

CHAPTER –I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

A university is an institution of higher education that offers different academic programs beyond the high school level. Universities provide necessary training for individuals wishing to enter professional careers. They also strive to develop students' creativity, insight, and analytical skills. Universities are important agents for national development, producing human resources needed for social, economic, and political progress. Universities render essential community service and serve as centers for moral, social and intellectual rejuvenation (Oyediran, 1998). Universities produce knowledge for problem-solving, economic activity, guidance and direction, and the ability to escape ignorance and superstition and protect and advance the common good. The university function as the conservator of knowledge and ideas, teaching, research, publish extension and services and interpretation. The most distinctive difference between college and university is found in the latter's emphasis on research. Through the methods of research work and laboratories and libraries became indispensable aids in an activity which is directed at the expansion of man's source of knowledge. Universities are centers of civilization, research and knowledge. They are institutions dedicated to the preservation, assessment and diffusion of scientific knowledge to the next generations, through teaching and to the production of new knowledge through research. They are institutions that, respecting the humanistic tradition, facilitate the application of scientific knowledge towards enhancing the capabilities of mankind. They are institutions dedicated to serve society by educating its members, while at the same time preaching respect to the need for harmony between the environment and human life.

In a university, the library works as the backbone of a total educational system. It provides information resources in the form of books, serials, microfilms, etc. to the educators and researchers involved in higher learning. The role of the library is to organize information resources and services in a way that supports the users' needs. The central role of university libraries is to support the scholarship, research and community service in their parent institutions with the materials required by their clientele that they select, acquire, process and organize. Thus, a university library is

considered as a power house of information and knowledge and acts as a transformer and transmits this power to students, scholars, teachers, resources. A university library is a part of a university set up. There, it exists to serve the objectives of its parent organization. The university library is the soul of a university, the sun around which all teaching and research revolve (Khanna, 1994, p.55). Thus, the main purpose of a university library is to support the university in areas of learning, teaching and research. The library is regarded as the “heart” of any academic institution, particularly, the university. Hence, to a large extent, the quality of a university is measured by the services provided by the library because of its unique contributions in the over-all goals of the university. University libraries have an important role in the teaching, research, and service that universities undertake.

A university library is both a collegiate library that supports teaching, and a research library (Rogers and Weber, 1971). The modern university with a large facility, tremendous enrollment and huge resources is in a position to make significant contributions in the area of the social sciences, the humanities and science and technology (Kumar, 1987, p.45). In this modern world, universities maintain large collections of library materials. In this situation, the importance of an effective catalogue increases by a high degree. The catalogue reveals the availability and facilitates the retrieval of documents in a library. It is the outcome of applying the cataloguing and classification processes to the intellectual materials received from the acquisition department by the cataloguing department. In Nepal, the development of university started with the establishment of Tribhuvan University (TU) in 1959. The central library of TU which is known as Tribhuvan University Central Library (TUCL) was established along with the University in 1959. This study focuses on the use of catalogue in TUCL. Though the library is open for all, most of the users are the university students of TU. The pattern of using NepJOL by the university students have been surveyed for the study. Efforts have been made in finding out the current situation of using NepJOL along with the problems faced by the users in using research purpose.

1.1.1 What is NepJOL?

NepJOL is a database of journals published in Nepal, covering the full range of academic disciplines. The objective of NepJOL is to give greater visibility to the participating journals, and to the research they convey.

Journals are selected for inclusion on NepJOL using the following criteria:

1. They are scholarly in content, and contain original research (in addition to other content)
2. Their content is peer reviewed and quality controlled.
3. They are able to provide all content for inclusion on NepJOL (tables of contents, Abstracts and PDFs of full text) in electronic format
4. They are published within Nepal. Management of publishing strategy, business development and production operation are all run from Nepal.

NepJOL provides information on each participating journal, including aims and scope, contact details and general information. It also provides Tables of contents and abstracts (where available) for all articles published within these journals. Many full text articles are also available. All the material on NepJOL is free to view, search and browse, however copyright of all content is retained by the journals or authors – each journals will need to give permission for any use or re-use of the content that falls outside Fair Use. NepJOL is not a publisher: NepJOL provides a service to the journals by hosting their content online, and actively promoting the website to encourage discovery of these titles and their articles. Individual journals are also using the website to publish their journals and they welcome submissions from registered users.

www.nepjol.info

1.1.2 History of NepJOL (Nepal Journals Online)

(NepJOL) was initiated in June 2006 and officially launched in September 2007. It is now managed by the [Tribhuvan University Central Library](#), Kathmandu, Nepal. It is a project supported by the **International Network for the Availability of Scientific Publications (INASP)**. It aims to promote the awareness and use of Nepal-published journals in all disciplines by providing access to tables of contents (TOCs), abstracts and full text on the Internet.

NepJOL uses the [Open Journals System](#) created by the Public Knowledge Project based in Canada. This software is open source and allows the journal content listed on NepJOL to be indexed through Open Archives Initiative search engines dedicated to research, which harvest the metadata for each journal article, making this work readily available to a global audience, and giving the journals greater visibility among the worldwide research community. NepJOL is now hosted by [Ubiquity Press](#). (www.nepjol.info)

Information is the fundamental elements for each and every education and research work. Libraries, information centre, research and development institution, government department and other branch of organizations, business and industrial organizations, universities, learned societies etc. are the social institution which generates information and provides information services to the society for its progress and development. For the better utilization of the information it is necessary to produce, manage, maintain and deliver appropriate information services with less time and cost. It is only possible through the use of modern information and communication technology. Moreover, previous research show that the use of information technology in education has significantly increased to improve education processes. NepJOL provides information about the aims and scope, contact details and general information about the each participating journals. It provides tables of contents and abstracts (where available) for all articles published within participating journals. Most of the journals provide full text articles. All the material on NepJOL is free to view, search and browse, however copyright of all the content is retained by the journals or authors. Each journal will need to give permission for any use or re-use of the content. NepJOL is not a publisher. INASP is the publisher of the NepJOL. NepJOL provide a service to the journals by hosting their content online and actively promoting the website to encourage the discovery of these titles and their articles. It will very important and it has great potentiality for information development. Individual is published twice annually and which provide feature information on usage including total downloads, regional downloads and most view articles (Subedi, 2007).

NepJOL also provide reminder service by e-mail alerts to alerts researchers to newly published issues from their selected titles. By this service everybody who is linked with NepJOL is always information with recent development in his/her subject area.

1.1.3 Service for researcher

The journals are listed alphabetically, to help researchers find journals of relevance, and allow browsing of the journals. The website has a sophisticated searching tool, to help researchers locate articles of interest and relevance to their area of study. Email alerts also provide a reminder service, to alert researchers to newly-published issues from their selected titles. Each journal has its own home page, where researchers can find information about the aims and scope of the journal, and information on how to submit articles to each journal. If the journal is available in print, information about

how to obtain copies is also given. Many journals publish in full text online. Others publish their full text at another website - links are provided from each article abstract page. Researchers should also take note of the Research Support Tool which accompanies the abstracts of each article. The links from the red box to the right of each Abstract screen are designed to support the reading and use of the abstracts. Tools offered include information about the authors, quick and easy links to allow identification of further articles from other websites, definition of difficult terms using online dictionaries (simply click twice on any word in the abstract), and the automatic generation of citations to the article using "Capture Cite." We encourage you to make use of these tools to enhance your research. Please remember to contact the journals directly if you have any questions for them - NepJOL is not the publisher of these journals. **Source:** *www.nepjol.info*

1.2 Statement of the problem

TUCL, being the largest library of Nepal, maintains adequate collection of documents in diverse subject fields. The documents are arranged on shelves by subject-wise according to Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) scheme in different sequences in different rooms as loan books in general section, reference books, text books on Nepal, books on United Nations etc. TUCL has maintained the traditional system of card catalogues for searching the materials. But in addition to this, since 1995, it has been providing in-house computer database searching facilities through OPAC (Online Public Access Catalogue) computer terminals to search the existing records of the library. Computers placed at different locations are provided to the users for catalogue search purpose and the access to the Internet is provided for supporting the teaching and research activities (TUCL, 2009). The systematic way of getting the document in TUCL is only through the use of catalogue as maintained by the library. If a user lacks the knowledge of using the library catalogue along with the shelves arrangement of documents, it is likely that the user might not reach to the right document even if the library possesses that document. Thus, the knowledge of using catalogue is a must for the users to use the library materials properly in TUCL. Moreover, even if a user has knowledge of using the catalogue, they may not get the documents at the proper places in the shelves due to various reasons like, misplacement of documents in the shelves or the document might be on the loan by other users. In such a situation, it becomes necessary to inquire and study regarding the use of library catalogue in TUCL.

There are various online databases which provide recent information free of cost or with minimum cost; NepJOL is also one of the online journal databases. Online Resources provided by NepJOL can play an important role in education and research works. It has contributed a lot in the sector of online resource in Nepal. Though, NepJOL, is provided free of cost, most of the researchers and users are not familiar with this provision. There may be various reasons for this. Not even a single study has been carried out to find out these problems. So to find out the basic causes of it, the study “Library users' use and practices on NepJOL in the context of Research” will be fruitful for the betterment of its wide spread use in Nepal. The researches on its study have less significance till this time so we have not found any detail study on it. Having the necessity of the study of NepJOL and to make NepJOL as one of the recognized online journal database of Nepal we have to give keen interest to study on it. And it is also not for the development of NepJOL in the future years. Therefore, in this research work, the researcher has tried his/her best to study and also to find out related solutions to overcome the above mentioned problems.

- 1, What is the status of educationalists and researchers regarding the use of NepJOL ?
2. What extra skill and awareness do they need to make the maximum of NepJOL?
3. And finally it's implementing in Nepal and what is the important role to develop Quality research in Nepal?

Like these, there are many questions that are not raised so far. Therefore, it seems logical and reasonable to investigate and study this with the following objectives.

1.3 Objectives of the study

General objectives

The Main objective of this study is to find out use of NepJOL in TUCL and its Important of the Researchers.

Specific objectives

The specific objective of this study is as follows:

- a. To recognize the NepJOL in detail for the use of educational and research purpose in TUCL
- b. To evaluate the prospects and future of NepJOL.
- c. To find out the fact, figure and data relevant to NepJOL for the recommendation Of the better prospects and future of the online journals under NepJOL.

1.4 Scope and limitation of the study

This study was conducted within a limited time frame and comparatively a small sample size was chosen due to various limitations. Some of those limitations were time constraints, resources problems and the lack of research experience. The study was carried out on the university students of TU as a survey regarding the use of NepJOL of TUCL. Since limited number of respondents was selected for the study based on non-probability sampling method, the study may not be applicable to the whole population. Thus, there are plenty of rooms to take up other studies of similar types.

There are different types of online databases which provide massive collections of data and allow for retrieval of the data. NepJOL is a database of journals published in Nepal which is fully academic and research innovative. NepJOL database provide wide range of educational and research resources. The resources has provided by NepJOL are very useful for those people who are related to academic and research sector. Developing countries like Nepal, which cannot afford expensive educational databases. In this situation, NepJOL is the best resources for third world countries. The resources found in definitely can will help to enhance the research work. In addition to this study. It will be help the academicians for the new achievement on their subject matter.

The limitation of the study is that the study which focused only on NepJOL database not on all online databases. This study limited to the journals participating in the Tribhuvan University Central Library (TUCL). NepJOL database until this research work is ongoing (January 2017 to March 2017) since it has been started with the objectives to provide access to scientific information.

1.5 Significance of the study

NepJOL is the online database of scientific and research journals published in Nepal. Most of the articles are peer reviewed. It is the best platform for the scholarly published Nepalese journals. Through NepJOL they are able to provide their work all over the world. Journals provide current information in their subject area. So information provided by the journals is much more important than the information is providing by a book. If any new research work is carry out in the market, then such new works are first it informs only through the journal. An online journal can give the information about the new discovery in very short period of time. So, online databases are very important and useful for the developing countries like Nepal. The online databases provide e-resources, new technology and development of world to us in very short period of time in economic way. NepJOL provides full text articles free of cost.

Since it provides full text articles of a journal free of cost and can be easily accessible in less useful than hard copy of the journal in today's busy world.

1.6 Definition of the terms/glossaries

Computer Information Technology (CIT)

The CIT refers to the creation, gathering, processing, storing and delivery of information and the process and devices that make all the possible.

Database

A database is simply a store of information appropriately cross-referenced and capable of being interrogated and manipulated. For example, online databases such as Medline, HINARI, OARE, AGORA HSNB (Health Science Bibliography of Nepal), JSTOR, Project Muse, Emerald insight, OECD, etc.

E-databases

An E-database is an organized collection of information, of a particular subject or multidisciplinary subject areas; information within and E-database can be searched and retrieved electronically. E-database can be full-text or bibliographic. Full-text databases contain the whole content of an article such as citation information, text, illustrations, diagrams and tables, bibliographic databases contain only citation information of an article, such as author name, journal title and publication data and page numbers. (Kaur and Sharda, February, 2010).

E-mail

Electronic mail, commonly called e-mail or email, is a method of exchanging digital messages from an author to one or more recipients. Modern email operates across the internet or other computer networks. Some early email systems required that the author and the recipient both be online at the same time, in common with instant messaging.

Information

Information has been defined as the structure (or order) of any text which is capable of changing the image structure of a recipient or as any stimulus that reduces uncertainty.

