes diseases as curable and not curable ones and state symptoms concerning them. List of contents of these books makes very useful for readers. It is written in both Sanskrit and Nepali language. It has 195 page with xviii preliminary pages.

Subedi, K.R.S (2058 BS) Ayurvediya Shalya Vigyan ,Kathmandu: By author .:

This book work by Dr. Kashiraj Sharma Suvedi is a description of Ayurvedic Surgery. It is based on Ayurvedic classical text as Sushruta Samahita, Astanga Hridaya and others and written following the syllabus of Shalyatantra in BAMS. Program of I.O.M, ,T.U. This book with 19 chapters covers. Pages and is published by Sajha Prakashan, Lalitpur, Nepal. The first chapter gives introduction to Shalyatantra. Second chapter describes types of diseases. Third and fourth chapters belong to yantra (Surgical Instruments) and Shastras (instruments used for incision). Fifth to seventh chapter related orderly to trividha karma 1.(Purvakarma-preparing the patients,2. Pradhan Karma (Main treatment,) 3. Pashchat Karma = after servixes). Ksharakarma and Agnikarma. Eighth chapter belongs to Vranashosha (Inflammation and other chapters describe several types surgical diseases as Vidradhi (Abscess), Vran, Sadyovrana (Wounds), Nadvrana (Sinus), Marmaghata, Dagdha Vrana (burns), Udara Shalyamaya,(abdominal Surgical cases, Mutramargagata Shalyamaya (diseases concerning urinary tract and Medhravikara (diseases of Reproductive System). This book is very useful for the students and researcher or scholar studying Ayurveda.

Subedi, K.R.S.(2058B.S.),Ayurveda Darshanako Rooparekha(Padarthavigyan), Kathmandu: By Author, iip., 88p.+(Ka+Gha)

This book is a work written according syllabus of Padarthavigyan subject of BAMS program in I.O.M. (T.U.). Padarthavigyan is a part of basic principle of Ayurveda. This work in Nepali language has four parts. The first part describes different Darshans relating to Ayurveda. Second part describes the promanas (wayd of knowledge) as presented by Darshan and Ayurveda. Third part is related to six Padarthas as Dravya, guna,karma, samanya,vishisha samavaya and Kalpanas, Tachchhilyas, Arthashrayas, Tantragunas, and Tantradoshas. This book having main text of 236 pages along with preliminary 16 pages throwing light on content of book is very useful for students and research scholars.

Sighadurbar Vaidyakhana Vikas Samiti (2061 BS). Ayurvedic products of SDVVS:

This the 2nd publication entitled of " Ayurvedic products of SDKVS" which is being published on the occasion of Dhanwantari Jayanti and National Health Day as well as 10th anniversary of Singha Durbar Vaidhyakhana Vikas Samiti, will be quite informative and useful to the consumers, Ayurvedic Practioners, Students, researchers and also to all those interested readers who wish to have some knowledge about Ayurvedic medicines particularly products, description of the products, meaning of ayurvedic terms, list of ingredients with their Latin/English names used in SDVKS products in Alphabetical order and system wise index. Its patient products like: CHYANPRSHA AVALEHA,TULSI HERBAL TEA, AVIPATTIKARA CURNA SUDDHA SURYATAPI SHILAJIT, TRIPHALA CHURNA, TAMRA CHUDADI TAIL, PRATISHYA HARAVATI, ROHITKADI CHURNA, VAJIKAR SHAKTI etc

has encouraged their service with supremacy in quality and price. This text has colourful cover page with Dhanvantri photo. 97 products are mentioned in this book.

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5.3. List of Ayurveda periodicals / journals.