Internet

The internet is a global system of interconnected computer networks that use the standard internet protocol suite (often called TCP/IP, although not all protocols use TCP) to serve billions of users worldwide.

JOL (Journal Online)

The journals Online (JOL) is a project that provides advice to journals wishing to publish online, including resource guide and links to suitable technologies and hosting organizations.

1.7 Organization of the study

This research works is organized in five different chapters. The headings of each chapter will be as follows: Library users' use and practices on NepJOL in the context of Research.

Chapter one contains the introduction of the study. This chapter introduces with the background of the study including the problem, objectives, scope and limitations and significance of the study along with the definition of the terms/glossaries and organization of the study.

Chapter two contains review of related literature, where different books, articles, journals, online resources and past researchers relating to the subject matter's is will be include.

Chapter three contains focus of the study.

Chapter four contains research methodology. The methodology is used in the study in which research design, population and sample size, data collection procedure, and data analysis procedure.

Chapter five contains presentation and analysis of data.

Chapter six contains summary, conclusions and recommendations and followed by the References and Appendices.

CHAPTER –II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Historical Development of NepJOL

Many research paper and thesis were written on online databases and e-resources in Nepal as well as other countries but the study about the NepJOL. Online database is the first research works in Neapl. Some related work done in the past are as given below. Information is an intrinsic property of various systems, which exists irrespective of whether any human or other forms of intelligence perceive it or utilize it. Information is something that one person communication to another, the meanings of which can only be understood in a socio-cultural context. Information has to make sense and in order to do this, it has either to fit with pre-existing meaning or be capable of intergrading with them and possibly transforming them (Martin, 1988).

Information is the most essential to academicians, research scholars, students and public to up data their knowledge. The library is a wide resource to provide information to all kind of users. In the past it is in the form of printed materials, palm leafs, etc. After introduction of ICT in libraries, the existing and new information will be provided to the users in the form of 'electronically' i.e. e-resources (Sathiyamurthy and Aravinthan, 2010).

2.2 Library databases

Databases are massive collections of data which allow for retrieved of the data. Databases are organized, fully indexed, allow sophisticated searching, demand to a target audience, contain selected content, and usually require paid subscription. Library databases consist primary of indexes, abstracts, and full text material. They are collections of articles from newspapers, magazines and journals and electronic reference sources and other library collections. Libraries of Nepal also has been started to provide library database for their users. Libraries of Nepal also has been started to provide library database for their user. Vaidya (2005) states that, realizing the value of Nepali journals and in order to facilitate to them the library has started a creating database journal titles of both English and Nepali. Users can search for the titles of journals in the database with the help of section staff. In future the library is planning to pull all records of the Nepal Collection and Nepali journal collection on our website

so that those records can be browsed and downloaded by national and international users interested in these two important collections (Subedi, 2007)).

Dilip Man Sthaphit on his article “The International Network for the Availability of Scientific Publication (INASP), Program for the Enhancement of the Research Information (PERI) and Nepal” published in Nepali language mentioned that Director of INASP Mrs. Carol Prestly after visiting Nepal on January 28-29 and discussed with Authorities of Government body and nominated Tribhuvan University Central Library as National Coordinator Agency of PERI program. He has mentioned the objectives of the PERI program and functions of it on this article. He has mentioned the Registration. Process of PERI resources as it can be registered through non-profit research and education institution only.

Krishna Mani Bhandary, former Chief Librarian as well as PERI Coordinator of Nepal explains about the PERI resources in Nepal on his article “Flood of discoveries in Nepal!: Access to full text of worlds’ 7,000 leading journals will revalue the role of TUCL.” TUCL is nominated as Country Coordinating agency of PERI program in February 2003. As the increasing gap between haves and have-nots poses an increasing threat to world stability, it is essential that Nepal and other developing countries take steps to strengthen their scientific base. Scientists, Researchers, academicians and students in Nepal are expected to benefit greatly from the program. The Information resources of PERI would normally cost over one million sterling pounds. PERI pays this sum to the Publishers. These resources have been made arrangements with Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DMFA) to cover £27,500. Promoting quality publications in the countries where the program is implemented is also one of the objectives of PERI which puts them on its website for worldwide dissemination. This would benefit Nepalese Publication to get international recognition.

International Bulletin of the Centre for international Relations Tribhuvan University also includes about the PERI program in Nepal. On the article “Recent activities of Tribhuvan University Central Library”, the Bulletin includes the four components of PERI program and it also requests the institutions for the register of different 8 program by providing the registration process. The article also includes the activities,

workshop and training program held by Tribhuvan University Central Library in the behalf of the PERI promotion Program.

Krihna Mani Bhandary on his article “PERI: vast resources of electronic information” shows the importance of electronic resources and discuss about the PERI resources. He told that PERI is only for NOT FOR PROFIT MAKING. It is very research, Education and Scholar purpose. He informed about the registration process of each and every resources which is available on PERI program. He has further included about the sustainability of the resources. As it is supported by Danish Government’s Ministry of Foreign affairs up to now but regular external funding may not be possible so all Nepali institutions that are using PERI service may join to rise required funding for the continuous access to PERI resources.

Bruce Heterick on his article “JSTOR: the scholarly Journal archive” says about the JSTOR on following way: JSTOR is a not-for-profit organisation founded in 1995 with a broad mission to help the scholarly community take advantage of advances in electronic technologies. Its initial objective has been to build an archive comprised of the back volumes of important scholarly research journals, including a significant corpus of humanities and social sciences literature. The goal in building this centrally shared electronic archive has been to lower the system-wide costs associated with storing and preserving these academic materials while simultaneously increasing their use. Today, nearly 2100 academic institutions in 82 countries have licensed access to the archive, contributing fees to support the preservation and ongoing maintenance of the archive. JSTOR's approach to archiving seeks to balance the needs of libraries, publishers and scholars for the good of the entire community. For example: JSTOR always digitizes journals back to volume 1, issue 1. In doing so, we retain the look and feel of the original publication for preservation purposes, and also employ technology to allow enhanced usability for scholars. Users see exact replicas of the original published pages and can navigate through an issue just as they would in the print version.

The JSTOR archive does not include current issues. It has always been important to us to not jeopardise our participating publishers' current content revenue streams. We allow publishers to select a moving wall, which defines the gap between coverage in JSTOR and the most recently published volume of the journal. For example, if a

journal has a moving wall of 3 years, and it is presently the year 2004, journals will be available up to 2001. The length of the moving wall, 3 years, is constant, but the wall moves with the passage of time. At the end of the year, a new volume will be added. Important in the context of this discussion, the moving wall also provides libraries with an archive of material on which they (and their constituents) can rely. Today, there are over 250 publishers contributing journals to the archive. Eleven collections are available online, representing some 400 journals and over 14 million journal pages of content. During 2003, nearly 16 million articles were printed from JSTOR, and users searched the archive more than 130 million times. For many institutions in the international community, participation in JSTOR is helping provide access to many important scholarly journals that the library never owned previously in paper, and probably never would be able to afford to own, in any format, in the future. These institutions have been enthusiastic in their support of JSTOR and in their use of the archive. Creating a framework for building these 'communities' of JSTOR participants that will benefit the participants in their use of the archive will continue as our outreach to the international library community expands. It is our hope that we can use the feedback from our international participants to enhance our collections and our services, thus improving the value of the JSTOR archive to scholars, students, and libraries around the world.

African Journal Online (AJOL) is a database of journals published in Africa, covering the full range of academic disciplines. The objective of AJOL is to give greater visibility to the participating journals, and to the research they convey. Its primary goal is to facilitate worldwide access to the full text of African Journals either by hosting the full text online or redirecting users seamlessly to existing websites. AJOL provides information on each participating journal, including aims and scope, contact details and general information. It also provides Tables of contents and abstract for all articles published within these journals. Some full text articles are also available. All the material on AJOL is free to view, search and browse, however copyright of all content is retained by the journals or authors- each journals will need to give permission for any use or re-use of the content that falls outside Fair use. The journals can be listed by subject area, country or alphabetically, to help researchers to find journals of relevance and allow browsing of the journals. The website has a sophisticated searching tool, to help researchers locate articles of interest and relevance to their area of the study. Each journal has its own home page, where researchers can find information about the aims

and scope of the journal, and information on how to submit articles to each journal. AJOL hosts over 240 journals from 21 countries and there are currently more than 22,500 article abstract available on the website.

Nepal Journals online (NepJOL) is a open journal system which is a service to provide access to Nepalese published research, and increase worldwide knowledge of indigenous scholarship. The NepJOL programme is supported by INASP. NepJOL includes following Journals:

There are 117 journals listed on NepJOL. There are 905 Tables of Contents listing 12,333 articles. 11,582 of the articles are available in full text (PDF).

2.3 List of Subject Coverage

- Agriculture (7)
- Biological Sciences (13)
- Business and Administrative Studies (5)
- Economics (2)
- Education (5)
- Engineering (5)
- Environmental Sciences (4)
- Historical and Philosophical Studies (1)
- Mass Communications and Documentation (1)
- Mathematics and Computer Sciences (2)
- Medicine and Dentistry (37)
- Multidisciplinary (4)
- Physical Sciences (17)
- Social Studies (16)
- Subjects allied to Medicine (6)
- Technologies (6)

Agriculture:

- Agronomy Journal of Nepal
- Journal of Agriculture and Environment
- Journal of Maize Research and Development
- Journal of Nepal Agricultural Research Council
- Journal of the Institute of Agriculture and Animal Science
- Nepal Agriculture Research Journal
- Nepal Journal of Forestry

Biological Sciences:

- Banko Janakari
- Botanica Orientalis: Journal of Plant Science
- Bulletin of the Department of Plant Resources
- Ecoprint: An International Journal of Ecology
- Himalayan Journal of Sciences
- Himalayan Review
- Journal of Forest and Livelihood
- Journal of Natural History Museum
- Journal of Wetlands Ecology
- Nepal Journal of Biotechnology
- Nepalese Journal of Biosciences
- Our Nature
- The Initiation

Business and Administrative Studies:

- Administration and Management Review
- Banking Journal
- Journal of Business and Management Research
- Journal of Nepalese Business Studies
- REPOSITIONING The Journal of Business and Hospitality

Economics:

- Economic Literature
- Journal of Tourism and Hospitality Education

Education:

- Journal of Education and Research
- Journal of NELTA
- Journal of NELTA Surkhet
- Journal of Training and Development
- The Third Pole: Journal of Geography Education

Engineering:

- Journal of Advanced College of Engineering and Management
- Journal of the Institute of Engineering
- Kathmandu University Journal of Science, Engineering and Technology
- Nepalese Journal of Engineering
- Water Nepal

Environmental Sciences:

- Asia Pacific Journal of Environment Ecology and Sustainable Development
- Conservation Science
- International Journal of Environment
- Nepalese Journal of Geoinformatics

Historical and Philosophical Studies:

- Voice of History

Mass Communications and Documentation:

- Bodhi: An Interdisciplinary Journal

Mathematics and Computer Sciences:

- BIBECHANA
- Nepalese Journal of Qualitative Research Methods

Medicine and Dentistry:

- Asian Journal of Medical Sciences
- Health Renaissance
- International Journal of Infection and Microbiology
- Janaki Medical College Journal of Medical Science
- Journal of Advances in Internal Medicine
- Journal of Biomedical Sciences
- Journal of Chitwan Medical College
- Journal of College of Medical Sciences-Nepal
- Journal of Institute of Medicine
- Journal of Kathmandu Medical College
- Journal of Lumbini Medical College
- Journal of Manmohan Memorial Institute of Health Sciences
- Journal of Nepal Paediatric Society
- Journal of Nepal Pharmaceutical Association
- Journal of Nepalgunj Medical College
- Journal of Nobel Medical College
- Journal of Patan Academy of Health Sciences
- Journal of Pathology of Nepal
- Journal of Psychiatrists' Association of Nepal
- Journal of Society of Anesthesiologists of Nepal
- Journal of Society of Surgeons of Nepal
- Journal of Universal College of Medical Sciences

- Kathmandu University Medical Journal
- Medical Journal of Shree Birendra Hospital
- Nepal Journal of Dermatology, Venereology & Leprology
- Nepal Journal of Epidemiology
- Nepal Journal of Medical Sciences
- Nepal Journal of Neuroscience
- Nepal Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology
- Nepal Orthopaedic Association Journal
- Nepalese Heart Journal
- Nepalese Journal of ENT Head and Neck Surgery
- Nepalese Journal of Ophthalmology
- Nepalese Journal of Radiology
- Orthodontic Journal of Nepal
- SAARC Journal of Tuberculosis, Lung Diseases and HIV/AIDS
- Sunsari Technical College Journal

Multidisciplinary:

- Academic Voices: A Multidisciplinary Journal
- International Journal of Life Sciences
- Journal of Advanced Academic Research
- Tribhuvan University Journal

Physical Sciences:

- BIBECHANA
- Bulletin of the Department of Geology
- Himalayan Journal of Sciences
- Himalayan Physics
- Himalayan Review
- Hydro Nepal: Journal of Water, Energy and Environment
- International Journal of Applied Sciences and Biotechnology
- Journal of Hydrology and Meteorology
- Journal of Institute of Science and Technology
- Journal of Nepal Chemical Society
- Journal of Nepal Geological Society
- Journal of Nepal Physical Society
- Kathmandu University Journal of Science, Engineering and Technology
- Nepal Journal of Science and Technology

- Scientific World
- The Third Pole: Journal of Geography Education
- Water Nepal