S.N	Title	Publisher	Year/date(BS	Vol. N	Frequency	Type
1.	Amar Lata	Naradevi Chikitsa Samkiti, Naradevi	2064/065/067	1,2,3	Annual	Smarika
2.	Ayurveda Raksha	Vaidha Divyavaraj Bajracharya	2016 to 2020	1-8	Tri-monthly	Magazine
3.	Ayurveda Masik	Dr. Divya Ratna Bajracharya	2058		Monthly	Magazine
4.	Ayurvigyan	Ayurveda campus pariwar	1959		Tri-monthly	Magazine
5.	Ayurveda-Samvardhan	TUTA , Campus Unit	2066	1	Annual	Magazine
6.	Ayurveda sandesh	Ayurda Vibhag	2053		Annual	Magazine
7.	JADAN	ADAN	2054		"	Smarika
8.	BAMS smarika	NAMSS, ayurveda campus	2055		"	"
8.	Prakriti Ra Swasthya	Gorkha Ayurveda company	2056		Tri-monthly	Magazine
9.	Dhanwontari Smarika	SVVS	2057		Annual	Smarika
10.	Hamro Sampda	Jadi Buti Sansthan				
11.	Janta Ayurveda smarika	Janta campus Bijauri,Dang	2058		Annual	Smarika
12.	NAMSS Buletine	NAMSS Ayurveda campus	2056		Forth monthly	Buletine
13.	Manchuka smriti Akshayakosha	Gramin prabidhi Kendra, Lalitpur	2065		Monthly	Magazine
14.	Naradevi Ayurveda chikistalaya(Hospital)	Naradevi Ayurveda Chikitsalaya, Naradevi	2060		Annual	Smarika
15.	Prakrit, Asoka	Nepal Herbs/ Herbal association	2060/061	1,2,	Trimonthly	Magazin
16.	Rastriya masik Swastha Hamro Sarokar	Annamnagar, Kathmandu swasthyasarokara@gmail.com			Monthly	Magazin

17.	Salleriko Ayurveda	Jilla ayurveda Swastha Kendra Salleri solukhumbhu	2067			
18.	Sanjivini Smarika	Singhadurbar Vaidyakhana library				souvenir
19.	Swasth Drapan					
20.	Swasth Masik					
21.	Swasth Sandesh Masika	International forum, Kathmandu	2058-2063	3,6	Monthly	Magazine
22.	Sopan	Ganesh pd. Chapagain/ Basuder	2063	3,2	Monthly	Magazine
23.	Upachar	Sajanya Prasad Satyal, Kathmandu	2066	5,1	Monthly	“
24.	Yauvan	Solid Nepal	2062		Monthly / Bi-monthly	“

Reference:

Subedi, Kashi Raj Sharma (2061 BS) “Nepalka Ayurveda patrikaharoo”, p. 4-6., Ayur Vision, 2004 AD, NAMSS, Ayurveda Campus, TU, IOM.

5.4. List of Ojhelma pareko Ayurveda patrikaharoo:

S.N	Title of periodical	Date/year(BS)	Vol.no.	Type
1	Ayurveda Raksha	2016/11/28	1	Tri-monthly
2.	“	2017/01/20	2	“
3.	“	2017/03/25	3	“
4.	“	2017/05/16	4	“
5.	“	2017/07/	5	“
6.	“	2017/07/30	6	“
7.	“	2017/09/5	7	“
8.	“	2017/10/22	8	“

Note: This magazine is publishing regularly in the named “Ayurveda Raksha” from 2016 falgun 28 after 16 no. publications this magazine was stoped publishing. For the details information users can ask to **Pandit Nayaraj Panth, Shree Maheshraj Panth (Dallu, Kathmandu)**

Reference:

Subedi, Kashiraj Sharma (2064 (2007)) Ojhelmapareko Ayurveda Patrikaharoo Ayurveda Raksha.

Ayur Vision August (2007), NAMSS (Nepal Ayurveda Medical Students Society, Nepal. Ayurveda Campus IOM. T.U P. 17.

5.5. List of Ayurveda Magazines for annotation.

S. N	Title	Publisher	Frequency/Types	Year(B. S)
1	Amar Lata	Ministry of health and population	Magazine	2064
2	Ayurveda Raksha	Personalities of Nepal	Magazine	2016
3	Aarogya	Chhatra Karya Samiti	"	
4	Ayurveda	Nepal Ayurveda samiti	"	2024
5	Ayurveda Sandesh	Ayurveda Vivag	"	2053
6	JADAN Souvenir	Nepal Ayurveda chikitsa sangh	Smarika	2054
7	B.A.M.S. students	Nepal Ayurveda Medical Students society	"	2053
8	Parkitik Swasthya	Ra Rabindra pandey (ed.)	Tri-monthly	2056
9	Yauvan(Youth health)	Society for Local integrated development	Monthly/Bi-Monthly Magazine	2064
10	Ayur info	BAMS, Student Ayurveda Campus	Magazine	2064

Source: Field survey,2011

Table N0.:47

Reference:

Subedi, Kashi Raj Sharma (2061 BS) "Nepal Ayurveda Patrikaharoo", p.4-6., Ayur Vision, 2004 AD, NAMSS, Ayurveda Campus, TU, IOM.

Annotation Details:

1. Ayurveda Rakshaa

The first known magazine with reference is "Ayurveda Rakshaa" which was edited and published by Vaidya Dibyabajra bajracharya, since 2016 B.S. As the name shows the objective of this magazine is to protect Ayurveda from real facts presented about Ayurveda by the personalities of Nepal and other countries.

2. Aarogya

It is said that this magazine was published by Chhatra Karya Samiti of Ayurveda Vidyalaya in leadership of Dr. Shesh Raj Acharya.

3. Ayurveda

This magazine was first published in 2024 by Nepal Ayurveda Samiti. The fifth volume of magazine was published on 2024 Bhadra whose editor was Kaviraj Tirthraj Acharya and Kaviraj Padmashreebajra Bajracharya was sub-editor. This magazine informs its objective as to inform people about health, to prevent them from diseases through native simple Ayurvedic medicine according to multipurpose view of development of His Majesty's Government. Its other objective was published useful articles for the development of Ayurveda. It was successful to publish a many articles concerning several fields of Ayurveda as Dravyaguna, Maulik Siddhanta, treatment, etc. This magazine could not continue as monthly magazine as was in published as sovenir of Samiti published a very useful sovenir on the occasion of second International Ayurveda confrence in 2047.B.S.(1995). Its last publication was in 2055B.S.

4. Ayurveda Sandesh

This magazine by the Department of Ayurved, Nepal was first published 2053B.S. It continued for some years as annual publication. It had the information of several programmes conducted by the government of Nepal in the field of Ayurveda, reports of Ayurveda Aushadhalayas, list of essential Ayurvedic medicines and other important and useful articles on Ayurveda. It also presented the summary of research works done in field of Ayurveda.

5. JADAN Souvenir

This souvenir was started after establishment of Ayurveda Doctors Assosiation of Nepal and published on the occasion of first annual conference on 2054B.S, Chaitra

13-14. The main editor was Dr.Kashiraraj Subedi, and board of editors had eminent scholars of Ayurveda as Dr. Lakshmikanta Mishra, Dr. Narendra Nath Tiwari, Dr.Thakur Raj Adhikari, Dr.Rameshvar Adhikari and Dr. Rishi Ram Koirala. This role of publishing soviness is continued by this Association upto 2066B.S. These sovienirs are usually published on the interval of two years on the occasion of conference of ADAN (Ayurveda Doctors Association of Nepal). These souvenirs are very useful for the students, teachers and research workers in field of Ayurveda. Some articles of first issue are as condition of Ayurveda in Nepal, Reproductive health, Problem of women's health in Nepal, Identification of controversial drugs e.t.c

6. B.A.M.S. Students Souvenir

The students of T.U. I.O.M., Ayurveda Campus studing B.A.M.S. program was established an organization "Nepal Ayurveda Medical Students Society" in 2054B.S.. This society published B.A.M.S. student's souvenir on the occasion of first annual assembly in 2055. This issue was published by chief editor.Dr. Ravindra Pandey, with the help of editing board as Ramchandra Dhakal, Bhuvan Paudel and Shiva Shankar Yadav.This had some important articles on the Nighantus of Ayurveda, Use of Ksharasutras in fistula-in ano,need of research in Ayurveda, obstacles in the development of Ayurveda. Therefore NAMSS Journal was published in 2059. Society is still working and continuing its soviness every year on its anniversary. Now it is published as Graduation issue with name of AYUR VISION. There are find several types of work as poems, own experience, research and general articles also.