Social Studies:

- Dhaulagiri Journal of Sociology and Anthropology
- Economic Journal of Development Issues
- Economic Journal of Nepal
- Himalayan Journal of Sociology and Anthropology
- Himalayan Review
- International Journal of Social Sciences and Management
- Journal of Development and Administrative Studies
- Journal of Political Science
- Journal of Tourism and Hospitality Education
- Nepal Tourism and Development Review
- Occasional Papers in Sociology and Anthropology
- REPOSITIONING The Journal of Business and Hospitality
- Researcher: A Research Journal of Culture and Society
- Socio-Economic Development Panorama
- The Gaze: Journal of Tourism and Hospitality
- TULSSAA Journal

Subjects allied to Medicine:

- Annals of Clinical Chemistry and Laboratory Medicine
- Health for All
- Health Prospect
- International Journal of Occupational Safety and Health
- Journal of Food Science and Technology Nepal
- Journal of Psychiatrists' Association of Nepal

Technologies:

- BIBECHANA
- Journal of Food Science and Technology Nepal
- Journal of Technology Research and Review
- Kathmandu University Journal of Science, Engineering and Technology
- Nepal Journal of Biotechnology
- Nepal Journal of Science and Technology

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CHAPTER -III

FOCUS OF THE STUDY

3.1 Tribhuvan University

Set up in 1959, Tribhuvan University (TU) is a pioneering institution of higher education in Nepal. Named after the late King Tribhuvan, TU is situated in Kirtipur, a small ancient town located five kilometers away from downtown Kathmandu. Following the recent second democratic movement Prime Minister of Nepal has become the Chancellor of the University while Minister of Education is the Pro-Chancellor. Vice Chancellor is the principal executive of the university, who is assisted by Rector in academic programs and Registrar in financial management and general administration. Tribhuvan University, a non-profit autonomous institution, is financed mainly by the Government of Nepal. During its 49 years long journey, the state owned university has expanded its programs in different disciplines. There are five technical institutes and four general faculties, which offer 300 courses at certificate, 1079 courses at bachelors and 1000 courses at master's levels. Currently, the total courses offered by the university number more than 2400. Both technical institutes and general faculties offer Ph.D. programs in different disciplines. Prior to 1980, TU offered the courses through its constituent campuses only. With the increasing number of students interested in joining the Tribhuvan University, there was a necessity of establishing colleges in the private sector because the constituent campuses of the university alone could not cater to the demand of the nation. So from 1979/80 onward TU started providing affiliation to private colleges to conduct various programs at different levels. 561 private colleges, spread all over the country, have so far received TU affiliations.

In the academic session (2008-09) there are altogether 2,90,833 students enrolled at the various levels of TU academic programs. The majority of the students (59% – 1,71,592) belongs to its 60 constituent campuses and 37 central departments while the remaining (41% – 1,19,241) study at the 561 affiliated colleges. It shows that population of students in constituent campuses is very high. This is because of the low tuition fees and easy access. TU has 7,049 teaching faculty members and 5607 non-teaching staffs including support staff in its constituent campuses (TU, 2009).

3.2 Tribhuvan University Central Library (TUCL)

Tribhuvan University Central Library (TUCL) was established along with the University in 1959. It began with a collection of 1200 volumes of books. Now, the collection exceeds 2,90,000 volumes of books. In addition, there are more than 25000 back volumes of periodicals. Over 450 titles of periodicals are received every year on subscription or as gifts. Many philanthropists and bibliophiles have contributed this library to grow into its present size. It is the largest library in the Kingdom in terms of collection, services and the number of members. Even though TUCL is an academic library established to support the teaching, study and research programmes of the university, it has extended its services beyond the limit of the university campus. Apparently, having no public libraries in the valley and respecting the need and sentiments of all the concerned, the TUCL started rendering services by offering memberships to the general public as well as to the foreigners residing in Nepal. And in addition, the library also serves the government ministries & foreign diplomatic missions. Therefore, it functions also as a public library and to some extent as a National library (TUCL, 2009). Since 1965, the TUCL has also been working as the Depository Library in Nepal for the United Nations'' Organization and other International Organizations'' publications. A separate section **UN Depository Collection section** containing more that 25,000 volumes has been set up to house the publications received from these organizations. Since the beginning of January 2000, the library has also started functioning as the **ISBN National Agency** in Nepal to distribute International Standard Book Numbers for the books published in Nepal. In addition to the usual **Services**, i.e., books circulation, Reference service and **Special collections services**, the TUCL also brings out **Publications** relevant to various subjects.

The library has maintained the traditional system of card catalogues for searching the materials. But in addition to this, since 1995, it has been providing in-house computer database searching facilities through OPAC (Online Public Access 23 Catalogue) computer terminals to search the existing records of the library. The work of retrospective conversion of the card catalogues into computer records has yet to be done (TUCL, 2009).

3.3 Technical Section in TUCL

The Technical section of TUCL is the most important section of the library. After accessing documents, the Acquisition Section sends these documents to the Technical Section for technical processing like classification, cataloguing, preparing worksheets, final editing, and data entry in a computerized database and for end processing of the documents. The success of a library depends upon its retrieval system or how much information used by its users. For that, this section is preparing worksheets, which includes broad subject, keywords and other relevant information found in a document. And on the other hand, at least four catalogue cards such as title, author, subject and shelf list cards are prepared for one document and filed in alphabetical order in the public card catalogue cabinet (Except shelf list cards which are only for official use and to avoid duplication of work). So that, users can use both information retrieval techniques to retrieve their desired information. In the upper left corner of each catalogue card and in each computerized worksheet of a document, a call number is given for the arrangement of the document in the shelves and this helps the users to know the location of their desired document. Besides these works, this section also performs end processing of a document like: labeling call numbers on the spine of books, pasting due date slips and book pockets on the back side of the books. After end processing, documents are organized in the different sections according to their nature for use. The library has been maintaining a bibliographic database since 1995. Currently, a LAN System is in use to provide access to use database from different location of the library. A total of 45,000 records are now available in the OPAC system, almost same records are found in the website www.tucl.org.np (TUCL, 2008).

CHAPTER -IV

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

4.1 Research Design

The study was conducted at the permanent site of the TUCL. Descriptive research design has been used for the study, using a questionnaire as the instrument for eliciting relevant information on NepJOL on the use of library among the university students of TU. A total of 100 questionnaires were distributed randomly, of which 70 were returned and found usable. The questionnaires were analyzed using simple percentages and averages.

4.2 Population and Sample

Since the study is focused on TUCL, so the population of the study comprises all the university students of TU. Non-probability sampling method was followed for the selection of sample. As per the nature of study, accidental sampling was used under non-probability sampling method. The respondents were approached in the TUCL premises for five days where 100 questionnaires were distributed, out of which only 70 were returned; so the sample taken for the study is only 70 respondents.

4.3 Data Collection Procedure

The study is chiefly based on primary data with few secondary data. For the collection of primary data, questionnaire method was used. Structured questionnaire (*see* Appendix 1) was prepared with the questions designed to get precise and definite information from the respondents. Data for the study were collected through questionnaire survey from TUCL. The designed questionnaires was checked thoroughly and finalized; after which 100 copies of the questionnaires were then distributed to the university students as library users inside the NepJOL premises. Besides, different published and unpublished documents of TUCL were also examined during the study along with intensive Internet search for any national and international literature relating to the subject area of the study.

4.4 Data Analysis Procedure

The data received are processed and analyzed, and results obtained from the analysis are discussed in the light of known facts in certain cases to arrive at the findings and the conclusions. For the analysis of data, statistical tools like frequency distribution and

percentage have been used. The data collected during the study are presented by frequency distribution tables and pie-charts with the aid of computer. Each data has been analyzed as per the objectives of the study with detail interpretation.

References:

Alkhanak & Azmi, (April, 2011). Information technology usage and attitudes towards online resources-students perspective. *African Journal of Business Management*. 5(7), 2582-2589. Retrieved from <http://academicjournals.org/AJBM>

Kaur & Sharda. (February, 2010). Role of technological innovations in improving library services. *International Journal of Library and Information Science*, 2(1),11-16. Retrieved from <http://www.academicjournals.org/ijilis>.

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NepJOL Newsletter, 2013

Subedi, S.R.(2007). *Nepal Journals to go on web, as cited in PERI e-resources used in educational and research institutions of Nepal*. Dissertation of Master's of Library and Information Science, Kirtipur: Department of Library and Information Science, T.U.

CHAPTER –V

PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

5.1 Respondents' Profile

All the respondents taken for the study are the university students of TU. Table 5.1 (Respondents' Profile) gives the description about the respondents taken as sample for the study. The respondents' profile includes- sex and faculty only.

Table 5.1: Respondents' Profile

Faculty	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
Management	8	2	10
Education	8	4	12
Science and Technology	5	2	7
Humanities	28	13	41
Total	49	21	70

Out of 70 respondents, 49 were males and 21 were females. Since, TU has various faculties, so the users of TUCL also comprises of various faculties. Among them, 10 respondents were from Management faculty comprising 8 males and 2 females. 12 respondents were from Education comprising of 8 males and 4 females. 5 males and 2 females were from Science and Technology faculty making 7 respondents. And the remaining 41 respondents comprising of 28 males and 13 females were from Humanities and Social Sciences faculty. Data collected through questionnaire from them are presented and analyzed in the following sections

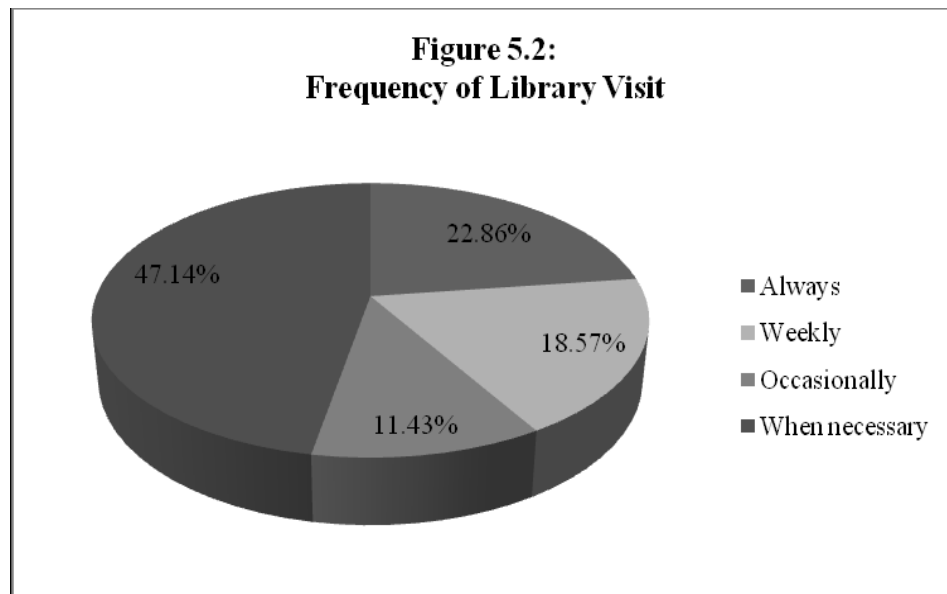
5.2 Frequency of Library Visit

Tribhuvan University Central Library (TUCL) is located in the Tribhuvan University complex at Kirtipur. For studying the use of library catalogue of TUCL, it was felt necessary to know the frequency of library visit by the students. Therefore, the respondents were asked how often they visit the library onsite. The results are shown in the table and figure below:

Table 5.2: Frequency of Library Visit

Frequency of Visit	No. of Respondents	Relative Frequency (%)
Always	16	22.86
Weekly	13	18.57
Occasionally	8	11.43
When necessary	33	47.14
Rarely	0	0
Total	70	100

Source: Field Survey, 2017



As per the data, most of the respondents (47.14%) visit the library only when necessary. The respondents visiting library always is also remarkable (22.86%) as compared to visiting weekly (18.57%) and occasionally (11.43%). None of the 28 respondents answered they rarely visit the library. This clearly shows that the respondents who are the university students of TU are aware of the importance of library and they visit the library quite often as per their need of information.