7. Prakriti and Swasthya

This three-monthly magazine was published by the editor Dr. Ravindra Pandey in 2056. These magazines appeared with the aim of filling gap of Ayurveda magazine and give introduction to the doctors working in Ayurveda field. It worked also for the advising proper solutions to promot Ayurveda field. The first issue of this magazine presented some important articles on Post martem, Vajeekarana, Food-Allergy. Hepatitis B, Naishatika Chikista etc. It also presented bibliography of doctors as Dr. Rishiram Koirala,Vaidya Mana Bajra Bajracharya. A report about problems of Ayurveda field as outcome of interview with Dr. Chandraraj Sapkota is another attractive part. This magazine could not continue there after.

8. Amara Lata

The first issue of the magazine Amar Lata was published in 2064.B.S. by Government of Nepal, Ministry of health and Population, Department of Ayurveda, Naradevi Ayurveda Chikitsalaya Development comity, Nepal. It was published on the occasion of 91st anniversary of Naradevi Chikitsalaya. This first issue contains 21 articles concerning several contents of health and Ayurvedic medicine. It also presents annual progress report, present situation of Naradevi Ayurveda Chikitsalaya. Cover page with the photograph of *Tinospora cordifolia* and inner pages with important quotations from Classical Ayurveda texts is very attractive. It is also preferred by the congrechulations from top personalties of Ministry of Health and Population, and Department of Ayurveda. This issue is very useful to the students of Ayurveda, researcher's scholars and other readers eager to know about the field of Ayurveda. This magazine continued till 2066 and three volumes were published.

9. Yauvan (Youth Health Magazine)

This Monthly/bi-monthly magazine was first published in 2004 AD by Society for Local Integrated Development Nepal. This magazine focuses all the health issues including Ayurveda. It has been regularly published to till date. The chief Editor of this magazine is Dr. Khem Karki. Major issues of this magazine are Sexual and Reproductive Health. It publishes few articles on Ayurveda Medicine, Herbs and eastern philosophy of Sexual Health Mentioned in different classical text of Eastern Philosophy including Ayurveda.

This magazine is very popular in young people. Its contents are more informative, life skills based and useful for all aged people who are conscious on their health.

The main beauty of this magazine, it describes any issues with modern as well as classical aspects like Ayurveda.

10. Ayur Info

This is bi-annual magazine published by 11th batch BAMS students of Ayurveda Campus. It was first published in 2064 BS (...AD). Till 2067 BS 6 issues have been published. The aim of this magazine is to provide information on health promotion through Ayurveda. It contains articles on Ayurveda life styles, diet, Yoga, self health care, home remedies for different diseases etc. It also publishes the research articles by different scholars of national and international level.

Chapter VI

Summary, Conclusions and Recommendations

6.1 Summary

Research in Ayurveda Literature is in shadow in spite of having its own strong and creative history. Ayurveda Literature is mostly found written in Sanskrit and Hindi languages. Moreover, the study of Ayurveda Literature in Nepali and English languages are scarce to find. By realizing, that fact this research (annotated bibliography) is done with priority. This thesis is done under the central problem that the users are facing time and resource shortages to go through the Ayurveda texts. To fulfill that problem this thesis is written in English with annotated bibliography. There are six chapters in this thesis, among them first chapter is introduction, in this chapter the researcher has incorporated general background and theoretical and practical aspect of bibliography and annotated bibliography as well. Moreover, related terms of bibliography are placed in this chapter. Similarly, statement of problems, objective of the thesis, limitation, signification and research method are placed in the end of this chapter.

In the second chapter, literature review is incorporated. In this chapter, what kind of works has done in Nepal as well as the foreign writers are studied and closely inspected. During the literature review some books are used written by foreign writers and some books are used written by Nepali authors, editors and translators. And various magazines, profiles and websites are also used during this research. These previous work helped to conclude this thesis in right manner. Similarly, in this thesis a bibliographic list also placed with table but without review because this information may be useful for futher researchscholars.

Likewise, in third chapter of this thesis, it includes focus of study. This chapter is mainly focused on the three libraries. They are Singha Durbar Vaidhyakhana Vikas Samiti Library (SDVVSL), Ayurveda Campus Library (ACL), and Naradevi Ayurveda Hospital Library (NAHL). The researcher evaluated the Ayurveda Literature that is housed in these libraries. By evaluating the list of Ayurveda Literatures from these libraries, they are finalized for annotation. In the view of collection, NAHL and SDVVSL are found to be well off among them. After that, ACL is found to be better than NAHL and SDVVSL.

Similarly, in fourth chapter it explains about the research method which is used to finalize this thesis. The researcher has informed in this chapter that, quantitative research methods are used to complete this thesis. Specially, becoming the thesis of

literature qualitative method is used but more than two dozen of questionnaire is also asked to find the correct data and information.

Fifth chapter is the most important chapter of this thesis because the researcher has written the annotation of Ayurveda Literature and Journals in it. For easiness, the researcher has written the annotation in informative and systematic way.

Finally, in the sixth chapter the researcher has included the summary, findings and recommendations of this thesis.

6.2 Conclusion

In this research work, I have tried to compile materials on Ayurveda literature published in different parts of the country. This thesis has concluded that the annotated bibliography of Ayurveda Literature is very much essential. Similarly, most of doctors do not have good idea about the nature of bibliography as well as its significance. Likewise, because of the maximum use of manual and use manual the majority of doctors and other users are not conscious toward the use of bibliography. The researcher also concluded that most of the librarians do not maintain annotated bibliography at their libraries. Nearly all of the users are wish for to use annotated bibliography if it is provided by libraries. Another conclusion of this thesis is that such kind of research is needed to save time and upgrade the outlook of Ayurveda Literature. The researcher as well concluded that annotated bibliography saves the time and resource of the readers and researchscholars. Similarly, the study of Ayurveda Literature has been found to be out of focus in the eyes of the researcher. Annotated bibliography is the main tool for information dissemination. Similarly, another fact is found that most of the doctors as well as the users are not aware to maintain the annotated bibliography and use of it systematically in spite of it is important tool for information retrieve. Likewise, the creations of Ayurveda Literature are seen increasing ratio for the readers.

6.3 Recommendation

After analyzing the data and the findings researcher recommends that:

- Librarians should start or make and maintain annotated bibliography in Ayurveda Literature in their library.
- Doctors and other users should use annotated bibliography in Ayurveda Literature.
- Libraries should allocate resources (budget, human resource and technology) to start, make and maintain annotated bibliography.
- Annotated bibliography saves the time of the users. So it is necessary to make the annotated bibliography of each Ayurveda Literature.

- It is a tool to express the information in right manners, libraries should follow the way of creating annotated bibliography.
- First of all, librarians should be clear on the characteristics of annotated bibliography as well as its significance for researchers.
- Librarians should be used annotated bibliography themselves although maximum use of text manual as well as the use of documents.
- Librarians should be attentive towards the information retrieval tools like bibliography.
- Librarian should be update about the various types of information retrieve tools.
- The condition of annotated bibliography of Ayurveda Literature is so poor that's the librarians should move to make and maintain it.
- Annotated bibliography saves the time and resource of readers. Therefore, it has to use with priority.
- In annotated bibliography short and conceit i.e less information is incorporated. So, every kind of readers should be used it.
- The history of Ayurveda Literature is found very rich. Therefore, the researcher recommends those please use it.
- In this thesis annotated bibliography of Ayurveda Literature has not developed. Similarly, it is recommended that annotated bibliography should be developed in each and every subject.