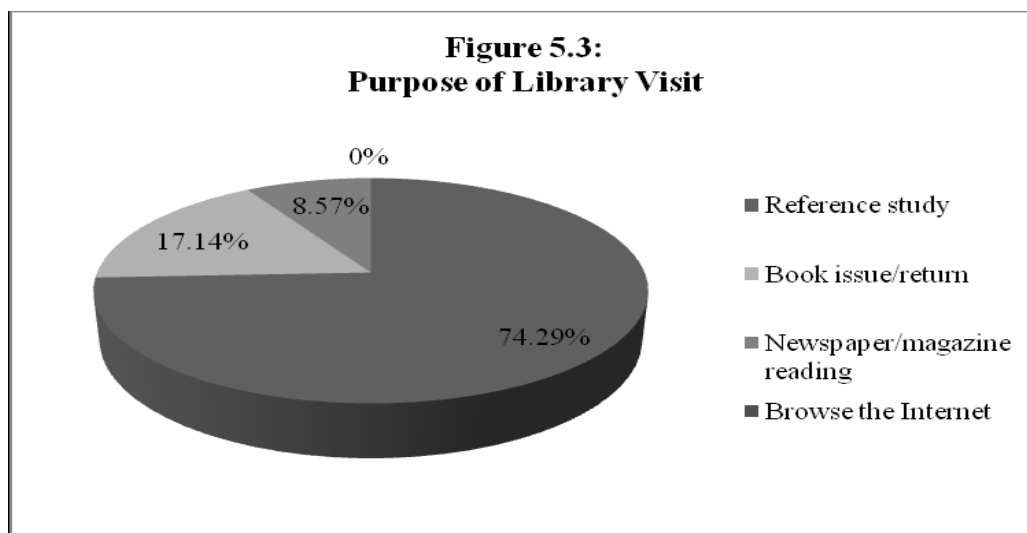
5.3 Purpose of Library Visit

A user visits the library for different purposes. The use of catalogue is also affected by the purpose of visiting the library. The users visiting library for book issue/return or reference study are expected to use library catalogue more than the users visiting library for newspaper or magazine reading. So, the respondents were asked about their purpose for visiting the library and the results are presented in the following table and figure:

Table 5.3: Purpose of Library Visit

Purpose of Visit	No. of Respondents	Relative Frequency (%)
Reference study	52	74.29
Book issue/return	12	17.14
Newspaper/magazine reading	6	8.57
Browse the Internet	0	0
Total	70	100

Source: Field Survey, 2017



Most of the respondents (74.29%) revealed that they visit the library for the purpose of reference study. 17.14 % of them mostly visit the library for book issue/return whereas only 8.57% of them for newspaper/magazine reading. Since majority of respondents visit library for reference study or book issue/return, it can be expected that most of the users in TUCL are using the library catalogue for searching for their required documents.

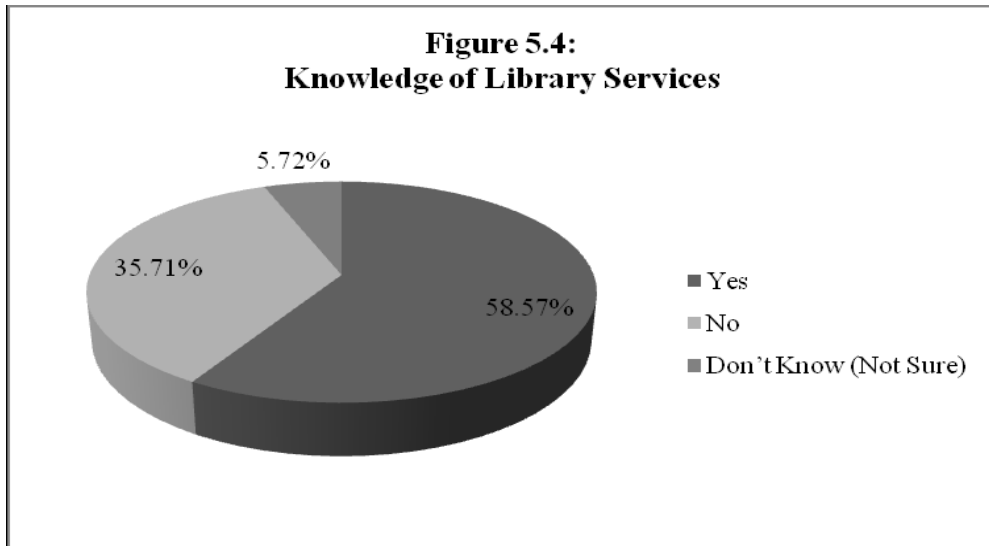
5.4 Knowledge of Library Services

Apart from the regular services of the library, TUCL is also providing various services, like Computer Retrieval service, Internet service, E-mail service, Circulation service, Reference service, Press Clipping service, Content service, ISBN service, Photocopy service, etc. (TUCL, 2009). Respondents were asked if they know about all the services that the library is providing. The responses are as follows:

Table 5.4: Knowledge of Library Services

Have Knowledge	No. of Respondents	Relative Frequency (%)
Yes	41	58.57
No	25	35.71
Don't Know (Not Sure)	4	5.72
Total	70	100

Source: Field Survey, 2017



Majority of the respondents (58.57%) answered that they have knowledge regarding the services of the TUCL. Some of the respondents (35.71%) were ignorant regarding the services of the library while only few of them (5.72%) were not sure whether they know or not. Since, there are still some students who don't know the services providing by the library, it can be expected that they are not taking full services that the library is providing. Thus, the library should make effort in making users informed regarding all of its services.

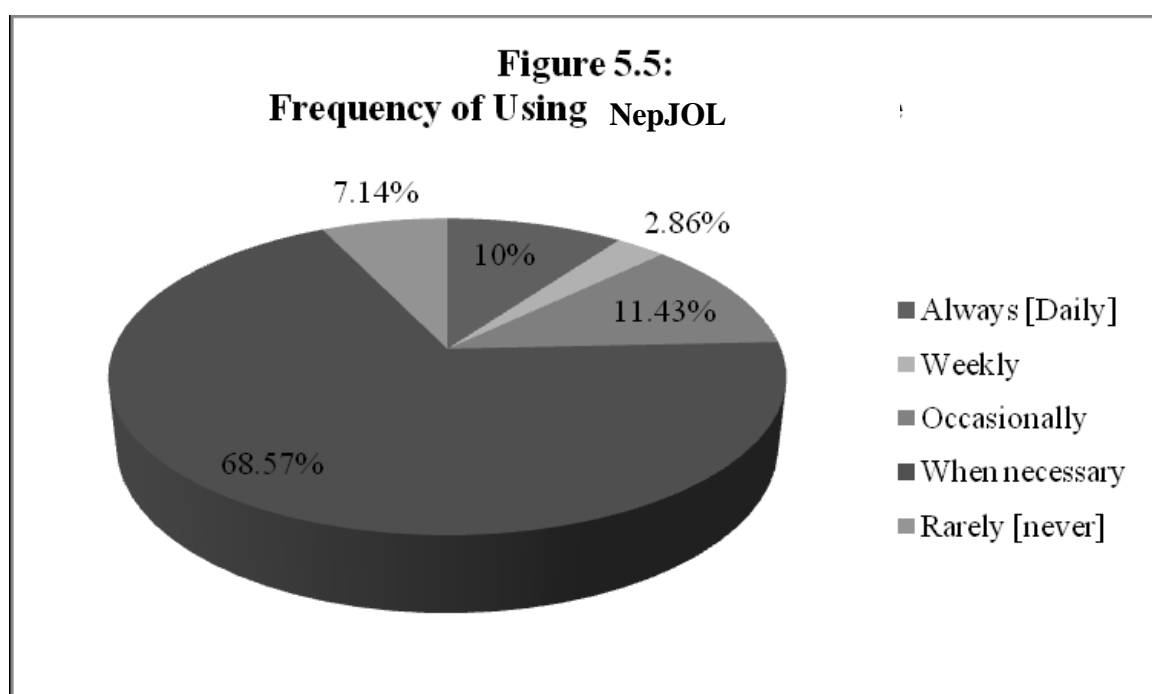
5.5 Frequency of Using NepJOL

In TUCL, the documents are arranged on shelves by subject-wise according to Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) scheme in different sequences in different rooms as loan books in general section, reference books, text books on Nepal, books on United Nations etc. (TUCL, 2017). For searching the required documents, users can simply browse the shelves or use the library catalogue maintained by the library. So, the respondents were asked regarding the frequency of using NepJOL and the responses are presented in the following table and figure:

Table 5.5: Frequency of Using NepJOL

Frequency of Use	No. of Respondents	Relative Frequency (%)
Always [Daily]	7	10
Weekly	2	2.86
Occasionally	8	11.43
When necessary	48	68.57
Rarely [never]	5	7.14
Total	70	100

Source: Field Survey, 2017



Most of the respondents (68.57%) use the library NepJOL only when they need. 10 % of them claimed to use the catalogue every time they need to find information or any document whereas slightly more of them (11.43%) use the catalogue occasionally. Only few respondents (2.86%) answered that they use weekly. However, about 7.14% respondents rarely use it for searching information in the library.

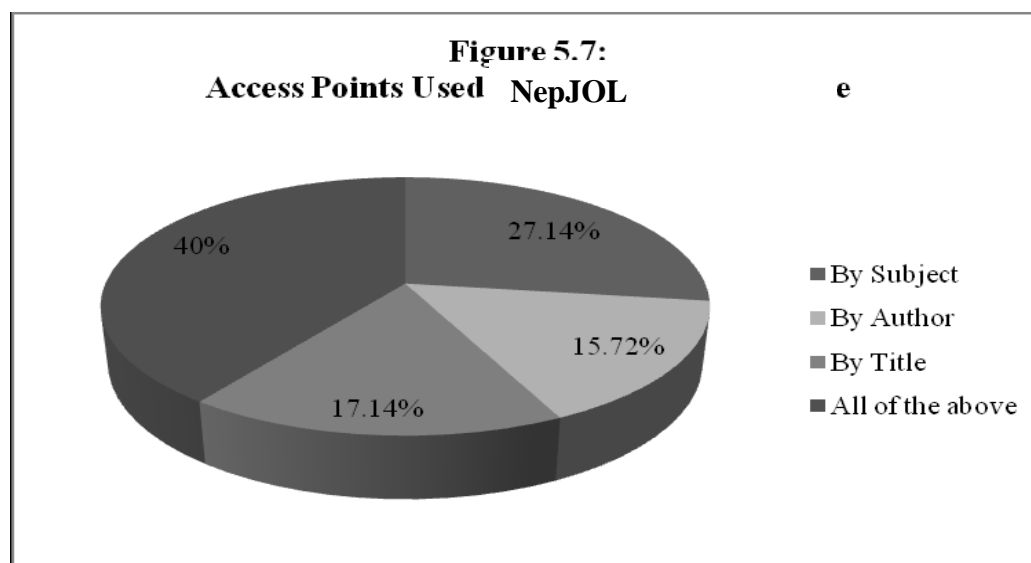
5.6 Access Points Used for Searching

Library NepJOL can be search from different access points for e.g. by subject, by author or by title. TUCL follows AACR1 for making card catalogues and places all the catalogues (i.e. subject catalogue, author catalogue, and title catalogue) together in an alphabetical order. The respondents were asked regarding the method they mostly use for searching the documents in the library and the responses are as follows:

Table 5.6: Access Points Used for Searching Catalogue

Access Points	No. of Respondents	Relative Frequency (%)
By Subject	19	27.14
By Author	11	15.72
By Title	12	17.14
All of the above	28	40
Total	70	100

Source: Field Survey, 2017



Regarding the choice of access point, majority of the respondents (40%) preferred using all the possibilities i.e. subject, author, and title. However, most respondents (27.14%) preferred searching catalogue by subject as opposed to by author (15.72%) and by title

(17.14%). Preference of subject as an access point might be because it granted users access to all that was available on the subject matter they were dealing with, whereas, using author or title as access points require that they have definite titles or authors in mind.

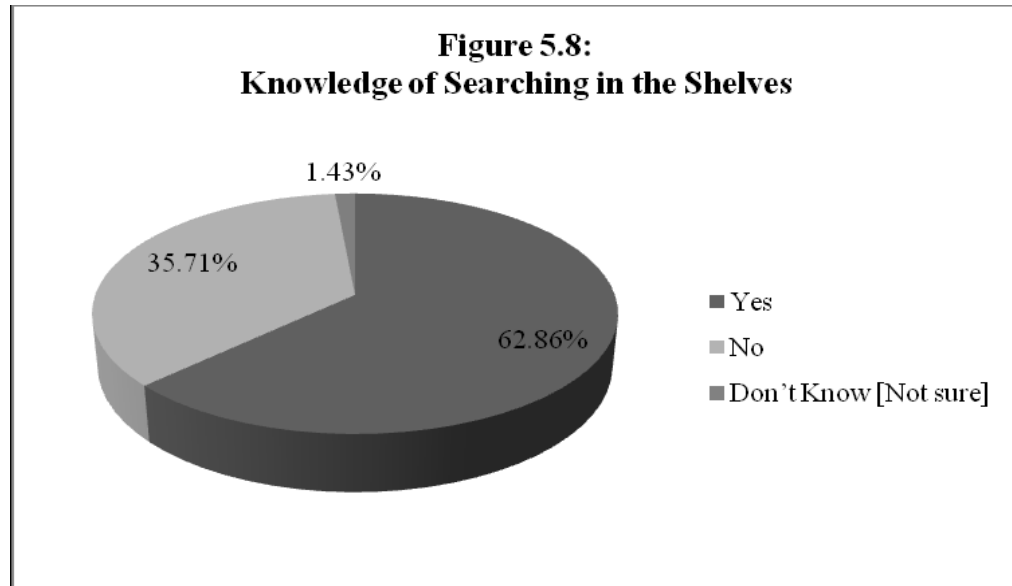
5.7 Knowledge of Searching by Computer

After searching in the catalogue and others the users get the call number (combination of class number and book number) of the document and this call number is used to search for the document in the shelves. To be able to search for the documents in the shelves, the users must have an idea of call number and the shelf arrangement maintained by the library. So, the respondents were asked if they are able to search the documents in the shelves by themselves. The responses are as follows:

Table 5.7: Knowledge of Searching in computer

Have Knowledge	No. of Respondents	Relative Frequency (%)
Yes	44	62.86
No	25	35.71
Don't Know [Not sure]	1	1.43
Total	70	100

Source: Field Survey, 2017



Majority of the respondents (62.86%) know how to search the documents in the shelves while only 1 respondent (1.43%) expressed uncertainty regarding the knowledge of searching the shelves. However, notable number of respondents (35.71%) answered that they don't have knowledge of searching the shelves by themselves. This condition may hinder them in using the catalogue properly. As a result, they are unable to get the right documents even if the library has those documents.