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WWW.sdvks.gov.np

APPENDIX

Questionnaire I

Dear Respondent,

Date: 2067/12/

I am writing a thesis on "Bibliographic Study of Ayurveda literature Published from Nepal (1987-2067B.S.): A tool for saving time and resource to users." The objectives of my study are: to get familiar with the annotated bibliography to the professional communities, to determine the present status of Ayurveda Literature and to continue the annotated bibliography of Ayurveda literature in Ayurvedic medical field. I shall be grateful for your valuable suggestions and views of this thesis questioner sheet. Your information will be kept secret and use strictly for research purpose only. Your cooperation will be highly appreciated.

Thank you

With regards

Champa Kumari Gurung

M.Lib. Sc. T.U.

Note: please put tick marks where the box is available and write whenever necessary.

1. Personal data (Doctor/ Teacher/ Officer)

Name:..... Male: Female:

Present designation:.....

Department :.....

Subject:.....

Academic qualification:.....

2. Permanent Address:

Zone:.....

District:.....

VDC/ Municipality:.....

Ward no.:.....

Phone no.:.....

Location:

Mobile no.:.....

House no.:.....

3. Office Address:

Name of organization/institution:

Location:

Phone no.:

Fax no. :.....

E-mail Address:

.....

Website:

.....

4. Your publications:

Book:

1.

2.

3.

Magazine (Articles):

1.

2.

3.

5. The title of research reports or your thesis title (with year).

1.

2.

6. Do you visit other library, if your requirement doesn't meet by your own library?

If yes, please give the name of the libraries.

1.

2.

3.

7. What do you think about bibliography?

a. A list of documents

b. An alphabetic record of document

c. Citation of used materials in research

8. Have you ever used annotated bibliography?

a. Yes

b. No

9. Libraries must develop their bibliographic details for user, do you agree to this statement?

a. Yes

b. No

What is your opinion? a. Libraries must possess a list of bibliography, b. annotated bibliography , c. index . If no, What may be other option?

10. What is difference between bibliography and annotated bibliography?

- a) Long and short in size
- b) One has comment and another do not have comments
- c) Bibliographical detail with comment

11. Have you maintained annotated bibliography in your library?

- a. No
- b. Yes

If Yes Please provides the list, detail.....

12. How users can get benefit by using annotated bibliography?

- a. They can find ready-made information in one inclusive form.
- b. It has detail concept for better understanding.
- c. It provides key points of the materials.

13. Annotated bibliography helps the users to save their resource and time how?

Please select one of the following

- a. Annotated bibliography helps the users to save their resource and time by providing whole information in one concise form.
- b. It provides already prepared document to users.
- c. It is easy to read and handle the documents.

14. What is the present condition of bibliography of Ayurveda Literature?

- a. Very Good
- b. Satisfactory
- c. Unknown

15. Would the annotated bibliography of Ayurveda Literature help? Or which type of annotated bibliography of Ayurveda Literature may help well?

- a. Informative
- b. Bibliographic
- c. Ready Made

16. How can annotate bibliography save users time?

- a. Collective information
- b. Detail
- c. Short, Sweet and readymade.

Thank you

QUESTIONNAIRE II

Date:2067/12/..

Title: Bibliographic Study of Ayurveda literature Published from Nepal (1987 to 2067 B.S.): A tool for saving time and resource to users.

Dear Respondent,

On the above topic the researcher is to write a thesis for the Masters degree in Library and information Science T.U. the researchers, with due respect to you and your organization, expects to get exact information. The information provided is not use otherwise except for the thesis and is confidential. Your help is highly acknowledged.

Thank you

With regards

Champa kumari Gurung

M.Lib. Sc.T.U.

Note: please put tick where the box is available and write wherever necessary

A. Personal data (staff/ Librarian/ Student.....)

Name:..... Male Female

Designation:

Phoneno.:..... Mobile.

E-mail:.....

Qualification:.....

Office Address/ Organization/Institute:

.....

The title of your research topic/ compilations:

Publications:

Books:

Articles :

B. User needs

In what languages do you need books?