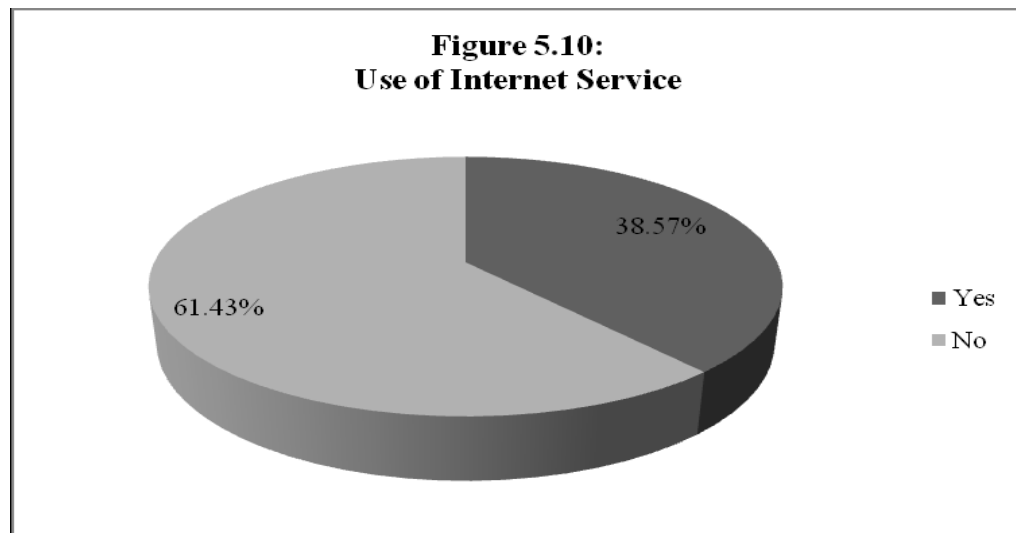
5.8 Use of Internet Service

TUCL is also providing full Internet services for the enhancement of research and study (TUCL, 2009). The online database search of the library in its website can be accessed by the use of Internet. To know the use of Internet service of the library by the users, respondents were asked whether they have used the Internet service of the library and searched the online database through OPAC in the library's website. The responses are as follows:

Table 5.8: Use of Internet Service

Use of Internet Service	No. of Respondents	Relative Frequency (%)
Yes	27	38.57
No	43	61.43
Total	70	100

Source: Field Survey, 2017



The majority of the respondents (61.43%) answered that they have never used the Internet service provided by the library and search the online database searching in the library's website. Only 38.57% of the respondents have used the Internet service in the library. This shows that the most of the users do not have interest regarding the Internet service that the library is providing for the users. In response to an open-ended question aimed to find out the way for effectively using the library catalogue, 52.86% of the respondents expressed their views regarding the development of online cataloguing system while the remaining 47.14% respondents still believes that the card catalogue of the library should be made more manage and effective. The respondents opting for the development of online cataloguing system expressed their problems of not getting all the information while using the OPAC, so that they are compelled to use card catalogue.

Moreover, the respondents opting for the development of card catalogue complained regarding the problems faced while using the card catalogue especially due the error in printings, not getting the documents in the shelves as per the call number after searching in the catalogue. Thus, we can observe that the users of TUCL still encounter some problems in using the library catalogue. Therefore, the library should pay extra attention in the improvement of the catalogue system, which will ultimately increase the use of library resources.

5.8.1 Know about the online database/e-resources

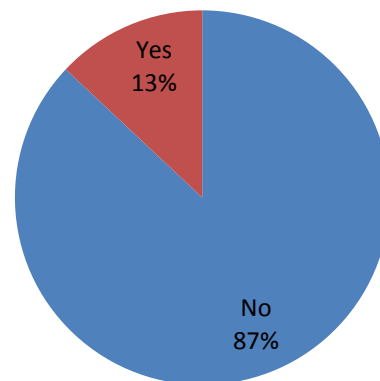
When respondents were asked about the familiarity about the online database/e-resources the responses given by respondents are as follows:

Table 5.9 know about the online database/e-resources

Responses		Total
Yes	No	
23	4	27
16	2	18
9		9
12		12
12	6	18
12		12
84	12	96
87.5	12.5	100

Source: Field survey, 2017

Figure 5.11 know onlien database/e-resources



Among 96 respondents, 84 respondents were know about the online database/e-resources which is approximately 87 % of the total respondents and 12 respondents which is approximately 13 % answered that they did not know about the online database/e-resources.

There has been remarkable development in the information and communication sector in the last few years. And it is also said that this is the information and communication age. However, still we are not aware about the new technology. Because of many reasons like lack of information technology (IT) knowledge, lack of internet access etc. respondents were not known about the online database/e-resources. But in whole this data analysis reveals that most of the respondents were known about the e-resources which are positive for us.

5.8.2 Information about the NepJOL

To know the information about the NepJOL, the respondents were asked some questions, which has been presented in the following sections:

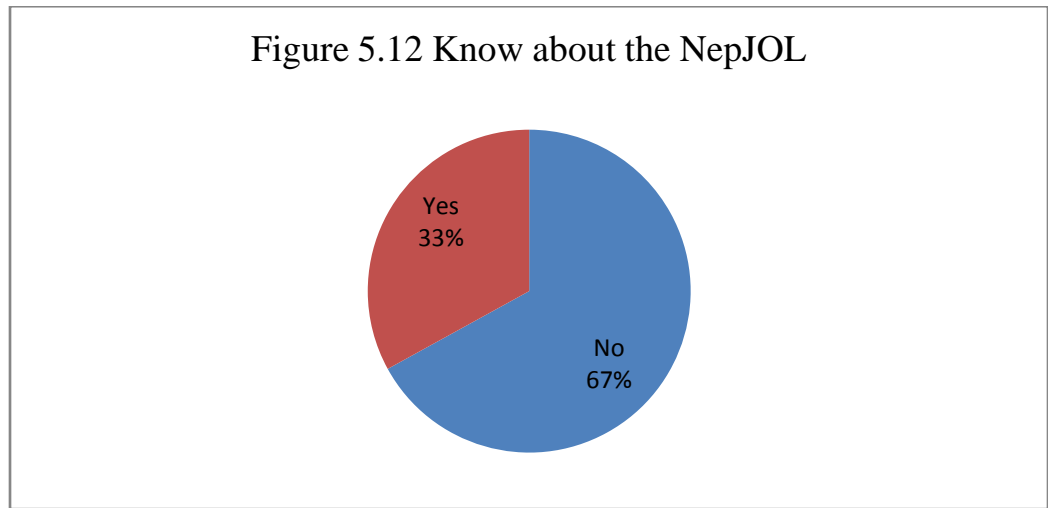
5.3.1 Know about the NepJOL

When respondents were asked a question about the NepJOL e-resources, whether the respondents were known about the NepJOL or not the respondents are as follows:

Table 5.10 know about the NepJOL

Responses		Total
Yes	No	
10	17	27
5	13	18
2	7	9
4	8	12
4	14	18
7	5	12
32	64	96
33.33	66.67	100

Source: Field survey, 2017



Among the 96 respondents, 32 respondents which were approximately 33% were known about the NepJOL database and 64 respondents which were approximately 67% of the total respondents did not know about the NepJOL database.

5.8.3 Method to use to obtain the journal articles

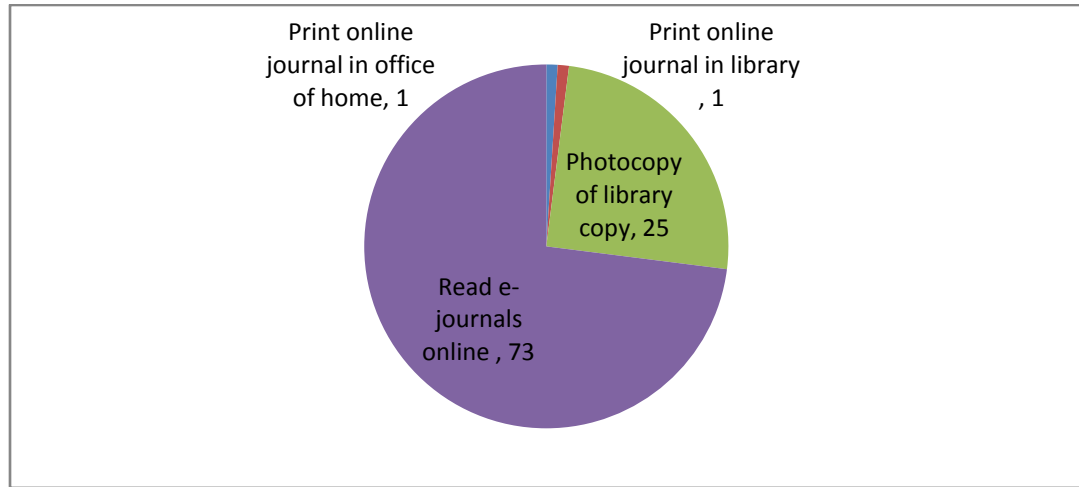
When asked the question to the total respondents who were known about the NepJOL database (32 respondents), which methods you like to use to obtain the journal articles, the respondents by the respondents are as follows:

Table 5.11 Methods to use to obtain the journal articles

Responses					Total
Read e-journals online	Print online journal in office or house	Print online journal in Library	Read in personal journal subscription	Photocopy of library copy	
7		1		2	10
4				1	5
2					2
3				1	4
4					4
5	1			1	7
25	1	1		5	32
73.13	1.04	1.04		24.79	100

Source: Field survey, 2017

Figure 5.13 Method to use to obtain in journal articles



Among the 32 respondents, 25 respondents (approximately 73% of the respondents) were used to read e-journals online, 5 respondents which were approximately 25 of the total respondents were used to read photocopy of library copy and 1/1 respondents were used to print online journal in office or home and print online journal in library methods

respectively. This table shows that most of the respondents were used to use electronic journals online to obtain the journals articles.

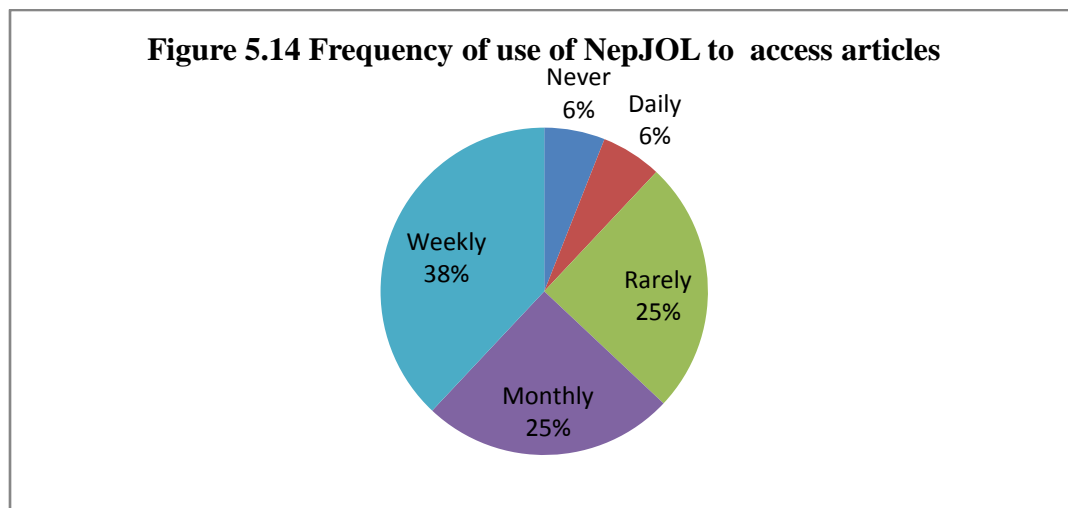
5.8.4 Frequency of use of NepJOL to access articles

The respondents were asked how often they use the NepJOL database to access articles online, the respondents are as follows:

Table 5.12 Frequency of use of NepJOL to access articles

Responses					Total
Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely	Never	
1	5	2	1	1	10
		1	4		5
	1	1			2
		2	1	1	4
		2	2		4
1	6				7
2	12	8	8	2	32
6.25	37.5	25	25	6.25	100

Source: Field survey, 2017



Out of total 32, 2 respondents (approximately 6%) said that they were used to use NepJOL database daily to access articles online while 12 respondents (approximately

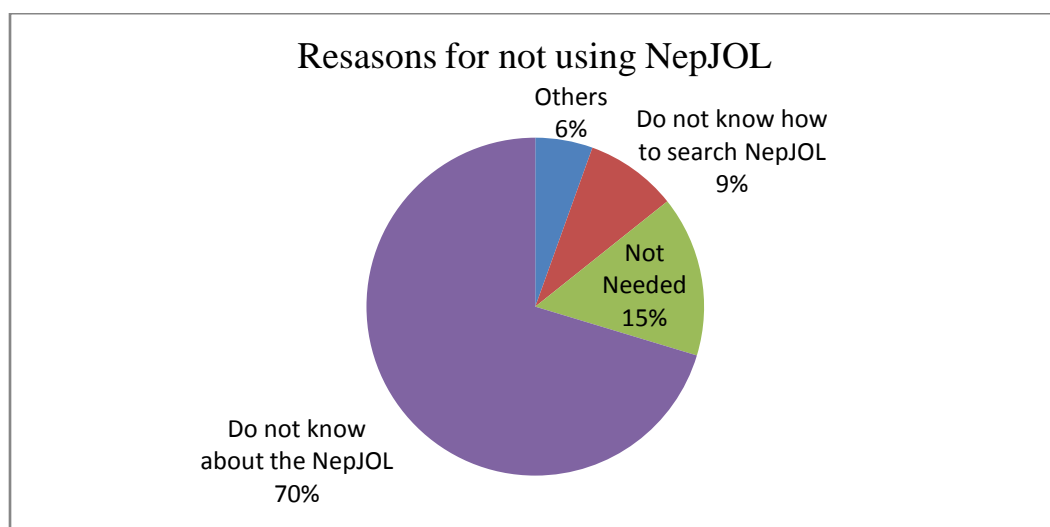
38%) had access NepJOL weekly. However, 8/8 respondents which were 25/25% had access to NepJOL monthly and rarely respectively. Although 2 respondents were (approximately 6%) known about the NepJOL database, they never accessed NepJOL.

5.9 Reasons for not using NepJOL

Table 5.13 Reasons for not using NepJOL

Responses					Total
Access to Internet is not easy	Do not know about the NepJOL	Do not know how to search NepJOL	Not needed	Others	
4	10	1		2	17
1	8	1	3		13
	5	1	1		7
	5	1	2	1	8
	11		2		14
1	2	1	1		5
6	41	5	9	3	64
9.3	64.0	7.81	14.0	4.69	100
8	6		6		

Source: Field survey, 2016



Out of total 96 respondents, 64 respondents did not know about the NepJOL database. Regarding the reason for not using the NepJOL, among 64 respondents 41 respondents (approximately 64% said that unfamiliarity with NepJOL was the main reasons for not using the NepJOL while 9 respondents (approximately 14% of 64 respondents) that they did not needed to use the NepJOL. 6 respondents (approximately 9%) believed access to internet is not easy so they did not use NepJOL, 5 respondents (approximately 8%) were not using NepJOL because they did not use NepJOL because of other reasons.

5.9.1 Form use to access the articles

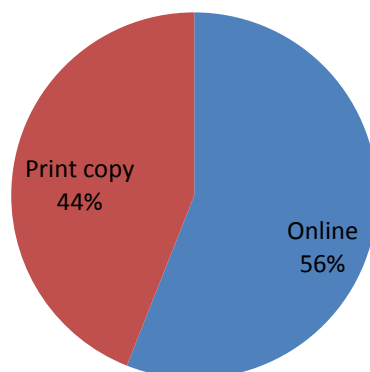
At the present time, articles are found in both print form and electronic form i.e. online. When asked the respondents about the form of articles they prefer to access the articles, the responses are as follows:

Table 5.14 Form use to access the articles

Responses		
Print copy	Online	Total
4	6	10
2	3	5
1	1	2
2	2	4
2	2	4
3	4	7
14	18	32
43.75	56.25	100

Source: Field survey, 2017

Figure 5.16 Form use to access the articles



Among total respondents who were using NepJOL, 14 (approximately 44%) respondents have preferred print copy while 18 (approximately 56%) respondents has preferred online or in electronic form. This result shows the increasing interest in electronic form then the print form.

5.9.2 Reasons for searching the NepJOL

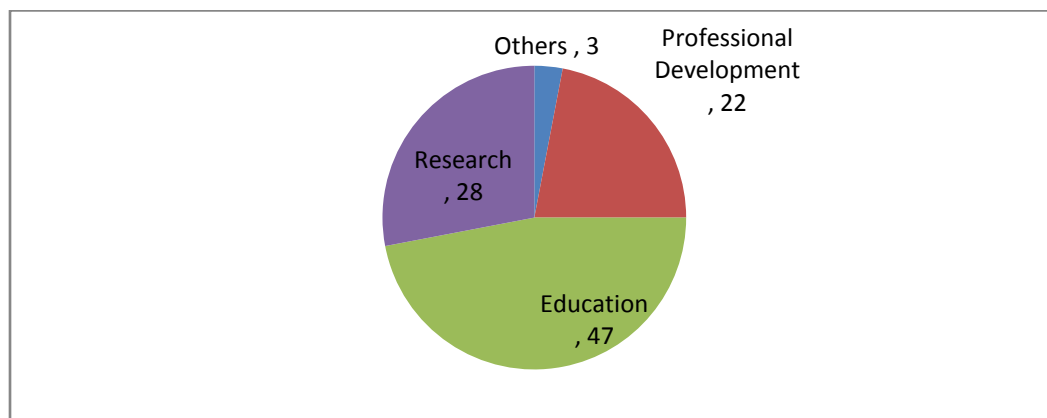
The respondents were asked the reasons for searching the NepJOL, the responses are as follows:

Table 5.15 Reasons for searching the NepJOL

Responses				
Research	Education	Professional Development	Others	Total
2	3	4	1	10
1	4			5
1	1			2
2	1	1		4
	4			4
3	2	2		7
9	15	7	1	32
28.14	46.86	21.86	3.14	100

Source: Field survey, 2017

Figure 5.17 Reasons for searching the NepJOL



Out of total 32 respondents, 9 (approximately 28%) respondents were used to search NepJOL for research purpose while 15 (approximately 47%) respondents were used to search NepJOL for education purpose. Similarly, 7 (approximately 22%) respondents were used to search NepJOL for their professional development.

5.9.3 Felt improvements after the use of NepJOL

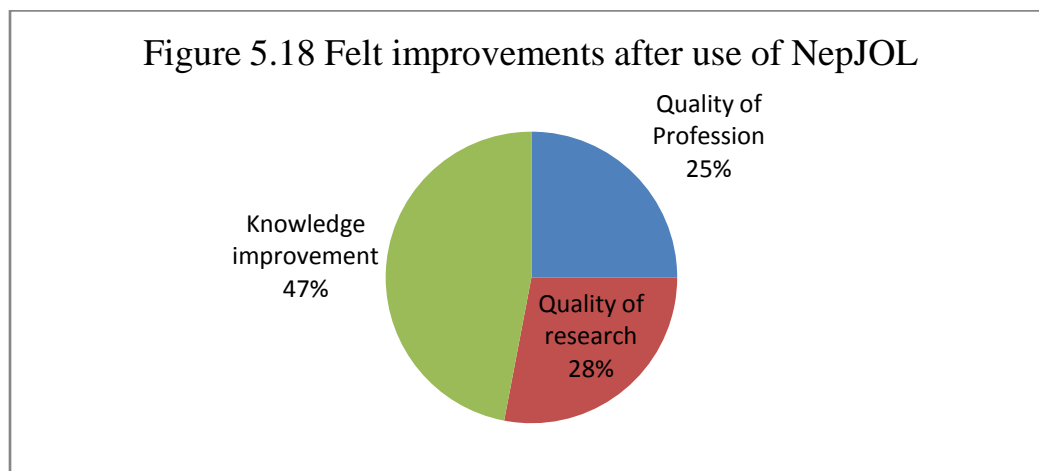
When asked the respondents whether they felt improvement after the use of NepJOL resources, the responses are as follows:

Table 5.16 Felt improvements after the use of NepJOL

Area of improvement				
Knowledge improvement	Quality of research	Quality of profession	Others	Total
3	3	3		10
4	4			5
1	1	1		2
2	1	1		4
3	4	1		4
2	2	2		7
15	15	7		32
46.88	46.86	25		100

Source :Field survey, 2017

Figure 5.14 Felt improvements after use of NepJOL



Out of total 32 respondents, 15 (approximately 47%) respondents said that they felt improvement in their knowledge after the use of NepJOL while 9 (approximately 28%) respondents replied that they felt improvement in quality of research work after the use of NepJOL resources. However, 8 (25%) respondents felt that their quality of profession has been improved after the use of NepJOL.

5.9.4 Article download

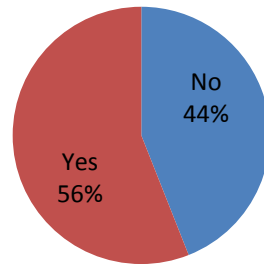
If respondents were used NepJOL database they were asked whether they download the article from NepJOL, the responses are as follows:

Table 5.17 article download

Responses	No	Total
Yes	No	Total
6	4	10
1	4	5
	2	2
2	2	4
2	2	4
7		7
18	14	32
56.25	43.75	100

Source : Field survey, 2017

Figure 5.19 Article download



Among 32 respondents, 18 (approximately 56%) respondents replied they download articles from NepJOL while 14 (approximately 44%) respondents replied they did not download article from NepJOL.

5.9.5 Prospects of NepJOL

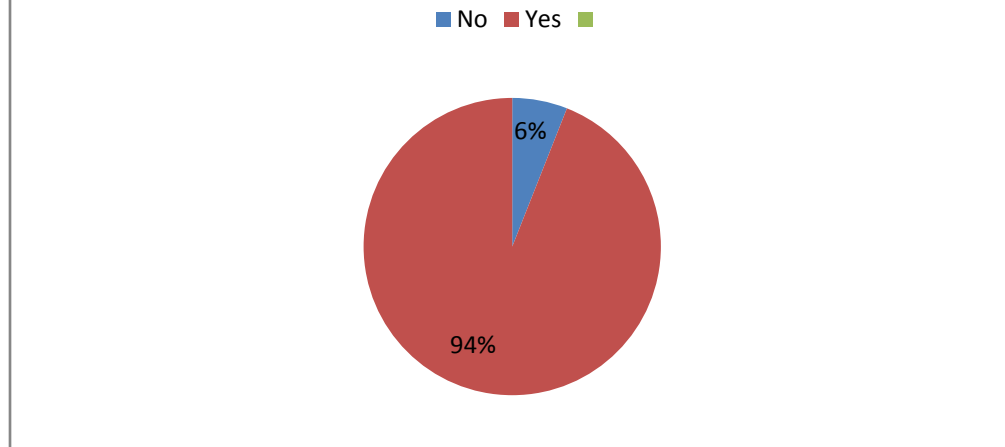
NepJOL is one of the important online resources for the education and research purpose. When respondents were asked the question about the prospects and future of the NepJOL in educational and research institutions of Nepal and also in future, does the NepJOL can play an important role in educational and research institutions of Nepal, the responses are as follows:

Table 5.18 prospects and future of NepJOL

Responses		
Yes	No	Total
10		10
5		5
2		2
3	1	4
3	1	4
7		7
30	2	32
93.75	6.25	100

Source: Field survey, 2017

Figure 5.20 Prospects and future of NepJOL



Out of the total 32 respondents, 30 (approximately 94%) respondents replied that the NepJOL is perspective and immense future in educational and research institutions of Nepal and it can play an important role in educational and research institutions of Nepal while 2 (approximately 6%) respondents assumed NepJOL is not prospective; and in future, it cannot play an important role in educational and research institutions of Nepal. As most of the respondents assumed or replied Nepal, it can be considered satisfactory regarding the prospects and future of NepJOL and its role in educational and research institutions of Nepal.

5.9.6 Future of NepJOL

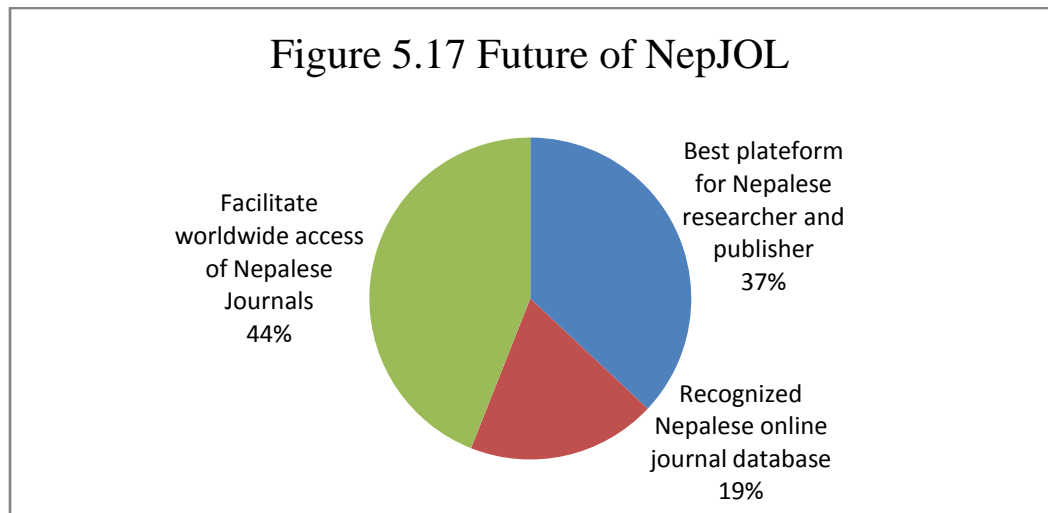
To know about the prospects and future of the NepJOL in educational and research institutions of Nepal is the main objective of this research, so the respondents were asked the question regarding the future of NepJOL feel by them in educational and research institutions of Nepal ; the responses are as follows:

Table 5.19 future of NepJOL

Area of improvement				
Facilitate worldwide access of Nepalese journals	Recognized Nepalese online journal database	Best platform for researcher and researcher and publisher	Others	Total
6	1	3		10
2	1	2		5
1		1		2
1	1	2		4
1	2	1		4
3	1	3		7
14	6	12		32
43.75	18.75	37.5		100

Source: field survey, 2017

Figure 5.21 future of NepJOL



Out of the total 32 respondents, 14 (approximately 44%) respondents felt that the NepJOL is the database which facilitate worldwide access of Nepalese journals, while 6(approximately 19%) respondents felt that the NepJOL is the recognized Nepalese

online journal database. However, 12 (approximately 37%) respondents felt NepJOL is the best platform for Nepalese researcher and publisher.