English

Nepali

Hindi

Sanskrit

Above all

In any other language Specify

.....
What are the different types of information sources required to meet your study / research needs?

Periodicals

Books

Monograph

Reference books

Thesis

Any other please specify

.....
.....

Do you read periodicals in your subjects?

Yes or No

If answer is yes, please give the name of periodicals in your field of interest used regularly

.....
.....

Do you use the microfiches, microfilms?

.....

If yes please indicate your preference

(Micro fitches / microfilms)

C. User pattern

Have you ever tried to find out what material the library has on a definite topic of interest to you?

Yes or No

If yes, how do you collect the information?

1. Searching the shelves
2. Subject catalogues
3. Asking the librarians
4. Discussion with catalogues
5. Any other please specify.....

Do you wish to have any of the following services from your library? Please put tick marks.

9. News paper clipping
10. Current title
11. Reprographic service (Xerox copying)
12. Internet service
13. Reference service
14. Bibliography
15. Print service

Do you visit other libraries when your reading /research requirements are not met by the library attached to your institution?

Yes or No

If yes, please give the names of libraries

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

Have you ever experienced any difficulty in the preparation of seminar papers, projects, etc. due to non- availability of required documents in the library?

Yes or No

If yes, what measures have been adopted by you on such occasions?

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

Do you think that, it is advisable to have a network system of group of libraries in medical science subject to overcome the problem of inadequacy of information sources in your subjects?

Yes or No

If your answer is yes, give the name of libraries that can be put into the network system?

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

Thank you

Curriculum Vitae

Name : Champa Kumari Gurung
Gender : Female
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Mother's Name : Ganesh Devi Gurung
Date of Birth : 2021-05-30
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M.A. (Home Science), India

B.Lib.Sc. ,India

B.A. Honers (Home Science), India

B.A, India

I.A, India

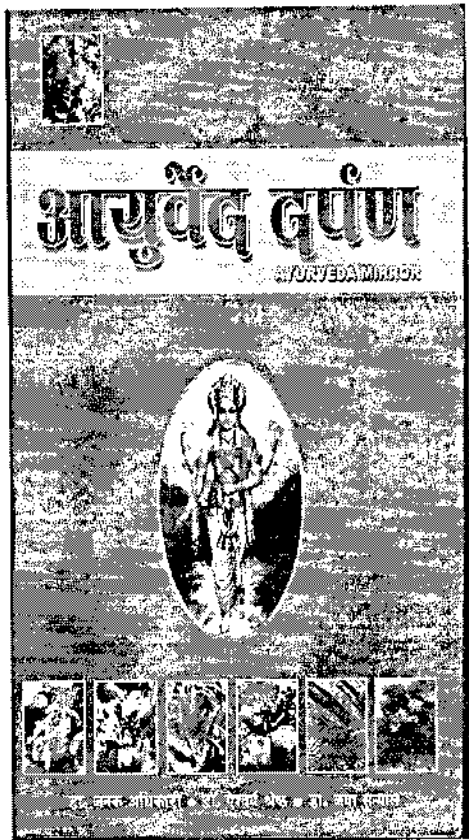
S.L.C, India

Job Experience: Assistant Librarian, Ayurveda Campus, Kirtipur.

THANK YOU

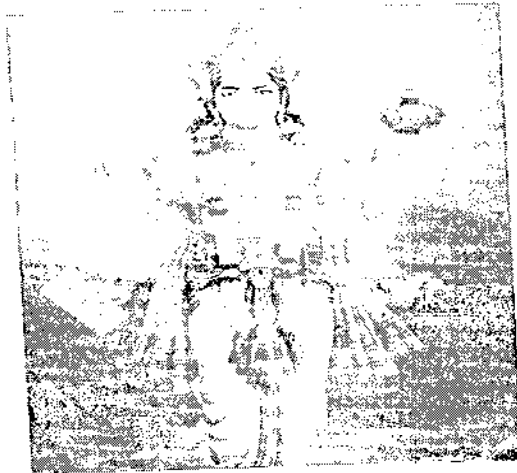


भगवान् धन्वन्तरि



आयुर्विज्ञान

(आयुर्वेदको वैज्ञानिक पत्रिका)