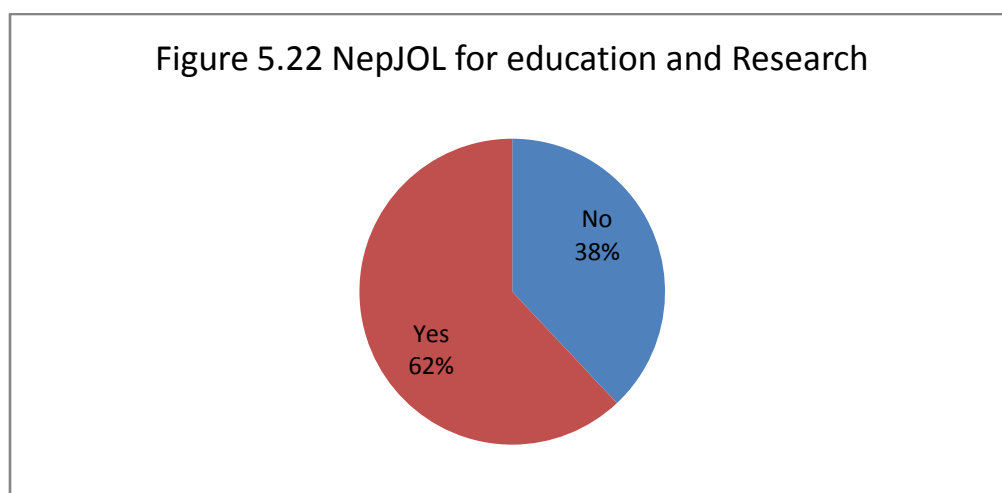
5.9.7 NepJOL for education and research

When respondents were asked whether resources provided by NepJOL by NepJOL are adequate for education and research, the responses are as follows:

Table 5.20 NepJOL for education and research

Responses		Total
Yes	No	
6	4	10
2	3	5
1	1	2
2	2	4
2	2	4
7		7
20	12	32
62.5	37.5	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016



Out of 32 respondents, 20 (approximately 62%) respondents believe that the resource provided by NepJOL are adequate for educational and research while 12 (approximately 38%) respondents replied that the resources provided by the NepJOL are not adequate for education and research. As most of the respondents replied that the resources provided by the NepJOL are adequate for education and research, we can conclude that the information provided by the NepJOL is adequate for the education and research sector of Nepal as well as future development of the NepJOL.

5.9.8 Main benefit of using NepJOL

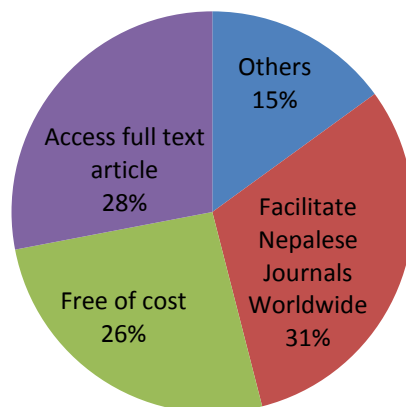
Publisher and users of the NepJOL often said many benefits of using it, like free of cost, access of full text articles etc. hence, the respondents were asked about their perception regarding the foremost benefit of using NepJOL in educational and research institutions of Nepal ; the responses are as follows:

Table 5.21 Main benefit of using NepJOL

Area of improvement				
Free of cost	Access full text article	Facilitate Nepal ese Journals worldwide	Others	Total
8	10	6	3	10
4	5	7	2	5
2	3	4		2
4	2	4	2	4
3	4	6	5	4
4	3	3	2	7
25	27	30	14	32
26.04	28.13	31.25	14.58	100

Source: field survey, 2016

Free 5.23 Main benefit of using NepJOL



Out of total 96 respondents, 25 (Approximately 26%) respondents thought that the cost free resources provided by the NepJOL is the main benefit of using NepJOL while 27 (Approximately 28%) respondents replied that access full text articles is the main benefit of using the NepJOL. Moreover, 30 (Approximately 31%) respondents believed that facilitate Nepalese journals worldwide as the main benefit of using NepJOL while 14 (Approximately 15%) respondents believed that using NepJOL has other benefit.

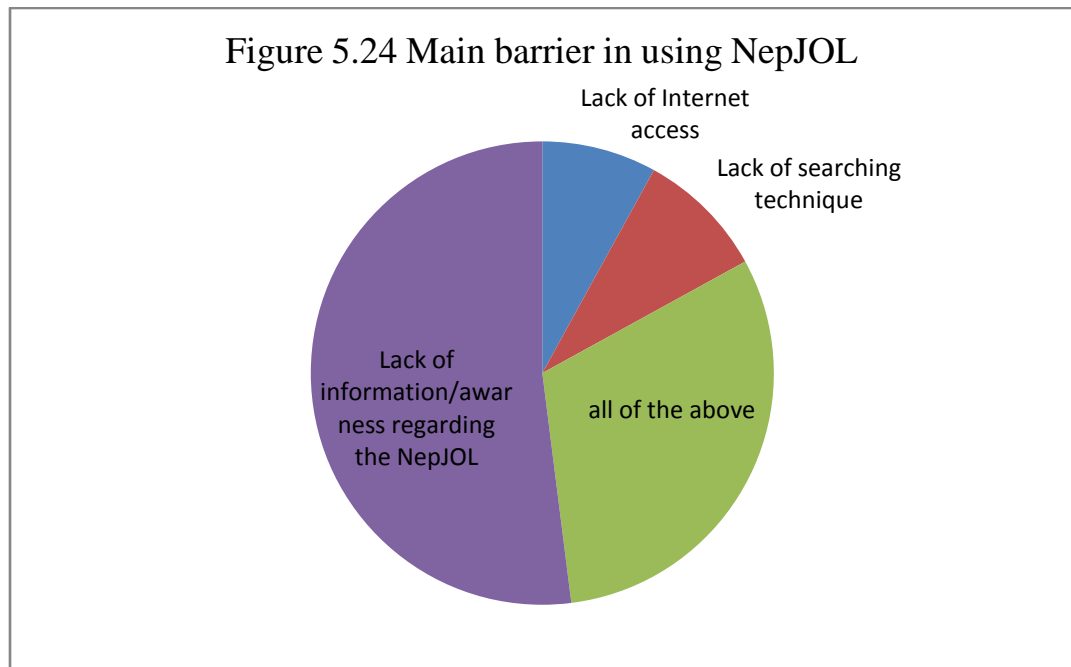
5.9.9 Main barrier in using NepJOL

Using of NepJOL may be hindered by many implements, so the respondents were asked a question regarding the main barrier in using NepaJOL in educational and research institutions of Nepal; the responses are as follows:

Table 5.22 Main barrier in using NepJOL

Responses				
Lack of information/ awareness regarding the NepJOL	Lack of searching technique	Lack of Internet access	All of the above	Total
13	2	4	8	27
12	1	1	4	18
3	2	2	4	9
6	1		5	12
11		2	5	18
5	2	1	4	12
50	8	8	30	96
52.09	8.33	8.33	31.25	100

Source: Field survey, 2016



Out of total 96, the majority i.e. 50 (approximately 52%) respondents believed that lack of information/ awareness regarding the NepJOL as the main barrier in using NepJOL in

educational and research institutions of Nepal while 8 (approximately 8%) respondents believed that lack of internet access as the main barrier in using NepJOL, however, 8 (approximately 9%) of the respondents thought lack of searching technique as the main barrier in using NepJOL while 30 (approximately 31%) respondents believed that all the barriers maintain above as the barrier in using NepJOL.

5.10 Making institutional use NepJOL

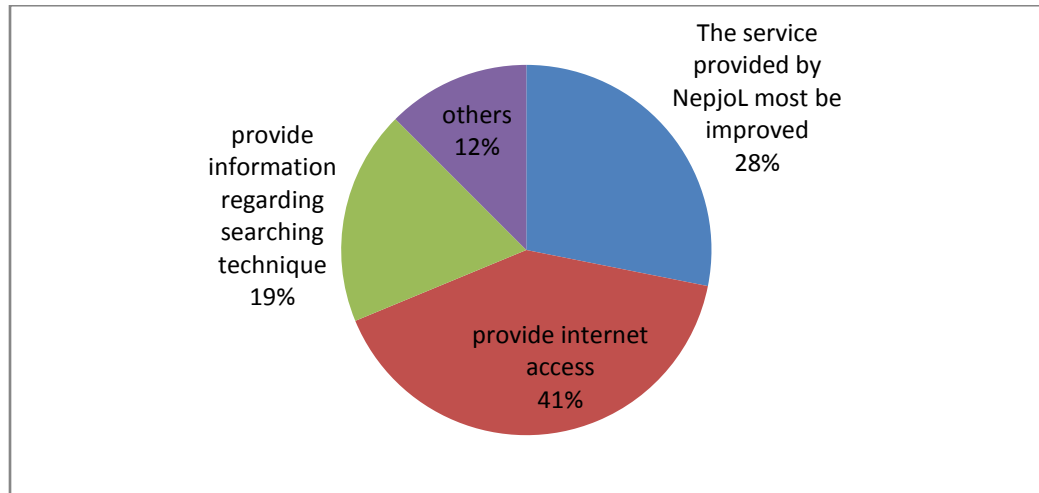
Respondents were asked about what should be done at the earliest to make the educational and research institutions in Nepal to use NepJOL; the responses are as follows:

Table 5.23 making institutional use NepJOL

Responses					Total
Provide information awareness regarding NepJOL	Provide information regarding searching technique	Provide internet access	The service provided by NepJOL must be improved	Others	
16	2	5	2	2	27
15		3			18
5	1		2	1	9
7	1	1	3		12
14	2	2			18
8		1	2	1	12
65	6	12	9	4	96
67.71	6.25	12.5	9.37	4.17	100

Source: field survey, 2016

Figure 5.25 Making institutions use NepJOL



As expected, 65 (approximately 68%) respondents believed information/ awareness about NepJOL should be initiated at the earliest to make educational and research institutions of Nepal use NepJOL just as 50 (approximately 52%) respondents believed that lack of information/ awareness regarding the NepJOL as the main barrier in using NepJOL in educational and research institutions of Nepal (see table 5.21) while 6 (approximately 6%) respondents believed information regarding searching technique should be provide at the earliest to make institutions use NepJOL just like 8 (approximately 9%) of the respondents thought that lack of searching technique as the main barrier in using NepJOL (see table 5.21). similarly, 12 (approximately 13%) respondents believed that having internet access as the most important step to make educational and research institutions of Nepal use NepJOL because of 8 (approximately 8%) respondents believed lack of internet access as the main barrier in using NepJOL (see table 5.21). however, 9 (approximately 9%) respondents believed that the service provided by NepJOL must be improved as earliest to make the institutions use NepJOL. Moreover, some respondents believed lack of awareness/ information regarding NepJOL, lack of searching technique, lack of internet access all are the barriers in using NepJOL other appropriate step should be taken at earliest to make the educational and research institutions in Nepal to use NepJOL.

CHAPTER –VI

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Summary

Tribhuvan University Central Library (TUCL) is one of the university libraries of Nepal and is the largest library in terms of collection. The inventory of the stock of any library. NepJOL is also playing an important role in dissemination of information. NepJOL stand for Nepal journal Online, a database of journal published in Nepal and accessible worldwide through the web, covering full range of academic disciplines. Educational and research institutions always need current information for education and research purpose. Hence, NepJOL is always advantageous for educational and research institutions of Nepal. This exploratory as well as descriptive study of the prospects and future of the NepJOL database in the educational and research institutions (technical institutions) of Nepal has been undertaken to know the current status, prospects, future, its role in educational and research institutions and weak points of the NepJOL database. NepJOL was mostly used by the age group below 30 (50%). More than half of the respondents (approximately 62%) responding the questionnaire were male respondents. Most of the respondents (approximately 46%) were students, research scholars were only approximately 21% and from other profession. More than half of the respondents (approximately 53%) were from Medical Science. Most of the respondents (approximately 46%) used to visit library weekly. Respondents having internet access in their library was approximately 80% where as approximately 20% respondents didn't have internet access in their library. All the respondents (100%) were familiar with e-mail and internet. Most of the respondents (approximately 87%) were familiar about the online database/e-sources whereas 13% respondents were not familiar with the online database/e-resources.

- Majority of the respondents (approximately 67%) have never heard about the NepJOL only few respondents (33%) were familiar with NepJOL.
- Most of the respondents (approximately 73%) who were known about the NepJOL used electronic journals online to obtain the journals articles.

- Most of the respondents (approximately 38%) accessed NepJOL weekly where as 25/25% respondents accessed NepJOL monthly and rarely.
- Majority of the respondents approximately 64% believed do not know about the NepJOL as the main reasons for not using NepJOL while some respondents (14%) believed that they do not need to use NepJOL as the reasons for not using NepJOL.
- Most of the respondents (approximately 56%) among total respondents who had been using NepJOL preferred online/electronic form for accessing the articles. Whereas 44% respondents preferred hard copy.
- Most of the respondents (approximately 47%) had searched NepJOL for education purpose while approximately 28% respondents had searched NepJOL for research purpose.
- Most of the respondents (approximately 47%) believed that they felt improvement in their knowledge after the use of NepJOL. Whereas approximately 28% respondents believed that they felt improvement in their quality of research work after the use of NepJOL resources.
- Most of the respondents (Approximately 56%) had downloaded articles form NepJOL while approximately 44% respondents had never downloads articles from NepJOL.
- Most of the respondents (Approximately 94%) believed that the NepJOL is perspective and immense future in educational and research institutions of Nepal and it could play an important role in educational and research institutions of Nepal.
- Most of the respondents (Approximately 44%) felt NepJOL as the database which facilitate worldwide access of Nepalese journals, whereas approximately 37% respondents felt NepJOL is the best platform for Nepal researchers and publisher.
- Majority of the respondents (Approximately 62%) believed the resources provided by NepJOL are adequate for education and research purpose.

6.2 Conclusions

NepJOL, e-resources plays an important role in information storage and retrieval process. NepJOL helps to increase visibility of research from Nepalese journals in developing countries like Nepal. In other words we can say that the importance and growth has been established a deep rooted fusion with NepJOL. It is also helpful to increase capacity of

the editors to improve the quality of their journals and manage their journals online all over the world. Therefore, users have to know about the resources available in the editors to improve the quality of their journals and manage their journal online all over the world. Therefore, users have to know about the resources available in the NepJOL to access the information within the stipulated time. NepJOL e-resources are very important for overall development of educationalist and research scholars for education, research and professional developments. It helps for the quality education and research. The internet and e-resources have exponentially changed the way people communicate, interact, acquire, share knowledge, search, investigate and participate in creation and re-use of content and prompted to bring revolutionary changes in almost all spheres of activities of present day education and learning system and evolved broadly a collaborative structure over the ground and pillars of a range of new technological tools and techniques. As the growth of service is very fast now a days, the traditional methods in all the fields have been gradually replaced by the technology. Based on the findings the conclusions drawn from the study are as follows:

ii. Regarding the choice of system, most respondents (52.86%) preferred manual search and others. However, there is majority of respondents (32.86%) using only as opposed to 14.28% of them using only computer. This shows that there are still use who appreciate and utilize the various elements of NepJOL.

iii. The majority of respondents (37.14%) claimed that they mostly get the document in the shelves while 30 % of them rarely get the documents in the shelves. 28.57% of the respondents occasionally get the documents in the shelves. Since, notable numbers of users are still not getting the documents in their proper places, the library must consider for the possible solutions for the problem.

iv. Moreover, majority of the respondents (61.43%) answered that they have never used the Internet service provided by the library and search the online database searching in the library's website. Though most of the respondents claimed to know about all the services of the library, still most of them are not using the Internet service provided by the library. However, 52.86% of the respondents expressed their views regarding the development of online cataloguing system for making the effective use of the library catalogue.

6.3 Recommendations

E-resources are playing a significant role in the present day society. NepJOL is very useful for education and research sector. It is beneficial for all the students, teachers, researchers, scientists, planners, professionals, developers and others. The study shows that only few percent of the respondents have known about the NepJOL in educational and research institutions of Nepal and majority of the respondent have never heard about the NepJOL. However, there is a lot to be done to make the institution use NepJOL. This research has thrown up many questions in need of further investigation. Hence the recommendations have been made basing upon the present study.

- As the current status of NepJOL cannot be considered satisfactory regarding the use of NepJOL in educational and research institutions of Nepal. So, it is recommended to make institutions using NepJOL at earliest.
- As internet is required to access NepJOL so, it is recommended that there must be the internet connection to all the educational and research institutions of Nepal and inform about the online database/e-resources to the users.
- Since majority of the respondents (approximately 64%) had never heard about the NepJOL so, it is recommended to provide awareness/information programmer regarding all the features and using techniques about the NepJOL by using workshop/announcement or other suitable means so that the institutions can use it properly.
- As this research study shows that the NepJOL is very useful and important resources for education and research and it has prospective and great future in educational and research institutes of Nepal. So, it is necessary to increase the number of the journals in NepJOL covering all the discipline.
- As in this study most of the respondents were not using NepJOL regularly so it is recommended that the users should be motivated to use it and need to convert these potential users to regularly users

- As resources provided by NepJOL are beneficial and no doubt the users can be improvement after using the resources. They can improve their knowledge, research work and also improvement in their profession it is only possible through recent information. But during this research study it has been found that the journals including in the NepJOL have not been updated regularly. So, NepJOL database must be continuous in future and the content must be kept up to data regularly so that users can access recent information.

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Appendix-1

Questionnaire

Dear Respondents,

I am Geba Nath Nyaupane, a student of Master's Degree of *Library and Information Science Department*, Tribhuvan University. I am undertaking a research study on **Library users' use and practices on NepJOL in the context of Research**. This study is undertaken in partial fulfillment of the requirements for my Master's Degree. NepJOL (Nepali Journal Online) is a database of journals published in Nepal, covering the full range of academic disciplines. The purpose of this research study is to determine what types of ideas are having the users of online resources about it and also to find out the users' use and practices on NepJOL in educational and research institutions of Nepal.

I would be grateful if you could take a few minutes to respond to this survey. I need your full support, help and your opinions will be valuable input from your side. I will record them in my research work. The information collected here will be used only for research purpose and kept confidential.

I look forward for your reply.

Sincerely Yours

Geba Nath Nyaupane

General Information

Name:

Sex:

Age:

Profession:

Academic Qualification:

Institution:

Faculty:

Subject area of Interest:

Date:

A. Information regarding the use of Online Resources

Please read each question carefully and answer the best of your idea and experience.

Simply mark ' ✓ ' in your response.

1. Please specify how often do you use the library?

- a. Daily
- b. Weekly
- c. Monthly
- d. Rarely
- e. Never

1. Do you have Internet access in your Institution?

- a. Yes
- b. No

2. Are you familiar with e-mail and Internet?

- a. Yes
- b. No.

3. Do you know about online database/e-resources?

- a. Yes
- b. No

A. Information about the NepJOL

4. Do you know about the NepJOL ?

- a. Yes
- b. No

5. If yes, which methods do you like must to use to obtain journal articles?

- a. Read electronic journals online
- b. Print online journal in office or home?
- c. Print online journal in Library
- d. Read in personal journal subscriptions
- e. Photocopy of library copy

- f. Other please specify
- 6. How often do you use the NepJOL database to access articles online?
 - a. Daily
 - b. Weekly
 - c. Monthly
 - d. Rarely
 - e. Never
- 7. If you do not use NepJOL, what are your major reasons for not using so?
 - a. Access to Internet is not easy
 - b. Do not know about the NepJOL
 - c. Do not know how to search NepJOL
 - d. Not needed
 - e. Other, please
- 8. Most of the journals are available in both print and electronic form through NepJOL. Which one do you prefer or how do you think you would access the articles
 - a. Print copy
 - b. Online
- 9. What are your reasons for searching the NepJOL ?
 - a. Research
 - b. Education
 - c. Professional development
 - d. Other, please
- 10. Which area have you felt improved after the use of NepJOL resources?
 - a. Knowledge development
 - b. Improved research activities
 - c. Professional development
 - d. Other, please
- 11. If you use NepJOL do you download the articles?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
- 12. In future does the NepJOL play an important role in educational and research institutions of Nepal?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
- 13. How do you feel the future of NepJOL ?
 - a. Facilitate worldwide access of Nepalese journals
 - b. Recognized Nepalese online journal database
 - c. Best platform for Nepalese researcher and publisher
 - d. Other, please

14. Is the resources provided by NepJOL adequate for education and research?
a. Yes b. No

B. Opinion about the NepJOL

15. What do you think about the main benefit of using NepJOL in educational and research institutions of Nepal?

- a. Free of cost
b. Access full text article
c. Facilitate Nepalese journal worldwide
d. All the above

16. What are the main barriers in using NepJOL in educational and research institutions of Nepal?

- a. Lack of information/awareness regarding the NepJOL
b. Lack of searching techniques
c. Lack of Internet access
d. All of the above

17. What should be done at the earliest to make the educational and research institution in Nepal to use NepJOL ?

- a. Provide information/awareness regarding NepJOL
b. Provide information regarding searching technique
c. Provide Internet access
d. The services provided by NepJOL must be improved
e. Other, please

18. Do you feel NepJOL will be implementing in the future?

- a. Yes
b. No
c. Any other, please

19. If you have any comments and suggestion regarding the use of NepJOL, please mention

.....
.....

Appendix-2 : List of the journals are following:

1. Academic Voices: A Multidisciplinary Journal
2. Administration and Management Review
3. Agronomy Journal of Nepal
4. Annals of Clinical Chemistry and Laboratory Medicine
5. Asia Pacific Journal of Environment Ecology and Sustainable Development
6. Asian Journal of Medical Sciences
7. Banking Journal
8. Banko Janakari
9. BIBECHANA
10. Bodhi: An Interdisciplinary Journal
11. Botanica Orientalis: Journal of Plant Science
12. Bulletin of the Department of Geology
13. Bulletin of the Department of Plant Resources
14. Conservation Science
15. Crossing the Border: International Journal of Interdisciplinary Studies
16. Dhaulagiri Journal of Sociology and Anthropology
17. Economic Journal of Development Issues
18. Economic Journal of Nepal
19. Economic Literature
20. Ecoprint: An International Journal of Ecology
21. Health for All
22. Health Prospect
23. Health Renaissance
24. Himalayan Journal of Sciences
25. Himalayan Journal of Sociology and Anthropology
26. Himalayan Physics
27. Himalayan Review
28. Hydro Nepal: Journal of Water, Energy and Environment
29. International Journal of Applied Sciences and Biotechnology

30. International Journal of Environment
31. International Journal of Infection and Microbiology
32. International Journal of Life Sciences
33. International Journal of Occupational Safety and Health
34. International Journal of Social Sciences and Management
35. Janaki Medical College Journal of Medical Science
36. Journal of Advanced Academic Research
37. Journal of Advanced College of Engineering and Management
38. Journal of Advances in Internal Medicine
39. Journal of Agriculture and Environment
40. Journal of Biomedical Sciences
41. Journal of Business and Management Research
42. Journal of Chitwan Medical College
43. Journal of College of Medical Sciences-Nepal
44. Journal of Development and Administrative Studies
45. Journal of Education and Research
46. Journal of Food Science and Technology Nepal
47. Journal of Forest and Livelihood
48. Journal of Hydrology and Meteorology
49. Journal of Institute of Medicine
50. Journal of Institute of Science and Technology
51. Journal of Kathmandu Medical College
52. Journal of Lumbini Medical College
53. Journal of Maize Research and Development
54. Journal of Manmohan Memorial Institute of Health Sciences
55. Journal of Natural History Museum
56. Journal of NELTA
57. Journal of NELTA Surkhet
58. Journal of Nepal Agricultural Research Council
59. Journal of Nepal Chemical Society
60. Journal of Nepal Geological Society

61. Journal of Nepal Paediatric Society
62. Journal of Nepal Pharmaceutical Association
63. Journal of Nepal Physical Society
64. Journal of Nepalese Business Studies
65. Journal of Nepalgunj Medical College
66. Journal of Nobel Medical College
67. Journal of Patan Academy of Health Sciences
68. Journal of Pathology of Nepal
69. Journal of Political Science
70. Journal of Psychiatrists' Association of Nepal
71. Journal of Society of Anesthesiologists of Nepal
72. Journal of Society of Surgeons of Nepal
73. Journal of Technology Research and Review
74. Journal of the Institute of Agriculture and Animal Science
75. Journal of the Institute of Engineering
76. Journal of Tourism and Hospitality Education
77. Journal of Training and Development
78. Journal of Universal College of Medical Sciences
79. Journal of Wetlands Ecology
80. Kathmandu University Medical Journal
81. Kathmandu University Journal of Science, Engineering and Technology
82. Medical Journal of Shree Birendra Hospital
83. Nepal Agriculture Research Journal
84. Nepal Journal of Biotechnology
85. Nepal Journal of Dermatology, Venereology & Leprology
86. Nepal Journal of Epidemiology
87. Nepal Journal of Forestry
88. Nepal Journal of Medical Sciences
89. Nepal Journal of Neuroscience
90. Nepal Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology
91. Nepal Journal of Science and Technology

92. Nepal Orthopaedic Association Journal
93. Nepal Tourism and Development Review
94. Nepalese Heart Journal
95. Nepalese Journal of Biosciences
96. Nepalese Journal of Engineering
97. Nepalese Journal of ENT Head and Neck Surgery
98. Nepalese Journal of Geoinformatics
99. Nepalese Journal of Ophthalmology
100. Nepalese Journal of Qualitative Research Methods
101. Nepalese Journal of Radiology
102. Occasional Papers in Sociology and Anthropology
103. Orthodontic Journal of Nepal
104. Our Nature
105. REPOSITIONING The Journal of Business and Hospitality
106. Researcher: A Research Journal of Culture and Society
107. SAARC Journal of Tuberculosis, Lung Diseases and HIV/AIDS
108. Scientific World
109. Socio-Economic Development Panorama
110. Sunsari Technical College Journal
111. The Gaze: Journal of Tourism and Hospitality
112. The Initiation
113. The Third Pole: Journal of Geography Education
114. Tribhuvan University Journal
115. TULSSAA Journal
116. Voice of History
117. Water Nepal