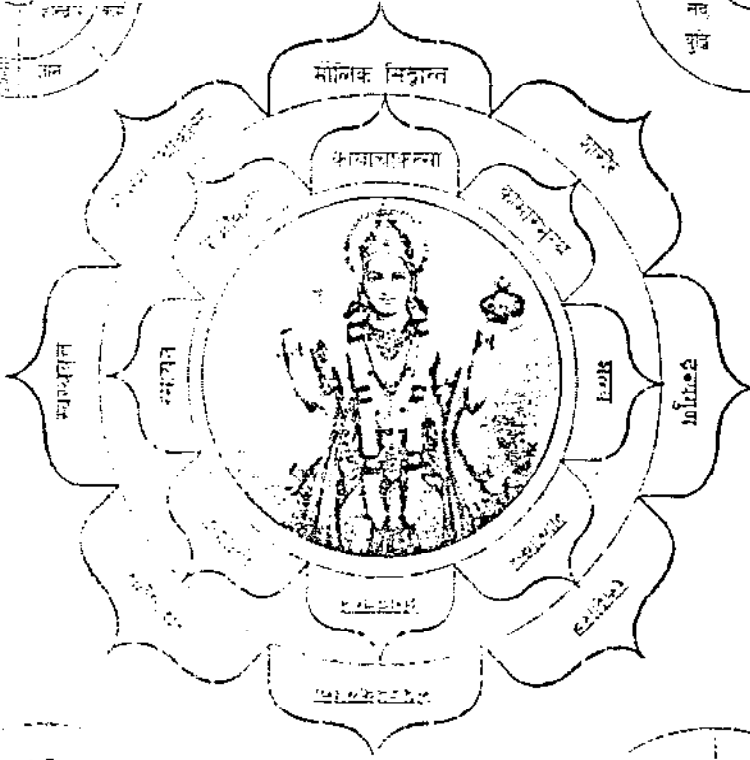


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काठमाडौं, नेपाल

ॐ धर्मवत्सल्ये नमः

आयुर्विज्ञान

(आयुर्वेदको त्रैमासिक पत्रिका)



आयुर्विज्ञान परिवार

कठमाडौं, नेपाल

वर्ष-३ अंक-३ २०६१

पूर्णांक - ११



आयुर्वेद संवर्धन (Ayurveda-Samvardhan)

Vol. 4, No. 1 October, 2009 Dhanvantari Jayanti, 2066

"आजको प्रमुख आवश्यकता - उच्चस्तरीय आयुर्वेद शिक्षा"



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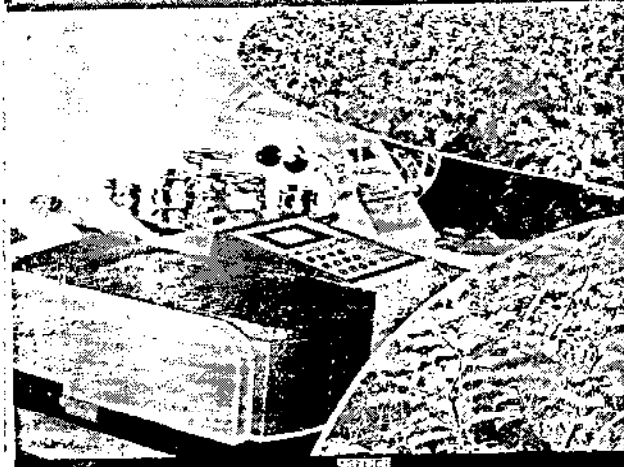
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धनुवत्सरि

स्मारिका २०६५



धनुवत्सरि

आयुर्वेद स्वास्थ्य परिकल्पना समिति



Established by
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An Activity, Creativity, and Gift
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Institute of Medicine,
Tribhuvan University